

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0790 PHILOSOPHY 1

JUNE 2023

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre No.	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half (1½) hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Advanced Level – 0790 Philosophy 1".
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
5. Fill the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:
Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.
Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in this examination.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer **ALL** the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide on which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B] ☒ [C] [D]

8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NO ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

1. Which of the following is Oppositional inference?
 A Contrariety.
 B Conversion.
 C Contraposition.
 D inversion
2. Identify the form of Education in which given (S is P) the derived becomes (non-P is non-S):
 A Inversion.
 B Conversion.
 C Obversion.
 D Contraposition.
3. Which Fallacy is most clearly committed in the following argument, *All teachers are politicians, All politicians are rebels. Therefore, all rebels are teachers?*
 A Undistributed middle.
 B Illicit minor.
 C Illicit major.
 D Excluded premises.
4. Identify the Fallacy in the following syllogism:
All neutrons are atomic sub-particles
All neutrons are protons
Therefore all protons are atomic sub-particles.
 A Illicit process of the minor term.
 B Illicit process of the major term.
 C Undistributed middle term.
 D Exclusive premises.
5. Identify the Fallacy most clearly committed in the following argument. *Adamu is an excellent driver because he has never had an accident*
 A Missing the point.
 B Begging the question.
 C False clause.
 D Sequential false clause.
6. Given the premise *Either this examination is difficult or the candidates are lazy*: identify the conclusion of a valid disjunctive syllogism:
 A The examination is not difficult.
 B The candidates are not lazy.
 C The candidates are lazy.
 D The examination is difficult and the candidates are lazy.
7. Identify the order of enthymeme in the following
All humans are fallible and all popes are human
 A Second order.
 B Third order.
 C First order.
 D A and B.
8. A Sorites is considered Aristotelian because it is in:
 A Figure 1.
 B Figure 2.
 C Figure 3.
 D Figure 4.
9. The procedure of the dilemma which denies the first premise is:
 A Rebutting a dilemma.
 B Grasping the horns of a dilemma.
 C Escaping between the horns of a dilemma.
 D Refuting the dilemma.
10. The relation of the statement from $p \supset \sim q$ on the truth-table below is:

p	q	$\sim q$	$p \supset \sim q$
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T

 A Contingent.
 B Contradictory.
 C Tautologous.
 D Equivalent.
- OR
 A contingent compound statement means that:
 A It is always true.
 B It is necessarily false.
 C It is sometimes true, sometimes false.
 D It must not be true.
11. The statement $(A \vee B) \equiv \sim(A, \sim B)$ can be adequately applicable to which rule of inference?
 A Associativity.
 B DeMorgan's Theorem.
 C Tautology.
 D Commutativity
- OR:
 DeMorgan's Theorem establishes a rule for:
 A The equivalence of conjunction and implication.
 B The equivalence of Disjunction and Conjunction.
 C The equivalence Disjunction and negation.
 D The equivalence of negation and implication.

12. The following: "*Only women are traders*"
(Wx : x is woman) ; (Tx : x is a trader) is
symbolised in predicate logic as :

A $(x) (Wx \supset Tx)$
B $(\exists x) (Wx, Tx)$
C $(x) (Tx \supset Wx)$
D $(\exists x) (Tx, Wx)$

OR :

In predicate logic symbolisation, parentheses
around propositional functions means:

A Variations are bound.
B Constants are free.
C Variables are free.
D Connectives are bound.

13. Which of these is a religious function of myths?

A Provides norms plus standard.
B Teaches religious values.
C Elevates man's intellect.
D Prescribe social reality.

14. Monism is considered as a characteristic of the
Pre-Socratics mainly because they:

A Consider one substance as the "*Arche*"
B Rejected mythological speculation.
C Speculated about the universe.
D Sought for the primary stuff of the
universe.

15. Which of these doctrines is attributed to
Protagoras?

A "Man is the measure of all things..."
B "Logos is a powerful master...
accomplishes most divine deeds"
C "Justice is a matter of not transgressing
what the law prescribes"
D "The man neither exist nothingness"

16. Knowledge according to Socrates is gotten by a
process of rational conversation known as the:

A Maieutic.
B Dialectics.
C Socratic irony.
D Elenchus.

17. In Plato's analogy of the Divided Line, which
modes of thoughts are related respectively to
images and the forms?

A Belief and thinking.
B Imaging and thinking.
C Imaging and perfect intelligence.
D Belief and perfect intelligence.

18. The being of a thing according to Aristotle is?

A Matter.
B Form.
C Metaphysics.
D Substance.

19. For Aquinas, Faith and Reason are:

A Mutually dependent.
B Hierarchically dependent.
C Mutually exclusive.
D Independent of each other.

20. According to Locke, the forms of experience
are:

A Demonstrative and intuitive.
B Primary and secondary.
C Sensation and intuition.
D Sensation and Reflection.

21. The first indubitable truth discovered by
Descartes' methodic doubt is:

A I am.
B Material things exist.
C God exist.
D I think therefore I am.

22. Anaximenes' insight is that:

A Difference in the quality of our account
for different kinds of things.
B Difference in the quality of our account
for the money existing things.
C Evaporation and condensation are cyclic.
D Air can change its state.

23. With Pythagoras, number is the "*Arche*"
because:

A All things are made of numbers.
B Harmony results from numerical ratios.
C There are numbers in everything.
D There is harmony in the universe.

24. Zeno's Achilles argument presupposes:

A An Infinite divisibility of space and
limitations of time.
B An Infinite divisibility of time and
limitation of space.
C That space and time are infinite.
D That space and time are finite.

25. The shifting focus of the discourse of philosophy
in Africa was prompted by:

A Placide Tempels' *Bantu Philosophy*.
B Hegel's *Philosophy of History*.
C Paulin Houtondji's *African Philosophy*.
Myth or Reality.
D Eboussi Boulaga's *Problematic*
bantou.

26. The thought systems of particular African communities considered as a philosophy can best be described as:
- African philosophy.
 - Ethno-philosophy.
 - African sagacity.
 - Professional philosophy.
-
27. Which of Oruka's sages describes his notion of African wisdom?
- The folk sage.
 - The philosophy sage.
 - The Ethnic sage.
 - The cultural sage.
-
28. Which of the following is critical of the Nationalist ideological trend of African philosophy?
- It has a strictly political orientation.
 - It focuses in the valorisation of the Africans.
 - It asserts the existence of a strictly African philosophy.
 - It strives to promote African liberation.
-
29. Which of the following pairs were proponents of Pan-Africanism?
- Kwasi Wiredu and William Du Bois.
 - Marcus Garvey and Paulin Hountondji.
 - Kwasi Wiredu and Marcus Garvey.
 - William Du Bois and Kwame Nkrumah.
-
30. Which Cameroonian philosopher was an ardent critic of ethno-philosophy?
- Eboussi Boulaga.
 - Marcien Towa.
 - Njoh Mouelle.
 - Juleat Basil Fouda.
-
31. By asserting that Africans are notoriously religious, Mbiti meant that:
- They are essentially monotheists.
 - Their world view is completely immersed in religious thinking.
 - They believe in the existence of the supreme being.
 - They are pantheists.
-
32. Critics of witchcraft generally focus their arguments on the fact that:
- It is not based on empirical evidence.
 - It is not based on universal principles.
 - It is opened only to the initiated.
 - It is more psychological than real.
-
33. Which of the following is FALSE about African epistemology?
- Specific epistemology.
 - Indigenous epistemology.
 - Social epistemology.
 - Normative epistemology.
-
34. One of the distinguishing elements of African indigenous democracy is:
- Consensual deliberation.
 - The winner takes it all.
 - Experience of checks and balances.
 - Absence of political parties.
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35. One of the main distinctions between African and Western conception of personhood is:
- Individualistic versus relational.
 - Hierarchical versus relational.
 - Plural versus dual.
 - Communitarian versus authoritarian.
-
36. What is the relevance of African philosophy?
- It has rejected Eurocentrism.
 - It has led to conceptual decolonisation.
 - It has led to nationalist ideological thinking.
 - It has promoted African indigenous thinking.
-
37. Two determinants of a moral act are?
- Knowledge and volition.
 - Volition and responsibility.
 - Freedom and responsibility.
 - Willingness and volition.
-
38. When ignorance cannot be overcome it is called?
- Vincible.
 - Consequent.
 - Invincible
 - Antecedent
-
39. Which of these is a WEAK argument against violence?
- The slippery slope argument.
 - Violence leads to destruction of the fabric of society.
 - Violence violates the sanity of life principles.
 - Violence checks off tyrannical system.
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40. Which of the following is a negative function of the State?
- A The state is a control- valve of uncontrollable action.
 - B The state exacts obedience and unconditional subordination.
 - C The state defines the human framework leading to human wellbeing.
 - D The state guarantees the thriving of individual liberty.

41. The characteristics of Aristocracy and Tyranny respectively are:
- A Freedom for all and wealthy few.
 - B Private interest and Excellence.
 - C Excellence and one man rule.
 - D Freedom and wealthy few.

42. Codified laws governing societies adequately refers to:
- A National law.
 - B External law.
 - C Human law.
 - D Positive law.

43. The assertion that everything in the universe has a soul is:
- A Animism.
 - B Agnosticism.
 - C Pantheism.
 - D Deism.

44. The causal and design arguments for God's existence are described as:
- A Cosmological and Teleological argument.
 - B Teleological and Ontological argument.
 - C Cosmological and Ontological argument.
 - D Teleological and cosmological argument.

5

45. Moral evil is rooted in:
- A Man's exercise of his freewill.
 - B Man's exercise of his responsibility.
 - C God's goodness.
 - D God's abandonment of the universe.

46. Which doctrine holds that after the death of the body the soul is not certain to survive?
- A Immortality.
 - B Beatific vision.
 - C Transfiguration.
 - D Metempsychosis.

47. To Peirce, the method by which thought can fix beliefs is the:
- A Method of tenacity.
 - B Method of authority.
 - C Method of metaphysics.
 - D Method of science.

48. To say that 'the law is an impediment to human freedom' means:
- A The law promotes human freedom.
 - B Man is free in the presence of the law.
 - C The law is an obstacle to human freedom.
 - D The law enhances one's freedom.

49. To say that philosophy makes an inquiry into all fundamental issues and questions will most correctly mean philosophy is:
- A Analytical.
 - B Critical.
 - C Skeptical.
 - D Rational.

50. One of the fundamental values of philosophy is that:
- A It liberates the mind from prejudices.
 - B It liberates the body from physical imprisonment.
 - C It permits us to have informed religious beliefs.
 - D It creates a spirit of subversion in the individual.

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK