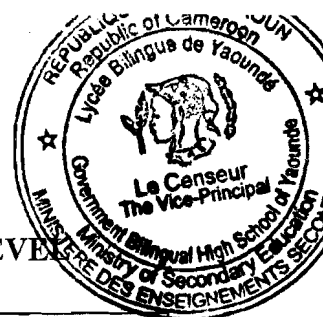


GOVERNMENT BILINGUAL HIGH SCHOOL YAOUNDE
0790 PHILOSOPHY 1
MOCK EXAMINATION 2022

ADVANCED LEVEL



Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	
Candidate Name	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half (1 ½) hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper.

Sujetexa.com

- C Non Sequitur.
D Slippery Slope Argument.

11. What Fallacy is most appropriately committed in the following: "All villagers are ignorant of what caused the death of the chief. So even they the all-powerful Chief Priest does not know:

- A Equivocation.
B Division.
C Amphiboly.
D Non Causa Pro Causa.

12. What is the truth function of $(p \vee q) \supset r$ by the Truth Table Method?

- A F T F F T T F F
B T F T F T F T T
C T F F T T T F T
D F T T F T T T T

13. Which statement-form is best illustrated in the Truth Table below?

p	q	$\sim q$	$p \cdot \sim q$	$p \supset q$	$(p \cdot q) \cdot (p \supset q)$
T	T	F	F	T	F
T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	F	F	T	F
F	F	T	F	T	F

- A Contingency
B Tautologous
C Contradictory
D Equivalence

14. The Rule of Inference of Simplification and Addition are respectively:

- A p and $p \cdot q$
 $\therefore p \vee q$
B $p \cdot q$ and P
 $\therefore p$
C p and $p \cdot q$
q
 $\therefore p \cdot q$
D p and p
q
 $\therefore p \cdot q$

15. The Pre-Socratics are considered as cosmologists mainly because they:

- A Explained the nature of being.
B Rejected mythical explanations.
C Explained the origin of things.
D Justified permanence and change.

16. Which of these is false of the Heraclitean teaching:

- A Essence of Being is Becoming.
B Basic element of Being is fire.
C The reconciliation of Being and Non-Being.
D Essence of things is Being.

17. Identify the characteristics of Parmenides' notion of Being:

- A Indestructible, Eternal, Spherical.
B Infinite, Spherical, Destructible.
C The reconciliation of Being and Non-Being.
D Essence of things is Being.

18. When Protagoras states that "Man is the measure of all things", it adequately means knowledge is:

- A Uncertain.
B Unattainable.
C Subjective.
D Limited.

19. Socrates' idea of the teleological conception of things adequately means that:

- A Knowledge is virtue; ignorance is vice.
B Things have a function to fulfill.
C No one does evil voluntarily.
D The basis of action is within man.

20. Which of the following, according to Plato, are ways in which the Forms can be known?

- A Dialectic, Participation, Copying.
B Desire, Recollection, Dialectic.
C Recollection, Desire, Cause.



1. Which of the following are all Edution Inferences?

A Contraposition, Conversion, Obversion.
B Contrariety, Contradiction, Subalternation.
C Inversion, Subcontrariety, Contraposition.
D Contradiction, Obversion, Subalternation.

2. Determine the obverse of the converse of: 'All schools are houses':

A No non-schools are houses.
B Some non-schools are houses.
C All non-houses are schools.
D Some houses are not non-schools.

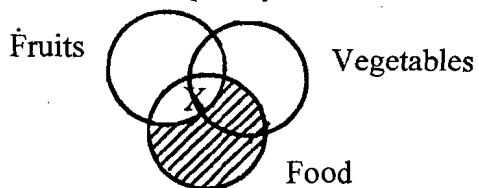
3. Identify the appropriate minor premise for the argument to be valid given: "Some Administrators are cruel persons" as the conclusion:

A All Christians are Administrators.
B Some Administrators are Christians.
C All Administrators are Christians.
D Some cruel persons are Administrators.

4. Which of the following Mood Name is valid in the Fourth Figure?

A FERIO
B FERISON
C FRESISON
D FESTINO

5. The minor premise of the Venn Diagram below can be adequately read off as:



A All fruits are vegetables.
B Some vegetables are food.
C No fruits are food.
D All food are fruits.

6. The last premise of the Aristotelian Sorites must be negative because it avoids committing the Fallacy of the:

A Undistributed Middle.
B Exclusive Premises.
C Illicit Minor.
D Illicit Major.

7. Given the major premise: "If Mbonde is born in Mbanga, then he is a Cameroonian", which of the following completed arguments commits the Fallacy of Affirming the Consequent?

A Mbonde is not born in Mbanga, so he is a Cameroonian.
B Mbonde is born in Mbanga, so he is not a Cameroonian.
C Mbonde is a Cameroonian, so he is born in Mbanga.
D Mbonde is not a Cameroonian, so he is born in Mbanga.

8. Which of the following is a rule of the Modus Tollendo Ponens?

A If the minor denies one, then the conclusion affirms the other.
B If the minor affirms one, then the conclusion denies the other.
C If the consequent is false, then the antecedent is false.
D If the Antecedent is True, then the consequent is True.

9. Identify which of the following is a Simple Destructive Dilemma:

A Two Antecedents and one Consequent.
B One Antecedent and two Consequent.
C Two Antecedents and use Consequent.
D Two Consequents and one Antecedent

10. Which is the appropriate Fallacy committed in the statement: There is no sign on the lawn saying that "No Trespassing", so it is alright to walk on this lawn?

A Ad Ignorantiam.
B Hasty Generalization.

D Participation, Copying, Desire.

21. Identify which of the following are all characteristics of Aristotle's theory of happiness:

- A It must be intrinsic and final.
- B It must be instrumental and self-sufficient.
- C It must be final and intrinsic.
- D It must be self-sufficient and attainable.

22. Identify the following which all constitutes the basis of Scholastic Philosophy:

- A Faith and Reason.
- B Truth and Universals.
- C Knowledge of God and Universals.
- D Reason and Truth.

23. According to John Locke, the forms of experience are:

- A Primary and Secondary.
- B Sensation and Reflection.
- C Intuition and Sensation.
- D Demonstrative and Intuitive.

24. Why is the Cartesian Doubt considered radical?

- A It attacks erroneous knowledge.
- B Rejects knowledge which is not indubitable.
- C It engages in skeptical doubts.
- D No knowledge is taken for granted.

25. Kant's Copernican Revolution clearly implies that:

- A There is denial of the empiricist and rationalist hypotheses.
- B There are a priori forms of sensibility and understanding.
- C There must be distinction between what reason can do and what it cannot do.
- D Knowledge depends on the known subject and the knowing object.

26. What is the basis of Marx's Philosophical Materialism?

- A Reality is dialectical.

B Nature is a coherent whole.

C The world is material.

D Nature and thought are related.

27. To Peirce, the method of fixing belief by asking whether it is agreeable to reason is known as:

- A The Method of Metaphysics.
- B The Method of Science.
- C The Method of Tenacity.
- D The Method of Authority.

28. To Kierkegaard, the transformation of the self from potentiality to actuality means that:

- A Man has an inward intensity of faith.
- B Man actualizes his existential self in God.
- C Man actualizes his essential self in God.
- D Man engages in a conscious activity of choice.

29. Which of these is False of the Sartrean dictum: "Existence precedes Essence"?

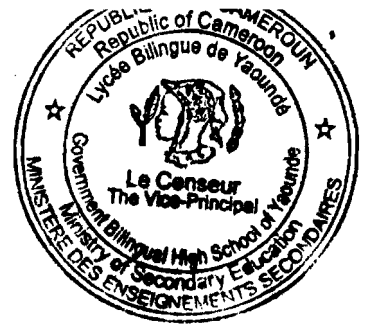
- A Man creates himself.
- B Man is indefinable.
- C Man is responsible for what he is.
- D Man is a victim of Fate.

30. Which of these thinkers are all proponents of Ethno-Philosophy?

- A Fouta Basile, Odera Oruka, Thiamalenga Thumba.
- B Placide Tempels, Alexis Kagame, Kwasi Wiredu.
- C Alexis Kagame, Fouta Basile, Thiamalenga Thumba.
- D Odera Oruka, Placide Tempels, Kwasi Wiredu.

31. The basic assertion of African Metaphysics is:

- A The relation of natural forces in the universe.
- B The types of being in the universe.
- C The relation of essence and being in the universe.



- D The relation of man and the supernatural.
32. Which of the following is a false characteristic of Nkrumah's Consciencism?
- A Matter is the primary reality.
 - B Matter is the sole reality.
 - C An appeal to intellectual revolution.
 - D A reawakening of self-consciousness.
33. To Nyerere, the best method to realize Ujamaa's Socialism is to:
- A Encourage mutual love for one another.
 - B Develop a self-reliant spirit.
 - C Improve on the land tenure policy.
 - D Maximize human well-being.
34. Which of the following is a positive argument for Tribalism?
- A A threat to peace and stability.
 - B Prevents the building of the State.
 - C Intolerance to other cultural values.
 - D Imposes obligations on the individual.
35. Descartes' Methodic Doubt was most clearly aimed at:
- A Discovering the basis of intellectual certainty.
 - B Demonstrating the deceptive nature of the senses.
 - C Despising the senses as a means of acquiring knowledge.
 - D Casting the whole edifice of his beliefs into doubt.
36. The reason why Descartes says that he has to "raze everything to the ground and begin again from the original foundations", is to:
- A Attain a critical and rational mind.
 - B Attain certainty and distinctness.
 - C Question and examine reality.
 - D Deny doubt and prejudices.
37. Which of the following does Descartes consider as False concerning the idea of the mind:
- A Mutable.
 - B Composite.
 - C Divisible.
 - D Indivisible.
38. Identify which of the following are all characteristics of the Scientific Method:
- A Experimental, Prescriptive and Impersonal.
 - B Analytical, Experimental and Universal.
 - C Demonstrative, Universal and Impersonal.
 - D Prescriptive, Demonstrative and Critical.
39. Arts can be adequately defined as:
- A The beautiful representation of a thing.
 - B That which pleases universally without concept.
 - C The representation of a beautiful thing.
 - D Human transformation of nature.
40. A religious implication of Evolutionism is that:
- A It does not explain the presence of evil in the universe.
 - B It fails to serve as a theory for the Origin of Man in the universe.
 - C It asserts the "Might is right" Principle in the society.
 - D It denies the place of a Divine Creator of the universe.
41. The views which assert that "it is permissible to do acts for the best interest of the society", and an "act is morally acceptable if it decreases the amount of misery", are respectively known as:
- A It Principle of Sanctity of Life and the Principle of Personalism.
 - B The Principle of Personalism and Principle of Utility.
 - C The Principle of Higher Good and the Principle of Sanctity of Life.
 - D The Principle of Higher Good and the Principle of Utility.

42. Which of the following are acts for which man can be fully responsible?

- A Acting with Fear, Antecedent Passion, Invincible Ignorance.
- B Acts of Virtual Intention, Acts of Actual Intention, Vincible Ignorance.
- C Consequent Passion, Acting with Fear, Vincible Ignorance.
- D Invincible ignorance, Antecedent Passion, Acting from Fear.

43. When "the subject has a right to matter" on the one hand, and "when one who has the moral obligation to respect another person's right" on the other hand, they are respectively considered as the:

- A Term and Matter.
- B Term and Title.
- C Title and Term.
- D Matter and Title.

44. What is the ethical impact of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic:

- A It has a traumatic effect on the victim.
- B It leads to the disintegration of the family.
- C It entails a lot of expenditure.
- D It reduces the rate of promiscuity.

45. Which of the following philosophers all affirm the Natural Origin of the State?

- A Rousseau and Plato.
- B Plato and Aristotle.
- C Rousseau and Hobbes.
- D Hobbes and Locke.

46. Identify the quality of a good Law:

- A It must be an ordinance of reason.
- B It must preserve the liberty of the people.
- C It must have a divine character.
- D It must have a legal character.

47. The doctrines which assert that it is impossible for the human mind to know God, on the one hand, and that God is found everywhere in the universe, on the other hand, are respectively:

- A Agnosticism and Pantheism.
- B Skepticism and Agnosticism.
- C Pantheism and Atheism.
- D Atheism and Pantheism.

48. The notions that God is All-powerful and All-knowing, can respectively be called:

- A Omniscience and Omnipotence.
- B Omnipresence and Omniscience.
- C Omnipotence and Omniscience.
- D Omniscience and Omnipresence.

49. The views that death is inevitable and that it is an ever-present reality to humanity, are respectively the characteristics of:

- A Inescapability and Fearfulness.
- B Imminence and Universality.
- C Universality and Inescapability.
- D Inexorability and Imminence.

50. What is the most distinguishing attitude of the philosopher vis-a-vis an issue?

- A Critical Spirit.
- B Analytical spirit.
- C Discursive Spirit.
- D Refutational Spirit.