



## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ARTS)**

**SECOND SEMESTER, 2021/2022**

**(FEBRUARY - JUNE, 2022)**

**PHIL 104: PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIETY**

**STREAM: Y1 S2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY:**

**DATE:**

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### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Do not write anything on this question paper.***
- 2. Answer ALL questions.***

Which of the following is not a correct definition of philosophy

- A. Philosophy as love of wisdom
- B. Philosophy as an inquiry into reality
- C. Philosophy as a science of ideas
- D. Philosophy as an empirical science

ANSWER: D

Which of the following ethical theories aims at realizing the best consequences, and is future oriented and endeavors to achieve the best possible outcomes

- A. Deontological theory
- B. Divine Command theory
- C. Consequentialist theory
- D. Altruistic theory

ANSWER: C

Why does Descartes think it is necessary to call into doubt everything that one previously believed?

- A. Because beliefs come from the senses, and the senses are frequently misleading
- B. He wants to find things out for himself rather than follow tradition.
- C. He wants to lay the groundwork for the growing body of scientific knowledge.
- D. All of the described reasons in the given choices

ANSWER: D

A syllogism is an argument with

- A. Two propositions, the first one a premise and last a conclusion
- B. Three propositions, first two are premises and last one a conclusion
- C. Four propositions, first three are premises and the last one a conclusion
- D. None of the given choices

ANSWER: B

*Hylemorphism* is a doctrine which explains that whatever exists is made of -----

- A. Form and Properties
- B. Matter and Form
- C. Act and Potency
- D. Essence and Existence

ANSWER: B

According to Empiricism, the source of knowledge is

- A. The mind
- B. The senses
- C. Religion
- D. Culture

ANSWER: B

Plato and Aristotle subscribe themselves to ----- theory of the state

- A. Democratic
- B. Ethical
- C. Oligarchy
- D. Utilitarian

ANSWER: B

Cosmology as a branch of philosophy studies about:

- A. Why people like to know cosmopolities
- B. The beginnings or origins of the entire universe
- C. Rocks
- D. The history of space exploration

ANSWER: B

Which of the following comprises the subject matter of epistemology?

- A. The best way to live one's life and the difference between right and wrong
- B. The nature of existence and reality
- C. The nature of and conditions for knowledge
- D. The nature of God and the soul

ANSWER: C

Who among the following is the Father of modern philosophy?

- A. Rene Descartes
- B. Frederick Nietzsche
- C. Emmanuel Kant
- D. Soren Kierkegaard

ANSWER: A

Philosophy studies issues that .....

- A. Are too difficult for the human mind to understand
- B. Cannot have true answers
- C. Cannot be answered by abstract reasoning alone
- D. Can be answered on the basis of both reason and empirical evidence

ANSWER: D

Thales as the first Greek philosopher is known as

- A. The founder of Greek Philosophy as science
- B. The founder of Greek logic
- C. The founder of Greek atomic science
- D. The founder of Greek energy

ANSWER: A

Which of the following does not belong to the School of modern philosophy?

- A. Rationalism
- B. Empiricism
- C. Skepticism
- D. Dogmatism

ANSWER: D

Anaximander is credited for

- A. The philosophy of the boundless and substantial opposites
- B. The philosophy of atomic energy
- C. The philosophy of all the Greeks
- D. The philosophy of love

ANSWER: A

Karl Marx is known for his

- A. Philosophy of economic materialism
- B. Philosophy of natural politics
- C. Philosophy equality
- D. Philosophy spatial politics

ANSWER: A

The Phenomenological Method of Philosophy deals with ----

- A. The study of the phenomena in human experience
- B. The Study of the appearances of objects in human consciousness
- C. Attempts to describe phenomena faithfully without presuppositions and standpoints
- D. All the above given answers

ANSWER: D

“Philosopher King” was a political concept developed by

- A. Aristotle
- B. Socrates
- C. Plato
- D. Descartes

ANSWER: C

—— is the founder of the phenomenological method

- A. Edmund Husserl
- B. Heidegger
- C. Jean-Paul Sartre
- D. Soren Kierkegaard

ANSWER: A

The dialectical method of philosophy entails the following elements except:

- A. Synthesis
- B. Thesis
- C. Antithesis
- D. Socratic

ANSWER: D

According to Democritus, atoms are

- A. Indivisible
- B. Divisible
- C. Motionless
- D. Caused

ANSWER: A

—— Greek philosopher is known for his probing questions

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle
- D. Hegel

ANSWER: A

A central aim of philosophy is

- A. To rid the mind of any and all assumptions
- B. To learn how to win arguments and influence people
- C. Acquire self-understanding
- D. None of the choices given

ANSWER: D

Skepticism as a School of modern philosophy argues that:

- A. There are universal truths
- B. Truth is permanent
- C. Truth is ever changing and there are no universal truths
- D. Truth is Dogmatic

ANSWER: C

In a deductively valid argument ...

- A. All of the premises are true, whether or not the conclusion is true
- B. Either the premises are probably true or the conclusion is certainly false
- C. The premises and conclusion are all true
- D. None of the answers given

ANSWER: D

A person who questions the validity of authenticity of something purporting to be factual is -----

- A. Skeptic
- B. Critic
- C. Optimist
- D. Pessimist

ANSWER: A

Epistemology as a branch of philosophy studies the following except:

- A. The nature and scope of knowledge
- B. Source of knowledge
- C. Justification of knowledge
- D. God as the source of knowledge

ANSWER: D

Naturalism as a trend of modern philosophy argues on the following, except:

- A. The universe and man are as a result of physical, mechanical and biological forces acting upon them
- B. Only the natural world is everything, nothing is before or beyond it
- C. Religious truth is derived from nature and natural causes
- D. Spiritual and metaphysical principles are the causes of the natural world

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is not a cause according Aristotle?

- A. Matter
- B. Form
- C. Purpose
- D. The universe

ANSWER: D

Which of the following thinkers held that reality is in a continuous state of change?

- A. Parmenides
- B. Zeno
- C. Heraclitus
- D. Pythagoras

ANSWER: C

Intellectual midwifery is the theory of knowledge put forward by:

- A. Plato
- B. Thales
- C. Leucippus
- D. Socrates

ANSWER: D

Virtue theory of ethics argues that

- A. Ethics is about the character of agents, not actions or consequences
- B. Ethics is about actions of the agents
- C. Ethics is about the wishes of the acting agents
- D. Ethics is about moral behavior of the agents

ANSWER: A

Which of the following claims that knowledge is the product of human reason?

- A. Skepticism
- B. Consequentialism
- C. Rationalism
- D. Empiricism

ANSWER: C

Metaphysics is the study of

- A. The first Principles of Being
- B. The universe
- C. Science
- D. Animals

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is correct of the study of phenomenology?

- A. Describing the mental content of the mind
- B. Describing the appearance of reality or objects of human experience
- C. Subscription to a fixed 'standpoint' in the description of objects
- D. Describing how human reason works in the understanding of reality

ANSWER: B

The principle of causality holds that:

- A. Whatever exists has a cause for its existence
- B. Whatever exists is a primary substance
- C. Whatever exists is material
- D. Whatever exists is immaterial

ANSWER: A

For Idealism ——— is primary

- A. Mind
- B. Body
- C. Perception
- D. Sense experience

ANSWER: A

Inborn ideas are known as

- A. Innate ideas
- B. Factitious ideas
- C. Adventitious ideas
- D. All the above

ANSWER: A

Empiricism as a School of modern philosophy subscribes to the following except:

- A. Senses
- B. Instincts
- C. Reason
- D. Faith

ANSWER: A

The following are characteristics of the Sophists, except?

- A. Sharp, skilled and intellectual thinkers

- B. Loved the practice of wisdom/wisdom experts
- C. Used art of persuasion and of controversy
- D. Dictators in matters of wisdom

ANSWER: D

According to Utilitarianism, the aim of ethical behavior is to do which of the following

- A. Maximize rationality in one's actions
- B. Maximize happiness for oneself
- C. Maximize happiness of all in society
- D. Maximize happiness for the majority in society

ANSWER: D

Rationalism subscribes to the following theses except:

- A. The Intuition/Deduction Thesis
- B. The Innate Knowledge Thesis
- C. The Superiority of Reason Thesis
- D. Empiricism Thesis

ANSWER: D

The Socratic Method is about the following, except

- A. A method using dynamic questions and conceptual analysis of key terms
- B. A method by which answers are generated not by the teachers, but by the student
- C. An educational method whereby students involve their personal experiences in engaging themselves in search for answers and truth
- D. An educational technique whereby participants are first made aware of their ignorance in order to better search for truth

ANSWER: C

According to Socrates, the most important goal of life is

- a. To live as long as possible
- b. To acquire power in life
- c. Living virtuously/justly
- d. To acquire wealth and share with the poor

ANSWER: C

Which of the following is not a characteristic of morality according to Emmanuel Kant?

- A. A duty
- B. Good Will
- C. Categorical imperative
- D. Consequential

ANSWER: D



The problem of Universals was first introduced into philosophy by:

- A. Aquinas
- B. Aristotle
- C. Plato
- D. Berkeley

ANSWER: C

According to Kant, which of the following is the fundamental moral principle?

- A. We should act only when it will do no harm
- B. We should act always to maximize happiness
- C. We should act only on maxims that we wish to become universal laws
- D. We should act always in accordance with virtue

ANSWER: C

The following are the principles of pragmatism as a trend of modern philosophy, except

- A. Opposition to fixed ideals and values
- B. Truth is formed by its result
- C. Problems are the motives of truth
- D. The fundamental motives of truth is enjoyment

ANSWER: C

Logic studies the following except:

- A. Correct and incorrect reasoning
- B. The structure of reasoning
- C. Clarification of terms
- D. Reality

ANSWER: D

Ethics is also known as ———

- A. Axiology
- B. Moral Philosophy
- C. Utilitarianism
- D. Morality

ANSWER: B

Soren Kierkegaard believed that

- A. Faith is ration
- B. Faith is irrational
- C. Faith is moral
- D. Faith is amoral

ANSWER: B

Ethical Egoism is a moral theory which states that:

- A. All moral decisions should be made on the basis of a consideration of what serves the interests of the moral agent him or herself
- B. As moral agents, we ought to act selfishly
- C. As moral agents, we should do what one wants to do
- D. As moral agents, we should serve the interests of others first and ours later

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not true of deductive from of reason?

- A. If the truth of its premises is granted, then its conclusion is also true
- B. Reasoning from the general to specific cases
- C. The meaning of the premises taken together implies the meaning of its conclusion
- D. Offers only a probable truth

ANSWER: D

An a priori argument for the existence of God ...

- A. Is based upon something known by sense experience
- B. Is not based on anything known by sense experience
- C. Is not based on anything we know by purely conceptual reasoning.
- D. None of the proposed answers

ANSWER: B

The word Epistemology *episteme* means ——

- A. Knowledge
- B. Theory
- C. Science
- D. Idea

ANSWER: A

According to De-ontological theory of ethics, morality is

- A. A priori
- B. Of merit
- C. A virtue
- D. Relative

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not the argument of Realism as a trend of modern philosophy?

- A. The phenomenal world is true
- B. Emphasis on present life
- C. Real knowledge is the knowledge of the external physical world acquired through the senses
- D. Transcendental realities are real, eternal and superior to the physical universe

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is not a characteristic of postmodern philosophy

- A. The importance and place of universal and absolute principles
- B. Perception and cognition presupposes science, representation and technology
- C. Individual liberties and Freedoms
- D. Recognition of pluralism and social differences

ANSWER: A

Ethical —— holds that individuals must decide what is ethical based on their own feelings about what is right and wrong

- A. Rationalism
- B. Relativism
- C. Revisionism
- D. Radicalism

ANSWER: B

In the following, identify an element that is not a characteristic of the phenomenological method

- A. Intentionality
- B. Bracketing (*epoche*)
- C. *Eidetic* Reduction
- D. The natural attitude

ANSWER: D

The following are characteristics of the Dialectical Method of philosophy, except?

- A. Skeptical
- B. Discursive/Conversational
- C. Definitional
- D. Determinative

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is not true of Capitalism according to Karl Max?

- A. Exploitation of the Proletariat Society
- B. Alienation of the workers
- C. Human relations are determined by economic relations
- D. Creates class struggles that are healthy for the society

ANSWER: D

Socrates believed he was wiser than anyone else in Athens because he

- A. Had found the ultimate truth, using the Socratic method
- B. Knew he was ignorant
- C. Did not believe in any god

D. Realized that opinions are equally true  
ANSWER: D

Existentialism is a philosophy of

- A. Human meaning
- B. Human reason
- C. Human faith
- D. Human angst

ANSWER: A

According to Kierkegaard, there are three stages of life. Which one is not a stage of life according to Kierkegaard?

- A. Aesthetic stage
- B. Moral stage
- C. Psychological stage
- D. Religious stage

ANSWER: C

The following are reasons why Socrates as a member of the Sophist movement distinguished himself from the rest of the movement, except:

- A. The Sophists were not concerned with matters of morality
- B. The Sophists became corrupt and demanded pay for the services they offered to young people
- C. The Sophists were concerned with mere art of rhetoric to win an argument not with the truth of the argument
- D. The Sophists were intelligent people

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is the distinguishing factor of the classical period of philosophy?

- A. The concern was the natural world
- B. The shift to the problems of man and his activity
- C. Discovery of the world
- D. Discovery of modern science

ANSWER: B

According to Karl Marx, a subsistent wage is:

- A. A wage given to a worker after he worked for the rich man
- B. A wage given to a worker for his living
- C. A wage given to a worker that enables him exist to continue working not for himself but for the interests of the rich
- D. A wage received by the worker as a good compensation for working for the rich man

ANSWER: C

The nature of Being is the subject matter of which of the following disciplines?

- A. Epistemology
- B. Philosophy of Science
- C. Metaphysics
- D. Philosophy of religion

ANSWER: C

Who were the main thinkers in the classical period of Philosophy?

- A. Sophists, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle
- B. Plato, Sophists and Greek Ionians
- C. Aristotle, Plato and Thales
- D. Descartes, Plato and Emmanuel Kant

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not true of Plato's theory of forms?

- A. Separation of the physical or material world from the formal or ideal world
- B. Ideal world is considered the archetype of the material world of our everyday concerns
- C. The ideal world is the intelligible, perfect world, while the material world is imperfect and unintelligible, a reflection of the ideal world.
- D. Forms are not necessary in the understanding of the material world