PENINSULA COLLEGE GEORGETOWN DK266-03(P)

FINAL EXAMINATION

Semester	:	**MAY 2026 SEMESTER**
Programme Name	:	**BA (HONS) ACCOUNTING & FINANCE (ACCOUNTING) 3+0 IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, UK** **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS) BUSINESS MANAGEMENT 3+0 IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, UK** **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS) IN MARITIME BUSINESS (LOGISTICS) 3+0 IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, UK** **BSC (HONS) COMPUTER SCIENCE (CYBER SECURITY) 3+0 IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, UK** **BSC (HONS) COMPUTER SCIENCE (SOFTWARE ENGINEERING) 3+0 IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, UK** **BSC (HONS) COMPUTER SCIENCE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) 3+0 IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, UK**
Course Code & Name	:	**MPU3193 PHILOSOPHY AND CURRENT ISSUES**
Duration	:	**3 HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper **CAREFULLY.**
2. The question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections.
3. Answer **ALL** questions in the question paper.
4. Answers to the questions are to be written into the examination booklet.
5. Electronic dictionaries, lecture notes, files or any unauthorised materials except writing equipment are strictly prohibited.

This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/ or graph papers (if any). Candidates are **NOT ALLOWED** to take any examination paper(s) used or unused out of the examination hall.

WARNING:

The Examination Board of Peninsula College Georgetown regards cheating as a very serious offence and will not hesitate to mete out the appropriate punitive actions according to the severity of the offence committed, and in accordance with the clauses stipulated in the Students' Handbook, up to and including expulsion from Peninsula College Georgetown.

(*This booklet contains 11 printed pages including this page*)

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ALLOWED TO DO SO

Section A: Multiple-Choice Questions **[50 marks]**

Answer **ALL** questions on the **Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet** provided. Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

1. Choose the literal meaning of the Greek term “philosophia”. (1 mark)

   A. Study of society
   B. Love of wisdom
   C. Search for power
   D. Pursuit of knowledge

2. The philosopher who emphasised questioning, critical thinking, and examining one’s life was _____. (1 mark)

   A. Socrates
   B. Ibnu Sina
   C. Confucius
   D. Mahatma Gandhi

3. Identify the value that is strongly emphasised in Confucian philosophy. (1 mark)

   A. Social harmony
   B. Moral character
   C. Material success
   D. Personal ambition

4. According to Ibnu Sina, “ultimate happiness” can be achieved through _____. (1 mark)

   A. moral discipline
   B. spiritual reflection
   C. knowledge of God
   D. intellectual excellence

5. Which statement correctly describes Gandhi’s philosophical perspective? (1 mark)

   A. Political power is the main purpose of life
   B. Truth and non-violence should guide daily life
   C. Individuals should avoid involvement in society
   D. Knowledge is more important than moral action

6. In which year was the National Education Philosophy (NEP) renamed the National Philosophy of Education (NPE)? (1 mark)

   A. 1957
   B. 1969
   C. 1988
   D. 1996

7. Which statement accurately explains the relationship between philosophy, the *Rukun Negara*, and the National Philosophy of Education? (1 mark)

   A. They promote moral development and social harmony
   B. They promote political development and social control
   C. They promote economic development and material success
   D. They promote academic achievement and examination success

8. Which outcome is intended through the implementation of the National Philosophy of Education? (1 mark)

   A. Citizens who depend entirely on others when making important life decisions
   B. Citizens who contribute to the harmony and betterment of society and the nation
   C. Citizens who focus mainly on personal success without considering community welfare
   D. Citizens who possess academic knowledge but show little concern for moral development

9. How is education understood under the National Philosophy of Education? (1 mark)

   A. As a temporary process that ends after formal schooling
   B. As a continuous effort to develop individuals in a balanced and integrated manner
   C. As a system designed mainly to prepare students for examinations and employment
   D. As a specialised process that develops only knowledge, skills, and professional competence

10. How does the *Rukun Negara* principle of “Belief in God” contribute to the development of Malaysian society? (1 mark)

    A. It promotes moral responsibility while recognising the religious diversity of Malaysian society
    B. It develops social harmony by reducing the influence of religious beliefs on personal conduct
    C. It strengthens national unity by giving religious institutions authority over public decisions
    D. It encourages citizens to practise religious values mainly within their own communities

11. Interpret the significance of understanding human concepts and human nature. (1 mark)

    A. It helps individuals evaluate ideal human qualities and develop guidance for meaningful living
    B. It allows individuals to define human perfection according to material success and social recognition
    C. It encourages individuals to follow established social expectations without examining their personal values
    D. It enables individuals to determine human behaviour mainly through biological and physical characteristics

12. Identify the concept in Hinduism that refers to a person's duties and obligations. (1 mark)

    A. Karma
    B. Dharma
    C. Liberation
    D. Reincarnation

13. State the religious tradition that uses the Noble Eightfold Path as a guide to liberation from suffering. (1 mark)

    A. Judaism
    B. Hinduism
    C. Buddhism
    D. Confucianism

14. Who described human beings as rational and social animals? (1 mark)

    A. Plato
    B. Aristotle
    C. David Hume
    D. René Descartes

15. Which statement accurately explains the Islamic concept of human nature and responsibility? (1 mark)

    A. Human beings are mainly spiritual and should avoid worldly affairs
    B. Human beings have physical and mental elements and only personal religious duties
    C. Human beings have intellectual and physical elements and pursue personal success
    D. Human beings have spiritual, intellectual, and physical elements and are responsible for serving God

16. Compare John Locke's and David Hume's views of human knowledge. (1 mark)

    A. Both agreed that emotions prevented humans from gaining knowledge
    B. Both emphasised experience, although Hume placed greater importance on perceptions and emotions
    C. Both believed that all human knowledge and fundamental ideas were already present in the mind from birth
    D. Locke rejected knowledge gained through experience, while Hume relied only on abstract and mathematical reasoning

17. How does "subjectivity" make each human person unique? (1 mark)

    A. It limits each individual's personal feelings, emotional responses, experiences, and interpretation of the world
    B. It describes each individual's physical traits, biological features, appearance, and observable characteristics
    C. It reflects each individual's personal feelings, perceptions, experiences, and understanding of the world
    D. It shapes each individual's shared beliefs, common attitudes, experiences, and understanding of the world

18. Interpret the concept of “self-determination” in relation to human freedom. (1 mark)

    A. It is the ability to make choices and pursue personal goals while recognising certain limitations
    B. It is the condition in which personal choices and goals are determined mainly by external influences
    C. It is the practice of accepting other people’s choices and goals without exercising personal judgement
    D. It is the ability to make choices and pursue personal goals without considering possible consequences

19. Identify how emotions can contribute to rational human behaviour. (1 mark)

    A. Emotions can interfere with rational thinking and often reduce responsible decision-making
    B. Emotions can offer meaningful insights and assist individuals in making appropriate decisions
    C. Emotions may influence judgement but should generally be excluded from serious evaluation
    D. Emotions mainly reflect personal reactions and contribute little to human understanding

20. Which statement **BEST** describes the concept of a person? (1 mark)

    A. A person shares human nature but has a unique identity
    B. A person is shaped entirely by surrounding external condition
    C. A person has only physical features and bodily characteristics
    D. A person’s identity changes completely throughout their lifetime

21. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that studies _____. (1 mark)

    A. the nature, existence, and structure of reality
    B. the nature, meaning, and appreciation of beauty
    C. the nature, origin, and limits of human knowledge
    D. the nature, basis, and standards of moral behaviour

22. Which statement provides an example of practical knowledge? (1 mark)

    A. “I know my course lecturer personally”
    B. “I know how to operate a computer effectively”
    C. “I know that Kuala Lumpur is located in Malaysia”
    D. “I know that water freezes at zero degrees Celsius”

23. Which statement represents knowledge by acquaintance? (1 mark)

    A. “I know my next-door neighbour personally”
    B. “I know how to prepare and deliver a presentation”
    C. “I know why metals expand when they are heated”
    D. “I know that Malaysia gained independence in 1957”

24. Descriptive or propositional knowledge refers to knowledge that is _____. (1 mark)

A. based on skills and procedures
B. based on familiarity with a person
C. expressed through factual statements
D. acquired only through physical practice

25. Identify why philosophers are particularly interested in propositional knowledge. (1 mark)

A. It examines how individuals establish truths about the world
B. It explains how individuals acquire and perform practical skills
C. It ignores how individuals support beliefs with evidence and reasons
D. It describes how individuals become familiar with people and objects

26. Choose the meaning of “infinite regress” in epistemology. (1 mark)

A. A continuous argument in which beliefs cannot be clearly explained
B. A systematic approach in which all forms of knowledge are rejected
C. An endless chain in which each reason requires another supporting reason
D. A repeated process in which claims are confirmed through direct experience

27. Which condition must be fulfilled for a claim to qualify as knowledge under the Plato’s JTB model? (1 mark)

A. Judged, True, and Balanced
B. Justified, True, and Believed
C. Judged, Tested, and Believed
D. Justified, Tested, and Balanced

28.



Why do some people interpret the figure above as a young woman, while others interpret it as an elderly woman? (1 mark)

A. Perception may remain uncertain when sensory information is difficult to understand clearly
B. Perception produces the same interpretation when individuals observe the figure carefully
C. Perception varies because individuals organise and interpret sensory information differently
D. Perception becomes accurate only when sensory information is supported by logical reasoning

29. Choose the idea of dogmatism. (1 mark)

A. All knowledge must be verified through observation.
B. Every claim should remain open to continuous doubt.
C. Strongly defending one's views while rejecting others.
D. Examining different opinions carefully before reaching a conclusion.

30. According to rationalists, why can the senses **NOT** be fully trusted as sources of knowledge? (1 mark)

A. Sensory information may require support from logical reasoning
B. Sensory impressions may change under different circumstances
C. Sensory experiences may vary according to individual interpretation
D. Sensory information may be misleading and therefore cannot always provide reliable certainty

31. In logic, an inference refers to the process of _____. (1 mark)

A. expressing an emotional reaction
B. repeating a statement as evidence
C. drawing a conclusion from premises
D. rejecting an argument without examination

32.

"Geetha sees dark clouds in the sky."

Which inference can reasonably be drawn from the situation above? (1 mark)

A. It will never rain
B. It may rain soon
C. The weather is hot
D. The sky is always dark

33. Which of the following is a bad argument? (1 mark)

A. "All roses are flowers. This is a rose. Therefore, it is a flower."
B. "All cats are mammals. Mimi is a cat. Therefore, Mimi is a mammal."
C. "Some doctors are women. David is a doctor. Therefore, David is a woman."
D. "All teachers work in schools. Mr. Lee is a teacher. Therefore, he works in a school."

34. Which word commonly functions as a conclusion indicator? (1 mark)

A. Hence
B. Because
C. As indicated by
D. In view of the fact that

35. Which of the following is a good argument? (1 mark)

A. “The sun rose this morning. Therefore, the sun will rise every morning.”
B. “You should agree with my conclusion because I am feeling unwell today.”
C. “Most birds can fly. A sparrow is a bird. Therefore, a sparrow can probably fly.”
D. “All film stars are celebrities. Tom Cruise is a film star. Therefore, Tom Cruise is a celebrity.”

36. Distinguish between a “statement” from a “non-statement”. (1 mark)

A. A statement is always a question, while a non-statement is always an answer
B. A statement gives commands, while a non-statement provides logical evidence
C. A statement can be classified as true or false, while a non-statement usually cannot
D. A statement expresses emotion, while a non-statement presents factual information

37. Which of the following is **NOT** considered a statement in logic? (1 mark)

A. “Turn off the television right now.”
B. “All human beings require oxygen to survive.”
C. “Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.”
D. “Tiger Woods plays golf, and Maria Sharapova plays tennis.”

38. What kind of sentence would **NEVER** be part of a logical argument? (1 mark)

A. A premise
B. A question
C. A conclusion
D. A declarative sentence

39. Distinguish formal fallacies from informal fallacies. (1 mark)

A. Formal and informal fallacies are identified in exactly the same way
B. Formal fallacies occur only in questions, while informal fallacies occur only in commands
C. Formal fallacies depend on emotions, while informal fallacies depend on mathematical symbols
D. Formal fallacies are identified through argument structure, while informal fallacies are identified through content

40.

“I deserve a high grade because I was sick while completing the assignment.”

Interpret the fallacy used in the statement above. (1 mark)

A. Red herring
B. Equivocation
C. Appeal to pity
D. Hasty generalisation

41. State the literal meaning of the term “metaphysics”. (1 mark)

A. The study of moral principles and human actions
B. The study of valid arguments and logical reasoning
C. The study of what exists beyond the physical world
D. The study of human behaviour and mental processes

42. Which of the following is **NOT** a question commonly examined in metaphysics? (1 mark)

A. Do human beings possess free will?
B. What is the fundamental nature of reality?
C. How are time, space, and causality understood?
D. How can human beings determine whether knowledge is reliable?

43. Recognise the philosopher associated with the statement, “I think, therefore I am.” (1 mark)

A. Auguste Comte
B. René Descartes
C. Baruch Spinoza
D. Thomas Aquinas

44. Choose the **MAIN** difference between materialism and idealism. (1 mark)

A. Materialism focuses on religion, while idealism focuses on scientific measurement
B. Materialism and idealism both claim that reality is entirely independent of the mind
C. Materialism rejects physical objects, while idealism accepts only observable matter
D. Materialism focuses on physical reality, while idealism focuses on mind, consciousness, or ideas

45. Which situation correctly illustrates a cause-and-effect relationship? (1 mark)

A. A student studies consistently and achieves a higher examination score
B. Two students arrive at the library at the same time but complete entirely different academic activities
C. Two unrelated events occur on the same day without one event directly influencing the occurrence of the other
D. A teacher and a student prefer different learning methods based on their individual experiences and personal preferences

46. Identify how epistemology is related to metaphysics. (1 mark)

A. Epistemology evaluates the moral principles used to determine whether human actions are right or wrong
B. Epistemology investigates the physical properties of objects that can be observed and scientifically measured
C. Epistemology examines the nature and limits of knowledge used to understand claims about reality and existence
D. Epistemology dismisses philosophical discussions concerning the nature of reality, existence, and human experience

47. What is the **MAIN** idea of existentialism? (1 mark)

A. Reality exists independently of all human experiences and decisions
B. Human behaviour is fully determined by physical and biological processes
C. Meaningful knowledge is limited to statements supported by scientific evidence
D. Human beings create meaning through freedom, choices, and personal responsibility

48. Which statement correctly describes the metaphysical view of Ibnu Sina? (1 mark)

A. He claimed that only physical matter exists in reality
B. He rejected all discussions about God and metaphysics
C. He presented a metaphysical proof for the existence of God
D. He argued that human knowledge comes only from sensory experience

49.

"I believe that only one God exists and that all worship should be directed to Him."

The dialogue above reflects _____. (1 mark)

A. atheism
B. polytheism
C. monotheism
D. agnosticism

50. Which belief is characterised by uncertainty about the existence of God? (1 mark)

A. Atheism
B. Polytheism
C. Monotheism
D. Agnosticism

Section B: Structured Questions **[50 marks]**

Answer **ALL** questions on the **Answer Booklet** provided.

1. a) Describe how spiritual, intellectual, and emotional aspects contribute to an individual's well-being. (6 marks)

   b) Distinguish between the philosophy of mind and the philosophy of religion. (4 marks)

   c) Explain how any **THREE (3)** principles of the Rukun Negara promote tolerance in Malaysian society. Support each explanation with a relevant example. (15 marks)

   Total: [25 marks]

2. a) Discuss the following claims based on the Justified True Belief (JTB) account of knowledge:

      i) All snakes are poisonous. (3 marks)

      ii) All successful people are highly educated. (3 marks)

   b) Write an example of a deductive argument and an inductive argument. (4 marks)

   c) Explain any **THREE (3)** epistemological schools of thought that explore how humans acquire and justify knowledge. (15 marks)

   Total: [25 marks]

- END OF QUESTIONS -