



STRATHMORE INSTITUTE
DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT/DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS CREATION & ENTRENEURSHIP
END OF SEMESTER EXAM
DBM/DE 1102;DIR 1103: INTRODUCTION TO CRITICAL THINKING

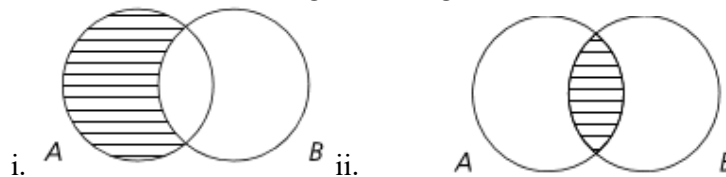
DATE: 28th April 2022

TIME: 2 hours

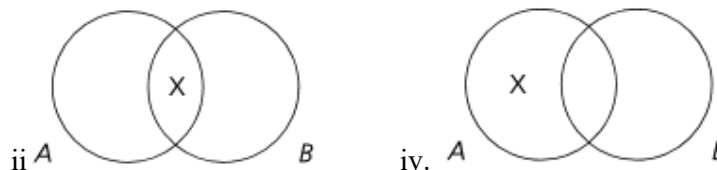
Instructions: Answer ALL questions in section A (30marks)
Answer ANY TWO questions in section B (30marks)
Total marks: 60

SECTION A

1. (a) One key functions of a university is to provide service to society. discuss two ways in which the university provides service to society **(4 marks)**
(b) information Technology is a great tool for learning which can be used wrongly by students. Discuss two ways in which a student can use Information Technology wrongly **(4 marks)**
2. (a) Define the following terms:
(i) An arguement **(2 marks)**
(ii) a proposition **(2 marks)**
3. (a) Identify the types of knowledge implied the following phrases **(2 marks)**
(i) Starts from self-evident facts and rises to laws and causes. **(½ mark)**
(ii) Present in consciousness; **(½ mark)**
(iii) Preserved in memory and is capable of being recalled at will **(½ mark)**
(iv) Proceeds from general self-evident propositions **(½ mark)**
4. (a) Write the converse of the following Venn diagrams in statement form; **(2 marks)**



- (b) Write the obverse of the following Venn diagrams in statement form; **(2 marks)**



- (c) Convert the following proposition and state whether the converse is logically equivalent or not logically equivalent to the given proposition. **(2 marks)**

All polluted roads are potential causes of Kidney cancer.

- (d) Obvert the following proposition and state whether the obverse is logically equivalent or not logically equivalent to the given proposition. **(2 marks)**

Some bursary allocations are actions not fair to poor students.

- (e) Contrapose the following proposition and state whether the contrapositive is logically equivalent or not logically equivalent to the given proposition. **(2 marks)**

No gases are non-compressible substances.

5. Excerpt one

The human person is created with a free will, and can choose how to live, think, act, and behave. In recent times, there has been a great clamour and call for freedoms of all kinds. Increasingly, there is a mentality to think in an individualistic way, with the view that somehow our life is not intertwined with the lives of others. There is also the false perception that when we make our own decisions freely, we will be successful and happy, regardless of the consequences of our actions. The result of this so-called freedom is sometimes at loggerheads with our dignity as human beings, and who a human person truly is; a rational and intelligent being. Our 2022 theme that embraces freedom and responsibility, core values of Strathmore University, will give us the opportunity to explore what freedom really means, and to reflect on how best we can live this value at a personal and communal level. For our students and other youth, time at university is one of exploration and experiencing 'freedom' away from the 'watchful eyes' of parents and guardians. It is a time when numerous personal decisions in friendship, impactful relationships, use of one's talents, studies, and socialization are made, all of which contribute to one's identity. It can also be a time when one follows others blindly, due to peer pressure and poor use of personal freedom. Upon completion of their studies, through the decisions they make, many students should have discovered who they are, and set a solid path for future careers, social, and spiritual aspects of their life.

St. Josemaría, the Founder of Strathmore University, was a strong advocate for freedom. He was, however, categorical that true freedom can only be achieved if one chooses that which is right and true, and if this freedom is at the service of others. Freedom, therefore, is not a careless, free-willed way of living according to the flesh of following instincts, individual desires and whims, and conforming with others' actions without rationality. True freedom is the highest expression of love. It is fruitful and leads us to be the best version of ourselves. When the gift of freedom is abused, a deep emptiness is left within us. How often, after following the instinct alone, do we realise that we have badly used the treasure of our freedom, and the beauty of being able to choose true goodness for ourselves and for others?

Ultimately, it comes down to the element of responsibility, which corresponds with true freedom. While we are free to search for truth and meaning, we are called to do so in a responsible way, listening to the opinions of others, and thinking of the consequences of our actions thereafter. In a sense, we are called to exercise our freedom, only for that which is truly good and whose goal is to serve others.

- (a) Quoting from the Strathmore University's 2022 theme of the year, identify and discuss.
(i) One principle of a university **(2 marks)**
(ii) One aim of a university **(2 marks)**

SECTION B

6. (a) Define faith **(2 marks)**
(b) Discuss two errors against faith **(4 marks)**
(c) Explain two arguments by St. Thomas Aquinas to prove the existence of God **(4 marks)**
(d) What is truth? **(1 mark)**
(e) We know that when there is a contradiction there is an error in search of the truth, discuss two errors in search of the truth. **(4 marks)**

7. Identify the fallacies below and in each case, with an appropriate example explain how each of these fallacies they are applicable in our day-to-day life.
- a) A python crossed Peter's path yesterday and, sure enough, he was involved in a car accident later yesterday afternoon (3 marks)
 - b) Mary saw a Red Indian hunting in the forest and concluded that all Red Indians live by hunting in the forests (3 marks)
 - c) There are more Traffic rules nowadays than ever before, and more Traffic rules are being broken due to more motorists disobeying them more than ever before. Therefore, to reduce the breaking of Traffic Rules, we must do away with these Traffic Rules. (3 marks)
 - d) Joy: Mom and Dad, how can you tell me not to come home after 7.30 pm when you both partied till morning most during your university days? (3 marks)
 - e) Have you stopped licking sugar that you steal from your mum's kitchen? (3 marks)
8. (a) Substitute the statement '**Americans Like American Football**' in the following forms and state whether the **subject (S)** and **predicate (P)** are distributed or not.
- (i) A (1 mark)
 - (ii) E (1 mark)
 - (iii) I (1 mark)
 - (iv) O (1 mark)
- (b) Draw Venn diagrams to represent the following four propositions,
- (i) All X are Y (1 mark)
 - (ii) Some X are Y (1 mark)
 - (iii) No X are Y (1 mark)
 - (iv) Some X are not Y (1 mark)
- (c) Explain the difference between the Ancient and Modern universities in the pursuit of knowledge (2 marks)
- (d) By using practical examples, distinguish between
- (i) cognitive meaning and (2 ½ marks)
 - (iii) emotive meaning of a statement (2 ½ marks)
9. (a) Differentiate between Plato and Aristotle's exhalations on how we acquire (4 marks)
- (b) Sketch the traditional table of opposition and label it correctly (4 marks)
- (c) If "**All Kenyans like eating Ugali**" is false, what is the truth value of the following propositions? (Create a truth table)
- (i) A is true (iii) E is false
 - (ii) I is true (iv) O is false
- (4 marks)**
- (d) We know that when there is a contradiction there is an error in search of the truth, discuss two errors in search of the truth (3 marks)