



## FINAL EXAMINATION

### NOVEMBER 2022

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**COURSE TITLE**            **FALSAFAH DAN ISU SEMASA**

**COURSE CODE**            **MPU2193**

**DATE/DAY**                **18 FEBRUARY 2023 / SATURDAY**

**TIME/DURATION**        **01:00 PM - 03:00 PM / 02 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)**

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1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
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(This Question Paper consists of 13 Printed Pages including front page)

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There are FIFTY (50) questions in this question paper. Answer ALL questions in the OMR answer sheet. [100 MARKS]

Kertas soalan ini mempunyai LIMA PULUH (50) soalan objektif. Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam kertas jawapan OMR [100 MARKAH]

1. Philosophy is derived from the words 'philo' and 'sophia'. What is the meaning of Sophia?  
*Perkataan falsafah berasal daripada 'philo' dan 'sophia'. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan sophia?*
  - A. wisdom (*ilmu*)
  - B. courtesy (*ihsan*)
  - C. revelation (*wahyu*)
  - D. wealth (*kekayaan*)
  
2. Philosophy refers to \_\_\_\_\_ questions that require deep and intellectual thought.  
*Falsafah merujuk kepada persoalan \_\_\_\_\_ yang memerlukan pemikiran dan intelek yang mendalam.*
  - A. abnormal (*tidak normal*)
  - B. fundamental (*asas*)
  - C. secondary (*sekunder*)
  - D. rational (*rasional*)
  
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a philosophical question?  
*Manakah antara berikut BUKAN contoh soalan falsafah?*
  - A. What is the meaning of a good life? (*Apakah erti kehidupan yang baik?*)
  - B. Why do we exist? (*Mengapakah kita wujud?*)
  - C. How to improve technology? (*Bagaimanakah kita boleh menjadikan teknologi lebih berkesan?*)
  - D. How did we become less happy in this age of technology? (*Bagaimanakah kita telah menjadi kurang gembira pada zaman teknologi ini?*)
  
4. Supremacy of the Constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_ principle in the National principles.  
*Keluhuran Perlembagaan adalah prinsip \_\_\_\_\_ di dalam Rukun Negara.*
  - A. Fifth (*Kelima*)
  - B. Fourth (*Keempat*)
  - C. First (*Pertama*)
  - D. Third (*KeTiga*)

5. Ali uses foul language while talking to his neighbors. Ali is not obeying which principle from the National Principles?  
*Ali menggunakan bahasa kesat semasa bercakap dengan jirannya. Yang manakah antara prinsip Rukun Negara yang berikut yang tidak dipatuhi oleh Ali?*
- A. Mutual Respect and Good Social Behaviour (*Kesopanan dan Kesusilaan*)
  - B. Belief in God (*Kepercayaan kepada Tuhan*)
  - C. The Rule of Law (*Kedaulatan Undang-Undang*)
  - D. Loyalty to King and Country (*Kesetiaan kepada Raja dan Negara*)
6. Muhammad prays five times a day. Muhammad is obeying which principle from the National Principles?  
*Muhammad menunaikan solat lima waktu sehari, antara prinsip Rukun Negara yang berikut yang manakah dia telah patuhi?*
- A. Supremacy of the Constitution (*Keluhuran Perlembagaan*)
  - B. Belief in God (*Kepercayaan kepada Tuhan*)
  - C. The Rule of Law (*Kedaulatan Undang-Undang*)
  - D. Loyalty to King and Country (*Kesetiaan kepada Raja dan Negara*)
7. According to the National Education Philosophy (NEP), men are made of **FOUR (4)** components. Below are the components, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Menurut Falsafah Pendidikan Kebangsaan (FPK), manusia terdiri daripada EMPAT (4) komponen. Berikut adalah kesemua komponen tersebut, KECUALI \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Physical (Jasmani)
  - B. Emotional (Emosi)
  - C. Intelligence (Intelek)
  - D. Happiness (Kegembiraan)
8. What is meant by theoretical philosophy?  
*Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan falsafah teoritikal?*
- A. Philosophies that is applied and can be used in certain disciplines such as political philosophy  
*(Falsafah yang bersifat aplikasi dan boleh digunakan dalam disiplin ilmu tertentu seperti falsafah politik)*
  - B. Is a philosophy that develops according to current development  
*(Merupakan falsafah yang berkembang mengikut perkembangan semasa)*
  - C. Consists of new philosophies such as ecology and technology  
*(Merangkumi falsafah baru seperti alam sekitar dan teknologi)*
  - D. Refers to deep, fundamental questions and gives answers to the basic questions of life and existence  
*(Merujuk kepada persoalan dasar yang mendalam serta memberi jawapan bagi persoalan asas tentang kehidupan serta kewujudan)*

9. In Eastern philosophy, Darshana means the vision of ultimate reality. Darshana is a \_\_\_\_\_ word.  
*Dalam Falsafah Timur, Darshana bermaksud visi realiti muktamad. Darshana adalah perkataan \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Japanese (*Jepun*)
  - B. Sanskrit (*Sanskrit*)
  - C. Chinese (*Cina*)
  - D. Arabic (*Arab*)
10. The below are some of the environmental crises caused by mankind EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Di bawah adalah beberapa krisis alam sekitar yang disebabkan oleh manusia KECUALI \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. earthquakes (*gempa bumi*)
  - B. land contamination (*pencemaran tanah*)
  - C. ozone depletion (*penipisan ozon*)
  - D. climate change (*perubahan iklim*)
11. According to \_\_\_\_\_, 'Man is a rational being'.  
*Menurut \_\_\_\_\_, 'Manusia adalah makhluk yang rasional'.*
- A. Socrates (*Socrates*)
  - B. Plato (*Plato*)
  - C. Pythagoras (*Pythagoras*)
  - D. Aristotle (*Aristotle*)
12. According to Aristotle, humans are logocentric. What did logocentric mean from Aristotle's perspective?  
*Menurut Aristotle, insan bersifat logosentrisme. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan logosentrisme dari perspektif Aristotle?*
- A. A combination of feeling and senses  
(*Gabungan antara perasaan dan pancaindera*).
  - B. Focused purely on a rational and intellectual mind.  
(*Berpusatkan kepada akal fikiran yang bersifat rasional dan intelektual semata-mata*).
  - C. Having emotional and intuitive aspects in human life  
(*Mempunyai aspek-aspek emosi dan intuitif dalam kehidupan manusia*).
  - D. Function and act as God's representative and carry out duties on earth.  
(*Berfungsi dan berperanan sebagai wakil Tuhan dan menjalankan amanah di muka bumi*).

13. Humans are born without any guidance or aspects of religion and spirituality. This thought process refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ belief.  
*Manusia dilahirkan tanpa sebarang petunjuk atau aspek agama dan kerohanian. Proses pemikiran ini merujuk kepada kepercayaan \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Taoism (*Taoisme*)
  - B. Logocentrism (*Logocentrisme*)
  - C. Existentialism (*Existentialisme*)
  - D. Islam (*Islam*)
14. *Does God exist? What is the nature of God?* These are questions that belong to the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of philosophy.  
*Adakah tuhan wujud? Apakah ciri-ciri tuhan? Antara yang berikut, yang manakah tergolong dalam falsafah yang membicarakan tentang kewujudan 'Tuhan' dan ciri-ciri ketuhanan?*
- A. Ontology (*Ontologi*)
  - B. Cosmology (*Kosmologi*)
  - C. Theology (*Teologi*)
  - D. Axiologia (*Aksiologi*)
15. X is responsible to care for nature because nature has been borrowed to humans for their use on Earth. However, X does not have any rights on the said nature. This statement is in accordance to \_\_\_\_\_.  
*X bertanggungjawab terhadap alam sekitar kerana alam sekitar itu telah dipinjamkan kepada manusia untuk kegunaannya di muka bumi. Namun, X tidak mempunyai hak terhadap alam sekitar itu. Kenyataan ini selaras dengan \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. wu-wei (*wu-wei*)
  - B. existentialist (*existentialisme*)
  - C. God's caliph (*Khalifah Tuhan*)
  - D. nirvana (*nirvana*)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ criticized Aristotle's views on the concept of Man.  
\_\_\_\_\_ *mengkritik pandangan Aristotle mengenai konsep manusia.*
- A. Friedrich Nietzsche (*Friedrich Nietzsche*)
  - B. Lao Tzu (*Lao Tzu*)
  - C. Sidhartha Gauthama (*Sidhartha Gauthama*)
  - D. Plato (*Plato*)

17. In Islam, Man has \_\_\_\_\_ important relationships.  
*Dalam Islam, manusia mempunyai \_\_\_\_\_ hubungan yang penting.*
- A. five (*lima*)
  - B. three (*tiga*)
  - C. two (*dua*)
  - D. four (*empat*)
18. According to Islam, Man is made of all the components below **EXCEPT** for \_\_\_\_\_  
*Menurut Islam, Manusia dijadikan daripada semua komponen di bawah **KECUALI** \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Emotions (*Emosi*)
  - B. Spiritual (*Roh*)
  - C. Intellectual (*Aqal*)
  - D. Physical (*Jasad*)
19. In Hinduism, the soul is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Dalam agama Hindu, roh dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. moksha (*moksha*)
  - B. dharma (*dharma*)
  - C. atman (*atman*)
  - D. karma (*karma*)
20. The rebirth concept has elements of \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Konsep kelahiran semula mempunyai elemen \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Epistemology (*Epistemologi*)
  - B. Postmodernism (*Pascamodenisme*)
  - C. Logic (*Logik*)
  - D. Ethics (*Etika*)
21. The main teaching of Buddhism focuses on the \_\_\_\_\_ noble truths.  
*Ajaran utama agama Buddha tertumpu kepada \_\_\_\_\_ kebenaran mulia.*
- A. eight (*lapan*)
  - B. four (*empat*)
  - C. sixteen (*enam belas*)
  - D. seven (*tujuh*)



22. The goal of a Buddhist is to attain \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Matlamat penganut Buddha adalah untuk mencapai \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Moksha (*Moksha*)
  - B. Nirvana (*Nirvana*)
  - C. Karma (*Karma*)
  - D. Heaven (*Syurga*)
23. According to Buddhism, attachment to worldly things will bring about \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Menurut agama Buddha, keterikatan kepada perkara duniawi akan membawa \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. destruction (*kemusnahan*)
  - B. happiness (*kegembiraan*)
  - C. misery (*kedukaan*)
  - D. friendships (*persahabatan*)
24. Confucius's teachings were ethical ideas needed to be followed to achieve \_\_\_\_\_ in life.  
*Ajaran Confucius merupakan idea beretika yang perlu diikuti untuk mencapai \_\_\_\_\_ dalam kehidupan.*
- A. nirvana (*nirvana*)
  - B. wealth (*kekayaan*)
  - C. happiness (*kegembiraan*)
  - D. balance (*keseimbangan*)
25. Taoism Philosophy centres on human relationship with \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Falsafah Taoisme berpaksikan hubungan manusia dengan \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. wealth (*kekayaan*)
  - B. nature (*alam sekitar*)
  - C. family (*kekeluargaan*)
  - D. parents (*ibu bapa*)
26. There are \_\_\_\_\_ main concepts of metaphysics.  
*Terdapat \_\_\_\_\_ konsep utama didalam metafizik.*
- A. three (*tiga*)
  - B. two (*dua*)
  - C. four (*empat*)
  - D. ten (*sepuluh*)

27. What is the term used to refer to something that is beyond the ordinary?  
*Apakah istilah yang digunakan bagi merujuk kepada sesuatu yang di luar alam biasa?*
- A. Aesthetics (*Estetika*)
  - B. Terminology (*Terminologi*)
  - C. Metaphysics (*Metafizik*)
  - D. Mathematics (*Matematik*)
28. Metaphysics from the religious and supernatural perspectives deals with discussions as below, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Metafizik dari sudut agama dan alam luar biasa adalah berkaitan dengan perbincangan seperti dibawah **KECUALI** \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Life after death (*Kehidupan selepas mati*)
  - B. The existence of God (*Kewujudan tuhan*)
  - C. The existence of heaven and hell (*Kewujudan syurga dan neraka*)
  - D. The existence of substance (*Kewujudan sesuatu yang hakiki*)
29. Ideas have a few characteristics such as the below **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Idea mempunyai beberapa ciri-ciri seperti dibawah **KECUALI** \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. They are not physical (*Ianya bukan fizikal*)
  - B. They have their own reality (*Ianya mempunyai realiti tersendiri*)
  - C. They don't have matter (*Ianya tidak mempunyai zarah*)
  - D. They don't have mass (*Ianya tidak mempunyai jisim*)
30. The pioneer of the idealism theory was \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Pelopor Teori Idealism ialah \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. John Locke (*John Locke*)
  - B. David Hume (*David Hume*)
  - C. George Berkely (*George Berkely*)
  - D. Sir Francis Bacon (*Sir Francis Bacon*)
31. 'Reality is not material, rather it is an ideal'. This statement comes from a person who thinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
*'Realiti bukan bersifat material, tetapi ideal'. Kenyataan ini lahir daripada seseorang yang berfikir secara \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. ideally (*idealistik*)
  - B. agnostically (*agnostik*)
  - C. realistically (*realistik*)
  - D. scientifically (*saintifik*)



32. There are \_\_\_\_\_ concepts related to divinity in metaphysics.  
*Terdapat \_\_\_\_\_ konsep yang berkaitan dengan ketuhanan dalam metafizik.*
- A. six (*enam*)
  - B. five (*lima*)
  - C. three (*tiga*)
  - D. twelve (*dua belas*)
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is an understanding that says God does not exist.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ ialah kefahaman yang mengatakan 'Tuhan' tidak wujud.*
- A. Agnosticism (*Agnostikisme*)
  - B. Polytheism (*Politeisme*)
  - C. Atheism (*Ateisme*)
  - D. Monotheism (*Monoteisme*)
34. Etymologically, epistemology is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Dari sudut etimologi, epistemologi didefinisikan sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Theory of Facts (*Teori Hakikat*)
  - B. Theory of Truth (*Teori Kebenaran*)
  - C. Theory of Knowledge (*Teori Ilmu Pengetahuan*)
  - D. Theory of Certainty (*Teori Kepastian*)
35. Questions about sources of knowledge are included in the philosophical branch of \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Persoalan tentang sumber ilmu termasuk dalam kajian \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Logic (*Logik*)
  - B. Metaphysics (*Metafizik*)
  - C. Methodology (*Metodologi*)
  - D. Epistemology (*Epistemologi*)
36. Empiricism states that authentic knowledge is obtained using the \_\_\_\_\_ senses.  
*Empirisme menyatakan bahawa pengetahuan yang sah diperolehi dengan menggunakan \_\_\_\_\_ deria.*
- A. three (*tiga*)
  - B. four (*empat*)
  - C. five (*lima*)
  - D. two (*dua*)

37. A baby learns about its environment using its senses. This idea was strongly advocated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Seorang bayi mempelajari persekitarannya dengan menggunakan derianya. Idea ini sangat dianjurkan oleh \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Friedrich Nietzsche (*Friedrich Nietzsche*)
  - B. Immanuel Kant (*Immanuel Kant*)
  - C. Plato (*Plato*)
  - D. John Locke (*John Locke*)
38. Which statement below shows the difference between modernism and post-modernism?  
*Manakah antara kenyataan berikut menunjukkan perbezaan antara zaman modenisme dan zaman pascamodenisme?*
- A. Modernism was empirical; however Post Modernism was relative  
*(Modenisme bersifat empirikal manakala pascamodenisme bersifat relatif)*
  - B. Modernism denied absolute truth, however Post Modernism accepted absolute truth  
*(Modenisme menafikan hakikat mutlak manakala pascamodenisme mengakui hakikat mutlak)*
  - C. Modernism accepted all sorts of small narratives meanwhile Post Modernism accepted all the big narratives.  
*(Modenisme menerima segala bentuk naratif kecil manakala pascamodenisme menerima segala bentuk naratif besar)*
  - D. Modernism resisted science meanwhile Post Modernism accepted science.  
*(Modenisme menolak sains manakala pascamodenisme menerima sains)*
39. The Great Industrial Revolution of the Great Britain emerged in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
*Revolusi Perindustrian di Great Britain muncul pada abad ke \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. 21<sup>st</sup> (21)
  - B. 19<sup>th</sup> (19)
  - C. 18<sup>th</sup> (18)
  - D. 17<sup>th</sup> (17)
40. Decolonization can bring the meaning of freeing oneself from all of the below EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Dekolonisasi boleh membawa maksud membebaskan diri daripada semua perkara dibawah KECUALI \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Connections (*Perhubungan*)
  - B. Material (*Material*)
  - C. Mental (*Mental*)
  - D. Thoughts (*Pemikiran*)

41. The Renaissance period emerged in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
*Zaman Renaissance muncul pada abad ke \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. 17<sup>th</sup> (17)
  - B. 16<sup>th</sup> (16)
  - C. 20<sup>th</sup> (20)
  - D. 21<sup>st</sup> (21)
42. The Renaissance period began in \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Zaman Renaissance bermula di \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. France (*Perancis*)
  - B. England (*England*)
  - C. America (*Amerika*)
  - D. Italy (*Itali*)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ was the pioneer of the scientific method.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ merupakan pelopor kepada kaedah saintifik.*
- A. Jean Paul – Sartre (*Jean Paul-Sartre*)
  - B. Sir Francis Bacon (*Sir Francis Bacon*)
  - C. John Locke (*John Locke*)
  - D. David Hume (*David Hume*)
44. The statements below about anthropocentrism is true, EXCEPT for \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Kenyataan dibawah mengenai antroposentrisme adalah benar, KECUALI \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Humans are the most significant beings on earth. (*Manusia adalah makhluk paling penting di muka bumi.*)
  - B. All plants and animals are important only for human survival. (*Semua tumbuhan dan haiwan adalah penting hanya untuk kelangsungan hidup manusia*)
  - C. It seeks to preserve and conserve all ecosystems. (*Ianya bertujuan untuk memelihara dan memulihara semua ekosistem*)
  - D. It has caused a horrifying array of global environmental issues. (*Ianya telah menyebabkan pelbagai isu alam sekitar secara global yang mengerikan*)
45. "Cogito Ergo Sum" was the famous thought process of \_\_\_\_\_.  
*"Cogito Ergo Sum" merupakan proses pemikiran terkenal yang dipelopori oleh \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Confucious (*Confucious*)
  - B. Buddha (*Buddha*)
  - C. Rene Descartes (*Rene Descartes*)
  - D. Lao Tzu (*Lao Tzu*)

46. "Ergo Extermino Ergo Sum" can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_  
"Ergo Extermino Ergo Sum" boleh ditakrifkan sebagai \_\_\_\_\_
- A. I think, therefore I am (*Saya berfikir maka saya wujud*)
  - B. I destroy, therefore I am (*Saya memusnahkan maka saya wujud*)
  - C. I conquer, therefore I am (*Saya menakluki maka saya wujud*)
  - D. Nature is Neutral (*Alam bersifat neutral*)
47. Which of the below is **NOT** the right method of dealing with ecosystem imbalance?  
*Manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** kaedah menangani ketidakseimbangan ekosistem?*
- A. Reducing the use of substances that are hard to perish (*Mengurangkan penggunaan bahan sukar lupus*)
  - B. Burying unused plastic (*Menanam plastik yang tidak digunakan*)
  - C. 'Day without Plastic' campaign (*Kempen hari tanpa plastic*)
  - D. Practice recycling (*Mengamalkan kitar semula*)
48. Rene Descartes was in favor of the \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy.  
*Rene Descartes menggemari falsafah \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. technology (*teknologi*)
  - B. economic (*ekonomi*)
  - C. ecological (*ekologi*)
  - D. mechanical (*mekanikal*)
49. Sejahtera's etymology can be traced back to the Arabic and \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
*Etimologi perkataan sejahtera boleh dikesan kembali kepada Bahasa Arab dan \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. Sanskrit (*Sanskrit*)
  - B. Tamil (*Tamil*)
  - C. Hindi (*Hindi*)
  - D. Chinese (*Cina*)
50. The Sejahtera Philosophy has \_\_\_\_\_ elements in it.  
*Falsafah Sejahtera mempunyai \_\_\_\_\_ elemen.*
- A. three (*tiga*)
  - B. nine (*sembilan*)
  - C. eight (*lapan*)
  - D. ten (*sepuluh*)

\*\*\* END OF QUESTION PAPER \*\*\*

  
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