

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0590 LOGIC 1

JUNE 2018

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE AN HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

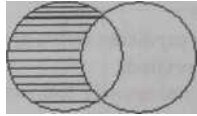
3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Ordinary Level - 0590 logic 1".
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HBpencil:
Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.
Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer ALL questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide on which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:
[A] [B] [C] [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully and then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

TURN.Over

1. Logic is considered formal because it:
A Distinguishes validity from invalidity.
B Is an instrument of thought.
C Deals with the rules of thought.
D Distinguishes truth from falsity.
-
2. Which is the most appropriate reason for studying Logic?
A To discuss arguments.
B To reason coherently.
C To find premises and conclusions.
D To establish the right premises.
-
3. Identify the type of reasoning below:
"Since all children love toys, consequently Madam Tebo is' children love toys".
A Analogical.
B Inductive.
C Deductive.
D Syllogistic.
-
4. Identify the Law of Excluded Middle:
A $B = B$.
B $B = B \vee \sim B$.
C $B \neq B \vee \sim B$.
D $B \neq B$
-
5. Which of the statements below is Simple apprehension?
A This is Musa.
B If Musa steals, he goes to hell.
C Musa is solving problems in Mathematics.
D Musa is a Fulani, so he loves "bili-bili" V.r.
-
6. Both Logic and Mathematics are similar in that:
A They are both deductive.
B They both deal with rational thinking.
C They both deal with abstraction.
D Their conclusions are tentative.
-
7. In the statement: "Excellent are the poetic expressions of Wordsworth", the subject term is:
A The poetic expressions of Wordsworth. B Excellent.
C Wordsworth.
D Poetic expressions.
-
8. "Cameroonian" and "Cameroonians" can be considered respectively as:
A General and Common terms.
B Common and Singular terms.
C General and Collective terms.
D Singular and General terms.
-
9. Identify the most adequate reason for studying terms:
A It shows the relationship between propositions.
B It guarantees the knowledge of more ideas.
C It permits one to express ideas.
D It makes one to identify terms.
-
10. What use of Language is expressed by a policeman in the following statement: "You sir, come down from the bus now"?
A Emotional.
B Directive.
C Cognitive.
D Evaluative.
-
11. Which of the following is false of the relationship between Language and Thought?
A Thought is a reference to Language.
B Language communicates feelings in the mind.
C Language clarifies vagueness in the mind.
D Thought contextualizes language.
-
- 12** Which of the following is false in defining a definition?
A Clear expression of the meaning of an idea.
B A statement of the connotation of a term.
C A statement of the exact meaning of a term.
D A statement of the denotation of a term.
-
13. A definition which provides a supplementary device for filling up the gaps left by the primary method of instruction, has the purpose of:
A Eliminating ambiguity.
B Clarifying meaning.
C Increasing vocabulary.
D Explaining theoretically.
-
14. When a new meaning is given to an already existing term, such a definition is called:
A A theoretical definition.
B An ostensive definition.
C A stipulative definition.
D A descriptive definition.
-
15. What fallacy is committed when a definition lacks the essential attributes of a genus?
A Fallacy of Incongruous definition.
B Fallacy of Negative definition.
C Fallacy of Circular definition.
D Fallacy of Extraneous definition.
-

16. In Logical Division, the whole which is being analysed into species is called:
 A Fundamentum Divisionis. ,
 B Definiendum.
 C Totum Divisum.
 D Membra Dividentia.
17. Which of the following is an optimum logical proposition?
 A Are Christians cross-bearers?
 B All Christians must die for Christ.
 C Oh, Christians die for the cross!
 D All Christians are cross-bearers.
18. When the speaker's attitude is expressed with a possibility, it is a Modal proposition Which is:
 A Apodeictic.
 B Problematic.
 C Necessary.
 D Apodeictic.
19. The EOIA propositions can be expressed in the following order:
 A Particular Negative, Universal Affirmative, Universal Negative, Particular Affirmative.
 B Universal Affirmative, Universal Negative, Particular Affirmative, Particular Negative.
 C Universal Negative, Particular Negative, Universal Affirmative, Particular Affirmative.
 D Universal Negative, Particular Negative, Particular Affirmative, Universal Affirmative.
20. The optimum logical form of :“Every beast is not wild” is:
 A All beasts are wild creatures.
 B Some beasts are not wild creatures.
 C No beasts are wild creatures.
 D All beasts are not wild.
21. In which type of Categorical Proposition is the Subject term distributed and the Predicate term undistributed?
 A E
 B O
 C I
 D A
22. The diagram below can be read off as:
Vultures Predators

 A No vultures are predators.
 B All vultures are predators.
 C Some vultures are not predators.
 D Some vultures are predators.
23. In Immediate Inference, we most aptly start from:
 A Two terms of a proposition and move to the conclusion.
 B Two terms of a proposition and move to another proposition.
 C Two propositions having one term in common.
 D Two propositions to the conclusion.
24. Identify the types of Immediate Inference which are all Opposition:
 A Conversion, Subalternation.
 B Conversion, Inversion.
 C Subcontrariety, Contradiction.
 D Contrariety, Obversion.
25. Which of the following statements is most correct about contradictories?
 A Both can be true.
 B One is true, the other is true.
 C One is false, the other is false.
 D Both cannot be false.
26. Given I as True, A and O will respectively be:
 A Doubtful and Doubtful.
 B True and True.
 C False and False.
 D False and True.
27. Give the obverse of: “All children are beggars”:
 A No children are non-beggars.
 B No children are beggars.
 C No non-beggars are children.
 D No beggars are children.
28. Why is the “A” Proposition converted by limitation?
 A Distributed terms become undistributed.
 B Undistributed terms become distributed.
 C Universal propositions become particular.
 D Universal propositions cannot be particular.

29. A categorical syllogism can be aptly defined as an argument in which:

- A Three propositions are necessarily connected.
- B Subject and predicate terms are necessarily related.
- C Conclusion necessarily follows from the premises.
- D Premises necessarily follow from the conclusion.

30. OI and OE are pairs which are respectively:

- A Subcontraries and subalterns.
- B Subalterns and subcontraries.
- C Subcontraries and contradictories.
- D Subalterns and contradictories.

31. The predicate and the subject terms of the conclusion are respectively considered as:

- A The major and the minor terms.
- B The middle and major terms.
- C The minor and major terms.
- D The minor premise and middle term.

32. A term distributed in the predicate of the conclusion but undistributed in the premise, best commits the Fallacy of:

- A Illicit minor.
- B Exclusive premises.
- C Illicit process.
- D Illicit major.

33. Identify the First Figure in the syllogism below:

$\begin{array}{c} A M P \\ M S \\ \hline S P \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} C. M p \\ S M \\ \hline S P \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} B P M \\ M S \\ \hline S P \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} D. P M \\ s M \\ \hline s P \end{array}$

34. When the Middle Term is Predicate of the Major Premise and Predicate of the Minor premise is called:

- A First Figure.
- B Second Figure.
- C Third Figure.
- D Fourth Figure

35. Which of the following is false in translating arguments in to valid standard-forms?

- A The conclusion indicator must be only in the minor premise.
- B The three propositions should be in their optimum logical form.
- C The structure of the syllogism must be respected.
- D The three terms must appear twice.

36. Which of the following is true of the Venn Diagram technique?

- A Begin by diagramming the minor premise.
- B Avoid diagramming the conclusion.
- C Begin by diagramming the major premise.
- D The three circles must be diagrammed.

37. To construct a valid Third Order Enthymeme the:

- A Major and Minor premises are connected with "and".
- B Minor premise and Conclusion are connected with "since".
- C Conclusion and Major premise are connected with "because".
- D Conclusion and Minor premise are connected with "and".

38. A series of syllogisms in which the conclusion of each syllogism supplies the premises for the other which follows is called:

- A Episyllogism.
- B Prosyllogism.
- C Polysyllogism
- D Monosyllogism

39. Identify the most appropriate mood of the following syllogism:

If the rains come early, then farmers will plant in time.
Farmers will not plant in time.

Therefore, the rains did not come

- A Valid Modus Ponens.
- B Invalid Modus Tollens.
- C Valid Modus Tollens.
- D Invalid Modus Ponens.

40. Identify this syllogism:

A is either B or C.
A is not B.
Therefore, A is C.

- A Modus Ponens.
- B Modus Tollens.
- C Modus Tollendo Ponens.
- D Modus Ponendo Tollens.

41. The major premise of a Dilemma must be:

- A Modal.
- B Hypothetical.
- C Disjunctive
- D Categorical.

42. Informal Fallacies deal with:

- A The form of argument.
- B The content of argument.
- C The structure of argument.
- D The invalidity of argument.

43. Identify a significance of studying Informal Fallacies:

- A Facilitate errors in thinking
- B Understand errors in reasoning.
- C Avoid errors in reasoning.
- D Detect errors in thinking.

44. Two fallacies of relevance are:

- A Ad Hominem and Equivocation.
- B Ad Verecundiam and Ad Baculum.
- C Composition and Ad Misericordiam.
- D Ignoratio Elenchi and Division.

45. Which Fallacy is committed when one mistakes what is not the cause of a given event for its real cause?

- A Ignoratio Elenchi.
- B Converse Accident.
- C Non Sequitur.
- D Non Causa Pro Causa.

46. Identify the Fallacy of Ambiguity most clearly committed in the following: "The club has rich members like, Fotso Victor and Eto'o Fils. Hence, all members of the Club are rich":

- A Equivocation.
- B Division.
- C Amphiboly.
- D Composition.

47. All of the following Except One are synonyms of Symbolic Logic;

- A Mathematical Logic,
- B Statement Logic.
- C Categorical Logic,
- D Modern Logic.

48. Which of the following is wrong as a reason for the study of Symbolic Logic?

- A It deals with symbols.
- B It employs special variables.
- C It avoids the vagueness of Language.
- D It can increase the vagueness of Language.

49. Symbolize this statement: "If John stole the goat (J), then Mary did not tell a lie (M).

- A $J \supset \sim M$.
- B $J \supset M$.
- C $J \vee \sim M$.
- D $\sim (J \supset M)$

50. Identify the adequate Truth Table for the following function: $\sim q \vee p$:

P	q	$\sim q$	$\sim q \vee p$
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	F
F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T

P	q	$\sim q$	$\sim q \vee p$
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T

q	P	$\sim q$	$\sim q \vee P$
T	T	F	T
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	F	T	T

p	q	$\sim q$	$\sim q \vee p$
T	T	F	T
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	F	T	T

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK