

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0590 LOGIC 1

JUNE 2020

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	GCE REVISION
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	http://www.gcerevision.com
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 A SOFT 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. Insert the information required in the spaces above.

5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

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 the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.

7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is appropriate. 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, 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. The main concern of Logic is the distinction between:
 - A True and False Propositions.
 - B True and False Arguments.
 - C Correct and Incorrect reasoning.
 - D Correct and Incorrect Propositions.

2. Which of the following is appropriate for the study of Logic in schools?
 - A To teach them how to convince people in politics.
 - B To boost the morals of studies.
 - C To make them eloquent speakers.
 - D To develop a critical spirit in them.

3. The Argument, "Since Tom and Bill come from the same family and Tom is lazy, we can expect Bill to be lazy", illustrates which type of reasoning?
 - A Deductive.
 - B Inductive.
 - C Extrapolative.
 - D Analogical.

4. The formula, " $A=A \vee \sim A$ ", most appropriately expresses which Logical Principle?
 - A Identity.
 - B Contradiction.
 - C Excluded Middle.
 - D Non-Contradiction.

5. Which of the following adequately represent in a chronological order the mental processes by which the mind proceeds from the simplest to the most complex ideas?
 - A Thinking, Judging, Reasoning.
 - B Simple Apprehension, Reasoning, Judging.
 - C Simple apprehension, Judging, Reasoning.
 - D Abstraction, Thinking, Reasoning.

6. Logic and Law are similar in that they both deal with:
 - A Principles.
 - B Reasoning.
 - C Arguments.
 - D Thinking.

7. In Logic, an idea is most appropriately defined as:
 - A The verbal expression of a notion.
 - B The internal representation of a thing.
 - C The words representing things in the mind.
 - D The simple intellectual representation of a thing.

8. The Terms, "generic, dead, and irregular" are respectively considered as:
 - A Collective, Privative and Negative.
 - B Common, Negative and Contradictory.
 - C General, Privative and Contrary.
 - D Collective, Negative and Contradictory.

9. Why do logicians consider the study of Terms very important?
 - A Because Terms are found in Propositions.
 - B Because Terms are expressed in words.
 - C So as to explain Terms theoretically.
 - D In order to illustrate Simple Apprehension.

10. The Cognitive function of Language is seen when it is used to:
 - A Transmit knowledge.
 - B Express emotions.
 - C Cause action.
 - D Give a command.

11. The expression, "What a beautiful lady" best expresses which function of language?
 - A Performatory.
 - B Emotive.
 - C Informative.
 - D Cognitive.

12. Language can be most appropriately defined as:
 - A The use of spoken words in a system of communication.
 - B The use of signs only in a system of communication.
 - C A system of communication using words or signs.
 - D A system of communication that permits people to talk.

13. The statement of the Connotation of a Term and the analysis of the Denotation of a Term are respectively referred to as:
 - A Connotation and Denotation.
 - B Definiendum and Definiens.
 - C Definition and Logical Division
 - D Extension and Intension

14. A Definition is necessary in order to:
 - A Eliminate ambiguity in reasoning.
 - B Avoid Fallacies in Arguments.
 - C Influence thoughts of readers.
 - D Decrease vocabulary in language.

15. To define crocodile as "a reptile with a long mouth, scaly body and long tail" is a Definition which is considered as:
 - A Analytical.
 - B Stipulative.
 - C Descriptive.
 - D Lexical.

16. To define "Justice" as "an act which is inoffensive to natural order" is a Definition which is:
 - A Negative.
 - B Too wide.
 - C Too narrow.
 - D Ambiguous.

17. What name is given to the statement of the sub-class into which a class can be broken up?
 - A Membra Dividentia.
 - B Logical Division.
 - C Totum Divisum.
 - D Fundamentum Divisionis.

18. Which of the following is true of a Proposition?
 - A It is an interrogation.
 - B It must be a sentence.
 - C It must express a wish.
 - D It must have Truth-Value.

19. Which of the following is a Hypothetical Proposition with the same Subject and different Predicates.
 - A If William succeeds, he will go to high school.
 - B If Mary is black, John is white.
 - C If the rains are early, farming will be done and the harvest will be good.
 - D If the baby is hot and having fever, then mosquitoes have bitten her.

20. When a Proposition affirms class inclusion partially by asserting that some members of the subject class are also members of the predicate class, it is called:
 - A Universal Affirmative.
 - B Universal Negative.
 - C Particular Affirmative.
 - D Particular Negative.

21. The statement, "every beast is not wild", can be most appropriately translated into the Logical Form as:
 - A All beasts are wild creatures.
 - B Some beasts are not wild creatures.
 - C No beasts are wild creatures.
 - D Some beasts are not wild.

22. The distribution of the Predicate Term in a Proposition is determined by:
 - A The Quantity of the Proposition.
 - B The Quality of the Proposition.
 - C The Quantity of the Subject Term.
 - D The Quality of the Predicate Term.

23. The Proposition, "Some parents are not caring persons", can be adequately symbolized as:
 - A $PC = 0$
 - B $PC \neq 0$
 - C $P\bar{C} = 0$
 - D $P\bar{C} \neq 0$

24. Immediate Inference is said to have taken Place whenever we logically:
 - A Draw one truth from another truth.
 - B Move from a series of Propositions to others.
 - C Derive a false Proposition from a false Premise.
 - D Infer a true Premise from a given Premise.

25. Which of the following forms of Immediate Inference are all aspects of Edution?
 - A Subcontrary, Inversion, Contrary.
 - B Contraposition, Subalternation, Obversion.
 - C Inversion, Conversion, Obversion.
 - D Contradiction, Contrary, Subcontrary.

26. The Contrary of "No humans are mortals" is:
 - A All humans are mortals.
 - B No humans are immortals.
 - C Some humans are immortals.
 - D Some humans are mortals.

27. The original Proposition in Inversion is called:
 - A Inverse.
 - B Obvertend.
 - C Contrapositive.
 - D Invertend.

28. A Syllogism should consist of:
 - A Two Premises and a Conclusion.
 - B Two Propositions and a Conclusion.
 - C One Premise and a Conclusion.
 - D One Proposition and a Conclusion.

29. Which of the following is wrong of the Categorical Syllogism?
 - A It is a test for consistency.
 - B It is a vital test for clarity in reasoning.
 - C It helps in preventing hasty inference.
 - D It distorts valid reasoning.

30. In a Categorical Syllogism, the Predicate and Subject Terms of the Conclusion are respectively referred to as:
 A Minor and Major Terms.
 B Middle and Major Terms.
 C Major and Minor Terms.
 D Minor and Middle Terms.
-
31. The Fallacy of Undistributed Middle is committed when:
 A Both Middle Terms are Distributed in any Premise.
 B Both Premises have Distributed their Middle Terms.
 C The Middle Term is Undistributed in both Premises.
 D The Middle Term is Distributed in any of the Premises.
-
32. In the First Figure Syllogism, where does the Middle Term appear in the Minor Premise?
 A Subject Term.
 B Predicate Term.
 C Minor Term.
 D Major Term.
-
33. Which of the following is wrong about putting the Categorical Syllogism into a Standard Form?
 A Determine the Premise indicators.
 B Determine the Conclusion indicators.
 C Respect the structure of the Syllogism.
 D Identify the Major Premise first.
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34. In using the Venn Diagram technique of testing validity, the Syllogism is considered to be Valid when:
 A The Major Premise can be read off.
 B The Minor Premise can be read off.
 C The Premises can be read off.
 D The Conclusion can be read off.
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35. A formally Valid Syllogism with one part suppressed is adequately called:
 A Sorites.
 B Enthymeme.
 C Episylogism.
 D Polysyllogism.
-
36. Which of the following are all rules of the Aristotelian Sorites?
 A Only the first Premise can be particular and only the last Premise can be Negative.
 B If one Premise is negative the Major Premise is Universal.
 C The Minor Premise must be affirmative and the Conclusion must be particular.
 D One of the Premises must be negative and the Major Premise must be Universal.
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37. Identify a Valid Argument below wherein the Conclusion denies the Antecedent of the Major Premise:
 A Modus Ponens.
 B Modus Tollens.
 C Modus Ponendo Tollens.
 D Modus Tollendo Ponens.
-
38. Given the Major Premise, "Either we fight for our freedom now or we remain enslaved forever", the Minor Premise of the Modus Tollendo Ponens is:
 A We will not fight for our freedom now.
 B We will fight for freedom now.
 C We will remain enslaved forever.
 D Either we remain enslaved forever.
-
39. When the Disjunctive Minor Premise affirms the Antecedent of the Major Premise, the Dilemma is considered to be:
 A Simple.
 B Constructive.
 C Complex.
 D Destructive.
-
40. The errors resulting from the violation of Logical Rules in Deductive reasoning are called:
 A Fallacies of relevance.
 B Fallacies of ambiguity.
 C Informal Fallacies.
 D Formal Fallacies.
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41. Which of the following is wrong of the study of Fallacies?
 A Detecting common mistakes in reasoning.
 B Permitting us to avoid incorrect reasoning.
 C Avoid ambiguity in reasoning.
 D Promoting impressive reasoning.

42. When one considers only exceptional cases and hastily generalizes to a rule that fits them all on the one hand and when one applies a general rule to a particular case whose exceptional circumstance might render the rule inapplicable on the other hand, one respectively commits the Fallacy of:
- Hasty generalization and Converse accident.
 - Accident and Converse Accident.
 - Hasty generalization and Accident.
 - Composition and Division.
-
43. Which Fallacy does this Argument commit? "Day always follow night. The two are perfectly correlated. Therefore, night causes day".
- Post hoc ergo propter hoc.
 - Non causa pro causa.
 - Ignoratio Elenchi.
 - Non Sequitur.
-
44. The Fallacy of Composition can be expressed in the form:
- Since all Philosophy Teachers are intelligent, then Dr. Robinson is intelligent.
 - Since the young girl who killed her parents is an orphan, she should not be killed.
 - Since God's existence cannot be proven, therefore His existence is doubtful.
 - Since each member of the Bar council is tactful, then all lawyers should be tactful.
-
45. Which of the following is wrong about Symbolic Logic?
- Statement Logic.
 - Modern Logic.
 - Modern deductive Logic.
 - Predicate Logic.
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46. The study of Symbolic Logic is of great importance because it:
- Brings obscurity in Language.
 - Employs special reasoning.
 - Avoids the vagueness in Language.
 - Involves the use of special words.
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47. The view of Bertrand Russell that, "Logic is the youth of Mathematics and Mathematics is the manhood of Logic", adequately implies that:
- Logic comes before Mathematics.
 - Mathematics is the elder brother of Logic.
 - Logic and mathematics are one.
 - Mathematics is more difficult than Logic.
-
48. In Symbolic Logic, which punctuation mark is used in grouping individual Symbols?
- Brackets.
 - Parentheses.
 - Braces.
 - Variables.
-
49. The statement, "it is false that teachers are illiterates" is most appropriately considered as:
- Conjunction.
 - Negation.
 - Conditional.
 - Disjunction.
-
50. How many rows are required in constructing a truth- table for the function $p \cdot (q \vee r)$?
- Four.
 - Five.
 - Six.
 - Eight.
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STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK