

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (GCE) BOARD

General Certificate Of Education Examination

0590 LOGIC 1**JUNE 2021****ORDINARY LEVEL**

Centre Number	http://www.gcerevision.com
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Candidate Name	gcerevision.com

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.

- USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

- Check that this question booklet is headed "ORDINARY LEVEL – 0590 LOGIC 1".
- Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
- Fill in 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

- Answer **ALL** the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
- Non-programmable Calculators are allowed.
- 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]
- 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.
- 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.
- Do all your rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
- 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

June 2021/0590/1/A/MCQ

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1. How did Aristotle consider Logic?
 A An Organon.
 B Connected Thought.
 C Discourse.
 D Logos.
-
2. The study of Logic is important because:
 A It helps one weigh the Pros and Cons of an Argument.
 B It helps one to find the Premises and Conclusion.
 C It helps one to distinguish between a Statement and an Argument.
 D It helps one to detect the Truth of an Argument.
-
3. The type of Reasoning that proceeds from General principles to Particular cases is known as:
 A Deductive.
 B Inductive.
 C Analogy.
 D Analogical.
-
4. The formulae $A \neq \sim A$ and $A \vee \sim A$ respectively express which Laws of Thought?
 A Identity and Excluded Middle.
 B Excluded Middle and Contradiction.
 C Contradiction and Identity.
 D Contradiction and Excluded Middle.
-
5. Which Operation of the mind expresses itself in a Form of Argument?
 A Simple apprehension.
 B Judging.
 C Reasoning.
 D Apprehension.
-
6. Which of the following pairs deal with Principles?
 A Logic and History.
 B Logic and Law.
 C Logic and Philosophy.
 D Logic and Psychology.
-
7. A word which stands as the Subject or Predicate of a Proposition is known as:
 A An Idea.
 B A Concept.
 C An Attribute.
 D A Term.
-
8. The Term "bald" and "alive" are respectively considered as:
 A Negative and Positive.
 B Infinite and Concrete.
 C Concrete and Privative.
 D Privative and Positive.
-
9. Terms are considered to be significant in Logic because they permit one to:
 A Illustrate Simple Apprehension.
 B Explain theoretically.
 C Gain clarity in meaning.
 D Introduce philosophical problems.
-
10. A Function of Language which enables one to either stop or carry out an action is known as:
 A Cognitive.
 B Informative.
 C Emotive.
 D Directive.
-
11. Identify the language function is expressed in the statement?
 "Oh God how wonderful are thy works".
 A Directive.
 B Emotive.
 C Cognitive.
 D Performatory.
-
12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Language and Thought?
 A Different.
 B Correlative.
 C Contrary.
 D Contradictory.
-
13. Which of the following is wrong of a Definition?
 A It exposes the relationship of a problem.
 B It is a formula which clearly expresses the meaning of a Term.
 C It exposes the Proper meaning intended for an idea.
 D It makes communication clearer.
-
14. Which of the following is False of the purpose of Definition?
 A To clarify meaning.
 B To influence attitude.
 C To portray attitude.
 D To explain theoretically.
-
15. Identify this type of Definition, "An orange is a round citrus fruit":
 A Lexical.
 B Precising.
 C Descriptive.
 D Analytical.

16. A Definition should have specific limits. Which rule is this related to ?
 A It should be Adequate and Exact.
 B It should not include the Term to be defined.
 C It should be Clear and Precise.
 D It should not be Negative.
-
17. In a Logical Division, the Genus which is subdivided into parts is known as:
 A Divided members.
 B Basis of the division.
 C Principle of division.
 D Divided whole.
-
18. Which among these below is wrong of a Proposition?
 A A Judgment capable of being True or False.
 B An assertion of a statement which can be True or False.
 C It must either deny or affirm something about the Subject.
 D It must affirm something about the Predicate.
-
19. A Proposition which states alternatives is known as:
 A Modal.
 B Categorical.
 C Disjunctive.
 D Hypothetical.
-
20. Which type of Proposition is this, "All logicians are intelligent persons"?
 A Universal Affirmative.
 B Particular Affirmative.
 C Universal Negative.
 D Particular Negative.
-
21. The statement, "Happy are the pure in heart", can be translated into its Logical Form as:
 A All pure in heart are happy.
 B All happy persons are pure in heart.
 C All happy are pure in heart.
 D All persons pure in heart are happy persons.
-
22. The distribution of the Subject Term in a Categorical Proposition is determined by:
 A The Quality of the Proposition.
 B The Predicate of the Proposition.
 C The Quantity of the Proposition.
 D The Copula of the Proposition.
-
23. How many circles are needed to represent a Categorical Proposition on a Venn Diagram?
 A 4 circles.
 B 3 circles.
 C 1 circle.
 D 2 circles.
-
24. In an Immediate Inference, the Conclusion is drawn from:
 A Two Premises.
 B One Premise.
 C Two Terms.
 D One Term.
-
25. Which of the following best explains why the "O" Proposition is inconvertible?
 A The Undistributed Predicate Term becomes Distributed.
 B The Distributed Predicate Term becomes Undistributed.
 C The Undistributed Subject Term becomes Distributed.
 D The Distributed Subject Term becomes Undistributed.
-
26. Identify the type of Opposition whose rule says "From the Falsity of one Proposition, we infer the Falsity of the other"
 A Subalternation.
 B Contradictory.
 C Contrary.
 D Subcontrary.
-
27. Which mode of Eduction is possible with all the four Categorical Propositions?
 A Conversion.
 B Obversion.
 C Contraposition.
 D Inversion.
-
28. In a Categorical Syllogism, the Conclusion is drawn from:
 A Two Terms.
 B One Premise.
 C Three Terms.
 D Two Premises.
-
29. Identify the most adequate Value of the Syllogism:
 A It is a vital tool for clarity in Reasoning.
 B It helps to identify ambiguity in Arguments.
 C It helps to determine truth in Arguments.
 D It helps to promote hasty Conclusions.

Turn Over

30. What determines the Major Term in a Categorical Syllogism?
- The Subject Term of the Conclusion.
 - The Predicate Term of the Conclusion.
 - The Predicate Term of the Major Premise.
 - The Subject Term of the Minor Premise.
-
31. Identify the Fallacy committed in the Syllogistic Argument below:
 "Some lawyers are teachers
 All Lawyers are liars
 Therefore, All liars are teachers."
- Quarternio Terminorium.
 - Undistributed Middle.
 - Illicit Major.
 - Illicit Minor.
-
32. Which special rule applies to both the First and Second Figure?
- The Major Premise must be Universal.
 - One of the Premises must be Negative.
 - The Conclusion Must be Particular.
 - The Minor Premise must be Affirmative.
-
33. Identify the Premise indicator among the following:
- We infer that.
 - Much as.
 - And so.
 - It follows that.
-
34. Which of these is apt about the Venn Diagram Technique in a Syllogism?
- We diagram the Conclusion.
 - We diagram the Particular Premise first.
 - We diagram the Minor Premise first.
 - We read the Conclusion out without diagramming.
-
35. A formally Valid Syllogism with the Major Premise suppressed such that only the Minor and the Conclusion are expressed, is considered as:
- Third Order Enthymeme.
 - An Enthymeme.
 - First Order Enthymeme.
 - Second Order Enthymeme.
-
36. In the Sorites, the suppressed intermediary Conclusion becomes the:
- The Conclusion of the Major Premise.
 - Major Premise of the Subsequent Argument.
 - First figure of the Subsequent Argument.
 - Minor Premise of the Subsequent Argument.
-
37. Identify the most appropriate rule of a Hypothetical Syllogism :
- From the Truth of the Antecedent we infer the Truth of the Consequent.
 - From the Truth of the Consequent we infer the Falsity of the Antecedent.
 - From the Falsity of the Antecedent we infer the Truth of the Consequent.
 - From the Falsity of the Consequent we infer the Truth of the Antecedent.
-
38. Which of the following is False of a Disjunctive Syllogism?
- If the Minor Premise affirms, the Conclusion denies.
 - If the Minor Premise denies, the Conclusion denies.
 - If the Conclusion affirms, the Minor Premise denies.
 - The Major Premise is made up of two disjuncts.
-
39. The Dilemma below can most appropriately be identified as: "If Paul wins the game, he will pay me and if he wins the game, then he will be rich.
 Paul will neither pay me nor will he be rich
 Therefore Paul will not win the game".
- Simple Constructive.
 - Simple Destructive.
 - Complex Constructive.
 - Complex Destructive.
-
40. Which of the following is False in relation to Fallacy?
- Lapse in good thinking.
 - Critical thinking.
 - False reasoning.
 - Half-Truth.
-
41. Identify a wrong Reason for the study of Fallacies:
- It helps us to correct incorrect Reasoning.
 - It helps us to avoid ambiguity in Reasoning.
 - It helps us to be Clear and Precise in reasoning.
 - It helps us to avoid correct Reasoning.
-
42. An Informal Fallacy is adequately defined as
- An improper Definition.
 - An invalid Argument.
 - A deceptive Reasoning.
 - The violation of logical rules.

43. Identify the Fallacy most clearly committed in this statement, "Although I am late, I will not hurry since our teacher is always late".
 A Ad Hominem.
 B Tu Quoque.
 C Composition.
 D Ad Misericordiam.
-
44. When a Fallacy is committed because of grammatical errors due to the way it is structured it is known as:
 A Fallacy of Equivocation.
 B Fallacy of Amphiboly.
 C Fallacy of Composition.
 D Fallacy of Accent.
-
45. Which of these below is False in relation to Symbolic Logic?
 A It is also known as Mathematical Logic.
 B It is another name for Inductive Logic.
 C It is a method of Reasoning by employing Symbols.
 D It is a method of Reasoning by special Variables.
-
46. The study of Symbolic Logic is important because it is:
 A More space consuming.
 B Logically vague.
 C More complicated.
 D Less time consuming.
-
47. In the history of Symbolic Logic, who presented an arithmetic view of the Proposition and Syllogism"?
 A De Morgan.
 B George Boole.
 C John Venn.
 D Modern Logic.
-
48. Identify the Proposition correctly punctuated below:
 A $[(pvq).(r.s)]$.
 B $(pvq.r)$.
 C $(pvq) (r.s)$.
 D $(pvq).r)$.
-
49. Identify the sign that stands for Negation:
 A \equiv
 B \vee
 C \sim
 D \supset
-
50. The Truth-Table is used to determine the:
 A The Function of Symbols.
 B Validity of an Argument.
 C Nature of Proposition.
 D Validity of the Statement.
-

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK