

# SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION GENERAL EDUCATION

The Teachers' Resource Unit (TRU) in collaboration with the Regional Inspectorates of Pedagogy and the Subject Teachers' Association (STA)

	<b>Subject Code</b> 0590	<b>Paper Number</b> 1
<b>CANDIDATE</b> NAME .....	<b>Subject Title</b>  <b>LOGIC</b>	
<b>CANDIDATE</b> NUMBER .....		
<b>CENTRE</b> NUMBER .....		
<b>ORDINARY LEVEL</b>	<b>DATE</b> /03 /2022	

**Time Allowed: One hour thirty minutes**

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS 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, Paper 2".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces provided above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. 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.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:  
**Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number and Paper Number.**  
**How to answer questions in this examination:**
7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C, and D. Decide 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 )
10. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.
14. You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination

1. Which of the following is not true of the nature of logic?

A	It is the science of valid thought
B	It is the art of correct reasoning
C	It is the science of honest thinking
D	It is the science of sound argumentation

2. One main concern of Logic is to:

A	Help us to remember forgotten thoughts.
B	Help us to define our thoughts.
C	Provide us with the Laws of thoughts.
D	Help us to deal with every type of thought.

3. The Reasoning: "Mukwelle is an oroko and he is short. Etuka is an oroko and he is also short. Therefore, all oroko men are short people" is considered as:

A	Deduction.
B	Analogy.
C	Formal.
D	Induction.

4. The Principle which states that a thing is either a phone or not a phone is considered as:

A	Sufficient Reasoning.
B	Excluded Middle.
C	Identity.
D	Contradiction.

5. In which Operation of the mind are arguments derived?

A	Simple Apprehension.
B	Judging.
C	Ideas.
D	Reasoning.

6. Logic and History are similar in that they both deal with:

A	Facts.
B	Thinking.
C	Reasoning.
D	Thoughts.

7. In Logic, a term is most correctly defined as:

A	The verbal expression of a concept.
B	The expression of an idea.
C	The expression of an idea by use of a sign.
D	The expression of an idea by use of written words.

8. Identify a Singular term from the list below:

A	A president.
B	President.
C	Presidents.
D	The President.

9. When Language is used to cause or prevent a particular action, it is considered as:

A	Informative.
B	Expressive.
C	Directive.
D	Emotive.

10. When one defines a term by pointing to the object, it clearly expresses which kind of definition?

A	Analytical.
B	Stipulative.
C	Descriptive.
D	Ostensive.

11. A Definition which is obscure is said to be:

A	Circular.
B	Unclear.
C	Negative.
D	Too narrow.

12. A Definition which clearly picks out a species from other species of the same class has demonstrated the rule of:

A	Adequacy.
B	Precision and Clarity.
C	Per Genus et Differentiae.
D	Positive.

13. The Criterion in which a genus is splitted into its constituent species is known as:

A	Logical Division.
B	Totum Divisum.
C	Fundamentum Divisionis.
D	Membra Dividentia.

14. The Logical Division of Cameroon into Northwest, Southwest and Littoral, violates one of the following rules:

A	It must be distinct.
B	It must be complete.
C	It must have only one principle.
D	It must overlap.

15. From which of the following sentences do we derive a proposition?

A	A declarative sentence.
B	An interrogatory sentence.
C	An exclamatory sentence.
D	An imperative sentence.

16. The Copula in a Standard Categorical Proposition has as role :

A	To link the predicate to the subject.
B	To qualify the predicate.
C	To unite the quantifier and the predicate.
D	To link the subject to the predicate.

17. What kind of Proposition expresses alternatives?

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

18. Identify a Modal Proposition below:

A	If it rains, I will play football.
B	Probably, it may rain today.
C	Either it is raining or the sky is clear.
D	Today is a rainy day.

19. The Quantity of a Proposition tells us that the Proposition is:

A	Universal or Affirmative.
B	Universal or Particular.
C	Universal or Negative.
D	Universal and Particular.

20. An 'O' Proposition in nature is:

A	Universal negative.
B	Particular affirmative.
C	Particular negative.
D	Universal affirmative.

21. The Quantifier "All" is equivalent to one of the following groups of indicators:

A	Every, All except, only.
B	Any, only, All but.
C	Only, All except, All but.
D	Only, none except, every.

22. The Proposition: "John is a thief" can best be translated into its Logical Form as:

A	All Johns are thieves.
B	John is a thief.
C	Some Johns are thieves.
D	No Johns are thieves.

23. The Proposition which expresses the total exclusion of the subject from the predicate is called:

A	E.
B	I.
C	O.
D	A.

24. The Statement: "some babies are angels" can best be symbolised as:

A	$SP \neq 0$ .
B	$SP = 0$ .
C	$S\bar{P} = 0$ .
D	$S\bar{P} \neq 0$ .

25. Immediate Inference is when one draws a conclusion from:

A	Two premises.
B	One premise
C	Three premises.
D	One or more premises.

26. The rule "From the truth of one, we cannot determine the falsity of the other. But from the falsity of one, we may determine the truth of the other".

Indicates what process of Opposition?

A	Contradiction
B	Contrariety.
C	Subcontrariety.
D	Subalternation.

27. The relationship between "All men are thieves" and "some thieves are men" is:

A	Subalternation.
B	Obversion.
C	Contradiction.
D	Conversion.

28. What is most essential in Eduction is that, the Propositions of the inference express:

A	Same quantifier.
B	Same predicate term.
C	Same subject term.
D	Same meaning.

29. Give the Contrapositive of "All ladies are non-men".

A	All non-men are non-ladies.
B	All men are non-ladies.
C	All non-ladies are men.
D	All non-ladies are non-men.

30. The Syllogism is considered as an example of Mediate inference for the fact that:

A	It consists of two premises.
B	It is made up of three different terms.
C	The conclusion is derived from a premise.
D	It consists of a number of Propositions.

31. The major term of the Syllogism is always :

A	The predicate of the conclusion.
B	The subject of the major premise.
C	The predicate of the major premise.
D	The subject of the conclusion.

32. Another name for the Fallacy of Quaternio Terminorum is fallacy of:

A	Three terms.
B	One term.
C	Four terms.
D	Two terms.

33. A Syllogism with two negative premises commits the Fallacy of :

A	Particular Premises.
B	Exclusive Premises.
C	Illicit Major.
D	Undistributed Middle.

34. A Syllogism in which the middle term is the Predicate of the major premise and the subject of minor premise, is expressed as a:

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

35. A Syllogism which has the minor premise as an 'A' proposition, the conclusion as an 'O' proposition and the major premise as an 'O' proposition, has as mood:

A	AOO.
B	EIO.
C	OAO.
D	OIO.

36. All of the following but one is a premise indicator:

A	For.
B	Hence.
C	Thus.
D	Therefore.

37. Although one Proposition is said to be suppressed, an Enthymeme is always drawn from:

A	An invalid syllogism.
B	A valid syllogism.
C	An unsound Syllogism.
D	A sound syllogism.

38. The difference between a pure and mixed hypothetical syllogism is that both have different Propositions at the level of:

A	The major and minor premises.
B	The minor premise.
C	The conclusion and the major premise.
D	The minor premise and conclusion.

39. What is the Fallacy committed by the invalid modus ponens?

A	Affirming the Consequent.
B	Denying the Antecedent.
C	Affirming the Antecedent.
D	Denying the consequence.

40. Identify the type of disjunctive syllogism below: "He is either a farmer or a hunter. He is a hunter. Therefore, he is a farmer"

A	Valid modus ponendo tollens.
B	Invalid modus ponendo Tollens
C	Valid modus tollendo ponens
D	Invalid modus tollendo ponens

41. A Simple Destructive dilemma has:

A	Two antecedents for one consequent.
B	Two antecedents for two consequents.
C	Two consequents for one antecedent.
D	Two consequents for two antecedents.

42. A Fallacy can aptly be defined as:

A	A mistake in Thinking.
B	A mistake in Reasoning.
C	A mistake in Thought.
D	A mistake in Action.

43. When one appeals to sympathy rather than rigorous reasoning, it is known as:

A	Fallacy of ad Baculum.
B	Fallacy of ad Hominem.
C	Fallacy of ad Populum.
D	Fallacy of ad Misericordiam.

44. The argument: "The President is telling the truth because he says he is telling the truth", commits the fallacy called:

A	Ignorantio Elenchi.
B	Non Causa Pro Causa.
C	Petitio Principii.
D	Non Sequitur.

45. What fallacy is committed in the following argument: "Since each player of the team is very good, so the team is a good team"?

A	Amphiboly.
B	Composition.
C	Accent.
D	Division.

46. Who is the Logician who viewed Logic and Mathematics as one?

A	Leibniz.
B	Aristotle.
C	Boole.
D	Russell.

47. The Punctuation mark: "{" }" is used to group statements which have brackets and is called:

A	Brackets.
B	Biconditional.
C	Braces.
D	Parentheses.

48. Which Logical Constant is applicable to the rule that if part is false, the compound statement is false?

A	Implication.
B	Disjunction.
C	Negation.
D	Conjunction.

49. The compound expression:  $p.(qvr)$  can best be translated into the statement:

A	John is sleeping and either Mary is cooking or Lucy is reading.
B	Either John is sleeping and Mary is cooking or Lucy is reading.
C	Either John is sleeping or Mary is cooking and Lucy is reading.
D	Either John is sleeping or Mary is cooking or Lucy is reading.

50. Which value should be attached to p and q respectively in

order for the statement  $p.q$  to be True?

A	p is true and q is false.
B	p is false and q is true.
C	p is false and q is false.
D	p is true and q is true

**STOP GO BACK AND READ OVER YOUR WORK**