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MARCH 2023

The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with NOWEPHITA	SUBJECT CODE NUMBER 0590	PAPER NUMBER 1
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION	SUBJECT TITLE LOGIC	
CANDIDATE NAME:		
CANDIDATE NUMBER:		
CENTRE NUMBER:		
ORDINARY LEVEL		

Time Allowed: One and a half hours
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.

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 code and subject title-LOGIC -Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces 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. You can come back to the question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. 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. The father of traditional Logic is;

- A. Aristotle.
- B. Plato.
- C. Socrates.
- D. George Boole.

2. Why does Aristotle consider Logic as an organon?

- A. Because it is the principle of reasoning.
- B. Because it is a way of reasoning.
- C. Because it is an instrument of reasoning.
- D. Because it is an inference of reasoning.

3. One importance of Logic is that;

- A. It provides rules for good behavior.
- B. It helps one in daily life.
- C. It is both a science and an art.
- D. It trains the mind for correct inferences.

4. Reasoning from General principle to particular is called;

- A. Deduction.
- B. Inductive.
- C. Analogy.
- D. Philosophical reasoning.

5. To reason is to;

- A. Compare two things following the rules of logic.
- B. Bring out the differences and similarities between things with accuracy.
- C. Give reasons for what one claims.
- D. Draw conclusions without fear or doubt.

6. While in court, Peter said he did not steal the fowl, but that he had taken without the consent of the owner. What law of thought does Peter fail to respect?

- A. Law of identity.
- B. Law of intuition.
- C. Law of contradiction.
- D. Law of excluded middle.

7. The first words a child learns are "Mummy" and "Daddy" even when they do not know the meaning of the words. What operation of the mind does the child express at this stage?

- A. Identity
- B. Simple apprehension
- C. Judgment
- D. Reasoning

8. The link between Logic and Psychology is based on the fact that;

- A. Both deal with mental processes.
- B. Both deal with principles of reasoning.
- C. Both are sciences of the same nature.
- D. Both disciplines are convertible.

9. The difference between words and terms is that;

- A. Terms are used as names while other words have different functions and uses
- B. Words are verbal while terms are intentional.
- C. Words come before terms.
- D. Words are discursive while terms are short and straight to the point.

10. The expression "The Bishop of Bamenda Diocese" refers to which type of terms?

- A. Collective term.
- B. Universal term.
- C. Singular term.
- D. Analogical term.

11. When a term denotes distributively, it is known as

- A. General term
- B. Collective term
- C. Singular term
- D. Abstract term

12. Definition is that act of;

- A. Expressing our ideas clearly
- B. Expressing meaning of terms clearly.
- C. Putting words together to make meaning.
- D. Letting our ideas flow without constraint.

13. In defining Logic as the art of correct reasoning, "the art of correct reasoning" refers to;

- A. The definition proper.
- B. The definiendum.
- C. The definiens.
- D. A proposition.

14. The definition of "Beer" as "the waters that enliven the heart" is an example of a(n):

- A. Lexical definition.
- B. Stipulative definition.
- C. Analytical definition.
- D. Nominal definition.

15. The difference between ambiguous and vague terms is that

- A. Ambiguous terms have multiple meanings while vague terms are precise
- B. Ambiguous terms have more than one meaning while vague terms have borderline cases
- C. Ambiguous terms are precise while vague terms apply to a wide range of things
- D. Ambiguous terms are imprecise and vague terms are precise

16. Intension and extension are related in that

- A. Extension and intension vary inversely
- B. Extension and intension vary in inverse proportion
- C. Intension and extension vary geometrically
- D. Intension and extension are directly proportional

17. When someone divides "Cameroonians" into "footballers, musicians, farmers, teachers", what is the basis of their division?

- A. Division of labour.
- B. Profession.
- C. Diversity of people.
- D. Classification.

18. When the logical division of a term includes extra members not contained in the criterion, the division commits the fallacy of

- A. Too wide division
- B. Too narrow division
- C. Division by cross criteria
- D. Physical division

19. A proposition is best defined as;
 A. The meaning we give to terms.
 B. Any sentence that is logical.
 C. A verbal expression of a judgment.
 D. The meaning of a factual statement
20. The statement "All men are living beings" is
 A. False.
 B. Sound.
 C. True.
 D. Valid.
21. The quality of a statement in binary logic can either be:
 A. Affirmative or negative.
 B. Universal or particular.
 C. Hypothetical or modal.
 D. Logical or illogical.
22. The proposition, "If I go to school, I will pass my exams" is;
 A. Modal.
 B. Categorical.
 C. Hypothetical.
 D. Disjunctive.
23. The term that is affirmed or denied of another in a categorical proposition is called;
 A. The Subject term.
 B. The copula.
 C. The quantifier.
 D. The predicate term.
24. It speaks wholly or partly about the class designated by the subject term.
 A. The copula.
 B. The predicate.
 C. The Quantifier.
 D. The truth of the proposition.
25. The statement "Every man must be a professional" when translated into standard form is:
 A. Some men are professionals.
 B. No men are professionals.
 C. All men are professionals.
 D. Some men are not professionals.
26. What is the distribution status of terms in particular negative propositions?
 A. Only subject terms are distributed.
 B. Only predicate terms are distributed.
 C. No terms are distributed.
 D. All terms are distributed.
27. $SP \neq 0$ is the equation for
 A. Some S are P.
 B. Some S are not P.
 C. No S are P.
 D. All S are Not P.
28. The antecedent and consequent are parts of which of the following propositions?
 A. Modal proposition.
 B. Categorical proposition.
 C. Disjunctive proposition.
 D. Hypothetical proposition.

29. The proposition, "If men are honest, the societies will be corruption-free" can be translated into a disjunctive proposition as:
 A. Either men are honest or the society will be corruption free.
 B. Neither are men honest nor is the society corruption free.
 C. Either men are not honest or the society will be corruption-free.
 D. Neither men are honest or the society will not be corruption free.
30. An inference is defined as;
 A. The process of moving from a sentence to a proposition.
 B. The process of moving from one truth to the other.
 C. The process of deriving a claim from one or more propositions.
 D. The process of putting propositions together.
31. Two propositions are contradictories;
 A. If one is the denial or negation of the other.
 B. They can both be true at the same time.
 C. They cannot both be false at the same time.
 D. They can both be true but cannot both be false.
32. The oppositional inference in which the truth of the universal entails the truth of the particular refers to which of the following?
 A. Contrariety.
 B. Sub-contrariety.
 C. Contradictory.
 D. Subalternation.
33. Eductive inference means
 A. From a given proposition, we derive another which differs in quality.
 B. Saying the same thing in another way
 C. From a given proposition, we derive another which differs in quantity.
 D. From a given proposition, we derive another which differs both in quality and quantity.
34. Which of the following are forms of eduction?
 A. Contradiction, conversion, contraposition and contrariety.
 B. Conversion, obversion, contraposition and inversion.
 C. Contradictories, subalternation Conversion and contraposition.
 D. Contraposition, sub-contrary, obversion and inversion.
35. Validly convert the following "All men are intelligent beings"
 A. Some intelligent beings are men.
 B. Some men are intelligent beings.
 C. All intelligent beings are men.
 D. No men are intelligent beings.

