

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2025

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

Duration: 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 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** 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.**

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 to students?
 - A To teach them how to convince people in politics.
 - B To enable them to argue well.
 - C To make them good speakers.
 - D To develop a critical spirit in them.
3. Identify that which is False about Logic and Science?
 - A Both are bodies of tested knowledge
 - B Both deal with Arguments.
 - C Both can proceed by Deduction.
 - D Both can proceed by Induction.
4. Which Principle of Thought is expressed by this formula: " $A = A \vee \sim A$ "
 - A Excluded middle.
 - B Identity.
 - C Contradiction.
 - D Non-contradiction.
5. Identify the various levels of the Operations of the mind in an ascending order:
 - A Simple Apprehension, Judging, Reasoning.
 - B Simple Apprehension, Reasoning, Judging.
 - C Reasoning, Judging, Simple apprehension.
 - D Judging, Reasoning, Simple Apprehension.
6. That which gives the attributes of a term is:
 - A Connotation.
 - B Denotation.
 - C Extension.
 - D Abstraction.
7. The terms, "team" and "choir" are examples of a:
 - A Singular Terms.
 - B Universal Terms.
 - C Particular Terms.
 - D Collective Terms.
8. "Employer and employee" can be classified as:
 - A Contrary Terms.
 - B Correlative Terms.
 - C Contradictory Terms.
 - D Privative Terms.
9. An appropriate Function of Language used in the statement "11th February is youth day" is:
 - A Performatory.
 - B Emotive.
 - C Cognitive.
 - D Directory.
10. A statement of the Connotation of a Term most clearly refers to:
 - A Definiens.
 - B Definiendum.
 - C Definition.
 - D Logical Division.
11. Identify this type of Definition "An orange is a round citrus fruit":
 - A Analytical.
 - B Lexical.
 - C Theoretical.
 - D Precising.
12. To define, "peace as absence of war" is a Definition which is:
 - A Negative.
 - B Too narrow.
 - C Ambiguous.
 - D Too broad.
13. The Logical Division of wild animals into Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Sheep violates the rule which state that it must:
 - A Be Complete.
 - B Be Distinct.
 - C Have one basis.
 - D Be Adequate.
14. What makes a Proposition different from a Sentence is that, a proposition is an:
 - A Interrogation.
 - B Expression.
 - C Exclamation.
 - D Assertion.
15. When a Proposition partially affirms class inclusion 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.
16. What determines the Distribution or undistributed of the Subject Term in a Categorical Proposition?
 - A The quality of the Predicate Term.
 - B The quantity of the Proposition.
 - C The quality of the Proposition.
 - D The quantity of the Subject Term.
17. A Proposition with both Subject and Predicate Terms Distributed can be symbolized as:
 - A $S \bar{P} \neq O$
 - B $SP = O$
 - C $S \bar{P} = O$
 - D $SP \neq O$
18. Pick out the type of Proposition that has an antecedent and a consequent.
 - A Hypothetical.
 - B Categorical.
 - C Disjunctive.
 - D Modal.
19. The statement "The students are either in class or they are at the library" is an example of a Disjunctive Proposition with:
 - A Two Subjects and two Predicates.
 - B Two Subjects and one Predicate
 - C One Subject and two Predicates.
 - D One Subject and one Predicate.

20. A Proposition that is expressed using an indicator like "maybe" is known as:
 A Hypothetical.
 B Categorical.
 C Disjunctive.
 D Modal.
-
21. Choose the Optimum Logical form of "every beast is not wild" from the statements below:
 A All beasts are wild creatures.
 B Some beasts are not wild creatures.
 C No beasts are wild creatures.
 D Some beasts are wild creatures.
-
22. Translating the Proposition, "if it rains, I will go to the farm" to Disjunctive Proposition gives:
 A Either it rains or i will go to farm.
 B Either it rains or I will not go to the farm.
 C It rains and I will not go to the farm.
 D It does not rain and I will not go to the farm.
-
23. Which of the following is False about Symbolic Logic?
 A Statement Logic.
 B Predicate Logic.
 C Modern Deductive Logic.
 D Mathematical Logic.
-
24. The phrase "if and only if" can be translated in Symbolic Logic as:
 A .
 B \supset
 C \vee
 D \equiv
-
25. Which Truth-Values should be attributed to "p" and "q" respectively in order for the statement (p . q) to be True?
 A True and False.
 B False and True.
 C True and True.
 D False and False.
-
26. The punctuation marks { } and [] are respectively known as:
 A Bracket and Parentheses.
 B Bracket and Braces.
 C Braces and Brackets.
 D Parentheses and Braces.
-
27. How many rows are required in constructing a Truth-Table for the function p . (q \vee r)?
 A Five.
 B Eight
 C Four.
 D Six.
-
28. State the number of possibilities of Truth-Value assigned to the function (p \vee q):
 A 3.
 B 4.
 C 2.
 D 1.
-
29. To reason from Particular cases to General principles illustrates which method of reasoning?
 A Analogical.
 B Particular.
 C Inductive.
 D Deductive.
-
30. In an Immediate Inference, the Conclusion is drawn from:
 A Two Premises.
 B One Premise.
 C Two Propositions.
 D Three Propositions.
-
31. What Logical relationship exists between the Particular Negative Proposition and the Universal Negative Proposition in Opposition?
 A Contrariety.
 B Subcontrariety.
 C Subalternation.
 D Contradictory.
-
32. The Contrary of "No humans are mortals" on the Square of Opposition is:
 A All humans are immortals.
 B All humans are mortals
 C Some humans are not immortals.
 D Some humans are mortals.
-
33. Indicate the mode of Inference between "All honest women are truthful wives" and "some truthful wives are honest women":
 A Conversion.
 B Obversion.
 C Contraposition.
 D Inversion.
-
34. How many Terms constitute a Categorical Syllogism?
 A 3
 B 4
 C 2
 D 5
-
35. When the Premises of an Argument provide enough evidence for the Conclusion, the Argument is considered to be:
 A Sound.
 B Valid.
 C Unsound.
 D Invalid.
-
36. The Subject of the Conclusion in a Syllogism is always the:
 A Middle Term.
 B Common Term.
 C Major Term.
 D Minor Term.
-
37. What determines the Figure of the Categorical Syllogism?
 A Major Term.
 B Minor Term.
 C Middle Term.
 D Conclusion.
-

Turn Over

38. Identify the Mood corresponding to this Syllogistic Argument;
 "No saints are sinners
 Some Popes are saints
 Therefore, some Popes are not sinners".
 A EOI
 B AIO
 C EIO
 D AOI
-
39. One of the following should be avoided when representing a Syllogism on the Venn Diagram:
 A Diagram only the Premises and not the Conclusion
 B Diagram the Universal Premise before the Particular
 C The 'x' should be placed on the line that divides an empty intersection
 D The Conclusion should be diagrammed before reading off.
-
40. Choose the Fallacy committed in a Categorical Argument when a term is distributed in the Conclusion but undistributed in the Premise?
 A Illicit Process.
 B Illicit Major
 C Illicit Minor
 D Undistributed Middle
-
41. Select the correct Order of this Enthymeme
 "No children are parents" and "all parents are adults".
 A First Order
 B Second Order
 C Third Order
 D Fourth Order
-
42. Identify a valid Hypothetical Argument where the Conclusion denies the Antecedent of the Major Premise:
 A Mondus Ponens.
 B Mondus Tollens.
 C Mondus Ponendo Tollens.
 D Mondus Tollendo Ponens.
-
43. Given the Major Premise,
 "Either we fight for our freedom now or we remain enslaved forever," the Minor Premise of a Modus Tollendo Ponens is:
 A We will not fight for our freedom now.
 B We will remain enslaved forever.
 C Either we remain enslaved forever.
 D We will fight for our freedom now.
-
44. A Dilemma which is in Negative mood is called:
 A Simple Dilemma
 B Complex Dilemma
 C Constructive Dilemma
 D Destructive Dilemma
-
45. Identify the form of Dilemma below:
 "If men steal then they must be punished and if women cheat on their husbands, they must be punished
 Either men steal or women cheat on their husbands
 Therefore, either men or women must be punished".
 A Complex Constructive Dilemma.
 B Complex Destructive Dilemma.
 C Complex Destructive Dilemma.
 D Simple Constructive Dilemma.
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46. A Dilemma whose Major Premise has two consequents and just one, antecedent, the Minor Premise denies the two consequents and the Conclusion denies the only antecedent is known as :
 A Complex Destructive Dilemma.
 B Simple Destructive Dilemma.
 C Simple Constructive Dilemma.
 D Complex Constructive Dilemma.
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47. Which of the following is False in relation to Fallacies?
 A Half-truth.
 B False Reasoning.
 C Lapse in Good thinking.
 D Lapse in Incorrect thinking.
-
48. State the Fallacy committed in the Argument?
 "John shouldn't be dismissed please, for whatever reason; we all know he is an orphan"
 A Appealing to force.
 B Attacking the person.
 C Appealing to pity.
 D Appealing to the people.
-
49. Determine the Fallacy committed by this Argument.
 "Day always follows night."
 A Post Hoc ergo Propter Hoc.
 B Non Causa Pro Causa.
 C Tu Quoque.
 D Non Sequitur.
-
50. Identify a Fallacy of Ambiguity below:
 A Ignorantio Elenchi.
 B Ad Baculum.
 C Non Sequitur
 D Equivocation

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK