

# Traditional Logic Memoria Press Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

SAMPLE

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What is obversion?**
  - A. Rewriting a proposition by negating its predicate and keeping the subject the same**
  - B. Rewriting by negating the subject**
  - C. Replacing the proposition with its contrapositive**
  - D. Rewriting by replacing the subject with the predicate**
  
- 2. In which figure does the major premise contain the middle term as the predicate and the minor premise as subject?**
  - A. Figure I**
  - B. Figure II**
  - C. Figure III**
  - D. Figure IV**
  
- 3. What is the copula in a proposition?**
  - A. The subject-term**
  - B. The form of the linking verb to be**
  - C. The predicate-term**
  - D. The logical form**
  
- 4. Which statement describes illicit major?**
  - A. The major term is distributed in the premises but not in the conclusion.**
  - B. The minor term is distributed in the conclusion but not in the premises.**
  - C. The major term is distributed in the conclusion but not distributed in the premises.**
  - D. The middle term is distributed in the conclusion.**
  
- 5. What is deductive inference?**
  - A. Abstraction**
  - B. Deductive inference**
  - C. Extension**
  - D. Judgement**

- 6. The major premise must contain the major term in a standard syllogism.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Sometimes**
  - D. Only in some syllogisms**
- 7. Is the syllogism 'No S are M; All P are M; Therefore No S are P' valid? (Figure II)**
- A. Yes (valid Figure II form)**
  - B. No**
  - C. Yes (invalid)**
  - D. Only with universal major premise**
- 8. Which of the following is the contrapositive form of 'No S are P'?**
- A. All non-P are non-S**
  - B. No S are non-P**
  - C. All S are P**
  - D. No non-P are non-S**
- 9. Which term is the other property of simple apprehension besides comprehension?**
- A. Extension**
  - B. Comprehension**
  - C. Mental image**
  - D. Abstraction**
- 10. Which set consists of the four categories of opposition?**
- A. Causation, Correlation, Equivalence, Opposition**
  - B. Direct, Indirect, Conditional, Biconditional**
  - C. Contradictory, Contrary, Subcontrary, Subalternate**
  - D. Affirmative, Negative, Universal, Particular**

## Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is obversion?

- A. Rewriting a proposition by negating its predicate and keeping the subject the same**
- B. Rewriting by negating the subject**
- C. Replacing the proposition with its contrapositive**
- D. Rewriting by replacing the subject with the predicate**

Obversion is forming the obverse of a categorical proposition by negating the predicate term while keeping the subject term the same, and leaving the quantity (universal or particular) and the copula unchanged. In practice, you replace the predicate with its negation, so All S are P becomes All S are not-P; No S are P becomes No S are not-P; Some S are P becomes Some S are not-P; Some S are not P becomes Some S are P. The essence is that only the predicate is negated and the subject stays fixed, which is exactly what the described option states.

## 2. In which figure does the major premise contain the middle term as the predicate and the minor premise as subject?

- A. Figure I**
- B. Figure II**
- C. Figure III**
- D. Figure IV**

The arrangement of the middle term across the two premises defines the figure. Here, the middle term appears as the predicate in the major premise (All P are M) and as the subject in the minor premise (All M are S). That specific pattern is the hallmark of the second figure. An example helps it click: take P = poets, M = humans, S = mortals. Then the major premise says all poets are humans, the minor premise says all humans are mortals, and the conclusion follows that all poets are mortals. This exact position of the middle term—predicate in the major premise and subject in the minor premise—identifies the second figure.

## 3. What is the copula in a proposition?

- A. The subject-term**
- B. The form of the linking verb to be**
- C. The predicate-term**
- D. The logical form**

The copula is the linking element that connects the subject-term to the predicate-term in a proposition. It is the form of the verb “to be” that expresses the relationship between the two terms, such as “is,” “are,” or their negative forms like “is not” or “are not.” For example, in “All humans are mortal,” the word “are” is the copula; it links the subject-term “humans” with the predicate-term “mortal.” The subject-term and predicate-term themselves are the terms being connected, while the copula is the specific linking verb that shows how they relate. The overall logical form of a proposition includes more than just this link (it also involves quantity and quality), so the copula is distinct from the complete form. That’s why the other elements aren’t the copula: the subject-term is the topic of the proposition, the predicate-term is what’s asserted about the subject, and the logical form is the entire proposition structure. The copula specifically is the form of the linking verb.

#### 4. Which statement describes illicit major?

- A. The major term is distributed in the premises but not in the conclusion.
- B. The minor term is distributed in the conclusion but not in the premises.
- C. The major term is distributed in the conclusion but not distributed in the premises.**
- D. The middle term is distributed in the conclusion.

In this area, distribution explains whether a term is claimed to cover all members of its class within a proposition. The major term is the term that appears as the predicate in the conclusion. An illicit major happens when the conclusion makes a universal claim about the major term (the major term is distributed in the conclusion), but neither premise distributes that same term. In that situation, the conclusion goes beyond what the premises actually establish, so the argument is invalid. That's exactly the situation described: the major term is distributed in the conclusion but not distributed in the premises. The other patterns involve distributing the wrong term (the minor term in the conclusion) or not addressing distribution of the major term in the premises, which describe different issues.

#### 5. What is deductive inference?

- A. Abstraction
- B. Deductive inference**
- C. Extension
- D. Judgement

Deductive inference is reasoning in which the conclusion follows necessarily from the premises. If the premises are true and the argument form is valid, the conclusion cannot be false. For example, All humans are mortal; Socrates is a human; therefore Socrates is mortal. This is about certainty, not likelihood. The other terms refer to different ideas: abstraction is pulling general ideas from particular instances, extension is the set of things a term covers, and judgement is the act of affirming or denying a proposition.

**6. The major premise must contain the major term in a standard syllogism.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Sometimes**

**D. Only in some syllogisms**

In a standard categorical syllogism, the major term is the predicate of the conclusion, and it must appear in the major premise to form the needed link with the middle term. The major premise relates the middle term to the major term, and the minor premise relates the minor term to the middle term. From those two premises, the conclusion then relates the minor term to the major term. For example, major term: animals; middle term: mammals; minor term: dogs. A correct arrangement is: All mammals are animals (major premise) and All dogs are mammals (minor premise). From these, we conclude All dogs are animals. Here the major term appears in the major premise, which is essential for connecting it through the middle term to the minor term in the conclusion. Thus the statement is true: the major premise must contain the major term in a standard syllogism.

**7. Is the syllogism 'No S are M; All P are M; Therefore No S are P' valid? (Figure II)**

**A. Yes (valid Figure II form)**

**B. No**

**C. Yes (invalid)**

**D. Only with universal major premise**

Think of how the middle term links the other two. The first premise says S and M do not overlap. The second premise says every P lies inside M. If all P are inside M, and S cannot overlap M at all, then S cannot overlap P either. In other words, nothing that is S can be P, so No S are P follows. This fits the figure II pattern, where the middle term makes the bridge between the two endpoints. Here M is the region that contains P and is separate from S, so the conclusion that S and P do not overlap is guaranteed. Hence the syllogism is valid.

**8. Which of the following is the contrapositive form of 'No S are P'?**

**A. All non-P are non-S**

**B. No S are non-P**

**C. All S are P**

**D. No non-P are non-S**

In this kind of logic, contrapositive is formed by negating both terms and swapping their positions. Starting with No S are P, swap the terms to get No P are S, then negate both terms to produce No non-P are non-S. This is the standard contrapositive form for a universal negative in traditional syllogistic. Interpreted, No non-P are non-S means no object is both not-P and not-S; equivalently, anything not-P must be S. Among the options, this is the form that results from applying the contrapositive rule to the original statement.

**9. Which term is the other property of simple apprehension besides comprehension?**

- A. Extension**
- B. Comprehension**
- C. Mental image**
- D. Abstraction**

In simple apprehension, you grasp a term by both its content and its reach. The two properties involved are comprehension (the internal features that define the term) and extension (the set of things to which the term applies). The other property, besides comprehension, is extension—the class of things the term denotes. For example, the term “cat” has extension equal to all cats, while its comprehension includes the defining features of a cat. A mental image isn’t a formal property of simple apprehension, and abstraction is a related process rather than a property of the apprehension itself.

**10. Which set consists of the four categories of opposition?**

- A. Causation, Correlation, Equivalence, Opposition**
- B. Direct, Indirect, Conditional, Biconditional**
- C. Contradictory, Contrary, Subcontrary, Subalternate**
- D. Affirmative, Negative, Universal, Particular**

The idea here is how two categorical propositions with the same terms relate to each other in opposition. There are four classic relations: contrary, subcontrary, contradictory, and subalternate. - Contraries pair universal propositions (All S are P and No S are P). They cannot both be true, but they can both be false. - Subcontraries pair particular propositions (Some S are P and Some S are not P). They cannot both be false, but they can both be true. - Contradictories pair universal with particular of the opposite quality (All S are P with Some S are not P, and No S are P with Some S are S are P). They cannot both be true or both be false. - Subalternation links universal to particular of the same quality (All S are P implies Some S are P, and No S are P implies Some S are not P). Truth flows downward from the universal to the particular, but not the other way. That set—Contradictory, Contrary, Subcontrary, Subalternate—is the one that captures the four opposition relations. The other options refer to different concepts (causation/correlation, types of implication, or proposition quality and scope) rather than the specific four ways propositions can oppose each other.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

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**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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