Exercises for Reading 2.01

_____ Exercises Part I. Peruse entire chapter. Then read the introductory section at the very beginning of chapter I • Read this section carefully and try to understand it as best you can.

1. What are we discussing in this chapter?

2. Explain what the word *figure* means as used in this chapter.

3. How many figures are there?

4. What is *disposition*?

Read section titled, "First Figure." Read it carefully.
5. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the First Figure?

6. How do we know a syllogism is in the First Figure?

7. Fill in the following chart:

First Figure (*sub-prae*)

      M is the _____ (subject or predicate) in the major premise
      M is the _____ (subject or predicate) in the minor premise

8. Show, using the symbols S, P and M, how a *sub-prae* syllogism is constructed.

9. Construct a *sub-prae* syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

_____ Exercises Part 2. Read the section titled, "Second Figure." Read the entire section carefully.

10. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the Second Figure?

11. How do we know a syllogism is in the Second Figure?

12. Fill in the following chart:

Second Figure (prae-prae.)

M is the _____ in the major premise
M is the _____ in the minor premise

13. Show, using the symbols S, P and M, how a ***prae-prae*** syllogism is constructed.

14. Construct a ***prae-prae*** syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

Read: Section titled, "The Third Figure." Read it carefully.

15. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the Third Figure?

16. How do we know a syllogism is in the Third Figure?

17. Fill in the following chart:

Third Figure (*sub-sub*)

M is the _____ in the major premise
M is the _____ in the minor premise

18. Show, using the symbols S, P, and M, how a ***sub-sub*** syllogism is constructed.

19. Construct a sub-sub syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

_____ Exercises Part 3. Read section titled "The Fourth Figure (Indirect First)." Read the entire section carefully.

20. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the Fourth Figure?

21. How do we know a syllogism is in the Fourth Figure?

22. Fill in the following chart:

Fourth Figure-Indirect First (*prae-sub*)

M is the _____ in the major premise
M is the _____ in the minor premise

23. Show, using the symbols S, P, and M, how *prae-sub* syllogism is constructed.

24. Construct a *prae-sub* syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

25. Fourth Figure syllogisms are just another form of what?

26. What is the Fourth Figure sometimes called?

Read section titled, "How to Remember the Figures."

27. What is the Latin saying invented to help remember the figures.

28. What does this saying mean?

_____ **Exercises Part 4.**
29. Identify the terms, identify the position of the middle term and determine the figure of each syllogism:

No liberals are conservatives.   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)
Allen is a conservative.   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)
Therefore, Allen is not a liberal.

S:_____   Fig: ▪ First ▪ Second ▪ Third ▪ Fourth
P:_____
M:_____

All Democrats are big spenders   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)
President Obama was a Democrat   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)
Therefore, President Obama was a big spender.

S:_____   Fig: ▪ First ▪ Second ▪ Third ▪ Fourth
P:_____
M:_____

Some men are physicists   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)
All physicists are brilliant   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)
Therefore, some brilliant things are men.

S:_____   Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

P:_____

M:_____

No beggars can be choosers   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)

That man is a beggar   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, that man cannot be a chooser.

S:_____   Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

P:_____

M:_____

No men are gods   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)

All men are mortal   M = _____ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, some mortals are not gods

S:_____   Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

P:_____

M:_____

30. Complete the following diagram by giving the form of each statement and showing whether each term is distributed or undistributed: [Review]

DISTRIBUTION

Letter designation	Form (e.2. "All S is P")	Subject-Term	Predicate-Term
A			
E			
I			
0			

31. Indicate which figures the following syllogisms are in:

All dogs bark   ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

Rover is a dog·

Therefore, Rover barks

All bees sting   ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

All stinging things should be avoided

Therefore, bees should be avoided.

No horse can fly   ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth
Pegasus is a horse
Therefore, Pegasus cannot fly

All music is of some value   ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth
Some music is classical music
Therefore, some classical music is of some value

32. Think up your own syllogism for each of the four figures.

Read section titled, "Summary." Read it carefully.
33. Tell whether the following are true or false:

T	F	We label a First Figure syllogism *sub-prae* .
T	F	The Third Figure is really just a form of the First Figure.
T	F	*Prae-prae* is short for the Latin *prae*dicatum-*prae*dicatum.
T	F	In a syllogism of the Second Figure, the major term is the subject in the major premise and the predicate of the minor premise.
T	F	The figure of a syllogism is the disposition of terms in the conclusion.
T	F	The Fourth Figure is sometimes called the Galenic figure.