Exercises for Reading 2.02

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

1. What are we discussing in this chapter?

2. Fill in the following chart [Review]:
    First Figure (_sub-prae_)

    M is the _____ (subject or predicate) in the **_major_** premise

    M is the _____(subject or predicate) in the **_minor_** premise

3. Give the definition of **_figure_**.

4. Give the definition of **_mood_** .

5. How many figures are there?

6. How many different moods are there?

7 If we say that a syllogism is in the mood AA what do we mean?

8. If we say that a syllogism is in the mood EA what do we mean?

9. Indicate the mood of the following syllogism (Include all three statements):

All mortals must die   Mood:
All men are mortal
Therefore, all men must die
≈
10. Indicate the mood of the following syllogisms (Include all three statements):

No men are immortal   Mood:
All angels are immortal
Therefore, no angels are men

_____ Exercises for Part 2. Read the section titled, "Figure and Mood." Read the entire section carefully.
12. Fill in the following chart [Review]:

    Second Figure (_prae-prae_)

    M is the _____ (subject or predicate) in the **_major_** premise
    M is the _____ (subject or predicate) in the **_minor_** premise

13. Can syllogisms of the same mood be in different figures (Can there be, for example, an AA syllogism

in the First and Second Figure)?

14. With sixteen different moods and four different figures, how many possible kinds of syllogisms are there?

15. Give one example of one whole mood that is invalid.

16. Of the 64 different kinds of syllogisms, how many are valid?

17. Fill in the following chart: [Review]

Third Figure (*sub-sub*)

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

18. Explain why syllogisms with the mood **OO** are always invalid.

19. For each of the following arguments, (1) name the mood and figure of the syllogism, and (2) tell whether it is valid or not.

Example:

No saints are villians
Some robbers are not villians
Therefore, some robbers are saints

■ Mood and figure **EOI-2**
■ Valid   ■ **Invalid**

Some vegetables are not sweet
No vegetable is a fruit
Therefore, some fruits are not sweet

■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

All floods are devastating__
No drought is a flood
Therefore, no drought is devastating__

■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

All symphonies are beautiful
No opera is a symphony
Therefore, no opera is beautiful

■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

All Protestants__ believe the trinity__
All Catholics__ believe the trinity__
Therefore, some Catholics__ are Protestants__
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

No maples__ are pines__
No oaks__ are pines__
Therefore, no oaks__ are maples__
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

No Greeks are Romans
Some soldiers are not Romans__

No man is as wise as Solomon
Einstein is a man

Therefore, some soldiers are not Greeks__
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

Therefore, Einstein is not as wise as Solomon
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

No tornadoes are pleasant
Some violent storms are tornadoes
Therefore, no violent storms are pleasant
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

Some merry men are not in Sherwood Forest
No sheriff is a merry man
Therefore, no sheriff is in Sherwood Forest
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

All Greeks are humans
All Athenians are Greeks
Therefore, All Athenians are humans
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

All rabbits are very fast runners
Some horses are very fast runners
Therefore, some horses are rabbits
■ Mood and figure _____
■ Valid   ■ Invalid

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

DIAGRAM OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF
TERMS IN A, I, E, ANDO STATEMENTS

Type of sentence	Subject-Term	Predicate-Term	Categorical Statements
A	_____	_____	_____
I	_____	_____	_____
E	_____	_____	_____
0	_____	_____	_____

21. Think up your own syllogisms of the following forms (not examples used in the readings/exercises:
Example:
EIO-1:
·No dog is a cat
·Some animals are dogs
·Some animals are not cats

AAA-1:
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AAA-2:

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OAO-3:

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AEE-4:

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EAE-1:

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22. Tell whether the following are true or false:

T   F   Mood is the disposition of terms in a syllogism .

T   F   When it comes to the mood, the order of the premises does not matter

T   F   There are sixteen moods per figure.

T   F

T   F   There are sixteen valid moods.

T   F   Syllogisms in the mood EE are always invalid.