Exercises for Reading 2.03

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

1. What are we discussing in this reading?

2. Explain what figure means. [Review]

3. How many figures are there? [Review]

4. Why would logicians want to transform syllogisms in the other three figures to syllogisms in the First Figure?

Read section titled, "Two Methods of Reduction." Read it carefully.

5. What are the two methods of reduction?

6. Which of these two methods of reduction are we studying in this reading?

Read: Section titled, "The Nineteen Valid Moods." Read it carefully.

7. Give the names for the nineteen valid syllogisms as given by William of Shyreswood. [Review]

8. Give the names of the valid moods in the First Figure. [Review]

9. Give the names of the valid moods in the Second Figure. [Review]

10. Give the names of the valid moods in the Third Figure. [Review]

11. Give the names of the valid moods in the Fourth Figure. [Review]

12. What do the vowels in these names indicate? [Review]

_____ Exercises – Part 2. Read the section titled, "What the Consonants Mean." Read the entire section carefully.

13. Write out the 19 valid syllogisms as they are presented in the text. [Review]

14. What does the first letter in each of these names indicate?

15. To which syllogism in the First Figure does FESTINO reduce?

16. To which syllogism in the First Figure does DARAPTI reduce?

17 To which syllogism in the First Figure does CAMENES reduce?

18. To which syllogism in the First Figure does FERISON reduce?

Read: Section titled ''The Four Operations for Reduction." Read it carefully.

19. Explain what the consonants S, P, Mand C indicate when they are found after the initial letter in syllogism names?

_____ Exercises – Part 3. Review section titled ''The Four Operations for Reduction."

Reduce the following syllogisms to the First Figure by following the procedure indicated:

20.   No philosophers are saints
        Some men are saints
        Therefore, some men are not philosophers

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th)
What mood is it in? (Write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure?
What does it indicate you should do?
Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

21.   No saints are philosophers
        Some saints are wise
        Therefore, some wise people are not philosophers

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th)
What mood is it in? (write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure?
What does it indicate you should do?
Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

22.   Some saints are philosophers
        All philosophers are men
        Therefore, some men are saints

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th)
What mood is it in? (write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure?
What does it indicate you should do?
Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

23.   No angels are men
        All philosophers are men
        Therefore, No philosophers are angels

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th)
What mood is it in? (write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure? What does
it indicate that you should do?
Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

24.   Some men are wise
        All men are philosophers
        Therefore, Some philosophers are wise

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th)
What mood is it in? (write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure?
What does it indicate you should do?
Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

25.   All saints are holy
        All saints are wise
        Therefore, some wise men are holy.

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th)
What mood is it in? (write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure?
What does it indicate you should do?

Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

26.   No angels are men
        Some men are philosophers
        Therefore, some philosophers are not angels

What figure is this syllogism in? (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th)
What mood is it in? (write the name of the syllogism)
Which consonant (or consonants) tells you how to reduce to the First Figure? What does
it indicate you should do?
Write the syllogism after it has been reduced to the First Figure.
What mood is this syllogism now in? (give the name)

_____ Exercises – Part 4.
Reduce the following syllogisms to the First Figure, indicating the name of the First
Figure syllogism it has been converted into (use the format for Day 3 exercises if
necessary):

27.   All men mortals
        Some men are Romans
        Therefore, some Romans are mortals

28.   No angels are men
        All men are mortal
        Therefore, some mortals are not angels

29.   Some mortals are men
        All men are sinners
        Therefore, some sinners are mortal

30.   All Romans are men
        No god is a man
        Therefore, no god is a Roman

31.   Some men are Romans
        All men are mortal
        Therefore, some mortals are Romans

32.   No men are gods
        All men are mortal

Therefore, some mortals are not gods

33.   All Romans are men
        No men are gods
        Therefore, no gods are Romans

34. Tell whether the following are true or false:

T   F   There are four operations by which syllogisms can be reduced to the First
                Figure.

T   F   The consonants S, P M and C, when found in the body of the name of a
                syllogism, indicate which figure the syllogism is in.

T   F   The consonant S indicates Simple Conversion of the proposition signified
                by the preceding vowel.

T   F   M indicates one of the methods of Direct Reduction.

T   F   C indicates one of the methods of Indirect Reduction.

T   F   M indicates that the reduction of the syllogism must be done in multiple
                steps.

T   F   Syllogisms in the Fourth (or Indirect First) Figure cannot be reduced to
                the First Figure.