

## Exercises for Reading 2.05

\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises Part I. Peruse the 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 do we learn in this chapter?
2. Why do ordinary sentences need to be translated in order to become logical statements?

**Read "What a Statement Needs in Order to be Logical." Read it carefully.**

3. List the components which a logical proposition should have.

**Read sections concerning Rules A-D. Read them carefully.**

4. Rewrite the following sentences using Rules A, B, C and D. Indicate which rules you used with each one.

Abortion should be illegal

A society that loses its moral bearings seldom survives

Giving trade privileges to countries that violate human rights is wrong

Television viewing is harmful to your health

5. Think of three sentences similar to the ones used in the discussion of Rule A, B, C and D (try to think of simple sentences with as few words as possible) and apply these three rules (circle the subject and write **S**; circle the predicate and write **P** in each one of your sentences) and then write out the statement in its proper logical form.

\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises Part 2. Read section titled "Rule E: Change Exclusive Sentences into A Statements." Read it carefully.

6. Explain Rule E in your own words.

**Read: "Rule F: Change Negative Sentences into E or O Statements." Read it carefully.**

- 7 Explain Rule F in your own words.

8. Rewrite the following sentences using Rules A, B, C, D, E .and F

Guns do not cause crime

Only people who haven't read the Constitution believe that it prohibits prayer in schools.

No one really believes animals have the same rights as humans

No country that pollutes its environment can survive

Without foreign aid from the United States many countries could not feed their own people

9. Think of three commonly used sentences (try to think of simple sentences with as few words as possible) and apply these five rules you have learned (circle the subject and write **S**; circle the predicate and write **P** in each one of your sentences) and then write out the statement in its proper logical form.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Exercises Part 3. Read: "Rule G: Change Exceptive Sentences into E or A Statements." Read it carefully.**

10. Explain Rule G in your own words.

**Read: "Rule H: Sentences Containing anyone, anything, whoever, the, if ... then or whatever Should be translated into A statements." Read it carefully.**

11. Explain Rule H in your own words.

12. Think of three sentences similar to the ones used in this section of the book and apply Rule H.

**Read: "Rule I: Sentences Containing someone, something, there is, or there are Should be translated into I statements." Read it carefully.**

13. Explain Rule I in your own words.

14. Think of three sentences similar to the ones used in this section of the book and apply Rule I.

15. Rewrite the following sentences using all the rules you have learned:

Anyone who thinks welfare helps people doesn't know what he's talking about

There is no good evidence that poverty causes crime

If public schools were doing a good job, there wouldn't be so many people homeschooling

Whoever said that America is a melting pot never anticipated today's level of illegal immigration  
Someone should do something about size of government.

16. Think of three more commonly used sentences (try to think of simple sentences with as few words as possible) and apply these nine rules you have learned.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Exercises Part 4.**

17. Rewrite the following sentences using all the rules you have learned:

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

"To everything there is a season."

"It is not uncommon for a musician to have perfect pitch"

"A foolish son is the sorrow of his mother "

"No man has the right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training." - Socrates

"Whoever works hard will succeed."

"Not every Democrat votes."

"All except human beings are non-symbolic animals"

**Read section titled, "Summary." Read it carefully.**

18. Tell whether the following are true or false:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| T | F | A quantifier is a form of the to be verb                                |
| T | F | The complement is a word that links together a subject and a predicate. |
| T | F | Exclusive sentences should be changed into A statements.                |
| T | T | An exceptive statement needs only a complement.                         |
| T | T | The word all is a quantifier  |