

## Exercises for Chapter 3

### Section 1 – The Four Statements of Logic

1. What are the four basic categorical propositions? (Use *S* to represent the subject-term and *P* to represent the predicate term in each proposition.)
2. What are the letters that we use to represent each of these propositions?
3. Why is “All *S* are *P*” called an A statement?
4. Why is “Some *S* are *P*” called an I statement?
5. Why is “No *S* is *P*” called an E statement?
6. Why is “Some *S* is not *P*” called an O statement?
7. Tell whether the following are A, E, I, or O statements:

All men are mortal.

Some men are not mortal.

No boys are rude.

All cars are fast.

Some men are mortal.

No men are mortal.

Some boys are not rude.

No girls are friendly.

Some cars are not fast.

All boys are rude.

Some girls are not friendly.

Some cars are fast.

No cars are fast.

Some girls are friendly.

### Section 2 – The Quantifier

8. What are the four quantifiers used in categorical statements?
9. Indicate the quantifier in each of the following statements:

All men are mortal.

Some men are mortal.

No men are mortal.

Some men are not mortal.

10. What are the two characteristics of categorical statements?

### Section 3 – Quality

11. What do we mean when we say that a proposition is **affirmative**?
12. What do we mean when we say that a proposition is **negative**?
13. Indicate whether each of the following categorical statements is affirmative or negative:

All *S* are *P*.

No *S* are *P*.

Some *S* are *P*.

Some *S* are not *P*.

#### Section 4 – Quantity

14. What do we mean when we say that a proposition is **universal**?
15. What do we mean when we say that a proposition is **particular**?
16. Indicate whether each of the following categorical statements is universal or particular:

All S are P.  
No S are P.  
Some S are P.  
Some S are not P.

#### Section 5 – Distinguishing Universal Statements

17. What is the rule for distinguishing universal statements?
18. Tell which of the following statements are universal and which are particular:

Caesar is a great general.  
The soldiers are tired.  
Muslims pray.  
Albert Einstein was a genius.  
Romans are cruel.

#### Summary

19. Tell the quality and quantity of each proposition:

All kings are good.	Some towns are well-fortified.
No truth is simple.	Some towns are not fortified.
Some generals are great.	Some victories are not glorious.
Some Gauls are not brave.	No tribes are safe.
Some wars are not cruel.	All leaders are admirable.
Some wars are fierce.	No wars are peaceful.