**Exercises for Reading 9**

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**\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises, Part I** • **Peruse the entire chapter. 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. Describe each of the seven rules for the validity of syllogisms. [Review]

3. How many of these rules does a syllogism have to comply with in order to be considered valid? [review]

4. Which three of these rules do we discuss in this chapter?

5. Why are these rules called ***qualitative*** rules?

6. With what does a statement's quality have to do?

7. What are the three terms contained in a syllogism? [Review]

8. Explain how to distinguish the major, minor and middle terms. [Review]

9. In a syllogism, which premise is the minor premise? [Review]

10. In a syllogism, which premise is the major premise? [Review]

11. Fill in the following diagram showing which terms are distributed and which undistributed in different kinds of categorical statements, by writing distributed or undistributed in the blanks:

**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises, Part 2. Read "Rule V: No Conclusion Can Follow from Two Negative**

**Premises."**

12. What is Rule V?

13. What does this rule prevent us from trying to do?

14. Syllogisms that violate Rule V are said to commit what fallacy?

15. Indicate which Rule is violated in the following syllogisms. Indicate minor, major and middle terms

(S, P and M) and whether the terms are distributed or undistributed (d and u) to help determine if Rule V is violated. If no fallacy is committed, then simply mark it valid:

No saints\_\_ are villians\_\_ Some vegetables\_\_ are not sweet\_\_

Some robbers\_\_ are not villians\_\_ No vegetable\_\_ is a fruit\_\_

Therefore, some robbers\_\_ are saints\_\_ Therefore, some fruits\_\_are not sweet\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

All floods\_\_ are devastating\_\_ All symphonies\_\_ are beautiful\_\_

No drought\_\_ is a flood\_\_ No opera\_\_ is a symphony\_\_

Therefore, no drought\_\_ is devastating\_\_ Therefore, no opera\_\_ is beautiful\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

All Protestants\_\_ believe the trinity\_\_ No maples\_\_ are pines\_\_

All Catholics\_\_ believe the trinity\_\_ No oaks\_\_ are pines\_\_

Therefore, some Catholics\_\_ are Protestants\_\_ Therefore, no oaks\_\_ are maples\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

No Greeks\_\_ are Romans\_\_ No man\_\_ is as wise as Solomon\_\_

Some soldiers\_\_ are not Romans\_\_ Einstein\_\_ is a man\_\_

Therefore, some soldiers\_\_ are not Greeks\_\_ Therefore, Einstein\_\_ is not as wise as Solomon\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

No tornadoes\_\_ are pleasant\_\_ Some merry men\_\_ are not in Sherwood Forest\_\_

Some violent storms\_\_ are tornadoes\_\_ No sheriff\_\_ is a merry man\_\_

Therefore, no violent storms\_\_ are pleasant\_\_ Therefore, no sheriff\_\_ is in Sherwood Forest\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises Part 3. Read the section titled, “Rule VI: If the Two Premises are Affirmative the Conclusion Must Also be Affirmative.”

16. Explain Rule VI.

17. Syllogisms that violate Rule VI are said to commit what fallacy?

18. Indicate which of the six rules is violated in the following syllogisms. Indicate minor, major, and middle terms (S, P, and M) and whether the terms are distributed or undistributed (d and u) to help determine which rules are vilated. If no fallacy is committed, then simply mark it valid:

All mermaids\_\_ can swim\_\_ All teeth\_\_ are white\_\_

Some nymphs\_\_ are mermaids\_\_ A molar\_\_ is a tooth\_\_

Therefore, some nymphs\_\_ are not swimmers\_\_ Therefore, a molar\_\_ is white\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Valid

All revolutions\_\_ are bloody\_\_ All jesters\_\_ are clowns\_\_

No election\_\_ is bloody\_\_ All clowns\_\_ are funny\_\_

Therefore, no election\_\_ is a revolution\_\_ Therefore, some funny people\_\_ are not jesters\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Valid

All archers\_\_ are foresters\_\_ All military leaders\_\_ are male\_\_

All foresters\_\_ are merry men\_\_ Joan of Arc\_\_ is not a male\_\_

Therefore, some merry men\_\_ aren’t archers\_\_ Therefore, Joan of Arc\_\_ is not a military leader\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Valid

No boys\_\_ are rude\_\_ All Romans\_\_ are brave\_\_

No girls\_\_ are boys\_\_ Some Gauls\_\_ are not Romans\_\_

Therefore, no girls\_\_ are rude\_\_ Therefore, some Gauls\_\_ are not brave\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Valid

All queens\_\_ are regal\_\_ All moons\_\_ are spherical\_\_

Elizabeth\_\_ is a queen\_\_ All moons\_\_ revolve\_\_

Therefore, Elizabeth\_\_ is regal\_\_ Therefore, all things that revolve\_\_ are spherical\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Valid

All oaks\_\_ are trees\_\_ All beagles\_\_ are dogs\_\_

All trees\_\_ are alive\_\_ All dogs\_\_ are loyal\_\_

Therefore, some living things\_\_ are not oaks\_\_ Therefore, some loyal things\_\_ aren’t beagles\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Valid

**\_\_\_\_\_Exercises Part 4. Read “Rule VII: If Either Premise is Negative, the Conclusion Must be Negative.”**

19. Indicate which Rule is violated in the following syllogisms. Indicate minor, major, and middle terms (S, P, and M) and whether the terms are distributed or undistributed (d and u) to help determine which rules are violated. If no fallacy is committed, then simply mark it valid.

Some fairies\_\_ are not leprechauns\_\_ All teeth \_\_ are white\_\_

All leprechauns\_\_ are green men\_\_ All teeth\_\_ are molars\_\_

Therefore, some green men\_\_ are fairies\_\_ Therefore, some molars\_\_ are white\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Rule VII ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Rule VII ■ Valid

No revolutions\_\_ are bloody\_\_ No oaks\_\_ are pines\_\_

All elections\_\_ are bloody\_\_ Some trees\_\_ are oaks\_\_

Therefore, no election\_\_ is a revolution\_\_ Therefore, some trees\_\_ are pines\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Rule VII ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Rule VII ■ Valid

No noble thing\_\_ is revered\_\_ No hawks\_\_ are warblers\_\_

All heroes\_\_ are revered\_\_ Some birds\_\_ are hawks\_\_

Therefore, no hero\_\_ is a noble thing\_\_ Therefore, some birds\_\_ are warblers\_\_

■ Rule I ■ Rule II ■ Rule I ■ Rule II

■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ Rule V ■ Rule III ■ Rule IV ■ V

■ Rule VI ■ Rule VII ■ Valid ■ Rule VI ■ Rule VII ■ Valid

20. Tell whether the following are true or false.

T F If there are more than three terms in a syllogism, then the syllogism violates Rule III.

T F If a syllogism has at least one affirmative premise, the conclusion must be affirmative.

T F The Fallacy of Illicit Minor occurs when the minor term is distributed in the conclusion but not in the premises.

T F The middle term must be distributed at least once.

T F No conclusion can follow from two negative premises.

T F The minor term must be universal in both the conclusion and the premises.