**Exercises for Reading 2.01**

­­­­­

**\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises Part I. Peruse entire chapter**. Then read the introductory section at

the very beginning of chapter I • Read this section carefully and try to understand it as best you can.

1. What are we discussing in this chapter?
2. Explain what the word ***figure*** means as used in this chapter.
3. How many figures are there?
4. What is ***disposition***?

**Read section titled, "First Figure." Read it carefully.**

1. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the First Figure?
2. How do we know a syllogism is in the First Figure?
3. Fill in the following chart:

**First Figure (*sub-prae*)**

 M is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (subject or predicate) in the major premise

 M is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (subject or predicate) in the minor premise

1. Show, using the symbols S, P and M, how a ***sub-prae*** syllogism is constructed.
2. Construct a ***sub-prae*** syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

**\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises Part 2. Read the section titled, "Second Figure." Read the entire**

**section carefully.**

1. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the Second Figure?

11. How do we know a syllogism is in the Second Figure?

12. Fill in the following chart:

**Second Figure (prae-prae.)**

M is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the major premise

M is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the minor premise

13. Show, using the symbols S, P and M, how a ***prae-prae*** syllogism is constructed.

14. Construct a ***prae-prae*** syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

**Read: Section titled, ‘’The Third Figure.” Read it carefully.**

15. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the Third Figure?

16. How do we know a syllogism is in the Third Figure?

17. Fill in the following chart:

**Third Figure (*sub-sub*)**

M is the \_\_\_\_ in the major premise

M is the ­­­­­\_\_\_\_ in the minor premise

18. Show, using the symbols S, P, and M, how a ***sub-sub*** syllogism is constructed.

19. Construct a sub-sub syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

**\_\_\_\_\_ Exercises Part 3. Read section titled "The Fourth Figure (Indirect First)." Read the entire section carefully.**

20. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the Fourth Figure?

21. How do we know a syllogism is in the Fourth Figure?

22. Fill in the following chart:

**Fourth Figure-lndirect First (*prae-sub*)**

M is the \_\_\_\_ in the major premise

M is the ­­­­­\_\_\_\_ in the minor premise

23. Show, using the symbols S, P, and M, how ***prae-sub*** syllogism is constructed.

24. Construct a ***prae-sub*** syllogism using different terms than the ones in the text.

25. Fourth Figure syllogisms are just another form of what?

26. What is the Fourth Figure sometimes called?

**Read section titled, “How to Remember the Figures.”**

27. What is the Latin saying invented to help remember the figures.

28. What does this saying mean?

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

29. Identify the terms, identify the position of the middle term and determine the figure of each syllogism:

No liberals are conservatives. M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

Allen is a conservative. M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, Allen is not a liberal.

S:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth P:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

M:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

All Democrats are big spenders M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

President Obama was a Democrat M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, President Obama was a big spender.

S:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth P:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

M:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Some men are physicists M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

All physicists are brilliant M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, some brilliant things are men.

S:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth P:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

M:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No beggars can be choosers M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

That man is a beggar M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, that man cannot be a chooser.

S:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth P:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

M:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No men are gods M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

All men are mortal M = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*sub* or *prae*)

Therefore, some mortals are not gods

S:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fig: ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth P:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

M:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

 **DISTRIBUTION**

Letter designation Form (e.2. "All S is P") Subject-Term Predicate-Term

A

E

I

0

31. Indicate which figures the following syllogisms are in:

All dogs bark ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

Rover is a dog·

Therefore, Rover barks

All bees sting ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

All stinging things should be avoided

Therefore, bees should be avoided.

No horse can fly ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

Pegasus is a horse

Therefore, Pegasus cannot fly

All music is of some value ■ First ■ Second ■ Third ■ Fourth

Some music is classical music

Therefore, some classical music is of some value

32. Think up your own syllogism for each of the four figures.

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

33. Tell whether the following are true or false:

T F We label a First Figure syllogism *sub-prae* .

T F The Third Figure is really just a form of the First Figure.

T F *Prae-prae* is short for the Latin *prae*dicatum-*prae*dicatum.

T F In a syllogism of the Second Figure, the major term is the subject in the major premise and the predicate of the minor premise.

T F The figure of a syllogism is the disposition of terms in the conclusion.

T F The Fourth Figure is sometimes called the Galenic figure.