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QUIZZES & FINAL EXAM KEY

Answer Key: Chapter 1

_____Exercises for Day 1

1. Figure in syllogisms.
2. The figure of a syllogism is the disposition or location of terms in the premises.
3. There are three (some would say four) figures.
4. *Disposition* means *location*.
5. *sub-prae*
6. The middle term is the subject of the major premise and the predicate of the minor premise.
7. Subject; predicate.
8.   M is P
         S is M
         S is P
9. Make sure the syllogism is constructed as in question 7.

_____ Exercises for Day 2

10. *prae-prae*
11. When the middle term is the predicate in both the major and minor premises.
12. predicate; predicate
13.   P is M
          S is M
          S is P
14. Make sure the syllogism is constructed as in 12.
15. *sub-sub*
16. When the middle term is the subject in both the major and minor premises.
17. subject; subject
18.   M is P
          M is S
          S is P
19. Make sure the syllogism is constructed as in question 17.

_____ Exercises for Day 3

20. *prae-sub*
21. When the middle term is predicate of the major premise and subject of the minor premise.
22. predicate; subject.
23.   P is M
          M is S
          S is P
24. Make sure it is constructed as in 22.
25. The First Figure.
26. The Indirect First or Fourth.
27. *Sub-prae* prima, bis *prae* secunda, tertia *sub* bis.
28. *Sub-prae* first, *prae* twice second, *sub* twice third.

_____ Exercises for Day 4

29.

S: Allen	M=prae
P: liberal	M=prae
M: conservative	Second Figure

S: President Clinton	M=sub
P: big spender	M=prae
M: Democrat	First Figure

S: brilliant things	M=prae
P: men	M=sub
M: physicists	Fourth Figure

S: that man	M=sub
P: choosers	M=prae
M: beggars	First Figure

S: mortals	M=sub
P: gods	M=sub
M: men	Third figure

30.

Letter designation	Form (e.g. "All S is P")	Subject-Term	Predicate-Term
A	All S is P	distributed	undistributed
I	Some S is P	undistributed	undistributed
E	No S is P	distributed	distributed
O	Some S is not P	undistributed	distributed

31. First, First (although it would at first appear to be Fourth, since the syllogism is not in proper logical form), First, Third.

32. Make sure the middle term is in the appropriate location in each premise.

33. T; F (it is the Fourth Figure that is really just a form of the First); T; F (it is the middle, not the major term that is the subject in the major premise and the predicate in the minor premise); F (it is the disposition of terms in the *premises*, not the *conclusion*); T.

Answer Key: Chapter 2

_____ Exercises for Day 1

1. Mood in syllogisms.
2. subject; predicate.
3. Figure is the disposition of terms in the premises.
4. Mood is the disposition of premises according to quantity and quality.
5. Four
6. Sixty-four (16 for each figure)
7. That the premises are both A statements.
8. That the major premise is an E statement and the minor premise is an A statement.
9. AA
10. EA
11. AA, AE, AI, AO; EA EE, EI, EO; IA, IE, II, IO; OA, OE, OI, OO

_____ Exercise for Day 2

12. predicate; predicate
13. Yes
14. 64
15. EE or OO
16. 19
17. **BARBARA, CELARENT, DARII, FERIOque prioris;**
    CESARE, CAMESTRES, FESTINO, BAROCO secundae;
    Tertia; DARAPTI, DISAMIS, DATISI, FELAPTON, BOCARDO, FERISON habet;
    quarta insuper addit; BRAMANTIP, CAMENES, DIMARIS, FESAPO, FRESISON.
18. BARBARA, CELARENT, DARII, FERIO (note that it is not FERIO*que*, but just *FERIO*, since *que* is a Latin form of the word *and*)
19. CESARE, CAMESTRES, FESTINO, BAROCO
20. DARAPTI, DISAMIS, DATISI, FELAPTON, BOCARDO, FERISON
21. BRAMANTIP, CAMENES, DIMARIS, FESAPO, FRESISON
22. The mood of the syllogism by indicating what kind of statement each premise is.

_____ Exercise for Day 3

23. **BARBARA, CELARENT, DARII, FERIOque prioris;**
    CESARE, CAMESTRES, FESTINO, BAROCO secundae;
    Tertia; DARAPTI, DISAMIS, DATISI, FELAPTON, BOCARDO, FERISON habet;
    quarta insuper addit; BRAMANTIP, CAMENES, DIMARIS, FESAPO, FRESISON.
24. subject; subject
25. Five.
26. AA (First), EA (First), EA (Second), AE (Second), AE (Fourth)

TRADITIONAL LOGIC II
Chapter 1 Quiz

Name_____Date_____Score_____

Terminology:

Figure:___the disposition or location of the terms in the argument (the middle term especially)_____

Identify the Figure:

1. All men are rational
   Steve is a man
   Therefore, Steve is rational

   ①   2   3   4

2. Some plants are lovely
   All plants are living
   Some living things are lovely

   1   2   ③   4

3. No hobbits are tall
   Frodo is a hobbit
   Frodo is not tall

   ①   2   3   4

4. All mortals are things that die
   No angels are things that die
   No angels are mortals

   1   ②   3   4

5. No hares are tortoises
   Some fast things are hares
   Some fast things are not tortoises

   ①   2   3   4

6. No bears are friendly
   All friendly things are nice
   Some nice things are not bears

   1   2   3   ④

7. All roses are flowers
   No flowers are trees
   No trees are roses

   1   2   3   ④

8. No acts of volition are free
   All decisions are acts of volition
   No decisions are free

   ①   2   3   4

9. All plants are living
   No rocks are living
   No rocks are plants

   1   ②   3   4

10. All aliens are foreigners
    All aliens are different
    Some different things are foreigners

    1   2   ③   4

11. No ring-bearer is immune to evil
    All things immune to evil are pure
    Some pure things are not ring-bearers

    1   2   3   ④

12. God is merciful
    No vindictive person is merciful
    No vindictive person is God

    1   ②   3   4

What are the four figures that a categorical syllogism can be in? (Use the Latin phrases.)

1. ___sub-prae_____
2. ___prae-prae_____
3. ___sub-sub_____
4. ___prae-sub_____

True/False Questions:

1. T (F)   The location of the subject term in a syllogism determines the figure.

2. (T) F   The Fourth Figure is also called the Galenic Figure.

3. (T) F   The major premise is normally the first premise in a categorical syllogism.

Rules for Determining Validity (Traditional Logic I Review, Chapters 11, 12, and 13):

Terminological Rules

1.   There must be three and only three terms.
2.   The middle term must not occur in the conclusion.

Quantitative Rules

1.   If the term is distributed in the conclusion, it must also be distributed in the premises.
2.   The middle term has to be distributed at least once.

Qualitative Rules

1.   No conclusion can follow from two negative premises.
2.   If two premises are affirmative, then the conclusion must also be affirmative.
3.   If either premise is negative, then the conclusion must be negative.