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# Introduction

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**Exercises for Day 1.** Read the entire chapter. You may read it fairly quickly on this first reading. Don't expect to understand everything you read. Try only to get a general idea of what the chapter is about. Next, read the beginning sections of the introduction: "The History of Logic" and "The Two Main Branches of Logic." Read these sections carefully and try to fully understand them.

1. Based on what you have read in this chapter, what is the definition of 'logic'?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who was called the "father of logic"? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who laid the groundwork for modern symbolic logic? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Give the name of one philosopher who made advances in symbolic logic.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who pioneered the theories about induction that we study today? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Give the names of three people whose names are associated with modern kinds of mathematical logic.
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Give the names of the two main branches of logic.
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Explain the first of the main branches of logic (in Question 7), and describe it in your own words.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Explain the second of the main branches of logic (in Question 7), and describe it in your own words.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:  
\_\_\_\_\_ a. The purpose of formal logic is to discover truth.  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. It is necessary to have logic in order to discover truth.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Logic leads us from one truth to another.  
\_\_\_\_\_ d. A statement can be true or false.  
\_\_\_\_\_ e. A statement can be valid or invalid.  
\_\_\_\_\_ f. An argument can be true or false.

\_\_\_\_\_ g. An argument can be valid or invalid.

\_\_\_\_\_ h. Truth is only of secondary consideration in formal logic.

**Exercises for Day 2. Read “Truth, Validity, and Soundness” and “The Components of an Argument.” Read them carefully.**

11. On the basis of today’s reading, define ‘truth.’

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12. On the basis of today’s reading, explain what it means to say an argument is valid.

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13. On the basis of today’s reading, define ‘soundness.’

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14. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:

\_\_\_\_\_ a. An argument can contain true premises and be invalid.

\_\_\_\_\_ b. An argument can be sound and contain false premises.

\_\_\_\_\_ c. A sound argument must be valid.

\_\_\_\_\_ d. A valid argument must be sound.

\_\_\_\_\_ e. An argument with true premises can be unsound.

\_\_\_\_\_ f. An argument can contain only one premise.

15. In the following argument, identify the premises and the conclusion by writing the words ‘premise’ or ‘conclusion’ in the space next to the statement.

\_\_\_\_\_ All men are mortal  
\_\_\_\_\_ Socrates is a man  
\_\_\_\_\_ Therefore, Socrates is mortal

16. Name the three types of logical processes (or acts of the mind) involved in logic.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises for Day 3. Read “Term” and “Proposition.”**

17. Each of these logical processes (in Question 16 above) originates in a \_\_\_\_\_ and manifests itself in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_ .

18. What is the mental act involved in the first of the three kinds of logical processes?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. What is the verbal expression connected to this mental act (in Question 18)? \_\_\_\_\_

20. What occurs in our minds when we have a simple apprehension?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. If you think of this book and have the concept in your mind, you are having a simple apprehension. What is the term you use to verbally express this particular simple apprehension?

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Name the terms included in the argument in Question 15 above.

\_\_\_\_\_

23. What does each one of these terms (in Question 22) represent?

\_\_\_\_\_

24. What is the mental act involved in the second of the three kinds of logical processes?

\_\_\_\_\_

25. What is the verbal expression connected to this mental act (in Question 24)?

\_\_\_\_\_

26. What occurs in our minds when we perform a judgment?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

27. If you think that this book is boring by affirming in your mind that this is so, your mind is performing a judgment. What is the term you use to verbally express this judgment?

\_\_\_\_\_

28. Indicate the propositions included in the argument in Question 15 above.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

29. What does each one of these propositions (in Question 28) represent?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises for Day 4. Read “Syllogism” and “Summary.” Read them carefully.**

30. What is the mental act involved in the third of the three kinds of logical processes?

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31. What is the verbal expression connected to this mental act (in Question 30)?

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32. Describe in no less than one and no more than three sentences what occurs in our minds when we engage in deductive inference.

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33. If you think that because all books are boring and that this is a book, and that therefore this book is boring, your mind engaged in deductive inference. What is the term you use to verbally express this deductive inference?

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34. Fill out the chart below, listing the mental acts and their corresponding verbal expressions in the order in which we have covered them:

Mental Act	Verbal Expression

35. Draw a line to indicate which action best describes what each mental act is like:

Taking a step

Simple Apprehension

Picking up your foot

Deductive Inference

Walking from one place to another

Judgment

# Chapter 1: What Is Simple Apprehension?

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**Exercises for Day 1.** Read the entire chapter. You may read it fairly quickly on this first reading. Try only to get a general idea of what the chapter is about. Read the beginning sections of Chapter 1: “What Is Simple Apprehension?” and “What Is Sense Perception?” Read these sections carefully and try to understand them as best you can.

1. What are the three things associated with simple apprehension?

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2. Which one of the three parts of the answer to Question 1 is the simple apprehension itself?

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3. Which two of the three answers in Question 1 are connected with simple apprehension, but are not simple apprehension itself?

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4. Which one of the three things associated with simple apprehension (in Question 1) is present when we are looking at something with our eyes, but ceases once we are no longer looking at it?

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5. Why is the sense perception of a chair different from the chair itself?

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6. What is the definition of ‘sense perception’?

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**Exercises for Day 2.** Read “What Is a Mental Image?” Read it carefully.

7. What happens in your mind when you have a sense perception?

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8. When you remember something you have seen, say, a chair, are you having a sense perception or a mental image?

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9. Give one reason why a mental image of a chair must be different from the sense perception of the chair.

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10. What is the definition of 'mental image'?

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**Read "What Is a Concept?"**

11. What are you having when you understand the general concept of a chair?

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12. Is the simple apprehension you experience when you understand the general concept of an object, such as a chair, the same as or different from the sense perception you experience when looking at a chair or the mental image in your mind that results from the sense perception?

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13. Give one reason why a mental image must be different from simple apprehension itself.

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14. What is the definition of 'simple apprehension'?

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15. What is another term used for simple apprehension?

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**Exercises for Day 3. Read "Concept vs. Image." Read it carefully.**

16. What do we grasp when we have a simple apprehension of a thing?

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17. If you have a mental image in your mind when you think of the concept 'man,' and someone else has a different mental image, does that mean you are each thinking of a different concept? Explain, using the concept 'man.'

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18. Offer an explanation for your answer in Question 17 above, only this time use an example other than that of 'man.'

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**Read "Abstraction."**

19. What is the definition of the term 'abstraction'?

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## Exercises for Day 4. Read “Simple Apprehension vs. Judgment.”

20. Explain at what point you go from simple apprehension to judgment.

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21. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Mental image is the simple apprehension itself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. A sense perception of something we see disappears when we are no longer looking at it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. A sense perception of a chair is different from the chair itself because the chair exists in the mind while the sense perception exists outside the mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Sense perception is the act of seeing or hearing or smelling or tasting or touching.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. When we see something, an image forms in our mind, which we call a ‘mental image.’
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. A sense perception lasts only as long as we are perceiving the object through our senses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. A mental image is the image of an object formed in our mind as a result of a sense perception of that object.
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. The idea of a chair in your mind must be accompanied by the sense perception of a chair or by the mental image of a chair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ i. Simple apprehension is an act by which the mind grasps the general concept of an object and affirms or denies something about it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ j. The terms ‘concept’ and ‘simple apprehension’ mean the same thing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ k. A simple apprehension (or concept) has shape and color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ l. When we have a simple apprehension of a thing, we grasp the thing’s essence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ m. If you have a different mental image of a concept than another person has, then you both cannot be thinking of the same concept.
- \_\_\_\_\_ n. The process by which a simple apprehension is derived from a sense perception and mental image is called ‘abstraction.’
- \_\_\_\_\_ o. If we were to affirm or deny something about a concept, we would be going beyond simple apprehension to judgment.

## Review Exercises.

22. What is the definition of 'logic'?

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23. On the basis of last week's reading, define 'truth.'

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24. Name the three types of logical processes (or acts of the mind) involved in logic.

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25. Fill out the chart below, listing the mental acts and their corresponding verbal expressions in the order in which we have covered them:

Mental Act	Verbal Expression