

Table of Contents

Further Study of Simple Syllogisms

Chapter 1: Figure in Syllogisms	4
Chapter 2: Mood in Syllogisms.....	10
Chapter 3: Reducing Syllogisms to the First Figure	16
Chapter 4: Indirect Reduction of Syllogisms	22

Arguments in Ordinary Language

Chapter 5: Translating Ordinary Sentences into Logical Statements.....	30
Chapter 6: Enthymemes.....	37
Case Study: Rene Descartes, "I think, therefore I am"	

Hypothetical Syllogisms

Chapter 7: Conditional Syllogisms	44
Case Study: Plato, The Power of Love	
Chapter 8: Disjunctive Syllogisms	56
Case Study: C. S. Lewis, The Trilemma: the Deity of Christ	
Chapter 9: Conjunctive Syllogisms.....	70
Case Study: The Bible, "You cannot serve both God and Mammon."	

Complex Syllogisms

Chapter 10: Polysyllogisms & Aristotelian Sorites.....	81
Case Study: Seneca, "The Life of Virtue"	
Chapter 11: Goclenian & Conditional Sorites	90
Case Study: William Shakespeare, "Thou art in a parlous state, Shepherd"	
Chapter 12: Epicheirema.....	98
Case Study: St. Thomas Aquinas, The Cosmological Argument for the Existence of God	
Chapter 13: The Dilemma	108
Case Study: David Hume, The Problem of Evil	

The Logic of Relations

Chapter 14: The Oblique Syllogism.....	120
Case Study: John Cassian, Is Mary the Mother of God?	
Review Exercises for Book II.....	127
Selections from Lewis Carroll, William Shakespeare, St. Paul, and St. Thomas Aquinas	

Appendix: Traditional Logic II Catechism

137

Quizzes & Final Exam Answer Key

Chapter 1 Quiz	146
Chapter 2 Quiz	148
Chapter 3 Quiz	150
Chapter 4 Quiz	151
Chapter 5 Quiz	152
Chapter 6 Quiz	153
Chapter 7 Quiz	154
Chapter 8 Quiz	156
Chapter 9 Quiz	158
Chapter 10 Quiz	160
Chapter 11 Quiz	162
Chapter 12 Quiz	164
Chapter 13 Quiz, Part I.....	166
Chapter 13 Quiz, Part II.....	168
Chapter 14 Quiz	172
Final Exam	173

Chapter 1: Figure in Syllogisms



Exercises for Day 1. Peruse the entire chapter. Then read the introductory section at the very beginning of Chapter 1. Read this section carefully and try to understand it as best you can.

1. What are we discussing in this chapter?

Figure in syllogisms

2. Explain what the word *figure* means as used in this chapter.

The figure of a syllogism is the disposition or location of terms in the premises.

3. How many figures are there?

There are three (some would say four) figures.

4. What is *disposition*?

Disposition means *location*.

Read section titled “The First Figure.” Read it carefully.

5. What is the Latin term for a syllogism in the First Figure?

sub-prae

6. How do we know a syllogism is in the First Figure?

The middle term is the subject of the major premise and the predicate of the minor premise.

7. Fill in the following chart:

First Figure (sub-prae)

M is the subject (subject or predicate) in the **major** premise

M is the predicate (subject or predicate) in the **minor** premise

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

M is P

S is M

S is P

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

Make sure the syllogism is constructed as in question 7.

Exercises for Day 2. Read section titled “The Second Figure.” Read the entire section carefully.

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

prae-prae

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

When the middle term is the predicate in both the major and minor premises.

12. Fill in the following chart:

Second Figure (prae-prae)

M is the predicate in the *major* premise

M is the predicate in the *minor* premise

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

P is M

S is M

S is P

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

Make sure the syllogism is constructed as in question 12.

Read section titled “The Third Figure.” Read it carefully.

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

sub-sub

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

When the middle term is the subject in both the major and minor premises.

17. Fill in the following chart:

Third Figure (sub-sub)

M is the subject in the *major* premise

M is the subject in the *minor* premise

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

M is P

M is S

S is P

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

Make sure the syllogism is constructed as in question 17.

Exercises for Day 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?

prae-sub

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

When the middle term is predicate of the major premise and subject of the minor premise.

22. Fill in the following chart:

Fourth Figure-Indirect First (prae-sub)

M is the predicate in the *major* premise

M is the subject in the *minor* premise

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

P is M

M is S

S is P

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

Make sure it is constructed as in question 22.

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

The First Figure

26. What is the Fourth Figure sometimes called?

The Indirect First or Fourth

Read section titled “How to Remember the Figures.”

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

Sub-prae prima, bis prae secunda, tertia sub bis.

28. What does this saying mean?

Sub-prae first, prae twice second, sub twice third.

Exercises for Day 4.

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

No Rebels are Yankees
John was a Yankee
Therefore, John was not a Rebel

S: John
P: Rebel
M: Yankee

M = prae
M = prae
 First Second Third Fourth

All mammals nurse their young
Dogs are mammals
Therefore, dogs nurse their young

S: dogs
P: their young
M: mammals

M = sub
M = prae
 First Second Third Fourth

Some men are physicists
All physicists are brilliant
Therefore, some brilliant things are men

S: brilliant things
P: men
M: physicists

M = prae
M = sub
 First Second Third Fourth

No beggars can be choosers
That man is a beggar
Therefore, that man cannot be a chooser

S: that man
P: choosers
M: beggars

M = sub
M = prae
 First Second Third Fourth

No men are gods
All men are mortal
Therefore, some mortals are not gods

S: mortals
P: gods
M: men

M = sub
M = sub
 First Second Third Fourth

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

Letter Designation	Form (e.g., "All S is P")	DISTRIBUTION	
		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. Indicate which figures the following syllogisms are in:

- a. All dogs bark
 Rover is a dog
 Therefore, Rover barks
 First **Second** **Third** **Fourth**

- b. All stinging things should be avoided
 All bees sting
 Therefore, bees should be avoided
 First **Second** **Third** **Fourth**

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

- c. No horse can fly
 Pegasus is a horse
 Therefore, Pegasus cannot fly
 First **Second** **Third** **Fourth**

- d. All music is of some value
 Some music is classical music
 Therefore, some classical music is of some value
 First **Second** **Third** **Fourth**

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

First:

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

Second:

Third:

Fourth:

Read section titled “Summary.” Read it carefully.

33. Tell whether the following are true or false:

- T We label a First Figure syllogism *sub-prae*.
- F The Third Figure is really just a form of the First Figure.
(It is the Fourth Figure that is really just a form of the First.)
- T *Prae-prae* is short for the Latin *praedicatum-praedicatum*.
- 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.
(It is the middle, not the major, term that is the subject in the major premise and the predicate in the minor premise.)
- F The figure of a syllogism is the disposition of terms in the conclusion.
(It is the disposition of terms in the premises, not the conclusion.)
- T The Fourth Figure is sometimes called the Galenic figure.