A. Consider the following three argument forms. Call them forms A, B, C, and D. We examined A and C in the section above.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(1) All G1 are G2.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>(1) All G1 are G2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) All G1 are G3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) All G2 are G3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therefore,</td>
<td>Therefore,</td>
<td>Therefore,</td>
<td>Therefore,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) All G2 are G3.</td>
<td>All G1 are G3</td>
<td>S2.</td>
<td>S1.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Examine the arguments below. Identify the form of each argument. In some cases, the form of the argument is neither, A, B, C, nor D. In that case, you should merely indicate “other form.”

1. (1) All dogs are mammals.
   (2) All mammals are things with hair.
   Therefore,
   (3) All dogs are things with hair.
   B

2. (1) If that is a car, then I am a donkey.
   (2) I am a donkey.
   Therefore,
   (3) That is a car.
   D

3. (1) All children are humans.
   (2) All humans are mammals.
   Therefore,
   (3) All children are mammals.
   B

4. (1) All women are humans.
   (2) All men are under eighteen years of age.
   Therefore,
   (3) All women are under eighteen years of age.
   Other form

5. (1) If you throw a match on that gas, then it will burn.
   (2) You will throw a match on that gas.
   Therefore,
   (3) It will burn.
   C

6. (1) All houses are made of wood.
   (2) All houses are made of stone.
   Therefore,
   (3) Everything made of wood is made of stone.
   A

7. (1) If he gets in trouble, he will call his Mom.
   (2) He will not get in trouble.
   Therefore,
   (3) He will not call his Mom.
   Other form
8. (1) Some computers are PCs.
   (2) All PCs are not Macintoshes.
   Therefore,
   (3) Some computers are not Macintoshes.

Other form
9. (1) She is either at the grocery store or at the mall.
   (2) She is not at the mall.
   Therefore,
   (3) She is at the grocery store.

Other form
10. (1) All cows are pigs.
    (2) All pigs are ducks.
    Therefore,
    (3) All cows are ducks.

B
11. (1) George is a human.
    (2) All humans are mammals.
    Therefore,
    (3) George is a mammal.

Other form
12. (1) If you jump from the Empire State Building, you will die.
    (2) You will jump from the Empire State Building.
    Therefore,
    (3) You will die.

C
13. (1) If you are human, you will die.
    (2) You will die.
    Therefore,
    (3) You are human.

D
14. (1) All pigs are things that have wings.
    (2) All pigs are things that love country music.
    Therefore,
    (3) All things that have wings are things that love country music.

A
15. (1) Cell phones have replaced many cameras.
    (2) Cameras all use film.
    Therefore,
    (3) Cell phones all use film.

Other form

EXERCISES 3.1 (Sections 1-1.1.5)

A. Consider the following sentences. Each of may be written incorrectly because each one may contain a word that is mentioned, not used, but is not put in quotation marks. Identify the words that should be in quotation marks because they are mentioned, not used.
1. “Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious” is a very long word. (This word is used in a song in the movie Mary Poppins.)
2. So when the cat has got your tongue, there's no need for dismay. Just summon up this word, and then
you've got a lot to say. But better use it carefully, or it may change your life. One night I said it to me girl, and now me girl's my wife! She's supercalifragilisticexpialidocious! (From the song in the movie Mary Poppins.)

3. In academic writing, it is best to avoid euphemisms.

4. “Euphemism” is a word with Greek roots.

5. In German, the symbol “ß” is sometimes used in place of “ss.”

6. In German, many words are longer than they are in English.

7. In conversation, “if...then is” often used to mean if and only if.

8. Telephones are amazing things. I mean, you can just pick up the receiver, touch a few buttons, and talk to someone in Africa.

9. Copenhagen is the largest city in the Oresund region of Denmark.

10. “Kiss” begins with a vowel.

11. “Socrates” has four letters.

12. Plato lived in Athens.

13. “Nigger” is an extremely offensive word. While it may be mentioned, it should not be used.

14. “My own sex, I hope, will excuse me, if I treat them like rational creatures, instead of flattering their fascinating graces, and viewing them as if they were in a state of perpetual childhood, unable to stand alone.” Mary Wollstonecraft, A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, 1792.

15. ‘Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
   Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
   All mimsy were the borogoves,
   And the mome raths outgrabe.
   Lewis Carroll, Jabberwocky, 1872.

EXERCISES 3.2 (Sections 2-2.1)

A. For each of the following terms, describe its extension and its intension. You may use a dictionary to complete this exercise. However, if you do so, be sure to cite the dictionary you are using.

All the intensional definitions are based on Merriam-Webster Online,
www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary

1. Dog
   Extension: Lassie, Fido, Old Yeller,.....
   Intension: a highly variable domestic mammal (Canis familiaris) closely related to the gray wolf

2. Car
   Extension: my Mazda, my mother’s Honda, my sister’s Pontiac,....
   Intension: a vehicle moving on wheels

3. Skipping
   Extension: a list of all the places and times people have skipped.
   Intension: to move or proceed with leaps and bounds

4. Writing
   Extension: a list of all the places and times people have written
   Intension: to form (as characters or symbols) on a surface with an instrument (as a pen)

5. Music
   Extension: a list of all the places and times people have played music
   Intension: the science or art of ordering tones or sounds in succession, in combination, and in temporal relationships to produce a composition having unity and continuity

6. Stipulate
   Extension: a list of all the places and times people have stipluated
Intension: to make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear something
7. Benzene
Extension: the benzene in lab 1, the benzene in lab 2, ....
Intension: a colorless volatile flammable toxic liquid aromatic hydrocarbon C6H6 used in organic synthesis, as a solvent, and as a motor fuel
8. Universalism
Extension: a list of all the theories that are universalist.
Intension: a theological doctrine that all human beings will eventually be saved
9. Feminist
Extension: a list of all the people who are or have been feminists
Intension: a person who believes in the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes
10. Clarity
Extension: a list of all the things that are clear.
Intension: the quality or state of being clear
11. Precision
Extension: a list of all the things that are precise
Intension: the quality or state of being precise
12. Courage
Extension: a list of all the people who are or have been courageous.
Intension: mental or moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear, or difficulty
13. Perfection
Extension: a list of all the perfect things.
Intension: the quality or state of being perfect
14. Wisdom
Extension: a list of all occasions where people have shown wisdom.
Intension: accumulated philosophic or scientific learning
15. Justice
Extension: a list of all things (people, governments, law, etc.) that have been just.
Intension: the maintenance or administration of what is just especially by the impartial adjustment of conflicting claims or the assignment of merited rewards or punishments