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MOTTO: KNOWLEDGE FOR CAREER CONSCIOUSNESS

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GST203: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

_____as a discipline does not have a universal definition

Philosophy

_____ is the first problem a student of philosophy encounters

The definition of philosophy

Philosophers do not agree among themselves on what philosophy is True or false
True

According to introductory textbooks on philosophy, the best way to define philosophy is to _____
Do philosophy

To philosophize means _____
"to wonder about life and about the fundamental problems of human existence"

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There are _____major ways to define Philosophy

Two (2)

1. **Layman definition**
2. **Academic or professional conception**

According to_____, there is a popular belief of the meaning of philosophy

William Halverson

According to _____ philosophy is "the sum total of his fundamental beliefs and convictions"

Layman definition of Philosophy

According to_____, whatever happens, happens necessarily and "there is nothing any man can do to prevent it from happening"

Joseph I. Omoregbe

_____understanding of philosophy is the opposite of the layman's definition

Professional or academic

According to academic philosophers, philosophy originated from _____

Miletus (the Ancient Greek City State of)

Philosophy originated in_____

late 5th and early 6th century B.C

The Origin of Philosophy is linked to _____

Ancient Greeks

African Philosophers include the following

- **Eboussi Boulaga**
- **Marcien Towa**
- **E.Njoh Mouelle**

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- **P.O. Bodunrin**

Critics by African Philosophers (named above) claimed that Philosophy has an African origin true or false?
True

Ionian Philosophers who visited Africa notably Ancient Egypt and were educated in all disciplines of knowledge by African Teachers are:

1. **Pythagoras**
2. **Thales**

According to _____'It is impossible to think that the Greek or western Philosophers would not have been influenced by African thought"
P.O Bodunrin

According to_____, "what is called Greek Philosophy should be regarded as have been stolen from Africa"
Onyewuenyi

Philosophy means_____
"Love of Wisdom"

_____remains the first place in Europe where philosophy was systematized as a discipline.
Ancient Greece

_____was the first to make a standard comment about the nature and definition of philosophy
Pythagoras

_____was a Greek mystic, mathematician and philosopher
Pythagoras

Which Greek Philosopher is often called "wise man" but insisted he is a "lover of wisdom"?

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Pythagoras

Factors that influence the need to study Philosophy include these:

- **Curiosity**
- **Desire for knowledge**
- **Feelings of wonder**

The _____are considered as the first philosophers
Ionians or Miletians

Till today, _____are best known as "Greek Philosopher Scientists"
Miletians or Ionian thinkers

_____was the first to identify water as the "primary substance" of the universe
Thales of Miletus

_____addressed by scholars as the "father of philosophy"
Thales

_____is credited with the prediction of the eclipse of 585 B.C
Thales

_____is known to have made an ingenious guess as to the origin of man.
Anaximander

_____is known to be the first scientist to explain the cause of rainbow
Anaximenes

According to_____, rainbow is the result of the sun's ray falling on the thick cloud which they cannot penetrate
Anaximenes

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During the era of Ionian speculations, all knowledge was one i.e there was no difference between scientific procedures and magical procedures
TRUE

_____is the oldest child of philosophy (TRUE)
Science

_____is known to have delved into almost all disciplines: Logic, Biology, Meta-Physics, Politics, Anatomy
Aristotle
Aristotole writings were used as Encyclopedia of philosophy in the Middle Ages by _____
Medieval Men

In modern period, philosophy is still seen as_____
An encyclopedic discipline (TRUE)

The 18 century can be considered as _____ and _____
The 'take off" of "delivery" and settlement

Natural Science is formerly known as _____
Natural Philosophy

Early Greek Philosopher-scientists include

- **Democritus**
- **Epicurus**
- **Leucippus**
- **Lucretius**
- **Pythagoras**

The natural science courses (Chemistry, Physics, Biology) broke away from Philosophy in _____
18th century

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The birth and settlement of the social sciences was hastened in the 19th century by the works of some philosophers such as:

- **Malthus**
- **Auguste Comte**
- **Ricardo**
- **Karl Marx**

_____became the first to attain the status of single social science
Economics

_____maintained that Philosophy is at the verge of giving birth to a new type of linguistic theory
J.L Austin

3000 years ago _____ called Philosophy "the first and the last science"
Aristotle

_____is the only discipline that is universal in nature
Philosophy

It is on record that Philosophy derived its origin and meaning from _____
Pythagoras

Philosophy comes from_____ Greek words
Two (2)
"Philo" meaning "love"
"Sophia" meaning "Wisdom"

Etymologically, philosophy means_____
"love of wisdom"

The basic aim of philosophy is _____
To "deal with pulsating problems of life"

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_____is the scope and subject matter of Philosophy

Universe

NOTE : This saying is attributed to Plato "this sense of wonder is the mark of the Philosopher. Philosophy indeed has no other origin".

The Major Branches of Philosophy

- **Metaphysics**
- **Epistemology**
- **Ethics**
- **Logic**

_____defines "logic as the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad (incorrect) reasoning"

Copi

_____sees Logic "as the science that appraises reasoning as correct or incorrect"

Nancy

_____defines logic as "an attempt to distinguish between correct (valid) and incorrect (invalid) arguments"

Kahane

According to _____ logic is the branch of philosophy that deals with the structure and principle of reasoning or sound argument.

Dipolrele

_____is the science of good or bad reasoning (reasoning and argumentation)

logic

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Logic is derives from the Greek word ***Logos,*** which means
“reasoned discourse”

_____is the study of the criteria of differentiating correct from incorrect arguments
Logic

A person who studies Logic or engages in reasoning and argumentation is called _____
logician

_____is a group of propositions whose function is to make a claim about something
Argument

An argument must have premises and conclusion
(TRUE)

In a standard argument, conclusion is inferred or follows _____
The premises

Arguments are either _____ or _____
“Deductive” or “Inductive”

_____is the process of moving from the general to the specific
Deduction

Arguments in which the premises do not lead to the conclusion with certainty are called _____
Inductive arguments

Inductive arguments are based on_____
“probability”
Probability characterizes inductive arguments

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Deductive arguments are based on_____
"absolute necessity or certainty"

_____is the study of the "first principle" or ultimate reality
Metaphysics

Metaphysics is also called _____
The theory of being

_____ is the only science that deals with the study of the basic and fundamental issues of the universe
Metaphysics

According to_____, all other disciplines study "aspects of reality or being, but none of them concerns itself with the study of being as such"
Aristotle

_____is a general study of existence and reality
Metaphysics

According to history, the word "Metaphysics" was actually an editorial mistake
TRUE

Aristotle wrote a series of books dealing with nature called_____
"the physics"

_____is credited with the coining of the word "metaphysics"
Andronicles

The word metaphysics came from two Greek words:
META means "after"
PHYSIKA means "Physics" or "nature"

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The Greek word METAPHYSIKA means _____
"after nature or after physics"

_____is considered as the founding father of metaphysics
Aristotle

NOTE: Metaphysics is that branch of Philosophy regarded as "Theory of Being" which discover answers to questions that lie beyond the boundaries of our experience or empirical possibility

Epistemology is derived from two Greek words
"Episteme" means "knowledge"
"logos" means "study, discourse or reasoning"

_____is the branch of philosophy which consists in investigating the scope, source and limitations of human knowledge
Epistemology

Epistemology is called_____
"theory of knowledge"

The saying "every man wants to know," is attributable to _____
Aristotle

_____is the branch of philosophy which deals with the morality of human actions in society"
Ethics

Ethics comes from the Greek word _____which means "custom" or "character"
"Ethos"

Ethics is otherwise called_____
"moral philosophy" or "science of human conduct"

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_____was the first to systematize the discipline – Ethics

Socrates

_____ was the first Greek philosopher to claim that "the unexamined life is not worth living"

Socrates

The major business of ethics is to compare what you do and what "you ought to do"

Ethics is not interested in the ontic but in the ontological question

TRUE

Ethics is divided into

- **Descriptive**
- **Prescriptive or Normative**
- **Meta-ethics**

_____examine the moral views held by men or the society and to confirm whether these views are universal or not

Descriptive ethics

_____ is to prescribe what ought to be both for humans and society

Normative ethics

_____deals with the logic and language of ethical concepts and terms (it is concerned with ethical arguments)

Meta-ethics

Between late 16 and early 19 centuries all scientific knowledge was within the ambit of_____

philosophical inquiry

Unlike philosophy, science is best known as_____

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"an exact discipline"

The Oxford Advanced Dictionary also defines science as "knowledge arranged in an orderly manner, especially knowledge obtained by observation and testing of facts…."

According to _____, "science is the field of research directed towards obtaining further knowledge of nature, society and thought"
The positivist, Frolov
Scientific knowledge can be defined as_____
A system of man's understanding of nature, society and thought

_____is the study of the totality of the concrete spheres of material reality
Science

The scientist main business is to explain natural phenomena, while a philosopher does not intend to do so
TRUE

Convergences and Divergences between Philosophy and Science

- An average scientist always seeks for explanation while the philosopher basically seeks for justification
- The philosopher's inquiry begins where that of the scientist stops
- The purpose of their disciplines is often similar
- Science and Philosophy are motivated by sheer curiosity and the satisfaction of having knowledge of the universe purely for the pleasure of the understanding
- It may be difficult for a scientist to answer philosophical questions.

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- Philosophy operates at a different level

There are six steps procedures in any scientific inquiry which one cannot avoid. These are:

- **observation**
- **inductive generalization**
- **hypothesis**
- **attempted verification of hypothesis**
- **proof** or **disproof**
- **knowledge**

The purposes of philosophy and religion are fundamentally opposed
TRUE

A philosopher is always critical while a religionist is not
TRUE

In philosophy, any known assumption is subject to critical scrutiny while religion is purely dogmatic
TRUE

In religion knowledge is sought principally as a means to achieve what a given religion takes to be human kind's final happiness or destiny while in philosophy, knowledge is sought simply for its own sake
TRUE

For a philosopher, you say _____Science when you possess information that is beyond doubt
Science

Knowledge is more qualitative than opinion and belief
TRUE

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An opinion or belief cannot be true unless it is_____
grounded or supported with evidence

_____is the unique characteristic of knowledge
Evidence

We have_____ only when we can provide reasons and evidence for our claims
knowledge

The statement "Knowledge is objective" means _____
it must be communicable and verifiable

All these are regarded as sources of knowledge
(a) **Reason**
(b) **Sense experience**
(c) **Authority**
(d) **Intuition**
(e) **Revelation/faith and**
(f) **Mystical experience**

_____in the theory which believes that human beings can acquire knowledge of reality by the use of our minds alone, by thinking or pure reason
Rationalism

To a rationalist, what is reason ?
a necessary ingredient for all our knowledge claims

Aristotle defined man as_____
"a rational animal"

The ability to think is what is called_____
reason

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_____is a source of knowledge (TRUE)
Sense experience

Authority is considered as one of the sources of knowledge
(TRUE)

_____are the proponents of sense experience theory
Empiricists

_____is the philosophical theory which denies reason while insisting that experience is always the necessary ingredient in our knowledge claims of the natural world
Empiricism

Which of the sources of knowledge is a relative term?
Authority

_____is the study of correct and incorrect reasoning and arguments
Logic

The following constitute the logical processes in Logic:

- **Simple apprehension**
- **Judgment**
- **Reasoning and argument**

The act by which the mind forms the concept of something without affirming or denying anything about it is termed _____
Simple apprehension

_____is known as the act by which the mind affirms or denies something of something else
Judgment

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Reasoning and argument is the act by which the mind passes from one, two or more judgments to a further judgment distinct from the preceding ones but implicitly contained in them

Reasoning and argument constitutes the third and last stage of any logical process
(TRUE)

Besides simple apprehension and judgment, logic is strictly concerned with_____
reasoning and argument (TRUE)

Logic is the only discipline that teaches us how to formulate different types of arguments
(TRUE)

To be illogical presupposes a logical action or decision
(TRUE)

In Philosophy, _____are constructed in other to determine correct or incorrect reasoning
arguments

Otakpor termed logic as_____
the "Queen of all disciplines"

According to Otakpor, to be logical means to be_____
orderly

Logic is divided into two main branches

- **Formal Logic**
- **Informal Logic**

_____is the domain proper, general methodology and meta-logic
Formal Logic
Formal logic is divided into

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- **Methodology**
- **Logic proper**
- **Metalogic**

_____is the science of the laws on the basis of which from something given something else follows in untrue of the given

Logic proper

Logic proper is in turn subdivided into the following:

- **Logic of propositions**
- **Logic of terms i.e. predicates**
- **Logic of classes**
- **Logic of relations**
- **Logic of relations**

The basic concepts which logicians use i.e, vocabularies used in logic are:

- **Statement**
- **Proposition**
- **Premise**
- **Conclusion**
- **Inference**

There is no difference between a statement and a proposition in logic

(TRUE)

_____is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or a command

A sentence

In logic, a sentence which expresses a statement without question or command is also called _____

logical statement

NOTE :For example, the sentence "Nigeria is rich" can be asserted as follows: yes Nigeria is rich. It can also be denied as follows: No, Nigeria is not rich. Thus

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the sentence "Nigeria is rich" a logical statement or proposition because it can be asserted and can also be denied

Any sentence expressing questions, commands etc does not qualify as logical statement or proposition
TRUE

In logic, premise is known as_____
evidence or conclusion

_____refers to that proposition or statement, within an argument, which provides support for or grounds for asserting the conclusion of that argument
A premise

In a valid argument, the premises imply_____
the conclusion

Premise and conclusion are relative terms (TRUE)
_____are words and expression that indicate the premises within an argument
Premise indicators
The following are some of the premise indicators.
"since", "for", "as", "because", "in as much as", "for the reason that" etc

In logic, _____is that proposition, within the argument, that is arrived at on the strength or basis of the information provided by the premises
Conclusion

_____are expressions and words that function to indicate the conclusion within a passage
Conclusion indicators

These are generally called CONCLUSION –INDICATORS.

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For example: “hence”, “consequently’, “therefore”, “we may conclude”, “we may infer”, “thus”, “so” etc

NOTE : An argument is a group of propositions, one of which, called the conclusion, is affirmed on the basis of the others which are called premises

At least two propositions or statements form an argument otherwise it is not argument
TRUE

_____is the smallest unit of argumentation
An argument

NOTE: no matter how many premises form an argument, an argument can never have more than one conclusion

An argument is said to be _____when the conclusion of that argument is derived from or follows from the premises
valid

In a valid argument, it is impossible for the conclusion to be false when the premises are true
(TRUE)

NOTE :A valid argument with all premises true is a sound argument
A valid argument with at least one false premise is an unsound argument
All invalid arguments are unsound

_____is an argument that contains at least three propositions (two of which are called the premises and one the conclusion)
Syllogism

Major**,** minor and middle terms are all parts of_____
a syllogism

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The term that occurs in both premises but does not occur in conclusion is called _____of that syllogism

The middle term

Valid argument is either sound or_____

unsound

Argument that proceeds from the experienced (particular) to the inexperienced (general); from the known to the unknown IS CALLED_____

inductive argument

Inductive argument proceeds from particular to_____

general

_____define deductive argument as that kind of argument in which we move from general propositions as premises to a particular proposition as the conclusion.

Logicians

Deductive argument proceeds from general to _____

particular

In a deductive argument the derivation of a conclusion from the premises follows with absolute certainty and necessity

Inductive argument ---------Probability

Deductive argument --------Certainty and necessity

For a deductive argument to be valid at least the following conditions must be fulfilled:

a) The premises imply the conclusion
b) The premises entail the conclusion

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c) The conclusion follows from the premises
d) The premises necessitate the conclusion
e) The conclusion can be inferred from the premises

The words _____ are used to qualify inductive arguments
'weak' or 'strong'

Inductive argument is based on_____
probability

Before an argument becomes sound or unsound it must be valid beforehand
(TRUE)

NOTE : A valid argument is said to be sound if the premises of that argument as well as the conclusion are all true prepositions
A valid argument is said to be unsound if the premises of that argument are either all false or contain a mixture of true and false prepositions

FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE

(a)**Informative Function:** The sole purpose of language is to give information through whatever means: poetry, religion, etc

(b)**Expressive function:** The sole purpose of language is to express feelings attitudes (When we greet, thank or curse somebody we express our feelings)

(c)**Directive Function:** The purpose of language is to direct. For example when we ask questions, make request or question is true or false

(d) **Emotive Function:** This is when language is used to evoke or propagate feelings or attitudes in human beings

(e) **Commissive Function:** This is when we use language to commit ourselves. For example, when you make a promise, vow or give your word

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(f) **Declarative Function:** 'This is where "saying makes it so" For example, "I name this place Okada," "I hereby declare this meeting closed", "I resign"

(g) **Multiple Function:** This is when language is used for several purposes simultaneously

_____is known as the forerunner in the revolution of language in recent times

Chomsky

In Chomsky's Structural Analysis of the Universals of Syntax, L.A.D means _____

Language Acquisition Device

The main function of "Language Acquisition Device" is to discover in any particular native language the grammatical rules by which the language structures are manifested

_____claimed that language is not a mere set of syntactic rules for constructing sentences but rather a series of acts (speech acts) meant for achieving the communicative distortions of a speaker in any given context

Austin J.L

The book "*How to do Things with Words"* was authored by _____

J.L Austin

All these are authors who analyzed the functions and uses of language

- Chomsky
- Halliday M.A.K
- J.L Austin

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Halliday M.A.K proposed some functions of Language as follows:

- Heuristic ○ Imaginative ○ Informative ○ Regulatory ○ Instrumental ○ Interactional
- Personal

NOTE: Before the period of L.A.D, sound was used to communicate

Errors in reasoning that tend to be psychologically persuasive are called_____

fallacies (FALASY)

_____is an error in reasoning that tends to be psychologically persuasive

Fallacy

_____is an invalid argument that has the deceptive appearance of being valid

fallacy

There is universal classification of fallacies

(FALSE)

The common classification of a fallacy is_____

1. **Formal fallacy and**
2. **Informal fallacy**

The form of fallacy that is concerned with the structural or form of an argument, rather than the content are called _____

Formal fallacy

Formal fallacy is also called_____

Pure fallacy

Otakpor classifies fallacy as follows:

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a) Formal/purely logical: The defect arises as a result of lack of conformity with a type of valid argument. This happens for instance, when the middle term is undistributed

b) Verbal or Semi-logical

c) Material/informal

The difference between formal and informal fallacies is that, a formal fallacy always involves the explicit use of an invalid form which is not the case with informal fallacy

A) Argument against the person (Ad Hominem fallacy)
The main business of this argument is to attack the person who advances an argument rather than providing a rational critique of the argument itself

Argument against the person is sometimes **called the circumstantial ad hominem**

i. Abusive ad hominem: direct personal attack on the opponent ii. Circumstantial ad hominem: attempt to discredit by calling attention to the circumstances or situation of the opponent
iii) Tu quoque: charges the opponent with hypocrisy or inconsistency

B) Straw man
Straw man is a fallacy in which the arguer attacks a misrepresentation of the opponent's view

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

c) Appeal to Force (Ad Baculum Fallacy)
Baculum is a Latin word which stands for "staff". The attacker threatens the arguer

d) Appeal to the People (Ad populum fallacy)

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"Populum" is a Latin word with stands for "people" or "notion". It entails appealing to the people

The fallacy that is mostly used in political campaigns, public debates and advertising is Ad populum

e) Appeal to pity (Ad Misericordian Fallacy)
Misericordian is a Latin word that stands for "pity" or mercy"

Ad misericordian fallacy is the attempt to support a conclusion simply by evoking pity in one's audience even though the statements that evoke the pity are logically unrelated to the conclusion.

f) Appeal to Ignorance (Ad Ignorantian fallacy)

The appeal to ignorance means that the conclusion of an argument is proven simply because nobody has proved the opposite

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A.Fallacies Involving Ambiguity-These are examples of Fallacy Involving Ambuiguity

1.Fallacies of Equivocation are words that contain more than one meaning in a manner that implies different meanings or senses of the word within the same context

For instance: only man is rational. But no woman is aman. Therefore, no woman is rational
In the first sentence, the word "man" means "humans"
In the second, it means "male humans"

2.Fallacy of Amphiboly occurs when we misinterpret someone's original statement or intention
Example: Professor N. Otakpor gave a lecture on homicide in the University of Benin Law
Auditorium. I gather that a lot of people have been murdered in that hall.

3.Fallacy of composition The fallacy of composition is committed when a part is identified with the whole and when there is confusion between the "distributive" and "collective" use of general terms

Example: Elephants eat more than humans. So, elephant taken as a group eat more than humans taken as a group.

4.Fallacy of division: It is the opposite of fallacy of composition; if the whole has the attribute "X", therefore the parts must have the attribute "X" as well

Example: the airplane is heavy, so each of its part is heavy

B.Fallacy Involving Unwarranted Assumptions

- Begging the question (Petitio Principii)
- False dilemma
- Appeal to authority (Ad verecundiam fallacy)
- Slippery Slope
- Complex Question

_____is a *sine qua non* tool for effective communication
Definition

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Vagueness, ambiguity or equivocation unless we rightly define our words or terms **(TRUE)**

_____is the major means through which we understand the meaning of words
A Definition

TYPES OF DEFINITIONS

- **Lexical definition (has true value)**
- **Theoretical definition**
- **Intentional and Extensional definition**
-

_____is the conventional or established meaning of a term
A lexical definition

_____is an intentional definition that attempts to provide an adequate understanding of the thing(s) to which the term applies
Theoretical definition

_____is "the collection of properties shared by all and only those objects in a term's extension"
intentional definition

For instance, the intentional definition of a term like Zebra refers us to certain four footed animal that has white and black stripes throughout the body.

The _____of a term consist of the set of things to which the term applies
Extension

There are two types of extensional definitions:

- nonverbal (or ostensive) and
- verbal

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_____occurs when you attempt to specify the meaning of a term by pointing to objects in its extension

Extensive definition

Definition by genus and difference: It is known as one of the beat ways to reduce ambiguity and vagueness because it encompasses some other methods of definition such as:

- **Stipulative**
- **Précising or real**
- **Theoretical**
- **Lexical definitions**

when a writer or speaker introduces a new word into language or to give a word a new meaning it's called _____

Stipulative definition

_____is one that specifies and unambiguously distinguishes the object in question from other objects of a given domain eg velocity and speed

Real definition

A form of definition that defines a word in terms of itself, although in a useful way is called _____

Recursive definition

Recursive definition is also known as _____

Inductive definition

Whenever a definition attempts to attach emotive meaning to the use of term and there by confuse the literal meaning of the term, such definition is said to be_____

Persuasive definition

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_____ is a form of definition that is used in context where the vagueness of a word, term proposition is unacceptable

Précising definition

Two key words you must master before understanding the method of definition by genus and difference are:

- **Definiendium (the word being defined)**
- **Definiens (the word or words that do the defining)**

_____is a statement that can both be denied or asserted

Proposition

There are **4** types of propositions which form two pairs

A. **Universal affirmative**
B. **Universal Negative**

A. **Particular affirmative**
B. **Particular Negative**

***Affirmo* means affirmative *Nego* means negative**

"All and Some" makes identification of categorical propositions very easy especially when they begin the proposition

The universal affirmative proposition (All S is P)

Firstly, it always makes a universal statement which embraces all the persons, objects or concepts belonging to any particular class. Secondly, a universal

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affirmative proposition always makes positive statement or affirms something about the universal class.

Here are some examples of Universal Affirmative prepositions:
a)Bride prices should be abolished
b)Men should contend themselves with one wife
c)All politicians are liars
d)All private schools are profit –making
e)All educated Nigerian girls are proud
f)All taxi– drivers have dear vision.
g)All policemen take bribes

The Universal Negative Proposition (No S is P)

Universal Negative makes negative statements

E.g UPN: All Human beings are mammals
UNP: No human beings are mammals

The particular Affirmative proposition (S is P)
The particular Affirmative proposition makes a statement about some but not all of the members of any class of objects or persons.
For instance, **Christians are Catholics**

The Particular Negative Proposition (Some S is not P)
It is the opposite of a particular affirmative proposition
E.g **some taxi drivers are not drunk**

_____is an argument that contains at least three propositions (two of which are called the premises, and one the conclusion)
Syllogism

There are some syllogisms that contain less or more than three propositions (**TRUE)**

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Traditional syllogistic logic or Aristotelian logic deals only with categorical propositions

Categorical propositions are indicative or declarative sentences

There are **2** types of logic

1. Traditional syllogistic logic or Aristotelian logic 2. Modern logic
Categorical syllogism has a standard form and contains middle term, major term and the minor term

The major term (P) of a categorical syllogism is the predicate term of the conclusion

The Middle term (M) of a categorical syllogism is the term that occurs once in each premise
The minor term (S) of a categorical syllogism is the subject term of the conclusion

The major premise is the premise containing the major term

The minor premise is the premise containing the minor term

The logical form of a categorical syllogism is determined by its **mood** and **figure**

It is also possible for two syllogisms to have the same mood and yet differ in logical form (TRUE)

Logicians use _____to differentiate between forms of categorical syllogism
Letters

For instance letter "S" stands for the minor term
"P" for the major term
"M" for middle term

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NOTE: There are two hundred and fifty-six categorical syllogisms, four kinds of categorical statements, and 64 possible moods

The difference between traditional or Aristotelian logic and modern logic is their_____

squares of opposition

According to logicians, two propositions/statements are _____if they cannot both be true and they cannot both be false (That is, if one is true, the other must be false and vice versa)

contradictories

In logic two propositions/statements are _____if they cannot both be true but they can both be false

Contraries

In logic two statements are sub contraries if they cannot both be false but they can both be true

_____stands for the universal statement while subaltern stands for the particular statement

Superaltern

Who developed **Venn Diagrams?**

John Venn

An argument in which the conclusion is left unindicated or unstated that argument is called _____

enthymeme or innuendo

An enthymeme is of the "first order" when the major premise is unexpressed or unstated

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An enthymeme is of the “second order” when the minor premise is unstated or unexpressed

An enthymeme is of the “third order” when the conclusion is unstated or unexpressed

A (chain) arguments or syllogism in which the final conclusion is stated but the sub-conclusions are unstated is called sorites

Sorites (so-ri-teez) comes from the Greek word soros which stands for “heap” or “pile”

MODULE 4: UNIT 2

In logic, _____is a sign or a mark with a particular meaning
a <u>symbol</u>

The statement before “and” is called_____
the first conjunct

The statement after “and” is called _____
the second conjunct

The statement before “or” is called_____
the first disjunct

The statement following “if” is called the _____
antecedent

The statement following “then” is called_____
the consequent

The statement before “if and only if” is called_____
the first part

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The statement after "if and only if" is called_____
the second part of the material equivalence

Technically, a grammatically correct symbolic expression is called_____
a Well-Formed Formula (WFF)

In logic, any letter of the English alphabet can be used to symbolize a logical statement
(TRUE)

A statement is said to be symbolized when any logical symbol is chosen to represent it
(TRUE)

Letter beginning from p (p, q,r,s,t etc) are customarily called _____
statement variables

NOTE : A conjunction is true if both its conjuncts are true; otherwise, it is false. If one conjunct is false the entire conjunction becomes false.

Material conditional is represented by the arrow (→)

Material conditional is said to be false if its antecedent is true and its consequent is false, otherwise, it is true

Material biconditional is represented by the double arrow (double arrow)

Material conditional is true when its two constituent statements have the same truth value; and, it is said to be false if the two statements differ in truth value

The law of identity is always stated as follows:
"A is A". Here "A" stands for anything whatever

The law of non-contradiction states that _____

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nothing can be both A and not A

The law of excluded middle is the third law of thought and it states that

_____

everything is either A or not A

There are generally three standard laws of thought laid down by the Greek philosopher Aristotle

1) **The law of identity**
2) **The law of non – contradiction**
3) **the law of excluded middle**

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