Semantics: Tutorial Four

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1. Find at least one example each of words with positive and negative sentiment from your story.

   - Do this ahead of class
   - Note the entire sentence

   In the morning the captain returned; he was <u>angry</u> and <u>unhappy</u>, but said nothing. (negative, negative)
   Fred is my <u>best friend</u> after all. (positive)

2. Which of the following arguments is **valid**?

   (a) If it rains, the ground gets wet. It is raining. Therefore, the ground gets wet.
   (b) If it rains, the ground gets wet. The ground is wet. Therefore, it must have rained.
   (c) If it rains, the ground gets wet. It is sunny. Therefore, the ground is wet.

3. Which statement must be **true**?

   (a) All dogs are mammals.
   (b) Some dogs are reptiles.
   (c) All mammals are dogs.

4. In logic, "**or**" (inclusive) means:

   (a) One or the other, but not both.
   (b) Either one or both.
   (c) Neither one nor the other.

5. Are the following quantifiers:

  (i) **Symmetrical or asymmetrical**? (Symmetrical means switching subject and predicate does not change truth; asymmetrical means it does.)

 (ii) How do they behave with entailments?

   ↑ Upward entailment means true for a more general thing (a hypernym)

   ↓ Downward entailment means true for a more specific thing (a hyponym))

  (iib) In the **left argument** (the restrictor): is the quantifier upward or downward entailing?

  (iic) In the **right argument** (the scope): is the quantifier upward or downward entailing?

  (1) *most*

  (2) *a few* (*cardinal*) *"two or threee"*

  (3) *few* (*proportional*) *"a relatively small amount"*

  (4) *every*

  (5) *at least two*

  (6) *exactly two*