**LAB SESSIONS – PHIL 1 – WEEK 4**

1. **Answer the Following open question to the best of your possibility. Limit ½ page A4**
2. What is a categorical proposition? What is a class?
3. How many categorical propositions are out there and what are their characteristics in terms of inclusion/exclusion, universality/particularity, affirmative/negative? Explain the details
4. Now explain the details with a table, don’t just copy the slides.

**B. Which terms are distributed and which are undistributed, explain why**

*1.All senators are citizens*

In the A proposition (e.g., “All senators are citizens”): In this proposition,

“senators” is distributed, but “citizens” is not. In A propositions (universal affirmatives) the subject term is distributed, but the predicate term is undistributed.

*2.No athletes are vegetarians*

In the E proposition (e.g., “No athletes are vegetarians”): The subject

term, “athletes,” is distributed, because the whole class of athletes is said to be

excluded from the class of vegetarians. However, in asserting that the whole

class of athletes is excluded from the class of vegetarians, it is also asserted that

the whole class of vegetarians is excluded from the class of athletes. Of each and

every vegetarian, the proposition says that he or she is not an athlete. Unlike an

A proposition, therefore, an E proposition refers to all members of the class designated by its predicate term, and therefore also distributes its predicate term. E

propositions (universal negatives) distribute both their subject and their predicate

terms.

*3. Some soldiers are cowards*

In the I proposition (e.g., “Some soldiers are cowards”): No assertion is

made about all soldiers in this proposition, and no assertion is made about all

cowards either. It says nothing about each and every soldier, and nothing about

each and every coward. Neither class is wholly included, or wholly excluded,

from the other. In I propositions (particular affirmatives) both subject and predicate

terms are undistributed.

*4.Some horses are not thoroughbreds*

In the O proposition (e.g., “Some horses are not thoroughbreds”):  
Nothing is said about all horses. The proposition refers to some members of the class designated by the subject term: it says, of this part of the class of horses, that it is excluded from the class of all thoroughbreds. But they are excluded from the *whole* of the latter class. Given the particular horses referred to, the proposition says that each and every member of the class of thoroughbreds is *not* one of those particular horses. When something is said to be excluded from a class, the whole of the class is referred to, just as, when a person is excluded from a country, all parts of that country are forbidden to that person. In O propositions (particular negatives) the subject term is not distributed, but the predicate term is distributed. We thus see that universal propositions, both affirmative and negative, distribute their subject terms, whereas particular propositions, whether affirmative or negative, do not distribute their subject terms. Thus the *quantity* of any standard-form categorical proposition determines whether its *subject* term is distributed or undistributed. We likewise see that affirmative propositions, whether universal or particular, do not distribute their predicate terms, whereas negative propositions, both universal and particular, do distribute their predicate terms. Thus the *quality* of a standard-form categorical proposition determines whether its *predicate* term is distributed or undistributed.

**C. Individuate quality, quantity and whether subject and predicate terms are distributed**

*Some presidential candidates will be sadly disappointed people.*Quality: affirmative; quantity: particular; subject and predicate terms bothundistributed.

*No leader of the feminist movement is a major business executive*Quality: negative; quantity: universal; subject and predicate terms bothdistributed.

*All new labor-saving devices are major threats to the trade union*

*movement.*Quality: affirmative; quantity: universal; subject term distributed, predicateTerm undistributed.

**D. Identify subject and predicate terms in, and name the form of, each of the following propositions:**

*Some historians are extremely gifted writers whose works read like*

*first-rate novels.*

*S* \_ historians;

*P* \_ extremely gifted writers whose works read like first-rate novels.

Form: Particular affirmative.

*Some members of families that are rich and famous are not persons of*

*either wealth or distinction.*

*S* \_ members of families that are rich and famous;

*P* \_ persons of either wealth or distinction.

Form: Particular negative.

*No people who have not themselves done creative work in the arts are*

*responsible critics on whose judgment we can rely*

*S* \_ people who have not themselves done creative work in the arts;

*P* \_ responsible critics on whose judgment we can rely.

Form: Universal negative.

**E. Which terms are distributed?**

1. He who hesitates is lost.  
2. Only men play professional football.  
3. None but citizens may vote.  
4. Only students can eat in Seacobeck.  
5. You can’t run for President if you are not at least 35 years old.  
6. Whoever runs for President is ambitious.  
7. Stephen Carter’s novels offer an interesting portrait of the black bourgeoisie.  
8. Antique dealers can’t run for mayor.  
9. Emoticons annoy everyone.  
10. A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
11. The skies are not cloudy all day.

**ANSWERS:**1. He who hesitates is lost.  
**All hesitators are losers.   subject**

2. Only men play professional football.  
**All people who play professional football are men.  subject**

3. None but citizens may vote.  
**All people who can vote are citizens.  subject**

4. Only students can eat in Seacobeck.  
**All people who can eat in Seacobeck are students.  subject**

5. You can’t run for President if you are not at least 35 years old.  
**All people who can run for President are people who are at least 35.   Subject  
No person younger than 35 can run for President… both**

6. Whoever runs for President is ambitious.  
**All people who run for President are ambitious people.   subject**

7. Stephen Carter’s novels offer an interesting portrait of the black bourgeoisie.  
**All novels by Stephen Carter are novels that offer an interesting portrait of the black bourgeoisie.   subject**

8. Antique dealers can’t run for mayor.  
**No antique dealers are people who can run for mayor .   both**

9. Emoticons annoy everyone.  
**No person is a person who likes emoticons.   Both**  
**All people are people who are annoyed by emoticons.  subject**

10. A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
**No rolling stone is a moss-gatherer.  both**

11. The skies are not cloudy all day.  
**No days are days when the skies are cloudy?    both**  
**Some days are days when the skies are partly cloudy?    Neither**

**F. Rewrite these as standard form categorical propositions:**

1. Whoever has an allergic reaction has a weakened immune system.

2. Lunar eclipses don’t occur unless the moon is full.

3. From time to time there are concerts at Hurcamp Park.

4. If a pregnant woman drinks alcohol, she risks giving birth to a deformed child.

5. At the end of “The Daily Show,” John Stewart always checks in with his good friend Stephen Colbert.

6. Guests on “The Colbert Report” don’t always seem to be clear on the satirical nature of the show.

7. Snow days are great.

8. It’s wrong to depart from the syllabus.

9. Not all the exercises make a lot of sense.

10. The exercises that make sense are easiest to do.

**ANSWERS:**

1. All people who have allergic reactions are people who have weakened immune systems.

2. All times lunar eclipses occur when the moon is full.

3. Some times are times there are concerts at Hurkcamp Park.

4. All pregnant women are people who risk giving birth to a deformed child if they drink alcohol.

or

All pregnant women who drink alcohol are people who risk giving birth to a deformed child.

5. All times that the Daily Show ends are times that Jon Stewart checks in with his good friend Stephen Colbert.

6.Some guests on “The Colbert Report” are not people who seem to be clear on the satirical nature of the show.

7. All snow days are great days.

8. All departures from syllabi are wrongs.

9. Some exercises are not exercises that make a lot of sense.

10. All exercises that make sense are exercises that are easiest to do.