Section 1.1 quiz

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This chapter discussed three notions of meaning and (diagnostic) tests that identify them. It also introduces two types of arguments.

1. Entailment is a type of

   (a) implicature (0 pts)
   (b) implication (1 pt)
   (c) presupposition (0 pts)

2. Is the following statement true or false? Conversational implicatures can be cancelled without producing a contradiction.

   (a) True (1pt)
   (b) False (0pts)

3. What is the relatioship between sentence A and sentence B?

   (1) a. The book that John bought was on sale.
       b. John bought a book.

   (a) Entailment (0pts)
   (b) Implication (0pts)
   (c) Implicature (0pts)
   (d) Presupposition (1pt)

4. What is the relatioship between sentence A and sentence B?

   (2) a. The flying saucer came yesterday.
       b. The flying saucer has come sometime in the past.

   (a) Entailment (1pt)
   (b) Implication (0pts)
   (c) Implicature (0pts)
   (d) Presupposition (0pts)

5. What is the relationship between sentence A and sentence B?

   (3) a. The flying saucer came again.
       b. The flying saucer has come sometime in the past.

   (a) Entailment (0pts)
   (b) Implication (0pts)
   (c) Implicature (0pts)

(d) Presupposition (1pt)

6. Is the following argument valid / sound?

   (4) a. All telephone-booths are blue.
   b. All blue items are time-travel devices.
   c. Therefore, all telephone-booths are time-travel devices.

   (a) Valid? Yes (1pt) No (0pts)
   (b) Sound? Yes (0pts) No (1pt)

7. Is the following argument valid / sound?

   (5) a. $2 + 2 = 4$.
   b. Therefore, Paris is in Europe.

   (a) Valid? Yes (0pts) No (1pt)
   (b) Sound? Yes (0pts) No (1pt)

8. Is the following argument valid and sound?

   (6) a. Copenhagen is either in Denmark or in the Netherlands.
   b. Copenhagen is not in the Netherlands.
   c. Therefore, Copenhagen is in Denmark.

   (a) Valid? Yes (1pt) No (0pts)
   (b) Sound? Yes (1pt) No (0pts)

9. Choose the correct word: A sentence A entails a sentence B iff whenever A is $\frac{true(1pt)}{false(0pts)}$, B is $\frac{true(1pt)}{false(0pts)}$ too.

10. If a sentence A and its negation B are $\frac{contradictory(1pt)}{contrary(0pts)}$, then sentence A entails sentence B.

11. For the three sentences below determine whether they stand in contrary or contradictory relation to *Everybody danced.*

    (a) *It is not the case that everybody danced.*
        i. Contrary (0pts)
        ii. Contradiction (1pt)
    (b) *Not everybody danced.*
        i. Contrary (0pts)
        ii. Contradiction (1pt)
    (c) *Nobody danced.*
        i. Contrary (1pt)
        ii. Contradiction (0pt)

12. For the two sentences below determine whether they stand in contrary or contradictory relation to *I always dance.*

    (a) *It is not the case that I always dance.*
        i. Contrary (0pts)
        ii. Contradiction (1pt)

(b) *I never dance.*

i. Contrary (1pt)

ii. Contradiction (0pts)

13. Based on the diagnostic test, does sentence A entail sentence B?

(7) a. Every dog barked.

b. Every chihuahua barked.

c. Every dog barked. #In fact, not every chihuahua barked.

(a) Yes, sentence A entails sentence B. (1pt)

(b) No, sentence A does not entail sentence B. (0pts)