P7 Bidirectional

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

a. If I study, I will get a job.

b. If I sleep, I will be active.

c. I will either study or I will not be active.

Hypothesis:

I will get a job or I will not sleep.

Label:

True

2. Premise:

a. If I breathe, I will survive.

b. If I work, I will be tired.

c. I will either breathe or I will not be tired.

Hypothesis:

I will survive or I will not work.

Label:

True

3. Premise:

a. If I go out, I will get grocerries.

b. If I eat, I will be happy.

c. I will either go out or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will get grocerries or I will eat.

Label:

False

4. Premise:

a. If I practive, I will dance.

b. If I work, I will get money.

c. I will either practice or I will not get money.

Hypothesis:

I will dance or I will work.

Label:

False

5. Premise:

a. If I exercise, I will be healthy.

b. If I am sad, I will cry.

c. I will either exercise or I will not cry.

Hypothesis:

I will be healthy or I will not be sad.

Label:

True

6. Premise:

a. If I take a bath, I will be clean.

b. If I take a walk, I will be tired.

c. I will either take a bath or I will not be tired.

Hypothesis:

I will be clean or I will take a walk.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word food

7.

Premise:

a. If I buy food, I will be happy.

b. If I am lazy, I will sleep.

c. I will either buy food or I will not sleep.

Hypothesis:

I will be happy or I will be lazy.

Label:

False

8.

Premise:

a. If I am healthy, I will eat food.

b. If I am sick, I will vomit.

c. I will either be healthy or I will not vomit

Hypothesis:

I will eat food or I will be sick.

Label:

False

Generate example with the word car

9.

Premise:

a. If I drive a car, I will get to work on time.

b. If I am tired, I will fall asleep.

c. I will either drive a car or I will not fall asleep.

Hypothesis:

I will get to work on time or I will not be tired.

Label:

True

Generate example with the word chair

10.

Premise:

a. If I sit in a chair, I will be comfortable.

b. If I am awake, I will be tired.

c. I will either sit in a chair or I will not be tired.

Hypothesis:

I will be comfortable or I will not be awake.

Label:

True

Generate example with the word phone

11.

Premise:

a. If I use my phone, I will be happy.

b. If I am bored, I will play games.

c. I will either use my phone or I will not play games.

Hypothesis:

I will be happy or I will be bored.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word notebook

12.

Premise:

a. If I have a notebook, I will be able to take notes.

b. If I am in class, I will learn.

c. I will either have a notebook or I will not learn.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to take notes or I will not be in class.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word bike

13.

Premise:

a. If I ride a bike, I will be happy.

b. If I am angry, I will yell.

c. I will either ride a bike or I will not yell.

Hypothesis:

I will be happy or I will not be angry.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word bus

14.

Premise:

a. If I take the bus, I will be on time.

b. If I am late, I will be tired.

c. I will either take the bus or I will not be tired.

Hypothesis:

I will be on time or I will not be late.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word train

15.

Premise:

a. If I take the train, I will be on time.

b. If I am early, I will wait.

c. I will either take the train or I will not wait.

Hypothesis:

I will be on time or I will not be early.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fruit

16.

Premise:

a. If I eat fruit, I will be healthy.

b. If I am hungry, I will eat.

c. I will either eat fruit or I will not eat.

Hypothesis:

I will be healthy or I will be hungry.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word life

17.

Premise:

a. If I am alive, I will breathe.

b. If I am dead, I will perish.

c. I will either be alive or I will not perish.

Hypothesis:

I will breathe or I will not be dead.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word cool

18.

Premise:

a. If I am cool, I will be popular.

b. If I am mediocre, I will be alone.

c. I will either be cool or I will not be alone.

Hypothesis:

I will be popular or I will not be mediocre.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word jump

19.

Premise:

a. If I jump, I will be happy.

b. If I am sad, I will cry.

c. I will either jump or I will not cry.

Hypothesis:

I will be happy or I will not be sad.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fly

20.

Premise:

a. If I fly, I will be in the air.

b. If I am on the ground, I will be safe.

c. I will either fly or I will not be safe.

Hypothesis:

I will be in the air or I will not be on the ground.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sword

21.

Premise:

a. If I have a sword, I will be a warrior.

b. If I am brave, I will fight.

c. I will either have a sword or I will not fight.

Hypothesis:

I will be a warrior or I will not have a sword.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word ring

22.

Premise:

a. If I have a ring, I will be married.

b. If I am single, I will be alone.

c. I will either have a ring or I will not be alone.

Hypothesis:

I will be married or I will not be single.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word laptop

23.

Premise:

a. If I have a laptop, I will be able to work.

b. If I am productive, I will be happy.

c. I will either have a laptop or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to work or I will not be productive.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word pen

24.

Premise:

a. If I have a pen, I will be able to write.

b. If I am creative, I will be happy.

c. I will either have a pen or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to write or I will not be creative.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word purse

25.

Premise:

a. If I have a purse, I will be able to carry money.

b. If I am rich, I will be happy.

c. I will either have a purse or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to carry money or I will not be rich.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word cook

26.

Premise:

a. If I can cook, I will be able to eat.

b. If I am hungry, I will be angry.

c. I will either be able to cook or I will not be angry.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to eat or I will not be hungry.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word class

27.

Premise:

a. If I go to class, I will learn.

b. If I am absent, I will fail.

c. I will either go to class or I will not fail.

Hypothesis:

I will learn or I will not be absent.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word dinner

28.

Premise:

a. If I make dinner, I will be able to eat.

b. If I am full, I will be happy.

c. I will either make dinner or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to eat, or I will not be full.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word study

29.

Premise:

a. If I study, I will get a job.

b. If I am employed, I will be happy.

c. I will either study or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will get a job, or I will not be employed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word climb

30.

Premise:

a. If I climb, I will be able to reach the top.

b. If I am tired, I will rest.

c. I will either climb or I will not rest.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to reach the top or I will not be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word walk

31.

Premise:

a. If I walk, I will be able to get to my destination.

b. If I am lost, I will be confused.

c. I will either walk or I will not be confused.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to get to my destination or I will not be lost.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sleep

32.

Premise:

a. If I sleep, I will be able to dream.

b. If I am awake, I will be able to think.

c. I will either sleep or I will not be able to think.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to dream, or I will not be awake.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fight

33.

Premise:

a. If I fight, I will be able to defend myself.

b. If I am strong, I will be happy.

c. I will either fight or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to defend myself or I will not be strong.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word crawl

34.

Premise:

a. If I crawl, I will be able to move.

b. If I am fast, I will be able to catch my prey.

c. I will either crawl or I will not be able to catch my prey.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to move, or I will not be fast.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word swing

35.

Premise:

a. If I swing, I will be able to hit the ball.

b. If I am a good player, I will be happy.

c. I will either swing or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to hit the ball or I will not be a good player.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sing

36.

Premise:

a. If I sing, I will be able to entertain people.

b. If I am famous, I will be happy.

c. I will either sing or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to entertain people or I will not be famous.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word smoke

37.

Premise:

a. If I smoke, I will be able to relax.

b. If I am stressed, I will be happy.

c. I will either smoke or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to relax or I will not be stressed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word whistle

38.

Premise:

a. If I whistle, I will be able to get people's attention.

b. If I am ignored, I will be angry.

c. I will either whistle or I will not be angry.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to get people's attention or I will not be ignored.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word listen

39.

Premise:

a. If I listen, I will be able to hear.

b. If I am deaf, I will be sad.

c. I will either listen or I will not be sad.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to hear or I am not be deaf.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word trick

40.

Premise:

a. If I trick people, I will be able to get what I want.

b. If I am dishonest, I will be happy.

c. I will either trick people or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to get what I want or I will not be dishonest.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word cold

41.

Premise:

a. If it is cold, I will be able to wear a coat.

b. If I am warm, I will be comfortable.

c. I will either be cold or I will not be comfortable.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to wear a coat or I will not be cold.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word hot

42.

Premise:

a. If it is hot, I will be able to wear shorts.

b. If I am sweaty, I will be uncomfortable.

c. I will either be hot or I will not be comfortable.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to wear shorts or I will not be sweaty.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word spicy

43.

Premise:

a. If it is spicy, I will be able to eat it.

b. If I am not tolerant, I will be in pain.

c. I will either be spicy or I will not be in pain.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to eat it or I will be tolerant.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sweet

44.

Premise:

a. If it is sweet, I will be able to eat it.

b. If I am diabetic, I will be in pain.

c. I will either be sweet or I will not be in pain.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to eat it or I will not be sweet.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word bitter

45.

Premise:

a. If it is bitter, I will be able to taste it.

b. If I am not tolerant, I will be in pain.

c. I will either be bitter or I will not be in pain.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to taste it or I will be tolerant.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word love

46.

Premise:

a. If I love someone, I will be able to trust them.

b. If I am betrayed, I will be hurt.

c. I will either love someone or I will not be hurt.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to trust them or I will not be betrayed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word hate

47.

Premise:

a. If I hate someone, I will be able to hurt them.

b. If I am vengeful, I will be happy.

c. I will either hate someone or I will not be happy.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to hurt them or I will not be vengeful.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word gun

48.

Premise:

a. If I have a gun, I will be able to shoot.

b. If I am a good shot, I will hit my target.

c. I will either have a gun or I will not hit my target.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to shoot or I will not have a good shot.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word taxi

49.

Premise:

a. If I take a taxi, I will be able to get to my destination.

b. If I am late, I will be anxious.

c. I will either take a taxi or I will not be anxious.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to get to my destination or I will not be late.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word aeroplane

50.

Premise:

a. If I take an aeroplane, I will be able to travel.

b. If I am afraid of flying, I will not go.

c. I will either take an aeroplane or I will go.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to travel or I will not be afraid of flying.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word bus

51.

Premise:

a. If I take the bus, I will be able to get to my destination.

b. If I am early, I will wait.

c. I will either take the bus or I will not wait.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to get to my destination or I will not be early.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word rain

52.

Premise:

a. If it rains, I will be able to use my umbrella.

b. If I am wet, I will be uncomfortable.

c. I will either rain or I will not be uncomfortable.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to use my umbrella or I will not be wet.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sunny

53.

Premise:

a. If it is sunny, I will be able to go outside.

b. If I am inside, I will be bored.

c. I will either be sunny or I will not be bored.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to go outside or it will not be inside

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word cycle

54.

Premise:

a. If I cycle, I will be able to get to my destination.

b. If I am tired, I will be able to rest.

c. I will either cycle or I will not be able to rest.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to get to my destination or I will not be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word party

55.

Premise:

a. If I go to the party, I will be able to have fun.

b. If I am not invited, I will be upset.

c. I will either go to the party or I will not be upset.

Hypothesis:

I will be able to have fun or I will not be invited.

Label:

True

P8 Addition

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

I will study

Hypothesis:

I will study or I will work.

Label:

Undetermined

2.

Premise:

I breathe air

Hypothesis:

I breathe air or I drink water

Label:

Undetermined

3.

Premise:

I will go out

Hypothesis:

I will go out or I will watch television

Label:

Undetermined

4.

Premise:

I dance

Hypothesis:

I dance or I sing

Label:

Undetermined

5.

Premise:

I exercise

Hypothesis:

I exercise or I sleep

Label:

Undetermined

6.

Premise:

I am happy

Hypothesis:

I am happy or I am angry

Label:

Undetermined

7.

Premise:

I am a student

Hypothesis:

I am a student or I am a teacher

Label:

Undetermined

8.

Premise:

I am a girl

Hypothesis:

I am a girl or I am a boy

Label:

Undetermined

9.

Premise:

I am human

Hypothesis:

I am human or I am an animal

Label:

Undetermined

10.

Premise:

I live in a house

Hypothesis:

I live in a house or I live in an apartment

Label:

Undetermined

11.

Premise:

I am wearing a dress

Hypothesis:

I am wearing a dress or I am wearing a shirt

Label:

Undetermined

12.

Premise:

I am eating an apple

Hypothesis:

I am eating an apple or I am eating a banana

Label:

Undetermined

13.

Premise:

I am drinking juice

Hypothesis:

I am drinking juice or I am drinking water

Label:

Undetermined

14.

Premise:

I am swimming

Hypothesis:

I am swimming or I am running

Label:

Undetermined

15.

Premise:

I am playing the piano

Hypothesis:

I am playing the piano or I am playing the guitar

Label:

Undetermined

16.

Premise:

I am painting

Hypothesis:

I am painting or I am drawing

Label:

Undetermined

17.

Premise:

I am writing

Hypothesis:

I am writing or I am reading

Label:

Undetermined

18.

Premise:

I am riding a bike

Hypothesis:

I am riding a bike or I am riding a skateboard

Label:

Undetermined

19.

Premise:

I am playing soccer

Hypothesis:

I am playing soccer or I am playing football

Label:

Undetermined

20.

Premise:

I am surfing

Hypothesis:

I am surfing or I am skiing

Label:

Undetermined

21.

Premise:

I am visiting my grandparents

Hypothesis:

I am visiting my grandparents or I am visiting my parents

Label:

Undetermined

22.

Premise:

I am going to school

Hypothesis:

I am going to school or I am going to work

Label:

Undetermined

23.

Premise:

I am taking a test

Hypothesis:

I am taking a test or I am studying for a test

Label:

Undetermined

24.

Premise:

I am playing tennis

Hypothesis:

I am playing tennis or I am playing basketball

Label:

Undetermined

25.

Premise:

I am in a movie theater

Hypothesis:

I am in a movie theater or I am in a restaurant

Label:

Undetermined

26.

Premise:

I am at the beach

Hypothesis:

I am at the beach or I am at the park

Label:

Undetermined

27.

Premise:

I am sleeping

Hypothesis:

I am sleeping or I am awake

Label:

Undetermined

28.

Premise:

I am drinking soda

Hypothesis:

I am drinking soda or I am drinking milk

Label:

Undetermined

29.

Premise:

I am riding a horse

Hypothesis:

I am riding a horse or I am riding a camel

Label:

Undetermined

30.

Premise:

I am in Europe

Hypothesis:

I am in Europe or I am in Asia

Label:

Undetermined

31.

Premise:

I am playing the drums

Hypothesis:

I am playing the drums or I am playing the saxophone

Label:

Undetermined

32.

Premise:

I am at home

Hypothesis:

I am at home or I am at school

Label:

Undetermined

33.

Premise:

I am on vacation

Hypothesis:

I am on vacation or I am at work

Label:

Undetermined

34.

Premise:

I am eating breakfast

Hypothesis:

I am eating breakfast or I am eating lunch

Label:

Undetermined

35.

Premise:

I am playing tag

Hypothesis:

I am playing tag or I am playing hide and seek

Label:

Undetermined

36.

Premise:

I am at the mall

Hypothesis:

I am at the mall or I am at the grocery store

Label:

Undetermined

37.

Premise:

I am drinking coffee

Hypothesis:

I am drinking coffee or I am drinking tea

Label:

Undetermined

38.

Premise:

I am using the computer

Hypothesis:

I am using the computer or I am using the phone

Label:

Undetermined

39.

Premise:

I am riding a bus

Hypothesis:

I am riding a bus or I am riding a train

Label:

Undetermined

40.

Premise:

I am in New York

Hypothesis:

I am in New York or I am in California

Label:

Undetermined

41.

Premise:

I am going to the park

Hypothesis:

I am going to the park or I am going to the zoo

Label:

Undetermined

42.

Premise:

I am eating candy

Hypothesis:

I am eating candy or I am eating cake

Label:

Undetermined

43.

Premise:

I am playing video games

Hypothesis:

I am playing video games or I am playing cards

Label:

Undetermined

44.

Premise:

I am at the circus

Hypothesis:

I am at the circus or I am at the carnival

Label:

Undetermined

45.

Premise:

I am in a car

Hypothesis:

I am in a car or I am in a plane

Label:

Undetermined

46.

Premise:

I am going to the dentist

Hypothesis:

I am going to the dentist or I am going to the doctor

Label:

Undetermined

47.

Premise:

I am eating pizza

Hypothesis:

I am eating pizza or I am eating spaghetti

Label:

Undetermined

48.

Premise:

I am in Africa

Hypothesis:

I am in Africa or I am in Australia

Label:

Undetermined

49.

Premise:

I am riding a bike

Hypothesis:

I am riding a bike or I am walking

Label:

Undetermined

50.

Premise:

I am in China

Hypothesis:

I am in China or I am in Japan

Label:

Undetermined

51.

Premise:

I am going to the library

Hypothesis:

I am going to the library or I am going to the bookstore

Label:

Undetermined

52.

Premise:

I am eating a sandwich

Hypothesis:

I am eating a sandwich or I am eating a salad

Label:

Undetermined

53.

Premise:

I am going to the movies

Hypothesis:

I am going to the movies or I am going to the theater

Label:

Undetermined

54.

Premise:

I am in Europe

Hypothesis:

I am in Europe or I am in North America

Label:

Undetermined

55.

Premise:

I am playing chess

Hypothesis:

I am playing chess or I am playing checkers

Label:

Undetermined

F4 Existential Introduction

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

John got good marks in Physics

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone got good marks in Physics

Label:

True

2.

Premise:

Edmund Hillary climbed mount Everest

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone climbed mount Everest

Label:

True

3.

Premise:

Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the lunar surface.

Hypothesis:

Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the lunar surface.

Label:

True

4.

Premise:

Apples are grown at Washington state in the United States.

Hypothesis:

Therefore, somewhere in the United States Apples are grown

Label:

True

5.

Premise:

There are rich people in the community

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone in the community is rich

Label:

True

6.

Premise:

The Sun is a star

Hypothesis:

Therefore, there is a star

Label:

True

7.

Premise:

Patrick lifted 100kgs of weight

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone lifted 100kgs of weight

Label:

True

8.

Premise:

I went to the theatre today

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone went to the theatre

Label:

True

9.

Premise:

I am wearing a green shirt

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone is wearing a green shirt

Label:

True

10.

Premise:

The cat is on the mat

Hypothesis:

Therefore, something is on the mat

Label:

True

11.

Premise:

John is taller than Peter

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone is taller than Peter

Label:

True

12.

Premise:

The temperature is was below 60 F yesterday

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someday the temperature was below 60 F

Label:

True

13.

Premise:

My company made a profit this quarter

Hypothesis:

Therefore, all companies made a profit this quarter

Label:

False

14.

Premise:

I am taller than my brother

Hypothesis:

Therefore, everyone is taller than my brother

Label:

False

15.

Premise:

The Earth is round

Hypothesis:

Therefore, all planets are round

Label:

False

16.

Premise:

The girl in the red coat is pretty

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some girl in red coats is pretty

Label:

True

17.

Premise:

The poet is happy

Hypothesis:

Therefore, all poets are happy

Label:

False

18.

Premise:

My car is blue

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some car is blue

Label:

True

19.

Premise:

I am a student

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone is a student

Label:

True

20.

Premise:

The President is a man

Hypothesis:

Therefore, all Presidents are men

Label:

False

21.

Premise:

The dog is on the mat

Hypothesis:

Therefore, something is on the mat

Label:

True

22.

Premise:

The cat is black

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some cat is black

Label:

True

23.

Premise:

The wind is blowing

Hypothesis:

Therefore, something is blowing

Label:

True

24.

Premise:

The man is hungry

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone is hungry

Label:

True

25.

Premise:

The sun is shining

Hypothesis:

Therefore, something is shining

Label:

True

26.

Premise:

The child is crying

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone is crying

Label:

True

27.

Premise:

The woman is pregnant

Hypothesis:

Therefore, someone is pregnant

Label:

True

28.

Premise:

The tree is green

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some tree is green

Label:

True

29.

Premise:

The house is on fire

Hypothesis:

Therefore, something is on fire

Label:

True

30.

Premise:

That man is bald

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some man is bald

Label:

True

31.

Premise:

That man is rich

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some man is rich

Label:

True

32.

Premise:

That man is poor

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some man is poor

Label:

True

33.

Premise:

That woman is beautiful

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some woman is beautiful

Label:

True

34.

Premise:

The woman is ugly

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some woman is ugly

Label:

True

35.

Premise:

The book is interesting

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some book is interesting

Label:

True

36.

Premise:

The book is boring

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some book is boring

Label:

True

37.

Premise:

The play was good

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some play is good

Label:

True

38.

Premise:

The play was bad

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some play was bad

Label:

True

39.

Premise:

The game was fun

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some game is fun

Label:

True

40.

Premise:

The game was boring

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some game was boring

Label:

True

41.

Premise:

The food was delicious

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some food is delicious

Label:

True

42.

Premise:

The food was terrible

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some food was terrible

Label:

True

43.

Premise:

The movie was great

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some movie is great

Label:

True

44.

Premise:

The movie was terrible

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some movie was terrible

Label:

True

45.

Premise:

The party was fun

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some party is fun

Label:

True

46.

Premise:

The party was a disaster

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some party was a disaster

Label:

True

47.

Premise:

The vacation was amazing

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some vacation is amazing

Label:

True

48.

Premise:

The vacation was a nightmare

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some vacation was a nightmare

Label:

True

49.

Premise:

The concert was fantastic

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some concert is fantastic

Label:

True

50.

Premise:

The concert was a disaster

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some concert was a disaster

Label:

True

51.

Premise:

The meeting was productive

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some meeting is productive

Label:

True

52.

Premise:

The meeting was a waste of time

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some meeting was a waste of time

Label:

True

53.

Premise:

The class was interesting

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some class is interesting

Label:

True

54.

Premise:

The class was boring

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some class was boring

Label:

True

55.

Premise:

The project was a success

Hypothesis:

Therefore, some project is a success

Label:

True

F5 Generalized Modus Ponus

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

a. If anyone is sad, they will cry

b. John is sad

Hypothesis:

John will cry

Label:

True

2.

Premise:

a. If anyone hears telephone ringing, he will answer the telephone

b. Patrick hears telephone ringing

Hypothesis:

Patrick will answer the telephone

Label:

True

3.

Premise:

a. If there is smoke in the room, alarm will ring

b. There is smoke in the room

Hypothesis:

Alarm will ring

Label:

True

4.

Premise:

a. If temperature is below zero degrees, ice will form

b. The temperature is below zero degrees

Hypothesis:

Ice will form

Label:

True

5.

Premise:

a. If Steve comes on time, he could enter the lecture hall

b. Steve comes on time

Hypothesis:

Steve could enter the lecture hall

Label:

True

6.

Premise:

a. If the dog barks, it is hungry

b. The dog is barking

Hypothesis:

The dog is hungry

Label:

True

7.

Premise:

a. If Joe is taller than John, then Joe is taller than average

b. Joe is taller than John

Hypothesis:

Joe is taller than average

Label:

True

8.

Premise:

a. If John is a member of the chess club, then John knows how to play chess

b. John is a member of the chess club

Hypothesis:

John knows how to play chess

Label:

True

9.

Premise:

a. If the car is moving, then the engine is on

b. The car is moving

Hypothesis:

The engine is on

Label:

True

10.

Premise:

a. If the light is on, then the switch is in the on position

b. The light is on

Hypothesis:

The switch is in the on position

Label:

True

11.

Premise:

a. If it is raining, then the ground is wet

b. It is raining

Hypothesis:

The ground is wet

Label:

True

12.

Premise:

a. If the cookie jar is empty, then there are no cookies

b. The cookie jar is empty

Hypothesis:

There are no cookies

Label:

True

13.

Premise:

a. If John has a cold, then he has a runny nose

b. John has a cold

Hypothesis:

John has a runny nose

Label:

True

14.

Premise:

a. If the dish is dirty, it needs to be washed

b. The dish is dirty

Hypothesis:

The dish needs to be washed

Label:

True

15.

Premise:

a. If a triangle has two equal sides, then it is an isosceles triangle

b. This triangle has two equal sides

Hypothesis:

This triangle is an isosceles triangle

Label:

True

16.

Premise:

a. If the toy is for a baby, it is small

b. The toy is for a baby

Hypothesis:

The toy is small

Label:

True

17.

Premise:

a. If the plant needs water, it is wilted

b. The plant needs water

Hypothesis:

The plant is wilted

Label:

True

18.

Premise:

a. If the cat is sleeping, it is not awake

b. The cat is sleeping

Hypothesis:

The cat is not awake

Label:

True

19.

Premise:

a. If the TV is on, it is making noise

b. The TV is on

Hypothesis:

The TV is making noise

Label:

True

20.

Premise:

a. If the can is open, it does not have a lid

b. The can is open

Hypothesis:

The can does not have a lid

Label:

True

21.

Premise:

a. If the wind is blowing, it is not calm

b. The wind is blowing

Hypothesis:

The wind is not calm

Label:

True

22.

Premise:

a. If the lamp is unplugged, it is not on

b. The lamp is unplugged

Hypothesis:

The lamp is not on

Label:

True

23.

Premise:

a. If the car is parked, it is not moving

b. The car is parked

Hypothesis:

The car is not moving

Label:

True

24.

Premise:

a. If the ice cream is melted, it is not frozen

b. The ice cream is melted

Hypothesis:

The ice cream is not frozen

Label:

True

25.

Premise:

a. If the cookies are baked, they are not raw

b. The cookies are baked

Hypothesis:

The cookies are not raw

Label:

True

26.

Premise:

a. If the water is not hot, it is not boiling

b. The water is not hot

Hypothesis:

The water is not boiling

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word smile

27.

Premise:

a. If John is happy, he will smile

b. John is happy

Hypothesis:

John will smile

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fight

28.

Premise:

a. If the boys are arguing, they will fight

b. The boys are arguing

Hypothesis:

The boys will fight

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word pray

29.

Premise:

a. If Sue is at church, she is praying

b. Sue is at church

Hypothesis:

Sue is praying

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word play

30.

Premise:

a. If the children are outside, they are playing

b. The children are outside

Hypothesis:

The children are playing

Generate an example with the word sword

31.

Premise:

a. If the man is a knight, he is carrying a sword

b. The man is a knight

Hypothesis:

The man is carrying a sword

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word gun

32.

Premise:

a. If the man is a police officer, he is carrying a gun

b. The man is a police officer

Hypothesis:

The man is carrying a gun

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word mirror

33.

Premise:

a. If the girl is at the vanity, she is looking in the mirror

b. The girl is at the vanity

Hypothesis:

The girl is looking in the mirror

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word pizza

34.

Premise:

a. If the delivery man is here, he has pizza

b. The delivery man is here

Hypothesis:

The delivery man has pizza

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word bus

35.

Premise:

a. If the bus arrives at the stop, it is time to board

b. The bus arrives at the stop

Hypothesis:

It is time to board

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word arrow

36.

Premise:

a. If the man is a hunter, he has an arrow

b. The man is a hunter

Hypothesis:

The man has an arrow

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word computer

37.

Premise:

a. If the laptop is open, the computer is on

b. The laptop is open

Hypothesis:

The computer is on

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fan

38.

Premise:

a. If it is hot, the fan is on

b. It is hot

Hypothesis:

The fan is on

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word phone

39.

Premise:

a. If the phone is on the table, it is not in use

b. The phone is on the table

Hypothesis:

The phone is not in use

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word window

40.

Premise:

a. If the window is open, the room is not private

b. The window is open

Hypothesis:

The room is not private

Generate an example with the word food

41.

Premise:

a. If the baby is crying, she is hungry

b. The baby is crying

Hypothesis:

The baby is hungry

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word hair

42.

Premise:

a. If the girl is at the salon, she is getting her hair done

b. The girl is at the salon

Hypothesis:

The girl is getting her hair done

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word garden

43.

Premise:

a. If the woman is outside, she is in the garden

b. The woman is outside

Hypothesis:

The woman is in the garden

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word school

44.

Premise:

a. If it is Monday, the children are in school

b. It is Monday

Hypothesis:

The children are in school

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word aeroplane

45.

Premise:

a. If the man is at the airport, he is taking a trip on an aeroplane

b. The man is at the airport

Hypothesis:

The man is taking a trip on an aeroplane

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word chip

46.

Premise:

a. If there is a chip in the paint, the paint is damaged

b. There is a chip in the paint

Hypothesis:

The paint is damaged

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word roof

47.

Premise:

a. If the roof is leaking, the house needs repairs

b. The roof is leaking

Hypothesis:

The house needs repairs

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sail

48.

Premise:

a. If the boat is in the water, it has sails

b. The boat is in the water

Hypothesis:

The boat has sails

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word chair

49.

Premise:

a. If the man is sitting, he is in a chair

b. The man is sitting

Hypothesis:

The man is in a chair

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word book

50.

Premise:

a. If the book is on the shelf, it is not being read

b. The book is on the shelf

Hypothesis:

The book is not being read

Label:

True

51.

Premise:

a. If the student is in class, she is paying attention

b. The student is in class

Hypothesis:

The student is paying attention

Label:

True

52.

Premise:

a. If the wind is blowing, the trees are swaying

b. The wind is blowing

Hypothesis:

The trees are swaying

Label:

True

53.

Premise:

a. If the sun is out, it is daytime

b. The sun is out

Hypothesis:

It is daytime

Label:

True

54.

Premise:

a. If the man is driving, he is not walking

b. The man is driving

Hypothesis:

The man is not walking

Label:

True

55.

Premise:

a. If the light is green, the man can cross the street

b. The light is green

Hypothesis:

The man can cross the street

Label:

True

D9 Reasoning about the unexpected abscence of change

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

a. When a plate of food is served on the table, the plate normally stays in the table

b. After plate of food A is served on the table, and then plate of food B is served on the table, at most one of the plates A, B was on the table

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of plate A, B was on the table

Label:

True

2.

Premise:

a. When a gymnast takes a pair of weights from the rack, normally the gymnast exercises with it

b. After a gymnast takes a pair of weights A from the rack, and then takes a pair of weights B from the rack, the gymnast exercises with at most one of the weights A, B

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of the weights A, B is used by the gymnast

Label:

True

3.

Premise:

a. When a car is parked at a parking spot, the car usually stays on the spot

b. After car A is parked at the parking spot, and then car B is parked in the parking spot, at most one of the cars A, B was in the parking lot

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of car A, B was in the parking spot

Label:

True

4.

Premise:

a. When a movie is bought by a theatre, the theatre normally plays the movie

b. After movie A is bought by the theatre, and then movie B is bought by the theatre, at most one of the movies A, B will be played

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of movies A, B was played

Label:

True

5.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a ticket for the bus, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a ticket for the bus A, and then wants to buy a ticket for the bus B, at most one of the tickets for the buses A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of the tickets for buses A, B was bought

Label:

True

6.

Premise:

a. When a student wants to borrow a book from the library, the student normally borrows it

b. After a student wants to borrow book A from the library, and then wants to borrow book B from the library, at most one of the books A, B will be borrowed

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of the books A, B was borrowed

Label:

True

7.

Premise:

a. When a worker wants to use a machine in the factory, the worker normally uses it

b. After a worker wants to use machine A in the factory, and then wants to use machine B in the factory, at most one of the machines A, B will be used

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of machines A, B was used

Label:

True

8.

Premise:

a. When a dog wants to play with a toy, the dog normally plays with it

b. After a dog wants to play with toy A, and then wants to play with toy B, at most one of the toys A, B will be played with

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of toys A, B was played with

Label:

True

9.

Premise:

a. When a cat wants to drink water, the cat normally drinks it

b. After a cat wants to drink water from bowl A, and then wants to drink water from bowl B, at most one of the bowls A, B will have water drunk from it

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of bowls A, B had water drunk from it

Label:

True

10.

Premise:

a. When a bird wants to eat food, the bird normally eats it

b. After a bird wants to eat food from dish A, and then wants to eat food from dish B, at most one of the dishes A, B will have food eaten from it

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of dishes A, B had food eaten from it

Label:

True

11.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a ticket for the train, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a ticket for the train A, and then wants to buy a ticket for the train B, at most one of the tickets for the trains A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of the tickets for trains A, B was bought

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word pen

12.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a pen, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a pen A, and then wants to buy a pen B, at most one of the pens A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of pens A, B was bought

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word path

13.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to take the path A, the person normally takes it

b. After a person wants to take the path A, and then wants to take the path B, at most one of the paths A, B will be taken

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of paths A, B was taken

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word airlines

14.

Premise:

a. When an airline wants to buy a plane, the airline normally buys it

b. After airline A wants to buy a plane, and then airline B wants to buy a plane, at most one of the planes A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of planes A, B was bought

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word phone

15.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a phone, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a phone A, and then wants to buy a phone B, at most one of the phones A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of phones A, B was bought

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word ring

16.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a ring, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a ring A, and then wants to buy a ring B, at most one of the rings A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of rings A, B was bought

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word girl

17.

Premise:

a. When a boy wants to ask a girl out, the boy normally asks her out

b. After a boy wants to ask girl A out, and then wants to ask girl B out, at most one of the girls A, B will be asked out

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of girls A, B was asked out

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word music

18.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to listen to music, the person normally listens to it

b. After a person wants to listen to music A, and then wants to listen to music B, at most one of the music A, B will be listened to

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of music A, B was listened to

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word dance

19.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to dance, the person normally dances

b. After a person wants to dance to music A, and then wants to dance to music B, at most one of the music A, B will be danced to

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of music A, B was danced to

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word job

20.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to apply for a job, the person normally applies for it

b. After a person wants to apply for job A, and then wants to apply for job B, at most one of the jobs A, B will be applied for

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of jobs A, B was applied for

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word play

21.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to play a game, the person normally plays it

b. After a person wants to play game A, and then wants to play game B, at most one of the games A, B will be played

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of games A, B was played

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word train

22.

Premise:

a. When a train wants to leave the station, the train normally leaves

b. After train A wants to leave the station, and then train B wants to leave the station, at most one of the trains A, B will leave

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of trains A, B left

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word food

23.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to eat food, the person normally eats it

b. After a person wants to eat food A, and then wants to eat food B, at most one of the food A, B will be eaten

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of food A, B was eaten

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word screen

24.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to watch a movie, the person normally watches it on a screen

b. After a person wants to watch movie A on screen A, and then wants to watch movie B on screen B, at most one of the movies A, B will be watched on one of the screens A, B

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of movies A, B was watched on one of screens A, B

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word movie

25.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to watch a movie, the person normally watches it

b. After a person wants to watch movie A, and then wants to watch movie B, at most one of the movies A, B will be watched

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of movies A, B was watched

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word interview

26.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to have an interview, the person normally has it

b. After a person wants to have an interview with person A, and then wants to have an interview with person B, at most one of the interviews with persons A, B will be had

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of interviews with persons A, B was had

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word college

27.

Premise:

a. When a student wants to go to college, the student normally goes to college

b. After a student wants to go to college A, and then wants to go to college B, at most one of the colleges A, B will be gone to

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of colleges A, B was gone to

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word learn

28.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to learn, the person normally learns

b. After a person wants to learn about subject A, and then wants to learn about subject B, at most one of the subjects A, B will be learned about

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of subjects A, B was learned about

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word date

29.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to go on a date, the person normally goes on the date

b. After a person wants to go on a date with person A, and then wants to go on a date with person B, at most one of the dates with persons A, B will be gone on

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of dates with persons A, B was gone on

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word talk

30.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to talk, the person normally talks

b. After a person wants to talk to person A, and then wants to talk to person B, at most one of the talks with persons A, B will be had

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of talks with persons A, B was had

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word chair

31.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to sit in a chair, the person normally sits in the chair

b. After a person wants to sit in chair A, and then wants to sit in chair B, at most one of the chairs A, B will be sat in

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of chairs A, B was sat in

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word window

32.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to look out a window, the person normally looks out the window

b. After a person wants to look out window A, and then wants to look out window B, at most one of the windows A, B will be looked out

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of windows A, B was looked out

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word store

33.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy something from a store, the person normally buys it from the store

b. After a person wants to buy something from store A, and then wants to buy something from store B, at most one of the stores A,

B will be bought from

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of stores A, B was bought from

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word book

34.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to read a book, the person normally reads it

b. After a person wants to read book A, and then wants to read book B, at most one of the books A, B will be read

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of books A, B was read

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word seat

35.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to sit in a seat, the person normally sits in the seat

b. After a person wants to sit in seat A, and then wants to sit in seat B, at most one of the seats A, B will be sat in

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of seats A, B was sat in

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word hospital

36.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to go to the hospital, the person normally goes to the hospital

b. After a person wants to go to hospital A, and then wants to go to hospital B, at most one of the hospitals A, B will be gone to

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of hospitals A, B was gone to

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word coffee

37.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to drink coffee, the person normally drinks it

b. After a person wants to drink coffee A, and then wants to drink coffee B, at most one of the coffees A, B will be drunk

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of coffees A, B was drunk

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word school

38.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to go to school, the person normally goes to school

b. After a person wants to go to school A, and then wants to go to school B, at most one of the schools A, B will be gone to

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of schools A, B was gone to

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word art

39.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to look at art, the person normally looks at it

b. After a person wants to look at art A, and then wants to look at art B, at most one of the art A, B will be looked at

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of art A, B was looked at

Label:

True

40.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a pair of shoes, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a pair of shoes A, and then wants to buy a pair of shoes B, at most one of the pairs of shoes A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of pairs of shoes A, B was bought

Label:

True

41.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to drink water, the person normally drinks it

b. After a person wants to drink water from glass A, and then wants to drink water from glass B, at most one of the glasses A, B will have water drunk from it

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of glasses A, B had water drunk from it

Label:

True

42.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a book, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy book A, and then wants to buy book B, at most one of the books A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of books A, B was bought

Label:

True

43.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a dress, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy dress A, and then wants to buy dress B, at most one of the dresses A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of dresses A, B was bought

Label:

True

44.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a pair of pants, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy a pair of pants A, and then wants to buy a pair of pants B, at most one of the pairs of pants A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of pairs of pants A, B was bought

Label:

True

45.

Premise:

a. When a person wants to buy a shirt, the person normally buys it

b. After a person wants to buy shirt A, and then wants to buy shirt B, at most one of the shirts A, B will be bought

Hypothesis:

After the action is performed, exactly one of shirts A, B was bought

Label:

True

D10 Counterfactual reasoning about unexpected change

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a plate of food is served at the table, the plate normally stays in the table

c. When a plate of food A is moved to table 1, plate of food B falls down

Hypothesis:

Plate of food B would have fallen down if plate of food A is moved to table 2

Label:

True

2.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a gymnast takes a pair of weights from the rack, normally the gymnast exercises with it

c. When a gymnast does exercise 1 with a pair of weights A, pair of weights B will not be used

Hypothesis:

Pair of weights B would not be in use if gymnast does exercise 2 with pair of weights A

Label:

True

3.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a car is parked at a parking spot, the car usually stays in the spot

c. After car A is parked in parking spot 1, car B will be removed from the parking lot

Hypothesis:

Car B would have been removed from the parking lot if car A is parked in parking spot 2

Label:

True

4.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a movie is bought by a theatre, the theatre normally plays the movie

c. After movie A is played in screen 1, no one watches movie B

Hypothesis:

No one would have watched movie B if movie A is played in screen 2

Label:

True

5.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a robot moves a block to another location, the block normally stays in that location

c. After the robot moved block A to location 1, block B changed its color

Hypothesis:

Block B would have changed its color if the robot had moved block A to location 2

Label:

True

6.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a robot moves a block to another location, the block normally stays in that location

c. After the robot moved block A to location 1, block B changed its color

Hypothesis:

Block B would not have changed its color if the robot had moved block A to location 2

Label:

False

7.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a truck driver backs up the truck to a loading dock, the truck normally stays in that position

c. After the truck driver backed up truck A to loading dock 1, the truck's engine caught on fire

Hypothesis:

The truck's engine would have caught on fire if the truck driver had backed up truck A to loading dock 2

Label:

True

8.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a truck driver backs up the truck to a loading dock, the truck normally stays in that position

c. After the truck driver backed up truck to loading dock 1, the truck's engine caught on fire

Hypothesis:

The truck's engine would not have caught on fire if the truck driver had backed up truck to loading dock 2

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word cat

9.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a cat jumps off a chair, the cat normally stays on the ground

c. After the cat jumped off chair A, the cat landed on its feet

Hypothesis:

The cat would have landed on its feet if the cat had jumped off chair B

Label:

True

10.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a cat jumps off a chair, the cat normally stays on the ground

c. After the cat jumped off chair A, the cat landed on its feet

Hypothesis:

The cat would not have landed on its feet if the cat had jumped off chair B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word aircraft

11.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an aircraft takes off from an airport, the aircraft normally leaves the ground

c. After the aircraft took off from airport A, the aircraft began to fly

Hypothesis:

The aircraft would have began to fly if the aircraft had taken off from airport B

Label:

True

12.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an aircraft takes off from an airport, the aircraft normally leaves the ground

c. After the aircraft took off from airport A, the aircraft began to fly

Hypothesis:

The aircraft would not have began to fly if the aircraft had taken off from airport B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word knife

13.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a knife is placed in a drawer, the knife normally stays in the drawer

c. After the knife was placed in drawer A, the knife was found in drawer B

Hypothesis:

The knife would have been found in drawer B if the knife had been placed in drawer A

Label:

True

14.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a knife is placed in a drawer, the knife normally stays in the drawer

c. After the knife was placed in drawer A, the knife was found in drawer B

Hypothesis:

The knife would not have been found in drawer B if the knife had been placed in drawer A

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word play

15.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a child plays with a toy, the toy normally stays in the child's hand

c. After the child played with toy A, the toy was found in the child's toy box

Hypothesis:

The toy would not have been found in the child's toy box if the child had played with toy B

Label:

False

16.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a child plays with a toy, the toy normally stays in the child's hand

c. After the child played with toy A, the toy was found in the child's toy box

Hypothesis:

The toy would have been found in the child's toy box if the child had played with toy B

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word rocket

17.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a rocket is launched, the rocket normally leaves the ground

c. After the rocket was launched from launch pad A, the rocket began to fly

Hypothesis:

The rocket would have begun to fly if the rocket had been launched from launch pad B

Label:

True

18.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a rocket is launched, the rocket normally leaves the ground

c. After the rocket was launched from launch pad A, the rocket began to fly

Hypothesis:

The rocket would not have begun to fly if the rocket had been launched from launch pad B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word gun

19.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a gun is fired, the gun normally recoils

c. After the gun was fired from firing position A, the gun was found in firing position B

Hypothesis:

The gun would have been found in firing position A if the gun had been fired from firing position B

Label:

True

20.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a gun is fired, the gun normally recoils

c. After the gun was fired from firing position A, the gun was found in firing position B

Hypothesis:

The gun would not have been found in firing position A if the gun had been fired from firing position B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word message

21.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a message is sent, the message normally arrives

c. After the message was sent from computer A, the message was found in the recipient's spam

Hypothesis:

The message would have been found in the recipient's spam if the message had been sent from computer B

Label:

True

22.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a message is sent, the message normally arrives

c. After the message was sent from computer A, the message was found in the recipient's spam

Hypothesis:

The message would not have been found in the recipient's spam if the message had been sent from computer B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word joke

23.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a joke is told, the audience normally laughs

c. After the joke was told by comedian A, the audience was not amused

Hypothesis:

The audience would have been amused if the joke had been told by comedian B

Label:

False

24.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a joke is told, the audience normally laughs

c. After the joke was told by comedian A, the audience was not amused

Hypothesis:

The audience would not have been amused if the joke had been told by comedian B

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word bird

25.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a bird is in a cage, the bird normally stays in the cage

c. After the bird was in cage A, the bird was found in cage B

Hypothesis:

The bird would have been found in cage B if the bird had been in cage A

Label:

True

26.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a bird is in a cage, the bird normally stays in the cage

c. After the bird was in cage A, the bird was found in cage B

Hypothesis:

The bird would not have been found in cage B if the bird had been in cage A

Label:

False

27.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a tiger is in a cage, the tiger normally stays in the cage

c. After the tiger was in cage A, the tiger was found in cage B

Hypothesis:

The tiger would have been found in cage B if the tiger had been in cage A

Label:

True

28.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a tiger is in a cage, the tiger normally stays in the cage

c. After the tiger was in cage A, the tiger was found in cage B

Hypothesis:

The tiger would not have been found in cage B if the tiger had been in cage A

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word job

29.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an employee is given a job, the employee normally completes the job

c. After the employee was given job A, the employee did not complete the job

Hypothesis:

The employee would not have completed the job if the employee had been given job B

Label:

True

30.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an employee is given a job, the employee normally completes the job

c. After the employee was given job A, the employee did not complete the job

Hypothesis:

The employee would have completed the job if the employee had been given job B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word apartment

31.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person moves into an apartment, the person normally pays rent

c. After the person moved into apartment A, the person did not pay rent

Hypothesis:

The person would not have paid rent if the person had moved into apartment B

Label:

True

32.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person moves into an apartment, the person normally pays rent

c. After the person moved into apartment A, the person did not pay rent

Hypothesis:

The person would have paid rent if the person had moved into apartment B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word trip

33.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person takes a trip, the person normally returns

c. After the person took trip A, the person did not return

Hypothesis:

The person would not have returned if the person had taken trip B

Label:

True

34.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person takes a trip, the person normally returns

c. After the person took trip A, the person did not return

Hypothesis:

The person would have returned if the person had taken trip B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word shirt

35.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person wears a shirt, the shirt normally covers the person's chest

c. After the person wore shirt A, the shirt was found on the person's bed

Hypothesis:

The shirt would have been found on the person's bed if the person had worn shirt B

Label:

True

36.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person wears a shirt, the shirt normally covers the person's chest

c. After the person wore shirt A, the shirt was found on the person's bed

Hypothesis:

The shirt would not have been found on the person's bed if the person had worn shirt B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word item

37.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an item is placed in a container, the item normally remains in the container

c. After item 1 was placed in container A, the item was found in container B

Hypothesis:

Item 2 would have been found in container B if item 2 had been placed in container A

Label:

True

38.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an item is placed in a container, the item normally remains in the container

c. After the item was placed in container A, the item was found in container B

Hypothesis:

Item 2 would not have been found in container B if item 2 had been placed in container A

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word computer

39.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a computer is turned on, the computer normally starts up

c. After the computer was turned on from switch A, the computer began to boot up

Hypothesis:

The computer would have begun to boot up if the computer had been turned on from switch B

Label:

True

40.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a computer is turned on, the computer normally starts up

c. After the computer was turned on from switch A, the computer began to boot up

Hypothesis:

The computer would not have begun to boot up if the computer had been turned on from switch B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word laptop

41.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a laptop is closed, the laptop normally goes to sleep

c. After the laptop was closed from position A, the laptop turned off

Hypothesis:

The laptop would have turned off if the laptop had been closed from position B

Label:

True

42.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a laptop is closed, the laptop normally goes to sleep

c. After the laptop was closed from position A, the laptop turned off

Hypothesis:

The laptop would not have turned off if the laptop had been closed from position B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word game

43.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person starts playing a game, the person normally doesn't stop playing until the game is over

c. After the person started playing game A, the person got injured

Hypothesis:

The person would have got injured if the person had started playing game B

Label:

True

44.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person starts playing a game, the person normally doesn't stop playing until the game is over

c. After the person started playing game A, the person got injured

Hypothesis:

The person would have not got injured if the person had started playing game B

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word mountain

45.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a person climbs a mountain, the person normally reaches the top

c. After the person climbed mountain A, the person got sick

Hypothesis:

The person would have got sick if the person had climbed mountain B

Label:

True

D1 Frame problem for temporal projection

Create reasoning examples similar to the sample below:

1.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things remain usually as they were

b. Any time the robot grasps a block, the block will be in the hand

c. If the block is in the hand, then, after the robot moves it onto the table, the block will be on the table

d. Initially block A is not in the hand

e. Initially block A is not on the table

Hypothesis:

After the robot grasps block A, waits, and then moves it onto to the table, the block will be on the table.

Label:

True

2.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. Any time an order is received, food will be cooked

c. If the food is cooked, it will be served

d. Initially the order was not received

e. Initially food is not served

Hypothesis:

After an order has been received, food will be cooked, and then the food will be served

Label:

True

3.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. Any time an item is selected, the item will be added to the cart

c. If an item is in the cart, after shopping, the item will be billed

d. Initially the item is not in the cart

e. Initially the item is not billed

f. Initially shopping is not over

Hypothesis:

After an item is selected, it will be added to the cart and after shopping, the item will not be billed

Label:

True

4.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. Any time food is kept inside micro-oven, the food will be cooked

c. If a food is not cooked, after cooking, the food will be cooked

d. Initially the food is not cooked

e. Initially the food is not kept inside micro-oven

Hypothesis:

After cooked food is placed inside micro-oven, the food will be cooked

Label:

Undetermined

5.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time the ball is kicked, it will go into the net

c. If the ball is in the net, after the game, the ball will be out of the net

d. Initially the ball is not in the net

e. Initially the game is not over

Hypothesis:

After the ball is kicked, it will go into the net, and after the game, the ball will be out of the net

Label:

True

6.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time the water is turned on, the water will be hot

c. If the water is hot, after the water is turned off, the water will be cold

d. Initially the water is not hot

e. Initially the water is not turned on

Hypothesis:

After the water is turned on, the water will be hot, and after the water is turned off, the water will be cold

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word shirt

7.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a shirt is put on, it will be worn

c. If a shirt is worn, after taking it off, the shirt will be clean

d. Initially the shirt is not worn

e. Initially the shirt is not clean

Hypothesis:

After a shirt is put on, it will be worn, and after taking it off, the shirt will be clean

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word food

8.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time food is placed on the table, it will be eaten

c. If food is eaten, after the meal, the food will be gone

d. Initially the food is not eaten

e. Initially the meal is not over

Hypothesis:

After food is placed on the table, it will be eaten, and after the meal, the food will be gone.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word liscence

9.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a license is renewed, it will be valid

c. If a license is valid, after it expires, the license will be invalid

d. Initially the license is not valid

e. Initially the license is not expired

Hypothesis:

After a license is renewed, it will be valid, and after it expires, the license will be invalid.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word buy

10.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time an item is bought, it will be paid for

c. If an item is paid for, after the purchase, the item will be owned

d. Initially the item is not bought

e. Initially the item is not paid for

f. Initially the purchase is not complete

Hypothesis:

After an item is bought, it will be paid for, and after the purchase, the item will be owned.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word apply

11.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time lotion is applied, it will be absorbed

c. If lotion is absorbed, after application, the skin will be moisturized

d. Initially the lotion is not applied

e. Initially the skin is not moisturized

Hypothesis:

After lotion is applied, it will be absorbed, and after application, the skin will be moisturized.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word table

12.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a table is set, it will have a tablecloth

c. If a table has a tablecloth, after the meal, the tablecloth will be dirty

d. Initially the table is not set

e. Initially the tablecloth is not dirty

Hypothesis:

After a table is set, it will have a tablecloth, and after the meal, the tablecloth will be dirty.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word movie

13.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a movie is watched, it will be seen

c. If a movie is seen, after the movie is over, the movie will be forgotten

d. Initially the movie is not seen

e. Initially the movie is not over

Hypothesis:

After a movie is watched, it will be seen, and after the movie is over, the movie will be forgotten.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word play

14.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a game is played, it will be fun

c. If a game is fun, after the game is over, the game will be remembered

d. Initially the game is not played

e. Initially the game is not remembered

Hypothesis:

After a game is played, it will be fun, and after the game is over, the game will be remembered.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word exercise

15.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time exercise is done, it will be tiring

c. If exercise is tiring, after the exercise is over, the person will be tired

d. Initially the exercise is not done

e. Initially the person is not tired

Hypothesis:

After exercise is done, it will be tiring, and after the exercise is over, the person will be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word library

16.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a book is checked out from the library, it will be due in two weeks

c. If a book is due in two weeks, after two weeks, the book will be overdue

d. Initially the book is not checked out

e. Initially the book is not overdue

Hypothesis:

After a book is checked out from the library, it will be due in two weeks, and after two weeks, the book will be overdue.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word rent

17.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time an apartment is rented, it will be for a year

c. If an apartment is rented for a year, after a year, the apartment will be available

d. Initially the apartment is not rented

e. Initially the apartment is not available

Hypothesis:

After an apartment is rented, it will be for a year, and after a year, the apartment will be available.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word concert

18.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a concert is attended, it will be enjoyable

c. If a concert is enjoyable, after the concert is over, the concert will be remembered

d. Initially the concert is not attended

e. Initially the concert is not remembered

Hypothesis:

After a concert is attended, it will be enjoyable, and after the concert is over, the concert will be remembered.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word earthquake

19.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time an earthquake occurs, it will be disastrous

c. If an earthquake is disastrous, after the earthquake is over, the area will be devastated

d. Initially the earthquake does not occur

e. Initially the area is not devastated

Hypothesis:

After an earthquake occurs, it will be disastrous, and after the earthquake is over, the area will be devastated.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fresh

20.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time food is cooked, it will be fresh

c. If food is fresh, after it is eaten, the food will be gone

d. Initially the food is not cooked

e. Initially the food is not gone

Hypothesis:

After food is cooked, it will be fresh, and after it is eaten, the food will be gone.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word gym

21.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time someone goes to the gym, they will work out

c. If someone works out, after they leave the gym, they will be tired

d. Initially someone does not go to the gym

e. Initially someone is not tired

Hypothesis:

After someone goes to the gym, they will work out, and after they leave the gym, they will be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word course

22.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a course is taken, it will be challenging

c. If a course is challenging, after the course is over, the course will be forgotten

d. Initially the course is not taken

e. Initially the course is not forgotten

Hypothesis:

After a course is taken, it will be challenging, and after the course is over, the course will be forgotten.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word car

23.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a car is driven, it will use gasoline

c. If a car uses gasoline, after the car is parked, the car will have no gasoline

d. Initially the car is not driven

e. Initially the car has gasoline

Hypothesis:

After a car is driven, it will use gasoline, and after the car is parked, the car will have no gasoline.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word love

24.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time someone is in love, they will be happy

c. If someone is happy, after the love is gone, the person will be sad

d. Initially someone is not in love

e. Initially the person is not sad

Hypothesis:

After someone is in love, they will be happy, and after the love is gone, the person will be sad.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fish

25.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a fish is put in water, it will swim

c. If a fish swims, after a while, the fish will be tired

d. Initially the fish is not put in water

e. Initially the fish is not tired

Hypothesis:

After a fish is put in water, it will swim, and after a while, the fish will be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word news

26.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time the news is watched, it will be informative

c. If the news is informative, after the news is over, the viewer will be informed

d. Initially the news is not watched

e. Initially the viewer is not informed

Hypothesis:

After the news is watched, it will be informative, and after the news is over, the viewer will be informed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word kid

27.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a kid is given a toy, they will be happy

c. If a kid is happy, after a while, the kid will be bored

d. Initially the kid is not given a toy

e. Initially the kid is not bored

Hypothesis:

After a kid is given a toy, they will be happy, and after a while, the kid will be bored.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word party

28.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a party is thrown, it will be fun

c. If a party is fun, after the party is over, the guests will be happy

d. Initially the party is not thrown

e. Initially the guests are not happy

Hypothesis:

After a party is thrown, it will be fun, and after the party is over, the guests will be happy.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word sport

29.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a sport is played, it will be physical

c. If a sport is physical, after the game is over, the players will be tired

d. Initially the sport is not played

e. Initially the players are not tired

Hypothesis:

After a sport is played, it will be physical, and after the game is over, the players will be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word dog

30.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a dog is given a treat, they will be happy

c. If a dog is happy, after a while, the dog will be tired

d. Initially the dog is not given a treat

e. Initially the dog is not tired

Hypothesis:

After a dog is given a treat, they will be happy, and after a while, the dog will be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word church

31.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time someone goes to church, they will be spiritual

c. If someone is spiritual, after they leave church, they will be peaceful

d. Initially someone does not go to church

e. Initially someone is not peaceful

Hypothesis:

After someone goes to church, they will be spiritual, and after they leave church, they will be peaceful.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word dance

32.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time someone dances, they will be happy

c. If someone is happy, after they stop dancing, they will be tired

d. Initially someone does not dance

e. Initially someone is not tired

Hypothesis:

After someone dances, they will be happy, and after they stop dancing, they will be tired.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word medicine

33.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time medicine is taken, it will be effective

c. If medicine is effective, after the medicine is taken, the person will be cured

d. Initially the medicine is not taken

e. Initially the person is not cured

Hypothesis:

After medicine is taken, it will be effective, and after the medicine is taken, the person will be cured.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word biology

34.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a biology test is taken, it will be difficult

c. If a biology test is difficult, after the test is over, the students will be free

d. Initially the biology test is not taken

e. Initially the students are not free

Hypothesis:

After a biology test is taken, it will be difficult, and after the test is over, the student will be free.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word fox

35.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a fox is seen, it will be quick

c. If a fox is quick, after the fox is gone, the observer will be amazed

d. Initially the fox is not seen

e. Initially the observer is not amazed

Hypothesis:

After a fox is seen, it will be quick, and after the fox is gone, the observer will be amazed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word snake

36.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a snake is found, it will be slimy

c. If a snake is slimy, after the snake is gone, the area will be dirty

d. Initially the snake is not found

e. Initially the area is not dirty

Hypothesis:

After a snake is found, it will be slimy, and after the snake is gone, the area will be dirty.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word snow

37.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time it snows, the ground will be cold

c. If the ground is cold, after the snow melts, the ground will be wet

d. Initially it does not snow

e. Initially the ground is not wet

Hypothesis:

After it snows, the ground will be cold, and after the snow melts, the ground will be wet.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word ice

38.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time ice is put in a drink, the drink will be cold

c. If a drink is cold, after the ice melts, the drink will be watered down

d. Initially the ice is not put in the drink

e. Initially the drink is not watered down

Hypothesis:

After ice is put in a drink, the drink will be cold, and after the ice melts, the drink will be watered down.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word manufacture

39.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a product is manufactured, it will be made

c. If a product is made, after the product is used, the product will be broken

d. Initially the product is not manufactured

e. Initially the product is not broken

Hypothesis:

After a product is manufactured, it will be made, and after the product is used, the product will be broken.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word research

40.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time research is conducted, it will be thorough

c. If research is thorough, after the research is finished, the results will be reliable

d. Initially the research is not conducted

e. Initially the results are not reliable

Hypothesis:

After research is conducted, it will be thorough, and after the research is finished, the results will be reliable.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word result

41.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a test is taken, it will have a result

c. If a test has a result, after the test is graded, the test will be passed or failed

d. Initially the test is not taken

e. Initially the test is not passed or failed

Hypothesis:

After a test is taken, it will have a result, and after the test is graded, the test will be passed or failed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word database

42.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a query is made, it will be against a database

c. If a query is made against a database, after the query is executed, the results will be displayed

d. Initially the query is not made

e. Initially the results are not displayed

Hypothesis:

After a query is made, it will be against a database, and after the query is executed, the results will be displayed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word processor

43.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a document is created, it will be on a processor

c. If a document is on a processor, after the document is printed, the document will be on paper

d. Initially the document is not created

e. Initially the document is not on paper

Hypothesis:

After a document is created, it will be on a processor, and after the document is printed, the document will be on paper.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word law

44.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time a law is enacted, it will be obeyed

c. If a law is obeyed, after the law is in effect, the law will be followed

d. Initially the law is not enacted

e. Initially the law is not followed

Hypothesis:

After a law is enacted, it will be obeyed, and after the law is in effect, the law will be followed.

Label:

True

Generate an example with the word police

45.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things usually remain as they were

b. Any time the police are called, they will come

c. If the police come, after the police leave, the situation will be resolved

d. Initially the police are not called

e. Initially the situation is not resolved

Hypothesis:

After the police are called, they will come, and after the police leave, the situation will be resolved.

Label:

True

D2 Temporal Projection

1.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an item is selected, the item will be normally added to the cart

c. When an item is in the cart, after shopping, the item will be billed

d. Initially the item is not in the cart

e. Initially the item is not billed

f. Initially shopping is not over

Hypothesis:

After an item is selected, it will be added to the cart and after shopping, the item will be billed

Label:

True

2.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an item is selected, the item will be normally added to the cart

c. When an item is in the cart, after shopping, the item will be billed

d. Initially the item is not in the cart

e. Initially the item is not billed

f. Initially shopping is not over

Hypothesis:

After an item is selected, it will be added to the cart and after shopping, the item will not be billed

Label:

False

3.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an order is received, food will be cooked

c. When food is cooked, it will be served

d. Initially the order was not received

e. Initially food is not served

Hypothesis:

After an order has been received, food will be cooked, and then the food will be served.

Label:

True

4.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an order is received, food will be cooked

c. When food is cooked, it will be served

d. Initially the order was not received

e. Initially food is not served

Hypothesis:

After an order has been received, food will be cooked, and then the food will not be served.

Label:

False

5.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When food is kept inside micro-oven, the food will be cooked

c. When a food is not cooked, after cooking, the food will be cooked

d. Initially the food is not cooked

e. Initially the food is not kept inside micro-oven

Hypothesis:

After cooked food is placed inside micro-oven, the food will be cooked

Label:

True

6.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When food is kept inside micro-oven, the food will be cooked

c. When a food is not cooked, after cooking, the food will be cooked

d. Initially the food is not cooked

e. Initially the food is not kept inside micro-oven

Hypothesis:

After cooked food is placed inside micro-oven, the food will not be cooked

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word shirt

7.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a shirt is put on, the shirt will be worn

c. When the shirt is worn, it will be seen

d. Initially the shirt is not put on

e. Initially the shirt is not worn

Hypothesis:

After the shirt is put on, it will be worn and seen.

Label:

True

8.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a shirt is put on, the shirt will be worn

c. When the shirt is worn, it will be seen

d. Initially the shirt is not put on

e. Initially the shirt is not worn

Hypothesis:

After the shirt is put on, it will not be worn or seen.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word liscence

9.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a license is bought, the license will be used

c. When the license is used, it will be seen

d. Initially the license is not bought

e. Initially the license is not used

Hypothesis:

After the license is bought, it will be used and seen.

Label:

True

10.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a license is bought, the license will be used

c. When the license is used, it will be seen

d. Initially the license is not bought

e. Initially the license is not used

Hypothesis:

After the license is bought, it will not be used or seen.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word buy

11.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an item is bought, the item will be in the possession of the buyer

c. When an item is in the possession of the buyer, the item will be used

d. Initially the item is not bought

e. Initially the item is not in the possession of the buyer

Hypothesis:

After the item is bought, it will be in the possession of the buyer and used.

Label:

True

12.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an item is bought, the item will be in the possession of the buyer

c. When an item is in the possession of the buyer, the item will be used

d. Initially the item is not bought

e. Initially the item is not in the possession of the buyer

Hypothesis:

After the item is bought, it will not be in the possession of the buyer or used.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word apply

13.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When lotion is applied to the skin, the lotion will be absorbed

c. When the lotion is absorbed, the skin will be moisturized

d. Initially the lotion is not applied

e. Initially the lotion is not absorbed

Hypothesis:

After the lotion is applied, it will be absorbed and moisturize the skin.

Label:

True

14.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When lotion is applied to the skin, the lotion will be absorbed

c. When the lotion is absorbed, the skin will be moisturized

d. Initially the lotion is not applied

e. Initially the lotion is not absorbed

Hypothesis:

After the lotion is applied, it will not be absorbed or moisturize the skin.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word table

15.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a table is set, the table will be used

c. When the table is used, it will be seen

d. Initially the table is not set

e. Initially the table is not used

Hypothesis:

After the table is set, it will be used and seen.

Label:

True

16.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a table is set, the table will be used

c. When the table is used, it will be seen

d. Initially the table is not set

e. Initially the table is not used

Hypothesis:

After the table is set, it will not be used or seen.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word movie

17.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a movie is watched, the movie will be seen

c. When the movie is seen, it will be enjoyed

d. Initially the movie is not watched

e. Initially the movie is not seen

Hypothesis:

After the movie is watched, it will be seen and enjoyed.

Label:

True

18.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a movie is watched, the movie will be seen

c. When the movie is seen, it will be enjoyed

d. Initially the movie is not watched

e. Initially the movie is not seen

Hypothesis:

After the movie is watched, it will not be seen or enjoyed.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word play

19.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a game is played, the game will be fun

c. When the game is fun, it will be enjoyed

d. Initially the game is not played

e. Initially the game is not fun

Hypothesis:

After the game is played, it will be fun and enjoyed.

Label:

True

20.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a game is played, the game will be fun

c. When the game is fun, it will be enjoyed

d. Initially the game is not played

e. Initially the game is not fun

Hypothesis:

After the game is played, it will not be fun or enjoyed.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word exercise

21.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When someone exercises, they will become tired

c. When someone is tired, they will sleep

d. Initially the person is not exercising

e. Initially the person is not tired

Hypothesis:

After the person exercises, they will become tired and sleep.

Label:

True

22.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When someone exercises, they will become tired

c. When someone is tired, they will sleep

d. Initially the person is not exercising

e. Initially the person is not tired

Hypothesis:

After the person exercises, they will not become tired or sleep.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word library

23.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a book is checked out from the library, the book will be in the possession of the borrower

c. When the book is in the possession of the borrower, the borrower will read the book

d. Initially the book is not checked out

e. Initially the book is not in the possession of the borrower

Hypothesis:

After the book is checked out from the library, it will be in the possession of the borrower and read.

Label:

True

24.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a book is checked out from the library, the book will be in the possession of the borrower

c. When the book is in the possession of the borrower, the borrower will read the book

d. Initially the book is not checked out

e. Initially the book is not in the possession of the borrower

Hypothesis:

After the book is checked out from the library, it will not be in the possession of the borrower or read.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word rent

25.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an apartment is rented, the apartment will be occupied

c. When the apartment is occupied, the rent will be paid

d. Initially the apartment is not rented

e. Initially the apartment is not occupied

Hypothesis:

After the apartment is rented, it will be occupied and the rent will be paid.

Label:

True

26.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an apartment is rented, the apartment will be occupied

c. When the apartment is occupied, the rent will be paid

d. Initially the apartment is not rented

e. Initially the apartment is not occupied

Hypothesis:

After the apartment is rented, it will not be occupied or the rent will not be paid.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word concert

27.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a concert is attended, the concert will be enjoyed

c. When the concert is enjoyed, it will be remembered

d. Initially the concert is not attended

e. Initially the concert is not enjoyed

Hypothesis:

After the concert is attended, it will be enjoyed and remembered.

Label:

True

28.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a concert is attended, the concert will be enjoyed

c. When the concert is enjoyed, it will be remembered

d. Initially the concert is not attended

e. Initially the concert is not enjoyed

Hypothesis:

After the concert is attended, it will not be enjoyed or remembered.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word earthquake

29.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an earthquake occurs, buildings will be destroyed

c. When buildings are destroyed, people will be killed

d. Initially the earthquake does not occur

e. Initially the buildings are not destroyed

Hypothesis:

After the earthquake occurs, buildings will be destroyed and people will be killed.

Label:

True

30.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When an earthquake occurs, buildings will be destroyed

c. When buildings are destroyed, people will be killed

d. Initially the earthquake does not occur

e. Initially the buildings are not destroyed

Hypothesis:

After the earthquake occurs, buildings will not be destroyed or people will not be killed.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word gym

31.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When someone goes to the gym, they will work out

c. When someone works out, they will become tired

d. Initially the person does not go to the gym

e. Initially the person does not work out

Hypothesis:

After the person goes to the gym, they will work out and become tired.

Label:

True

32.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When someone goes to the gym, they will work out

c. When someone works out, they will become tired

d. Initially the person does not go to the gym

e. Initially the person does not work out

Hypothesis:

After the person goes to the gym, they will not work out or become tired.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word course

33.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a course is taken, the course will be studied

c. When the course is studied, it will be learned

d. Initially the course is not taken

e. Initially the course is not studied

Hypothesis:

After the course is taken, it will be studied and learned.

Label:

True

34.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a course is taken, the course will be studied

c. When the course is studied, it will be learned

d. Initially the course is not taken

e. Initially the course is not studied

Hypothesis:

After the course is taken, it will not be studied or learned.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word car

35.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a car is driven, the car will be used

c. When the car is used, it will be seen

d. Initially the car is not driven

e. Initially the car is not used

Hypothesis:

After the car is driven, it will be used and seen.

Label:

True

36.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a car is driven, the car will be used

c. When the car is used, it will be seen

d. Initially the car is not driven

e. Initially the car is not used

Hypothesis:

After the car is driven, it will not be used or seen.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word love

37.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When love is felt, love will be shown

c. When love is shown, it will be reciprocated

d. Initially love is not felt

e. Initially love is not shown

Hypothesis:

After love is felt, it will be shown and reciprocated.

Label:

True

38.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When love is felt, love will be shown

c. When love is shown, it will be reciprocated

d. Initially love is not felt

e. Initially love is not shown

Hypothesis:

After love is felt, it will not be shown or reciprocated.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word fish

39.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a fish is caught, the fish will be in the possession of the fisherman

c. When the fish is in the possession of the fisherman, the fisherman will eat the fish

d. Initially the fish is not caught

e. Initially the fish is not in the possession of the fisherman

Hypothesis:

After the fish is caught, it will be in the possession of the fisherman and eaten.

Label:

True

40.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a fish is caught, the fish will be in the possession of the fisherman

c. When the fish is in the possession of the fisherman, the fisherman will eat the fish

d. Initially the fish is not caught

e. Initially the fish is not in the possession of the fisherman

Hypothesis:

After the fish is caught, it will not be in the possession of the fisherman or eaten.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word concert

41.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a concert is attended, the concert will be enjoyed

c. When the concert is enjoyed, it will be remembered

d. Initially the concert is not attended

e. Initially the concert is not enjoyed

Hypothesis:

After the concert is attended, it will be enjoyed and remembered.

Label:

True

42.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a concert is attended, the concert will be enjoyed

c. When the concert is enjoyed, it will be remembered

d. Initially the concert is not attended

e. Initially the concert is not enjoyed

Hypothesis:

After the concert is attended, it will not be enjoyed or remembered.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word research

43.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When research is conducted, data will be collected

c. When data is collected, it will be analyzed

d. Initially the research is not conducted

e. Initially the data is not collected

Hypothesis:

After the research is conducted, data will be collected and analyzed.

Label:

True

44.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When research is conducted, data will be collected

c. When data is collected, it will be analyzed

d. Initially the research is not conducted

e. Initially the data is not collected

Hypothesis:

After the research is conducted, data will not be collected or analyzed.

Label:

False

Generate an example with the word study

45.

Premise:

a. After an action is performed, things normally remain as they were

b. When a student studies, the student will learn

c. When the student learns, the student will remember

d. Initially the student is not studying

e. Initially the student is not learning

Hypothesis:

After the student studies, the student will learn and remember.

Label:

True