

12. in what way do simple ideas find admission into
A. By the proper inlet of nature ^{the mind} only.

13. what is a complex idea?

A. it is an idea of a complex object or it is an idea
formed by the combination of simple ideas.

14. how are complex ideas divided?

A. into those of real existence & those framed by
the mind.

15. give an instance of a complex idea of real
existence & also of one framed by the mind.

A. the idea we have of any substance is a complex
idea of real existence. & the idea we have of human
rationality is a complex idea framed by
the mind.

16. what is a substance?

A. it is something that subsists of itself & is the
subject of modes or qualities.

17. how are modes or qualities divided?

A. into essential & accidental.

18. what is an essential mode?

A. it is some quality belonging to a body such
absolutely necessary to constitute it what it is
roundness is an essential mode of a ball.

19. what is an accidental mode?

A. it is some quality of a body which does
not necessarily belong to it. red blue & roundness
is an accidental mode of a ball.

20. what is meant by the essence of a bottom?

A. nothing more than their internal structure & constitution.

21. what is the foundation of the different species of corporeal
substances?

43. what is meant by the predicate?

A. the attribute or quality affirmed of the subject.

44. what is the copula?

A. the word or term serving to connect the subject & predicate.

45. what is the first division of propositions?

A. into affirmative & negative.

46. what is meant by an affirmative & what by a
negative proposition?

A. an affirmative proposition is that in which the
subject & predicate are connected, a negative that in which
they are disjoined.

47. when does the negative particle deny the subject & predicate?

A. whenever it affects the copula.

48. what is the next division of propositions?

A. into universal & particular.

49. what is meant by a universal proposition?

A. it is a proposition whose subject is some general
term & the predicate which is affirmed of it, can
without restriction be affirmed of every individual
contained under it.

50. what is meant by a particular proposition?

A. a proposition whose subject is some general term
but attended with a mark of limitation showing
that the predicate affirmed is restricted to a part only
of the individuals contained under the universal term.

51. what is the celebrated fourth division of propositions?

A. into universal affirmative, universal negative, particular
affirmative & particular negative.

52. what is the 3rd division of propositions?

A. into absolute & conditional.

53. what is an absolute proposition?

A. that wherein we affirm some property inseparable
from the idea of the subject. as God is omnipotent.