QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN ADVANCED LOGIC FOR CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS AT MODERATIONS. SELECTED AND ARRANGED FROM THE PAPERS SET AT THE OXFORD EXAMINATIONS

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Questions and answers in advanced logic for candidates for honours at moderations. Selected and arranged from the papers set at the Oxford examinations by Various

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QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

IN

ADVANCED LOGIC

(3) The ballot is the only effectual remedy for electoral corruption.

9. Briefly state and examine the various principles on which Logicians have considered the validity of the Syllogism ultimately to rest.

10. Define Inference. Can

(1) Conversion,

(2) The Hypothetical Syllogism,

be regarded as Inferences?

Exercise II.

1. By what test does Mill distinguish Induction proper from what he regards as spurious forms of it?

2. 'Simple ideas are incapable of Definition.' Examine this statement.

3. Explain why the term 'Differentia,' 'Property,' 'Inseparable Accident' or 'Separable Accident,' as the case may be, should be applied to—

(1) greenness in a tree;

(2) speech in a human being;

(3) American accent in an American;

(4) humour in a joke;

(5) truth in a science.

4. Put the following arguments into logical form:—

(1) 'The University of Edinburgh has the right of giving degrees to women; for it has by charter all the rights of any Scotch University, including therefore those of the University of Glasgow. But Glasgow has this right, because it was formed on the model of Bologna, where degrees were given to women.'

(2) 'He believes that in a recent period we are

right to require a great deal of evidence, but that in a remote period less is necessary. . . . It follows immediately from this principle that Hesiod's "Theogony" is trustworthy history.'

5. Show that both the Method of Residues and that of Concomitant Variations are modifications of the Method of Difference.

6. Examine the following :—

(1) The ravages of the cattle plague proportionately raise the price of the surviving beasts, so that the natural working of the law of price sufficiently compensates the farmers for their loss.

(2) All law is an abridgement of liberty, and consequently of happiness.

(3) 'Solvitur ambulando.'

7. Compare the theories of induction implied in the following statements :—

(1) *τρόπον τινὰ ἀντίκειται ἡ ἐπαγωγὴ τῷ συλλογισμῷ.*

(2) 'Inductio est Enthymema quoddam, nempe syllogismus in Barbara, cujus minor reticetur.'

(3) 'Induction proceeds from the known to the unknown.'

8. Examine the following arguments :—

(1) If the idea of substance be grounded upon plain and evident reason, then we must allow a notion of substance, which comes not in by sensation or reflection : and so we may be certain of something which we have not by these ideas.

(2) Qui fortis est, idem est fidens : qui autem est

fidens, is profecto non extimescit: atqui in quem cadit ægritudo, in eundem timor: ita fit ut fortitudini repugnet ægritudo.

(3) His quidam signis atque hæc exempla secuti
Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus
Ætherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnis
Terrasque tractusque maris, cælumque profundum.

9. Explain 'abstract,' 'univocal,' 'categorical,' 'subaltern opposition,' 'imperfect mode.'

10. State and prove the rules of Sorites.

Exercise III.

1. Examine the following arguments:—

(1) ΣΩ. *τί οὖν*; *ὁ τὰ τεκτονικὰ μεμαθηκὼς τεκτονικὸς, ἢ οὔ*; ΓΟΡ. *ναί*. ΣΩ. *οὐκοῦν καὶ ὁ τὰ μουσικὰ μουσικός*; ΓΟΡ. *ναί*. ΣΩ. *καὶ ὁ τὰ ἰατρικὰ ἰατρικός*; *καὶ τἆλλα οὕτω κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, ὁ μεμαθηκὼς ἕκαστα τοιοῦτός ἐστιν οἷον ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἕκαστον ἀπεργάζεται*· ΓΟΡ. *πάνυ γε*. ΣΩ. *οὐκοῦν κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν λόγον καὶ ὁ τὰ δίκαια μεμαθηκὼς δίκαιος*;

(2) If 'to improve is to change, and to be perfect is to have changed often,' what hope can we entertain of those who oppose change?

(3) *ὃ πᾶσι δοκεῖ τοῦτ' εἶναί φαμεν.* Therefore the more popular a doctrine the greater its truth.

(4) Si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit,
Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.

2. What are the limits of the method of Concomitant Variations?

3. In what different cases does Logical analysis lead

us to Propositions in which one of the Terms is itself a Proposition?

4. 'Generalisation is not a process of mere naming, it is also a process of inference.' Explain this.

5. What is a 'verbal proposition'? Can it ever be of any use?

6. How far is each one of the Syllogistic figures adapted to a particular kind of argument?

7. State and exemplify the difference between—

(1) Logical and Moral.
(2) Logical and Metaphysical.
(3) Logical and Material.
(4) Logical and Rhetorical.
(5) Logical and Dialectical.

8. Give instances of 'contradiction,' 'fallacy a dicto simpliciter ad dictum secundum quid,' 'argument in a circle.'

9. 'Singulis operationibus sui accidunt defectus?' Is the common account of the errors of the Logical faculties exhaustive? If not, where is it defective?

10. What different views have been entertained as to the import of propositions?

Exercise IV.

1. Formulate the following arguments, and criticise them:—

(1) Εἰκὸς γίνεσθαι πολλὰ καὶ παρὰ τὸ εἰκός. (Aristotle.)

(2) Poetry must be either true or false: if the latter, it is misleading; if the former, it is disguised history, and savours of imposture as trying to pass itself off for more than it is. Some philosophers have therefore wisely