

Logic.

- I.—1. To what misapprehensions would you trace the objections, which have been made to the utility of Logic?
2. Give a brief historical sketch of its progress.
3. What was the object of the classification into predicables and predicaments?
4. What are the three species of Conversion? Explain their application.
5. What are the laws of Definition and Division? Give examples of the violation of them.
- II.—1. What are the axioms, on which syllogistic reasoning is based?
2. If there is but one universal Term in a syllogism, what is that Term, and why?
3. What is the greatest—what the least—number of universal Terms in a syllogism? State the modes, in which they are found.
4. Give a direct proof that the syllogism, in which O is a premiss, must be in the second or third figures.
5. Prove that if you substitute a conclusion for a premiss and that premiss for the conclusion, there will be a violation of the general rules in the resulting syllogism.
- III.—1. What is the object of Reduction?
2. Why is Contradiction preferred in *Reductio ad impossibile* to either of the other species of opposition?
3. Under what circumstances are the conclusion of the Reduct and the suppressed premiss not contradictory?
4. Prove that Subcontrariety is wholly inadmissible.
5. Give general rules for the sequence of the figures in the expansion of Sorites, and explain the principles on which you found them.
- IV.—1. Explain and illustrate the fallacies—*non causa pro causa*—*ignoratio Elenchi*, and *petitio principii*.
2. What are the requisites of a valid Dilemma? Give examples of their violation.
- Reduce the following to syllogistic form, and give the technical name or state the defect:
3. As the soul is immaterial, it is also immortal.
4. Every Law is intended for the public good.
No laws are perfect.
Nothing intended for the public good is perfect.
5. As there are some prejudices which arise from education, there are some prejudices which are pardonable.