

Logic

Name: _____

Chapter 2

Chapter 2

Test A

1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-e, 11-d, 12-c, 13-a, 14-b, 15-e, 16-a, 17-c, 18-b, 19-d, 20-e, 21-d, 22-b, 23-c, 24-a, 25-d, 26-c, 27-b, 28-a, 29-c, 30-e, 31-d, 32-b, 33-c, 34-a, 35-e, 36-d, 37-c, 38-e, 39-a, 40-b.

Test B

1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d, 6-a, 7-e, 8-b, 9-c, 10-d, 11-a, 12-b, 13-e, 14-d, 15-c, 16-b, 17-c, 18-e, 19-a, 20-d, 21-b, 22-c, 23-e, 24-a, 25-e, 26-d, 27-b, 28-c, 29-d, 30-e, 31-a, 32-c, 33-b, 34-d, 35-c, 36-a, 37-b, 38-e, 39-d, 40-e.

Test C

1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b, 6-e, 7-d, 8-b, 9-e, 10-a, 11-c, 12-b, 13-a, 14-d, 15-a, 16-b, 17-e, 18-c, 19-e, 20-d, 21-b, 22-d, 23-a, 24-e, 25-c, 26-b, 27-c, 28-a, 29-d, 30-e, 31-b, 32-d, 33-c, 34-d, 35-a, 36-b, 37-e, 38-c, 39-e, 40-d.

Test D

1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b, 6-d, 7-a, 8-c, 9-e, 10-b, 11-a, 12-c, 13-b, 14-d, 15-e, 16-c, 17-a, 18-e, 19-d, 20-b, 21-e, 22-b, 23-c, 24-a, 25-d, 26-e, 27-b, 28-a, 29-b, 30-d, 31-c, 32-e, 33-b, 34-d, 35-a, 36-c, 37-e, 38-d, 39-b, 40-a.

Test E

1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-e, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-e, 10-a, 11-c, 12-b, 13-e, 14-d, 15-a, 16-e, 17-c, 18-b, 19-d, 20-c, 21-e, 22-a, 23-b, 24-d, 25-e, 26-c, 27-a, 28-d, 29-b, 30-c, 31-e, 32-d, 33-a, 34-b, 35-e, 36-b, 37-c, 38-a, 39-d, 40-e.

Test F

1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a, 5-e, 6-d, 7-b, 8-e, 9-c, 10-a, 11-a, 12-d, 13-b, 14-c, 15-d, 16-b, 17-e, 18-c, 19-a, 20-d, 21-c, 22-a, 23-b, 24-e, 25-d, 26-e, 27-c, 28-b, 29-a, 30-e, 31-d, 32-c, 33-e, 34-c, 35-b, 36-a, 37-d, 38-e, 39-b, 40-c.

Test G

1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-e, 6-b, 7-c, 8-c, 9-a, 10-b, 11-e, 12-e, 13-c, 14-d, 15-e, 16-d, 17-b, 18-c, 19-d, 20-e, 21-b, 22-b, 23-d, 24-a, 25-c, 26-e, 27-a, 28-e, 29-c, 30-a, 31-e, 32-b, 33-c, 34-d, 35-b, 36-c, 37-a, 38-b, 39-e, 40-d.

Test H

1-b, 2-e, 3-d, 4-c, 5-a, 6-c, 7-b, 8-a, 9-d, 10-e, 11-c, 12-b, 13-c, 14-d, 15-a, 16-e, 17-c,

18-b, 19-b, 20-e, 21-d, 22-b, 23-a, 24-e, 25-d, 26-c, 27-b, 28-a, 29-a, 30-c, 31-d, 32-b, 33-e, 34-e, 35-d, 36-b, 37-c, 38-d, 39-a, 40-b.

Test I

1-e, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c, 6-c, 7-d, 8-a, 9-e, 10-b, 11-d, 12-a, 13-c, 14-b, 15-e, 16-b, 17-c, 18-c, 19-d, 20-a, 21-d, 22-e, 23-b, 24-b, 25-e, 26-d, 27-c, 28-b, 29-a, 30-c, 31-e, 32-a, 33-b, 34-e, 35-d, 36-c, 37-e, 38-b, 39-a, 40-c.

Test A

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. Private insurance companies regularly overbill the Medicare program.
 - b. From what I saw last night, it's clear that your little brother is a brat.
 - c. Justin Timberlake's latest CD is positively stunning.
 - d. Professor Gibson delivered a moronic lecture today on Plato's metaphysics.
 - e. Everyone with a functioning brain rejects religious fundamentalism.
2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Animal rights groups argue that live animals should not be used as mascots.
 - b. The recent jobs report raised fears of a recession among Wall Street investors.
 - c. Piracy continues to be a drag on the motion picture industry.
 - d. The *Los Angeles Times* is a better paper than the *San Francisco Chronicle*.
 - e. Diabetes poses a serious threat to the health of the elderly.
3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. Tahiti is located in French Polynesia.
 - b. American workers are more productive than the workers in any other country.
 - c. Art work at the Genesis gallery tends to be expensive.
 - d. Mabel shot her husband while taking a bath.
 - e. Polar bears are threatened by global warming.
4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. Anniversaries are usually occasions for celebration.
 - b. Homes in the new River Front development are reasonably priced.
 - c. The Thanksgiving holiday always occurs in November.
 - d. Boalt Hall is part of the University of California.
 - e. Professor Hays talked about sex in the seminar room.
5. The following dispute:

Jane: Professor Barker said he spent the entire day teaching. He must be exhausted.

Ken: That's impossible. Professor Barker's students are incapable of learning, and if there's no learning, then there's no teaching.

is best described as:

- a. Factual.
- b. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
- c. Legal.
- d. Fundamental.
- e. Verbal arising from vagueness.

6. The following dispute:

Bill: Finally our football team seems to be on track. They beat their opponents last night by 14 points.

Greg: That's not right. They beat them by only 10 points.

is best described as:

- a. Verbal arising from vagueness.
- b. Emotional.
- c. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
- d. Factual.
- e. Dispositional.

7. Which of the following words is a term?

- a. Opportunity.
- b. Again.
- c. Beyond the horizon.
- d. Everywhere but here.
- e. Sloppily reasoned.

8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "Coin"?

- a. Round, metallic, shiny, valuable.
- b. American, Canadian, French, German.
- c. Dime, nickel, quarter, penny.
- d. Gold, silver, copper, zinc.
- e. Government, nation, figurehead,

9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "actress"?

- a. Television, radio, stage, screen.
- b. Empathic, talented, intuitive, perceptive.
- c. Nicole Kidman, Helen Hunt, Christina Aguilera, Angelina Jolie.
- d. Drama, comedy, documentary, horror.
- e. Wealthy, popular, admired, followed.

10. Which of the following terms have the same extension?

- a. Tiger Woods, Peyton Manning.
- b. Offensive player, defensive player.
- c. Edgar Allen Poe, author of the *Iliad*.
- d. Pitcher, catcher.
- e. Tooth fairy, leprechaun.

11. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of decreasing extension?
 - a. Carbonated soft drink, drink, soft drink Pepsi.
 - b. Soft drink, carbonated soft drink, Pepsi, drink.
 - c. Pepsi, carbonated soft drink, soft drink, drink.
 - d. Drink, soft drink, carbonated soft drink, Pepsi.
 - e. Pepsi, drink, carbonated soft drink, soft drink.
12. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of decreasing intension?
 - a. Magazine, news magazine, *Newsweek*, publication.
 - b. Publication, magazine, news magazine, *Newsweek*.
 - c. *Newsweek*, news magazine, magazine, publication.
 - d. News magazine, *Newsweek*, publication, magazine.
 - e. News magazine, publication, magazine, *Newsweek*.
13. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
 - a. Etymological, definition by genus and difference.
 - b. Synonymous definition, demonstrative definition.
 - c. Definition by genus and difference, enumerative definition.
 - d. Demonstrative definition, definition by subclass.
 - e. Ostensive definition, etymological definition.
14. Which of the following are both extensional definitions?
 - a. Ostensive definition, definition by genus and difference.
 - b. Definition by subclass, enumerative definition.
 - c. Operational definition, synonymous definition.
 - d. Demonstrative definition, definition by genus and difference.
 - e. Etymological definition, definition by subclass.
15. In the definition “‘Channel’ means a navigable route between two bodies of water” the definiens is:
 - a. Between two bodies of water.
 - b. Route.
 - c. Channel.
 - d. Navigable.
 - e. Navigable route between two bodies of water.
16. In the definition “‘Ghost’ means the soul of a dead person” the definiendum is:
 - a. Ghost.
 - b. Dead.
 - c. Soul.
 - d. Person.
 - e. Soul of a dead person.
17. The definition “‘Contract’ means an agreement enforceable by law” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.

- c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. An etymological definition.
18. The definition “‘Rest’ means (1) the repose of sleep, (2) an interval of silence between notes, (3) a period of inactivity” is an example of:
- a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. A lexical definition.
 - c. A precisising definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. An enumerative definition.
19. The definition “‘Foxhead’ means a person whose head is filled with misinformation from listening to Fox News” is an example of:
- a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A synonymous definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
20. The definition “‘Blogger’ means an egocentric individual who wastes inordinate amounts of time writing nonsense opinions on websites that nobody reads” is an example of:
- a. An operational definition.
 - b. A precisising definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. A hypertextual definition.
 - e. A persuasive definition.
21. The definition “‘Game bird’ means a duck, pheasant, goose, quail, and the like” is an example of:
- a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. An enumerative definition.
 - c. A persuasive definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A precisising definition.
22. The definition “An object is ‘spherical’ if and only if it rolls freely in any direction when placed on a flat surface” is an example of:
- a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A stipulative definition.

23. The definition “‘Quarterback’ means someone such as Peyton Manning, Aaron Rodgers, and Drew Brees” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by subclass.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A stipulative definition.
24. The definition “‘Juvenile’ means, for purposes of New York law, a person under 16 years of age” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. A jurisdictional definition.
 - e. An etymological definition.
25. The definition “‘Demolish’ means destroy” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. A synonymous definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
26. The definition “‘Neurosis’ means a conflict between conscious and unconscious forces or complexes” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. An extensional definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. A psychological definition.
 - e. A persuasive definition.
27. The definition “‘Cup’ means *that* and *that* and *that*” (as you point to a number of cups) is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. An enumerative definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
28. The definition “‘Radical’ is a word derived from the Latin word *radix* which means root” is an example of:
 - a. An etymological definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. An operational definition.

- e. An ostensive definition.
29. In the definition “‘Trunk’ means a large sturdy box for holding clothes or personal effects” the genus term is:
 - a. Clothes or personal effects.
 - b. Trunk.
 - c. Box.
 - d. A large sturdy box for holding clothes or personal effects.
 - e. A large sturdy box.
 30. In the definition “‘Stage’ means a platform on which actors perform in a theater” the species term is:
 - a. A platform on which actors perform in a theater.
 - b. Platform.
 - c. Actors.
 - d. Theater.
 - e. Stage.
 31. In the definition “‘Temple’ means an edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity” the difference word(s) is/are:
 - a. Worship of a deity.
 - b. Deity.
 - c. Temple.
 - d. Dedicated to the worship of a deity.
 - e. Edifice.
 32. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Shoe’ means an article made of leather for wearing on one’s foot” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Being figurative.
 33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Chewing gum’ means gum for chewing” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being figurative.
 - c. Being circular.
 - d. Being affective.
 - e. Being vague.

34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Vacuum cleaner’ means a motorized atmospheric pressure gradient creator intended for particulate matter removal” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being obscure.
 - b. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - c. Being affective.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being affective.

35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Possible’ means anything that is not impossible” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too narrow.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - e. Being negative.

36. As a lexical definition, Mark Twain’s definition “‘Banker’ means a fellow who lends you his umbrella when the sun is shining and wants it back the minute it begins to rain” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Being negative.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being circular.

37. As a lexical definition, Emma Goldman’s definition “Patriotism: A superstition artificially created and maintained through a network of lies and falsehoods” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being negative.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being affective.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being too broad.

38. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Traffic light’ means a red, green, or yellow light found on street and highway intersections” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - d. Being too narrow.
 - e. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.

39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Expensive’ means costing a lot” may be criticized as:
- a. Being vague.
 - b. Being affective.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being circular.
40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Trumpet’ means a brass musical instrument” may be criticized as:
- a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Being too narrow.
 - d. Being vague.
 - e. Being ambiguous.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test B

Name: _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. Rowen Atkins' latest film is irresistibly charming.
 - b. Flash drives allow data to be transferred from one computer to another.
 - c. Vera Wang released an outlandish collection in Milan last week.
 - d. Your brother's position on euthanasia is ridiculous, to say the least.
 - e. The state senate's current session has been a disaster up till now.

2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Military veterans often suffer from psychological traumas.
 - b. Performance-enhancing drugs continue to plague professional baseball.
 - c. With global warming, hurricanes in the Caribbean are expected to worsen.
 - d. As a general rule, a patent goes to the first person to file an application.
 - e. Let's face it; torture is wrong no matter how you look at it.

3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. Frank seems a little off these days.
 - b. Platinum is more expensive, ounce for ounce, than gold.
 - c. The assailant struck a lumberjack with an ax.
 - d. All of today's smartphones contain microchips.
 - e. Sixty million Americans suffer from insomnia.

4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. Organic foods are increasing in popularity.
 - b. Diabetes is detected by testing blood glucose levels.
 - c. The stolen painting was found by a tree.
 - d. Surfing is impossible if there are no waves.
 - e. Justine earns a high salary at her new job.

5. The following dispute:

Harry: I see that the Zena Corporation is really doing well now. It earned \$1.4 million last quarter.

Piper: No, you're quite wrong about that. In fact Xena earned only \$1.2 million last quarter.

is best described as:

 - a. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 - b. Moral.
 - c. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 - d. Factual.
 - e. Financial.

6. The following dispute:
 Cindy: I have it on good authority that you lifted your term paper from the Internet. I'm afraid you're guilty of plagiarism.
 Dave: That's not plagiarism. It's true that the original paper came from the Internet, but I changed many of the words before I handed it in.
 is best described as:
 a. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 b. Academic.
 c. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 d. Moral.
 e. Factual.
7. Which of the following words is a term?
 a. Expressly.
 b. Gifted.
 c. Because.
 d. On the wall.
 e. Best player on the team.
8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "sport"?
 a. Gridiron, diamond, court, course.
 b. Football, baseball, tennis, golf.
 c. Competitive, physical, athletic, recreational.
 d. Tiger Woods, Serena Williams, Tom Brady, Alex Rodriguez.
 e. Wealthy, popular, admired, celebrity.
9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "news anchor"?
 a. Microphone, camera, television, radio.
 b. Katie Couric, Diane Sawyer, Brian Williams, Jim Lehrer.
 c. Informed, articulate, good looking, well dressed.
 d. NBC, CBS, ABC, PBS.
 e. Report, predict, speculate, analyze.
10. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 a. Lexus, Infinity.
 b. New York, Los Angeles.
 c. Yard, meter.
 d. Wolf, wolf weighing less than two thousand pounds.
 e. Tallest mountain on earth, tallest mountain on Mars.
11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of decreasing intension?
 a. Wineglass, glass, drinking vessel, vessel.
 b. Vessel, drinking vessel, glass, wineglass.
 c. Drinking vessel, wineglass, glass, vessel.
 d. Glass, wineglass, vessel, drinking vessel.
 e. Drinking vessel, wineglass, vessel, glass.

12. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of decreasing extension.
 - a. Deciduous tree, tree, maple, plant.
 - b. Plant, tree, deciduous tree, maple.
 - c. Tree, deciduous tree, maple, plant.
 - d. Deciduous tree, maple, plant, tree.
 - e. Maple, deciduous tree, tree, plant.

13. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
 - a. Definition by genus and difference, enumerative definition.
 - b. Definition by genus and difference, definition by subclass.
 - c. Etymological definition, ostensive definition.
 - d. Demonstrative definition, synonymous definition.
 - e. Etymological definition, synonymous definition.

14. Which of the following are both extensional definitions.
 - a. Etymological definition, enumerative definition.
 - b. Operational definition, definition by subclass.
 - c. Definition by genus and difference, synonymous definition.
 - d. Definition by subclass, demonstrative definition.
 - e. Demonstrative definition, Operational definition,.

15. In the definition “‘Hammer’ means a tool used for driving nails” the definiens is:
 - a. Hammer.
 - b. Tool.
 - c. A tool used for driving nails.
 - d. Nails.
 - e. Used for driving nails.

16. In the definition “‘Mission’ means a specific task that a person is sent to perform” the definiendum is:
 - a. A specific task that a person is sent to perform.
 - b. Mission.
 - c. Task.
 - d. Person.
 - e. Sent to perform.

17. The definition “‘Rat’ means (1) a long-tailed rodent, (2) a scoundrel, (3) an informer” is an example of:
 - a. A biological definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.

18. The definition “‘Lamp’ means *that* and *that* and *that*” (as you point to a number of lamps) is an example of:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A precisising definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A demonstrative definition.
19. The definition “‘Pantheism’ is a word derived from the Greek words *pan*, meaning all, and *theos*, meaning god” is an example of:
 - a. An etymological definition.
 - b. A religious definition.
 - c. An extensional definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. A stipulative definition.
20. The definition “‘Physicist’ means someone such as Stephen Hawking, Albert Einstein, or Werner Heisenberg” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. An enumerative definition.
 - e. A scientific definition.
21. The definition “‘Key’ means an instrument cut to open a lock” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. A stipulative definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A precisising definition.
22. The definition “‘Roam’ means wander” is an example of:
 - a. A legal definition.
 - b. An ostensive definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. An etymological definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
23. The definition “‘Weed’ means dandelion, goldenrod, milk thistle, poison ivy, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

24. The definition “‘Vegan’ means a morally conscientious individual who is sensitive to the suffering of animals and who, as a result, refuses to eat them” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. A lexical definition.
 - e. A moral definition.
25. The definition “An investor is ‘accredited,’ for SEC purposes, if and only if he/she has a net worth of at least \$1 million or an income of \$200,000” is an example of:
 - a. An operational definition.
 - b. A lexical definition.
 - c. A financial definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. A precisising definition.
26. The definition “A basketball is ‘properly inflated’ if and only if it rebounds to 60% of the height from which it is dropped” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. A pneumatic definition.
 - c. A demonstrative definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.
27. The definition “‘Water’ means a molecule composed of two hydrogen atoms bonded to one oxygen atom” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A persuasive definition.
 - d. A chemical definition.
 - e. An operational definition.
28. The definition “‘Cloyster’ means a shellfish that results from crossbreeding a clam with an oyster” is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A stipulative definition.
 - d. A biological definition.
 - e. An operational definition.

29. In the definition “‘Squire’ means a young man of noble birth who serves a knight” the genus term is:
 - a. Knight.
 - b. Squire.
 - c. Young.
 - d. Man.
 - e. A young man of noble birth who serves a knight.
30. In the definition “‘Task’ means a piece of work assigned to a person.” the species term is:
 - a. Piece.
 - b. Work.
 - c. Person.
 - d. A piece of work assigned to a person.
 - e. Task.
31. In the definition “‘Faucet’ means a device intended to control the flow of a liquid” the difference word(s) is/are:
 - a. Intended to control the flow of a liquid.
 - b. Device.
 - c. Flow of a liquid.
 - d. Liquid.
 - e. Faucet.
32. As a lexical definition, “‘Feminism’ means a socialist antifamily movement created by ugly women to rob men of their natural entitlements” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being figurative.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being affective.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Being too broad.
33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Refrigerator’ means a compartment having one or two doors intended for storing food” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being figurative.
 - b. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - c. Being vague.
 - d. Being ambiguous.
 - e. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Keyboard’ means a board with keys” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being vague.

35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Pneumonia’ means a disease of the lungs” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being affective.
 - e. Being obscure.
36. As a lexical definition, “‘Healthy’ means feeling good” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being vague.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being negative.
37. As a lexical definition, Kahlil Gibran’s definition of ‘poet’ as “A bird of unearthly excellence who escapes from his celestial realm and arrives in this world warbling” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too narrow.
 - b. Being figurative.
 - c. Being obscure.
 - d. Being too broad.
 - e. Being negative.
38. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Practical’ means not being impractical” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being vague.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - d. Being too narrow.
 - e. Being negative.
39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Chip’ means a softly sliced return shot with heavy backspin” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being too narrow.

40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Lawyer’ means a man licensed to practice law” may be criticized as:
- a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being affective.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being too narrow.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test C

Name: _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. Francesca Davis gave a thrilling rendition of Mimi in *La Boheme* last week.
 - b. Craig's performance in Arthur Miller's *The Crucible* was mesmerizing.
 - c. The quarterback looked like a complete buffoon in yesterday's game.
 - d. Hume claims that ethical decisions are grounded in our emotions.
 - e. The role of the police officer, played by Richard Gere, is riveting.

2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Most art museums are reluctant to purchase the work of young artists.
 - b. The diagnosis of bipolar disorder among adolescents has risen in recent years.
 - c. Dog fighting is a thoroughly disgusting line of business.
 - d. When interest rates rise, the number of real estate foreclosures tends to increase.
 - e. Mountaintop removal of coal causes tremendous erosion and soil runoff.

3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. Surgery is sometimes needed to relieve a pinched nerve.
 - b. Professor Jackson's algebra class is easy.
 - c. The driver struck the pedestrian while talking on a cell phone.
 - d. Herringbone jackets are always in fashion.
 - e. Tag Heuer watches are made in Switzerland.

4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. The hunter shot a deer standing in the meadow.
 - b. Investing decisions should never be based on fear.
 - c. The new student in the class is quite tall.
 - d. A shadow industry of scammers preys upon aspiring writers.
 - e. The nursing profession has good prospects for job growth.

5. The following dispute:

Kent: I see that your friend is back playing tennis. I heard him tell you that he had a match.

Laura: You couldn't be more wrong. I asked him if he could light my cigarette, and he said he had a match.

is best described as:

 - a. Confused.
 - b. Verbal, arising from ambiguity.
 - c. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 - d. Factual.
 - e. Irresolvable.

6. The following dispute:
 Judy: Whatever you do, never move to Chicago. It's extremely cold there in the winter.
 Clyde: You call that cold? Compared with Barrow, Alaska, Chicago is positively balmy in the winter.
 is best described as:
 a. Geographical.
 b. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 c. Friendly.
 d. Factual.
 e. Verbal arising from vagueness.
7. Which of the following words is a term?
 a. Around the Moon.
 b. Extremely interesting.
 c. In the garage.
 d. Jennifer Lopez.
 e. Beyond the call of duty.
8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "camera maker"?
 a. Japanese, German, American, Chinese.
 b. Nikon, Canon, Olympus, Sony.
 c. Optical, electronic, sophisticated, hand-held.
 d. Manufacturer, corporation, business, marketer.
 e. Lens, shutter, film, develop.
9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "tennis player"?
 a. Wealthy, cosmopolitan, multilingual, charming.
 b. Venus Williams, Justine Henin, Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal.
 c. Swiss, Belgian, Spanish, American.
 d. Female, male, person, athlete.
 e. Fast, agile, strong, alert.
10. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 a. Author of the *Scarlet Letter*, Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 b. Cat, mouse.
 c. Barack Obama, Joe Biden.
 d. Aaron Rodgers, quarterback.
 e. Teacher, student.
11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing intension?
 a. Pickup, two-axel truck, truck, vehicle.
 b. Two-axel truck, truck, pickup, vehicle.
 c. Vehicle, truck, two-axle truck, pickup.
 d. Truck, pickup, vehicle, two-axel truck.
 e. Vehicle, pickup, truck, two-axel truck.

12. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of increasing extension.
 - a. Poodle, toy poodle, mammal, dog.
 - b. Toy poodle, poodle, dog, mammal.
 - c. Mammal, dog, poodle, toy poodle.
 - d. Toy poodle, dog, mammal, poodle.
 - e. Dog, toy poodle, mammal, poodle.

13. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
 - a. Operational definition, definition by genus and difference.
 - b. Definition by genus and difference, enumerative definition.
 - c. Demonstrative definition, definition by subclass.
 - d. Synonymous definition, demonstrative definition.
 - e. Ostensive definition, synonymous definition.

14. Which of the following are both extensional definitions.
 - a. Definition by subclass, synonymous definition.
 - b. Operational definition, definition by subclass.
 - c. Etymological definition, synonymous definition,
 - d. Demonstrative definition, enumerative definition.
 - e. Definition by genus and difference, ostensive definition.

15. In the definition “‘Pickle’ means a cucumber that has been preserved and flavored in brine or vinegar” the definiens is:
 - a. A cucumber that has been preserved and flavored in brine or vinegar.
 - b. Pickle.
 - c. Brine or vinegar.
 - d. Cucumber.
 - e. Preserved and flavored.

16. In the definition “‘Ray’ means a narrow beam of light” the definiendum is:
 - a. Beam.
 - b. Ray.
 - c. Light.
 - d. Beam of light.
 - e. A narrow beam of light.

17. The definition “A ticket purchaser is a ‘senior’ if and only if he/she is at least 55 years old” is an example of:
 - a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. An automotive definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. A precisising definition.

18. The definition “‘Fault’ means flaw” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. A persuasive definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. An extensional definition.

19. The definition “‘Religion’ means an institutionalized belief in fairy tales that undermines our capacity to reason” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. A precisising definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A persuasive definition.

20. The definition “‘Pillow’ means *that* and *that* and *that*” (as you point to a number of pillows) is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. An etymological definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A definition by genus and difference.

21. The definition “‘Viddict’ means a person addicted to video games” is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. A technological definition.
 - e. An etymological definition.

22. The definition “‘Gold’ means an element composed of 79 protons, 118 neutrons, and 79 electrons” is an example of:
 - a. An operational definition.
 - b. A definition by subclass.
 - c. A physiological definition.
 - d. A theoretical definition.
 - e. An ostensive definition.

23. The definition “‘Precedent’ is a word derived from the Latin word *praecedere* meaning to come before” is an example of:
 - a. An etymological definition.
 - b. A precisising definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. A legal definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.

24. The definition “‘Mine’ means (1) an excavation in the earth, (2) an explosive device, (3) an abundant source” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A geological definition.
 - d. A persuasive definition.
 - e. A lexical definition.
25. The definition “‘Rapper’ means someone such as 50 Cent, Eminem, Usher, or Akon” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by subclass.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A precising definition.
 - e. A musical definition.
26. The definition “‘Watch’ means a small portable timepiece” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. A stipulative definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. An enumerative definition.
27. The definition “‘Bird’ means a robin, sparrow, finch, swallow, crow, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. An ornithological definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. An enumerative definition.
28. The definition “Salmon is ‘cooked’ if and only if it flakes when pulled apart” is an example of:
 - a. An operational definition.
 - b. A persuasive definition.
 - c. A precising definition.
 - d. A culinary definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.
29. In the definition “‘Truck’ means a large vehicle for carrying goods” the genus term is:
 - a. Large vehicle for carrying goods
 - b. Large vehicle.
 - c. Truck.
 - d. Vehicle.
 - e. Goods

30. In the definition “‘Cloth’ means a fabric made by weaving or knitting” the species term is:
 - a. Weaving.
 - b. Fabric.
 - c. Weaving or knitting.
 - d. Fabric made by weaving or knitting
 - e. Cloth.

31. In the definition “‘Suitor’ means a man who courts or woos a woman” the difference word(s) is/are:
 - a. Suitor.
 - b. Who courts or woos a woman.
 - c. Woman.
 - d. Man.
 - e. Courts.

32. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Fireplace’ means a place for fire” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being affective.
 - b. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - c. Negative.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.

33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Ring’ means a circular band of gold worn on the finger as an ornament” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being too narrow.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.

34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Personal’ means not being impersonal” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being figurative.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being affective.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.

35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Credit card’ means a wallet-sized piece of plastic embossed with several numerals and containing a magnetic strip” may be criticized as:
 - a. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - b. Being ambiguous.
 - c. Being obscure.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being affective.

36. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Supernatural’ means whatever you don’t normally expect” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too narrow.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being ambiguous.
37. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Elm’ means a deciduous tree” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being figurative.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being too narrow.
 - d. Being ambiguous.
 - e. Being too broad.
38. As a lexical definition, Bill Cosby’s definition “‘Human’ means the only creature on earth that allows its children to come back home” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Being too narrow.
39. As a lexical definition, Ambrose Bierce’s definition “Love: A temporary insanity curable by marriage” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Being negative.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being affective.
40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Flag’ means a two dimensional piece of vexillogical material displayed for symbolic purposes” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being vague.
 - d. Being obscure.
 - e. Being negative.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test D

Name: _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. John Grisham's latest novel is fascinating.
 - b. Some of Frank Lloyd Wright's buildings are thoroughly ugly.
 - c. Rainforest destruction in Brazil will alter that country's climate.
 - d. I was disgusted by today's action in the Senate.
 - e. Every item on the menu in this restaurant is delicious.
2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima killed over 100,000 people.
 - b. Jobs at Home Depot pay more than jobs at McDonald's.
 - c. Abortion is considered a sin by the Catholic Church.
 - d. Ted Kennedy is regarded as a liberal by most voters.
 - e. Today's fashions are positively awful.
3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. The convicted prostitutes appealed to the governor.
 - b. Terry bought a new widescreen TV.
 - c. Sporting events are broadcast on satellite radio.
 - d. All of the paintings in this gallery are expensive.
 - e. The most venomous snake is native to Australia.
4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. Cathy saw a woman give birth on her television.
 - b. George earns a good salary at his new job.
 - c. Illegal immigrants are not entitled to Social Security benefits.
 - d. Drug-sniffing dogs can be seen in airports.
 - e. Cell phone service is available in Anchorage.
5. The following dispute:

Tony: My friend Harold thinks that he is doing a lot of good in his new career as a criminal lawyer.

Sue: That's ridiculous. Lawyers who are criminals rarely if ever do any good.

is best described as:

 - a. Factual.
 - b. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 - c. Legal.
 - d. Fundamental.
 - e. Verbal arising from vagueness.

6. The following dispute:
 Ann: During the Iraq war, our troops tortured prisoners by kicking and beating them.
 Steve: Don't be silly. That's not torture, it's just rough treatment.
 is best described as:
 a. Factual.
 b. Political.
 c. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 d. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 e. Dispositional.
7. Which of the following words is a term?
 a. Kim Kardashian.
 b. Finally.
 c. Therefore.
 d. On the roof of the house.
 e. In the near future.
8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "city"?
 a. French, Italian, Spanish, American.
 b. Museums, schools, banks, restaurants.
 c. Paris, Rome, Madrid, San Francisco.
 d. Large, populous, charming, historic.
 e. France, Italy, Spain, United States.
9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "sculptor"?
 a. Spanish, French, Italian, Swiss.
 b. Baroque, rococo, renaissance, modern.
 c. Michelangelo, Rodin, Giacometti, Picasso.
 d. Marble, wood, bronze, iron.
 e. Visual, sensitive, skilful, dexterous.
10. Which of the following terms have the same extension?
 a. Pound of iron, pound of feathers.
 b. Sacramento, capital of California.
 c. North Pole, South Pole.
 d. Pint of water, pint of lemonade.
 e. New York City, Los Angeles.
11. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of increasing intension?
 a. Vehicle, automobile, Honda, Accord.
 b. Automobile, Honda, vehicle, accord.
 c. Automobile, vehicle, Accord, Honda.
 d. Accord, Honda, automobile, vehicle.
 e. Accord, vehicle, Honda, automobile.

12. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of increasing extension.
 - a. Weapon, firearm, hand-gun, six-shooter.
 - b. Hand-gun, firearm, weapon, six-shooter.
 - c. Six-shooter, hand-gun, firearm, weapon.
 - d. Firearm, hand-gun, weapon, six-shooter.
 - e. Weapon, six-shooter, hand-gun, firearm.
13. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
 - a. Etymological definition, enumerative definition.
 - b. Synonymous definition, definition by genus and difference.
 - c. Demonstrative definition, definition by subclass.
 - d. Operational definition, enumerative definition.
 - e. Synonymous definition, demonstrative definition.
14. Which of the following are both extensional definitions?
 - a. Enumerative definition, synonymous definition.
 - b. Definition by genus and difference, definition by subclass.
 - c. Operational definition, enumerative definition.
 - d. Definition by subclass, demonstrative definition.
 - e. Demonstrative definition, etymological definition.
15. In the definition “‘Material’ means the substance of which something is made or composed” the definiens is:
 - a. Something is made or composed.
 - b. Substance.
 - c. Material.
 - d. Something.
 - e. The substance of which something is made or composed.
16. In the definition “‘Heel’ means the back part of the foot in humans, below and behind the ankle” the definiendum is:
 - a. The back part of the foot in humans.
 - b. Foot.
 - c. Heel.
 - d. The back part of the foot in humans, below and behind the ankle.
 - e. Below and behind the ankle.
17. The definition “‘Parlor’ means a room for receiving visitors” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A precisising definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. An etymological definition.

18. The definition “‘Grain’ means (1) a small hard seed, (2) a unit of weight, (3) the arrangement or direction of the fibers in wood” is an example of:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A precisising definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. A lexical definition.

19. The definition “‘Butterfloth’ means an insect that results from crossbreeding a butterfly with a moth” is an example of:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A synonymous definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. A persuasive definition.

20. The definition “‘Sports utility vehicle’ means an unwieldy pile of vehicular machinery that consumes massive quantities of fuel, emits inordinate amounts of polluting gasses, and is prone to roll over in crashes” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A persuasive definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. An automotive definition.
 - e. An operational definition.

21. The definition “‘Reptile’ means a snake, lizard, turtle, crocodile, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. An enumerative definition.
 - c. A persuasive definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

22. The definition “A smooth surface is ‘level’ if and only if a marble placed on any part of the surface doesn’t roll” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A stipulative definition.

23. The definition “‘Jurist’ means someone such as William Brennan, Louis Brandeis, Benjamin Cardozo, and Oliver Wendell Holmes” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by subclass.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A stipulative definition.
24. The definition “‘Soft’ means, in regard to water, containing less than 60 milligrams of dissolved calcium and magnesium per liter” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. A hydrostatic definition.
 - e. An etymological definition.
25. The definition “‘Pusillanimous’ means cowardly” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. A synonymous definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
26. The definition “‘Burn’ means to give off heat by combining with oxygen; to oxidize” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. An extensional definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. A thermodynamic definition.
 - e. A Theoretical definition.
27. The definition “‘Desk’ means *that* and *that* and *that* (as you point to a number of desks)” is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. An enumerative definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
28. The definition “‘Retain’ derives from the Latin words *tenere* which means hold, and *re*, which mean back” is an example of:
 - a. An etymological definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. An ostensive definition.

29. In the definition “‘Robin’ means a large North American songbird having a chestnut-red breast and abdomen” the genus term is:
 - a. Abdomen.
 - b. Songbird.
 - c. Robin.
 - d. Chestnut-red breast and abdomen.
 - e. North American.

30. In the definition “‘Martyr’ means a person who willingly suffers death rather than renounce his or her religion” the species term is:
 - a. Who willingly suffers death rather than renounce his or her religion.
 - b. Who willingly suffers death.
 - c. Person.
 - d. Martyr.
 - e. Religion.

31. In the definition “‘Nest’ means a bowl-shaped structure prepared by a bird for incubating eggs and rearing young” the difference words are (select the best answer):
 - a. Nest, structure.
 - b. Prepared by a bird.
 - c. Bowl-shaped, prepared by a bird for incubating eggs and rearing young.
 - d. Bowl-shaped structure.
 - e. For incubating eggs and rearing young.

32. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Clock’ means an electrical device that keeps time” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being figurative.
 - b. Being ambiguous.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Being too narrow.

33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Congruence’ means the condition of being congruent” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being figurative.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being obscure.
 - d. Being affective.
 - e. Being vague.

34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Mop’ means a terminally attached particulate disengager” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being circular.
 - b. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - c. Being affective.
 - d. Being obscure.
 - e. Being affective.
35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Intelligible’ means not being unintelligible” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being negative.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - e. Being too narrow.
36. As a lexical definition, Lord Webb-Johnson’s multiple definition “A neurotic is a person who builds a castle in the air. A psychotic is a man who lives in it. And a psychiatrist is a man who collects the rent” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being negative.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Being ambiguous.
 - e. Being circular.
37. As a lexical definition, Ambrose Bierce’s definition of logic as “The art of thinking and reasoning in strict accordance with the limitations and incapacities of the human misunderstanding” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being negative.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being affective.
38. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Warhead’ means the uppermost section of a guided missile” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too narrow.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - d. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - e. Being obscure.

39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Poem’ means a composition that expresses feelings” may be criticized as:
- a. Being affective.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being circular.
40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Wife’ means a married person” may be criticized as:
- a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Being too narrow.
 - d. Being vague.
 - e. Being ambiguous.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test E

Name: _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. Mr. Parker's proposals for reorganizing the company are positively bizarre.
 - b. Ansel Adams' photographs are amazingly beautiful.
 - c. The government is currently run by maniacs.
 - d. The number of deaths linked to prescription drugs is on the rise.
 - e. I am disgusted by the proposals to drill for oil in wildlife refuges.
2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. War, by its very nature, is thoroughly immoral.
 - b. Any possible cure for malaria must be cheap.
 - c. In general, Picasso's paintings sell for more than Miró's.
 - d. Castle Rock's new film is projected to earn \$63 million in the first week.
 - e. Global warming threatens the ice shelves of Antarctica.
3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. Dominique, my roommate, was born in France.
 - b. Bob saw the lost dog driving in his car.
 - c. This breakfast cereal is made from natural ingredients.
 - d. Some sleep disorders can be treated.
 - e. Mold causes allergic reactions in many people.
4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. All of the apples that I bought are golden delicious.
 - b. The stolen bicycle was found by a man sleeping in the park.
 - c. Gail has a new hair do.
 - d. Ibuprofen can relieve a headache.
 - e. Professor Johnson, my anthropology teacher, is old.
5. The following dispute:
Tina: Megan said just a minute ago that her new apartment is on Pine Street.
Carl: You must be going deaf. She said that her apartment is on Palm Street.
is best described as:
 - a. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 - b. Auditory.
 - c. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 - d. Transitional.
 - e. Factual.

6. The following dispute:
 Alan: This exhibition of photographs should be shut down. It's clearly pornographic.
 Daisy: How can you say that? The photographs are of the human body, and the human body is beautiful.
 is best described as:
 a. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 b. Moral.
 c. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 d. Factual.
 e. Aesthetic.
7. Which of the following words is a term?
 a. Around the corner.
 b. Credibility.
 c. Since.
 d. Fantastic.
 e. Alternately.
8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "watchmaker"?
 a. Sales, profits, assets, liabilities.
 b. Stylish, functional, accurate, battery operated.
 c. American, French, Swiss, Japanese.
 d. Timex, Cartier, Omega, Casio.
 e. United States, France, Switzerland, Japan.
9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "comedian"?
 a. American, French, Spanish, Italian.
 b. New York, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Atlantic City.
 c. Jerry Seinfeld, Dan Aykroyd, Steve Martin, Bob Newhart.
 d. Sitcoms, dramas, musicals, fantasies.
 e. Humorous, quick witted, clever, articulate.
10. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 a. Human, twenty-foot tall human.
 b. Resident of Paris, resident of London.
 c. Toyota, Honda.
 d. United Parcel Service, Federal Express.
 e. Collie, poodle.
11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing intension?
 a. Opera singer, soprano, singer, lyric soprano.
 b. Soprano, opera singer, singer, lyric soprano.
 c. Singer, opera singer, soprano, lyric soprano.
 d. Lyric soprano, singer, soprano, opera singer.
 e. Lyric soprano, soprano, opera singer, singer.

12. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing extension.
 - a. Orange, Valencia orange, fruit, citrus fruit.
 - b. Valencia orange, orange, citrus fruit, fruit.
 - c. Fruit, citrus fruit, orange, Valencia orange.
 - d. Orange, citrus fruit, fruit, Valencia orange.
 - e. Citrus fruit, orange, Valencia orange, fruit.

13. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
 - a. Demonstrative definition, operational definition.
 - b. Definition by genus and difference, ostensive definition.
 - c. Etymological definition, demonstrative definition.
 - d. Definition by subclass, definition by genus and difference.
 - e. Operational definition, synonymous definition.

14. Which of the following are both extensional definitions.
 - a. Synonymous definition, enumerative definition.
 - b. Enumerative definition, operational definition.
 - c. Etymological definition, definition by genus and difference.
 - d. Definition by subclass, enumerative definition.
 - e. Operational definition, demonstrative definition.

15. In the definition “‘Expert’ means a person who has special skill or knowledge in a particular field” the definiens is:
 - a. Person who has special skill or knowledge in a particular field.
 - b. Special skill or knowledge.
 - c. Expert.
 - d. In a particular field.
 - e. Person.

16. In the definition “‘Ship’ means a large vessel propelled by sails or engines” the definiendum is:
 - a. Large.
 - b. Vessel.
 - c. A large vessel propelled by sails or engines.
 - d. Propelled by sails or engines.
 - e. Ship.

17. The definition “‘Level’ means (1) flat or even, (2) parallel to the horizon, (3) a spirit level” is an example of:
 - a. A geometrical definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.

18. The definition “‘Chair’ means *that* and *that* and *that* (as you point to a number of chairs)” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. An enumerative definition.
19. The definition “‘Theology’ derives from the Greek words *theos*, meaning God, and *logos*, meaning reason or account” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. A religious definition.
 - c. An extensional definition.
 - d. An etymological definition.
 - e. A stipulative definition.
20. The definition “‘Pre-Socratic philosopher’ means someone such as Thales, Anaxagoras, Parmenides, or Heraclitus” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by subclass.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A synonymous definition.
 - e. A philosophical definition.
21. The definition “‘Official’ means a person appointed or elected to office” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A synonymous definition.
 - c. A stipulative definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A definition by genus and difference.
22. The definition “‘Covenant’ means agreement” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. An ostensive definition.
 - c. A legal definition.
 - d. An etymological definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.
23. The definition “‘Furniture’ means tables, chairs, couches, beds, credenzas, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. A definition by subclass.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A synonymous definition.

24. The definition “‘Neoconservative’ means a political ideologue committed to massive federal deficits, proactive wars, environmental destruction, and special benefits for the wealthiest citizens” is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. A persuasive definition.
 - e. A political definition.
25. The definition “‘Noisy’ means, in relation to a factory, having an average sound level of 87 decibels or greater” is an example of:
 - a. An operational definition.
 - b. A lexical definition.
 - c. An industrial definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. A precisising definition.
26. The definition “A frying pan is ‘hot’ if and only if it sizzles when a tiny bit of water is dripped into it” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. A culinary definition.
 - c. An operational definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.
27. The definition “‘Star’ means a cosmic body that emits electromagnetic radiation as a result of thermo-nuclear fusion deep within its interior” is an example of:
 - a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A persuasive definition.
 - d. An astronomical definition.
 - e. An operational definition.
28. The definition “‘Cyberromeo’ means a guy who arranges sexual encounters on the Internet” is an example of:
 - a. A personal definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A Stipulative definition.
 - e. An operational definition.

29. In the definition “‘Directory’ means a book containing an alphabetical index of the names and addresses of persons in an area” the genus term is:
 - a. Names and addresses of persons in an area.
 - b. Book.
 - c. Alphabetical index.
 - d. Directory.
 - e. Names and addresses.
30. In the definition “‘Fluoride’ means a salt of hydrofluoric acid consisting of two elements, one of which is fluorine” the species term is:
 - a. Consisting of two elements one of which is fluorine.
 - b. Fluoride.
 - c. Salt.
 - d. Fluorine.
 - e. Hydrofluoric acid.
31. In the definition ‘Factory’ means a building containing facilities for the manufacture of goods” the difference words are (select the best answer):
 - a. Manufacture, goods.
 - b. Manufacture of goods.
 - c. Building containing facilities for the manufacture of goods.
 - d. Factory, building.
 - e. Containing facilities for the manufacture of goods.
32. As a lexical definition, Edgar Shoaff’s definition “Advertising is the art of making whole lies out of half truths” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being negative.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Being affective.
 - e. Being too broad.
33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Hourglass’ means a device consisting of two conically shaped chambers containing sand and connected at their apexes” may be criticized as:
 - a. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - b. Being figurative.
 - c. Being vague.
 - d. Being ambiguous.
 - e. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.

34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Seditious’ means given to sedition” may be criticized as:
 - a. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being ambiguous.
 - e. Being vague.
35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Hoe’ means a tool used for gardening” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being obscure.
 - b. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Being affective.
 - e. Being too broad.
36. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Art’ is what separates man from beast” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being circular.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being negative.
37. As a lexical definition, Ambrose Bierce’s definition “Politician: An eel in the fundamental mud upon which the superstructure of organized society is reared” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Being too broad.
 - e. Being negative.
38. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Modest’ means not being immodest” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being negative.
 - b. Being too broad.
 - c. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - d. Being too narrow.
 - e. Being vague.

39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Bees wax’ means the natural ester formed from hexacosanoic acid and triacontanol” may be criticized as:
- a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being obscure.
 - e. Being too narrow.
40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Necklace’ means a piece of gold jewelry worn around the neck” may be criticized as:
- a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being affective.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being too narrow.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test F

Name: _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. The movie at the Roxie is fabulous.
 - b. Google is currently hiring programmers.
 - c. Marty's jokes are really funny.
 - d. I love your new hair do.
 - e. Some computer games are lots of fun to play.

2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave new World*.
 - b. The market capitalization of Wal-Mart is greater than that of Target.
 - c. The goodness or badness of a human action is determined by its consequences.
 - d. The Yankees are the best team in major league baseball.
 - e. Christo's project in Central Park cost \$21 million.

3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. Bob's dog is six years old.
 - b. Wine is an alcoholic beverage.
 - c. Mr. Harris, my neighbor, is wealthy.
 - d. Lung cancer can be fatal.
 - e. Cathy told Margaret that she won a prize.

4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. Professor Andrews talked about sex with his students.
 - b. Frances lost the election for student body president.
 - c. Frank's wife bought him a digital camera.
 - d. Rene Descartes was born in 1596.
 - e. The problems on this math test are easy.

5. The following dispute:

Dave: I see in the paper that the man who has been in a persistent vegetative state for the past 12 years died yesterday.

Beth: That's not correct. The man died 12 years ago when he permanently lost consciousness. It was only his body that died yesterday.

is best described as:

 - a. Irresolvable.
 - b. Theological.
 - c. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 - d. Factual.
 - e. Verbal, arising from ambiguity.

6. The following dispute:
 Meg: I'm certain that the capital of North Dakota is Bismarck.
 Gary: You obviously know nothing about state capitals. Bismarck is the capital of South Dakota.
 is best described as:
 a. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 b. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 c. Friendly.
 d. Factual.
 e. Geopolitical.
7. Which of the following words is a term?
 a. Around the corner.
 b. In a hurry.
 c. Equivalent.
 d. Technology.
 e. Completely.
8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "country"?
 a. Nation, state, homeland, region.
 b. Paris, France, Berlin, Germany.
 c. Berlin, Paris, Ottawa, Rio de Janeiro.
 d. Autonomous, populated, bordered, governed.
 e. Germany, France, Canada, Brazil.
9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "surgeon"?
 a. Hospital, anesthesia, scalpel, oxygen.
 b. Surgery, pain, recovery, scarring.
 c. Dexterous, educated, skilful, experienced.
 d. Nurse, doctor, therapist, aid.
 e. Dr. Bennett, Dr. Adams, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Kaiser.
10. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 a. Currently living dinosaur, unicorn.
 b. Dog, cat.
 c. City, state.
 d. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln.
 e. King, queen.
11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing intension?
 a. Food, desert, pie, cherry pie.
 b. Dessert, pie, food, cherry pie.
 c. Cherry pie, pie, dessert, food.
 d. Pie, food, cherry pie, dessert.
 e. Dessert, food, pie, cherry pie.

12. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of increasing extension.
 - a. Elected official, citizen, U.S. Senator, Member of Congress.
 - b. Citizen, elected official, U.S. Senator, Member of Congress.
 - c. Citizen, elected official, Member of Congress, U.S. Senator.
 - d. U.S. Senator, Member of Congress, elected official, citizen.
 - e. Member of Congress, U.S. Senator, citizen, elected official.

13. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
 - a. Definition by genus and difference, enumerative definition.
 - b. Etymological definition, operational definition.
 - c. Demonstrative definition, definition by subclass.
 - d. Synonymous definition, enumerative definition.
 - e. Operational definition, ostensive definition.

14. Which of the following are both extensional definitions.
 - a. Synonymous definition, etymological definition.
 - b. Operational definition, demonstrative definition.
 - c. Definition by subclass, enumerative definition.
 - d. Enumerative definition, synonymous definition.
 - e. Definition by genus and difference, operational definition.

15. In the definition “‘Consort’ means a spouse of a reigning monarch” the definiens is:
 - a. Spouse.
 - b. Reigning monarch.
 - c. Consort.
 - d. A spouse of a reigning monarch.
 - e. Monarch.

16. In the definition “‘Gloat’ means to indulge in malicious or excessive satisfaction” the definiendum is:
 - a. Indulge.
 - b. Gloat.
 - c. Satisfaction.
 - d. To indulge in malicious or excessive satisfaction.
 - e. Malicious or excessive satisfaction.

17. The definition “‘Fast’ means, in relation to a sports car, being able to accelerate from zero to sixty miles per hour in 5 seconds or less” is an example of:
 - a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. An automotive definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. A precisising definition.

18. The definition “‘Mordant’ means caustic” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. A persuasive definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. An extensional definition.
19. The definition “‘Marijuana’ means a dangerous drug made from the hemp plant that leads its users to cocaine, heroine, and a life of addiction” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. A precising definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A demonstrative definition.
20. The definition “‘Candle’ means *that* and *that* and *that* (as you point to a number of candles)” is an example of:
 - a. A precising definition.
 - b. An etymological definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A definition by genus and difference.
21. The definition “‘Hydrohisser’ means a cat that accidentally falls into a swimming pool” is an example of:
 - a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. A lexical definition.
 - c. A stipulative definition.
 - d. A farcical definition.
 - e. An etymological definition.
22. The definition “‘Conception’ means the origination of a diploid cell through the union of DNA material from two haploid cells” is an example of:
 - a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. A definition by subclass.
 - c. A physiological definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. An ostensive definition.
23. The definition “‘Democracy’ derives from the Greek words *demos*, meaning populace and *kratos*, meaning strength or power” is an example of:
 - a. A precising definition.
 - b. An etymological definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. A political definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.

24. The definition “‘Leg’ means (1) a lower limb of a biped, (2) a support for a piece of furniture, (3) a part of a garment” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. An anatomical definition.
 - d. A persuasive definition.
 - e. A lexical definition.
25. The definition “‘Tenor’ means someone such as Plácido Domingo, Luciano Pavarotti, José Carreras, or Thomas Hampson” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. An enumerative definition.
 - e. A musical definition.
26. The definition “‘Corsair’ means a ship used by pirates” is an example of:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A synonymous definition.
 - c. A stipulative definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A definition by genus and difference.
27. The definition “‘Organ’ means a heart, liver, kidney, or pancreas” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. A medical definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. An enumerative definition.
28. The definition “A pot roast is ‘cooked’ if and only if a thermometer reads at least 155° F when inserted into the thickest part” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A precisising definition.
 - d. A military definition.
 - e. A theoretical definition.
29. In the definition “‘Connoisseur’ means a person especially competent to pass critical judgments in an art or in matters of taste” the genus term is:
 - a. Person.
 - b. Art.
 - c. Connoisseur.
 - d. Matters of taste.
 - e. Especially competent to pass critical judgments in an art or in matters of taste.

30. In the definition “Spirit means the animating principle of life” the species term is:
 - a. Animating principle of life.
 - b. Principle.
 - c. Life.
 - d. Animating.
 - e. Spirit.

31. In the definition ““Mask” means a covering for the face, worn to conceal one’s identity” the difference words are (select the best answer):
 - a. Worn to conceal one’s identity.
 - b. Covering for the face, worn to conceal one’s identity.
 - c. Mask, identity.
 - d. For the face, worn to conceal one’s identity.
 - e. Covering.

32. As a lexical definition, the definition ““Royal’ means pertaining to royalty” may be criticized as:
 - a. Negative.
 - b. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - c. Being circular.
 - d. Being affective.
 - e. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.

33. As a lexical definition, the definition ““House’ means a structure made of wood and intended for human habitation” may be criticized as:
 - a. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being too narrow.

34. As a lexical definition, the definition ““Considerate’ means not being inconsiderate” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being affective.
 - b. Being vague.
 - c. Being negative.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.

35. As a lexical definition, the definition ““Barbecue’ means a container for holding charcoal” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - c. Being obscure.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being affective.

36. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Pneumonia’ means a disease that affects breathing” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being vague.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being ambiguous.
37. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Governor’ means an elected official” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being too narrow.
 - d. Being too broad.
 - e. Being figurative.
38. As a lexical definition, H. L. Mencken’s definition “Democracy is the art of running the circus from the monkey cage” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being too narrow.
 - b. Being circular.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Being figurative.
39. As a lexical definition, Ambrose Bierce’s definition “‘Historian: A broad-gauge gossip” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being affective.
 - c. Being negative.
 - d. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains.
 - e. Being ambiguous.
40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Honey’ means a naturally produced mixture of proline, fructose, and gluconic acid” may be criticized as:
 - a. Being vague.
 - b. Being too narrow.
 - c. Being obscure.
 - d. Being too broad.
 - e. Being negative.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test G

Name _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following words or groups of words is not a term?
 - a. Author of *Evangeline*.
 - b. Easily readable.
 - c. Most expensive bottle of wine.
 - d. New Guinea.
 - e. Agility.
2. Words and statements that have cognitive meaning are those that: (select the best answer)
 - a. Convey information.
 - b. Convey opinions.
 - c. Express arguments.
 - d. Express rational connections between statements.
 - e. Evoke feelings.
3. The primary danger of emotively charged words is that they:
 - a. Cause arguments to be invalid.
 - b. Lead us to confuse premises with conclusion.
 - c. Cause arguments to be unsound.
 - d. Prompt us to leap to unjustified conclusions.
 - e. Incline us to confuse inductive arguments with deductive arguments.
4. Words such as “excessive,” “fresh,” and “normal” tend to be:
 - a. Emotive.
 - b. Ambiguous.
 - c. Vague.
 - d. Factual.
 - e. Extensional.
5. A claim that something is good, bad, right, or wrong is called a:
 - a. Traditional claim.
 - b. Factual claim.
 - c. Vague claim.
 - d. Ambiguous claim.
 - e. Value claim.

6. The newspaper headline “Farmer Bill Dies in House” is primarily:
 - a. Vague.
 - b. Ambiguous.
 - c. Evocative.
 - d. Analytic.
 - e. Conventional.
7. The intension of a term consists of:
 - a. The members of the class that the term denotes.
 - b. The objectives to be accomplished by using the term.
 - c. The qualities or attributes that the term connotes.
 - d. The subjective feelings in the mind of the speaker or writer.
 - e. The class of definitions that a term may have.
8. Which of the following are all connoted by the term “novelist”?
 - a. Moby Dick, The Scarlet Letter, Gone With the Wind.
 - b. Melville, Hawthorne, Mitchell.
 - c. Creative, literary, imaginative.
 - d. Melville, Moby Dick, adventure story.
 - e. Love story, horror story, adventure story.
9. Denotation means roughly the same thing as:
 - a. Extension.
 - b. Difference.
 - c. Intension.
 - d. Connotation.
 - e. Species.
10. Which of the following are all denoted by the term “novelist”?
 - a. Moby Dick, The Scarlet Letter, Gone With the Wind.
 - b. Melville, Hawthorne, Mitchell.
 - c. Love story, horror story, adventure story.
 - d. Creative, literary, imaginative.
 - e. Melville, Moby Dick, adventure story.
11. Conventional connotation is introduced to deal with the problem that arises because:
 - a. Proper names have no intension.
 - b. Intension determines extension.
 - c. Some words have empty extension.
 - d. Increasing intension does not always correspond to decreasing extension.
 - e. Words mean different things to different people.

12. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 - a. Frog, toad.
 - b. Triangle, figure.
 - c. Ronald Reagan, George W. Bush.
 - d. Unicorn, elephant.
 - e. Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon.

13. The term “currently living dinosaur” has:
 - a. Closed extension.
 - b. Empty intension.
 - c. Empty extension.
 - d. Meaningless connotation.
 - e. Ambiguous extension.

14. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of decreasing extension?
 - a. Tuna, fish, albacore, ocean fish.
 - b. Albacore, tuna, ocean fish, fish.
 - c. Fish, tuna, ocean fish, albacore.
 - d. Fish, ocean fish, tuna, albacore.
 - e. Ocean fish, tuna, albacore, fish.

15. Which of the following groups of terms is in the order of decreasing intension?
 - a. Daisy, flower, plant, living thing.
 - b. Flower, plant, living thing, daisy.
 - c. Living thing, daisy, plant, flower.
 - d. Plant, flower, daisy, living thing.
 - e. Living thing, plant, flower, daisy.

16. In the definition “‘Mandolin’ means a twelve-stringed lute,” the words “a twelve-stringed lute” is the:
 - a. Explanandum.
 - b. Definiendum.
 - c. Explanans.
 - d. Definiens.
 - e. Explicandum.

17. In the definition “‘Placid’ means tranquil,” the word “placid” is the:
 - a. Definiens.
 - b. Definiendum.
 - c. Genus.
 - d. Difference.
 - e. Species.

18. The definition “‘Autocrat’ means a monarch ruling with unlimited authority” is an example of a:
 - a. Precising definition.
 - b. Persuasive definition.
 - c. Lexical definition.
 - d. Theoretical definition.
 - e. Stipulative definition.

19. The definition “‘Mind’ means the region of the brain that manipulates symbols” is an example of a:
 - a. Lexical definition.
 - b. Stipulative definition.
 - c. Persuasive definition.
 - d. Theoretical definition.
 - e. Precising definition.

20. The definition “‘Shaket’ means a jacket made of light material that buttons like a shirt” is an example of a:
 - a. Lexical definition.
 - b. Theoretical definition.
 - c. Persuasive definition.
 - d. Precising definition.
 - e. Stipulative definition.

21. The definition “‘Welfare’ means a handout made by the government to lazy people who refuse to work” is an example of a:
 - a. Lexical definition.
 - b. Persuasive definition.
 - c. Precising definition.
 - d. Theoretical definition.
 - e. Stipulative definition.

22. The definition “‘Bright’ means having an intensity of at least 5000 candle power” is an example of a:
 - a. Theoretical definition.
 - b. Precising definition.
 - c. Lexical definition.
 - d. Persuasive definition.
 - e. Definition by subclass.

23. The kind of definition that assigns a meaning to a word by indicating the attributes that the word connotes is:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. An intensional definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.
24. The definition “‘Rationalist’ means someone such as Descartes, Leibniz, or Spinoza” is an example of:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A definition by subclass.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
25. In the definition “‘Garrulous’ means talkative” the word “talkative” is the:
 - a. Genus.
 - b. Definiendum.
 - c. Definiens.
 - d. Difference.
 - e. Species.
26. The definition “‘Celebrity’ means a person who is widely known” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. An enumerative definition.
 - c. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A definition by genus and difference.
27. The definition “‘Insect’ means a fly, wasp, ant, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by subclass.
 - b. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. An enumerative definition.
 - e. A synonymous definition.
28. In the definition “‘Newt’ means a semiaquatic salamander,” the word “semiaquatic” is the:
 - a. Extension.
 - b. Genus.
 - c. Species.
 - d. Etymology.
 - e. Difference.

29. In the definition “‘Metronome’ means an instrument used to mark rhythm,” the word “metronome” is the:
- Genus.
 - Connotation.
 - Species.
 - Definiens.
 - Difference.
30. The definition “‘Anthropology’ is a word derived from the Greek *anthropos* meaning man and *logos* meaning word, reason, or account” is an example of:
- An etymological definition.
 - A lexical definition.
 - A definition by subclass.
 - A persuasive definition.
 - A synonymous definition.
31. The definition “‘Colossal’ means huge” is an example of:
- An enumerative definition.
 - An extensional definition.
 - A definition by genus and difference.
 - A definition by subclass.
 - A synonymous definition.
32. In the definition “‘Bridle’ means the headgear worn by a horse,” the term “headgear” is the:
- Species.
 - Genus.
 - Difference.
 - Definiendum.
 - Extension.
33. The definition “A battery is ‘dead’ if and only if a battery tester shows no deflection when connected to the two poles” is an example of:
- A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
 - A definition by genus and difference.
 - An operational definition.
 - A definition by subclass.
 - An enumerative definition.
34. The definition “‘Spoon’ means this and this and this” (as you point to a number of spoons) is an example of:
- An enumerative definition.
 - A definition by subclass.
 - An operational definition.
 - A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
 - A definition by genus and difference.

35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Cup’ means a container for liquid” may be criticized as being:
- Too narrow.
 - Too broad.
 - Affective.
 - Circular.
 - Obscure.
36. As a lexical definition, Winston Churchill's definition “A fanatic is one who can't change his mind and won't change the subject” may be criticized as being:
- Too broad.
 - Obscure.
 - Figurative.
 - Ambiguous.
 - Negative.
37. As a lexical definition, Will Rogers’ definition “A college professor is someone with a lot of big ideas that don't work out” may be criticized as being:
- Affective.
 - Negative.
 - Ambiguous.
 - Obscure.
 - Vague.
38. As a lexical definition, the definition “A metal is any substance that conducts electricity and retains its shape at room temperature” may be criticized as being:
- Too broad.
 - Too narrow.
 - Vague.
 - Ambiguous.
 - Obscure.
39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Discrete’ means the condition of not being indiscrete” may be criticized as being:
- Too broad.
 - Ambiguous.
 - Affective.
 - Too narrow.
 - Negative.

40. As a lexical definition, the definition “A painter’s easel is an easel used by a painter” may be criticized as being:
- a. Negative.
 - b. Too broad.
 - c. Vague.
 - d. Circular.
 - e. Ambiguous.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test H

Name _____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. Ann Hathaway's latest film is fantastic.
 - b. Allegra is an allergy medication.
 - c. Robert is incredibly lazy.
 - d. Modern politics is disgusting.
 - e. Chocolate chip cookies are delicious.
2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Germany defeated Sweden in the soccer tournament.
 - b. The Windows operating system is produced by Microsoft.
 - c. Kevin enlisted in the Army when he was eighteen.
 - d. The two ships collided in the middle of the Atlantic.
 - e. *Ulysses* is a wonderful novel.
3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. The United States was the first nation to develop nuclear weapons.
 - b. This shirt is made entirely of cotton.
 - c. Joe talked to Tom in his dorm room.
 - d. The water in this pool is quite warm.
 - e. Felicity's birthday is on July 12.
4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. Mr. Carter lost a lot of money in the stock market.
 - b. The Watergate burglary led to Nixon's resignation.
 - c. Judge Harris will issue his ruling on the nude beach today.
 - d. The author of *Paradise Lost* is John Milton.
 - e. The atomic weight of carbon is 12.
5. The following dispute:
Francine: Professor's Thompson's economics class is very hard.
Dorothy: Well, I took that class last year, and I didn't find it hard at all.
is best described as:
 - a. Verbal arising from vagueness.
 - b. Unresolvable.
 - c. Factual.
 - d. Academic.
 - e. Verbal arising from ambiguity.

6. Which of the following words is a term?
 - a. For sale.
 - b. Highly promising.
 - c. Resignation.
 - d. Overly generous.
 - e. Throughout the winter months.

7. 'Intension' means roughly the same thing as
 - a. Exposition.
 - b. Connotation.
 - c. Denotation.
 - d. Definiendum.
 - e. Reference.

8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "philosopher"?
 - a. Aristotle, Plato, Descartes, Locke.
 - b. Aristotle, Greece, Lyceum, peripatos.
 - c. Rationalism, empiricism, idealism, pragmatism.
 - d. Introspective, intelligent, rational, curious.
 - e. Aristotelianism, Platonism, Cartesianism, Kantianism.

9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "poet"?
 - a. Iambic, trochaic, dactylic, anapestic.
 - b. Ode, sonnet, ballad, elegy.
 - c. Dickinson, Wordsworth, Poe, Longfellow.
 - d. Imaginative, expressive, sensitive, articulate.
 - e. Lyric, pastoral, bucolic, georgic.

10. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 - a. Red, green.
 - b. Psychologist, psychiatrist.
 - c. Baseball player, shortstop.
 - d. Novel, Moby Dick.
 - e. Vampire, tooth fairy.

11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing intension?
 - a. Mallard, duck, waterfowl, bird.
 - b. Waterfowl, bird, mallard, duck.
 - c. Bird, waterfowl, duck mallard.
 - d. Duck, mallard, bird, waterfowl.
 - e. Mallard, waterfowl, duck, bird.

12. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing extension.
 - a. Dwelling, house, large house, mansion.
 - b. Mansion, large house, house, dwelling.
 - c. House, mansion, dwelling, large house.
 - d. Large house, house, mansion, dwelling.
 - e. Dwelling, large house, house, mansion.

13. Which of the following is always an intensional definition?
 - a. Enumerative definition.
 - b. Definition by subclass.
 - c. Synonymous definition.
 - d. Demonstrative definition.
 - e. Stipulative definition.

14. Which of the following is always an extensional definition.
 - a. Precising definition.
 - b. Stipulative definition.
 - c. Theoretical definition.
 - d. Demonstrative definition.
 - e. Synonymous definition.

15. In the definition “‘Chill’ means a sensation of cold attended with shivering” the definiens is:
 - a. A sensation of cold attended with shivering.
 - b. Cold attended with shivering.
 - c. Chill.
 - d. Attended with shivering.
 - e. Sensation.

16. In the definition “‘Geode’ means a hollow spheroidal rock with crystals lining the inside wall” the definiendum is:
 - a. Hollow spheroidal rock.
 - b. With crystals lining the inside wall.
 - c. A hollow spheroidal rock with crystals lining the inside wall.
 - d. Rock.
 - e. Geode.

17. The definition “‘Avaricious’ means greedy” is an example of:
 - a. A stipulative definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. An extensional definition.
 - e. An enumerative definition.

18. The definition “‘Marianzy’ means a flower that results from crossing a marigold with a daisy” is an example of:
 - a. An etymological definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. An operational definition.
 - d. A persuasive definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

19. The definition “‘Whistleblower’ means a back-stabbing employee who reveals company secrets to enemies on the outside” is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. A persuasive definition.
 - c. A demonstrative definition.
 - d. A stipulative definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.

20. The definition “‘Child’ means, for purposes of buying a ticket for admission to the Bijou Theater, a person less than eleven years old” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by subclass.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A demonstrative definition.
 - e. A precisising definition.

21. The definition “‘Gemstone’ means a diamond, emerald, sapphire, ruby, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A definition by genus and difference.
 - b. A persuasive definition.
 - c. A demonstrative definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A precisising definition.

22. The definition “‘Oxygen’ means an element having an atomic weight of 8 and an atomic number of 16” is an example of:
 - a. An extensional definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A persuasive definition.
 - d. An etymological definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

23. The definition “‘Craft’ means (1) a skill or trade, (2) cunning, (3) a small boat” is an example of:
- A lexical definition.
 - An operational definition.
 - A stipulative definition.
 - A synonymous definition.
 - A demonstrative definition.
24. The definition “‘Eiffel Tower’ means *that* (as you point to it)” is an example of:
- A precisising definition.
 - An intensional definition.
 - A definition by subclass.
 - A theoretical definition.
 - A demonstrative definition.
25. The definition “‘Rare’ means, in reference to a steak, that the meat appears red when you cut into it” is an example of:
- A theoretical definition.
 - A definition by subclass.
 - A persuasive definition.
 - An operational definition.
 - An enumerative definition.
26. The definition “‘State’ means Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Vermont, and so on” is an example of:
- An etymological definition.
 - A synonymous definition.
 - An enumerative definition.
 - A precisising definition.
 - A stipulative definition.
27. The definition “‘Rust’ means oxidized iron” is an example of:
- An enumerative definition.
 - A definition by genus and difference.
 - A demonstrative definition.
 - A synonymous definition.
 - An etymological definition.
28. The definition “‘Phonograph’ is a word derived from the Greek words *phon*, meaning ‘sound’ and *graphein*, meaning ‘to write’” is an example of:
- An etymological definition.
 - A precisising definition.
 - An extensional definition.
 - A stipulative definition.
 - A definition by genus and difference.

29. In the definition “‘Hyena’ means a large, carnivorous, Old World mammal having a thick neck, large head, and four-toed feet” the genus term is:
- Mammal.
 - Thick neck.
 - Hyena.
 - Large head.
 - Old World.
30. In the definition “‘Vegan’ means a person who does not eat or use animal products” the species terms is:
- Vegan.
 - Animal.
 - Person.
 - Animal products.
 - Products.
31. In the definition “‘Spire’ means a tapering structure on the top of a building” the difference words include:
- Structure, tapering.
 - Spire, structure.
 - Tapering, on the top of a building.
 - Structure, on the top of a building.
 - Spire, building
32. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Ocean’ means a large body of water” may be criticized as:
- Being too narrow.
 - Being vague.
 - Being ambiguous.
 - Being circular.
 - Being affective.
33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Cello’ means a stringed musical instrument” may be criticized as:
- Being ambiguous.
 - Being obscure.
 - Being too narrow.
 - Being negative.
 - Being too broad.
34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Iceberg’ means a berg of ice” may be criticized as:
- Being too broad.
 - Being ambiguous.
 - Being negative.
 - Being too narrow.
 - Being circular.

35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Razor’ means a cutaneous follicular outgrowth truncator” may be criticized as:
- Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - Being too broad.
 - Being too narrow.
 - Being obscure.
 - Being affective.
36. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Pencil’ means a cylindrical piece of wood, a few inches in length, having a graphite core and a piece of soft rubber attached to one end” may be criticized as:
- Being obscure.
 - Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - Being circular.
 - Being vague.
 - being ambiguous.
37. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Golf’ means a silly activity in which grown adults whack at a small ball with variously shaped sticks until it falls into a hole in the grass” may be criticized as:
- Being negative.
 - Being too broad.
 - Being affective.
 - Being ambiguous.
 - Being circular.
38. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Female’ means not being male” may be criticized as:
- Being obscure.
 - Being vague.
 - Being too narrow.
 - Being negative.
 - Being too broad.
39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Statue’ means a three dimensional representation made of marble” may be criticized as:
- Being too narrow.
 - Being too broad.
 - Being affective.
 - Being obscure.
 - Being circular.

40. As a lexical definition, the definition “Sex is the salt of life” may be criticized as:
- a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being figurative.
 - c. Being negative.
 - d. Being too narrow.
 - e. Being circular.

Logic
Chapter 2 Test I

Name_____

Each question is worth 2½ points. Write your answer on the form provided. Erasure marks may cause the grading machine to mark your answer wrong.

1. Which of the following statements has primarily cognitive meaning?
 - a. Most TV shows are boring.
 - b. These orchids are gorgeous.
 - c. I hate turnips.
 - d. Big business can't be trusted.
 - e. The capital of Nevada is Carson City.
2. Which of the following statements expresses a value claim?
 - a. Fred inherited a large amount of money from his uncle.
 - b. Jane had lunch with her niece today.
 - c. The tensile strength of steel is greater than that of copper.
 - d. Professor Thompson is a great instructor.
 - e. Among the states, California has the largest number of electoral votes.
3. Which of the following statements is vague?
 - a. The Mariners defeated the Yankees by a score of 4 to 2.
 - b. Mrs. Adams is really quite young.
 - c. World War I was triggered by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand.
 - d. Dr. Kendrick is a large feline veterinarian.
 - e. Fido has never had a rabies shot.
4. Which of the following statements is ambiguous?
 - a. Paul watched Kathy throw a ball through the window.
 - b. Poverty is rampant in third world nations.
 - c. Bill's attitudes are normal for a teenager.
 - d. Most film stars are either beautiful or handsome.
 - e. Lawrence worked on his project throughout the evening.
5. The following dispute:
Margie: Our friend Ann just got a new puppy.
Adam: I'm afraid you're wrong. What she got was a kitten.
is best described as:
 - a. Verbal arising from ambiguity.
 - b. Contentious.
 - c. Factual.
 - d. Friendly.
 - e. Verbal arising from vagueness.

6. Which of the following words is a term?
 - a. Mostly a failure.
 - b. Highly dedicated.
 - c. Nobel prizes.
 - d. Extremely nice.
 - e. Above the top shelf.
- 7 “Extension” means roughly the same thing as:
 - a. Corporeality.
 - b. Sense.
 - c. Connotation.
 - d. Denotation.
 - e. Conventional connotation.
8. Which of the following are all denoted by the term “corporation”?
 - a. Gillette, Oracle, Pfizer, Boeing.
 - b. Directors, officers, shareholders, employees.
 - c. Razors, software, drugs, airplanes.
 - d. Bankers, brewers, camera makers, real estate developers.
 - e. Large, impersonal, powerful, wealthy.
9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term “baseball player”?
 - a. Yankees, Cubs, Red Sox, Cardinals.
 - b. Babe Ruth, Frank Robinson, Ty Cobb, Stan Musial.
 - c. Pitcher, catcher, first baseman, shortstop.
 - d. New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis.
 - e. Athletic, cap-wearing, skillful, speedy.
10. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
 - a. Actor, actress.
 - b. Elf, gnome.
 - c. Football player, linebacker.
 - d. Professor, instructor.
 - e. Kansas, Nebraska.
11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing intension?
 - a. Shasta daisy, daisy, flower, plant.
 - b. Daisy, flower, plant, Shasta daisy.
 - c. Flower, plant, daisy, Shasta daisy.
 - d. Plant, flower, daisy, Shasta daisy.
 - e. Shasta daisy, flower, plant daisy.

12. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing extension.
 - a. Rainbow trout, trout, fish, animal.
 - b. Fish, trout, animal, rainbow trout.
 - c. Animal, fish, trout, rainbow trout.
 - d. Rainbow trout, fish, trout, animal.
 - e. Fish, trout, rainbow trout, animal.

13. Which of the following is always an intensional definition?
 - a. Persuasive definition.
 - b. Demonstrative definition.
 - c. Definition by genus and difference.
 - d. Enumerative definition.
 - e. Stipulative definition.

14. Which of the following is always an extensional definition.
 - a. Theoretical definition.
 - b. Enumerative definition.
 - c. Etymological definition.
 - d. Synonymous definition.
 - e. Precising definition.

15. In the definition “‘Fund’ means a deposit of money used as a resource or security” the definiens is:
 - a. Deposit.
 - b. Deposit of money.
 - c. Fund.
 - d. Used as a resource or security.
 - e. A deposit of money used as a resource or security.

16. In the definition “‘Captain’ means a person having authority over and responsibility for a group or unit” the definiendum is:
 - a. Authority.
 - b. Captain.
 - c. A person having authority over and responsibility for a group or unit.
 - d. Responsibility for a group or unit.
 - e. Person.

17. The definition “‘Singer’ means someone such as Justin Timberlake, Beyoncé Knowles, Christina Aguilera, and Mariah Carey is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. A stipulative definition.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A precising definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

18. The definition “‘Lawyer’ means a humanitarian who selflessly comes to the rescue of fellow citizens unjustly threatened with the loss of life, liberty or property” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A persuasive definition.
 - d. A lexical definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

19. The definition “‘Gravity’ means an attractive force that exists between all material particles and varies inversely with the square of the distance between them” is an example of:
 - a. A demonstrative definition.
 - b. An operational definition.
 - c. An enumerative definition.
 - d. A theoretical definition.
 - e. An etymological definition.

20. The definition “‘Case’ means (1) a set of circumstances, (2) a lawsuit, (3) a box for holding something” is an example of:
 - a. A lexical definition.
 - b. An enumerative definition.
 - c. A demonstrative definition.
 - d. A precisising definition.
 - e. A definition by subclass.

21. The definition “‘Hot’ means, in relation to bath water, having a temperature of 105° F” is an example of:
 - a. A synonymous definition.
 - b. An etymological definition.
 - c. A theoretical definition.
 - d. A precisising definition.
 - e. A stipulative definition.

22. The definition “‘Monster moo’ means milk produced by genetically engineered cows” is an example of:
 - a. A persuasive definition.
 - b. A precisising definition.
 - c. A definition by subclass.
 - d. A lexical definition.
 - e. A stipulative definition.

23. The definition “‘Gyrate’ derives from the Greek work *gyros*, which means round or curved” is an example of:
 - a. An operational definition.
 - b. An etymological definition.
 - c. A definition by genus and difference.
 - d. An enumerative definition.
 - e. A stipulative definition.
24. The definition “‘Filly’ means a young female horse” is an example of:
 - a. A stipulative definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. A definition by subclass.
 - e. A demonstrative definition.
25. The definition “‘Dog’ means *that* and *that* and *that* (as you point to a number of dogs)” is an example of:
 - a. An enumerative definition.
 - b. A definition by genus and difference.
 - c. A lexical definition.
 - d. A precisising definition.
 - e. A demonstrative definition.
26. The definition “‘Hardboiled’ means, in reference to an egg, that it spins rapidly when twirled on a flat surface” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A demonstrative definition.
 - c. An etymological definition.
 - d. An operational definition.
 - e. A definition by genus and difference.
27. The definition “‘Heinous’ means wicked” is an example of:
 - a. A precisising definition.
 - b. A theoretical definition.
 - c. A synonymous definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. A definition by subclass.
28. The definition “‘Vehicle’ means a car, truck, motorcycle, bus, and so on” is an example of:
 - a. A theoretical definition.
 - b. A definition by subclass.
 - c. A circular definition.
 - d. A definition by genus and difference.
 - e. An enumerative definition.

29. In the definition “‘Toad’ means a tailless leaping amphibian that feeds on insects and is usually terrestrial but lays its eggs in water” the genus term is:
- Amphibian.
 - Water.
 - Toad.
 - Insects.
 - Usually terrestrial.
30. In the definition “ ‘Optimist’ means a person who is hopeful and confident about the future” the species term is:
- Person.
 - Future.
 - Optimist.
 - Hopeful.
 - Confident.
31. In the definition “‘Fjord’ means a narrow inlet of sea water with steep sides carved by glaciers” the difference words include (among others):
- Fjord, inlet.
 - Inlet, steep sides carved by glaciers.
 - Inlet, carved by glaciers.
 - Fjord, sea water.
 - Narrow, carved by glaciers.
32. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Relevant’ means not being irrelevant” may be criticized as being:
- Negative.
 - Vague.
 - Too broad.
 - Ambiguous.
 - Too narrow.
33. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Star’ means a speck of light up above” may be criticized as:
- Being affective.
 - Being vague.
 - Being ambiguous.
 - Being operational.
 - Being negative.
34. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Opera’ means a form of entertainment involving nonsensical plots, ridiculous costumes, and singers who shriek at the top of their lungs to an audience falling asleep” may be criticized as:
- Being vague.
 - Being negative.
 - Being ambiguous.

- d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being affective.
35. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Tooth paste’ means paste for teeth” may be criticized as:
- a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Being circular.
 - e. Being affective.
36. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Knife’ means a thin, narrow, rigid, piece of steel, often pointed at one end, and having a wood, metal, or hard plastic handle on the other end” may be criticized as:
- a. Being figurative.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - d. Being negative.
 - e. Being ambiguous.
37. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Pillow’ means a cushion filled with feathers” may be criticized as:
- a. Being obscure.
 - b. Being affective.
 - c. Being ambiguous.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being too narrow.
38. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Soap’ means water soluble sodium palmitate” may be criticized as:
- a. Being ambiguous.
 - b. Being obscure.
 - c. Being too broad.
 - d. Failing to convey the essential meaning of the word being defined.
 - e. Being vague.
39. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Magnolia’ means a flowering tree” may be criticized as:
- a. Being too broad.
 - b. Being negative.
 - c. Being too narrow.
 - d. Being figurative.
 - e. Being obscure.

40. As a lexical definition, the definition “‘Religion’ means the opiate of the masses” may be criticized as:
- a. Being negative.
 - b. Being ambiguous.
 - c. Being figurative.
 - d. Being obscure.
 - e. Being circular.