



# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	4
<b>Simple Apprehension (Term)</b>	
Chapter 1: What Is Simple Apprehension? .....	8
Chapter 2: Comprehension and Extension .....	13
Chapter 3: Signification and Supposition .....	18
<b>Judgment (Proposition)</b>	
Chapter 4: What Is Judgment? .....	22
Chapter 5: The Four Statements of Logic .....	27
Chapter 6: Contradictory and Contrary Statements .....	33
Chapter 7: Subcontraries and Subalterns .....	39
Chapter 8: Distribution of Terms.....	45
Chapter 9: Obversion, Conversion, and Contraposition.....	51
<b>Deductive Inference (Syllogism)</b>	
Chapter 10: What Is Deductive Inference? .....	61
Chapter 11: Terminological Rules for Categorical Syllogisms.....	67
Chapter 12: Quantitative Rules for Categorical Syllogisms .....	74
Chapter 13: Qualitative Rules for Categorical Syllogisms.....	81
<b>Chapter 14: Review</b> .....	86

# Chapter 1: What Is Simple Apprehension?

---



**Exercises for Day 1.** Read the entire chapter. You may read it fairly quickly on this first reading. Try only to get a general idea of what the chapter is about. Read the beginning sections of Chapter 1: “What Is Simple Apprehension?” and “What Is Sense Perception?” Read these sections carefully and try to understand them as best you can.

1. What are the three things associated with simple apprehension?

---

---

---

2. Which one of the three parts of the answer to Question 1 is the simple apprehension itself?

---

3. Which two of the three answers in Question 1 are connected with simple apprehension, but are not simple apprehension itself?

---

---

---

4. Which one of the three things associated with simple apprehension (in Question 1) is present when we are looking at something with our eyes, but ceases once we are no longer looking at it?

---

---

5. Why is the sense perception of a chair different from the chair itself?

---

---

---

6. What is the definition of ‘sense perception’?

---

---

**Exercises for Day 2.** Read “What Is a Mental Image?” Read it carefully.

7. What happens in your mind when you have a sense perception?

---

---

8. When you remember something you have seen, say, a chair, are you having a sense perception or a mental image?

---

9. Give one reason why a mental image of a chair must be different from the sense perception of the chair.

---

---

---

---

---

10. What is the definition of 'mental image'?

---

---

---

---

**Read "What Is a Concept?"**

11. What are you having when you understand the meaning of the concept 'chair'?

---

12. Is the simple apprehension you experience when you understand the meaning of an object, such as a chair, the same as or different from the sense perception you experience when looking at a chair or the mental image in your mind that results from the sense perception?

---

13. Give one reason why a mental image must be different from simple apprehension itself.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

14. What is the definition of 'simple apprehension'?

---

---

---

---

15. What is another term used for simple apprehension?

---

**Exercises for Day 3. Read "Concept vs. Image." Read it carefully.**

16. What do we grasp when we have a simple apprehension of a thing?

---

---



## Exercises for Day 4. Read “Simple Apprehension vs. Judgment.”

20. Explain at what point you go from simple apprehension to judgment.

---

---

---

---

21. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Mental image is the simple apprehension itself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. A sense perception of something we see disappears when we are no longer looking at it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. A sense perception of a chair is different from the chair itself because the chair exists in the mind while the sense perception exists outside the mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Sense perception is the act of seeing or hearing or smelling or tasting or touching.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. When we see something, an image forms in our mind, which we call a ‘mental image.’
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. A sense perception lasts only as long as we are perceiving the object through our senses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. A mental image is the image of an object formed in our mind as a result of a sense perception of that object.
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. The idea of a chair in your mind must be accompanied by the sense perception of a chair or by the mental image of a chair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ i. Simple apprehension is an act by which the mind grasps the concept or general meaning of an object and affirms or denies something about it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ j. The terms ‘concept’ and ‘simple apprehension’ mean the same thing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ k. A simple apprehension (or concept) has shape and color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ l. When we have a simple apprehension of a thing, we grasp the thing’s essence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ m. If you have a different mental image of a concept than another person has, then you both cannot be thinking of the same concept.
- \_\_\_\_\_ n. The process by which a simple apprehension is derived from a sense perception and mental image is called ‘abstraction.’
- \_\_\_\_\_ o. If we were to affirm or deny something about a concept, we would be going beyond simple apprehension to judgment.

## Review Exercises.

22. What is the definition of 'logic'?

---

23. On the basis of last week's reading, define 'truth.'

---

24. Name the three types of logical processes (or acts of the mind) involved in logic.

---

25. Fill out the chart below, listing the mental acts and their corresponding verbal expressions in the order in which we have covered them:

Mental Act	Verbal Expression