Chapter 1 Test

(Each question is worth 2 points)

I. The following selections relate to distinguishing arguments from nonarguments and identifying conclusions. Select the best answer for each.

1. Almost all terrestrial species spend their entire lives within a narrow zone that extends from a few tens of meters above the tops of the trees to a few meters below Earth's surface. Therefore, terrestrial organisms are relatively easy to study, as they are readily accessible and visible to the scientist. In contrast, ocean life is present throughout the depth of the ocean waters, and for several meters, or more, into the sediment.

   (Douglas A Segar, *Introduction to Ocean Sciences*)

   a. Argument; conclusion: They are readily accessible and visible to the scientist.
   b. Argument; conclusion: Almost all terrestrial species . . . the Earth's surface.
   c. Argument; conclusion: In contrast, ocean life . . . into the sediment.
   d. Argument; conclusion: Terrestrial organisms are relatively easy to study.
   e. Nonargument.

2. Aristotle identified what he called an "inner urge" in every living thing, a drive to become its unique end. He called this inner urge *entelechy*, meaning "having its end within itself. Things do not just happen—they develop according to natural design. Nature is ordered and guided internally.

   (Douglas J. Soccio, *Archetypes of Wisdom*, 3rd ed.)

   a. Argument; conclusion: Nature is ordered and guided internally.
   b. Argument; conclusion: Aristotle identified . . . to become its unique end.
   c. Nonargument.
   d. Argument; conclusion: He called this inner urge . . . within itself.
   e. Argument; conclusion: Things do not just happen . . . natural design.

3. As the number of males in a job category increases, so does the pay. For example, household workers, 95 percent of which are female, make about half the average salary of janitors, 85 percent of which are males. Secretaries, most of whom are female, make only about three-fourths the average salary of truck drivers, virtually all of whom are male.

   (Robert L. Simon, "Comparable Pay for Comparable Work?")

   a. Argument; conclusion: As the number of males . . . so does the pay.
   b. Nonargument.
   c. Argument; conclusion: Secretaries . . . virtually all of whom are male.
   d. Argument; conclusion: Household workers . . . 85 percent of which are males.
   e. Argument; conclusion: Virtually all truck drivers are male.

4. There are a variety of reasons for studying logic. It is a well-developed discipline that some find interesting in its own right, a discipline that includes a rich history and many current research programs. Certainly anyone who plans to major in either philosophy or mathematics, or to do graduate work in either, should have a solid grounding in symbolic logic. The study of formal logic also helps develop the skills needed to present and evaluate arguments.

   (Merrie Bergmann, et al., *The Logic Book*, 3rd ed.)

   a. Nonargument.
   b. Argument; conclusion: The study of formal logic . . . evaluate arguments.
   c. Argument; conclusion: There are a variety of reasons for studying logic.
   d. Argument; conclusion: It is a well-developed discipline . . . research programs.
   e. Argument; conclusion: Certainly anyone who plans . . . symbolic logic.

5. Busses do not have seatbelts because busses are better able to withstand crashes than most other vehicles. Also, passengers would not wear seatbelts if they were available; installing them would cost a lot of money; and there is no compelling evidence that seatbelts would actually prevent injury to the passengers.

   a. Argument; conclusion: There is no compelling evidence . . . passengers.
   b. Argument; conclusion: Busses are able . . . than most other vehicles.

c. Argument; conclusion: Busses do not have seatbelts.
d. Nonargument.
e. Argument; conclusion: Installing them would cost a lot of money.

6. Cobalt and nickel are constituents of many alloys. Together, they are used in alnico alloys, which also contain aluminum and iron and which are used to make powerful magnets. Cobalt is added to tungsten steels and other steels designed to be highly resistant to oxidation and corrosion. Nickel is a constituent of stainless steel and a number of other alloy steels that are both tough and ductile.

(Robert S. Boikess and Edward Edelson, *Chemical Principles*)

a. Argument; conclusion: Nickel is a constituent . . . tough and ductile.
b. Argument; conclusion: Cobalt and nickel are constituents of many alloys.
c. Argument; conclusion: Cobalt is added . . . oxidation and corrosion.
d. Argument; conclusion: Together, they are used . . . powerful magnets.
e. Nonargument.

7. Science, in the broadest sense, can be viewed as our continuing attempt to organize and describe the properties of nature. Because this is an infinitely vast subject, science is subdivided into various disciplines, such as chemistry, biology, geology, and physics. Chemistry is the branch of science that studies the properties and interactions of matter.

(John Olmsted III and Gregory M. Williams, *Chemistry: The Molecular Science*, 2nd ed.)

a. Argument; conclusion: This is an infinitely vast subject.
b. Argument; conclusion: Chemistry is the branch . . . interactions of matter.
c. Nonargument.
d. Argument; conclusion: Science is subdivided . . . biology, geology, and physics.
e. Argument; conclusion: Science, in the broadest sense . . . properties of nature.

8. Conservative democrats favor a capitalistic economic system. Although human equality is not a basic principle of this school, its adherents believe that people should be given an equal opportunity to succeed (or fail) in the economic system. Capitalism makes this possible, they argue, because it is based on competition among individuals, rewarding those who function best in the system.
(Leon P. Baradat, *Political Ideologies*, 2nd ed.)
   a. Argument; conclusion: Although human equality . . . in the economic system.
   b. Argument; conclusion: Capitalism makes this possible.
   c. Argument; conclusion: It is based on competition . . . function best in the system.
   d. Argument; conclusion: Conservative democrats . . . capitalist economic system.
   e. Nonargument.

9. Since happiness is pleasure and pleasure results from the satisfaction of desire, and consumers buy goods to satisfy desires, it follows that capitalists trying to make a profit are at the same time actually working to make the consumers happy.
(Robert P Wolff, *About Philosophy*, 7th ed.)
   a. Argument; conclusion: Pleasure results from the satisfaction of desire.
   b. Argument; conclusion: Capitalists trying to make . . . consumers happy.
   c. Argument; conclusion: Happiness is pleasure.
   d. Argument; conclusion: Consumers buy goods to satisfy desires.
   e. Nonargument.

10. As subjects of moral rights and obligations, people are not chattels to be owned, traded, or disposed of as they or anyone else sees fit. As *persons*, not merely *things*, human beings have intrinsic, not merely instrumental, value. Hence people possess a dignity to which rights attach that not even they have the moral authority to waive.
(Robert P. George and William C. Porth, Jr., "Death Be Not Proud")
   a. Argument; conclusion: People possess a dignity . . . the moral authority to waive.
   b. Argument; conclusion: Human beings have . . . instrumental, value.

13. Teleological thinking is a way of explaining or understanding a thing in terms of its ultimate goal, or final cause. For example, in teleological terms, infancy is understood as a stage on the way to mature adulthood. Adulthood is the *telos* of infancy.

(Douglas J. Soccio, *Archetypes of Wisdom*, 3rd ed.)

a. Argument; conclusion: In teleological terms. . . mature adulthood.
b. Nonargument.
c. Argument; conclusion: All things have an ultimate goal, or final cause.
d. Argument; conclusion: Teleological thinking is a way . . . final cause.
e. Argument; conclusion: Adulthood is the *telos* of infancy.

14. Satellite observations have truly revolutionized marine sciences. From a satellite, the entire surface of the world's oceans can be surveyed in just a few days. Additionally, large areas of the oceans can be surveyed every few days or even hours. Before satellites, such temporal changes could be observed only at fixed locations or within small regions.

(Douglas A Segar, *Introduction to Ocean Sciences*)

a. Argument; conclusion: Satellite observations . . . marine sciences.
b. Argument; conclusion: Large areas of the oceans. . . days or even hours.
c. Argument; conclusion: From a satellite . . . can be surveyed in just a few days.
d. Argument; conclusion: Before satellites . . . within small regions.
e. Nonargument.

15. If we place a solid homogeneous mass, having the form of a sphere or cube, in a medium maintained at a constant temperature, and if it remains immersed for a very long time, it will acquire at all points a temperature differing very little from that of the fluid.

(Joseph Fourier, *Analytical Theory of Heat*)

a. Argument; conclusion: It will acquire . . . from that of the fluid.
b. Argument; conclusion: We place a solid homogeneous mass . . . temperature.
c. Nonargument.
d. Argument; conclusion: A sphere or cube is maintained at a constant temperature.
e. Argument; conclusion: It remains immersed for a very long time.

16. Individuals in the field of industrial psychology are concerned with such things as employer-employee relationships, morale, productivity, testing and selection of employees, and the development of more efficient machinery. Thus one industrial psychologist may try to determine why an airplane is unsafe. Another may try to determine why auto workers are having trouble operating a new piece of equipment efficiently.

(John P. Houston, et al., *Essentials of Psychology*)

a. Argument; conclusion: One industrial psychologist . . . why an airplane is unsafe.
b. Argument; conclusion: Individuals in the field . . . more efficient machinery.
c. Argument; conclusion: One industrial psychologist . . . equipment efficiently.
d. Argument; conclusion: Another may try to determine . . . equipment efficiently.
e. Nonargument.

17. Atoms are the fundamental building blocks of chemistry. Tiny as they are, atoms nonetheless have internal structures. Furthermore, the internal structure of atoms of a particular chemical element differs from that of atoms of every other element. These differences in structure are what make the chemistry of one element different from that of another. Thus the rich diversity of chemical behavior can be traced to the internal structure of atoms.

(John Olmsted III and Gregory M. Williams, *Chemistry: The Molecular Science*, 2nd ed.)

a. Argument; conclusion: Tiny as they are . . . internal structures.
b. Argument; conclusion: These differences in structure . . . from that of another.
c. Nonargument.
d. Argument; conclusion: The rich diversity . . . the internal structure of atoms.
e. Argument; conclusion: Atoms are the fundamental building blocks of chemistry.

II. The following selections relate to identifying and evaluating deductive and inductive arguments. Select the best answer for each.

18. The headline of today's *National Times* reported the eruption of a volcano in Indonesia. Since the *Times* is a highly respected newspaper, we may conclude that a volcano did indeed erupt in Indonesia.
    a. Deductive, invalid.
    b. Deductive, valid.
    c. Deductive, cogent.
    d. Inductive, strong.
    e. Inductive, weak.

19. Figures A and B are both squares and the side of A is exactly twice as long as the side of B. Therefore, the area of A is exactly twice that of B.
    a. Inductive, weak.
    b. Inductive, strong.
    c. Deductive, invalid.
    d. Deductive, valid.
    e. Inductive, sound.

20. Linda Evans, who was an eye witness to the accident, said that the driver of the Honda ran a red light when he struck the Ford. Since Linda has a reputation for telling the truth and has nothing to gain by lying, we may conclude that the driver of the Honda did indeed run a red light when he struck the Ford.
    a. Inductive, strong.
    b. Deductive, valid.
    c. Deductive, invalid.
    d. Deductive, sound.
    e. Inductive, weak.

21. Without anyone touching it, the large picture hanging on the living room wall fell to the floor and broke. This happening proves that evil spirits to indeed exist.
    a. Deductive, invalid.
    b. Inductive, weak.
    c. Deductive, unsound.
    d. Deductive, valid.
    e. Inductive, strong.

22. More girls than boys entered their pets in the children's pet show. Since every girl entered only a cat and every boy entered only a dog, it follows that there were more cats than dogs in the show.
    a. Inductive, weak.
    b. Inductive, strong.
    c. Deductive, invalid.
    d. Inductive, sound.
    e. Deductive, valid.

23. The loin of swordfish at the exclusive Star of the Sea restaurant was positively wonderful last night. Therefore, it's a good bet that the same item, which appears on tonight's menu, is positively wonderful.
    a. Inductive, weak.
    b. Deductive, valid.
    c. Inductive, strong.
    d. Deductive, invalid.
    e. Deductive, sound.

24. The water in container *A* is 50°F and the water in container *B* is 50°F. Therefore, since 50 + 50 = 100, if the water in these containers were mixed together, the temperature of the mix would be 100°F.
    a. Inductive, weak.
    b. Deductive, invalid.
    c. Deductive, valid.
    d. Deductive, cogent.
    e. Inductive, strong.

25. Fred is liked by literally everyone in his art class. Therefore, since Fred is in the class, it follows that Fred likes himself.
    a. Deductive, valid.
    b. Deductive, invalid.
    c. Inductive, strong.
    d. Inductive, uncogent.
    e. Inductive, weak.

26. Professor Smith has two students from Belgium who did extremely well in her calculus class. It must be the case that all students from Belgium are good at math.
    a. Deductive, valid.
    b. Inductive, strong.
    c. Deductive, invalid.
    d. Deductive, unsound.
    e. Inductive, weak.

27. Some artichokes are pineapples and all pineapples are vegetables. Therefore, some artichokes are vegetables.
    a. Inductive, strong.
    b. Deductive, invalid.
    c. Deductive, valid.
    d. Inductive, sound.
    e. Inductive, weak.

28. Kathy has the same blood type and hair color as Martina. Furthermore, Kathy has a sparkling personality. It must be the case that Martina also has a sparkling personality.
    a. Deductive, unsound.
    b. Deductive, invalid.
    c. Inductive, weak.
    d. Inductive, strong.
    e. Deductive, valid.

29. Since this cereal box is twice as high as that one, it follows with certainty that this box holds twice as much as that one.
    a. Deductive, sound.
    b. Deductive, valid.
    c. Inductive, weak.
    d. Deductive, invalid.
    e. Inductive, strong.

30. When Tom drove his car out of the driveway this morning there were oil stains on the pavement. These stains were not there when he drove the car in the night before. We conclude that Tom's car is leaking oil.
    a. Inductive, strong.
    b. Deductive, invalid.
    c. Deductive, valid.
    d. Inductive, cogent.
    e. Inductive, weak.

39. All movie stars are celebrities, since all movie stars who are teen idols are celebrities

a.
If M, then T.
If M, then C.

b.
All M are C.
All M who are T are C.

c.
All M are T.
All M are C.

d.
All M who are T are C.
All M are C.

e.
All M are C.
All M are T.

40. Which of the following substitutions proves the argument invalid?
   a. M = men; T = fathers; C = women.
   b. M = women; T = mothers; C = men.
   c. M = humans; T = fathers; C = men.
   d. M = fathers are men; T = fathers are women; C = mothers are women.
   e. M = humans; T = women; C = fathers.

IV. Select the correct answer for the following multiple choice questions.

41. Which of the following words is *not* a premise indicator?
   a. Because.
   b. Since.
   c. As.
   d. For.
   e. Hence.

42. Which of the following sentences is *not* a statement?
   a. Your cat is on the roof.
   b. Let's make some chow mein for dinner.
   c. The *Economist* is a great magazine.
   d. The national crime rate decreased last year.
   e. Deficit spending will have to be curtailed.

43. In a conditional statement, the component statement immediately following the word "if" is called the:
    a. Antecedent.
    b. Consequent.
    c. Explanans.
    d. Explanandum.
    e. Corresponding conditional.

44. The word "because" often occurs in:
    a. Commands.
    b. Illustrations.
    c. Exhortations.
    d. Explanations.
    e. Conditional statements.

Note: Select all that apply according to me! Not Hurley. – Gavin

45. Which of the following statements is *false*?
    a. A conditional statement may serve as a premise.
    b. A conditional statement may serve as a conclusion.
    c. A single conditional statement can be an argument.
    d. Conditional statements express necessary and sufficient conditions.
    e. A conditional statement may express an inference/argument.

46. An inductive argument always proceeds from:
    a. The particular to the particular.
    b. The particular to the general.
    c. The general to the particular.
    d. The general to the general.
    e. The presumably known to the presumably unknown.

47. Which of the following is a sufficient condition for winning a bicycle race?
    a. Having a bicycle that is more aerodynamic than any of the others.
    b. Avoiding a flat tire.
    c. Getting off the starting line ahead of the other racers.
    d. Staying alive during the race.
    e. Crossing the finish line one minute before the other racers.

48. If an inductive argument has a false premise then we know it is:
    a. Weak.
    b. Uncogent.
    c. Invalid.
    d. Unsound.
    e. Strong.

49. If a deductive argument has true premises and a false conclusion, then we know it is:
    a. Uncogent.
    b. Strong.
    c. Valid.
    d. Invalid.
    e. Weak.

50. If a deductive argument has true premises and a true conclusion, then we know:
    a. Nothing, as such, about its validity.
    b. It is sound.
    c. It is cogent.
    d. It is strong.
    e. It is valid.

Chapter 2 Test

(Each question is worth 2½ points)

Select the best answer in the following multiple choice questions.

1. The statement "I think licorice ice cream is yucky" has primarily:
   a. Vague meaning.
   b. Cognitive meaning.
   c. Emotive meaning.
   d. Ambiguous meaning.
   e. Extensional meaning.

2. The statement "Wellington defeated Napoleon at Waterloo" has primarily:
   a. Cognitive meaning.
   b. Emotive meaning.
   c. Vague meaning.
   d. Extensional meaning.
   e. Ambiguous meaning.

3. Which of the following statements makes a value claim?
   a. Microsoft Corporation is worth more than Intel.
   b. New York is south of Boston.
   c. Gasoline contains hydrogen.
   d. Euthanasia is morally wrong.
   e. Hitchcock's *Psycho* is a frightening movie.

4. Which of the following groups of words all tend to be vague?
   a. Normal, unique, transparent.
   b. Excessive, professor, newspaper.
   c. Unique, fresh, final.
   d. Newspaper, book, bank.
   e. Excessive, fresh, normal.

5. Which of the following groups of words all tend to be ambiguous?
   a. Professor, gazelle, tobacco.
   b. Mad, bank, race.
   c. Excessive, fresh, unique.
   d. Race, unique, tobacco.
   e. Excessive, fresh, final.

Test 2

6. Emotive terminology is often used to make:
   a. Theoretical claims.
   b. Ambiguous claims.
   c. Factual claims.
   d. Value claims.
   e. Intensional claims.

7. The following dispute:
   Jim: In 1960, President Kennedy received 52% of the popular vote.
   Jane: You're wrong. Kennedy received less than 51 % of the popular vote.
   is best described as:
   a. Factual.
   b. Emotional.
   c. Theoretical.
   d. Verbal.
   e. Ambiguous.

8. Which of the following words or groups of words is not a term?
   a. Thomas Jefferson.
   b. Best student in the class.
   c. Frequently.
   d. Consistency.
   e. He who hesitates.

9. Which of the following are all connoted by the term "scientist"?
   a. Einstein, Newton, Galileo.
   b. Laboratory, experiment, theory.
   c. Atom, electron, molecule.
   d. Einstein, intelligent, theory.
   e. Analytical, intelligent, systematic.

10. Which of the following are all denoted by the term "scientist"?
    a. Laboratory, experiment, theory.
    b. Einstein, Newton, Galileo.
    c. Analytical, intelligent, systematic.
    d. Atom, electron, molecule.
    e. Einstein, intelligent, theory.

11. Which of the following groups of terms are in the order of increasing intension?
    a. Daisy, flower, plant, living thing.
    b. Flower, plant, living thing, daisy.
    c. Living thing, plant, flower, daisy.
    d. Living thing, daisy, plant, flower.
    e. Plant, flower, daisy, living thing.

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

13. Which of the following terms has empty extension?
    a. King of the United States.
    b. Tallest mountain on Mars.
    c. Technicality.
    d. Intelligence.
    e. Space.

14. Intension means roughly the same thing as:
    a. Purpose.
    b. Denotation.
    c. Extension.
    d. Meaning.
    e. Connotation.

15. Which of the following pairs of terms have the same extension?
    a. Horse, dog.
    b. Unicorn, elephant.
    c. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln.
    d. Werewolf, square circle.
    e. Table, chair.

16. "Definiendum" means:
    a. A word that has empty extension.
    b. The group of words that does the defining.
    c. The same thing as "explanandum."
    d. The word that is supposed to be defined.
    e. The meaning conveyed by a lexical definition.

17. "Definiens" means:
    a. The same thing as "explanans."
    b. The word that is supposed to be defined.
    c. The group of words that does the defining.
    d. The same thing as "genus."
    e. A word that has no intensional meaning.

18. The definition "'Integration' means a communist-inspired policy that forces white parents to send their children to inferior schools" is an example of a:
    a. Lexical definition.
    b. Persuasive definition.
    c. Precising definition.
    d. Theoretical definition.
    e. Stipulative definition.

19. The definition "'Rare,' in connection with roast beef, means cooked to a temperature of 140°F" is an example of a:
    a. Precising definition.
    b. Stipulative definition.
    c. Lexical definition.
    d. Persuasive definition.
    e. Theoretical definition.

20. The definition "'Elephino' means the offspring of a male elephant and a female rhinoceros" is an example of a:
    a. Lexical definition.
    b. Theoretical definition.
    c. Persuasive definition.
    d. Precising definition.
    e. Stipulative definition.

21. The definition "'Bronchitis' means an inflammation of the bronchial tubes" is an example of a:
    a. Persuasive definition.
    b. Theoretical definition.
    c. Stipulative definition.
    d. Precising definition.
    e. Lexical definition.

22. The definition "'Light' means a form of electromagnetic radiation having a wavelength of 4000 to 7000 Angstroms" is an example of a:
    a. Persuasive definition.
    b. Stipulative definition.
    c. Synonymous definition.
    d. Theoretical definition.
    e. Enumerative definition.

23. In the definition "'Brawl' means quarrel" the term "Brawl" is the:
    a. Genus.
    b. Difference.
    c. Definiendum.
    d. Species.
    e. Definiens.

24. The definition "'consequent' is derived from the Latin word *consequi*, which means "to follow" is an example of:
    a. An etymological definition.
    b. A precising definition.
    c. A lexical definition.
    d. A theoretical definition.
    e. A stipulative definition.

25. In the definition "'Icon' means a sacred image," the word "sacred" is the:
    a. Definiendum.
    b. Difference.
    c. Genus.
    d. Explanandum.
    e. Species.

26. The definition "'Galaxy' means a system of stars" is an example of:
    a. An extensional definition.
    b. A synonymous definition.
    c. An enumerative definition.
    d. A definition by genus and difference.
    e. An operational definition.

27. The definition "'Singer' means someone such as Britney Spears, Janet Jackson, and Bruce Springsteen " is an example of:
    a. A synonymous definition.
    b. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
    c. A definition by subclass.
    d. A definition by genus and difference.
    e. An enumerative definition.

28. The definition "'Chamber' means room" is an example of:
    a. An extensional definition.
    b. A synonymous definition.
    c. An operational definition.
    d. A definition by genus and difference.
    e. An enumerative definition.

29. The definition "'Fruit' means a peach, pear, apple, and so on" is an example of:
    a. A definition by subclass.
    b. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
    c. An enumerative definition.
    d. An operational definition.
    e. A definition by genus and difference.

30. In the definition "'Cistern' means a large vessel for storing water," the term "Cistern" is the:
    a. Definiens.
    b. Genus.
    c. Difference.
    d. Species.
    e. Intension.

31. In the definition "'Giraffe' means a mammal having a very long neck," the word "mammal" is the:
    a. Species.
    b. Antecedent.
    c. Genus.
    d. Difference.
    e. Definiendum.

32. Eliminating the ambiguity of a word is one of the purposes of a:
    a. Lexical definition.
    b. Precising definition.
    c. Theoretical definition.
    d. Stipulative definition.
    e. Persuasive definition.

33. The kind of definition that assigns a meaning to a term by indicating the members of the class that the term denotes is:
    a. An intensional definition.
    b. An operational definition.
    c. A definition by genus and difference.
    d. A theoretical definition.
    e. An extensional definition.

34. The definition "A substance is 'radioactive' if and only if a Geiger counter shows a reading when the probe is placed near the substance" is an example of:
    a. A synonymous definition.
    b. An operational definition.
    c. An enumerative definition.
    d. A synonymous definition.
    e. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.

35. The definition "'Automobile' means that and that and that" (as you point to a number of automobiles) is an example of:
    a. An enumerative definition.
    b. A definition by subclass.
    c. A demonstrative (ostensive) definition.
    d. A definition by genus and difference.
    e. An operational definition.

36. Sidney Lanier's definition "Music is love in search of a word" is primarily:
    a. Figurative.
    b. Obscure.
    c. Ambiguous.
    d. Circular.
    e. Too narrow.

37. Will Rogers' definition "A professional athlete is someone who earned all he could in college as an amateur" is primarily:
    a. Obscure.
    b. Negative.
    c. Affective.
    d. Ambiguous.
    e. Vague.

38. The definition "A moose is a large animal with horns" is primarily:
    a. Figurative.
    b. Too narrow.
    c. Too broad.
    d. Ambiguous.
    e. Circular.

39. The definition "'Efficient' means the condition of not being inefficient" is primarily:
    a. Too narrow.
    b. Too broad.
    c. Ambiguous.
    d. Negative.
    e. Obscure.

40. The definition "A plumber's helper is a helper used by a plumber" is primarily:
    a. Figurative.
    b. Negative.
    c. Too narrow.
    d. Ambiguous.
    e. Circular.