

1. The (A¹ * E² * I³ * O⁴) proposition is the contradictory opposite of the (A⁴ * E³ * I² * O¹) proposition.
2. For Aristotle, both (A^x and E¹ * I¹ and O) may be true at the same time, but both (A and E^x * I^x and O) may not be true at the same time.
3. Any syllogism in the form of (AAA-1 * EEI-3) is (valid * invalid).
4. A syllogism is a type of (proposition^x * expression^x * argument¹).
5. For standard categorical syllogisms, the (subject¹ * predicate²) term is the (major² * minor¹ * middle^x) term.
6. Each term in a standard categorical syllogism occurs (once¹ * twice² * more than two times^x).
7. Given the following: "No illegal aliens are persons who have a right to welfare payments, and some migrant workers are illegal aliens. Thus, some persons who have a right to welfare payments are migrant workers." : this syllogism is (valid * invalid * neither valid or invalid * both valid and invalid).
IEE-4
12. "Either no standard categorical syllogism is valid or every standard categorical syllogism is valid" is a (true^x * false¹) proposition.
13. If a middle term occupies the first position in the minor premise, the syllogism may be in figure (1^x * 2^x * 3¹ * 4²).
14. For (Aristotle¹² * Boole³), the (A¹ * O²³) proposition (superimplies * is logically equivalent to) the (I¹ * O²³) proposition.
15. Using the traditional square of opposition, the (A¹ * E²) proposition implies the contradictory opposite of the (A² * E¹) proposition.
16. Using the modern square of opposition, the (A^x * E^x) proposition implies the contradictory opposite of the (A^x * E^x) proposition.