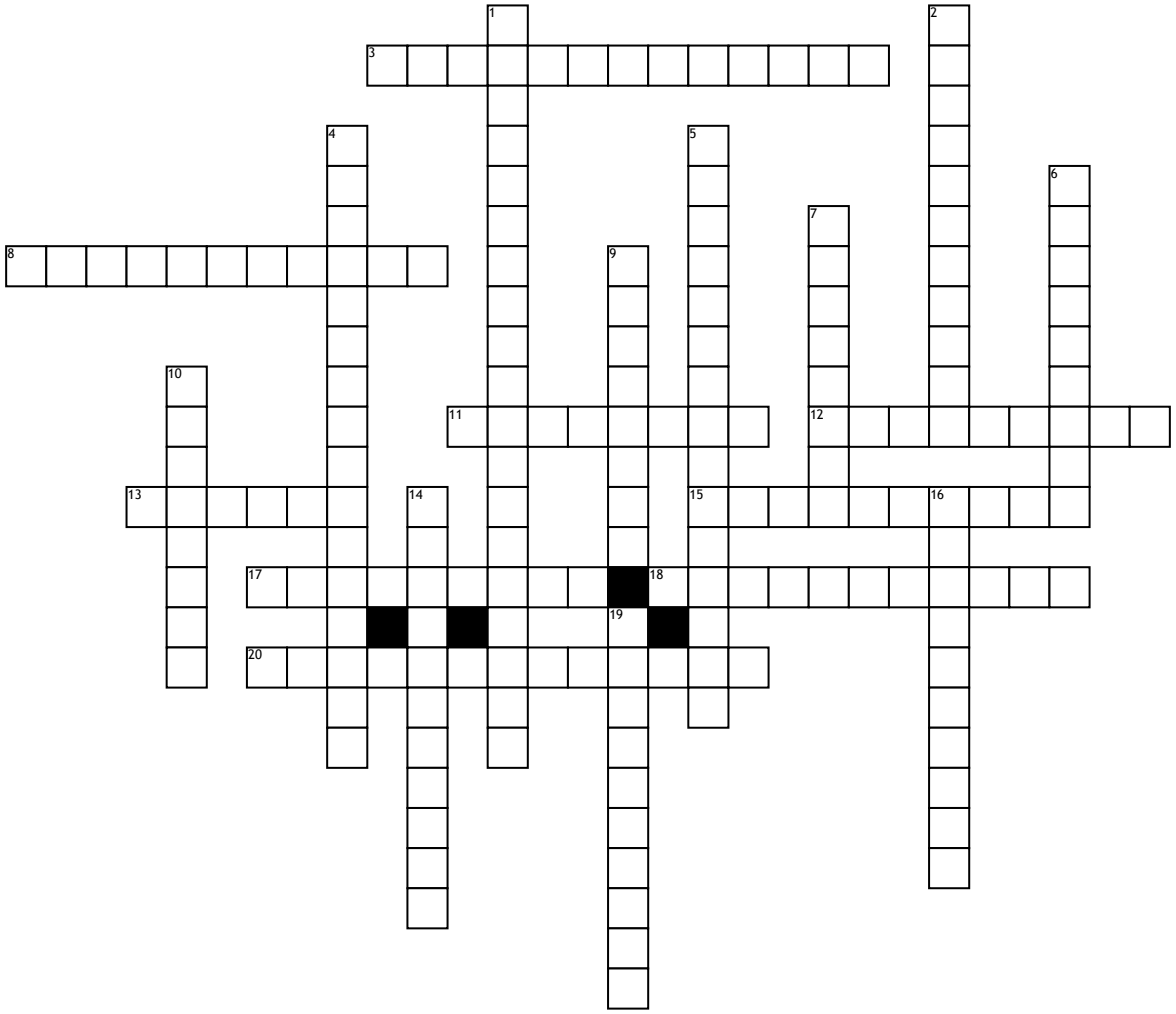
Name: _____ Date: _____

INTERMEDIATE LOGIC LESSONS 1-5



Across

3. True when both component propositions have the same truth value, and is false when their truth values differ.
8. A logical operator that joins two propositions and is true if and only if one or both the propositions is true.
11. An uppercase letter that represents a single, given proposition.
12. A disjunction that is true when either one or the other disjunct - but not both - is true.
13. A proposition with one component part.
15. A listing of the possible truth values for a set of one or more propositions.
17. Drawing proper conclusions from other information.
18. A logical operator that joins two propositions and is true if and only if both the propositions are true.
20. A branch of formal, deductive logic in which the basic unit of thought is the proposition.

Down

1. A proposition that has more than one component part or is modified in some other way.
2. Asserts that one component (the antecedent) implies the other (the consequent). It is false if and only if the antecedent is true and the consequent is false.
4. Words (represented by symbols) that combine or modify simple propositions to make compound propositions.
5. A proposition when its truth value depends upon the truth values of its component parts.
6. A disjunction that is true when the one disjunct or the other is true, or both are true.
7. A set of statements, one of which appears to be implied or supported by the others.
9. The logical operator that denies or contradicts a proposition.
10. A lowercase letter that represents any proposition.
14. A statement.
16. The condition, the part following the "if".
19. The result of the condition, the part after the "then"