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# Chapter 2: What Is Simple Apprehension?

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

1. What are the three things associated with simple apprehension?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which one of the three answers in 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?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
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. Give the definition of "sense perception."  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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10. Give the definition of "mental image."

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**Read "What Is a Concept?" Read it carefully.**

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

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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? Why?

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

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14. Give the definition of "simple apprehension."

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15. What is another term used for "simple apprehension"?

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**Exercises for Day 2. Read "Concept vs. Image." Read it carefully.**

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

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17. If you have a mental image in your mind when you think of the concept "man," and someone else has a different mental image, does that mean you are each thinking of a different concept? Explain, using the concept "man."

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18. Offer an explanation for your answer in Question 17 above, only this time use an example other than that of "man."

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**Read "Abstraction."**

19. Give a definition of the term "abstraction."

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**Read "Simple Apprehension vs. Judgment."**

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

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ Mental image is the simple apprehension itself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A sense perception of something we see disappears when we are no longer looking at it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sense perception is the act of seeing or hearing or smelling or tasting or touching.
- \_\_\_\_\_ When we see something, an image forms in our minds which we call a "mental image."
- \_\_\_\_\_ A sense perception lasts only as long as we are perceiving the chair through our senses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A mental image is the image of an object formed in our mind as a result of a sense perception of that object.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The terms "concept" and "simple apprehension" mean the same thing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A simple apprehension has shape and color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ When we have a simple apprehension of a thing, we grasp the thing's essence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If you have a different mental image of a concept than another person has, then you both cannot be thinking of the same concept.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The process by which a simple apprehension is derived from a sense perception and mental image is called "abstraction."
- \_\_\_\_\_ If we were to affirm or deny something about a concept, we would be going beyond simple apprehension to judgment.

35. Show the structure of the ten categories indicating the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth divisions, using a textual outline:

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**Exercises for Day 4.** Read the section titled "The Sixth Division of Categories." Read this section carefully, and try to understand it the best you can.

36. Into what classifications does the sixth division divide the ten categories?

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37. What distinguishes bringing about something extrinsic from suffering an effect of something extrinsic?

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38. Which of the ten categories named in the previous chapter brings about something extrinsic to the thing?

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39. Which of the ten categories named in the previous chapter is the effect of something extrinsic?

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40. Complete the chart below, showing the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth divisions of the categories:

