

Exercise 1 (16 pts.) Put quotation marks in the following sentences so that they respect proper use/mention conventions. There may be multiple possible correct answers, in which case any one is acceptable.

- (a) Mark is a name of Mark, but Mark isn't a name of Mark.
- (b) English words like good and old are of germanic origin whereas others like incapable are not.
- (c) If you spoke the words hello and goodbye, you would have uttered five syllables.
- (d) An expression which has quotations like sound can be used to designate another word—in this case sound.

Exercise 2 (12 pts.) Say which of the following contexts are intensional and which are extensional. (Hint: varying definite descriptions—expressions like “the star I see in the morning” or “the man who wears a cape”—are helpful in checking). If a context is intensional, give two sentences differing only by a coreferring expression which shows this to be so.

- (a) “Johnny played a game of chess against ____”
- (b) “____ was so-called because of his tiny size.” (e.g. this might be said of “Stuart Little” or “Tiny Tim”)
- (c) “What Mika wants is to ____”

Exercise 3 (8 pts.) Say which of the following contexts are intensional and which are extensional. If the context is intensional, give two sentences differing only by the substitution of a (customarily!) coreferring expression which shows this to be so.

- (a) There is one letter “s” in _____. [Note: it is possible to fill in the blank here to make this sentence true!]
- (b) There is one letter “s” in “_____”.

Exercise 4 (14 pts.) Sometimes a single sentential context can seem to be extensional or intensional *depending on how or when it’s used*. Suppose Dakota wants to marry into wealth, and so certainly doesn’t want to marry the poorest person in town. Dakota is smitten with the apparently wealthy Jamie, and plans to marry Jamie. But though Jamie has claimed to everyone to be rich, this was a lie. In fact, Jamie is the poorest person in town.

At the posh country club, Art says: “Dakota has good sense and wants to marry into wealth. Above all: Dakota doesn’t want to marry the poorest person in town!” At the local dive bar, Betty says: “Dakota’s being duped, having been smitten with that liar Jamie. It’s so ironic! Unwittingly: Dakota wants to marry the poorest person in town!”

Intuitively, Art can say something true with “Dakota doesn’t want to marry the poorest person in town”, and Betty can say something true with “Dakota wants to marry the poorest person in town”. Curious!

(a) (7pts.) Note: “the poorest person in town” occurs in an extensional context in one of Art and Betty’s utterances, and in an intensional context in the other’s. Which is which? And how do you know?

(b) (7pts.) Intuitively, for Art and Betty’s utterances to have these different properties, it would seem that they would have to *mean different things* in talking about whether ‘Dakota wants to marry the poorest person in town.’ In two or three sentences, try to explain, as best as you can, what the difference is between what they say.