A Take-Home Quiz on Use and Mention
Due at the beginning of class on Wednesday, October 10

Section I. Circle ‘T’ (True) or ‘F’ (False) for each statement. (If it’s unclear whether the sentence makes sense, circle ‘F’.)
1. T   F ‘Pittsburgh’ is a city.
2. T   F Pittsburgh is a city.
3. T   F ‘Pittsburgh’ is a proper name.
4. T   F Pittsburgh is a proper name.
5. T   F Pail has the same meaning as bucket.
6. T   F ‘Pail’ has the same meaning as ‘bucket’.
7. T   F ‘Pail’ is identical with ‘bucket’.
8. T   F The meaning of ‘pail’ is identical with the meaning of ‘bucket’.
10. T   F ‘Pittsburgh’ refers to Pittsburgh.
11. T   F ‘The capital of California’ refers to Sacramento.
12. T   F ‘The capital of California’ refers to ‘Sacramento’.
13. T   F If the Naive Theory is true, then the meaning of ‘Sacramento’ is identical with Sacramento.
14. T   F If the Naive Theory is true, then the meaning of ‘Sacramento’ refers to Sacramento.
15. T   F If the Naive Theory is true, then the meaning of ‘Sacramento’ is ‘Sacramento’.
16. T   F If the Naive Theory is true, then the meaning of ‘Sacramento’ is the referent of ‘Sacramento’.

Section II. Add quotation marks to the following sentences to produce true (or at least plausible) sentences. For example,
Clinton is a word  ==>  ‘Clinton’ is a word.
Some sentences may not need any quotes. (24) and (25) are tricky.

17. Boston has two syllables.
18. Boston has over 5,000 residents.
20. Bill Clinton contains vowels.
21. Bachelors are unmarried men.
22. Bachelor is synonymous with unmarried man.
23. Sacramento refers to Sacramento.
24. ‘Sacramento’ refers to ‘Sacramento’.
25. The last word of sentence (24) is Sacramento.