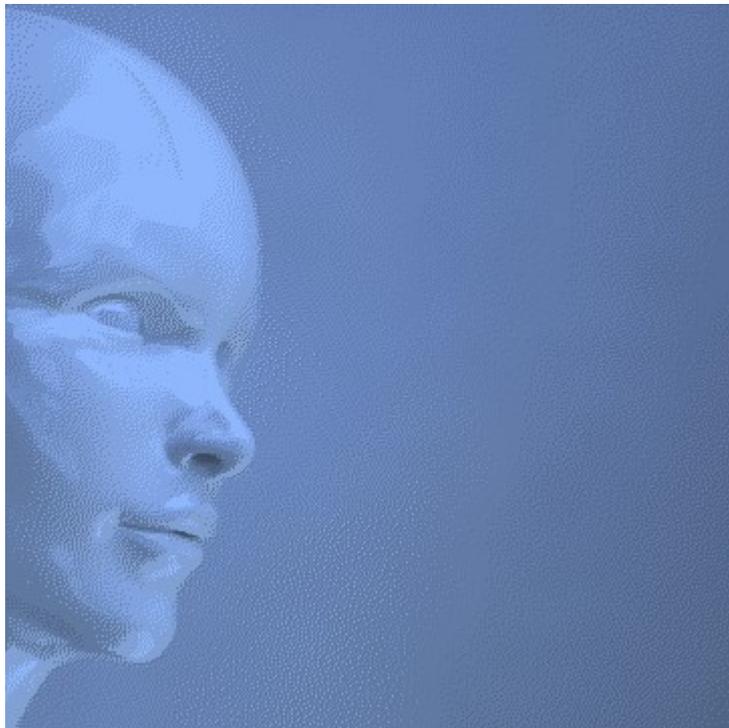


Scientific challenge:

Beat the simplest results of my
Controlled Natural Language (CNL) reasoner



I am implementing what scientists fail to describe.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Problem description 1: Reasoning in the past tense.....	3
Problem description 2: Grouping of knowledge.....	4
Problem description 3: Possessive reasoning.....	5
Problem description 4: Generation of questions.....	5
Challenge.....	6
The rules of this challenge.....	7
A small reward.....	7
Block 1: Direct conversions.....	8
Block 2: Indirect conversions.....	12
Block 3: Grouping of knowledge (without relation).....	18
Block 4: Grouping of knowledge (with relation).....	20
Block 5: Past tense reasoning.....	23
Block 6: Detection of a conflict and generation of a question.....	26
Block 7: Archiving of knowledge.....	30
Block 8: Advanced reasoning.....	33
Block 9: Justification reports.....	37

Introduction

Science relies on the assumption that we live in an ordered universe that is subject to exact, deterministic, and consistent laws of nature. So, everything in nature is bound by natural laws and proceeds according to natural laws.

Natural laws, logic, and natural phenomena are investigated using fundamental science ([Basic Research](#)):

- Natural reasoning requires both natural intelligence and natural language;
- Intelligence and language are natural phenomena;
- Natural phenomena obey the laws of nature;
- Laws of nature and logic are investigated using fundamental science ([Basic Research](#)).

However, the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) — in a broad sense — is investigated using [behavioral or cognitive science](#). As such, the field of AI and NLP is limited to mimic behavior, while mimicking a hen's — chicken's — behavior will not produce a single egg. As a consequence, the field of AI / NLP is not naturally intelligent.

The examples described in this document do not exceed primary school level. However, scientists are unable to describe — let alone implement — these childish simple deterministic linguistic logic. I call this linguistic logic: natural reasoning constructs.

Problem description 1: Reasoning in the past tense

[Aristotle](#) described syllogisms — natural reasoning constructs — almost 2,400 years ago. The most well-known example:

Given:

- “All philosophers are mortal.”
- “Socrates is a philosopher.”

Logical conclusion:

- “Socrates is mortal.”

However, at the time Aristotle described the natural reasoning example mentioned above, [Socrates](#) was already dead, as the ultimate proof of his morality. So actually, Aristotle should have used the past tense form in his example regarding Socrates:

Given:

- “All philosophers are mortal.”
- “Socrates was a philosopher.”

Logical conclusion:

- “Socrates was mortal.”

The tense of a verb tells us about the state of the involved statement:

- “Socrates is a philosopher” tells us that Socrates is still alive;
- “Socrates was a philosopher” tells us that Socrates is no longer among the living.

Regarding the conclusion:

- “Socrates is mortal” tells us that the death of Socrates is inevitable, but that his mortality isn't proven yet by hard evidence;
- “Socrates was mortal” tells us that his mortality is proven by hard evidence.

In *Block 5: Past tense reasoning*, a natural reasoning construct is proposed.

Problem description 2: Grouping of knowledge

The field of [electromagnetism](#) is a [fundamental science](#) because it closes the circle:

- We can convert light to electricity, and we can convert electricity back to light;
- We can convert motion—via magnetism—to electricity, and convert electricity—via magnetism—back to motion.

In the same way, natural reasoning closes the loop for natural language and natural intelligence, without any human interaction or engineered techniques, by means of generic techniques:

- Readable sentences can be automatically converted into natural logic (the natural intelligence of language) using generic techniques,
- the results of the reasoning process can be automatically converted to readable — word-by-word constructed — sentences, using generic techniques.

In primary school we all learned a similar sum, given:

- “John has 3 apples.”
- “Peter has 4 apples.”

The school teacher then wrote:

- $3 \text{ apples} + 4 \text{ apples} = 7 \text{ apples}$

However, the result of the sum — “7 apples” — lacks the reference to “John and Peter”. So, the result of this sum is insufficient to construct the following readable sentence:

- “John and Peter have 7 apples together.”

Hopefully, mathematicians will come to the rescue, by closing the circle scientifically:

- $J = 3$
- $P = 4$
- $J + P = 7$

Unfortunately, the mathematical result “ $J + P = 7$ ” lacks the reference to “apples”. So, also the result of the algebra is insufficient to automatically construct readable sentence:

- “John and Peter have 7 apples together.”

Lacking a generic solution, it would require either human interaction, or an engineered solution—a specific solution to a specific problem. Therefore, AI / NLP is not a science, but a field of engineering.

In *Block 3: Grouping of knowledge (without relation)*, a natural reasoning construct is proposed to solve the problem mentioned above.

Problem description 3: Possessive reasoning

Possessive reasoning—reasoning using the possessive imperative “[have](#)”—is not naturally supported by logic/algebra:

Given:

- “[Paul is a son of John.](#)”

Logical conclusion:

- “[John has a son called Paul.](#)”

Nor the other way around:

Given:

- “[John has a son called Paul.](#)”

Logical conclusion:

- “[Paul is a son of John.](#)”

In *Block 1: Direct conversions*, a natural reasoning construct is proposed.

Problem description 4: Generation of questions

Algebra describes the Exclusive OR (XOR) function, while [CNL reasoners](#) don't implement its linguistic equivalent: conjunction “[or](#)”. CNL reasoners are therefore unable to generate the following question:

Given:

- “[Every person is a man or a woman.](#)”
- “[Alex is a person.](#)”

Logical question:

- “[Is Alex a man or a woman?](#)”

In *Block 6: Detection of a conflict and generation of a question*, a natural reasoning construct is proposed.

Challenge

It may seem like [Large Language Models](#) (LLM) can solve the aforementioned reasoning problems. However, LLMs only have a limited, engineered reasoning capability. When reasoning problems are combined, LLMs will start to lose context.

Therefore, I defy anyone to beat the simplest results of my reasoner in a generic (=scientific) way, under the same strict preconditions as my system:

- Readable sentences (with restricted grammar, [Controlled Natural Language](#)),
- automatically converted to natural logic (the natural intelligence of language) using generic techniques,
- with the results of the reasoning process expressed in readable, autonomously — word-by-word — constructed sentences, using generic techniques,
- in multiple languages ¹,
- without programmed or trained knowledge,
- without human-written output sentences,
- without extensive word lists,
- published — free of charge — as open-source software, just like my software is published as [open-source](#).

1 Logic is (almost) language-independent. The logic of my natural reasoner is configured for five languages: [English](#), [Spanish](#), [French](#), [Dutch](#), and [Chinese](#).

The rules of this challenge

- Below are 9 blocks. In the first 7 blocks, I describe the simplest natural reasoning constructs of my system. Your implementation should deliver the results of at least one of the mentioned blocks. In the last 2 blocks I only show the results of my reasoning system;
- Your implementation should not contain any knowledge after startup. Instead, the system should derive the knowledge from the input sentences of the mentioned examples, from readable sentences, via a generic algorithm, back to readable sentences;
- Preferably, the nouns and proper names used should not be known in advance. I use grammar definitions and an algorithm instead of words lists;
- Your implementation should be set up as generically as possible so that all examples of this challenge can be integrated into one single system;
- The [screenshots](#) of my reasoning system show that various natural reasoning constructs reinforce each other. At the end of each of the first 7 blocks a screenshot has been added, to show how my system processes the mentioned examples;
- Your implementation should be published as open source software, so that the functionality is clear, just like my software is published as [open-source software](#);
- In case your results are slightly different, you should explain why your system reacts differently;
- It is an ongoing challenge until all mentioned blocks have been implemented by others;
- Only the most recent document version is valid, because I am still developing my system, including this challenge document;
- I will be judging your implementation.

A small reward

I am offering a small reward per block to the first person who implements that particular block under the stated conditions. For the first 7 blocks, I am offering €1,000 per block. For the last two blocks, €1,500 per block. So €10,000 in total.

You can contact me via [LinkedIn](#) and my [website](#).

Block 1: Direct conversions

Definition 1:

“{proper noun 1} is a/an/the {singular noun} of {proper noun 2}”

equals to

“{proper noun 2} has a/an {singular noun} called {proper noun 1}”

Examples:

Variables:

- proper noun 1 = “Paul”,
- proper noun 2 = “John”,
- singular noun = “son”

Given:

- “Paul is a son of John.”

Generated conclusion:

- “John has a son called Paul.”
-

Variables:

- proper noun 1 = “Laura”,
- proper noun 2 = “Anna”,
- singular noun = “daughter”

Given:

- “Anna has a daughter called Laura.”

Generated conclusion:

- “Laura is a daughter called Anna.”
-

Definition 2:

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2}”

equals to

“A/An {singular noun 2} is part of every {singular noun 1}”

Examples:

Variables:

- singular noun 1 = “car”,
- singular noun 2 = “engine”

Given:

- “Every car has an engine.”

Generated conclusion:

- “An engine is part of every car.”
-

Variables:

- singular noun 1 = “sailboat”,
- singular noun 2 = “sail”

Given:

- “A sail is part of every sailboat.”

Generated conclusion:

- “Every sailboat has a sail.”
-

Definition 3:

“Every kind of {singular noun 1} has a specific {singular noun 2}”

equals to

“A/An {singular noun 2} is characteristic for every kind of {singular noun 1}”

Examples:

Variables:

- singular noun 1 = “liquid”,
- singular noun 2 = “boiling point”

Given:

- “Every kind of liquid has a specific boiling point.”

Generated conclusion:

- “A boiling point is characteristic for every kind of liquid.”
-

Variables:

- singular noun 1 = “gas”,
- singular noun 2 = “condensation point”

Given:

- “A condensation point is characteristic for every kind of gas.”

Generated conclusion:

- “Every kind of gas has a specific condensation point.”
-

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3409, Guest> Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".

3410, Guest> #-----

3410, Guest> # This test executes the examples of my Scientific Challenge.

3410, Guest> # For more info, see the included Scientific Challenge document,

3410, Guest> # or: <https://mafait.org/challenge>

3410, Guest> #-----

3410, Guest> # Block 1: Direct conversions

3410, Guest> #-----

3410, Guest> Paul is a son of John.

*

* My conclusions:

< John has a son called Paul.

<

3411, Guest> Anna has a daughter called Laura.

*

* My conclusions:

< Laura is a daughter of Anna.

<

3412, Guest> Every car has an engine.

*

* My conclusions:

< An engine is part of every car.

<

3413, Guest> A sail is part of every sailboat.

*

* My conclusions:

< Every sailboat has a sail.

<

3414, Guest> Every kind of liquid has a specific boiling point.

*

* My conclusions:

< A boiling point is characteristic for every kind of liquid.

<

3415, Guest> A condensation point is characteristic for every kind of gas.

*

* My conclusions:

< Every kind of gas has a specific condensation point.

<

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 2: Indirect conversions

Definition 4:

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

from which can be concluded

“A/An {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3} are part of every {singular noun 1}”

Example:

Variables:

- singular noun 1 = “family”,
- singular noun 2 = “parent”,
- singular noun 3 = “child”

Given:

- “Every family has a parent and a child.”

Generated conclusion:

- “A parent and a child are part of every family.”
-

Definition 5a:

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 2 or 3}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun} is part of a/an {singular noun 1}”

Definition 5b:

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 2}”

from which can be assumed

“{proper noun} has probably a/an {singular noun 3}”

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 3}”

from which can be assumed

“{proper noun} has probably a/an {singular noun 2}”

Example 5a:

Variables:

- proper noun = “Michael”,
- singular noun 1 = “family”,
- singular noun 2 = “parent”,
- singular noun 3 = “child”

Given:

- “Michael is a parent.”

Conclusion generated by Definition 5a:

- “Michael is part of a family.”

Assumption generated by Definition 5b:

- “Michael has probably a child.”
-

Example 5b:

Variables:

- proper noun = “Adam”,
- singular noun 1 = “family”,
- singular noun 2 = “parent”,
- singular noun 3 = “child”

Given:

- “Adam is a child.”

Conclusion generated by Definition 5a:

- “Adam is part of a family.”

Assumption generated by Definition 5b:

- “Adam has probably a child.”
-

Definition 6a:

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} has a/an {singular noun 2 or 3}”

from which can be assumed

“{proper noun} is probably part of a/an {singular noun 1}”

Definition 6b:

“Every singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} has a/an {singular noun 2}”

from which can be assumed

“{proper noun} is probably a/an {singular noun 3}”

“Every {singular noun 1} has a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} has a/an {singular noun 3}”

from which can be assumed

“{proper noun} is probably a/an {singular noun 2}”

Examples:

Variables:

- proper noun = “Peter”,
- singular noun 1 = “family”,
- singular noun 2 = “parent”,
- singular noun 3 = “child”

Given:

- “Peter has a parent.”

Assumption generated by Definition 6b:

- “Peter is probably a child.”

Assumption generated by Definition 6a:

- “Peter is probably part of a family.”
-

Variables:

- proper noun = “Ronald”,
- singular noun 1 = “family”,
- singular noun 2 = “parent”,
- singular noun 3 = “child”

Given:

- “Ronald has a child.”

Assumption generated by Definition 6b:

- “Ronald is probably a parent.”

Assumption generated by Definition 6a:

- “Ronald is probably part of a family.”
-

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

```

3416, Guest> #-----
3416, Guest> # Block 2: Indirect conversions (assumptions)
3416, Guest> #-----
3416, Guest> Every family has a parent and a child.
*
* My conclusions:
< A parent and a child are part of every family.
<
3417, Guest> Michael is a parent.
*
* My conclusions:
< Michael is part of a family.
*
* My assumptions:
< Michael has probably a child.
<
3418, Guest> Adam is a child.
*
* My conclusions:
< Adam is part of a family.
*
* My assumptions:
< Adam has probably a parent.
<
3419, Guest> Peter has a parent.
*
* My assumptions:
< Peter is probably a child.
< Peter is probably part of a family.
<
3420, Guest> Ronald has a child.
*
* My assumptions:
< Ronald is probably a parent.
< Ronald is probably part of a family.
<
                    
```

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 3: Grouping of knowledge (without relation)

Definition 7:

“{proper noun 1} has {positive number 1} {singular or plural noun}”

and

“{proper noun 2} has {positive number 2} {singular or plural noun}”

equals to

“{proper noun 1} and {proper noun 2} have {positive number 1 + positive number 2} {plural noun} together”

Example:

Variables:

- proper noun 1 = “John”,
- proper noun 2 = “Peter”,
- positive number 1 = 3,
- positive number 2 = 4,
- singular/plural noun = “apple”/“apples”

Given:

- “John has 3 apples.”
- “Peter has 4 apples.”

Generated conclusion:

- “John and Peter have 7 apples together.”
-

Definition 8:

“{proper noun 1} is a/an {singular noun}”

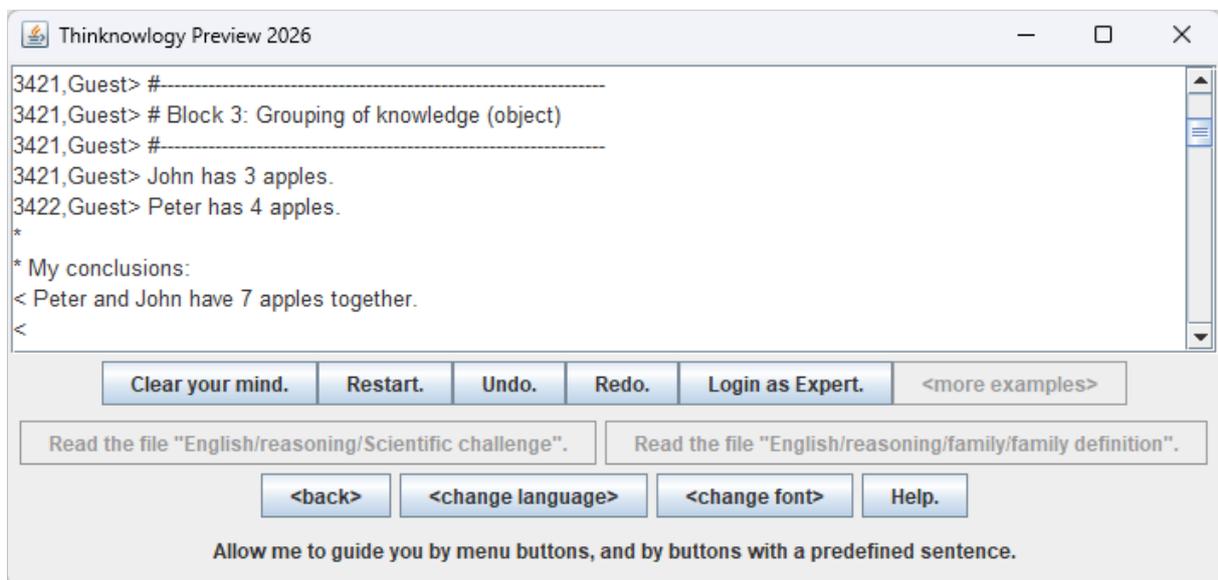
and

“{proper noun 2} is a/an {singular noun}”

equals to

“{proper noun 1} and {proper noun 2} are [plural form of {singular noun}]”

An example of the definition above is demonstrated in Block 4: Grouping of knowledge (with relation).



Block 4: Grouping of knowledge (with relation)

Definition 9:

“{proper noun 1} has a/an {singular noun} called {proper noun 2}”

and

“{proper noun 1} has a/an {singular noun} called {proper noun 3}”

equals to

“{proper noun 1} has {number: 2} [plural form of {singular noun}], called {proper noun 2} and {proper noun 3}”

Example:

Variables:

- proper noun 1 = “Paul”,
- proper noun 2 = “John”,
- proper noun 3 = “Anna”,
- singular noun = “parent”

Given:

- “John is a parent of Paul.”

Conclusion generated by Definition 1:

- “Paul has a parent called John.”

Conclusion generated by Definition 8:

- “John and Michael are parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown].”
(Sentence “Michael is a parent.” was given in Example 5a)
-

In case you are planning to implement Block 8: Advanced reasoning as well:

Generated conclusion:

- “John is part of a family.”

Generated assumptions:

- “Paul is probably a child of John.”
 - “Paul is probably part of a family.”
 - “John is probably a parent of Paul.”
-

Given:

- “Anna is a parent of Paul.”

Generated conclusion:

- “Paul has 2 parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown], called John and Anna.”

Conclusion generated by an extended version of Definition 8:

- “John, Michael and Anna are parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown].”
-

In case you are planning to implement Block 8: Advanced reasoning as well:

Generated conclusion:

- “Anna is part of a family.”

Generated assumptions:

- “Paul is probably a child of John and Anna.”
 - “Anna is probably a parent of Paul.”
-

Confirmation:

Given:

- “Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.”

Detected that the generated conclusion is confirmed:

- “Paul has 2 parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown], called John and Anna.”

Detected:

- You have entered plural noun “parents”, which was unknown to me.
-

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3423, Guest> #-----

3423, Guest> # Block 4: Grouping of knowledge (relations)

3423, Guest> #-----

3423, Guest> John is a parent of Paul.

*

* My conclusions:

< Paul has a parent called John.

< John is part of a family.

< John and Michael are parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown].

*

* My assumptions:

< Paul is probably a child of John.

< Paul is probably part of a family.

< John has probably a child called Paul.

<

3424, Guest> Anna is a parent of Paul.

*

* My conclusions:

< Paul has 2 parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown], called John and Anna.

< Anna is part of a family.

< John, Michael and Anna are parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown].

*

* My assumptions:

< Paul is probably a child of John and Anna.

< Anna has probably a child called Paul.

<

3425, Guest> Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.

*

* My conclusions that have been confirmed:

< Paul has 2 parent [plural of 'parent' is unknown], called John and Anna.

*

* You have entered plural noun "parents", which was unknown to me.

*

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 5: Past tense reasoning

Definition 10:

“{proper noun 1} was a/an/the {singular noun} of {proper noun 2}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun 2} has no {singular noun} anymore”

“{proper noun 1} was a/an/the {singular noun} of {proper noun 2}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun 2} had a/an {singular noun} called {proper noun 1}”.

Example:

Variables:

- proper noun 1 = “James”,
- proper noun 2 = “Joe”,
- singular noun = “father”

Given:

- “James was the father of Joe.”

Generated conclusions:

- “Joe has no father anymore.”
 - “Joe had a father called James.”
-

Definition 11:

“Every {singular noun 1} is a/an {singular noun 2}”

and

“{proper noun} was a/an {singular noun 1}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun} was a/an {singular noun 2}”

Example:

Variables:

- proper noun = “James”,
- singular noun 1 = “father”,
- singular noun 2 = “man”

Given:

- “Every father is a man.”

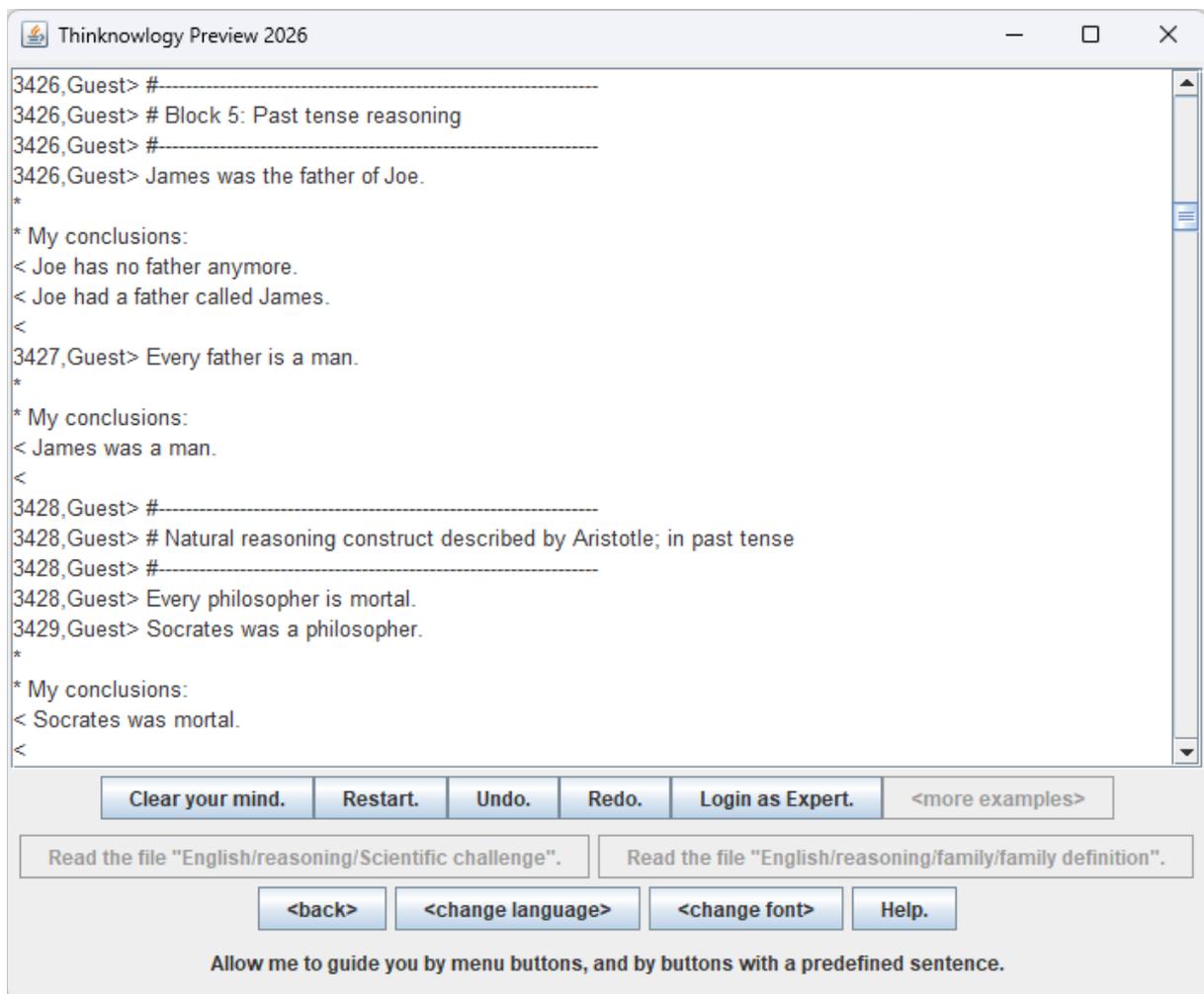
Already known:

- “James was a father”²

Generated conclusion:

- “James was a man.”
-

2 Sentence “James was the father of Joe” of the previous example should be recognized automatically as “James was a father”.



Thinkknowlogy Preview 2026

3426, Guest> #-----
3426, Guest> # Block 5: Past tense reasoning
3426, Guest> #-----
3426, Guest> James was the father of Joe.
*
* My conclusions:
< Joe has no father anymore.
< Joe had a father called James.
<
3427, Guest> Every father is a man.
*
* My conclusions:
< James was a man.
<
3428, Guest> #-----
3428, Guest> # Natural reasoning construct described by Aristotle; in past tense
3428, Guest> #-----
3428, Guest> Every philosopher is mortal.
3429, Guest> Socrates was a philosopher.
*
* My conclusions:
< Socrates was mortal.
<

Clear your mind. Restart. Undo. Redo. Login as Expert. <more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge". Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back> <change language> <change font> Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 6: Detection of a conflict and generation of a question

Definition 12:

“Every {singular noun 1} is a/an {singular noun 2} or a/an {singular noun 3}”

is in conflict with

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 2} and a/an {singular noun 3}”

“Every {singular noun 1} is a/an {singular noun 2} or a/an {singular noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 1}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 2} or a/an {singular noun 3}”

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 2} or a/an {singular noun 3}”

equals to

“Is {proper noun} a/an {singular noun 2} or a/an {singular noun 3}?”

Example:

Variables:

- singular noun 1 = “person”,
- singular noun 2 = “man”,
- singular noun 3 = “woman”,
- proper noun = “Alex”

Given:

- “Every person is a man or a woman.”
-

In case you are planning to implement Block 8: Advanced reasoning as well:

Generated assumptions:

- “A man is probably not a woman.”
 - “James is probably not a woman.”
 - “A woman is probably not a man.”
-

Given:

- “Alex is a man and a woman.”

Detected conflict:

- This sentence is not accepted, because it is in conflict with:
 - “Every person is a man or a woman.”

Given:

- “Alex is a person.”

Generated question:

- “Is Alex a man or a woman?”
-

Definition 13:

“Is {proper noun} a/an {singular noun 1} or a/an {singular noun 2}?”

and

“{proper noun} is not a/an {singular noun 1}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun} is a/an {singular noun 2}”

“Is {proper noun} a/an {singular noun 1} or a/an {singular noun 2}?”

and

“{proper noun} is not a/an {singular noun 2}”

from which can be assumed

“{proper noun} is probably a/an {singular noun 1}”

Example:

Variables:

- proper noun = “Alex”,
- singular noun 1 = “man”,
- singular noun 2 = “woman”

Given:

- “Alex is not a woman.”

Detected that the generated question has been answered:

- “Is Alex a man or a woman?”

Generated assumption:

- “Alex is probably a man.”
-

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3430, Guest> #-----

3430, Guest> # Block 6: Detection of a conflict and generation of a question

3430, Guest> #-----

3430, Guest> Every person is a man or a woman.

*

* My assumptions:

< A man is probably not a woman.

< James was probably not a woman.

< A woman is probably not a man.

<

3431, Guest> Alex is a man and a woman.

!

! This sentence is not accepted, because it is in conflict with:

< Every person is a man or a woman.

<

3431, Guest> Alex is a person.

*

* My questions:

< Is Alex a man or a woman?

<

3432, Guest> Alex is not a woman.

*

* My questions that have been answered:

< Is Alex a man or a woman?

*

* My assumptions:

< Alex is probably a man.

<

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 7: Archiving of knowledge

Definition 14:

“{proper noun 1} is **the** {singular noun} of {proper noun 2}”

and

“{proper noun 3} is **the** {singular noun} of {proper noun 2}”

from which can be concluded

“{proper noun 2} has a new {singular noun} called {proper noun 3}”

and

“{proper noun 2} has a previous {singular noun} called {proper noun 1}”

Example:

Variables:

- proper noun 1 = “**Donald Trump**”,
- proper noun 2 = “**the United States**”,
- proper noun 3 = “**Joe Biden**”,
- singular noun = “**president**”

Given:

- “**Donald Trump** is **the** president of the United States.”

Conclusion generated by Definition 1:

“**The United States** has a president called **Donald Trump**.”

Given:

- “**Joe Biden** is **the** president of the United States.”

Generated conclusions:

- “**The United States** has a new president called **Joe Biden**.”
- “**The United States** has a previous president called **Donald Trump**.”

Given (re-occurring):

- “Donald Trump is the president of the United States.”

Generated conclusions:

- “The United States has a new president called Donald Trump.”
 - “The United States has a previous president called Joe Biden.”
 - “The United States had a president called Donald Trump.”
-

In case you are planning to implement Block 8: Advanced reasoning as well:

Detected:

- The word “Donald Trump” is semantically ambiguous:
 - Either the entity re-occurred,
 - or there are multiple instances of this entity.

In the latter case, please enhance the specification of the involved entities.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3433, Guest> #-----

3433, Guest> # Block 7: Archiving of knowledge

3433, Guest> #-----

3433, Guest> Donald Trump is the president of the United States.

*

* My conclusions:

< The United States has a president called Donald Trump.

<

3434, Guest> Joe Biden is the president of the United States.

*

* My conclusions:

< The United States has a new president called Joe Biden.

< The United States has a previous president called Donald Trump.

<

3435, Guest> Donald Trump is the president of the United States.

*

* The word "Donald Trump" is semantically ambiguous:

* - either the entity re-occurred,

* - or there are multiple instances of this entity.

*

* In the latter case, please enhance the specification of the involved entities.

*

* My conclusions:

< The United States has a new president called Donald Trump.

< The United States has a previous president called Joe Biden.

< The United States had a president called Donald Trump.

<

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 8: Advanced reasoning

Thinkknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

```

3436, Guest> #-----
3436, Guest> # Block 8: Advanced reasoning
3436, Guest> #-----
3436, Guest> Every woman is feminine.
*
* My conclusions:
< Every woman is not masculine.
<
3437, Guest> Every man is masculine.
*
* My assumptions that have been concluded:
< Every man is not a woman.
< Every woman is not a man.
< James was not a woman.
*
* My conclusions:
< Every man is not feminine.
< Every woman is not a father.
< Every person is masculine or feminine.
< Every father is masculine.
< Every father is not feminine.
< Every father is not a woman.
< James was masculine.
< James was not feminine.
*
* My assumptions:
< A man is probably a person.
< A woman is probably a person.
< Alex is probably masculine.
< Alex is probably not feminine.
< A father is probably a person.
< James was probably a person.
<
    
```

Clear your mind.

Restart.

Undo.

Redo.

Login as Expert.

<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".

Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>

<change language>

<change font>

Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3438, Guest> Every father is a man.
 3439, Guest> Every mother is a woman.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every mother is feminine.
 < Every mother is not a father.
 < Every mother is not masculine.
 < Every mother is not a man.
 < Every man is not a mother.
 < James was not a mother.
 < Every father is not a mother.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < A mother is probably a person.
 < Alex is probably not a mother.
 <
 3440, Guest> Every parent is a father or a mother.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every parent is a man or a woman.
 < Every parent is masculine or feminine.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < A parent is probably a person.
 < Anna is probably a person.
 < Anna is possibly a mother.
 < Anna is possibly not a father.
 < Anna is possibly not masculine.
 < Anna is possibly not a man.
 < Anna is possibly a woman.
 < Anna is possibly feminine.
 < John is probably a person.
 < Ronald is possibly a person.
 < Michael is probably a person.
 *
 * My questions:
 < Is John masculine or feminine?
 < Is John a man or a woman?
 < Is Ronald masculine or feminine?
 < Is Ronald a man or a woman?
 < Is Michael masculine or feminine?
 < Is Michael a man or a woman?
 <

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3441, Guest> Every girl is feminine.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every girl is not masculine.
 < Every girl is not a man.
 < Every girl is not a father.
 < Every man is not a girl.
 < Every father is not a girl.
 <
 3442, Guest> Every boy is masculine.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every boy is not feminine.
 < Every boy is not a girl.
 < Every boy is not a mother.
 < Every boy is not a woman.
 < Every girl is not a boy.
 < Every mother is not a boy.
 < Every woman is not a boy.
 <
 3443, Guest> Every son is a boy or a man.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every son is masculine.
 < Every son is not feminine.
 < Every son is not a girl.
 < Every son is not a mother.
 < Every son is not a woman.
 < Every girl is not a son.
 < Every mother is not a son.
 < Every woman is not a son.
 < Paul is masculine.
 < Paul is not feminine.
 < Paul is not a girl.
 < Paul is not a mother.
 < Paul is not a woman.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < A son is probably a person.
 < Anna is possibly not a son.
 < A boy is probably not a man.
 < A boy is probably a person.
 < A man is probably not a boy.
 < Alex is possibly not a boy.
 < James was probably not a boy.
 < Paul is probably a person.
 <

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3444, Guest> Every daughter is a girl or a woman.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every daughter is feminine.
 < Every daughter is not masculine.
 < Every daughter is not a son.
 < Every daughter is not a boy.
 < Every daughter is not a man.
 < Every daughter is not a father.
 < Every son is not a daughter.
 < Paul is not a daughter.
 < Every boy is not a daughter.
 < Every man is not a daughter.
 < James was not a daughter.
 < Every father is not a daughter.
 < Laura is feminine.
 < Laura is not masculine.
 < Laura is not a son.
 < Laura is not a boy.
 < Laura is not a man.
 < Laura is not a father.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < A daughter is probably a person.
 < Alex is probably not a daughter.
 < A girl is probably not a woman.
 < A girl is probably a person.
 < A woman is probably not a girl.
 < Anna is maybe not a girl.
 < Laura is probably a person.
 *
 * My questions:
 < Is Laura a girl or a woman?
 <

3445, Guest> Water has a boiling point of 100 degrees centigrade.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < Water is probably a kind of liquid.
 <

3446, Guest> Water vapor has a condensation point of 100 degrees centigrade.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < Water vapor is probably a kind of gas.
 <

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Block 9: Justification reports

Thinkknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

```

3447, Guest> #-----
3447, Guest> # Block 9: Justification reports
3447, Guest> #-----
3447, Guest> Display the justification report about parents.
*
* My conclusions:
< Every parent is a man or a woman. Because:
<     - Every parent is a father or a mother.
<     - Every mother is a woman.
<     - Every father is a man.
< Every parent is masculine or feminine. Because:
<     - Every parent is a man or a woman.
<     - Every woman is feminine.
<     - Every man is masculine.
*
and:
<     - Every parent is a father or a mother.
<     - Every mother is feminine.
<     - Every father is masculine.
< A parent and a child are part of every family. Because:
<     - Every family has a parent and a child.
*
* My assumptions:
< A parent is probably a person. Because:
<     - Every parent is a man or a woman.
<     - A man is probably a person.
<     - A woman is probably a person.
*
and:
<     - Every parent is a father or a mother.
<     - A father is probably a person.
<     - A mother is probably a person.
<
3447, Guest> Display the justification report about persons.
*
* You have entered plural noun "persons", which was unknown to me.
*
* My conclusions:
< Every person is masculine or feminine. Because:
<     - Every person is a man or a woman.
<     - Every woman is feminine.
<     - Every man is masculine.
<
    
```

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3448, Guest> Display the justification report about mothers.

*

* You have entered plural noun "mothers", which was unknown to me.

*

* My conclusions:

< Every mother is not a son. Because:

< - Every mother is feminine.

< - Every son is not feminine.

< Every mother is not a boy. Because:

< - Every mother is feminine.

< - Every boy is not feminine.

< Every mother is feminine. Because:

< - Every mother is a woman.

< - Every woman is feminine.

< Every mother is not a father. Because:

< - Every mother is a woman.

< - Every woman is not a father.

* and:

< - Every mother is feminine.

< - Every father is not feminine.

< Every mother is not masculine. Because:

< - Every mother is a woman.

< - Every woman is not masculine.

< Every mother is not a man. Because:

< - Every mother is feminine.

< - Every man is not feminine.

* and:

< - Every mother is a woman.

< - Every woman is not a man.

*

* My assumptions:

< A mother is probably a person. Because:

< - Every mother is a woman.

< - A woman is probably a person.

<

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3449, Guest> Display the justification report about women.

*

* You have entered plural noun "women", which was unknown to me.

*

* My conclusions:

- < Every woman is not a son. Because:
- < - Every woman is feminine.
- < - Every son is not feminine.
- < Every woman is not a boy. Because:
- < - Every woman is feminine.
- < - Every boy is not feminine.
- < Every woman is not a father. Because:
- < - Every woman is feminine.
- < - Every father is not feminine.
- < Every woman is not masculine. Because:
- < - Every woman is feminine.
- < Every woman is not a man. Because:
- < - Every woman is feminine.
- < - Every man is not feminine.

*

* My assumptions:

- < A woman is probably not a girl. Because:
- < - Every daughter is a girl or a woman.
- < A woman is probably a person. Because:
- < - Every person is masculine or feminine.
- < - Every woman is feminine.

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Paul.

*

* My conclusions:

< Paul is not a daughter. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

< - Every son is not a daughter.

* and:

< - Paul is masculine.

< - Every daughter is not masculine.

< Paul is masculine. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

< - Every son is masculine.

< Paul is not feminine. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

< - Every son is not feminine.

< Paul is not a girl. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

< - Every son is not a girl.

* and:

< - Paul is masculine.

< - Every girl is not masculine.

< Paul is not a mother. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

< - Every son is not a mother.

* and:

< - Paul is masculine.

< - Every mother is not masculine.

< Paul is not a woman. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

< - Every son is not a woman.

* and:

< - Paul is masculine.

< - Every woman is not masculine.

*

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

```

*
* My assumptions:
< Paul is probably a person. Because:
<   - Paul is a son of John.
<   - A son is probably a person.
< Paul is probably a child of John and Anna. Because:
<   - Every family has a parent and a child.
<   - John is a parent of Paul.
<   - Anna is a parent of Paul.
*   and:
<   - John has probably a child called Paul.
<   - Anna has probably a child called Paul.
*   and:
<   - Every family has a parent and a child.
<   - Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.
< Paul is probably part of a family. Because:
<   - Paul is probably a child of John and Anna.
<   - A child is part of every family.
*   and:
<   - John has probably a child called Paul.
<   - Anna has probably a child called Paul.
<   - A child is part of every family.
<
        
```

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about John.

*

* My conclusions:

< John is part of a family. Because:

< - John is a parent of Paul.

< - A parent is part of every family.

* and:

< - Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.

< - A parent is part of every family.

< John, Anna and Michael are parents. Because:

< - John is a parent of Paul.

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< - Michael is a parent.

< John and Peter have 7 apples together. Because:

< - John has 3 apples.

< - Peter has 4 apples.

< John has a son called Paul. Because:

< - Paul is a son of John.

*

* My assumptions:

< John is probably a person. Because:

< - John is a parent of Paul.

< - A parent is probably a person.

< John has probably a child called Paul. Because:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - John is a parent of Paul.

* and:

< - Paul is probably a child of John and Anna.

* and:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.

*

* My questions:

< Is John masculine or feminine? Because:

< - John is a parent of Paul.

< - Every parent is masculine or feminine.

* and:

< - John is probably a person.

< - Every person is masculine or feminine.

< Is John a man or a woman? Because:

< - John is probably a person.

< - Every person is a man or a woman.

<

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Anna.

*

* My conclusions:

< Anna is part of a family. Because:

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< - A parent is part of every family.

* and:

< - Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.

< - A parent is part of every family.

< John, Anna and Michael are parents. Because:

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< - John is a parent of Paul.

< - Michael is a parent.

*

* My assumptions:

< Anna is maybe not a girl. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a woman.

< - A woman is probably not a girl.

< Anna is possibly not a son. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a mother.

< - Every mother is not a son.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly a woman.

< - Every woman is not a son.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly feminine.

< - Every son is not feminine.

< Anna is probably a person. Because:

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< - A parent is probably a person.

< Anna is possibly a mother. Because:

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< - Every parent is a father or a mother.

< - Proper noun "Anna" is probably feminine.

< Anna is possibly not a father. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a mother.

< - Every mother is not a father.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly a woman.

< - Every woman is not a father.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly feminine.

< - Every father is not feminine.

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

< Anna is possibly not masculine. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a mother.

< - Every mother is not masculine.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly a woman.

< - Every woman is not masculine.

< Anna is possibly not a man. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a mother.

< - Every mother is not a man.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly a woman.

< - Every woman is not a man.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly feminine.

< - Every man is not feminine.

< Anna is possibly a woman. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a mother.

< - Every mother is a woman.

* and:

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< - Every parent is a man or a woman.

< - Proper noun "Anna" is probably feminine.

< Anna is possibly feminine. Because:

< - Anna is possibly a mother.

< - Every mother is feminine.

* and:

< - Anna is possibly a woman.

< - Every woman is feminine.

< Anna has probably a child called Paul. Because:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

* and:

< - Paul is probably a child of John and Anna.

* and:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Paul has 2 parents, called John and Anna.

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Laura.

*

* My conclusions:

< Laura is feminine. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is feminine.

< Laura is not masculine. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is not masculine.

< Laura is not a son. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is not a son.

* and:

< - Laura is feminine.

< - Every son is not feminine.

< Laura is not a boy. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is not a boy.

* and:

< - Laura is feminine.

< - Every boy is not feminine.

< Laura is not a man. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is not a man.

* and:

< - Laura is feminine.

< - Every man is not feminine.

< Laura is not a father. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is not a father.

* and:

< - Laura is feminine.

< - Every father is not feminine.

< Laura is a daughter of Anna. Because:

< - Anna has a daughter called Laura.

*

* My assumptions:

< Laura is probably a person. Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - A daughter is probably a person.

*

* My questions:

< Is Laura a girl or a woman? Because:

< - Laura is a daughter of Anna.

< - Every daughter is a girl or a woman.

<

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Michael.

*

* My conclusions:

< John, Anna and Michael are parents. Because:

< - Michael is a parent.

< - John is a parent of Paul.

< - Anna is a parent of Paul.

< Michael is part of a family. Because:

< - Michael is a parent.

< - A parent is part of every family.

*

* My assumptions:

< Michael is probably a person. Because:

< - Michael is a parent.

< - A parent is probably a person.

< Michael has probably a child. Because:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Michael is a parent.

*

* My questions:

< Is Michael masculine or feminine? Because:

< - Michael is a parent.

< - Every parent is masculine or feminine.

* and:

< - Michael is probably a person.

< - Every person is masculine or feminine.

< Is Michael a man or a woman? Because:

< - Michael is probably a person.

< - Every person is a man or a woman.

<

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Adam.

*

* My conclusions:

< Adam is part of a family. Because:

< - Adam is a child.

< - A child is part of every family.

*

* My assumptions:

< Adam has probably a parent. Because:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Adam is a child.

<

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Peter.

*

* My conclusions:

< Peter and John have 7 apples together. Because:

< - Peter has 4 apples.

< - John has 3 apples.

*

* My assumptions:

< Peter is probably a child. Because:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Peter has a parent.

< Peter is probably part of a family. Because:

< - Peter is probably a child.

< - A child is part of every family.

<

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Ronald.

*

* My assumptions:

< Ronald is possibly a person. Because:

< - Ronald is probably a parent.

< - A parent is probably a person.

< Ronald is probably a parent. Because:

< - Every family has a parent and a child.

< - Ronald has a child.

< Ronald is probably part of a family. Because:

< - Ronald is probably a parent.

< - A parent is part of every family.

*

* My questions:

< Is Ronald masculine or feminine? Because:

< - Ronald is probably a parent.

< - Every parent is masculine or feminine.

* and:

< - Ronald is possibly a person.

< - Every person is masculine or feminine.

< Is Ronald a man or a woman? Because:

< - Ronald is possibly a person.

< - Every person is a man or a woman.

<

Clear your mind.
Restart.
Undo.
Redo.
Login as Expert.
<more examples>

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".
Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".

<back>
<change language>
<change font>
Help.

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about James.

*

* My conclusions:

< James was not a daughter. Because:

< - James was a man.

< - Every man is not a daughter.

* and:

< - James was the father of Joe.

< - Every father is not a daughter.

* and:

< - James was masculine.

< - Every daughter is not masculine.

< James was not a mother. Because:

< - James was a man.

< - Every man is not a mother.

* and:

< - James was the father of Joe.

< - Every father is not a mother.

* and:

< - James was masculine.

< - Every mother is not masculine.

< James was a man. Because:

< - James was the father of Joe.

< - Every father is a man.

< James was not a woman. Because:

< - James was a man.

< - Every man is not a woman.

* and:

< - James was masculine.

< - Every woman is not masculine.

* and:

< - James was the father of Joe.

< - Every father is not a woman.

< James was masculine. Because:

< - James was a man.

< - Every man is masculine.

* and:

< - James was the father of Joe.

< - Every father is masculine.

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

```

< James was not feminine. Because:
<     - James was a man.
<     - Every man is not feminine.
*     and:
<     - James was the father of Joe.
<     - Every father is not feminine.
*
* My assumptions:
< James was probably not a boy. Because:
<     - James was a man.
<     - A man is probably not a boy.
< James was probably a person. Because:
<     - James was a man.
<     - A man is probably a person.
*     and:
<     - James was the father of Joe.
<     - A father is probably a person.
<
3450,Guest> Display the justification report about Joe.
*
* My conclusions:
< Joe has no father anymore. Because:
<     - Joe had a father called James.
< Joe had a father called James. Because:
<     - James was the father of Joe.
<
3450,Guest> Display the justification report about Socrates.
*
* My conclusions:
< Socrates was mortal. Because:
<     - Socrates was a philosopher.
<     - Every philosopher is mortal.
<

```

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about Alex.

*

* My assumptions:

< Alex is probably not a daughter. Because:

< - Alex is probably a man.

< - Every man is not a daughter.

* and:

< - Alex is probably masculine.

< - Every daughter is not masculine.

< Alex is possibly not a boy. Because:

< - Alex is probably a man.

< - A man is probably not a boy.

< Alex is probably not a mother. Because:

< - Alex is probably a man.

< - Every man is not a mother.

* and:

< - Alex is probably masculine.

< - Every mother is not masculine.

< Alex is probably masculine. Because:

< - Alex is probably a man.

< - Every man is masculine.

< Alex is probably not feminine. Because:

< - Alex is probably a man.

< - Every man is not feminine.

< Alex is probably a man. Because:

< - Alex is a person.

< - Every person is a man or a woman.

< - Alex is not a woman.

<

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.

Thinknowlogy Preview 2026
— □ ×

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about boiling point.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < A boiling point is characteristic for every kind of liquid. Because:
 < - Every kind of liquid has a specific boiling point.
 <

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about kind of gas.
 *
 * My conclusions:
 < Every kind of gas has a specific condensation point. Because:
 < - A condensation point is characteristic for every kind of gas.
 <

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about water.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < Water is probably a kind of liquid. Because:
 < - Every kind of liquid has a specific boiling point.
 < - Water has a boiling point of 100 degrees centigrade.
 <

3450, Guest> Display the justification report about water vapor.
 *
 * My assumptions:
 < Water vapor is probably a kind of gas. Because:
 < - Every kind of gas has a specific condensation point.
 < - Water vapor has a condensation point of 100 degrees centigrade.
 <

3450, Guest> # To continue, click button «Clear your mind.» or «Restart.».
 3449, Guest>

Clear your mind.	Restart.	Undo.	Redo.	Login as Expert.	<more examples>
------------------	----------	-------	-------	------------------	-----------------

Read the file "English/reasoning/Scientific challenge".	Read the file "English/reasoning/family/family definition".
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<back>	<change language>	<change font>	Help.
--------	-------------------	---------------	-------

Allow me to guide you by menu buttons, and by buttons with a predefined sentence.