For each of the following examples, use the negation test, the interrogative test, and the conditional-antecedent test to help determine whether it presupposes the associated target meaning. For each test, provide:

- The example that results from applying the test to the example.
- A judgment as to whether the example supports or challenges the claim that the example presupposes the target meaning, along with your reason for reaching this judgment.

Don’t worry if the tests give conflicting results; you can treat them each as independent of the others. However, insights about why the tests behave they way the do are always welcome.

(1)  a. **Example**: Bart learned that Lisa passed the test.
    b. **Target meaning**: Lisa passed the test

(2)  a. **Example**: The zoo has few pandas.
    b. **Target meaning**: the zoo has more than zero pandas

(3)  a. **Example**: It’s amazing that Carol ran the marathon.
    b. **Target meaning**: Carol ran the marathon

(4)  a. **Example**: Carol was forced to sell her computer.
    b. **Target meaning**: Carol sold her computer