

3. (1) John didn't get much sleep last night. (2) He has dark circles under his eyes, and (3) he looks tired.

4. (1) Questionable research practices are far more common than previously believed (2) since the Acadia Institute found that 44 percent of students and 50 percent of faculty from universities were aware of cases of plagiarism, falsifying data, or racial discrimination.

5. (1) Since the study of science not only gives insight but also fosters intellectual comprehension of any subject, (2) it stands to reason that the study of science is essential for the learning of any new subject.

6. (1) No one has directly observed a chemical bond, (2) so scientists who try to envision such bonds must rely on experimental clues and their own imaginations.

2 Validity and Soundness

Directions: Carefully study statements 1-10. Decide whether each statement is true or false, and write in the spaces provided the word “true” or the word “false” in accordance with your decision. (20 points)

1. _____ A sound argument is a valid deductive argument with true premisses.
2. _____ All valid deductive arguments are arguments with true premisses.
3. _____ A deductive argument cannot be both invalid and sound.
4. _____ An invalid deductive argument could have all true statements in it.
5. _____ In a valid deductive argument, the conclusion is always true.
6. _____ A deductive argument could have one false premiss and still be sound.
7. _____ If a deductive argument is sound, then the conclusion must always be true.
8. _____ When the premisses of a deductive argument are true, the conclusion must be true as well.
9. _____ When the conclusion of a deductive argument is true, the argument is always sound.
10. _____ A deductive argument can be either valid or invalid and still have true premisses.

3 Argument Indicators

Directions: Assume that each word or phrase given below appears before a statement. Is the statement that follows most probably a reason, a conclusion, or neither? Put a check in the appropriate column. (20 points)

Word	Reason	Conclusion	Neither
1. hence			
2. because			
3. but			
4. thus			
5. in as much as			
6. accordingly			
7. for			
8. therefore			
9. since			
10. however			

4 Short Essay

Directions: Explain the difference between the terms in the following exercises and give an *specific* example of each term. (20 points)

1. statement and sentence which is not a statement

2. inductive and deductive argument

NAME _____