CHAPTER 3 (P. 84 ON)

CONDITIONAL: IF P THEN Q

Make sure that you understand the structure of the conditional – what is antecedent and what is the consequent.

When is conditional true? Remember the following principle:

A conditional is False ONLY WHEN the antecedent is True and the consequent is False

For the test, I can give you two statements expressing facts. I can construct various conditionals with the statements and their negations and ask you to tell me if they are true or false.

ARGUMENTS FORMS:

All of the following arguments forms are valid. You must recognize the forms in arguments presented in English.

AFFIRMING THE ANTECEDENT (MODUS PONENS)
If p, then q.
p.
Therefore, q.

DENYING THE CONSEQUENT (MODUS TOLLENS)
If p, then q.
Not q.
Therefore not p.

HYPOTHETICAL SYLLOGISM
If p, then q.
If q, then r.
Therefore, if p, then r.

Make sure you can distinguish also incorrect (invalid) variations of these forms, such as affirming the consequent or denying the antecedent.
**Diagraming Arguments:**

I will give you an argument in English. You must produce a diagram of the argument to represent its structure. (Note that the *structure* of the argument is not the same as the *form* of the argument.)

**Step 1:**
Label all premises and conclusions of the argument with numbers (1), (2), (3), .... Underline all argument indicator words. (Hint: to simplify the next step, restate in your mind the argument using only the word ‘therefore’ as connecting the premises to conclusion.)

*Ex.* (1) Lying is wrong, and (2) you told a lie. *So,* (3) you’ve done something wrong. (4) All wrongdoers deserve to be punished. *So,* (5) you deserve to be punished.

**Step 2:**
Construct the diagram of the argument.

Make sure that you distinguish between:

- **Independent premises** each lend some support to the conclusion, on their own.

- **Dependent premises** must be combined in order to support the conclusion.

If the argument has several steps using one conclusion as a premise for the next step, make sure you denote the statements with both a circle and a box.

The example above is diagramed as follows:
CHAPTER 5 – EXPERTS AND EVIDENCE: (PP. 127 – 134)

WHAT MAKES AN EXPERT?

A few indicators we can use to consider someone an expert:

- Amount of education and training,
- experience in making reliable judgments,
- reputation among peers, and
- professional accomplishments.

CORRECT APPEAL TO AUTHORITY

1. We must judge the speaker to be an expert in the relevant field
2. The expert must be expressing a consensus view among experts or be using a generally accepted techniques to obtain the result

FALLACY OF APPEAL TO AUTHORITY

When a claim comes from someone deemed to be an expert who in fact is not an expert.

Possible ways for committing the fallacy of appeal to authority

- Because someone is an expert in one field does not mean that he or she is necessarily an expert in another.
- Because we regard a non-expert as an expert.
- (We fail to notice that the claim an expert makes is controversial in the expert community.)