2.II  2. N
     4. N
     6. N
     8. N
     10. N
     12. EP
     14. N
     16. N
     18. N
     20. N
     22. N

2.III 1. N
      3. N
      5. N
      7. Y, if in context one could invalidate the driver’s license (e.g., if one had that type of authority); N typically, since revocation will often involve other bureaucratic moves
      9. Y

2.V  6. CA
     7. SA
     8. N
     9. SA – this seems like something you can succeed in doing even if there is no uptake
     10. SA

2.VI 2. Quality, Manner (ambiguity)
      4. Quality, Relevance
      6. Quality
      8. Relevance, Manner (obscurity … maybe)

2.VII 4. CI: I should receive a ticket before he receives one. EXPL: In a “first come, first served” context, getting there before someone else means that you should be waited on before that person; in this case, that would mean getting a ticket before that person. This is a violation of relevance unless it is uttered to assert the speaker’s rightful claim to a ticket before the other person.
      5. CI: You shouldn’t have done that. EXPL: Literally, the person is instructing the person not to hold them accountable for any trouble that arises because of what they did. The question of blaming the speaker doesn’t seem relevant unless the speaker is reinforcing their belief that the addressee should not have done what they did.
2.VIII 2. Simile. LM: He acted recklessly, or behaved wildly and erratically.
4. Metaphor. LM: He had to deny what he previously said.
6. Metaphor. LM: They are making the mistake of getting rid of something really important in the process of getting rid of something less important, often said when someone is trying to solve a problem.
8. Metaphor. LM: Religion is something that keeps people sedated and harmless.

3.I 2. Conclusion marker (CM)
4. Reason marker (RM)
6. CM
8. CM
10. CM
12. CM

3.II 1. N
2. Y
3. Y
4. N
5. N
6. Y

3.III 4. N
5. Y – ‘because’: RM

P1. United Airlines is on strike
P2 (Imp). If UA is on strike, other airlines will carry more passengers.

C. Other airlines will carry more passengers

6. N

3.IV 1. [1] Discounting
   [2] Guarding (vs. all)
   [3] Assuring (appeal to authority)
2. [5] Reason marker
   [7] Conclusion marker / Assuring
   [8] Discounting
6. [16] Guarding (vs. I know)
7. [17] None
   [18] Conclusion marker

3.VII 1. -- Larry is a lazy lout
   + Larry is an expert at conserving energy
   0 Larry spends a lot of time on the couch
2. -- Brenda is foolhardy
   + Brenda is brave
0 Brenda doesn’t back down
3. -- Sally is a snob
   + Sally is very discerning
   0 Sally only talks to certain people

5.V 1. Inv, Uns
3. V, Uns
5. Inv, Uns
7. Inv, Uns
9. V, S
10. V, S
11. V, S
12. Inv, Uns

5.VII 1. F -- P1. I make more than $1B a year
-----------
C. I make more than $1M a year
2. F -- See (1)
3. F -- See (1)
4. F -- P1. I am under 6’ tall
-----------
C. I am under 8’ tall
5. T -- This expresses the one condition that establishes the invalidity of an argument
6. F – See (4)
7. T – A sounds argument is valid with true premises, so its conclusion would have to be true

13.I 1. large animal: elephant, chihuahua, St. Bernard – the last is large relative to the chihuahua but small relative to the elephant
2. populous state: California, Idaho, Missouri – near the middle of the states population-wise, Missouri will count as populous relative to some but not to others
3. long book: Remembrance of Things Past, The Little Prince, Harry Potter vol. 1 – lots of pages, but it’s a quick read

13.III 3.a If you have one sheet of paper (i.e., a page), you do not have a book. Adding a sheet of paper to something that isn’t a book doesn’t make it a book. So you can add a sheet of paper to your first, and so on, and never wind up with a book.
3.b If you take a book and eliminate a page, you still have a book. If you start on the other end with a page and add a page, you don’t have a book. Eventually, you meet in the middle, but at no point does the change modify the category in question. Thus, there is no difference between a book and a pamphlet
3.c There are borderline cases in between a pamphlet where you may not be sure what you have. But on the ends you definitely have a book and a non-book.

13.VI 1. This is a fairness slipper slope argument that does not supply adequate support for its conclusion. One doesn’t get speeding tickets for driving dangerously – one gets them for exceeding a legally determined speed limit
2. This is a *causal slippery slope* argument that does not supply adequate support for its conclusion. It’s just false that there will be a cascade of questions, and anyway, the teacher can say, “Enough! No more hands! My turn!”

3. A *conceptual slippery slope* argument, this is weak because while you can’t necessarily classify borderline cases, there are certainly instances of pornography that violate laws (e.g., child pornography)

14.IV 1. ‘drug’ – In ‘drug users’ it means *illegal drug*, but the term can also refer to over-the-counter medicine like aspirin
2. ‘man’ – In the first use, it is meant to cover all people regardless of gender, but in the second it is meant only to refer to males
3. ‘practice’ – In its first use it means working as a doctor, while in the second it means doing something at which you are not skilled in order to become skilled