1. Conclusion marker
3. Reason marker
5. Reason marker
7. Reason marker

1. y (1) since
   (2) Reason marker
   (3) 1. Chicago is north of Boston 2 could be as one
       2. Boston is north of Charleston 3 conjunctive premise
       3. Chicago is north of Charleston

1. N
3.3  3. Y (1) So
   (2) Conclusion marker
   (3) P1: Texas has a greater area than Topeka
        P2: Topeka has a greater area than the Bronx Zoo.
        C: Texas has a greater area than the Bronx Zoo.

[12] 3.4. 1. Not valid; not sound
   3. Valid; not sound (He must be able to do something right)
   5. Not valid; not sound
   7. Not valid; not sound

[12] 3.5  1. (a) √  2. (a) Not V  3. (a) √  4. (a) √
       (b) S    (b) Not S    (b) Not S    (b) S

[Diagrams]
3.7 6. (16) Guarding

81. (19) Guarding/Discounting - Cnt: Evidence is weak; Resp: He is guilty
82. Guarding
83. Discounting - Cnt: Evidence is weak; Resp: He is guilty

10. (20) Arg marker - Conclusion marker
15. Guarding

[8] 3.9
1. E+
3. E-
5. D
7. D
9. E-
11. D
13. E-
15. D
4. a. Begin with a very cold temperature, e.g., absolute zero. Add to that one millionth of a degree, it is still cold. Add to that another millionth of a degree, & it is still cold. And so on. Since heat is the opposite of cold, heat is not real.

> Problem: There may be no clear point at which you pass from cold to hot, but eventually you will add enough degrees to get there.

b. Since there is no difference between absolute zero and absolute zero + one millionth of a degree, or boiling - one millionth of a degree, in terms of cold and heat respectively. But eventually adding & subtracting like this will get you to the same point in the middle, there is no difference between cold and heat.

> Problem: Cold and heat can pass almost indiscernibly into one another, & there may be little to say about whether something in the middle is cold or hot, but this doesn't mean the end points aren't different.

5. a. Start with a condition where there are no taxes. Add a tax of 1,000% & the result is a tax that is not high. And so on. Thus, there are never high taxes.

> Problem: See above (4a).

b. For the pattern, see 4b.

> Problem: See above, (4b).
6.a. Science requires compelling evidence to be real. If we start by recognizing that one could make a claim that is supported by no evidence, we can then acknowledge that by adding a bit of evidence to support that, we won't have a scientific claim. If we keep doing this, we will never pass from non-science to science, so science is an illusion.

Problem: Again, there may be no clear line between not enough evidence and enough, but we certainly can and do find empirical claims supported at a level to count as legitimate scientific claims.

6. Science and faith are basically the same, since both require an unquestioned commitment to foundational assumptions. True science emphasizes evidence, but no amount of evidence overcomes the dependence on faith.

Problem: There are differences in kind, between the attitudes adopted to first principles here & not just differences in degree.

1. S - Ass. that depends on causal influence between grades.
2. F - This SS focuses on an inequitable result of drawing a line.
3. C - Focuses on denying a causal difference.
4. S - The connection between consumption events is causal.
5. S - The changes are causally connected.
6. C - Focuses on denying a classificatory difference.
6. **R:** Milk Drinkers Choose Powdered Milk  
   **E:** Milk Drinkers Turn to Powdered Milk  
   Milk Drinkers Turn into Dust

2. **R:** Anti-busing Passenger Killed by Senate  
   Anti-busing Amendment Killed by Senate  
   **E:** Anti-busing Bus Rider Killed by Senate  
   Anti-busing Bill Rider Killed by Senate

3. **R:** Mrs. Gandhi Pelted With Stones in Rally in India  
   Mrs. Gandhi High on Drugs in Rally in India  
   **E:** Mrs. Gandhi Stoned by Angry Mob in Rally in India  
   Mrs. Gandhi Stoned Out of Her Mind in Rally in India

4. **R:** College Graduates Make Senior Citizen Blind  
   College Gives Diploma to Blind Senior Citizen  
   **E:** College Graduates Blind the Eyes of a Senior Citizen  
   College Graduates a Blind Senior Citizen

5. **R:** The Prices of Jumping Beans Affect the Poor  
   Increasing Bean Prices Affect the Poor  
   **E:** Jumping Bean Prices Affect the Poor Who Want Jumping Beans  
   Jumping Bean Prices Affect the Poor
4. 'Natural': It can be interpreted in opposition with 'artificial' or in opposition with 'does not conform with physical laws' (i.e., 'supernatural').

5. 'Natural': Here the contrast is between natural as opposed to made with artificial ingredients, and natural as opposed to made by human beings.

6. 'Right': The contrast is between right understood as being legally permitted vs. right understood as morally upstanding.