Introduction to Logical Reasoning

Problem Set #3

Although I strongly suggest that you write out answers to all these problems, *you do not have to turn in any written responses*. You do, however, need to be prepared to do these types of problems, for *questions on the weekly quizzes and exams will primarily be drawn from the problem sets*. The solutions to these problems will be provided, so you can check your own work and seek help from me as necessary.

We will devote considerable time to these problems during the next in-class workshop. In order to make that workshop productive, please make a solid start on them. That way we can use the workshop to look at the problems that presented the most difficulties.

If you do the Extra Credit Logic Puzzle, you must turn in your *type-written* solution at the *beginning* (i.e., within the first ten minutes) of class on Sunday, January 30th.

Part A Instructions

Each of the following problems presents two positions on a topic. For each, indicate and explain which **one** of the following holds: (1) agreement in both belief about facts and attitude about facts, (2) disagreement in both belief and attitude, (3) disagreement in belief but agreement in attitude, or (4) agreement in belief but disagreement in attitude.

Part A Problems

Do the problems on pages 81–84 from the Irving M. Copi and Carl Cohen handout on "Emotive Language, Neutral Language, and Disputes".

Part B Instructions

Each of the following problems presents a dispute with two opposing viewpoints. For each, indicate whether the dispute is **primarily** (1) actually genuine, (2) merely verbal, or (3) apparently verbal but really genuine (it will only be **one** of these). If it is (1), then indicate the conflicting issue and explain each person's side on it. If it is (2), then indicate the ambiguous key word or phrase and explain how each side understands that key word or phrase differently. Or, if it is (3), then indicate the ambiguity and explain why resolving this ambiguity is not likely to resolve the dispute.

Part B Problems

Do the problems on pages 85–87 from the Irving M. Copi and Carl Cohen handout on "Disputes and Ambiguity".

Part C Instructions

Each of the following problems presents a dispute with two opposing viewpoints. For each, indicate whether the dispute is **primarily** (1) actually genuine, (2) merely verbal, or (3) apparently verbal but really genuine (it will only be **one** of these). If it is (1), then indicate the conflicting issue and explain each person's side on it. If it is (2), then indicate the ambiguous key word or phrase and explain how each side understands that key word or phrase differently. Or, if it is (3), then indicate the ambiguity and explain why resolving this ambiguity is not likely to resolve the dispute.de. presents an argument.

Part C Problems

Do all the arguments in Exercise 3.9 on pages 103–105 from *The Power of Critical Thinking* by Lewis Vaughn.

Note: There may a lot of exercises here. Do not feel obligated to do all of them. I often assign many exercises so that you have plenty of opportunities to practice the skills these exercises are trying to impart. I suggest doing just enough of them so that you are confident that you could use these skills on a quiz or an exam.

Extra Credit Logic Puzzle (Hard)

Before the unfortunate incident during breakfast at the small restaurant, Mr. Rayhan liked to take his son and daughter to the shooting range to practice firing their guns at targets. Miss Hafsa, who is Rayhan's sister, came along with them as well. The following statements are true of this group of four people:

- 1. The best target-shooter and the worst-target shooter are the same age.
- 2. The best target-shooter's twin and the worst target-shooter are of the opposite sex.

Question: Which **one** of the group (Mr. Rayhan, Miss Hafsa, the son, or the daughter) is the best target-shooter? Which **one** of the group (Mr. Rayhan, his sister, his son, or his daughter) is the worst shooter? Which two are the twins?

To receive any credit you must justify your answer with a logical argument showing why you are 100% right. That is to say, this question has a definitive answer that can be justified without *any* guessing on your part.