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7. Due to the fact that the masked men are isolated on the twenty-fifth floor, we may infer that they are desperate men, for there is no way for them to escape.
8. Desperate men often take big risks. Hence, Mr. Garcia is in a dangerous situation, in light of the fact that he is being held by desperate men.
9. Assuming the Blue Brigade is holding the hostage, it seems to follow that it is a kidnapping that was interrupted, for the Blue Brigade always kidnapped its hostages.
10. From the fact that it is unlikely that the masked men can blow up the building, and as there is only one person held hostage, we may infer that the masked men will not get a helicopter ride to the Los Angeles Airport.

**Chapter 3 Quiz****Page 130**

1. a. has more than one meaning.
2. d. has no clear meaning.
3. b. the premises are known or assumed to be true before the conclusion is known to be true.
4. d. premise-indicators.
5. c. a description.
6. b. an explanation.
7. d. all of the above

8. d. why something is as it is, how to do something, or how something came to be as it is.
9. a. give evidence that some claim, the conclusion, is true.
10. c. are words that sometimes occur before the conclusion of an argument.

**4.2 Exercise****Page 137**

2. b. The argument is invalid.
3. a. The argument is valid.
4. b. The argument invalid.
5. a. The argument is valid.
6. a. The argument is valid.
7. b. The argument is invalid.
8. b. The argument is invalid.
9. b. The argument is invalid.
10. a. The argument is valid.

**4.4 Exercise****Page 141**

2. b. If  $p$ , then  $q$ .  
 $\frac{\text{Not } q.}{\text{Not } p.}$
3. d. If  $p$ , then  $q$ .  
 $\frac{\text{If } q, \text{ then not } r.}{\text{If } p, \text{ then not } r.}$
4. c.  $p$ .  
 $\frac{q.}{p \text{ and } q.}$
5. c.  $p$ .  
 $\frac{\text{Either } p \text{ or } q.}{\text{Either } p \text{ or } q.}$

6. d.  $p$  and  $q$ .  
 $\overline{p}$ .
7. a. If  $p$ , then  $q$ ; and if not  $p$ , then  $r$ .  
Either  $p$  or not  $p$ .  
Either  $q$  or  $r$ .
8. b. If  $p$ , then  $q$ ; and if  $r$ , then not  $s$ .  
Either not  $q$  or  $s$ .  
Either not  $p$  or not  $r$ .
9. d. Either  $p$  or  $q$ , and not both  $p$  and  $q$ .  
 $p$ .  
Not  $q$ .
10. a. If  $p$ , then not  $q$ .  
Not  $p$ .  
 $\overline{q}$ .

**4.5 Exercise****Page 145**

2. d. If Detective Wise solves the case, then the robber will be caught.  
The robber will not be caught.  
So, Detective Wise does not solve the case.
3. c. Either the room has a secret entrance or Detective Wise has solved the crime.  
The room does not have a secret entrance.  
Thus, Detective Wise has solved the crime.
4. d. If it is a mansion worthy of a mystery, then there is a secret entrance into the room.  
If there is a secret entrance into the room, then Clarke would know about the entrance.  
So, if it is a mansion worthy of a mystery, then Clarke would know about the entrance.
5. c. Both the servants and the guests at the party are suspects in the crime.  
Therefore, the servants are suspects in the crime.
6. c. Detective Wise works for the LAPD. Sergeant McCorkel works for the LAPD.  
So, both Detective Wise and Sergeant McCorkel work for the LAPD.
7. b. Clarke Mansion is a spooky place.  
So, either Clarke Mansion is a spooky place or Norman Bates has a home in Beverly Hills.
8. c. If Emily Dorn was drugged, then she was robbed.  
So, if Emily Dorn was drugged, then she was both drugged and robbed.
9. b. If there was a robbery at Clarke Mansion, then the servants are suspects; and if there was a murder at Clarke Mansion, then the party guests are suspects.  
Either there was a robbery at Clarke Mansion, or there was a murder at Clarke Mansion.  
So, either the servants are suspects or the party guests are suspects.
10. a. If there was a robbery at Clarke Mansion, then the servants are suspects; and if there was a murder at Clarke Mansion, then the party guests are suspects.  
Either the servants are not suspects or the party guests are not suspects.  
So, either there was not a robbery at Clarke Mansion or there was not a murder at Clarke Mansion.
11. c. Either Detective Wise is perplexed or the robbery has been solved, but it is not the case that both Detective Wise is perplexed and the robbery has been solved.  
Detective Wise is perplexed.  
Therefore, the robbery has not been solved.

4. d. This is valid deductive argument.

*If P, then Q.  
If Q, then R.  
-----  
If P, then R.*

5. a. This is an argument to an explanation.

*No argument form*

6. c. This is an inductive generalization.

*W is a PO and has the property PS.  
S is a PO and has the property PS.  
B is a PO and has the property PS.  
-----  
Most PO have the property PS.*

7. a. This is an argument to an explanation.

*No argument form*

8. b. This is an argument by analogy.

*The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th  
men have the property B.  
The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th men  
also have the property NCR.  
-----  
The 6th man probably has the  
property NCR.*

9. a. This is an argument to an explanation.

*No argument form*

10. a. This is an argument to an explanation.

*No argument form*

#### 4.12 Review Exercise

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2. c. If  $p$ , then  $q$ .

Not  $q$ .  
Not  $p$ .

3. c. Either  $p$  or  $q$ .

Not  $p$ .  
 $q$ .

4. d. Either  $p$  or  $q$ , but not both  $p$  and  $q$ .

$p$ .  
Not  $q$ .

5. b.  $p$ .

Either  $p$  or  $q$ .

6. b.  $p$  and  $q$ .

$p$ .

7. a. If  $p$ , then  $q$ ; and if  $r$ , then  $s$ .

Either  $p$  or  $r$ .  
Either  $q$  or  $s$ .

8. d. If  $p$ , then  $q$ ; and if  $r$ , then  $s$ .

Not  $q$  and not  $s$ .  
Not  $p$  and not  $r$ .

9. b. If  $p$ , then  $q$ ; and if  $r$ , then  $s$ .

Either not  $q$  or not  $s$ .  
Either not  $p$  or not  $r$ .

10. d. If  $p$  and  $q$ , then  $r$ .

$q$  and not  $r$ .  
Not  $p$ .