

### **Class 1 Handout**

I. We may conclude that eating meat is wrong. This may be inferred from the fact that we must kill to get meat. And killing is wrong.

II. Some conclusion indicators: therefore, we may conclude that, we may infer that, entails that, hence, thus, consequently, so, it follows that, implies that, as a result.

III. Some premise indicators: since, because, for, in that, may be inferred from, given that, seeing that, for the reason that, inasmuch as, owing to.

IV. P1: We must kill to get meat.  
P2: Killing is wrong.  
C: Eating meat is wrong.

Or

1. We must kill to get meat.
  2. Killing is wrong.
- ∴ Eating meat is wrong.

V. Exercises: Write in argument form, indicating premises and conclusions, and omitting indicators.

1. The psychological impact and crisis created by the birth of a defective infant is devastating. Not only is the mother denied the normal tension release from the stress of pregnancy, but both parents feel a crushing blow to their dignity, self-esteem, and self-confidence. In a very short time, they feel grief for the loss of the normal, expected child, anger at fate, numbness, disgust, waves of helplessness and disbelief.

2. Neither a borrower nor a lender be/ For loan oft loses both itself and friend/ And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

3. If a piece of information is not "job relevant," then the employer is not entitled qua employer to know it. Consequently, since sexual practices, political beliefs, associational activities, etc., are not part of the descriptions of most jobs, that is, since they do not directly affect one's job performance, they are not legitimate information for an employer to know in the determination of the hiring of a job applicant.