

# Candidate 8 evidence

NUMBER OF QUESTION		WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1	<del>'Wow, how delicious the cake!'</del>	
	"wow, * delicious cake!"	
2	'Since'	
3	To provide an alternative argument	
	to challenge and counter the argument	
	faced.	
4.	Dissuasive	
	Because it doesn't have Premises	
	that support a conclusion and it doesn't	
	have a conclusion.	
	It is dissuaging why she is	
5.	a Radio head fan but doesn't	
	<del>discuss</del> have a concert but	
	doesn't argue towards <sup>being a fan for 10 years</sup> <del>because</del> they just say	
	what they like about it	
5	a conductive argument can also	
	be called a Convergent argument	
	where each <del>point</del> premise argues	
	individually to the conclusion.	
	b) You have worked really hard this week, you	
	never go out. Its your best friend's Birthday,	
	You deserve a night off. 'You should go to the	
	Party on Saturday night.'	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
6.	<p>1. Professional tennis players get regular exercise.</p> <p>2. Regular exercise keeps people healthy</p> <p>3. Healthy people live long lives.</p> <p>4. Professional tennis players will live long lives.</p> $  \begin{array}{ccccccc}  & & & & & & 1 + 2 + 3 \\  & & & & & & \downarrow \\  1 & + & 2 & + & 3 & & \\  & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\  & & 4 & & & & 4  \end{array}  $	
7.	<p>A deductive argument is an argument which uses premises to directly support the conclusion i.e</p> <p>1. All men are mortal      1      2.</p> <p>2. Socrates is a man      <math>\swarrow</math>      <math>\searrow</math></p> <p>3 therefore Socrates is mortal      3</p>	
7.	<p><del>This is an inductive argument</del>  It starts with</p> <p>It uses premises to support a direct conclusion.</p> <p>It's an inductive argument. It starts with a <u>premise</u> conclusion and broadens out with the premises.  <u>the premises</u></p>	

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8.	<p>The premises in this argument are not acceptable as they are ambiguous. There is a lack of plausibility. The premises in the argument are not sufficient to prove the conclusion. as there's ambiguity and it's unknown what is being said 'not well known' <sup>not</sup> a priori knowledge.</p>
9	<p>a) a valid argument is when it has correct structure. e.g if A are B And Cs are As then Cs are Bs.</p>
b)	<p><del>School is important You have important exams in school Even you have to You should work hard in school.</del></p> <p>You have important exams in school to have a good job you need good exams You should work hard in school</p>



ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
11a	fallacious appeal
	A fallacious appeal is when someone
	makes an statement on something
	not in their expertise. e.g.
	Boris Johnston said that Manchester
	city will win the league <del>the next</del>
	so it must be true.
	Koyama's argument is an
	appropriate appeal to authority
	as <del>there</del> they use scientific
	to back up their research is
	scientists specialise in the
	environment so they would
	know what would have a negative
	impact.
	Koyama Ruti's argument is a fallacious
	appeal to authority as she used a
	researcher on the internet, we do
	not know <del>the</del> their subject or
	expertise so it's fallacious.

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	<p>b) Ruti could be guilty of confirmation bias as they are only looking at the side they favour &amp; not taking into account the other arguments.</p> <p>They say 'They could be the ones that are wrong!' rather than attacking the argument they attack the scientist, &amp;</p> <p>They don't refute any <del>fact</del> <sup>counter examples</sup></p> <p>they just ignore them "well, it's still think it's not that bad" they don't back up their claims with more proof.</p>	

