

Chapter 1 : A Concise Introduction to Logic | eBay

*A Concise Introduction to Logic (7th Edition) [Patrick J. Hurley] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Tens of thousands of students have learned to be more discerning at constructing and evaluating arguments with the help of Patrick J. Hurley.*

Science and Superstition Appendix: May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. Editorial review has deemed that any suppressed content does not materially affect the overall learning experience. Cengage Learning reserves the right to remove additional content at any time if subsequent rights restrictions require it. On a broader scale, by focusing attention on the requirement for reasons or evidence to support our views, logic provides a fundamental defense against the prejudiced and uncivilized attitudes that threaten the foundations of our democratic society. Yet, my students often had a hard time understanding it. The book tended to be overly wordy and the main points were often lost amid a welter of detail. Using this book provided the happy and unanticipated result that my students always came to class so they could hear me explain the textbook. To accomplish these and other related goals, I incorporated the following pedagogical devices: Later sections could be skipped by instructors opting to do so. With the completion of that and later editions, the book grew to incorporate many new features: I am also convinced that the current, eleventh edition, is the best and most accurate one to date. They can be found in Sections 5. Cogent inductive arguments are those that accord with this principle, while weak ones violate it. Such violations are always accompanied by an element of surprise. All inferences that commit this fallacy have a universal premise and a particular conclusion. A new exercise set provides practice with this technique. A more informative table illustrates this change. Note to the Student Imagine that you are interviewing for a job. The person across the desk asks about your strengths, and you reply that you are energetic, enthusiastic, and willing to work long hours. Also, you are creative and innovative, and you have good leadership skills. Then the interviewer asks about your weaknesses. The interviewer quickly responds that this weakness could create big problems. And without good judgment your creativity will lead to projects that make no sense. Your leadership skills will direct our other employees in circles. Your enthusiasm will undermine everything we have accomplished up until now. And your working long hours will make things even worse. I hear they are hiring right now. The chief purpose of logic is to develop good reasoning skills. Logic remains to this day a central component of a college or university education. The appendix in the back of the book contains sample questions and cues on answering them. Also, logic is a useful tool in relieving what has come to be called math anxiety. To improve your performance in logic, I strongly urge you to take full advantage of a multimedia program called Learning Logic. This is an interactive tutorial that teaches the essentials of this textbook in a very user-friendly way. However, your computer must be equipped with loudspeakers or headphones, because the audio component is essential. If the CD version or a passcode for the website did not come with your textbook, it can be purchased separately through your campus bookstore if your instructor has ordered it. You can also order it directly at www. In addition to Learning Logic, an eBook and other quizzes and self-study material are available on the Logic CourseMate site. Also available online through the Logic CourseMate site are brief video lectures on key topics. The videos include pointers on how to work the pertinent exercises in the textbook. They cover topics such as the concept of validity, conversion, obversion, and contraposition, indirect truth tables, and natural deduction. If, as you work through the content of this book, you encounter a subject that you have trouble understanding, one of these videos may solve the problem. Additionally, a set of audio summaries for each chapter in the book is available. These are designed so that you can download them onto your iPod, mp3 player, or computer and listen to them before taking a test. Online, Learning Logic it is available through the Logic CourseMate site, a password protected website www. The videos, which cover topics students often have trouble with, are also available on Logic CourseMate. The Aplia assignments build on the exercises in this textbook, and they conform to the language, style, and structure of the book. Let me now turn to alternate ways of approaching the textbook. Finally, Chapters 9 through 14 depend only slightly on earlier chapters, so these can be treated in any order one chooses. However, Chapter 14 does depend in part on Chapter Type of

Course Traditional logic course Informal logic course, critical reasoning course Course emphasizing modern formal logic Recommended material Chapter 1 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6 Sections 7. Acknowledgements For their reviews and suggestions leading to this eleventh edition I want to thank the following: Those who have contributed reviews and suggestions leading to the ten previous editions, and to whom I express my continued thanks, are the following: Colson, Merced College; William F. Doss and Richard W. Hutchins, Boston College; William H. Puligandla, University of Toledo; T. Shay, Boston College; Dennis L. Warren, Solano Colleg; Andrew J. Preface xxi Copyright Cengage Learning. Copyright Cengage Learning. All of us encounter arguments in our day-to-day experience. We read them in books and newspapers, hear them on television, and formulate them when communicating with friends and associates. The aim of logic is to develop a system of methods and principles that we may use as criteria for evaluating the arguments of others and as guides in constructing arguments of our own. An argument, in its most basic form, is a group of statements, one or more of which the premises are claimed to provide support for, or reasons to believe, one of the others the conclusion. All arguments may be placed in one of two basic groups: The former are said to be good arguments at least to that extent , the latter bad arguments. The purpose of logic, as the science that evaluates arguments, is thus to develop methods and techniques that allow us to distinguish good arguments from bad. As is apparent from the given definition, the term argument has a very specific meaning in logic. First of all, an argument is a group of statements. A statement is a sentence that is either true or false”in other words, typically a declarative sentence or a sentence component that could stand as a declarative sentence. The following sentences are statements: Chocolate truffles are loaded with calories. Melatonin helps relieve jet lag. Political candidates always tell the complete truth. No wives ever cheat on their husbands. Tiger Woods plays golf and Maria Sharapova plays tennis. The first two statements are true, the second two false. The last one expresses two statements, both of which are true. Truth and falsity are called the two possible truth values of a statement. Unlike statements, many sentences cannot be said to be either true or false. The following sentences are not statements: I suggest you get contact lenses. Turn off the TV right now. The premises are the statements that set forth the reasons or evidence, and the conclusion is the statement that the evidence is claimed to support or imply. In other words, the conclusion is the statement that is claimed to follow from the premises. Here is an example of an argument: All film stars are celebrities. Halle Berry is a film star. Therefore, Halle Berry is a celebrity. But consider this argument: Some film stars are men. Cameron Diaz is a film star. Therefore, Cameron Diaz is a man. In this argument the premises do not support the conclusion, even though they are claimed to, and so the argument is not a good one. One of the most important tasks in the analysis of arguments is being able to distinguish premises from conclusions. If what is thought to be a conclusion is really a premise, and vice versa, the subsequent analysis cannot possibly be correct. By process of elimination the other statements in the argument are the premises. Tortured prisoners will say anything just to relieve the pain.

## Chapter 2 : A Concise Introduction to Logic [with CD-ROM] by Patrick J. Hurley

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*About This Product. Unsurpassed for its clarity and comprehensiveness, A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC is #1 in its market. The twelfth edition builds on Hurley's lucid, focused, and accessible presentation of the basic subject matter of logic, both formal and informal.*