English:

Writing Skills

ACTIVITIES



Chapter 3

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Writing Skills

Chapter 3

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Critical Thinking

The Brilliant Tyrant



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. Napoleon Bonaparte was known for: _____
_____.
   (a) being brilliant while attending military school
   (b) being the conqueror and Emperor of America
   (c) being one of the most brilliant military strategists in all of history
   (d) having many children

2. Napoleon wanted to conquer: _____.
   (a) England (b) the world (c) America (d) Asia

3. Napoleon wanted his legacy to be remembered by: _____.
   (a) posterity (c) his parents
   (b) his brothers (d) his wife

4. By referring to Napoleon as a "would-be ***demigod***," the author was inferring that Napoleon: _____.
   (a) was half god and half human (c) thought of himself as part god
   (b) was a human about to become a god (d) was born a god in human form

5. Napoleon earned the nickname "Little Corporal" because: _____
_____.
   (a) he was a natural leader (c) he was short (5'6")
   (b) he graduated 42nd out of 58 students (d) he was the youngest officer

6. Bonaparte distinguished himself at the French Port of Toulon, by: _____
_____.
   (a) his ability to run away from a fight (c) his outstanding navel maneuvering
   (b) his brilliant use of archery (d) his brilliant use of artillery

7. The purpose of the French Revolution was: _____
_____.
   (a) so the French peasants could pay more money to the Catholic Church
   (b) so the common man could govern himself and own property
   (c) so the common man could pay rent for his entire life, never owning property
   (d) so the common man could sell tomatoes in Paris

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

8. The French Revolution resulted in: _____
_____.
(a) the overthrow of the French monarchy and the establishment of a republic, which failed
(b) the crushing of the peasants by the nobility and the reinstatement of the French king
(c) a republic which modeled the successful republic of the United States
(d) Napoleon being placed on the throne of France

9. Before Napoleon became Emperor, he was chosen the first _____ of France.
(a) consultant (b) representative (c) consul (d) king

10. Why did Napoleon want a child? _____
_____
(a) Napoleon wanted a child because everyone else had children.
(b) Napoleon wanted a child because Napoleon thought a child would bring happiness.
(c) Napoleon wanted a child to bring peace between France and Austria.
(d) Napoleon wanted an heir to inherit the throne and to keep alive Napoleon's "legacy."

11. Napoleon made an alliance with _____ to divide Europe between the two powers.
(a) England (b) Germany (c) Norway (d) Russia

12. The _____ was a systematic blockade of British ships in European ports.
(a) Frog System
(b) Continental System
(c) Bonaparte System
(d) French Revolution Blockade

13. What caused Russia to cease being Napoleon's ally and to become his enemy?
_____
(a) Russia refused to honor the blockade against British ships.
(b) Russia became greedy and wanted Napoleon's wealth.
(c) Napoleon divorced the daughter of the Russian Emperor, Alexander.
(d) Emperor Alexander of Russia needed an heir to his throne.

14. The Peninsular Wars were: _____
_____.
(a) efforts by the Austrians to remove Marie-Louise as the queen mother of Austria
(b) efforts by the French to force Napoleon to divorce Josephine
(c) efforts by the Russians to repulse Napoleon's army
(d) efforts by the Spanish to remove Joseph Bonaparte as emperor of Spain

15. Napoleon's campaign against _____ caused a severe decrease in troops (from 500,000 to 10,000).
(a) England (b) Germany (c) Norway (d) Russia

16. Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of: _____.
(a) Napoleonic Wars (b) Abdication (c) Peninsular Wars (d) Waterloo

17. Napoleon: _____.
(a) died in exile
(b) escaped and returned to rule France
(c) fled to the United States
(d) fled to England and was given asylum

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

18. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(a) Brilliance in an evil man can be a curse; but in a good man, can be a blessing.
(b) The Revolution was a bloody and violent revolt in which the people of France overthrew the monarchy, the nobility and the Catholic church in efforts to establish a republic.
(c) Napoleon failed . . . to glorify himself as immortal and to pass a legacy of greatness to the next generation. He was ultimately a failure politically, socially and morally.
(d) The demise of Napoleon's empire happened rapidly by former allies aligning themselves to defeat Napoleon.

WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the definition for each VOCABULARY word.

19. _____ ***strategist***
20. _____ ***pernicious***
21. _____ ***posterity***
22. _____ ***demigod***
23. _____ ***coup d'e tat***
24. _____ ***consul***
25. _____ ***demise***
26. _____ ***abdicate***
27. _____ ***asylum***

(a) government protection granted to a political fugitive from another government
(b) a sudden overthrow of a government
(c) a person who plans or schemes large-scale maneuvers
(d) to surrender, to release, to give up
(e) a person appointed by the government to protect the interests of the country
(f) the next generation
(g) deadly, destructive
(h) half god/half human
(i) ruin, failure, destruction



CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

28. Critical thinking means "_____."
29. Critical thinking requires _____.
30. People who exercise _____ are not gullible, but question what they _____, _____ and _____ to be sure it is _____.
31. Thinking critically about what is read and spoken helps to prove whether or not the source of that information is _____ and _____.
32. By verifying facts, a person avoids furthering _____ statements, evidence or _____ logic.
33. Contrast opinion and fact. _____

_____

_____

34. What standards help to verify facts? _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____

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Fill in the blank *continued*

35. The facts that an author uses in an ***article*** should be _____ to the meaning of the article.

36. You may determine the relevance of a fact by asking if the _____ would be lost if the fact were omitted.

37. Refer to the time line in the text pertaining to the Napoleonic era. Twenty-five facts were provided. Which ones did the author think were relevant to the article? Write the relevant years and the facts in the order they occurred.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

38. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



CRITICAL THINKING: ASSESSING THE FACTS

Read the article and answer the questions for time, size, quantity, location and identification.

(1) Too many American students struggle to put together a coherent sentence, much less prose. The 1998 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) showed that only one-quarter of the nation's fourth, eighth and twelfth grade students could write at a "proficient" level, and only one percent were "advanced." This shouldn't be a surprise: for years, proper spelling and grammar have been almost totally ignored in schools, removed out of fear that enforcing them might be bad for children's self-esteem and creativity.

(2) *The Neglected "R,"* a new report from the College Board's National Commission on Writing, repeats what businesses and colleges have long known: the writing instruction our children are receiving just is not cutting it. To its credit, the report proclaims that something must be done about this mess. Unfortunately, most of what it calls for won't fix the problem, especially more technology and a new National Conference on Writing.

(3) Teaching good writing does not require cutting edge technology: witness the prose of quill wielders like the Declaration of Independence author, Thomas Jefferson, or "Moby Dick" scribe Herman Melville. Or look at the modern day: Martin Luther King Jr.'s "Letters from a Birmingham Jail" were neither composed on Microsoft Word nor presented in the fancy colors and animated bullets of Power Point. Even more needless to say, none of these feats of composition were made possible by the work of a federal commission.

(from the CER Newswire, The Center for Education Reform)

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Answer questions 39-42 in complete sentences.

39. Explain if the 1998 NAEP report in paragraph 1 is relevant to the article.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

40. In paragraph 1, find how many of the nation's students are poor writers, and explain what the problem is.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

41. In paragraph 2, what report did the author use to support his claim? What did the report suggest as the solution to the problem of low student performance?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

42. Explain if the author (in paragraph 3) agrees that technology is the answer. With what evidence from history does the author justify his position?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____.

43. List three authors and their works that impacted the world before the age of computers.

(a)_____
_____

(b)_____
_____

(c)_____
_____

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MANDATORY WRITING ASSIGNMENT

In a short paragraph (5-10 sentences), explain whether or not Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition and greed achieved his desire for establishing a legacy for posterity. Research Napoleon II (Marie-Louise's son) and include what happened to him, such as where he lived, how long he lived, what he did with his life and how his father's actions affected the boy's life.

Keep these things in mind: sentence structure, punctuation, capitalization, topic sentence, body and conclusion, transitions, and relevance of facts.

Teacher's Signature: _____

***Note to teacher: this assignment may be graded using the corresponding Rubric in the Teacher's Resource Kit (TRK).**

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Critical Thinking

Choosing Friends Wisely

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 2:
Critical Thinking

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Complete the Activities.

1. The names of the people talking are _____ and _____.

2. Choose which statement describes where the two people are. _____
   _____
   _____
   (a) They are walking along the seashore, enjoying the pungent odor of salt air.
   (b) They are walking along the bayou, enjoying the croaking sounds of bull frogs.
   (c) They are walking on a sidewalk in a city park, hearing the sounds of traffic.
   (d) They are jogging at the high school track, listening to music.

3. Briefly explain Frederick's theory of friendship (found in paragraph 7). _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

4. According to Frederick, the worst place to search for real friendship is: _____
   _____.
   (a) at church (b) at school (c) on the Internet (d) at 4-H or FFA

5. In paragraph 10, What are some of the things William infers that a person can do to practice Internet safety? _____
   _____
   (a) Always turn on a light when using the computer late at night.
   (b) Always brush your teeth before searching the web.
   (c) Always keep your drink or food away from the computer area.
   (d) Never give out information about yourself (name, address, school, phone number).

6. To which of the following does Frederick infer are the best to turn in times of trouble?
   _____
   (a) your pet
   (b) your family and friends
   (c) no one
   (d) a stranger on the Internet

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Complete the Activities *continued*

7. Which word did William use to describe the type of person you want in a friendship?

   _____

   (a) loner
   (b) kindred spirit
   (c) self-centered person
   (d) non-empathetic person

8. In paragraph 13, what is Frederick's philosophy of a friendship with a kindred spirit?

   _____

   _____

   _____

9. Choose the statement that best describes the main idea of the vignette. _____

   _____

   _____

   (a) Too many friends are an inconvenience.
   (b) Friends are easy to find.
   (c) Friends—who needs them or wants them?
   (d) True friend are rare and to be cherished; we should exercise caution when acquiring new friends.

10. Put on your critical thinking cap! The writer uses _____ to enhance the meaning of the vignette.
    (a) a handwritten letter
    (b) e-mail
    (c) conversation
    (d) technology

WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the answers for the VOCABULARY words.

11. _____ ***muse***
12. _____ ***enthuse***
13. _____ ***elaborate***
14. _____ ***conducive***
15. _____ ***alleviate***
16. _____ ***kindred***
17. _____ ***inexpressible***
18. _____ ***waxing***
19. _____ ***ardor***
20. _____ ***boon***

(a) that which leads to a desired result
(b) a timely blessing or benefit
(c) strong enthusiasm or devotion, zeal
(d) to express at greater length or in great detail
(e) to consider or say thoughtfully
(f) passing from one state to another; becoming
(g) provide physical relief as from pain
(h) having a similar or related origin, nature or character
(i) to cause excitement or interest
(j) not capable of expression or utterance in language

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CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS: RECOGNIZING OPINIONS
Complete the Activities.

21. An opinion is a statement not supported by _____.

22. Opinions may be expressed in ways such as in statements of _____, statements of _____ and statements of _____.

23. A statement of personal preference is a statement expressing _____ _____.

24. A statement of personal preference can stand alone and does not need support.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

25. A statement of belief should be worded in a way that the statement is: _____.
(a) arguable (c) dismissable
(b) supportable (d) believable

26. A statement of argument does not use: _____.
(a) support (c) logic
(b) personal pronouns (d) persuasion

27. A statement of argument must be supported by _____, _____ and _____ that are accurate and persuasive.

Go to an Internet search engine, and research Internet safety. Write a statement in each of the different styles (personal preference, belief and argument) regarding the Internet as a safe place to find friends.

28. Statement of personal preference (no support necessary): _____
_____
_____
_____

29. Statement of belief (must be supportable by facts and logic): _____
_____
_____
_____

30. Statement of argument (must be supportable by facts and logic): _____
_____
_____
_____

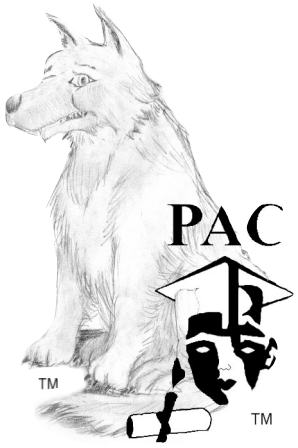
31. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



Questions 28-30 must be graded by the teacher.

Teacher's Signature: _____
***Note to teacher: the answers to 28-30 are in the Teacher's Resource Kit (TRK).**

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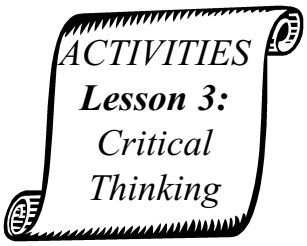


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Critical Thinking

Freedom of Protection



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Complete the Activities.

1. Professor Malcolm's interview was published by what media? _____
   _____
   (a) a book
   (b) a talk show on television
   (c) an interview in a magazine
   (d) a column in a newspaper

2. Professor Malcolm is a history professor at which college in which city and state?
   _____

3. The book written by Professor Malcolm was titled _____
   _____.

4. In the introduction, England was referred to as one of the most _____ nations.

5. What cause-effect relationship did the representative of *America's 1st Freedom (AFF)* point out in the first comment of the interview ? _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   (a) When more restrictions against owning guns were placed on citizens, crime went down; when fewer restrictions were placed against owning guns, crime went up.
   (b) When fewer restrictions against owning guns were placed on citizens, crime went down; when more restrictions were placed against owning guns, crime went up.
   (c) Regardless if many or few restrictions were placed against owning guns, crime still went up.

6. Did Professor Malcolm agree with the assessment of the magazine representative regarding the rate of crime in connection to gun ownership? _____

7. Professor Malcolm studied crime in England before guns were invented. She found that as guns became more available to people, crime went up, and England became a very dangerous place to live. _____ (a) True or (b) False

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Complete the Activities *continued*

8. When Malcolm used the term "reversal of centuries of common law" in paragraphs 3-6 of the interview, what did she intend it to mean? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(a) Under the new laws of England, a man and woman were no longer allowed to live in a "common law" marriage if they had children.

(b) Under the new laws of England, public transportation was mandated, and personal automobiles and horse drawn wagons were discouraged by the police.

(c) Under the new laws of England, people were not allowed to defend themselves with anything such as guns, knives, rocks or even pepper spray against criminals.

9. How did Malcolm and the representative of AFF view the gun ***restrictions*** in England as a dangerous trend toward a socialist government? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(a) Surrendering gun rights to the government causes citizens to depend on the government for protection rather than each individual having the right to defend himself; this causes citizens to rely on the government in other areas as well, such as financial support and medication, causing less and less personal responsibility and more and more government control.

(b) Surrendering gun rights to the government causes citizens to become more responsible in defending themselves; this causes citizens to rely on themselves and each other in other areas as well such as financial support and medication, causing less and less government control.

(c) Surrendering gun rights to the government causes citizens to become less violent, causing less of a need for protection, financial support and medical assistance by the government.

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Complete the Activities *continued*

10. In paragraph 10, how did Malcolm explain that the gun laws that were intended to stop criminals have been twisted around and enforced against honest citizens?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(a) If a person defended himself by using a weapon, such as a gun or knife, against a robber, rapist or murderer, the person defending himself was prosecuted for using a weapon and "taking the law into his own hands."

(b) If a person defended himself by using a weapon, such as a gun or knife, against a robber, rapist or murderer, the person defending himself was congratulated and rewarded for catching a criminal.

(c) If a person defended himself by using a weapon, such as a gun or knife, against a robber, rapist or murderer, the person defending himself got to help decide what punishment the criminal should have for hurting the person.

11. In closing, what main point did Malcolm argue? _____

_____

_____

_____

(a) The British government had done the right thing and had stripped criminals of any possible means of harming the citizens of England.

(b) Britain's constitution was one that should be adopted in the United States and that Americans should do what they could to get those same gun restrictions in place in the United States.

(c) The British government had restricted the gun laws behind the people's backs so that most of the people in England did not even know that their rights had been taken from them.

WORD POWER!
Write the definition for each VOCABULARY **word.**

12. ***common law:*** _____

_____

13. ***jurist:*** _____

_____

14. ***innocuous:*** _____

_____

15. ***socialist:*** _____

_____

_____

16. ***constitutional:*** _____

_____

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EVIDENCE USED EFFECTIVELY

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answer.

17. Evidence is information that _____ _____.

18. Why is evidence important in a debate or composition? Is only your point of view enough to persuade someone? Answer both questions. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

19. Six characteristics of evidence are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

20. Which statement shows plentiful evidence? _____ _____ _____

(a) Malcolm chronicled 400 years of gun ownership, from the middle ages through the 20th century.
(b) Malcolm did little research on gun ownership; she thought her opinion was enough.
(c) Malcolm researched from 1990 to the present to collect data on gun ownership in England.

21. Which of the following credentials qualifies Joyce Lee Malcolm as an expert? _____ _____ _____

(a) She is a history professor; she has extensively studied her topic.
(b) She owns guns and writes articles about guns.
(c) She lived in England and was mugged while shopping; she was arrested for trying to defend herself.

22. Of the following, which shows accuracy? _____ _____ _____

(a) My mom does not like guns because some guns are used to kill people; so we need to get rid of guns. They are also noisy, which adds to mom's dislike of them.
(b) The British government did a study of handgun homicides over a three year period in the 19th century showing only one gun-related homicide occurred per year.
(c) Gun related crimes should be blamed on the gun, rather than on the criminal who used the gun, just like car wrecks due to drunk driving are the fault of the car, not the drunk driver.

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

23. Which of the following shows relevancy? _____

_____

(a) Knowing how the gun laws changed in England is important to understanding the high rate of violence in England.
(b) Criminals with guns know that law abiding citizens do not have guns; this causes criminals to take pity on law abiding citizens and not hurt them.
(c) The first real gun restriction in England was the Firearms Act of 1920.

24. Which of the following shows personal experience? _____

_____

(a) I was mugged while walking down a street in London.
(b) My chances of getting mugged in London are 6 times higher than my chances of getting mugged in New York City.
(c) A criminal will take advantage of a person who is not allowed to defend himself.

25. Which statement is not limiting? _____

_____

(a) England is always muggy in August.
(b) We never should enact gun restrictions like the British have.
(c) Armed citizens usually deter crime.

26. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____

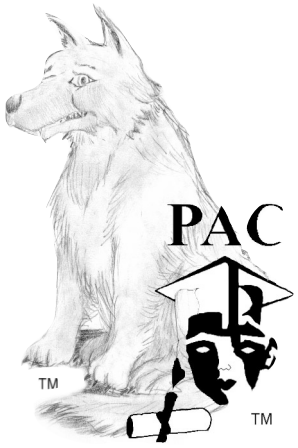
_____*."*



You are doing well! Score your work, and correct any wrong answers. Then, move ahead and conquer the next lesson!



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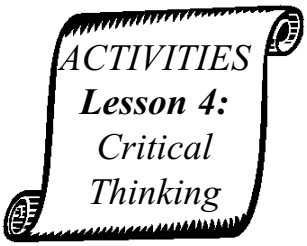


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Critical Thinking

Ben Franklin's Inspiration



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The letter to Samuel Mather from Ben Franklin was written on: _____.
   (a) May 11, 1784 (b) March 12, 1784 (c) May 12, 1884 (d) May 12, 1784

2. Regarding Samuel Mather's letter, Ben Franklin wrote, ". . . yet if [such writings] make a deep impression on one mind in a hundred . . . _____ _____."
   (a) the effects may be considerable
   (b) the effects may not be noticeable
   (c) the effects will not be tolerated
   (d) the effects will not be noticed

3. The name of the book that had such a profound impact on Ben Franklin was: _____ _____.
   (a) *Essays*
   (b) *Essays to Do Good*
   (c) *Essays to Speak Well*
   (d) *Essays to Behave Morally*

4. Which of the following best interprets what Cotton Mather meant by, "You are young and have the world before you; stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps." _____ _____
   (a) Watch where you are walking because you may hit your head on things hanging down.
   (b) Be humble and avoid hard lessons that can happen as a result of pride and arrogance.
   (c) Be boastful and proud, then everyone will think you are a really great person.
   (d) Act like a clown, be foolish and everyone will think you are funny.

5. The chronological order of the Mathers is _____, ***respectively***.
   (a) Increase, Samuel and Cotton
   (b) Cotton, Increase and Samuel
   (c) Samuel, Increase and Cotton
   (d) Increase, Cotton and Samuel

6. Cotton Mather was best known for his: _____.
   (a) interpretation of the law (b) preaching (c) writings (d) wisdom

7. Cotton Mather asserted that: _____ _____.
   (a) people in general were slothful
   (b) a "do-good individual" would be rewarded by society
   (c) Benjamin Franklin would one day be of tremendous importance to the colonies
   (d) society could be improved by the efforts of individuals

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

8. Mather influenced which popular ideology? _____
_____
_____
_____

(a) Darwinism: the belief that all species evolved from microorganisms and survive and reproduce only as a result of natural selection and survival of the fittest
(b) Communism: the belief that all property and people belong to the community (government)
(c) The American Dream: the belief that a person can become successful in the United States by working hard and being resourceful and diligent
(d) "I Have a Dream"—the speech by one of America's most influential civil rights leaders that led to a new era of civil freedom

9. When Benjamin Franklin failed school, he despaired of ever becoming successful academically and spent the rest of his life working in his father's print shop.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

10. List ten areas in which Benjamin Franklin became successful: _____;
_____; _____; _____;
_____; _____; _____;
_____; _____; _____.

11. How did Mather suggest a person should view criticism of oneself by others?
_____
_____

(a) He suggested that anger is an acceptable response.
(b) He suggested that responding with criticism toward the other person is appropriate.
(c) He suggested that criticism is something that should cause improved behavior.
(d) He suggested that a person should live only to make other people happy.

12. How did Franklin utilize Mather's wisdom in a situation regarding the French? _____
_____
_____
_____

(a) When Benjamin Franklin went to France, he was snubbed and criticized, but he responded with humility and soon became popular and accepted.
(b) Benjamin Franklin influenced the French government to institute Darwinism and communism in the public schools.
(c) Benjamin Franklin persuaded the French to improve their fashion by including spectacles.

13. Which American ***tenet*** did Cotton Mather help establish and to which Benjamin Franklin ***adhered***? _____
_____

(a) To achieve greatness in America, you simply need to travel to France.
(b) To achieve greatness in America, you need to wear spectacles.
(c) To achieve greatness in America, you need to invent something scientific.
(d) To achieve greatness in America, you simply need to try.

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WORD POWER!

Place an "X" next to the sentence that best uses the VOCABULARY word.

14. _____ James is the proud ***possessor*** of a new Rhino skateboard.
    _____ He made sure the ***possessor*** was riding.

15. _____ Wendy painted the kitchen in ***hastily*** yellow.
    _____ Wendy ran ***hastily*** to the house to grab her rain coat.

16. _____ Robert planted the ***stoop*** in the forest.
    _____ The entrance to the cave was very low, therefore Robert had to ***stoop*** to go inside.

17. _____ Vicky and Paige are aunt and niece, ***respectively***.
    _____ Vicky ***respectively*** told Paige, "No."

18. _____ The mayor is a very ***influential*** person in our town.
    _____ Let the students stand on their own ***influential***.

19. _____ Raymond's ***slothfulness*** climbed a tree.
    _____ Due to Raymond's ***slothfulness***, the city fined him for an overgrown lawn.

20. _____ Your principal ***extols*** the virtue of hard work.
    _____ If you do not work hard, you will be ***extolled***.

21. _____ The escaping goat was a source of much ***provocation*** last night.
    _____ The goat jumped into the ***provocation***.



CAUSE-EFFECT THINKING

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

22. Being a critical thinker means that you _____
    _____.

23. The cause-effect relationship is used to _____
    between two pieces of evidence or information.

Label the causes "C" and the effects "E."

24. _____ dropping out of school
    _____ less likelihood of being employed in a job that provides good income

25. _____ working hard and honestly
    _____ more opportunities for success

26. _____ great inventions and scientific discoveries
    _____ dedication to self-education and hard work

27. _____ hitting head on beam (from the vignette)
    _____ not ducking when going through low doorway

True or False: Write the correct answers.

28. _____ A cause will have the same effect every time.

29. _____ Mr. Franklin proved that all metal objects are struck by lightning in every storm.

30. _____ One cause may have multiple effects.

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Complete the Activities.

31. What were five short-term and long-term effects of Benjamin Franklin adhering to Mather's principles in the book *Essays to do Good*? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

32. When checking for logic in a newspaper, magazine, book, Internet site or other media, ask yourself what question? _____

_____

33. A person who claims to be an authority on a certain topic may be presenting faulty information in an effort to _____ or _____.

34. In the first scenario, the student was worried about what cause and effect?

_____

_____

(a) abortion and later pregnancies and emotional health
(b) drug usage and effects on health, reproduction, addiction and responsible behavior
(c) failing grades and their effects on friends, parents and employment

35. The claims of the personnel involved in the first scenario led the student to believe that (cause) having an abortion would most likely NOT have what effects?

_____

_____

(a) unhealthy pregnancies later in life; little or no emotional or mental stress or ill health
(b) healthy children later in life; relief at removing the cause of stress
(c) dysfunctional reproductive abilities; addiction; loss of interest in important daily activities; ill health

36. More research revealed that having an abortion could indeed impair a young woman's physical, mental and emotional health and adversely affect child bearing later in life.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

37. After reading someone's claim about a certain topic, what question should you ask yourself? _____

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Complete the Activities *continued*

38. What are three reasons that someone might publish erroneous information?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

39. Teens who research valid sources and critically study questions are less likely to be _____.

40. In the second scenario, the student was worried about what cause and effect?

_____
_____

(a) abortion and later pregnancies and emotional health
(b) drug usage and effects on health, reproduction, addiction and responsible behavior
(c) failing grades and their effects on friends, parents and employment

41. The claims of the personnel involved in the second scenario led the student to believe that (cause) using marijuana would most likely NOT have what effect(s)?

_____
_____

(a) bronchitis; fat deposits due to accumulated tetrahydrocanniabinol; brain damage
(b) dysfunctional reproductive abilities; addiction; loss of interest in important daily activities; ill health
(c) more fun in life; clear conscience; no criminal record

42. More research revealed that using marijuana could indeed impair a young person's physical health and adversely affect the mind. _____
(a) True or (b) False

43. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____*."*



MANDATORY WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Write a 250 word (or more) essay refuting or supporting the claim that abortion will NOT harm a young woman physically or emotionally or that marijuana use does NOT have harmful effects on users. You may use the research provided in the lesson.

Teacher's Signature: _____

***Note to teacher: the Grading Rubric for this assignment is in the TRK.**

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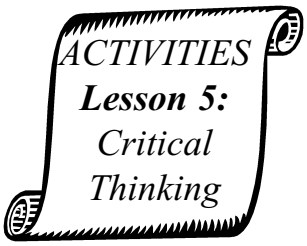


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Critical Thinking

Johannes Kepler's War with Mars



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

1. Intending to become a _____, Kepler enrolled at the University of Tübingen and ended up studying _____.

2. Kepler believed that the universe had been created according to a _____ plan.

3. Contrast the Ptotelmaic and the Copernican theories of the Solar System.

_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Contrast Copernicus' and Kepler's theories about the orbits of planets.

_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Explain the phrase "Kepler's war with Mars" and how Kepler's success with Mars was ironic. _____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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WORD POWER!

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answers for the VOCABULARY words.

6. A ***bastion*** is: _____.
   (a) a well fortified position (b) a weak spot in the castle's defense

7. According to ***Lutheran orthodoxy***, a person must work his way to heaven.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

8. ***Astronomy*** is the scientific study of: _____.
   (a) matter in outer space (b) orthodoxy and religion

9. A person who feels ***profoundly*** feels:_____.
   (a) very little (b) with great depth or involvement

10. The ***Solar System*** is made up of: _____.
    (a) the Sun, Earth and all of the other celestial bodies
    (b) the theories of Ptolemy, Aristotle, Copernicus and Kepler

11. When something is ***circular*** it is: _____.
    (a) in the shape of a circle (b) in the shape of an oval

12. An ***elliptical*** object is: _____.
    (a) oval or oblong shaped (b) circular

13. To ***induce*** is to: _____.
    (a) stop completely (b) lead or move

14. A ***hypothesis*** is a proposal: _____.
    (a) intended to explain certain facts (b) asking someone to get married

15. When someone or something is ***disheveled*** they are: _____.
    (a) disorderly, messy (b) neat, orderly

16. If something is ***plausible***, it has the: _____.
    (a) impression of deceitfulness (b) impression of truth

INDUCTIVE REASONING

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.



17. Inductive reasoning is the process of _____
    _____
    _____.

18. Inductive thinking starts with a _____, then detects a _____ (or deviation from a pattern); then formulates a _____ and draws a _____.

19. List the elements of inductive thinking: _____, _____ _____, _____ and _____.

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Multiple Choice: Choose the best hypothesis and conclusion for each observation.

20. Observation: You toss a rock into the air. The rock falls back to earth.
Pattern: You repeatedly toss a rock into the air. Each time the rock falls back to earth.
Hypothesis: _____
Conclusion: _____
(a) You place a rock in a bucket of water; the rock sinks to the bottom of the bucket.
(b) A rock is heavier than water or air.
(c) An unseen force pulls the rock back to earth.
(d) Everything that goes up must come down.

21. Observation: You place your laundry into the washing machine and set the dial. The machine completes its cycle, but you notice that your clothing still stinks and looks dirty.
Pattern (lack of): You place the same load of laundry back into the washing machine and wash it again. This time the laundry comes out clean.
Hypothesis: _____
_____
Conclusion: _____
_____
(a) The washing machine is broken.
(b) The laundry soap doesn't work.
(c) You forgot to use soap during the first cycle.
(d) Something dysfunctional occurred during the first cycle.
(e) The washing machine always requires two cycles to clean every load of laundry.

22. Observation: You observe a man leaving a convenience store at midnight in the dark. He is wearing a hood and is running and looking over his shoulder.
Pattern (lack of): You have noticed that a woman operates the convenience store and closes at approximately 10 p.m. every night.
Hypothesis: _____
_____
Conclusion: _____
_____
(a) The man must be one of the woman's employees who was working late.
(b) The man appears to be out of place; he does not want to be seen by anyone.
(c) The owner must have sold the store to a man; he belongs there.
(d) The man has criminal intentions or has just committed a criminal act.

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

23. Observation: You visit a local Mexican food restaurant for lunch on Saturday. You are pleased by the food.
Pattern: You return to the restaurant whenever you have enough money for lunch. You notice that the food is always excellent.
Hypothesis: _____
_____
Conclusion: _____
_____
(a) Some quality in the restaurant causes excellent food to be produced.
(b) The cook must grow his own vegetables and raise his own beef and chicken.
(c) The owner rotates his cooks and has a new one each Saturday of the month.
(d) The cook is dedicated to quality and cares about his customers.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

24. Critical thinking requires you to determine if your observations and experiences are _____ so that you may draw valid _____.

25. A valid conclusion is based on a substantial amount of _____.

26. What are three errors in reasoning that should be avoided when looking for proof?
- _____
_____
_____
- _____
_____
_____
- _____
_____
_____

27. A lack of evidence could cause your conclusion not to be plausible.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

28. Write the **Life Principle:** "_____
_____
_____."



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Analyze each statement and decide what faulty reasoning applies, if any.

29. Every mammal ever examined throughout history has been warm blooded; therefore, you may reasonably conclude that all mammals are warm blooded.

_____

(a) inductive leap
(b) exclusion
(c) hasty generalization
(d) correct reasoning

30. My kitchen sink was overflowing with dirty dishes; all sinks are full of dirty dishes.

_____

(a) inductive leap
(b) exclusion
(c) hasty generalization
(d) correct reasoning

31. An unusual light appeared in the sky; we are about to have an invasion from Mars.

_____

(a) inductive leap
(b) exclusion
(c) hasty generalization
(d) correct reasoning

32. Ron has an upset stomach after drinking milk, so Ron must be lactose intolerant. (Nothing was said about Ron having eaten six pieces of pie and three pieces of cake with the milk.)

_____

(a) inductive leap
(b) exclusion
(c) hasty generalization
(d) correct reasoning

33. Justin bought a truck. He parked his new truck in front of his house. When he prepared to leave for school the next morning, the truck would not start; therefore, the car dealer must have sold Justin a faulty truck. _____

(a) inductive leap
(b) exclusion
(c) hasty generalization
(d) correct reasoning

34. Susie found a twenty dollar bill yesterday on the sidewalk on her way to school. Susie expects to find that amount of money every day when she walks to school.

_____

(a) inductive leap
(b) exclusion
(c) hasty generalization
(d) correct reasoning

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***Analyze each statement** continued*

35. Calvin, who is from Kenya, is attending a university in Texas. Calvin observes two albino squirrels in the park. Later that day, Calvin writes his family in Kenya telling them that Texans raise a peculiar breed of white squirrels. _____
    (a) inductive leap
    (b) exclusion
    (c) hasty generalization
    (d) correct reasoning

36. Through much observation of the eating habits of cows, scientists and farmers have concluded that cows are herbivorous. _____
    (a) inductive leap
    (b) exclusion
    (c) hasty generalization
    (d) correct reasoning

Note: Ask your teacher for the quiz over lessons 1-5 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test!

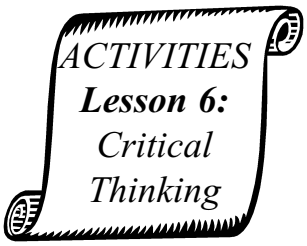


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Critical Thinking

Court is in Session



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. According to Judge Sally Orford, what was important to the court in order to solve the case? _____
   (a) accusations (b) words (c) truth (d) facts

2. Who was the accused? _____
   (a) Harry Winkler (b) David Peterson (c) Jonathan Morgan (d) Henry Oakley

3. How many people were on the jury? _____
   (a) six boys, no girls (c) six boys and girls
   (b) six girls, six boys (d) six girls, no boys

4. Of what misdeed was Jonathan accused? _____
   (a) theft (b) cheating (c) lying (d) disobedience

5. According to Henry Oakley, what caused the disappearance of the cookies?
   _____
   _____
   (a) The cookies were burned in the oven and had to be discarded.
   (b) Jonathan was found eating the missing cookies.
   (c) Someone gave the cookies to Jonathan; therefore, he was not guilty of theft.
   (d) Because Jonathan helped make the cookies, Mrs. Oakley allowed Jonathan to have some.

6. Bruce Emerson, the defense attorney, believed that: _____
   _____
   _____.
   (a) the cookies were burned in the oven and had to be discarded
   (b) Jonathan was found eating the missing cookies
   (c) Someone gave the cookies to Jonathan; therefore, he was not guilty of theft.
   (d) Because Jonathan helped make the cookies, Mrs. Oakley allowed Jonathan to have some.

7. Who came forward with the knowledge of the truth to clear Jonathan's reputation?
   _____
   (a) two ladies from the nursing home (c) Henry's mother
   (b) Jonathan's mother (d) Judge Orford's mother

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

8. According to Mrs. Oakley, the facts of the case were: _____

_____

_____.

(a) The cookies were burned in the oven and had to be discarded.
(b) Jonathan was found eating the missing cookies.
(c) Someone gave the cookies to Jonathan; therefore, he was not guilty of theft.
(d) Because Jonathan helped make the cookies, Mrs. Oakley allowed Jonathan to have some.

9. What did Judge Orford tell the jury in light of the truth? _____

_____

(a) Jonathan must do community service.
(b) The case was dismissed.
(c) Jonathan was found guilty.
(d) Henry must bake more cookies.

WORD POWER!
Rewrite each sentence, using the correct VOCABULARY word.

10. In the United States of America, the promise of a trial by a jury of your peers means that a jury will be ***accused*** of people from your station and walk in life.

_____

_____

_____

11. The voters ***colleaguely*** chose Judge Hedeman over the incumbent, Judge Maryfield.

_____

_____

_____

12. Samantha was so distraught when she walked outside and saw her neighbor's dog tearing up her flower bed; she marched next door and ***comprised*** her neighbor of being irresponsible.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. Samantha reminded her neighbor that the homeowners association had rules that ***logiced*** whether a dog was allowed to run free or not.

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Deductive reasoning utilizes ***overwhelm*** to think through situations, to solve problems and to reach valid conclusions.

_____

_____

_____

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Word Power! Rewrite each sentence using the correct Vocabulary word *continued*

15. Mother explained to little David that he was not to ***learn*** her while she was talking.

_____

_____

_____

16. Wayne looked at his ***scoff*** and said, "We need to begin in 10 minutes."

_____

_____

DEDUCTIVE REASONING

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.



17. Deductive reasoning draws conclusions through _____.

18. A syllogism is a _____
_____.

19. In a syllogism, the first premise is a _____
that applies to all situations.

20. The second premise is a statement that applies to a _____.

21. The _____ is a logical statement deduced from the two premises.

22. If the premises are logically related, then the conclusion is _____.

23. Write the formula for a valid syllogism.

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct premises and/or conclusions.

24. 1st premise: All men (A) are mortal (B). (A = B)
2nd premise: Socrates (C) was a man (A). (C = A)
Conclusion: _____ (C = B)
(a) All mortal men are named Socrates.
(b) Socrates was mortal.
(c) All men are mortal.
(d) A valid conclusion is not possible based on these premises.

25. 1st premise: Dogs (A) are predators (B). (A = B)
2nd premise: _____ (C = A)
Conclusion: Rusty (C) is a predator (B). (C = B)
(a) Rusty is a dog.
(b) Dogs are rusty.
(c) Rusty dogs are predators.
(d) A valid premise is not possible.

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

26. 1st premise: _____ (A = B)
    2nd premise: You (C) are in a courtroom (A). (C = A)
    Conclusion: You (C) will be orderly and respectful (B). (C = B)
    (a) You are a judge.
    (b) Courtrooms require orderly, respectful behavior.
    (c) Courtrooms are orderly when you are in them.
    (d) A valid premise is not possible.

27. 1st premise: Uncle Fred (A) makes good corn bread (B). (A = B)
    2nd premise: This corn bread (C) was made by Uncle Fred (A). (C = A)
    Conclusion: _____ (C = B)
    (a) Uncle Fred makes corn bread regularly.
    (b) Corn bread is always good.
    (c) This corn bread is good.
    (d) A valid conclusion is not possible based on these premises.

28. 1st premise: Mom made cookies (A) for some senior citizens (B). (A = B)
    2nd premise: The cookies (A) were eaten (C) by Jonathan (D). (C = A)
    Conclusion: _____ (C = B)
    (a) Mom made cookies for both the senior citizens and for Jonathan.
    (b) Jonathan also made cookies for the senior citizens.
    (c) Mom ate the cookies.
    (d) A valid conclusion is not possible based on these premises.

29. 1st premise: District Attorneys (A) prosecute persons accused of felonies (B). (A = B)
    2nd premise: Mrs. Tsu (C) is a district attorney (A). (C = A)
    Conclusion: _____ (C = B)
    (a) Mrs. Tsu prosecutes persons accused of felonies.
    (b) Persons accused of felonies need lawyers.
    (c) Mrs. Tsu has been accused of a felony and needs a lawyer.
    (d) A valid conclusion is not possible based on these premises.

30. 1st premise: John (A) was accused of a crime (B). (A = B)
    2nd premise: Alfredo (C) is a lawyer (D). (C = D)
    3rd premise: Lawyers (D) prosecute criminals (E). (D = E)
    Conclusion: Alfredo (C) will prosecute (E) John (A). (C = E = A)
    This syllogism is valid. _____ (a) True or (b) False

31. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
    _____*."*

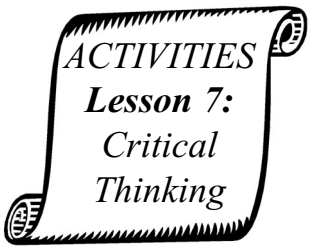


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Critical Thinking

The Blind Man Who Caught the Doctor



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Sequencing: List the events in the order they occurred.

1. _____ The ophthalmologist demanded payment.
2. _____ The gentleman observed that his belongings had disappeared.
3. _____ The gentleman summoned an ophthalmologist.
4. _____ The gentleman concluded that he must still be blind because he could see nothing in his house; therefore, he owed the ophthalmologist nothing.
5. _____ The ophthalmologist pretended to treat the gentleman's eyes, all the while stealing the gentleman's belongings.
6. _____ The ophthalmologist agreed to the terms of the arrangement.
7. _____ Inexplicably, the gentleman's sight returned.
8. _____ The ophthalmologist brought the gentleman before a judge to settle the matter.
9. _____ A well-to-do gentleman woke up blind one morning.
10. _____ The gentleman made an arrangement with a doctor who was not trustworthy.

WORD POWER!
Write the definitions of the VOCABULARY words.

11. ***summoned*** _____
12. ***ophthalmologist*** _____
13. ***renown*** _____
14. ***unscrupulous*** _____
15. ***malady*** _____



CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS
Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

16. A _____ is a statement that may or may not be ***absolute***.
17. A conditional statement is proven by using _____ thinking.
18. A conditional statement may be written in an _____ formula.
19. A statement must include the words *if* and *then* for the statement to be conditional.
    _____ (a) True or (b) False

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Write these conditional statements without the "if" and the "then." You may need to add, delete or change words to keep the meaning of the sentence.

20. If a doctor is summoned, then something must be wrong.

_____

_____

21. If a person has a cataract, then he cannot see clearly.

_____

_____

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

22. A counter example is a statement that provides _____

_____.

23. If a counter example can be found for the conditional statement, it is not absolute.

_____ (a) True or (b) False

Multiple Choice: Choose a counter example for each conditional statement.

24. Conditional Statement: A person with an eye problem is treated by an ophthalmologist.
Counter Example: _____

_____

(a) A person with an eye problem is treated by an optometrist.
(b) An ophthalmologist treats people with eye problems.
(c) Eye problems are treated by optometrists.
(d) Eye problems are treated by ophthalmologists.

25. Conditional Statement: If a person is dishonest, he steals.
Counter Example: _____

_____

(a) A thief will steal if he is dishonest.
(b) If a person is a thief, he steals.
(c) If a person is dishonest, he may lie.
(d) A liar and a thief cannot be trusted.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

26. The converse of a conditional statement is the _____ and the _____ switched.

27. If a conditional statement is absolute, the converse will also be absolute.

_____ (a) True or (b) False



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Let's Practice! Write the correct answers.

28. Conditional Statement: If a person has an eye problem, then he is treated by an ophthalmologist.
    (a) Converse: (Hint—switch the hypothesis and the conclusion)
    _____
    _____
    (b) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (c) Is the converse absolute? _____
    (d) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?
    (Hint—Might an eye patient be treated by someone other than an ophthalmologist?)
    _____
    _____
    (e) Can a counter example be found for the converse? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____

29. Conditional Statement: If a person steals, then he is dishonest.
    (a) Converse: _____
    _____
    (b) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (c) Is the converse absolute? _____
    (d) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____
    (e) Can a counter example be found for the converse? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____

30. Conditional Statement: If a dog barks, a stranger is outside.
    (a) Converse: _____
    _____
    (b) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (c) Is the converse absolute? _____
    (d) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____
    (e) Can a counter example be found for the converse? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____

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Fill in the blank: Write the correct answer.

31. To write the inverse of a conditional statement, change the hypothesis and the conclusion from _____ to _____ or vice versa.

32. If both the hypothesis and the conclusion are negative, both will be positive in the inverse. _____ (a) True or (b) False

33. If both the hypothesis and the conclusion are positive, both will be negative in the inverse. _____ (a) True or (b) False

34. If either the hypothesis or the conclusion is positive or negative, they will be the opposite in the inverse. _____ (a) True or (b) False

Let's Practice! Write the correct answers.

35. Conditional Statement: A person who has servants is wealthy.
    (a) Inverse: (Hint—add a negative, such as *not*, to the hypothesis and conclusion)
    _____
    _____
    (b) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (c) Is the inverse absolute? _____
    (d) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____
    (e) Can a counter example be found for the inverse? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____

36. Conditional Statement: A person who is blind wears a patch on his eye.
    (a) Inverse: _____
    _____
    (b) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (c) Is the inverse absolute? _____
    (d) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____
    (e) Can a counter example be found for the inverse? _____ If so, what is it?
    _____
    _____

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answer.

37. The _____ is the negative of the converse form.

38. To write the contrapositive of a conditional statement, insert the word _____ into the hypothesis and conclusion of the converse form.

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Let's Practice! Write the correct answers.

39. Conditional Statement: If a substance is water, then its chemical formula is H_2O.

(a) Converse: (Remember—switch the hypothesis and the conclusion)

_____

_____

(b) Contrapositive: (Remember—insert the word *not* into the converse form)

_____

_____

(c) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____

(d) Is the converse absolute? _____

(e) Is the contrapositive absolute? _____

(f) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?

_____

(g) Can a counter example be found for the converse? _____ If so, what is it?

_____

(h) Can a counter example be found for the contrapositive? _____ If so, what is it?

_____

40. Conditional Statement: If you are an angler, you win money in fishing tournaments.

(a) Converse: _____

_____

(b) Contrapositive: _____

_____

(c) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____

(d) Is the converse absolute? _____

(e) Is the contrapositive absolute? _____

(f) Can a counter example be found for the original statement? _____ If so, what is it?

_____

_____

(g) Can a counter example be found for the converse? _____ If so, what is it?

_____

_____

(h) Can a counter example be found for the contrapositive? _____ If so, what is it?

_____

_____

41. Conditional Statement: If you are a judge, you hear civil cases.

(a) Converse: _____

_____

(b) Contrapositive: _____

_____

(c) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____

(d) Is the converse absolute? _____

(e) Is the contrapositive absolute? _____

(f) Is the conditional statement equivalent to its contrapositive form? _____

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Let's Practice! *continued*

42. Conditional Statement: If you are a psychologist, you are trusted by your patients.
    (a) Converse: _____
    _____
    (b) Contrapositive: _____
    _____
    (c) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (d) Is the converse absolute? _____
    (e) Is the contrapositive absolute? _____
    (f) Is the conditional statement equivalent to its contrapositive form? _____

43. Conditional Statement: If you are an artist, you draw large pictures.
    (a) Converse: _____
    _____
    (b) Contrapositive: _____
    _____
    (c) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (d) Is the converse absolute? _____
    (e) Is the contrapositive absolute? _____
    (f) Is the conditional statement equivalent to its contrapositive form? _____

44. Conditional Statement: If you are a carpenter, you build cabinets.
    (a) Converse: _____
    _____
    (b) Contrapositive: _____
    _____
    (c) Is the conditional statement absolute? _____
    (d) Is the converse absolute? _____
    (e) Is the contrapositive absolute? _____
    (f) Is the conditional statement equivalent to its contrapositive form? _____

45. Conditional Statement: If you are an Olympic athlete, then you drink milk.
    (a) Counter Example: _____
    _____.
    (b) Converse Statement: _____
    _____.
    (c) Inverse Statement: _____
    _____.
    (d) Contrapositive Statement: _____
    _____.
    (e) Is the conditional statement equivalent to its contrapositive form? _____

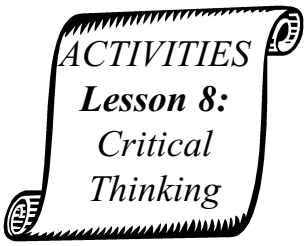
46. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
    _____
    _____*."*



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Magellan Goes West to Reach East



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Sequencing: Number the statements in chronological order.

1. _____ Ferdinand urged the king of Portugal to support a westward expedition.
2. _____ Magellan began his adventurous career in 1506.
3. _____ Ferdinand died in the Philippines.
4. _____ The Magellan family announced the birth of their son, Ferdinand.
5. _____ The Magellan expedition proved to be a financial success for Spain.
6. _____ Ferdinand spent his boyhood as a page in the court of the Royal family of Portugal.
7. _____ Ferdinand sought Charles I, the king of Spain, to fund the westward expedition.
8. _____ Ferdinand served as a soldier and explorer for six years.
9. _____ Ferdinand went to serve in Morocco in North Africa.
10. _____ Captain Magellan led an expedition of five ships across the Atlantic Ocean in 1519.
11. _____ He proved the world was round.
12. _____ He sustained a wound that left him permanently lame.

WORD POWER!

Fill in the blank: Write the VOCABULARY word for each definition.

13. _____: group (usually large) of islands
14. _____: subdue, suppress
15. _____: association of people united for a common purpose
16. _____: boy servant
17. _____: to set out, to begin a journey
18. _____: determination, strength of purpose
19. _____: a barrier that keeps a person from obtaining his goal
20. _____: unyielding, unconquerable

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COROLLARY STATEMENTS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.



21. A corollary is a _____ that does not require proof because it is based upon a _____ already proven.

22. A theorem is _____.

23. Upon what theorem is this corollary statement based? *When a piece of lead is dropped into a pool of water, the lead will sink.* _____
_____

24. Upon what theorem is this corollary statement based? *The East Indies can be reached by sailing west from Spain.* _____

25. Upon what theorem is this corollary statement based? *This government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.* _____
_____

26. Recognizing and making corollary statements requires _____ and _____.

Matching: Choose the corresponding corollary statement for each theorem.

Theorems	**Corollary Statements**
27. _____ All humans require water to live.	(a) Copper wire is useful when wiring for electricity.
28. _____ Fire requires oxygen.	(b) A fire can be extinguished by smothering it.
29. _____ Copper conducts electricity.	(c) Without sunshine, plants will die.
30. _____ Ultraviolet rays from the sun damage skin cells.	(d) Without water, people will die.
31. _____ Plants require sunshine for photosynthesis to occur.	(e) Too much exposure to the sun can cause skin cancer.

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers for corollary statements.

32. The statement *this computer is not working because it is not plugged in* is based upon which theorem? _____
(a) Computers require electricity to operate.
(b) The plug to the computer is not long enough.
(c) Computers require plugs to operate.

33. The statement *the war had to end because the Black Plague killed the soldiers* is based upon which theorem? _____
(a) Diseases and wars kill many soldiers.
(b) "Black Plague" is the name of the opposing army.
(c) Soldiers are needed to continue a war.

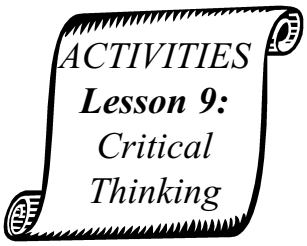
34. The statement *the rain turned the desert into a miry bog* is based upon which theorem?
_____
(a) Water and dirt combine to form mud.
(b) Rain in the desert is called "bog."
(c) Deserts require rain to form mud.
(d) Quicksand can be found in the desert.

35. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



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Good Days with Pop Pop and Mom Mom

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

True or False: Write the correct answer.

1. _____ The children were eating bacon, eggs and toast for breakfast.
2. _____ The children called their grandfather Pop Pop.
3. _____ The children called their grandmother Me Ma.
4. _____ Pop Pop enjoyed baseball.
5. _____ Because Pop Pop could not see well, Mom Mom read the newspaper.

WORD POWER!

Multiple Choice: Place an "X" next to the sentence that best uses the VOCABULARY word.

6. _____ (a) To get into the crawl space the boy had to ***scoot*** the box out of the way.
   _____ (b) Cindy buried the ***scoot*** beside the fence post.
7. _____ (a) The flock of birds changed direction as if on ***cue***.
   _____ (b) The ***cue*** looked very tall and imposing.
8. _____ (a) At the turn of the century, women wore ***bustling*** on their skirts.
   _____ (b) The rodeo was ***bustling*** with activity.
9. _____ (a) The wind was a gentle ***caress*** on her cheeks as she walked along the seashore.
   _____ (b) The ***caress*** was taken in the house and put above the mantle.
10. _____ (a) The ***drama*** between the lions fighting over a carcass was awe inspiring.
    _____ (b) The ***drama*** was grazing in the pasture.
11. _____ (a) Andrea was working hard to finish painting her room when her sister made the ***proposal*** that they work together to complete the project faster.
    _____ (b) The dark storm looked ***proposal*** and scary.
12. _____ (a) The man in the grocery line was very ***impromptu*** to "check out" the clerk.
    _____ (b) While on a camping trip, the family broke into an ***impromptu*** chorale, singing camping songs they learned as children.

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SUMMARIZING

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

13. To summarize is to _____.

14. When a person summarizes a story, the person tells the story in a _____ version.

15. A summary provides the main _____ rather than a lot of details.

16. What key questions provide the main facts of a story? _____, _____, _____, _____

17. **Who** are the main characters in the story, "Good Days with Pop Pop and Mom Mom?"

_____

_____

_____

18. **What** are the main events in the story? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

19. **Where** does the story take place? _____

_____

_____

20. **When** does the story take place? _____

_____

21. Use your answers to Who, What, Where and When to write a summary of the story.

_____

_____

_____

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_____

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Stop and read the entire story of Elizabeth Fry before continuing.
Answer the questions about the story.

22. **Who** are the main characters in the story about Elizabeth Fry? _____

_____

_____

_____

23. **What** are the main events in the story? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

24. **Where** does the story take place? _____

25. **When** does the story take place? _____

26. Write a summary of the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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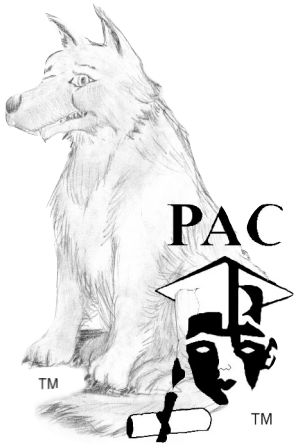
_____

27. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____*."*



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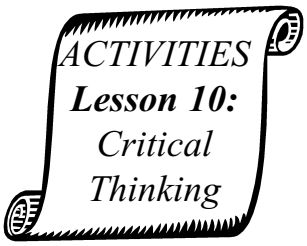


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Critical Thinking

The Fate of the World



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The long gray haired man was shouting: _____
   (a) "Come visit me!"
   (b) "The end is near!"
   (c) "Remember to call your mother!"
   (d) "Walking is good for you!"

2. Where was the shouting, gray haired man standing? _____
   _____
   (a) on a boat on Lake Powell, Arizona
   (b) downtown Chicago in front of where the Oprah show is filmed
   (c) on a sidewalk in front of the Holcroft Hotel in New York City
   (d) on the sidewalk in front of the L'Ermitage in Beverly Hills

3. What kind of convention was being held at the hotel? _____
   (a) a "save the whales" convention
   (b) an economists' convention
   (c) a doctors' convention
   (d) a futurists' convention

4. What statement was made about how futurists are viewed? _____
   (a) higher respect than previously
   (b) lower respect than previously
   (c) somewhat respected, but not much
   (d) not respected at all

5. Professor Alice Feather's argument was about: _____
   _____.
   (a) the population decrease in the United States
   (b) film and digital technology
   (c) the survival of frogs
   (d) the use of personal helicopters

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

6. Mr. Geldorf's argument was about: _____
_____.
(a) the population decrease in the United States (c) the survival of frogs
(b) film and digital technology (d) the use of personal helicopters

7. Juliet Barzone's argument was about: _____
_____.
(a) the population decrease in the United States (c) the survival of frogs
(b) film and digital technology (d) the use of personal helicopters

8. Xander Polyani's argument was about: _____
_____.
(a) the population decrease in the United States (c) the survival of frogs
(b) film and digital technology (d) the use of personal helicopters

9. Which speaker was voted the most convincing? _____
(a) Alice Feather (c) Juliet Barzone
(b) Mr. Geldorf (d) Xander Polyani

WORD POWER!
Fill in the blank: Complete each sentence with a VOCABULARY word.

10. The car tire blew, and instantly Kelly recognized he was in a _____ situation.

11. Bob studies past economic and social trends so he can predict future trends. He is called a _____.

12. Granny was looking out the window when she noticed the nice _____ picking up trash on the sidewalk.

13. Nathan will be attending college in the Fall to study _____.

PREDICTION
Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.



14. To predict means to _____ or _____
_____.

15. A prediction is _____
_____.

16. A prediction is based on _____.

17. List three predictions made each day in our society. _____,
_____, _____

18. A conjecture is _____
_____.

19. A conjecture is a valid way of informing the public of what may happen in the future.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

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***Fill in the blank** continued*

20. A conjecture only reflects a future event, like a prediction. _____
(a) True or (b) False

21. What example of a present situation and a conjecture was made in the text?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

22. What conjecture about a past event was provided in the text? _____

_____
_____

23. How was the conjecture about George Washington ***dispelled***? You may be general or specific.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Multiple Choice: Read each selection and decide whether it is a prediction or a conjecture.

24. *As you probably all know, America is aging. In the last ten years, the percentage of people reaching retirement age has increased by more than 15%. The number of people under the age of 25 has decreased. These facts point to a rather disturbing trend of zero-population growth. By the year 2025, the U.S. population will have shrunk by 25%, leaving entire states with little more than a few thousand people . . .*
This statement is a: _____.
(a) prediction (b) conjecture

25. *Even as we speak, film technology is making great strides. Special effects and digital effects in the industry will exclude the need for live actors in five years. Viewers will not be able to tell the difference between the real and the digital . . .*
This statement is a: _____.
(a) prediction (b) conjecture

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

26. *In ten years, no frogs will remain anywhere in the world. They will become extinct due to starvation. Too many people are using bug zappers and fly swatters, killing the bugs necessary to sustain frogs.*
This statement is a: _____.
(a) prediction (b) conjecture

27. *In ten years, America's highways will be empty. Americans will be flying mini-helicopters everywhere—to the mall, to work, to the ballpark. Like bats, their flight pattern will be determined automatically by **sonar** pulses. The copters will be electrically-powered. No more pollution!*
This statement is a: _____.
(a) prediction (b) conjecture

28. *Each summer the temperatures become hotter and hotter. In the year 2020, we will see spontaneous combustion occurring on the streets as people attempt to go about their daily duties. The cause of this global warming is due to the excessive use of hair dryers and curling irons by women, which in turn is the effect of more women going into the work force and being made to dress professionally, thus having to design hair styles that require hair dryers and curling irons.*
This statement is a: _____.
(a) prediction (b) conjecture

29. *A revolutionary gel could soon replace the need for reading glasses or laser eye surgery. Scientists in Australia have developed a gel which . . . reverses the deterioration in sight. . . . The gel is used to replace the contents of the eye's lens, which over the years can harden and reduce vision. . . . .Plans are being made now to test the gel on monkeys before human trials. "In the best-case scenario, we should begin human trials by the end of next year," said Arthur Ho of Vision CRC.*

Implanting the gel would be very similar to current cataract surgery, except that the lens is not replaced. Instead, after making a small incision in the cornea, a doctor would cut a tiny hole in the lens capsule and suck out the contents. The gel . . . is pumped in, and a burst of . . . light transforms it into jelly. "This could be a quick 15-minute procedure," said Mr Ho. Hugh Taylor, director of the Centre for Eye Research Australia in Melbourne, said: "This technique has enormous potential. It will totally change ophthalmic surgery, if we can get it right."
This statement is a: _____.
(a) prediction (b) conjecture

30. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____
_____*."*

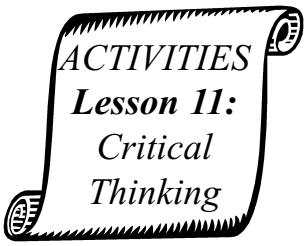


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Critical Thinking

Charlie's State of Denial



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. What was Charlie's motivation for staying after class? _____
   (a) to receive sympathy
   (b) to accept responsibility
   (c) to apologize
   (d) to say goodbye

2. What was Charlie hoping the teacher would do? _____
   (a) laugh at Charlie
   (b) change Charlie's grade
   (c) go with Charlie to the soda shop
   (d) go jogging with Charlie

3. What did the teacher try to get Charlie to do by asking if he had completed his assignments?
   _____
   (a) to realize that he was responsible for his own grade
   (b) to realize that he should have been nicer to the teacher during the year
   (c) to realize that his father did not spend enough time with Charlie
   (d) to realize that his girlfriend caused too much distraction for Charlie to do his homework

4. What was Charlie's response when the teacher pointed out that Charlie had not done his assignments? _____
   _____
   (a) Charlie said he was sorry.
   (b) Charlie promised to make up the assignments.
   (c) Charlie said his girlfriend would do the assignments for him.
   (d) Charlie avoided the issue and said that he had worked hard and was always on time.

5. What was Charlie's response to his father's disappointment with the grade? _____
   _____
   _____
   (a) Charlie did not admit that he was responsible for his failure to complete the assignments, but instead, he tried to shift the blame for the bad grade to his teacher.
   (b) Charlie admitted his laziness and disinterest in class assignments.
   (c) Charlie admitted that his teacher was a wonderful teacher and that he had tried to get Charlie interested in class, but that Charlie was too preoccupied with other activities.
   (d) Charlie said that he could not be expected to be successful in school because he was too poor to own a computer and therefore could not complete his assignments at home.

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WORD POWER!

Complete the paragraph using VOCABULARY words.

6-11. The _____ girl could barely hear above the _____ of the fans. She looked _____ at her school's team playing, wishing she could _____. Being new to the school, her _____ as a strong pitcher was unknown to the other students. A foul ball came her way; she threw it with precision back to the pitcher as the coach watched _____, realizing, in that moment, he had found his new pitcher.

ERRORS IN REASONING (PART 1)

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.



12. _____ occurs when someone disregards the question or refuses to pay attention to the question.

13. Three methods of ignoring a question are _____, _____ and _____.

14. How did Charlie "talk around the subject" when his teacher asked if Charlie had completed the assignments? _____
_____
_____

15. When someone refers to the "good old days" in an effort to avoid a question, that person is attempting to avoid a _____ in the present by replacing it with _____ from the past.

16. How did Charlie refer to the "good old days" when his dad asked about the completed assignments? _____
_____
_____

17. When "attacking a person's character," a person points out _____ in the other person in an effort to _____ off himself.

18. Often, a person will attack someone's character in an effort to _____ that person for _____ on the part of the _____.

19. How did Charlie "attack the character" of Mr. Erskine when answering Charlie's dad's inquiries about the class assignments? _____
_____
_____

20. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



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Multiple Choice: Analyze each statement then choose the reasoning error.

21. Samantha asked, "Jill, did you take money from my coin purse?" Jill answered, "Do you remember when a Dr Pepper only cost 15 cents?"

    _____

    (a) talking around the subject
    (b) talking about the good old days
    (c) attacking the person's character
    (d) no reasoning error

22. When the director asked Michael if he had memorized his lines for the school play yet, Michael said angrily, "How am I supposed to memorize them when YOU will not give me time away from my regular school work to get the lines memorized"?

    _____

    (a) talking around the subject
    (b) talking about the good old days
    (c) attacking the person's character
    (d) no reasoning error

23. Billy Joe asked his neighbor, Ray, if he had borrowed Billy Joe's water hose. Ray said, "We sure could use some rain."

    _____

    (a) talking around the subject
    (b) talking about the good old days
    (c) attacking the person's character
    (d) no reasoning error

24. When the director again asked if Michael had memorized his lines for the play, Michael said, "I sure do look good in my new costume. Would you like to see it?"

    _____

    (a) talking around the subject
    (b) talking about the good old days
    (c) attacking the person's character
    (d) no reasoning error

25. When dad asked Tracey Lou why the dishes were not washed yet, she yelled, "Mom always makes me do more work than anyone else!"

    _____

    (a) talking around the subject
    (b) talking about the good old days
    (c) attacking the person's character
    (d) no reasoning error

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

26. Mr. Merritt asked why Tracey Lou had not washed the dishes yet. Tracey said that she had taken out the trash.

_____

(a) talking around the subject
(b) talking about the good old days
(c) attacking the person's character
(d) no reasoning error

27. Bryan played all day and did not get the lawn mowed; when his mother came home, she asked why the lawn was not mowed. Bryan replied, "That cheap lawn mower YOU bought does not work!"

_____

(a) talking around the subject
(b) talking about the good old days
(c) attacking the person's character
(d) no reasoning error

28. When Michael was questioned about not memorizing his lines for the school play, he quickly pointed out that all last year he never missed one line in the Junior Play.

_____

(a) talking around the subject
(b) talking about the good old days
(c) attacking the person's character
(d) no reasoning error

29. When Tracey Lou's dad asked about the dirty dishes that were still in the sink, Tracey Lou pointed out that she never once had to be asked to wash dishes all last month.

_____

(a) talking around the subject
(b) talking about the good old days
(c) attacking the person's character
(d) no reasoning error

30. When David was asked if he watered the garden yesterday, he said, "No, I didn't. I'm sorry, Grandma. I'll do it right away."

_____

(a) talking around the subject
(b) talking about the good old days
(c) attacking the person's character
(d) no reasoning error

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Critical Thinking

The Comrade's Rhetoric

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 12:
Critical Thinking

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

True or False: Write the correct answer.

1. _____ The men surrounding Comrade Grishkov were his enemies.
2. _____ The men were watching and waiting, ready to spring into action if anyone spoke against the Grishkov's ideas.
3. _____ This powerful and deceptive speaker was a friend and ally of the United States.
4. _____ He was deliberately trying to convince the crowd that the United States was evil because of its democratic ideals.
5. _____ Comrade Grishkov was a true believer in Democracy.
6. _____ He persuaded the crowd that anyone who did not believe in Communism was an enemy to the State.
7. _____ Comrade Grishkov was talented in the 'art of persuasion' and convinced the crowd that his rhetoric and lies were the truth.
8. _____ He convinced the crowd to be 'spies' against their families and friends.

WORD POWER!

Multiple Choice: Choose the best use of the VOCABULARY word.

9. When a ***predator*** stalks a deer, the predator is: _____.
   (a) hunting
   (b) playing
10. If you agree with a politician's ***rhetoric***, you agree with his: _____.
    (a) management style
    (b) speech
11. An ***equitable*** trade is: _____.
    (a) an unfair trade
    (b) a fair trade
12. When a person is ***corrupt***, that person is said to be: _____
    _____.
    (a) honorable, a person of integrity
    (b) dishonest, debased and rotten

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Word Power! Multiple Choice *continued*

13. If you ***vociferated*** into a telephone receiver, you: _____.
    (a) shouted angrily
    (b) breathed heavily

14. If a bully were to ***leer*** at you, he would: _____.
    (a) grin wickedly
    (b) grin nicely

15. An ***illiterate*** person is one who is: _____.
    (a) educated
    (b) uneducated



ERRORS IN REASONING (PART 2)
Complete the Activities.

16. The three reasoning errors you will learn in this lesson are _____
    _____, _____
    and _____.

17. To assume means _____; _____
    _____ or _____.

18. How did Grishkov's audience respond to his hate speech against the United States?
    _____
    _____
    _____

19. The audience used sound judgement and critical thinking in response to Grishkov's statements. _____ (a) True or (b) False

20. The audience committed which error in reasoning? _____
    _____
    (a) assuming without proving
    (b) shifting the burden of proof
    (c) circular argument

21. Explain the terms "burden of proof" and "shifting the burden of proof."
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

22. Explain how Grishkov shifted the burden of proof in his speech. _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

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Complete the Activities *continued*

23. In a circular argument, the _____ is contained in the _____.

24. Put on your critical thinking cap! Draw an illustration of how a circular argument works in contrast to a reasonable line of thought.

Circular argument:

Line of thought:

25. How is René Descartes' argument, "I think; therefore, I am," circular?

_____

26. What circular argument did Grishkov use? _____

_____

27. If Grishkov's argument had used sound reasoning: _____

_____

_____.

(a) he would have had evidence that proved that democracy is a failed form of government
(b) he would not have had to use hate speech
(c) his argument would have had a reasonable line of thought

28. Why was Grishkov reduced to erroneous reasoning, prejudiced rhetoric and hate speech?

_____

_____

_____

(a) Regardless of his feelings toward America, he was unable to prove that democracy was anything but a successful form of government.
(b) The crowd refused to be swayed and demanded that Grishkov produce evidence of his outrageous claims against the United States.
(c) He had already used all the logical reasoning he could come up with and had still not made his point, so he continued to support his argument with biased statements.

29. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____

_____*."*



Continue to the next page(s) where you will practice identifying reasoning errors.

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Multiple Choice: Choose the correct reasoning error for each statement.

30. Mr. Flores is a great teacher, because he is wonderful at teaching. _____
_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) shifting the burden of proof
(d) no reasoning error

31. All teenage drivers are terrible drivers. _____
_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) shifting the burden of proof
(d) no reasoning error

32. The dog ate the cake, and you cannot prove he did not. _____
_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) shifting the burden of proof
(d) no reasoning error

33. Herman Cain is the best candidate for the U.S. Senate, because he is better than any of the others. _____
_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) shifting the burden of proof
(d) no reasoning error

34. I'm telling you that Herman Cain is the best candidate for U.S. Senate. Try to prove that he is not. _____
_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) shifting the burden of proof
(d) no reasoning error

35. All politicians have selfish motives. _____
_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) shifting the burden of proof
(d) no reasoning error

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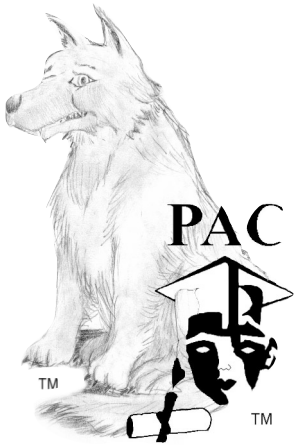
***Multiple Choice** continued*

36. The prosecutor told the defense attorney, "I know Mrs. Mayberry is guilty; you cannot prove she is not." _____
    (a) assuming without proving
    (b) circular argument
    (c) shifting the burden of proof
    (d) no reasoning error

37. Arnold Schwarzenegger is the best actor for the role, because no one else is better. _____
    (a) assuming without proving
    (b) circular argument
    (c) shifting the burden of proof
    (d) no reasoning error

38. Everything my friend says is true. _____
    (a) assuming without proving
    (b) circular argument
    (c) shifting the burden of proof
    (d) no reasoning error

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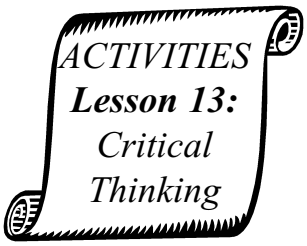


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Critical Thinking

Wise Advice Wins the Crown



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. In paragraph one the king had two sons. What were their names? _____

_____

(a) Romulus and Marcus
(b) Raymond and Michael
(c) Michele and Renee
(d) Romulus and Mica

2. In paragraph one, what dilemma did the king face? _____

_____

(a) what to serve for dinner
(b) who to invite for dinner
(c) which son should inherit the throne
(d) who the sons would marry

3. When the king summoned his sons, what was his purpose in bringing them to his bed chamber? _____

_____

(a) to visit with them and discuss how their day was going
(b) to ask their advice on whom they wanted to invite to dinner
(c) to advise them to choose wisely when selecting a wife
(d) to ask them questions that would decide who should inherit the throne

4. Marcus' answer to his father's question showed: _____

_____.

(a) that Marcus would depend upon superstition as his guidance for counsel as he governed the kingdom
(b) that Marcus would rely upon the strength of his army
(c) that Marcus put his trust in the generals and did not participate in the decision making process
(d) only a and b

5. What did Romulus' answer show about him? _____

_____

(a) He had no previous experience as a warrior.
(b) He was superstitious.
(c) He thought his sister was better at fighting than he was.
(d) He showed wisdom even though he had not been a warrior.

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WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the definition for each VOCABULARY word.

6. _____ ***beckon***
7. _____ ***hasten***
8. _____ ***bedchamber***
9. _____ ***assured***
10. _____ ***wary***
11. _____ ***deny***
12. _____ ***frustration***

(a) anger at defeat, disappointment
(b) hurry, rush
(c) disagree, dispute, negate
(d) bedroom
(e) cautious, alert to danger
(f) call, summon
(g) confident



ERRORS IN REASONING (PART 3)

Complete the Activities.

13. _____ was the language of the educated Romans and was preserved for thousands of years by the Catholic Church.

14. Latin is often used in the English language. _____
(a) True or (b) False

15. Two U.S. mottos written in Latin are _____
and _____.

16. In Latin and English, list the five reasoning errors that have Latin expressions.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

17. In which reasoning error is no logical connection between two statements?

_____

18. Which scenario is an example of *non sequitur*? _____
_____
_____

(a) The sailor examined the clouds and realized that in the morning, a storm would come. He prepared for foul weather.
(b) The clerk in the grocery store frowned at the customer. She prepared chicken for dinner.
(c) John did not feed his dog. It became unhealthy and died.
(d) The grocery store sacker placed a package of meat in a paper bag. The bag broke on the way to the customer's car.

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Complete the Activities *continued*

19. Which reasoning error is often called "superstition" and attributes an effect to a cause simply because one action followed another action? _____

_____

20. Which scenario is an example of *Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc*? _____

_____

_____

(a) The clouds burst. People ran for cover.
(b) John did not finish reading his book. He turned on his computer.
(c) Bill stepped on a crack. He began failing his grades in school.
(d) The clerk frowned at the customer. She prepared chicken for dinner.

21. In which reasoning error does a person express a negative opinion of another person?

_____

22. Which scenario is an example of *Argumentum Ad Hominem*? _____

_____

(a) Stacy may seem like she is a good student, but no one could make grades like that just from studying. Stacy must cheat!
(b) She has been to medical school and has studied natural and traditional medicine. She is a well trained doctor.
(c) He comes from a long line of politicians. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather all served in public office at some point in their lives.
(d) She is good with children and is responsible; I gladly trust her with my children.

23. In which reasoning error does a person argue that something is right because other people do it or believe it? _____

24. Which scenario is an example of *Argumentun Ad Populum*? _____

_____

(a) Luis said he would not do that because he was reared to know better.
(b) Luis said he did it because everybody else was doing it.
(c) Luis said he would not do it because he was afraid of getting caught.
(d) Luis said he would not do it because he wanted to be different from everybody else.

25. In which reasoning error is something thought to be true, simply because it has not been proven false (or false because it has not been proven true)? _____

_____

26. Which scenario is an example of *Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam*? _____

_____

(a) Because you are ignorant, I will not overload you with too much information.
(b) Do not argue with me, because you are revealing your ignorance.
(c) History reveals the existence of an ancient city called Ninevah.
(d) Leprechauns are real, because no one can prove they are not real.

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27. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



Multiple Choice: Choose the correct reasoning error.

28. No one has ever proven the Loch Ness monster does not exist, therefore it does exist.

_____

(a) Non Sequitur (does not follow)
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man)
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people)
(e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance)

29. Bill lives in a large house. Bill is five feet tall. _____

_____

(a) Non Sequitur (does not follow)
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man)
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people)
(e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance)

30. Sally did not walk under the ladder, so she did really well on her math exam.

_____.

(a) Non Sequitur (does not follow)
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man)
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people)
(e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance)

31. Everyone drives small cars in Europe, so I bought a small car. _____

_____

(a) Non Sequitur (does not follow)
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man)
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people)
(e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance)

32. He is not handsome, and he is certainly not popular. He really shouldn't run for governor. Who would listen to his ideas? _____

_____

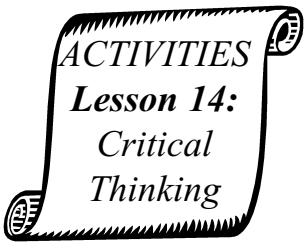
(a) Non Sequitur (does not follow)
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man)
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people)
(e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance)

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Critical Thinking

Thinking Things Through



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Complete the Activities.

1. The setting for the vignette is: _____
_____.
(a) a conference room in which the president is outlining a war strategy with top generals
(b) a secret hideout in which terrorists are plotting another strike against the United States
(c) a classroom in which a teacher is explaining a new game to her students

2. Who is Miss Applegate? _____
(a) She is the teacher of the classroom.
(b) She is the president of the United States.
(c) She is a terrorist.
(d) She is an academic analyst.

3. The purpose of the activity was to: _____
_____.
(a) make the United States understand how much the terrorists hate democracy
(b) get the students to think critically about some issues and learn to debate those issues
(c) teach U.S. soldiers how to negotiate land mines during a war

4. The first question Miss Applegate asked was: _____
_____.

5. The answer provided by Miss Applegate was: _____
_____.

6. The class expressed which opinions in response to the question? _____
_____
(a) Some agreed with the answer given, while others disagreed.
(b) All agreed with the answer.
(c) All disagreed with the answer.

7. Explain why Sally thought the original answer was too simple. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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Complete the Activities *continued*

8. The second question Miss Applegate asked was: _____
_____.

9. The answer provided by Miss Applegate was: _____
_____.

10. The class expressed which opinions in response to the question? _____
_____

(a) Some agreed with the answer given, while others disagreed.
(b) All agreed with the answer.
(c) All disagreed with the answer.

11. What personal experience did Chris use to explain that compromise is sometimes necessary?
_____
_____

12. Explain Monica's view of politicians and public responsibility.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

13. The third question Miss Applegate asked was: _____
_____.

14. The answer provided by Miss Applegate was: _____
_____
_____.

15. The class expressed which opinions in response to the question? _____
_____

(a) Some agreed with the answer given, while others disagreed.
(b) All agreed with the answer.
(c) All disagreed with the answer.

16. Summarize Wes' answer, and explain how he thought that qualifications in one area did not mean qualifications in another area. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the VOCABULARY word to complete each sentence.

17. The two comedians, _____, were funny and talented.
18. The robber left the woman alone; he was afraid he could not _____ her without getting himself shot.
19. President Bush is very good at international _____.
20. The life guard shouted "STOP!" because he did not want to sound _____.
21. The two students competing for class president held a _____ in order to debate.
22. Mr. Logan, the Debate Team coach, agreed to be the _____ for the election debates.
23. The student council nominees agreed to a _____ so the student body would know where the nominees stood on issues.
24. The unscrupulous political candidate was an expert at _____.
25. An _____ that pushes children into suicide bombing roles is contrary to parental instincts of love and protection.



ERRORS IN REASONING (PART 4)

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

26. Two reasoning errors addressed in this lesson, and that people commonly commit are _____ and _____.
27. Oversimplification occurs when someone tries to solve a big _____ with many _____ by applying a simple _____ based on one _____.
28. _____ omits many important parts of a problem.

Let's practice! Write the correct answers.

29. Problem: The United States has very low academic results worldwide.
    Answer: Spend more money on education.
    Why is this answer too simple? _____

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Let's practice! *continued*

30. Problem: Unemployment is high in the United States.
Answer: Illegal aliens should be deported because they are taking the jobs of citizens.
Why is this answer too simple? What other factors should be considered? Be concise.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

31. To equivocate is to _____
_____.

32. _____ is language that has double or unclear meaning.

33. Explain why the sign "FINE FOR PARKING" is an example of equivocation.

_____
_____
_____

34. In the exchange between Abbott and Costello, how did the word *Who* cause confusion?

_____
_____
_____

35. Read the exchange below and explain how it is an example of equivocation.

"What is your dog's name?"
"Guess."
"Okay, hmm, how about Rocky?"
"Guess!"
"Okay, is it Red?"
"No! Guess!"
"Well, how about Rusty?"
"Guess!"

_____
_____
_____

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***Fill in the blank** continued*

36. Equivocation may be a deliberate _____ of words with _____ to _____.

37. Synonyms for *equivocation* are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

38. Contrast the terms *martyr* and *terrorist*. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Use the article "A Father's Pride and Glory" to complete questions 39-45.

39. The brother of the 23-year-old suicide bomber said, "Palestinians everywhere should bow their heads in shame." _____ (a) True or (b) False

40. The father of the 22-year-old suicide bomber said, "I am very happy and proud of what my son did . . . ." _____ (a) True or (b) False

41. Parents normally want their children to commit suicide, and President Bush expressed his approval of suicide bombings. _____ (a) True or (b) False

42. The author explained that the Palestinian Authority (PA) affected the thinking of its citizens in which way? _____
_____

(a) The PA denounces suicide bombings and instructs parents not to allow their children to do such things.
(b) The PA encourages suicide bombings and tells families that suicidal death is glorious.
(c) The PA clearly emphasizes that human life is more important than "honor" and that parents should do what they could to save the lives of their children.

43. The author explained that the PA indoctrinates the children of Palestine to embrace violence and suicide as honorable and normal using what methods?
Place an "X" next to each correct answer.

_____ (a) children's television programs
_____ (b) children's songs
_____ (c) religious pressure on parents
_____ (d) school lessons
_____ (e) summer camps

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Complete the Activities *continued*

44. What terminology did specialist Meyrav Wurmser use to describe the indoctrination of children in Palestine? _____

_____

(a) a state-run ideology that encouraged loving homes and protective parents
(b) a state-run ideology that produced ignorant children incapable of learning
(c) a state-run ideology that pushed children to their deaths

45. Which statement best explains the author's view of the value that Palestinian families place on the lives of their children? _____

_____

(a) Public approval and honorable status in society are more important than the lives of the children.
(b) Nothing is more valuable to a Palestinian parent than his precious children.
(c) Education, religion and financial security are more important than children's lives.

46. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____

_____*."*



Multiple Choice: Read each definition. Place an "X" next to the best example of the definition.

Martyr: someone who has suffered death or persecution because of belief.

47. _____ Mohatmas Ghandi wavered not in his belief in non-violent protest and religious tolerance. He was killed in January 1948 by an assassin while walking through a crowded garden in New Delhi to take evening prayers.

_____ A suicide bomber blew himself up at a bus stop crowded with soldiers at rush hour Tuesday. At least six other people were killed, according to the report.

Hero: a person who is distinguished by exceptional courage, nobility and strength.

48. _____ "I am very happy and proud of what my son did and, frankly, am a bit jealous," said Hassan Hotari, father of a suicide bomber. "I wish I had done (the bombing). My son has become a hero! What more could a father ask?"

_____ Mayor Rudolph Guiliani met the tragedy of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center with great strength and courage. Guiding the citizens of New York through the worst attack on American soil, Guiliani said, "We have met the worst of humanity with the best of humanity."

Glory: praise and admiration for an honorable deed or cause.

49. _____ A group of young people near east Jerusalem's Old City wave Palestinian flags and celebrate the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York, USA, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2001.

_____ Army Pfc. Jessica Lynch, United States soldier who was held hostage in Iraq, returned home to thousands of cheering residents who lined the streets waving flags and holding welcoming signs.

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

Noble: above whatever is low, mean, degrading or dishonorable.

50. _____ Jon listened as the "locker room" talk of the other boys became lewd. Jon left because he determined that he would not participate in those kinds of conversations.
    _____ Adolph Hitler, hater of Jews, Christians, and people of color, killed millions of innocent people in order to rid the world of who Hitler believed to be "problems."

Honor: To hold in high regard, to give someone esteem or respect.

51. _____ Carrigan admired his neighbor, Jose, because he was a firefighter and ready to help anyone in need.
    _____ The father of the suicide bomber held a celebration after his child killed himself and many innocent people.

MANDATORY WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Write an essay explaining how the father in the article "A Father's Pride and Glory" used equivocation to twist the meanings of "martyr," "hero," "glory," "noble" and "honor." Refer to Activities 47-51 for definitions of those terms, or refer to the dictionary. Your essay should be at least 200-250 words. It is due at the end of Lesson 15.

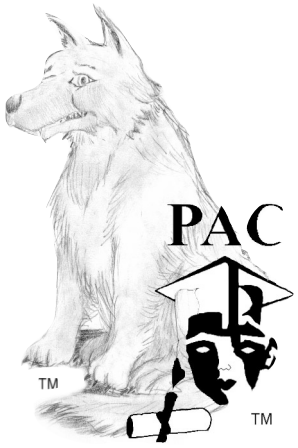
Teacher's Signature: _____

***Note to teacher: The Grading Rubric for this assignment is in the TRK.**

As you prepare for your essay, remember the steps of the writing process: brainstorming, researching (if it applies), outlining, preparing the rough draft, proofing, and preparing the final draft. You will be graded on these elements.



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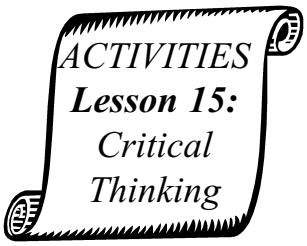


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Critical Thinking

The Case of the Dead Husband



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Matching: Choose the correct answers for the characters in the story.

1. _____ Buck Peterson
2. _____ Thomas Hardeman
3. _____ Randolph Jones
4. _____ Mrs. Jones
5. _____ Mrs. Walker
6. _____ Dr. Cabbage
7. _____ Dr. Blanchard
8. _____ Weston Wynne

(a) the first suspect in the death
(b) the second suspect in the death
(c) the dead man
(d) the sheriff investigating the case
(e) the housekeeper
(f) the veterinarian
(g) the coroner
(h) the friend of the investigator

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers for the events of the story.

9. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were enjoying a cup of coffee and watching the storm from their front porch when: _____.
   (a) lightning struck the horse stable
   (b) the veterinarian, Doctor Cabbage, drove up in his buggy and hollered that a horse was dying in the barn
   (c) Mr. Jones suddenly died

10. Mrs. Walker: _____.
   (a) implicated Mrs. Jones in the death of her husband
   (b) poisoned Mr. Jones
   (c) accused Dr. Cabbage of striking Mr. Jones

11. Weston Wynne was referred to as: _____.
   (a) Sarah's favorite suitor
   (b) a skeleton in Randolph's closet
   (c) a shanghaied sailor
   (d) Jones' mortal enemy

12. Weston Wynne: _____.
   (a) knew Randolph Jones from college
   (b) had been in love with Sarah Heimlick
   (c) had been assaulted by Randolph Jones
   (d) all of these
   (e) only a and b
   (f) only b and c

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

13. What happened to Weston Wynne? _____
_____
_____

(a) He left Texas and went to England where he became an arms dealer and became one of the most wealthy men in Europe.
(b) He became a judge and hunted down Jones and prosecuted him for his misdeeds.
(c) He was kidnapped and forced to work as a slave on a ship from which he escaped after 20 years.

14. What did the coroner's office report as the cause of Jones' death? _____
_____

(a) a fatal blow to the head (c) poisoning (e) none of these
(b) a stab to the heart (d) all of these (f) only a and c

15. What was the correct explanation of Jones' scream and subsequent death? _____
_____
_____

(a) He realized that his wife had poisoned him and screamed in horror at the thought that she would commit such a heinous crime.
(b) He was bit by a poisonous snake and screamed in pain.
(c) He saw a "ghost" that frightened him so badly he screamed and had a stroke.

16. How did Jones really die? _____

(a) natural causes (b) murder (c) accident

WORD POWER!
Write a sentence using the VOCABULARY word.

17. ***heinous*** _____

18. ***impeccable*** _____

19. ***demise*** _____

20. ***shanghai*** _____

Multiple Choice: Read the statement then decide the reasoning error the statement reflects.

21. *Well, it probably was an accident. Pigeons don't fly on rainy nights.* _____
_____

(a) Non Sequitur (does not follow): No logical connection exists between the statements.
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this) Superstitious logic. A cause is wrongly given credit for an effect.
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man): An attack is made upon the person.
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people): Something is right because 'everyone' agrees it is.

***Note: Word Power! Activities 17-20 are to be graded by the teacher.**

Teacher's Signature: _____

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

22. *Mrs. Jones said she didn't hear a gunshot or see anyone hit Randolph.* _____
    (a) non sequitur (does not follow)
    (b) superstitious logic
    (c) oversimplification
    (d) equivocation

23. *Everybody says their marriage was unhappy!* _____
    _____
    (a) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this); superstition
    (b) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man): attacking a person's character
    (c) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people): it is right because 'everyone' agrees it is

24. *Mrs. Jones poisoned her husband. Sarah Jones must have been the one to commit the heinous crime.* _____
    _____
    (a) assuming without proving
    (b) shifting the burden of proof
    (c) circular argument
    (d) correct reasoning

25. *Everyone knows that she has not been the most loving of wives.* _____
    _____
    (a) Non Sequitur (does not follow); no logical connection
    (b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this): superstition
    (c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man): attacking a person's character
    (d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people): it is right because 'everyone' agrees it is
    (e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance): it must be true because it has not been proven false; it must be false because it has not been proven true

26. *She must be guilty. She cannot prove she is not guilty.*_____
    _____
    (a) non sequitur
    (b) shifting the burden of proof
    (c) talking around the question
    (d) equivocation

27. *I had a feeling that something bad might happen to him when he refused to throw salt over his shoulder after that wagon accident last year.* _____
    _____
    (a) Non Sequitur (does not follow); no logical connection
    (b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this): superstition
    (c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man): attacking a person's character
    (d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people): it is right because 'everyone' agrees it is
    (e) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance): it must be true because it has not been proven false; it must be false because it has not been proven true

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

28. *Obviously, Randolph Jones died of poisoning because he ingested something toxic.*

_____

(a) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this) Superstitious logic. It is where some occurrence is wrongly given credit for a happening.
(b) correct reasoning
(c) circular argument
(d) overwhelming proof

29. *There! That is your answer! And so simple! Of course the ghostly somebody from Jones' past was responsible for his death.* _____

_____

(a) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man): An attack upon the person
(b) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance): Must be true because it hasn't been proven false or it must be false because it hasn't been proven true.
(c) oversimplification
(d) talking about the good old days

30. *Revenge! If Wynne showed up after many years, then his motive must have been unsavory.*

_____

(a) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(b) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man): an attack upon the person
(c) assuming without proving
(d) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance): Must be true because it hasn't been proven false or it must be false because it hasn't been proven true

31. *Remember when I was an eager young feller, hunting the bad guys? I always got my man, didn't I? Boy, we had some good time, you and me, solving cases!*

_____

(a) assuming without proving
(b) circular argument
(c) Argumentum Ad Ignorantiam (argument to ignorance): Must be true because it hasn't been proven false or it must be false because it hasn't been proven true
(d) talking about the "good old days"

32. *This man is guilty. I've heard that after twenty years, people lose their memories.*

_____

(a) Non Sequitur
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (superstitious logic)
(c) assuming without proving
(d) circular argument

33. *Where did this doctor get his credential anyway?* _____

(a) Non Sequitur
(b) Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc (after this, therefore because of this)
(c) Argumentum Ad Hominem (argument to the man)
(d) Argumentum Ad Populum (argument to the people)

34. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____*."*



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