ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 2

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.



Lesson 6: *Critical Thinking*
Court is in Session

1. (d) facts
2. (c) Jonathan Morgan
3. (c) six boys and girls
4. (a) theft
5. (b) Jonathan was found eating the missing cookies.
6. (c) Someone gave the cookies to Jonathan; therefore, he was not guilty of theft.
7. (c) Henry's mother
8. (d) Because Jonathan helped make the cookies, Mrs. Oakley allowed Jonathan to have some.
9. (b) The case was dismissed.

(Answers 10-16, the underlined word reflects the correction.)

10. In the United States of America, the promise of a trial by a jury of your peers means that a jury will be comprised of people from your station and walk in life.
11. The voters overwhelmingly 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 accused her neighbor of being irresponsible.
13. Samantha reminded her neighbor that the homeowners association had rules that dictated whether a dog was allowed to run free or not.
14. Deductive reasoning utilizes logic to think through situations, to solve problems and to reach valid conclusions.
15. Mother explained to little David that he was not to interrupt her while she was talking.
16. Wayne looked at his colleague and said, "We need to begin in 10 minutes."
17. syllogisms
18. three-part logical formula consisting of two premises and one conclusion
19. general statement
20. specific situation
21. conclusion
22. valid
23. A = B (first premise)
    C = A (second premise)
    C = B (conclusion)
24. (b) Socrates was mortal.
25. (a) Rusty is a dog.
26. (b) Courtrooms require orderly, respectful behavior.
27. (c) This corn bread is good.
28. (d) A valid conclusion is not possible based on these premises.
29. (a) Mrs. Tsu prosecutes persons accused of felonies.
30. (b) False
31. *"A prudent question is one-half of wisdom."*

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Lesson 7: *Critical Thinking*
The Blind Man Who Caught the Doctor

1. 8 The ophthalmologist demanded . . . .
2. 7 The gentleman observed that . . . .
3. 2 The gentleman summoned . . . .
4. 10 The gentleman concluded . . . .
5. 5 The ophthalmologist pretended . . . .
6. 4 The ophthalmologist agreed . . . .
7. 6 Inexplicably, the gentleman's . . . .
8. 9 The ophthalmologist brought . . . .
9. 1 A well-to-do gentleman woke . . . .
10. 3 The gentleman made an . . . .
11. called, requested the presence of
12. a doctor who treats eyes
13. well known, notable
14. dishonorable, full of vices, dishonest
15. an illness or sickness
16. conditional statement
17. inductive
18. If/Then
19. (b) False
20. (wording may vary) A doctor is summoned when something is wrong.
21. (wording may vary) A person with a cataract cannot see clearly.
22. an alternative to the original conditional statement
23. (a) True
24. (a) A person with an eye problem is treated by an optometrist.
25. (c) If a person is dishonest, he may lie.
26. (any order) hypothesis, conclusion
27. (b) False
28. (a) If a person is treated by an ophthalmologist, the person has an eye problem.
    (b) no
    (c) yes
    (d) yes; If a person has an eye problem, then he is treated by an optometrist.
    (e) no; none
29. (a) If a person is dishonest, then he steals.
    (b) yes
    (c) no
    (d) no; none
    (e) yes; If a person is dishonest, he may lie.
30. (a) If a stranger is outside, the dog barks.
    (b) no
    (c) no
    (d) yes; (answer may vary) If a dog barks, he is hungry.
    (e) yes; (answer may vary) If a stranger is outside, a dog wags his tail.
31. negative, positive
32. (a) True
33. (a) True
34. (a) True
35. (a) A person who does <u>not</u> have servants is <u>not</u> wealthy.
    (b) no
    (c) no
    (d) yes; (answer may vary) A person who has servants may be middle class.
    (e) yes; A person who does not have servants may be middle class. (Explanation for students: in Central and South America and many parts of Asia, families have servants or maids, regardless if the family is wealthy.)
36. (a) A person who is <u>not</u> blind does <u>not</u> wear a patch on his eye.
    (b) no
    (c) no
    (d) yes; (answer may vary) A person who is blind may wear dark glasses.
    (e) yes; (answer may vary) A person who is not blind may wear a patch for a costume or drama.
37. contrapositive
38. not

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39. (a) If a chemical formula is H_2O, then the substance is water.
    (b) If a chemical formula is <u>not</u> H_2O, then the substance is <u>not</u> water.
    (c) yes
    (d) yes
    (e) yes
    (f) no; none
    (g) no; none
    (h) no; none
40. (a) If you win money in fishing tournaments, you are an angler.
    (b) If you do <u>not</u> win money in fishing tournaments, you are <u>not</u> an angler.
    (c) no
    (d) yes
    (e) no
    (f) yes; (answer may vary) If you are an angler, you may not enter fishing tournaments.
    (g) no
    (h) yes; (answer may vary) If you do not win money in fishing tournaments, you may not be a good enough angler.
41. (a) If you hear civil cases, you are a judge.
    (b) If you do <u>not</u> hear civil cases, you are <u>not</u> a judge.
    (c) no
    (d) yes
    (e) no
    (f) yes
42. (a) If you are trusted by your patients, you are a psychologist.
    (b) If you are <u>not</u> trusted by your patients, you are <u>not</u> a psychologist.
    (c) no
    (d) no
    (e) no
    (f) yes
43. (a) If you draw large pictures, you are an artist.
    (b) If you do <u>not</u> draw large pictures, you are <u>not</u> an artist.
    (c) no
    (d) yes
    (e) no
    (f) yes
44. (a) If you build cabinets, you are a carpenter.
    (b) If you do <u>not</u> build cabinets, you are <u>not</u> a carpenter.
    (c) no
    (d) yes
    (e) no
    (f) yes
45. (a) If you are an Olympic athlete, then you drink water.
    (b) If you drink milk, you are an Olympic athlete.
    (c) If you are not an Olympic athlete, you do not drink milk.
    (d) If you do not drink milk, you are not an Olympic athlete.
    (e) yes
46. *"Abilities wither under faultfinding; blossom under encouragement."*



Lesson 8: *Critical Thinking*
<u>*Magellan Goes West to Reach East*</u>

1. <u>7</u> Ferdinand urged the king of . . . .
2. <u>3</u> Magellan began his . . . .
3. <u>10</u> Ferdinand died in the Philippines.
4. <u>1</u> The Magellan family . . . .
5. <u>11</u> The Magellan expedition . . . .
6. <u>2</u> Ferdinand spent his boyhood . . . .
7. <u>8</u> Ferdinand sought Charles I, ...
8. <u>4</u> Ferdinand served as a soldier . . . .
9. <u>5</u> Ferdinand went to serve in . . . .
10. <u>9</u> Captain Magellan led an . . . .
11. <u>12</u> He proved the world was round.
12. <u>6</u> He sustained a wound that . . . .

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13. Archipelago
14. Quell
15. Alliance
16. Page
17. Embark
18. Resolve
19. Obstacle
20. Indomitable
21. statement, theorem
22. a statement that is proven or presumed to be true
23. Lead is heavier than water.
24. The Earth is round.
25. A house divided against itself cannot stand.
26. (any order) practice, focus
27. _d_ All humans require water to live.
28. _b_ Fire requires oxygen.
29. _a_ Copper conducts electricity.
30. _e_ Ultraviolet rays from the sun . . . .
31. _c_ Plants require sunshine for . . . .
32. (a) Computers require electricity to operate.
33. (c) Soldiers are needed to continue a war.
34. (a) Water and dirt combine to form mud.
35. *"Many a good man has failed because he had his wishbone where his backbone should have been."*



Lesson 9: *Critical Thinking*
Good Days with Pop Pop and Mom Mom

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. _X_ (a) To get into the crawl . . . .
   ___ (b) Cindy buried the . . . .
7. _X_ (a) The flock of birds . . . .
   ___ (b) The ***cue*** looked very tall . . . .
8. ___ (a) At the turn of the . . . .
   _X_ (b) The rodeo was ***bustling*** . . . .
9. _X_ (a) The wind was a gentle . . . .
   ___ (b) The ***caress*** was taken . . . .
10. _X_ (a) The ***drama*** between the . . . .
    ___ (b) The ***drama*** was grazing . . . .
11. _X_ (a) Andrea was working hard . . . .
    ___ (b) The dark storm looked . . . .
12. ___ (a) The man in the grocery . . . .
    _X_ (b) While on a camping trip, ...
13. state in a concise form
14. short, quick
15. facts
16. who, what, where, when

(17-26, Wording may vary)

17. Pop Pop, Mom Mom, Uncle Ottie, the grandchildren
18. Mom Mom reads a baseball Opening Day article and an article about President Reagan. The family is involved in a discussion about the articles.
19. The story takes place at a home in Philadelphia; more specifically, the kitchen table.
20. The story takes place on a spring morning at the beginning of the baseball season; presumably during the presidency of Ronald Reagan.
21. One spring morning, Pop Pop and Mom Mom, sat at the kitchen dining table in their home in Philadelphia. Pop Pop was greatly interested in the major league baseball season which had begun the day before. Pop Pop was partially blind, so Mom Mom read aloud the newspaper articles about baseball's Opening Day game and about President Reagan. Ottie, Pop Pop's brother, joins the pair and comments on the articles. The story is told from the perspective of one of the grandchildren.

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22. (Wording may vary, any order) Elizabeth Gurney, Mr. Savory, Joseph Fry, Stephen Grellet, the female prisoners
23. (Wording may vary, any order) Elizabeth's childhood, her meeting Mr. Savory who changed Betsy's view of God, her various charity projects, Betsy's meeting and marrying Joseph Fry, Betsy's meeting of Stephen Grellet who interested Betsy in women's prisons, Betsy's efforts to reform the prison system
24. England
25. 1800s
26. (Answer may vary) During the early to mid 1800s, Elizabeth Gurney Fry was known for her charitable work. She was a Quaker woman who started humanitarian efforts for women who were incarcerated in England. Mrs. Fry also established libraries, believed in the education of women and affected the 1823 Prison Act.
27. *"Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves."*



Lesson 10: *Critical Thinking*
The Fate of the World

1. (b) "The end is near!"
2. (c) on a sidewalk in front of the Holcroft Hotel in New York City
3. (d) a futurists' convention
4. (a) higher respect than previously
5. (a) the population decrease in the United States
6. (b) film and digital technology
7. (c) the survival of frogs
8. (d) the use of personal helicopters
9. (a) Alice Feather
10. dire
11. futurist
12. passerby
13. sociology
14. "say beforehand," "say what is going to happen before it happens"
15. an informed presumption based on information and evidence that can be understood and interpreted
16. patterns
17. (any three, any order) meteorology, economy, sociology, sports
18. a statement based on incomplete evidence or guesswork
19. (b) False
20. (b) False

(21-23, Wording may vary)

21. The onlooker made a conjecture based on only the person's facial expression that the person was sad.
22. President George Washington liked marijuana because he grew hemp.
23. (Answer may be general or specific)
    General answer: Facts were presented that explained the use of hemp by George Washington and other colonists as a necessary product for many industries.
    Specific answer: Since 8000 B.C. hemp has been woven into fabric to provide over 80% of all textiles and fabrics, including over 50% of the fabric called linen. Over 25,000 products are made from hemp, including hair products, soaps, rope, clothes, handbags, dynamite, polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe, paint, medicine, lamp oil, tile, paper and canvas. The early American colonies were so dependent on hemp to produce materials for survival, that in 1619, the Jamestown, Virginia

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Colony passed a law requiring all farmers to grow hemp. From 1763-1767, farmers could actually serve jail time for NOT growing hemp to contribute to the welfare of the colonies. During the Revolutionary War, hemp was used to weave uniforms and clothes for the Continental Army under George Washington. Hemp was not used as a recreational stimulant for another hundred years (until after the Civil War in the 1880s). George Washington only grew hemp for legitimate products, such as clothes for his army. His life was purpose driven, and he would not impair his judgement by partaking in anything that could cause him to become intoxicated. He believed doing such a thing was morally wrong.

24. (a) prediction
25. (b) conjecture
26. (b) conjecture
27. (b) conjecture
28. (b) conjecture
29. (a) prediction
30. *"All business proceeds on beliefs, or judgments of probabilities, and not on certainties."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 2.
Reminder: Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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