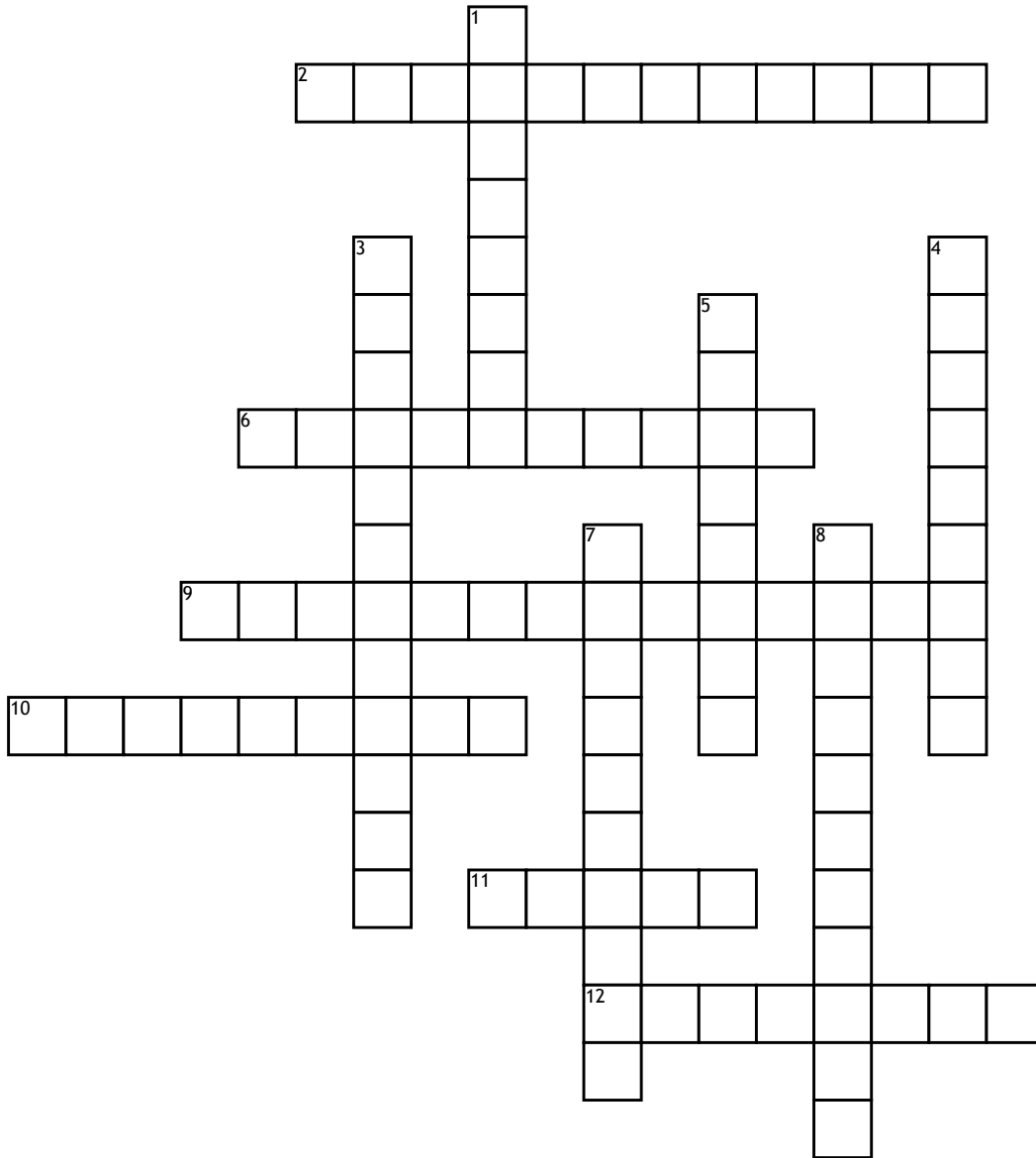


Introduction to Logic



Across

2. A statement that affirms an outcome based on a condition (If P then Q)

6. All hypotheticals should be translated as _____

9. A statement that reverses and negates both the subject and predicate of the original, it is valid for A and O statements

10. The term that describes or asserts something about the subject

11. If the syllogism is valid and the premises are true, it is said to be _____

12. A valid syllogism cannot have two _____ premises

Down

1. A statement that reverses the subject and predicate, only valid for E and I statements

3. If the major term is distributed in the conclusion but not in the premise, it is known as the Fallacy of _____

4. An argument in which a statement is unstated and assumed

5. The _____ of a syllogism depends on the form of the argument, NOT the truth of the individual statements

7. The _____ is the result of the condition, the part after the "then"

8. A term that, within a statement, refers to all members of its class