

**The connections and/or disjunctions between logic as a philosophical pursuit  
and everyday reasoning.**

- A. First, let me say what logic *is about*. It's about *argument*.
  - premises and conclusion.
  - Aristotle's example: The moon is in eclipse.
  
- B. The primary goal here is to learn to *analyze* arguments.
  - (1) What is analysis? –parts; understanding.
  - (2) Examples of analysis (musical, grammatical, rhetorical).
  - (3) Examples of vertical and horizontal patterns on pg. 60-61.
  - (4) Types of argument (deductive and inductive).
    - use “Socrates is mortal” and “All meteors (or dinosaur bones) found to date . . .”
  - (5) Typical deductive patterns (#9, pg. 322).
  
- C. What good does it do us?
  - (1) Scores from Website (GRE, LSAT); what these are good for.
  - (2) The importance of responding to argument.
    - socially, morally, politically, educationally, etc.