Bell Ringer 1 and 2

- Has someone ever tried to convince you of something and his/her reasoning did not make sense to you? Why?
- Watch the video that tests logical reasoning. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RcWpxNifJUQ
- See if you can come up with logical resolutions to the problems. 3 problems
Learning Targets

- Identify and evaluate logical reasoning and relevant evidence in an argument.
- Understand the relationship between logic and fallacy.
- Write arguments based on logical reasoning and evidence to support a claim.
Standards

- RI.8.8: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.

- W.8.1b: Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.

- Additional Standards Addressed: RI.8.1; RI.8.2; RI.8.4; RI.8.5; RI.8.10; W.8.1a; W.8.8; SL.8.6; L.8.1b; L.8.2b; L.8.3a; L.8.6
Academic

- Logos—an appeal to reason; providing logical reasoning and evidence in the form of description, narration, and/or exposition

- Sound reasoning stems from a valid argument whose conclusion follows from its premises.

- A premise is a statement upon which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is drawn. In other words, a premise is an assumption that something is true. For example, consider this argument:

  Premise: A implies B; Premise: B implies C;
  Conclusion: Therefore, A implies C.

- A logical fallacy is an error in reasoning that makes an argument invalid or unsound.

  Common fallacies include: claiming too much, oversimplifying a complex issue, supporting an argument with abstract generalizations, making false assumptions, incorrect premises.

- Conditional Statements of premises and conclusions are always formed as conditional statements that are finished with a conclusion. Syllogisms contain two premises, the major premise and the second is the minor. This is also called deductive reasoning because you can deduce the conclusion based on the premises given.

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Reading

- Mundane

- Stark

- Distracted comes from the prefix dis-, meaning “away,” and the Latin root word tract, meaning “to drag or pull.” “Distracted driving” happens when your attention is being pulled away to something other than driving.

- Sophisticated simulators: machines that model certain environmental and other conditions for purposes of training or experimentation.
Activities

- Read and mark the text 1.
Question

1. Key Ideas and Details: What kind of appeal does the writer use at the beginning of this article: logos, pathos, or ethos? Why is it effective?
Answer

- Pathos engages the reader with an alarming story related to the topic. RI.8.1
2. What evidence is used to convince others that texting and driving is dangerous? Is this evidence logical, relevant, and convincing?
Answer

- The evidence is the retelling of an accidental death. The evidence is relevant and convincing, and it shows a logical relationship between texting and the accident.
3. Now that you have examined and identified the use of the three “appeals” used to convince an audience, explain why logos is the most important appeal to be able to use skillfully.
Answer

- Building support for a claim with reasoning and evidence allows an argument to stand the test of time and create a strong ethos of credibility.
4. Notice how the different appeals overlap in an argument.
   - Logos (fact) and pathos (emotion) often overlap; logos enhances ethos.
Activities

Vocabulary Review

- **Sound reasoning** stems from a valid argument whose conclusion follows from its premises.

- A **premise** is a statement upon which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is drawn. In other words, a premise is an assumption that something is true. For example, consider this argument: Premise: A implies B; Premise: B implies C; Conclusion: Therefore, A implies C.

- A **logical fallacy** is an error in reasoning that makes an argument invalid or unsound.
  - Common fallacies include: • claiming too much • oversimplifying a complex issue • supporting an argument with abstract generalizations • false assumptions • incorrect premises

- Conditional Statements Statements of premises and conclusions, also known as syllogisms, are always formed as conditional statements that are finished with a conclusion. Syllogisms contain two premises, which lead to the conclusion. The first premise is the major premise and the second is the minor. This is also called deductive reasoning because you can deduce the conclusion based on the premises given.
5. Examine this statement of the premises and conclusion of the argument of the article you just read. Is it valid and sound? Explain why or why not.

- Premises: If texting is distracting, and distracted driving can result in an accident,
- Conclusion: then texting can result in an accident.
Activities

- Read and mark text 2.
Question

Answer

Strayer argues that texting while driving can be hazardous. He presents evidence in the form of the “deadly mix” in paragraph 3 and in the form of testing crash risk in paragraph 5. RL.8.8
Question

7. Effective arguments use quotes and accurately paraphrased evidence from sources to support claims. For example, David Strayer, who has been studying distracted driving for 15 years, calls texting “hazardous” and “more dangerous than . . . driving drunk.” Write a quote and/or paraphrase evidence from the article above. Be sure not to misinterpret or misrepresent the author’s statement.
“That combination of the three: the visual, the manual, and the cognitive distraction significantly increase the crash risk,” says Strayer.
Test Grade Assignment

- The article on page 151 uses pathos—an appeal to the reader’s emotions—to make its argument against driving while texting. What types of evidence could the author add to create a logos appeal?
- List three examples of Logos that can be added to the article.