

INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING Guided Notes: STUDENT EDITION

1. In inductive reasoning, we go from _____ to a general conclusion.

A conclusion drawn using inductive reasoning aims at _____, not certainty.

The inductive reasoning can result to a _____ conclusion even if all the premises in a statement are true.

Inductive reasoning does not guarantee the conclusions to be _____ correct.

John leaves for school at 7:00 am. John reaches school on time. John assumes that if he leaves at 7:00 am, he always reaches the school on time. This statement is an example of _____.

The drawback of inductive reasoning is its failure in supporting _____ drawn with real life scenarios.

2. In deductive reasoning a statement is known or assumed to be _____ and other statements are _____ from it.

The statements concluded using deductive reasoning will always be true if the given statement is a well-known _____ statement.

The deduced statement is not based on the _____ since the given statement is already known or assumed to be true.

All men are mortal. Tim is a man, so he is mortal. This is an example of _____.

If the given statement is assumed to be true, then the statements deduced are not necessarily _____.