INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING

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 __________.