proposition:

1. Give some uncontroversial examples of sentences that *don't* express propositions.

2. Can a sentence express a proposition even if no one knows whether the sentence is true or false? If so, give an example.

propositional content:

3. The following is false. How would you convince someone that it is false (be specific)?

If p *is a proposition, then someone believes that* p *is true.*

4. Give some *uncontroversial* examples in which someone reasonably believes something.

5. Give some *uncontroversial* examples in which it is not reasonable for a person to believe some particular proposition.

6. There can be a difference between what you should believe, if you want to believe the truth, and what you should believe if you want to feel good. Give an example that illustrates this.

epistemic justification / justified belief:*

7. Try to show that the following sentence is false:

If person A is epistemically justified in believing that **p** *is true, then* **p** *is true.*

defeat / defeater:

undercutting defeater

rebutting defeater

^{*} We can only give a very tentative definition here, as this is a very controversial concept.

conditional:

In this class, we'll always express conditionals using "If ... then..." "Whenever ..." or "All"

If something is a human, then it is an animal. Whenever Fred goes to the store, he buys milk. All kittens are cute.

antecedent:

If <u>something is a human</u>, then it is an animal. Whenever <u>Fred goes to the store</u>, he buys milk. All <u>kittens</u> are cute.

consequent:

If something is a human, then <u>it is an animal</u>. Whenever Fred goes to the store, <u>he buys milk</u>. All kittens <u>are cute</u>.

<u>counterexample</u>: a counterexample to a conditional shows that the conditional is false. A counterexample must: