**Logic Exercises 2: Formal Criteria for Evaluating Arguments**

1. An invalid argument form must have a false conclusion in a specific case. **T F**

2 A sound argument must have a true conclusion. **T F**

3. A valid argument form can have a true premise in a specific instance. **T F**

4. If the premises of an argument are true, but the conclusion false,

 it follows that the specific argument shows the form to be invalid. **T F**

5. A valid argument can be unsound. **T F**

6. An unsound argument can be invalid. **T F**

7. An invalid argument can be sound. **T F**

8. An sound argument can have false conclusion. **T F**

9. An valid argument form can have a false premise in a specific

 instance. **T F**

10. All valid argument are sound arguments. **T F**

11. All sound arguments are valid. **T F**

12. All invalid arguments are unsound. **T F**

13. All unsound arguments have false premises. **T F**

14. For a specific argument to be a counter example to an argument form

 each premise in the argument must be false, and the conclusion true. **T F**

15. The form of an argument is the abstract pattern of reasoning that is

 deployed in the argument. **T F**

16. The content of an argument is what it is about. **T F**

17. To evaluate an argument one must evaluate both the form and content. **T F**

18. An informal evaluation of an argument pertains to something other than

 the form of the argument alone, such as the content or context. **T F**

19. The formal evaluation of an argument concerns validity. **T F**

20. An argument is a series of claims. **T F**