Thinking and Reasoning

12 × 12 GRID • 15 WORDS

Words go across, down or diagonally. No backwards words.

C	V	A	D	A	K	I	C	F	B	P	I
O	E	A	S	E	N	L	O	G	I	C	N
U	V	C	L	S	D	A	Y	K	A	C	D
N	I	F	O	I	U	U	L	N	S	C	U
T	D	A	U	N	D	M	C	O	J	F	C
E	E	L	G	B	C	I	P	T	G	T	T
R	N	L	D	D	R	L	T	T	I	Y	I
C	C	A	N	D	J	T	U	Y	I	O	O
L	E	C	P	R	E	M	I	S	E	O	N
A	H	Y	P	O	T	H	E	S	I	S	N
I	Y	A	R	G	U	M	E	N	T	O	E
M	I	N	F	E	R	E	N	C	E	S	N

WORDS TO FIND

ANALOGY
ARGUMENT
ASSUMPTION
BIAS
CONCLUSION
COUNTERCLAIM
DEDUCTION
EVIDENCE
FALLACY
HYPOTHESIS
INDUCTION
INFERENCE
LOGIC
PREMISE
VALIDITY

Learn what each word means on the next page.

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WORD MEANINGS

Read the meanings, then try using a new word in a sentence.

Inference
A conclusion reached by using evidence and reasoning.

Evidence
Information that helps support or challenge an idea.

Bias
A tendency to favour a particular view, sometimes without realising it.

Premise
A statement used as a starting point in an argument.

Fallacy
A mistake in reasoning that makes an argument less sound.

Logic
The study or use of reasoning to assess whether conclusions follow from ideas.

Deduction
Reasoning in which a conclusion must follow if the premises are true.

Induction
Reasoning from examples to a wider conclusion that is likely, but not certain.

Assumption
An idea accepted as true without checking or proving it.

Hypothesis
A proposed explanation that can be investigated or tested.

Analogy
A comparison used to explain something or suggest a similar relationship.

Argument
A set of reasons offered to support a conclusion; it need not be a quarrel.

Conclusion
The judgement or main claim reached after considering reasons or evidence.

Validity
In logic, whether an argument's conclusion must follow from its premises.

Counterclaim
A claim that challenges or opposes another claim.

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