

Logic 7 — Workshop: is and ought

Logic · Lesson 7 · Workshop sheet

One lesson, worked alone, about 45 minutes. Tick each step. You need this sheet, your Lesson 7 handout, and the four codes below.

Step	min
☐ 1 · Key terms. Terms quiz (code 3), one round: definition → term. Under 9 of 12? Read the handout's key terms once, then a second round.	5
☐ 2 · Recall Lesson 6. Exercise 1 on the workshop page (code 1), from memory, before scrolling on.	3
☐ 3 · Stage 1 — the case first. Read the Tuskegee case and the three seats, do Exercise 2, then write your seat in your notebook: two or three sentences, seat and where the obligation comes from. Stage 3 needs this.	7
☐ 4 · Stage 2, Part A — the gap. Exercises 3–5. Exercise 4: two of the three options are facts; facts cannot bridge.	10
☐ 5 · Parts B and C — Moore and Searle. Exercises 6–7. Scroll the tables and the five steps away before each.	8
☐ 6 · Part D — spot the error. Exercises 8–9. Exercise 9's key says <i>cannot say yet</i> ; that is the point.	5
☐ 7 · Stage 3 — your verdict, with the tools. Exercise 10 from memory; rewrite your Stage 1 paragraph in three sentences; run the self-check.	5
☐ 8 · Compare. Only now open the model paragraphs (code 2) and mark your paragraph 1–4 against the checklist.	2

New in this lesson

- ▶ *Is* describes, *ought* evaluates. No pile of *is*-premises validly reaches an *ought*: the argument needs a normative premise — the bridge — and that is where it lives.
- ▶ Moore's test: define "good" as N, then ask "but is N good?" If the question still asks something, the definition has not closed it.
- ▶ Searle: inside a practice, an institutional fact ("Jones promised", "these men are his patients") already carries the *ought*. The bill: whose reading of the practice governs.
- ▶ The trap: a bridging premise passed off as a fact.

If you get stuck

- ▶ Exercise 3: could you check the sentence against the world without judging anything? Then *descriptive*.
- ▶ Exercises 4–5: underline every *ought*, *should*, *right*, *wrong*. Is there one in a premise? If not, no bridge.
- ▶ Exercise 6: say the question aloud. Does it sound like "is a bachelor unmarried?" Then *closed*.
- ▶ Stage 3: "obviously they should have stopped" names no seat. Say where the *ought* enters.
- ▶ Anything else: ask me.



1 · Workshop page



2 · Model paragraphs



3 · Key terms quiz



4 · This sheet

All at salvemec.ch/toktok/core/ · On the back: which exercise went wrong at the first try. Next lesson starts there.