Term 1	Definition 1
In a written argument, premises present factors or claims that usually support what?	**Premises present facts or claims that usually *support the conclusion of the argument***
Term 2	**Definition 2**
Premises + _____ = Conclusion ?	**Assumptions**
Term 3	**Definition 3**
What is a premise?	**Premises are STATED pieces of information or evidence that generally provide support for the given conclusion.** **They may be facts, opinions or claims (but not the overall claim the author is making).**

Term 4	Definition 4
What is an Assumption? How visible is it in an argument?	**Assumptions are UNSTATED parts of the argument that are NECESSARY to reach the given conclusion.** **They are the 'unseen foundation' of the argument.**
Term 5	**Definition 5**
In analysing an argument, what's the FIRST thing you should do?	**In analysing an argument, the FIRST thing you should do is look for the conclusion, which is the main point of the argument.**
Term 6	**Definition 6**
A conclusion is always the last sentence of an argument. **True or False?**	**FALSE - Conclusions can also appear as the first sentence in an argument.**

Term 7	Definition 7
After finding the conclusion in an argument, what is the next step to evaluate the argument?	**Look for the premises that lead to the conclusion...** **Premises include ALL the pieces of information written in the argument (EXCEPT the conclusion). Premises provide evidence that normally supports, or leads to, the conclusion.**
Term 8	**Definition 8**
Everything EXCEPT the conclusion in an argument is a premise? **True or False?**	**True.** **Everything EXCEPT the conclusion is a premise.**
Term 9	**Definition 9**
Assumptions can be found clearly stated in an argument. **True or False?**	**FALSE - Assumptions are NEVER found stated in an argument. However, they ARE necessary to reach the given conclusion.**

Term 10	Definition 10
Most of the time, the conclusion of an argument in the GMAT is presented in one of 3 common ways... What are they?	• **The QUESTION itself CONTAINS the conclusion** • **The QUESTION HINTS AT the conclusion in the argument** • **The argument contains an OBVIOUS CONCLUSION**
Term 11	**Definition 11**
List 8 CONCLUSION SIGNAL WORDS	***Any 8 of these...*** **Therefore,** **As a result,** **Suggests,** **Indicates,** **Accordingly,** **So,** **Consequently,** **Thus,** **Hence ,** **It follows that,** **Should**
Term 12	**Definition 12**

Term 13	Definition 13
LIST 4 COMMON PREMISE SIGNAL WORDS	***Any 4 of these...*** **Since,** **Due to,** **As a result of,** **Because,** **Given that,** **As**
Term 14	**Definition 14**
When the conclusion is not obvious, first ____ all ____, then determine which _____ follows logically from the others....	**When the conclusion is not obvious, first identify all claims, then determine which claim follows logically from the others....**
Term 15	**Definition 15**
Claims often contain one or more of what 3 types of language? Explain each.	**a. *Predict the Future* - look for verbs or verb constructions in the future tense or otherwise refer to the future (will, should, can be expected to, could result in, are likely to)** **b. *Subjective Opinion* - Anything that expresses an opinion is likely to be a claim. Similarly, anything that cannot be proven, only argued, is likely to be a claim.**

Term 16	Definition 16
In identifying a claim in an argument, explain the process of the 'Therefore Test'...	**The conclusion of the argument is the FINAL CLAIM. Therefore, every other claim leads to the conclusion, which is LOGICALLY LAST in the sequence of events.** **If you have 2 claims, ask yourself: does X lead to Y? Or does Y lead to X?**
Term 17	**Definition 17**
If you have identified 2 claims X and Y, in an argument, how do you identify the conclusion out of those claims using the 'Therefore Test'? **Remember, the deduction that takes place last *logically (or chronologically) in the sequence of events* is the conclusion.**	**Identify the final claim in the logical chain of events...** **... Try saying the claims in 2 ways:** **1. "X, therefore Y". If this works, then Y is the conclusion.** **2. "Y, therefore X". If this works, then X is the conclusion.** **Note: You can also use other connectors besides *therefore* -->**
Term 18	**Definition 18**
When should you use the 'Therefore Test'	**Only use the 'Therefore Test' if the question doesn't tell you what the conclusion is, or does not give you keywords from the argument that point to the conclusion.** **IF the question DOES provide such information, that information trumps the 'Therefore Test'.**

Term 19	Definition 19
Term 20	**Definition 20**
Term 21	**Definition 21**
What are BOUNDARY WORDS & PHRASES? Why are they useful?	• **LIMIT argument's/premises' scope.** • **Useful to ID incorrect answers.** • **Provide subtle differences/nuances to the argument.** • **Sometimes used to trick you in the answers choices!**

Term 22	Definition 22
Term 23	Definition 23