Jonathan Quang  
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HW #78

Something in Plato's *Apology* that strikes me is Socrates' response about good and evil toward the statement that he baited Meletus into saying. Socrates asks a series of yes or no like questions that leads to Meletus' statement becoming the good neighbors do good and the bad neighbors do evil and that anyone undergoing the evil would have found displeasure in it. Socrates then defends himself by saying that if he corrupts, he does so unintentionally because a corrupted person is likely to hurt Socrates as well. This means that any corruption does is unintentional. This strikes me because this really clarifies one of the Sophist methods of winning arguments, which is to modify the opponents stance to something that can be refuted with somewhat confusing logic.