A1.  If the test dummy got squashed in the crash, then the car is not safe.

A2.  The test dummy didn’t get squashed in the crash.

A3.  So the car is safe.

**The argument is not valid because, although the test dummy could get squashed in the car crash, the car can still be safe. Safe is a very subjective term and has changed throughout the last few decades. You can also be safe to say that while the dummy got squashed in the crash, the car may not be designed to take say a 45mph head on collision it can still be safe at other speeds and or places of impact.**

B1.  The sun has risen every day of my life.

B2.  The sun also rose every day of my mom’s life.

B3.  So the sun will rise tomorrow.

**The argument is valid, you can replace “sun has risen” with “I have eaten food” so you could provide the conclusion “so I will eat food tomorrow”thus proving it is a valid argument.**

C1.  I will either drive or walk.

C2.  If I drive, I’ll be late.

C3.  If I walk, I’ll be late.

C4.  So I’ll be late.

**While each independent premise is potentially true, you are not guaranteed to be late to work. This is then an invalid argument.**

D1.  If gun sellers don’t do enough background checks, then people will die in horrible shootings.

D2.  People die in horrible shootings.

D3.  So gun sellers don’t do enough background checks.

**This is a standard argument given for stricter gun regulation. This argument is valid since, if the premise D1 and D2 are true you could deduce that D3 must be true. It is a short-minded argument but it still is valid.**

E1.  All Republicans are white.

E2.  Hermann is a republican.

E3.  So Hermann is white.

**A valid argument simply states that IF the premises are true, then the conclusion must be true. In this case however the first premise is not true, but that does not matter for a valid argument. In this case we still have a valid argument, albeit not sound.**