1.

Premises 1. There is only a week left until the election
2. The polls put the Democrats 20 points ahead
3. A 20-point lead with only a week left can not be over thrown
Concl. Therefor, the democrats will win the election

~~[scribbled out]~~

indicod markers:
: The reasoning is implied
· The conclusion is stated in the beginning and the rest run with it.

This is NOT deductively valid because the premises make conclusion
likely but don't guarentee it.

2.

1. Most ordinary birds are corrupt
2. Pelicans are ordinary birds
3. therefor, most Pelicans are corrupt

IM: "After All"

This statement wouldn't be deductivly valid because even if most
ordinary birds are corrupt, it doesn't guarentee that most
Pelicans are corrupt.

3.

1. Anyone who is well prepared will come in top ten
2. Jane is well prepared
3. This means Jane will come in top ten

IM: "So"

This statement is deductively valid because it states that if
someone is well prepared, which Jane is, then they will come
in top ten guarenteeing the conclusion if the premises are true