**D.1**

Premises are the ideas that are offered in support of the conclusion where the conclusion follows the premises and it is also the reason to believe the conclusion since it leads to it. Deductive arguments are the ones that are moved from a general premises to a specific conclusion so from a general argument or an idea we can come to a specific statement. For example, if if someone were to say that all cats are selfish from that premises someone could come to a specific conclusion. If they had a cat named Minnie they could say that Minnie is selfish so from that general premises of all cats being selfish coming to this specific conclusion of one specific cat following the same idea is the method of deductive argument. Now induction moves in the opposite direction. So far the inductive arguments a specific premises is used to form a general conclusion. However, for inductive arguments if the premises of that argument are true the conclusion can or cannot be true as well there is a possibility that the conclusion can be false. For example, if someone falls into a trap of a banker he could say all bankers are scammers but it doesn't necessarily mean that this has to be true. Maybe that one person had bad intentions but it does not mean that all the bankers in the world are scammers. So for inductive arguments the conclusion can be false. Again if someone sees a thief being appointed as criminal and he says that all thieves are criminals then it could also become true because everyone that attempts a crime becomes a criminal so from that specific premises leading up to that conclusion can also be true in case of the inductive argument but for the deductive argument if the premises is true the conclusion is more likely to be true.