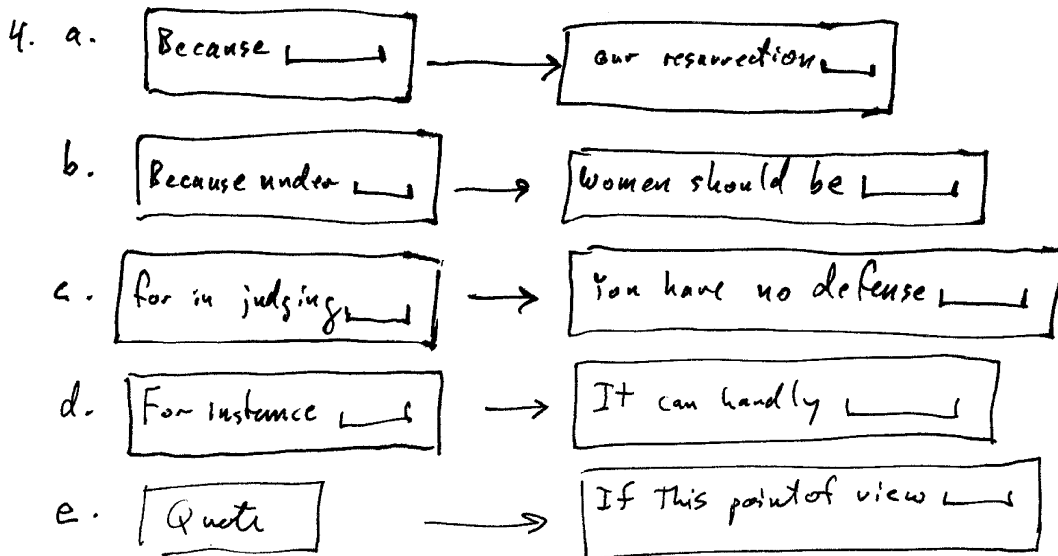


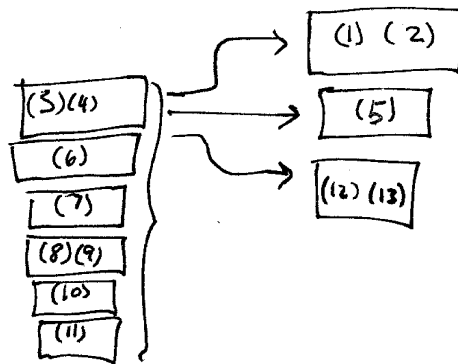
[Nancey Murphy
pp 10-12, Exercises]

EXERCISE ONE

1. b, d, e [these are assertions]
2. Whether they are claims or grounds depends on context.
3. a. (1) c. no e. (1) g. (1) i. no
b. no d. (2) f. no h. (4)



5.



[pp 26-29]

EXERCISE TWO

1. a. g b. p c. g d. g
2. a. Michael is likely to be a pacifist.
b. Women should be permitted to serve as pastors in churches.
c. Greek and Hebrew are necessary for biblical exegesis.
d. Matthew has passages in common w/ Mark - n c is n z Likewise Luke.
e. The virgin birth of Christ is absolutely
inconceivable and meaningless.

[pp. 40-42]

EXERCISE THREE

1. a. probably
b. presumably
c. necessarily
d. certainly
e. possibly
f. presumably
g. presumably (or certainly)
2. a. undoubtedly, certainly, necessarily
b. The rest
3. a. Unless Jude's wife herself committed adultery, which is grounds for divorce.
b. Unless the Bible teaches explicitly against women in the pastorate.
c. Unless Mark was purposely written as a shorter account of Jesus' earthly ministry
d. Unless the students' preparation is such that they can't profit from it.
4. a. Paragraph 2 provides claim w/ qualifier; offers rebuttal (i.e. why defend a lion).
b. Rebuttal: But the Messiah would not suffer an ignominious death.
c. Paul challenged the rebuttal (b) by arguing for the claim that Christ had to bear the curse of lawbreakers, which by definition entailed an ignominious death.
d. God has acted to reveal Himself.
e. The second paragraph acts as a qualifier on the claim.
f. Presumptive truth
g. The burden of proof has shifted and the existence of God now requires justification.
h. Latitudinarians, according to this passage, look to miracles as grounds for the claim that God has revealed Himself.
i. Hume challenges the warrant for these grounds supporting the claim. His argument against miracles serves as rebuttal.