

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- the qualification states where the claim holds, so omitting it reports a claim the writer did not make

2.2

- a qualified claim states definite limits; a hedged claim states nothing definite anywhere

2.3

(a)

- the narrower final version

(b)

- describe the narrowing as part of the argument — the evidence forced it

3.1 B

- it commits to nothing

3.2 B

- the reported claim is broader than the one made

3.3

(a)

- the claim stated together with its conditions in a single sentence

(b)

- the conditions specify where it holds, which makes it testable and shows the writer has considered the cases where it does not