- 1.1 Devise an argument based on one of the rules of table 2 (pp. 193–195). Prepare a proof diagram for this argument.
- 1.2 Devise an argument based on a rule which is not deductively valid. Prepare a diagram for this argument.
- 1.3 Identify PSYCOP assumptions: about memory, about inference rules, about control. How do they work in your exemplary proof diagrams (1.1 and 1.2)?
- 1.4 Explain the role of suppositions and subgoals in the proof diagrams.
- 1.5 What are the main claims of the mental logic theory of human reasoning? How are they supported?
- 2.1 What are the main claims of the mental models theory of human reasoning? How are they supported?
- 2.2 What is the intuitive interpretation of a mental model for a given assertion?
- 2.3 What is the difference between the two ways in which an inference can fail to be valid?
- 2.4 Explain the five strategies in reasoning identified by the author.
- 2.5 Devise a mental model 'proof' of an argument from 1.1. What's the difference between this and the proof diagram?

Additional materials

- Philip N. Johnson-Laird (2010) "Mental models and human reasoning", PNAS, 107(43), pp. 18243–18250.
- Philip N. Johnson-Laird, Geoffrey P. Goodwin, and Sangeet S. Khemlani (2017) "Mental models and reasoning".
- The Mental Models and Reasoning website.
- David P. O'Brien, Maria G. Dias, and Antonio Roazzi (1998). "A case study in the mental models and mentallogic debate: Conditional syllogisms". In M. D. S. Braine & D. P. O'Brien (Eds.), "Mental logic" (pp. 385-420). Mahwah, NJ, US: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.