

$\text{Tet}(a) \wedge \text{Large}(a)$

$\text{Med}(b) \wedge \text{Dodec}(b)$

$(\text{Large}(a) \wedge \text{Dodec}(b)) \vee \text{Cube}(c)$

Always first ask: 'Is this argument valid?'

Look at what you know from the premises: Both premises are conjunctions, so we know every one of the conjuncts is true. And it's easy to break apart conjunctions to gain access to the individual conjuncts (just use \wedge Elim).

Look at what you are trying to prove (the goal): It's a combination of one of the conjuncts from each premise, disjoined to an atomic sentence that's not in either of the premises.

1	$\text{Tet}(a) \wedge \text{Large}(a)$	
2	$\text{Med}(b) \wedge \text{Dodec}(b)$	
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3	Large(a)	\wedge Elim: 1
	$(\text{Large}(a) \wedge \text{Dodec}(b)) \vee \text{Cube}(c)$	

We break open the premises one at a time and take just the conjuncts that we need in order to reach the goal.

1	$\text{Tet}(a) \wedge \text{Large}(a)$	
2	$\text{Med}(b) \wedge \text{Dodec}(b)$	
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3	$\text{Large}(a)$	$\wedge \text{Elim: 1}$
4	$\text{Dodec}(b)$	$\wedge \text{Elim: 2}$
	$(\text{Large}(a) \wedge \text{Dodec}(b)) \vee \text{Cube}(c)$	

Now that we have the two conjuncts we need, we can combine them at the next step to build the new conjunction we need for the goal ...