

Practice Two Three
Spring 2017

True or False True = A, False = B

1. Conclusions can never be assumed.
2. An idea or thought, especially a generalized idea of a thing or of a class of things is called a concept.
3. Like all sentences, exclamations have the quality of being true or false.
4. According to the textbook, if we find an error in someone's argument, we have disproved the argument.
5. The empirical dimension of reasoning deals with assumptions that precede the reasoning process.
6. The surest way to know that one event (A) is the cause of another (B), is to observe whether event A occurs directly before event B.
7. An issue is always stated as:
 - A. A prescription
 - B. A statement of fact
 - C. A question
 - D. A topic
8. An irrational appeal to tolerance says that because tolerance is good in general it is the right response to every situation, including this one.
9. Standing up for your belief, even when it contradicts all the evidence, is best described as:
 - A. Wise defense of your convictions
 - B. Strong sense critical thinking
 - C. Weak sense critical thinking
 - D. Reasoned belief
 - E. All of the above
10. According to the Dr. Ruggiero, egocentrism and ethnocentrism are character traits that should be avoided, because they decrease diversity and intellectual openness.
11. According to the textbook, familiar ideas are more valid than unfamiliar ones.
12. Even if the premises of an inductive argument are known to be true, it is always possible that the conclusion is false.
13. Generally speaking, if a belief is held by most people, this is evidence that the belief or practice should be accepted.
14. Inferences and conclusions are the effects of reasoning.

15. The book title *The Robber Barons -- Pirates or Pioneers?* makes the following mistake:
- A. Absolutism
 - B. Bias for or against change
 - C. Either/Or Outlook
 - D. Hasty conclusion
 - E. Mistaken authority
16. The education system tends to make propoganda more effective.
17. It is impossible to know something and be wrong.
18. It is possible to believe something and be wrong.
19. A fallacy is any error in reasoning that can lead to a false conclusion.
20. According to the text, when selecting a topic, it is best to pick a general topic, such as sports, disease, or war.
21. When we misrepresent the arguments of others and then attack the misrepresentation rather than the actual position, we commit the straw man fallacy.
22. The words **statement**, **claim**, and **proposition** all mean exactly the same thing.
23. Not all slippery-slope arguments are fallacious.
24. Assumptions are unstated reasons.
25. Propaganda generally works because the target audience wants it to work.

Multiple Choice Select the best available answer.

26. Suppose Bernice is a religious person, but discovers that there is no god. Which is NOT an implication of this discovery?
- A. Life has no inherent purpose.
 - B. People have no intrinsic value apart from what they give themselves.
 - C. The Bible isn't true.
 - D. No one hears her prayers.
 - E. The existence of God depends on whether or not one believes he exists.
27. "Should" means . . .
- A. only that it is someone's opinion.
 - B. what something could or would be.
 - C. that there is an overriding reason supporting the claim.
 - D. that the claim is contrary to fact.
 - E. all of the above

28. Groupthink is . . .
- A. when a group of people gets together for the purpose of critical thinking.
 - B. when a group collectively makes a decision that makes no sense to any individual in the group.
 - C. a psychological barrier to critical thinking.
 - D. what the founding fathers thought of when they envisioned our republic.
 - E. both B and C.
29. When rich people give to Party A, Party B members say, "It is a sign that the whole system has been corrupted by fat cats." When it is revealed that billionaires and super PACs supporting Party B outgave the Party A supporters, Party B members said nothing. (True story, but actual party names left out.) This is an example of...
- A. Appeal to authority
 - B. Double standard
 - C. Hasty conclusion
 - D. Stereotyping
30. "Guns don't kill people; people kill people." This is an example of...
- A. Hasty conclusion
 - B. Biased consideration of evidence
 - C. Mindless conformity
 - D. Oversimplification
 - E. Post hoc fallacy
31. Headline: "Police Shoot Man With Knife." This is an example of:
- A. Appeal to ignorance
 - B. Appeal to authority
 - C. Media bias
 - D. Ambiguity
 - E. Questionable causal relationship
32. Dean Witter advertising slogan: "We measure success one investor at a time." This is an example of...
- A. Hasty conclusion
 - B. False analogy
 - C. Irrational appeal
 - D. Meaningless statement
 - E. Overgeneralization

33. At any moment, there are people who are wealthy, others who are poor, and everything in between. But over time, people shift through economic strata. Poor people rarely stay poor. Rich people often lose their fortunes and have to build them up all over again. Most people end up better off financially than when they started out in life.

Politicians often talk about the rich and the poor in static terms. It is assumed that the rich were always rich. Furthermore, they assume that the poor became poor because they were exploited by the rich. Arguing in this fashion commits what error?

- A. Ad hominem
B. Fallacy of four terms
C. Oversimplification
D. Two wrongs make a right
34. "All men are rapists." (Marilyn French) This is an example of
- A. too small a sample B. false dilemma
C. hyperbole D. faulty comparison
E. no fallacy
35. Overheard at school: "You're not going to take a course from Mr. Harris, are you? I know at least 12 people who say he's terrible. In fact, all 12 flunked his course." This is an example of:
- A. unrepresentative sample B. questionable cause
C. unknowable statistics D. composition
36. The term "multilogical" describes situations where . . .
- A. the law of the excluded middle becomes void.
B. the use of logic becomes impossible, so no claim is true, and reasoning is pointless.
C. a number of complex factors must be considered in the reasoning process.
D. logical inconsistency reigns
E. both a) and c).
37. Suppose a friend passes without speaking to them, so they conclude that they have been snubbed, when the person may have been preoccupied and failed to notice them. This person is guilty of...
- A. Double standard
B. Hasty conclusion
C. Irrational appeal
D. "Mine is better" thinking
E. Oversimplification

38. "Everybody talks about banning handguns. Well a lot more people die in car accidents. Why aren't we talking about banning automobiles?" This is an example of:
- A. Two wrongs make a right
 - B. Equivocation
 - C. A perfectly reasonable argument
 - D. Faulty comparison
 - E. Ad populum
39. If you think education is expensive, try ignorance." This is an example of:
- A. False dilemma
 - B. Affirming the consequent
 - C. Association
 - D. Appeal to ignorance
 - E. Appeal to pity
40. A telephone company ad shows a small, sweet grandmother sitting patiently by the phone, waiting for her grandchildren to call. This is an example of...
- A. An appeal to common belief
 - B. An appeal to emotion
 - C. Double standard
 - D. False analogy
 - E. Post hoc fallacy
41. The circumstance where the media cause a change in the culture's paradigm is called. . .
- A. horizontal propaganda.
 - B. vertical propaganda.
 - C. media bias.
 - D. circular reasoning.
 - E. total propaganda.
42. "Makes wrinkles *almost* disappear!" This advertisement relies on . . .
- A. power reasoning
 - B. a weasel word
 - C. a questionable causal relationship
 - D. an ad hominem
 - E. hyperbole

43. A hacker broke into the computers at the University of East Anglia's Climate Research Unit and released 61 megabytes of confidential files onto the internet. This information revealed a world-wide conspiracy to perpetuate a global warming hoax. When Senator Barbara Boxer was asked about this serious revelation, she responded that the information was gained illegally and there should be an investigation to bring the hacker to justice. This is an example of...
- A. Ambiguity
 - B. Appeal to authority
 - C. Begging the question
 - D. Hasty generalization
 - E. Red herring
44. Many groups are intolerant of dissenting ideas, values, and lifestyles. When members fall in line rather than stand up for what is right, they are guilty of...
- A. absolutism
 - B. being egocentric
 - C. mindless conformity
 - D. relativism
 - E. all of the above
45. When evaluating the purpose, goal, or end in view, which of the following is NOT an important consideration?
- A. Identify weaknesses in your opponent's reasons
 - B. Check periodically to be sure you are still on target
 - C. Choose significant and realistic purposes
 - D. Identify non-critical thinking motives
 - E. Identify differing purposes
46. "A train always passes after the railroad crossing alarm sounds and the gates come down. Therefore the railroad crossing causes the train to pass." This is an example of...
- A. Appeal to tradition
 - B. Biased consideration of evidence
 - C. Irrational appeal to common belief
 - D. Oversimplification
 - E. Post hoc fallacy
47. *Highway Patrolman to Driver:* "Just when did you realize that you were speeding?" This is an example of:
- A. Hasty Generalization
 - B. Inappropriate Appeal to Authority
 - C. Appeal to Ignorance
 - D. Loaded Question
 - E. Questionable Cause

48. "You may claim that the death penalty is an ineffective deterrent against crime -- but what about the victims of crime? How do you think surviving family members feel when they see the man who murdered their son kept in prison at their expense? Is it right that they should pay for their son's murderer to be fed and housed?" This is an example of:
- A. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
 - B. Red herring
 - C. Chain argument
 - D. Association
 - E. Reverse causation
49. The fallacy of assuming that because event A preceeded event B, that event A caused event B is called:
- A. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
 - B. Non-sequitur
 - C. Card stacking
 - D. Ad hominem
 - E. Oversimplification
50. Background beliefs, particular facts as well as general theories, that comprise our understanding of reality are referred to as . . .
- A. subjectivism.
 - B. personal truth.
 - C. science
 - D. a world view.
 - E. both b) and c).
51. Strong-sense critical thinking is...
- A. the use of critical thinking skills to defend your current beliefs.
 - B. the use of critical thinking to "strong arm" someone into accepting your position.
 - C. the use of feelings (senses) to arrive at conclusions.
 - D. the use of critical thinking skills to evaluate all claims and beliefs, especially your own.
 - E. None of the above.
52. Susan: "I'm in favor of legalizing marijuana for medical purposes. It can help those with glaucoma and cancer."
Bruce: "You heard it for yourself, Susan wants to legalize drugs. It's bad enough in this country with alcohol and tobacco being legal. But if we legalize all of these drugs, pretty soon nobody will be safe from drug-crazed zombies."
This is an example of:
- A. Straw man
 - B. Equivocation
 - C. Ad hominem
 - D. Questionable cause
 - E. Ad populum

53. The function of the _____ is to raise the question which will be answered by the reasoning process.
- A. inference
 - B. issue
 - C. conclusion
 - D. implication
 - E. topic
54. Political advertising is NOT directed toward . . .
- A. people who do not have strong opinions.
 - B. those who will carefully listen to the messages.
 - C. low involvement viewers.
 - D. those who do not seek political information.
 - E. none of the above.
55. "Divorce is on the rise today because more marriages are breaking up." This is an example of...
- A. Arguing in a circle
 - B. Biased consideration of evidence
 - C. Either/Or outlook
 - D. Mindless conformity
 - E. Poverty of aspect
56. When a representative of President Clinton was asked about the affair with Monica Lewinsky, they responded, "Well, a number of the senators participating in the impeachment trial also had affairs." This is an example of...
- A. Appeal to pity
 - B. Appeal to popularity
 - C. False dilemma
 - D. Plain folks
 - E. Two wrongs make a right

Answer Key for Test "COA_Logic_Practice_Test02_S17", 3/29/17

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
1	109	1 T
1	70	2 T
1	130	3 F
17	30	4 F Ch. 9
1	68	5 F
2	141	6 F
1	129	7 D question
2	7	8 T Ch. 11
1	214	9 Weak sense critical thinking
1	13	10 T
17	27	11 F Ch. 9
2	204	12 T
1	90	13 F
1	104	14 T
17	31	15 Either/Or Outlook Ch. 9
2	288	16 T Similar to #3, but T instead of F.
1	232	17 T
1	233	18 T
1	95	19 T
17	17	20 F Chapter 16
2	127	21 T
1	128	22 T
2	143	23 T
1	66	24 T
2	2	25 T
1	120	26 The existence of God depends on whether or not one believes he exists.
1	36	27 That there is an overriding reason supporting the claim.
1	56	28 E
17	34	29 Double standard Ch. 10
17	36	30 Oversimplification Ch. 10
2	58	31 Embiguity
17	40	32 Meaningless statement Ch.11
20.1	181	33 Oversimplification
3	84	34 Hyperbole
2	174	35 Unrepresentative sample
1	19	36 C
17	35	37 Hasty conclusion Ch. 10
2	75	38 Faulty comparision
2	62	39 False dilemma
17	41	40 An appeal to emotion

Answer Key for Test "COA_Logic_Practice_Test02_S17", 3/29/17

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
		Ch. 11
2	46	41 Total propaganda
2	32	42 E weasel word
		See Propaganda section of the website.
15	10	43 Red herring
		Critical Thinking Skills Success Chapter 14
17	32	44 Mindless conformity
		Ch. 9
1	105	45 Identify weaknesses in your opponent's reasons
17	37	46 Post hoc fallacy
		Ch. 10
2	137	47 Loaded question
2	67	48 Red herring
2	57	49 Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
1	20	50 D
4	1	51 D
		Class lecture notes and website
2	91	52 Straw man
1	106	53 Issue
2	167	54 Those who will carefully listen to the messages.
17	39	55 Arguing in a circle
		Ch. 11
15	8	56 Two wrongs make a right
		Critical Thinking Skills Success Chapter 12