

Practice Two Three
Fall 2017

1. When one says a claim has a "truth value" they mean:
 - A. the claim is in fact either true or false, but they either do not know which it is or they are declining to say.
 - B. the topic of the claim is how important truth is.
 - C. they believe the claim is true.
 - D. the claim is true only if they value that truth.
 - E. the claim is true.

2. Which of the following are subjective claims? (List all correct answers.)
 - A. "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is the one true religion."
 - B. "I think logic class is boring."
 - C. "George W. Bush was a deeply immoral president."
 - D. "Many people from Oakland like the Raiders."
 - E. "The Hunger Games is my favorite movie."

3. "The cow jumped over the moon." This is an example of . . .
 - A. An issue.
 - B. A prescriptive claim.
 - C. A descriptive claim.
 - D. A command.
 - E. None of the above.

4. "Mitt Romney ran for president in 2012," is an example of . . . (Bubble all correct answers.)
 - A. an objective claim
 - B. a subjective claim
 - C. an absolute claim
 - D. a relative claim
 - E. a descriptive claim

5. Subjective claims:
 - A. describe any claim where reasonable people disagree.
 - B. are those that deal with morality.
 - C. are statements where the truth of the claim can reasonably differ among different people.
 - D. are statements about things that can't be proven.
 - E. All of the above.

6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of truth?
 - A. It never changes.
 - B. It corresponds to reality.
 - C. It is independent of belief.
 - D. It is often difficult to figure out.
 - E. It is trans-cultural.

7. Which of the following are self-contradictory claims?
(Bubble all that apply.)
- A. A claim is true if it is true.
 - B. All truth is relative.
 - C. No one can say what's right or wrong.
 - D. Truth is whatever a person believes it is.
 - E. Every claim is either true or false.
8. 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
9. What kind of proposition is the following?
No man is an island.
- A. universal affirmative (A)
 - B. universal negative (E)
 - C. particular affirmative (I)
 - D. particular negative (O)
10. "Self-refuting" means:
- A. the claim cannot be discussed.
 - B. the claim is subjective.
 - C. the claim could not be false.
 - D. everything needed to disprove the claim is in the claim itself.
11. 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
12. "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

13. Which of the following is best treated as a **statement**?
- A. Get out of that burning house before the roof collapses.
 - B. Ouch!
 - C. Would you please stop making that noise?
 - D. I hate the taste of pineapple.
14. "Should" means . . .
- A. what something could or would be.
 - B. that the claim is contrary to fact.
 - C. only that it is someone's opinion.
 - D. that there is an overriding reason supporting the claim.
 - E. all of the above
15. 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
16. "I cannot say a word in English." This is an example of:
- A. a transcendental truism
 - B. a self-refuting claim.
 - C. a subjective claim
 - D. a claim that is both true only.
 - E. a claim that is both true and false at the same time.
17. Relativism is:
- A. the philosophical principle that truth is developed in an analogical relationship to the family structure.
 - B. the correct notion that truth is relative to societies.
 - C. the incorrect notion that truth is relative to societies.
 - D. the use of claims where the truth can change with circumstances of time or place.
 - E. none of the above.
18. "Cannibalism is wrong." This claim is:
- A. relative only
 - B. subjective and relative
 - C. an example that shows why relativism must be correct.
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above

19. Two propositions are said to be _____ if they cannot both be false, although they might both be true. In other words, I and O are subcontraries of each other.
- A. contradictories
 - B. contraries
 - C. subcontraries
 - D. subalterns
20. Which of the following is NOT an implication of relativism?
- A. There is no such thing as an inalienable right.
 - B. Moral principles are transcendent.
 - C. Concepts like justice, tolerance, and fairness are meaningless.
 - D. There are no immoral persons.
 - E. Human rights are arbitrary.
21. The quality of a categorical proposition has to do with:
- A. whether the proposition is true or false.
 - B. whether it is affirmative or negative.
 - C. whether it is well supported.
 - D. whether it is universal or particular.
22. Normative claims are. . .
- A. always subjective.
 - B. prescriptive claims dealing with right and wrong behavior.
 - C. never true or false.
 - D. often objective and absolute.
 - E. both b) and d)
23. Infallibility is an implication of which of the following?
- A. Active knowing
 - B. Objectivism
 - C. Subjective claims
 - D. Subjectivism
 - E. The three laws of logic
24. The limitation that comes from taking a narrow rather than a broad view on problems and issues is called...
- A. Outlining the problem
 - B. Poverty of aspect
 - C. The converse statement
 - D. Speculative grammar
 - E. Limiting the leading principle

25. "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
26. The belief that one opinion is as good as another, and that when two people disagree, it can never be determined whose position is more reasonable to hold. This is . . .
- A. an accurate explanation of the way things really are.
 - B. called subjectivism.
 - C. called subjective claims.
 - D. called objectivism.
 - E. the definition of paradigm.
27. The three bases for ethics demonstrate ...
- A. that truth is dependent upon cultural beliefs and standards.
 - B. that the truth of moral claims often changes over time.
 - C. that many moral claims are objective and absolute.
 - D. that all humans have exactly the same basic nature.
 - E. both c) and d)
28. If an O statement is true (assuming we keep the S and the P the same), then which follows?
- A. A is false, E is undetermined, and O is undetermined.
 - B. A is false, E is true, and O is true.
 - C. A is true, E is false, and O is true.
 - D. A is undetermined, E is false, and O is true.
 - E. A is false, E is false, and O is true.
29. 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
30. "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

31. No claims are subjective and absolute.
32. No claim can be true and false.
33. One way you can know that a claim is subjective is when the person says, "In my opinion . . ."
34. All normative claims are matters of opinion.
35. "Lucky Strike cigarettes taste the best," is an example of a descriptive claim.
36. If an A statement is false, then then the I statement *must* be false.
37. Truth is the agreement of thought with reality.
38. The polar opposite of relativism is absolutism.
39. If the claim, "No guppies are egg-layers" is FALSE, then the claim, "Some guppies are egg-layers" must be true.
40. If the claim, "All surprises are unpleasant events" is true, then the claims, "Some surprises are unpleasant events" must also be true.
41. According to the Dr. Ruggiero, egocentrism and ethnocentrism are character traits that should be encouraged, because they increase diversity and self-esteem.
42. An argument is built around a specific statement known as the conclusion that is *debatable*.
43. Any claim where people have differing opinions is a "matter of opinion."
44. Egocentrism describes an excessive focus on one's group.
45. Relativism is true when it comes to religion, because no one can prove that God exists.
46. Truth in the broad sense is objective, because reality is independent of people's minds.
47. "Jones is the fastest runner on the team." This is a relative claim.
48. E and O statements are related by subalternation.
49. If, "Some frozen dinners are nutritious meals" is FALSE, then "All frozen dinners are nutritious meals" must also be false.
50. Contradictories have opposite truth values.
51. If the claim, "Some winters are dry seasons" is true, then the claim, "No winters are dry seasons" must also be true.

52. Objectivism is the correct position that truth is independent of beliefs.
53. Like all sentences, exclamations have the quality of being true or false.
54. Humans are animals in the biological sense, so survival of the fittest proves that ethics is purely subjective and relative.
55. According to the textbook, familiar ideas are more valid than unfamiliar ones.
56. Whether or not there is a purple monkey that created the earth is a matter of fact.
57. If two people have differing opinions about a controversial subject, then neither one is wrong.
58. The quantity of the statement, "Some S are P" is particular.
59. According to the textbook, it is better to take a narrow rather than a broad view of problems or issues, because it means we are more "focused."
60. According to the textbook, if we find an error in someone's argument, we have disproved the argument.

Answer Key for Test "COA_Logic_Test02_F17", 10/26/17

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
1	148	1 The claim is in fact either true or false, but they either do not know which it is or they are declining to say.
1	33	2 B and D
1	47	3 C
1	23	4 Objective, absolute, and descriptive
1	150	5 C
1	204	6 It never changes.
1	57	7 B, C, D
17	35	8 Hasty conclusion Ch. 10
20.1	32	9 Universal, negative
1	189	10 Everything needed to disprove the claim is in the claim itself.
17	31	11 Either/Or Outlook Ch. 9
17	37	12 Post hoc fallacy Ch. 10
1	83	13 I hate the taste of pineapple.
1	36	14 That there is an overriding reason supporting the claim.
17	32	15 Mindless conformity Ch. 9
1	180	16 B
1	177	17 The incorrect notion that truth...
1	199	18 None of the above
20.1	85	19 Subcontraries
1	205	20 B
2	321	21 Whether it is affirmative or negative similar to 248
1	34	22 E
1	60	23 Subjectivism
17	62	24 See textbook Chapter 9
17	36	25 Oversimplification Ch. 10
1	50	26 Called subjectivism
1	42	27 E
20.1	206	28 A is false, E is undetermined, and O is undetermined.
17	41	29 An appeal to emotion Ch. 11
17	39	30 Arguing in a circle Ch. 11
1	155	31 T
1	62	32 F
1	72	33 F
1	38	34 F
1	156	35 T
20.1	88	36 False
1	103	37 T
17	16	38 F

Answer Key for Test "COA_Logic_Test02_F17", 10/26/17

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
Chapter 9		
8	16	39 T
8	12	40 T
1	12	41 F
13	7	42 T
1	154	43 F
17	15	44 F
Chapter 8		
1	39	45 F
1	260	46 T
1	160	47 T
20.1	96	48 True
8	18	49 T
20.1	82	50 True
8	14	51 F
1	64	52 T
1	130	53 F
1	11	54 F
17	27	55 F
Ch. 9		
1	99	56 T
1	65	57 F
20.1	51	58 T
17	24	59 F
Ch. 9		
17	30	60 F
Ch. 9		