

Practice Test Three
Fall 2017

Name _____

True or False True = A, False = B

1. An argument is fallacious when the reasons offered fail to warrant acceptance of the conclusion.
2. All scientific claims must at least be *testable in principle*.
3. The inclusive "or" means "A or B but not both A and B."
4. Affirming the Consequent and Denying the Antecedent are always invalid.
5. You can safely assume that, if a person has a vested interest in an issue, any position that he or she takes on that subject must be false or weakly supported.
6. It's easy to spot a chain argument because they always have more than one "if," or a variant like when.
7. When many sources tell us about "scientific consensus," as in, "There is a 97% consensus among scientists that anthropocentric global warming is a serious problem," we can trust that the claim is true.
8. When one sees an "or" in an argument, it's safe to assume it's a false dilemma.
9. The simplest scientific explanation is necessarily the best.
10. "You may kiss me only if you're engaged to me" is the same as "If you may kiss me, then you're engaged to me."
11. Modus Ponens and Modus Tollens are always sound.
12. The terms hypothesis, theory, and law all mean the same thing in terms of logical structure.
13. 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.
14. "If it is a dog, then it is a mammal" is in standard form.
15. "If, then" statements are also called conditional statements.
16. Even if the premises of an inductive argument are known to be true, it is always possible that the conclusion is false.
17. Two competing hypotheses cannot *both* be confirmed.
18. The contrapositive of "If Fido is breathing, then Fido is alive" is, "If Fido is not breathing, then Fido is not alive."

19. Not all slippery-slope arguments are fallacious.
20. It is possible for an invalid argument to have a true conclusion.
21. The inclusive "or" means "A or B or both A and B."
22. An easy way to determine that a person's solution is the correct one is to see that their motives are pure. For instance, if a person really cares about education, then their solution for education is most likely correct.
23. An invalid deductive argument could have all true statements in it.
24. The term "hypothetical claim" describes the conclusion of a hypothesis.
25. Assuming a conditional claim is true, if the sufficient condition is present, then the necessary condition, necessarily follows.

Multiple Choice Select the best available answer.

26. "You'll be set free on condition that you post bond." The antecedent in this example is:
- A. you'll be set free
 - B. if you post bond
 - C. if you'll be set free
 - D. you post bond
 - E. then you post bond
27. "Any argument that goes from the general to the specific." This defines:
- A. deduction
 - B. induction
 - C. both deduction and induction
 - D. disjunctive syllogism
 - E. This doesn't define anything at all.
28. Which of the following is the best definition of deduction?
- A. An argument where the premises are true.
 - B. An argument in which the premises make the conclusion probably true.
 - C. An argument in which true premises would guarantee a true conclusion.
 - D. An argument that proceeds from the general to the particular.
 - E. An argument where the conclusion is true.
29. Often when someone is taken hostage, they find themselves sympathizing with the hostage takers, due to psychological manipulation. This phenomenon is called . . .
- A. the Stockholm Syndrome.
 - B. the Plain Folks technique.
 - C. Psychological egoism.
 - D. Misplaced burden of proof.
 - E. Appeal to pity.
30. If my car is out of gas, then it will not run. It is out of gas. Therefore, it will not run.
- A. Valid
 - B. Invalid
31. Which of the options below gives the most **neutral** interpretation of the following statement: Mrs. Wilby generously gave five dollars to the charity.
- A. Mrs. Wilby gave a meagre five dollars to the charity.
 - B. Mrs Wilby grudgingly gave five dollars to the charity.
 - C. Mrs. Wilby gave five dollars to the charity.
 - D. Mrs. Wilby only gave five dollars to the charity.

32. "Our company is based in Memphis just like Holiday Inn and Federal Express." This is an example of:
- A. Fallacy of composition
 - B. Repetition
 - C. Bandwagon
 - D. Appeal to authority
 - E. Association
33. "If there is life there is hope." The standard form is:
- A. If there is life there is hope.
 - B. There is hope when there is life.
 - C. If there is hope, then there is life.
 - D. If there is life, then there is hope.
34. If Mary loves John, then she loves a loser. If Mary loves a loser, then she will be unhappy. Therefore, If Mary loves John, then she will be unhappy. This is an example of...
- A. Disjunctive syllogism
 - B. Invalid, because it is possible that Mary could be happy.
 - C. Chain argument
 - D. Modus ponens
 - E. Modus tollens
35. A hypothesis, when falsified, follows which argument form?
- A. Denying the antecedent
 - B. Modus tollens
 - C. Affirming the consequent.
 - D. Hypothetical syllogism
 - E. Modus ponens
36. If you think education is expensive, try ignorance." This is an example of:
- A. False dilemma
 - B. Appeal to ignorance
 - C. Affirming the consequent
 - D. Appeal to pity
 - E. Association
37. "My doctor said the tests show I am asking for a heart attack if I don't lose weight. Why should I take his advice? He's overweight himself."
- A. ad hominem
 - B. appeal to popularity
 - C. plain folks technique
 - D. an argument by analogy
 - E. quasi-perpendicular reasoning techniques.
38. If today is Monday, then I'll go to Phil. 10. Today is not Monday, so I won't go to Phil. 10.
- A. Valid
 - B. Invalid

39. Actual question in a poll done by the L.A. Times: "Do you want the continued decline of California schools or do you support an increase in taxes?"
- A. False Dilemma
 - B. Loaded Question
 - C. Straw Man
 - D. Ad Hominem
 - E. Both A and B
40. "People do well in school only if they study. So, Casey must be studying."
- A. A deductive argument
 - B. A cogent fallacy
 - C. An inductive argument
 - D. An explanation
41. "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?"
- A. Red herring
 - B. Ad populum
 - C. Hasty generalization
 - D. Questionable statistics
 - E. Straw man
42. 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. Ad hominem
 - C. Ad populum
 - D. Equivocation
 - E. Questionable cause
43. "I know the Professor said that the *Fifty Shades of Gray* was smarmy trash and lacked any artistic worth. But I still think he's wrong. After all, it was on the best-seller list for over 100 weeks." This is an example of:
- A. Appeal to authority
 - B. Begging the Question
 - C. Red Herring
 - D. Appeal to popularity
44. "This minimum wage problem is a crisis and the extremists who favor this position are scary!" This is an example of:
- A. False dilemma
 - B. Fallacy of composition
 - C. Loaded language
 - D. Association
 - E. Slippery slope

45. Headline: "Police Shoot Man With Knife." This is an example of:
- A. Appeal to ignorance
 - B. Media bias
 - C. Appeal to authority
 - D. Ambiguity
 - E. Questionable causal relationship
46. Identify the **euphemism** in the following statement: Though there remain a good number of underpriveleged families in our nation, most people fare better than they would in most other countries.
- A. underpriveleged families
 - B. most other countries
 - C. state of the economy
 - D. people in the country
47. "I am writing because I understand that I must maintain a grade-point average of 3.0. However, unlike my classmates, whose companies provide financial support, I am paying for my own education. If I am not allowed to continue, I will lose my entire investment to date. This is a substantial sum of money. It will be a great loss not only for me but also for my family and especially my children who will need to enter college shortly." This is an example of:
- A. Appeal to pity
 - B. Begging the question
 - C. Deductive reasoning
 - D. Ad populum
 - E. Ad hominem
48. An argument sometimes used by revolutionaries and terrorists to justify killing people: "If you want to make an omelet, you've got to break some eggs."
This is an example of. . .
- A. a faulty analogy.
 - B. anecdotal evidence.
 - C. mistaken authority.
 - D. post hoc ergo propter hoc.
 - E. a false dilemma
49. The circumstance where all the media affect a change in the culture's world view. This is called. . .
- A. total propaganda.
 - B. deductive reasoning.
 - C. vertical propaganda
 - D. hypothesis testing.
50. An attempt to get someone to accept a proposition because they feel sorry for someone rather than because of good reasons.
- A. Plain folks.
 - B. Ad hominem
 - C. False dilemma
 - D. Appeal to pity
 - E. None of the above.

51. If George is elected then Dick is elected. George is not elected. So, Dick is not elected.
- A. Valid
 - B. Invalid
52. "Entities are not to be multiplied beyond necessity." This is:
- A. The law of non-contradiction.
 - B. Ockham's Razor.
 - C. The fallacy of oversimplification.
 - D. The Ontological Principle.
 - E. A false dilemma.
53. Either she ordered the eggplant, or she ordered the calamari, though possibly she might have ordered both. Well, she ordered the eggplant. So, she didn't order the calamari.
- A. Valid
 - B. Invalid
54. The fallacy of assuming that because event A preceeded event B, that event A caused event B is called:
- A. Card stacking
 - B. Non-sequitur
 - C. Ad hominem
 - D. Oversimplification
 - E. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
55. Identify the correct relationship between these clauses;
(1) it contains several assertions
(2) it is an argument
- A. (1) is sufficient, (2) is necessary.
 - B. (2) is sufficient, (1) is necessary.
 - C. Neither is sufficient or necessary.
 - D. They are biconditional.
 - E. None of the above.
56. "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. Red herring
 - B. Association
 - C. Chain argument
 - D. Reverse causation
 - E. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc

57. Using Dr. Ruggieo's suggestions in Chapter 16, which of the following will make the best issue to write about?
- A. Why marijuana should be legalized.
 - B. Should drugs be made legal?
 - C. Drugs
 - D. Are drugs harmful?
 - E. Should the use of marijuana be allowed for certain medical applications?
58. p or q
 $\sim p$
 $\therefore q$
- A. Valid
 - B. Invalid
59. Strong-sense critical thinking is...
- A. the use of critical thinking to "strong arm" someone into accepting your position.
 - B. the use of critical thinking skills to defend your current beliefs.
 - C. the use of critical thinking skills to evaluate all claims and beliefs, especially your own.
 - D. the use of feelings (senses) to arrive at conclusions.
 - E. None of the above.
60. Political advertising is NOT directed toward . . .
- A. those who do not seek political information.
 - B. those who will carefully listen to the messages.
 - C. low involvement viewers.
 - D. people who do not have strong opinions.
 - E. none of the above.
61. "Makes wrinkles *almost* disappear!" This advertisement relies on . . .
- A. hyperbole
 - B. a questionable causal relationship
 - C. power reasoning
 - D. a weasel word
 - E. an ad hominem
62. "If Hillary Clinton had been president instead of Trump, we wouldn't have these high gas prices." This is an example of...
- A. Straw man
 - B. Hypothesis contrary to fact
 - C. Association
 - D. False dilemma
 - E. Innuendo

63. p or q
 p
 $\therefore \sim q$
- A. valid
 B. invalid
64. Which of the following is in "standard form"?
- A. I take off when the police show up.
 B. If the police show up, it's time to get out of town.
 C. If the police are looking for me, then I'm unhappy.
 D. Whenever the police come, I'm in trouble.
 E. I'm in trouble if the the police are after me.
65. "A car uses less petrochemicals and causes less pollution than a bus. Therefore cars are less environmentally damaging than buses." This is an example of:
- A. Either-or fallacy B. Association
 C. Slippery slope fallacy D. Fallacy of composition
 E. Horizontal propaganda
66. In terms of logical structure, a hypothesis can be...
- A. proven true or proven false
 B. proven true, or but not proven false.
 C. never be proven true, but can be proven false.
 D. never be proven true, nor proven false.

Short Answer

67. Put the following claims into standard form:

When I'm done with this test, I can go home.

Take out the trash and you can watch your favorite show.

Whenever I eat green golf balls I get sick.

I'll do well on this test if I studied.

68. Identify the following: 1) The conclusion, and 2) The form.
3) valid or invalid?

"The stranger is either a knave or a fool. The stanger is a knave. Therefore the stanger is no fool.

69. Put an **X** next to each of the independent clauses.

___ it represents a constant set of factors

___ there are no time breaks

___ let us summarize again that

___ then I'm happy

___ green golf balls

Answer Key for Test "COA_Logic_Final_Practic#4F10DEE", 12/7/17

| No. in Q-Bank | No. on Test | Correct Answer |
|---------------|-------------|---|
| 2 201 | 1 | T |
| 2 171 | 2 | T |
| | | Lecture notes and website information on hypotheses. |
| 2 319 | 3 | F |
| 12 4 | 4 | T |
| 2 126 | 5 | F |
| 2 10 | 6 | T |
| | | Of the arguments studied in this course, only chain arguments have multiple conditional claims. |
| 2 317 | 7 | F |
| 2 11 | 8 | F |
| | | It might be a false dilemma, but it could be a legitimate one or part of a disjunctive syllogism. |
| 2 236 | 9 | F |
| 2 12 | 10 | T |
| | | "Only if" is a consequent indicator. |
| 12 3 | 11 | F |
| 2 286 | 12 | T |
| 2 141 | 13 | F |
| 12 9 | 14 | T |
| 12 5 | 15 | T |
| 2 204 | 16 | T |
| 2 287 | 17 | F |
| | | Similar to 295 |
| 2 275 | 18 | F |
| 2 143 | 19 | T |
| 2 13 | 20 | T |
| | | Of course. All inductive arguments are deductively invalid. The conclusion might be true, but it isn't 100% certain. |
| 2 83 | 21 | T |
| 2 277 | 22 | F |
| | | Appeal to motives. Some can care and still be wrong. |
| 20.1 115 | 23 | True, the conclusion could just be true by coincidence. For example, "The sky is blue and grass is green, so you're working this problem now. |
| 2 217 | 24 | F |
| 2 14 | 25 | T |
| | | That's just how they work. If P, then Q. |
| 2 213 | 26 | Review the worksheet |
| 2 199 | 27 | This doesn't define anything at all. |
| 2 48 | 28 | See Lessons/Lectures on the website |
| 2 45 | 29 | The Stockholm Syndrome |
| 20.1 193 | 30 | Modus ponens; valid |
| 2 114 | 31 | Mrs. Wilby gave five dollars to the charity |
| 2 68 | 32 | Dssociation |
| 2 212 | 33 | If there is life, then there is hope. |
| 2 324 | 34 | Dhain argument |
| 2 24 | 35 | Modus tollens |
| | | see hypotheses in the course website Index. |

Answer Key for Test "COA_Logic_Final_Practic#4F10DEE", 12/7/17

| No. in Q-Bank | No. on Test | Correct Answer |
|---------------|-------------|--|
| 2 | 62 | 36 False dilemma |
| 2 | 50 | 37 Cd hominem |
| 20.1 | 192 | 38 Denying the antecedent; invalid |
| 2 | 282 | 39 E Both A and B, False dilemma and Loaded Question The press reported that 63% of Californians favor increasing taxes. This is the question that got that response. |
| 2 | 191 | 40 Deductive |
| 2 | 273 | 41 Red herring |
| 2 | 91 | 42 Straw man |
| 2 | 120 | 43 Appeal to popularity |
| 2 | 69 | 44 Loaded language |
| 2 | 58 | 45 Embiguity |
| 2 | 113 | 46 Underpriveleged families instead of poor. |
| 2 | 59 | 47 Eppeal to pity |
| 2 | 53 | 48 Faulty analogy |
| 2 | 17 | 49 Total propagada Check the website index under Total Propaganda |
| 2 | 23 | 50 Appeal to pity See Propaganda section of the website |
| 2 | 149 | 51 Invalid |
| 2 | 85 | 52 Ockham's Razor |
| 9 | 1 | 53 Invalid |
| 2 | 57 | 54 Post hoc, ergo propter hoc |
| 2 | 214 | 55 B |
| 2 | 67 | 56 Red herring |
| 2 | 15 | 57 Should the use of marijuana be allowed for certain medical applications? Beyond Feelings: The most specific issue will easier to argue. |
| 2 | 147 | 58 Valid |
| 4 | 1 | 59 C Class lecture notes and website |
| 2 | 167 | 60 Those who will carefully listen to the messages. |
| 2 | 32 | 61 A weasel word See Propaganda section of the website. |
| 2 | 278 | 62 Hypothesis contrary to fact |
| 2 | 297 | 63 Invalid |
| 2 | 28 | 64 If the police are looking for me, then I'm unhappy. See Deduction in Lessons at the website |
| 2 | 64 | 65 Fallacy of composition |
| 2 | 285 | 66 Never be proven true, but can be proven false. |
| 12 | 12 | 67 See worksheet |
| 20.1 | 161 | 68 The stanger is no fool. DS invalid |
| 12 | 11 | 69 1, 2, 3 |