

True or False A=True, B=False

- 1) The empirical dimension of our reasoning deals with evidence that can be perceived with the senses.
- 2) Relativism cannot be correct because it is fundamentally self-contradictory.
- 3) Inferences are conclusions drawn by the receiver.
- 4) Prescriptive claims are always subjective.
- 5) An opinion is better than another when it is supported by more adequate evidence.
- 6) If something is known, then it is true.
- 7) Normative claims are prescriptive claims dealing with good and evil.
- 8) If something is truly good for any person it is good for every person.
- 9) If two people have differing opinions about a controversial issue, then neither one can be wrong.
- 10) The proper view is that philosophical opinions and religious belief should be on the side of taste rather than on the side of truth.
- 11) An issue is the question that will be answered by the reasoning process.

Multiple choice questions (Select the best answer.)

- 12) 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)
- 13) A connected series of statements intended to establish a proposition is called . . .
 - a) a paragraph
 - b) an argument
 - c) a descriptive claim
 - d) critical thinking in the weak sense
 - e) both b) and d)
- 14) Critical thinking in the strong sense . . .
 - a) is considered offensive because it is intolerant.
 - b) involves the consideration of the strengths and weaknesses of both sides.
 - c) requires being open-minded.
 - d) is dangerous because we can never learn without accepting the claims or our teachers and textbooks.
 - e) both b) and c).

15) Often we hear of students who loudly shout down speakers with whom they disagree at UC Berkeley. These same students say they support free speech and tolerance. They exemplify . . .

- a) tolerance.
- b) strong sense critical thinking.
- c) the use of logic
- d) logical inconsistency
- e) both a) and c).

16) Logical connections not lying on the surface of reasoning, but prior to it, underlying it, including foundational concepts, assumptions, values, experiences, all embedded in lines of thought. This defines . . .

- a) An argument
- b) An issue
- c) World view
- d) Reasoning
- e) all of the above

17) An unstated premise that is needed to render the argument valid is called . . .

- a) an argument
- b) an implication
- c) an inference
- d) an assumption
- e) a subjective claim

18) "The cow jumped over the moon," is an example of . . .

- a) a prescriptive claim
- b) a descriptive claim
- c) an objective claim
- d) a subjective claim
- e) both b) and c).

19) Which of the following are issues? (Multiple answers are possible.)

- a) Whether or not the United States should leave Iraq.
- b) Is abortion ever justified?
- c) Tax cuts
- d) The health care debate
- e) Whether the will is moved by the intellect.

20) The best way to assess the value of an opinion is to

- a) Decide how the opinion makes you feel.
- b) Evaluate the quality of the reasons supporting the opinion.
- c) Find out if other people you like have the same opinion.
- d) There is no way to assess the value of an opinion, because everyone is entitled to their opinion.
- e) There is no way to assess opinions, as they can never be proven true or false.

21) Truth is:

- a) That which is determined by what a culture believes.
- b) The agreement of thought with reality.
- c) Something that cannot be defined because it is different for different people.
- d) Something that varies always with considerations of time and space.
- e) Determined by individual belief as necessitated by the principle of tolerance.

22) Which of the following are accurate descriptions of claims? (Multiple answers are possible.)

- a) The truth of a claim can be subjective and absolute at the same time.
- b) Every claim is either true or false.
- c) No claim can be true and false.
- d) Some claims tell how the world is, was, or will be.
- e) All claims tell how the world should be.

23) The correspondence principle of truth says. . .

- a) a claim is true when someone believes it is true.
- b) that a belief is true when it corresponds with reality.
- c) that reality is truth when one believes it.
- d) that truth can never be known because it correspond to beliefs.

24) Knowledge consists of . . .

- a) having the right answer.
- b) being completely aware that it is the right answer.
- c) having the ability to explain the right answer to someone else.
- d) having a), b), and c).

25) "Abortion is the right of every woman." This claim is . . .

- a) subjective and relative.
- b) objective and absolute.
- c) subjective and absolute.
- d) normative and relative.
- e) objective and subjective.

26) Matters of opinion deal with things that. . .

- a) are subjective
- b) are objective
- c) haven't been proven yet.
- d) are generally limited to taste and preference
- e) both a) and d).

27) Which of the following are objective claims? (Multiple answers are possible.)

- a) "I like mint ice cream."
- b) "The United States has a moral duty to disarm Iraq."
- c) "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is the one true religion."
- d) "Roses smell good."
- e) "Abortion should never be allowed."

28) 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)

29) Unalienable rights are. . .

- a) given to people by their government.
- b) relative to a culture.
- c) rights that are inherent in the nature of human beings.
- d) are not real but are ideal, so they can never be truly protected.
- e) both b) and d)

- 30) "False knowledge" is . . .
- a) a contradiction in terms, therefore impossible.
 - b) an unavoidable consequence of philosophical reasoning.
 - c) when people know something that's not true.
 - d) anything that is a matter of opinion.
 - e) all of the above