

Answers and tips are included at the end, but take the test first, then grade it.

**True or False** A = True, B = False

- T F 1. The predicate term is distributed in an E statement.
- T F 2. If it is not possible for the conclusion of an argument to be false, then the argument is valid.
- T F 3. The inclusive "or" means "A or B or both A and B."
- T F 4. In an **inductive argument**, the author's intention is to show that some conclusion would likely be true if the premises are true.
- T F 5. One way to be certain that an opinion poll sample is reliable is to conduct a **self-selecting sample**.
- T F 6. When comparing several competing hypotheses, one should look for the simplest one that is adequate.
- T F 7. "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."
- T F 8. Contrary statements cannot at the same time be true nor at the same time be false.
- T F 9. Ad hominem is Latin for "to the man."
- T F 10. Pictorial charts that suggest volume are the preferred way to present single factor data.
- T F 11. Begging the question is assuming in the body of the argument that which must be proven.
- T F 12. The subject term is distributed in an I statement.
- T F 13. If you determine that one clause is the sufficient condition, then you must further examine the claim to determine if the other clause is sufficient or necessary.
- T F 14. Even if the premises of an inductive argument are known to be true, it is always possible that the conclusion is false.
- T F 15. A hypothesis can never be proven to be true.

**Multiple Choice:** Select the BEST answer. (Beginning on next page.)

16. 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 false analogy.
  - B. post hoc ergo propter hoc.
  - C. mistaken authority.
  - D. anecdotal evidence.
  - E. a false dilemma
17. The fallacy of assuming that because event A preceeded event B, that event A caused event B is called:
- A. Oversimplification
  - B. Card stacking
  - C. Non-sequitur
  - D. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
  - E. Ad hominem
18. Which of the following is the best definition of deduction?
- A. An argument that proceeds from the general to the particular.
  - B. An argument where the conclusion is true.
  - C. An argument in which true premises would guarantee a true conclusion.
  - D. An argument in which the premises make the conclusion probably true.
  - E. An argument where the premises are true.
19. *Car Salesman*: "Look, you can either spend some money and get this elegant sports car, or you can continue driving that rust bucket you came in with. Really, don't you think you deserve better." This is an example of:
- A. Ad hominem
  - B. Straw man
  - C. Hasty Generalization
  - D. False Dilemma
  - E. Disjunctive syllogism
20. After Dionne Warwick consulted a numerologist, she added an 'e' to the end of her name. She attributes her skyrocketing popularity to this. What criticism most aptly applies here?
- A. post hoc, ergo propter hoc
  - B. wrong direction
  - C. joint effect of an underlying cause
  - D. no criticism, it seems correct

21. The quality of a categorical proposition has to do with:
- A. whether it is affirmative or negative
  - B. whether it is universal or particular
  - C. whether the proposition is true or false
  - D. whether it is well supported
22. 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.
23. "We never had any trouble with the TV until John move back into the house. I guess he was the problem." This is an example of:
- A. questionable cause
  - B. faulty analogy
  - C. division
  - D. small sample
24. The circumstance where all the media affect a change in the culture's world view. This is called. . .
- A. vertical propaganda
  - B. deductive reasoning.
  - C. hypothesis testing.
  - D. total propaganda.
25. "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. Reverse causation
  - B. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
  - C. Association
  - D. Chain argument
  - E. Red herring
26. Which of the following is an example of a **conditional statement**?
- A. President Bush will choose either Dick or Jeb as his running mate.
  - B. No President has ever been re-elected during a recession.
  - C. If President Bush maintains his present popularity, he will be a shoe-in for the Republican Nomination.
  - D. The President should not pander to public opinion.

27. Which of the options below expresses a possible scenario in which the premises of the following argument would be true and the conclusion false: All passengers who ate the fish got food poisoning. Some of the passengers who got food poisoning required hospitalization. So, it stands to reason that some of the passengers who ate the fish required hospitalization.
- A. All of the passengers who required hospitalization were passengers who ate the fish.
  - B. All of the passengers who required hospitalization were passengers who did not eat the fish.
  - C. None of the passengers who got food poisoning ate the chicken.
  - D. Everyone who ate the fish got food poisoning.
28. All men are mortal  
Socrates is a man  
Socrates is mortal
- In this argument the major term is:
- A. All
  - B. men
  - C. mortal
  - D. Socrates
  - E. None of the above
29. "Makes wrinkles *almost* disappear!" This advertisement relies on . . .
- A. an ad hominem
  - B. power reasoning
  - C. hyperbole
  - D. a weasel word
  - E. a questionable causal relationship
30. Which of the following is in "standard form"?
- A. If the police show up, it's time to get out of town.
  - B. Whenever the police come, I'm in trouble.
  - C. I'm in trouble if the the police are after me.
  - D. I take off when the police show up.
  - E. If the police are looking for me, then I'm unhappy.
31. A stratified random sample tries to ensure that certain characteristics known to hold for the whole population . . .
- A. are not reflected in the sample.
  - B. never goes through the stratosphere.
  - C. are reflected in the sample.
  - D. none of these.

32. "This minimum wage problem is a crisis and the extremists who favor this position are scary!" This is an example of:
- A. Loaded language
  - B. Slippery slope
  - C. Association
  - D. False dilemma
  - E. Fallacy of composition
33. "Entities are not to be multiplied beyond necessity." This is . . . .
- A. oversimplification
  - B. a questionable causal relationship
  - C. never true or false.
  - D. Ockham's razor
  - E. both a) and b)
34. "My youngest child, Tim, needs an operation if he is ever to walk without crutches." Which of the following is the standard form version of this statement?
- A. If my youngest child, Tim, needs an operation, then he'll walk again.
  - B. My youngest child, Tim, needs an operation if he is ever to walk without crutches.
  - C. If he is ever to walk without crutches, then my youngest child, Tim, needs an operation.
  - D. If he is ever to walk without crutches, my youngest child, Tim, needs an operation.
  - E. Therefore, my youngest child, Tim, needs an operation.
35. The circumstance where the media cause a change in the culture's paradigm is called. . .
- A. circular reasoning.
  - B. horizontal propaganda.
  - C. vertical propaganda.
  - D. media bias.
  - E. total propaganda.
36. "I know the Professor said that the *Bridges of Madison County* 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. Begging the Question
  - B. Appeal to authority
  - C. Appeal to popularity
  - D. Red Herring

37. "You are studying at a rich college. Therefore you must be rich." This is an example of:
- A. Fallacy of division
  - B. False analogy
  - C. Affirming the consequent
  - D. Appeal to pity
  - E. Appeal to authority
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. Ad populum
  - B. Faulty comparison
  - C. A perfectly reasonable argument
  - D. Equivocation
  - E. two wrongs make a right.
39. "When in doubt, tell the truth." Which of the following is the logical equivalent in standard form?
- A. If [you] tell the truth, then [you are] in doubt.
  - B. Tell the truth when you're in doubt.
  - C. When in doubt, tell the truth.
  - D. Either tell the truth or be in doubt.
  - E. If in doubt, then tell the truth.
40. Which of the following claims is not **falsifiable** ?
- A. James is capable of swallowing swords without damaging his esophagus.
  - B. Smith is the oldest man on earth.
  - C. Frank's power of healing only works on people who are true believers in his power.
  - D. Alice can predict specific events in the future.
41. Bob: "Did you hear John's argument? It was very well supported." Ted: "I'm not listening to anything that guy says, after all, he's a Democrat." This is an example of...
- A. total propaganda
  - B. justifiable descent
  - C. an ad hominem attack
  - D. ad populum
  - E. plain folks
42. Political advertising is NOT directed toward . . .
- A. low involvement viewers.
  - B. those who do not seek political information.
  - C. people who do not have strong opinions.
  - D. those who will carefully listen to the messages.
  - E. none of the above.

43. Enrollment in graduate and professional programs tends to be high in a strong economy and much lower during recessions. The perceived likelihood of future job availability, therefore, affects people's willingness to pass up immediate earning potential in order to invest in career-related training.

The argument above assumes that:

- A. the perceived likelihood of job availability has decreased in recent years.
  - B. all those who avoid graduate and professional school during an economic slump do so because of the perceived lack of future jobs.
  - C. perceptions of the likelihood of job availability are related to the state of the economy.
  - D. those who enroll in graduate and professional schools during a strong economy help increase the economy's strength.
  - E. Graduate and professional programs admit fewer students during recessions.
44. A hypothesis, when falsified, follows which argument form?
- A. Affirming the consequent.
  - B. Modus ponens
  - C. Modus tollens
  - D. Denying the antecedent
  - E. Hypothetical syllogism
45. A poll which does not attempt to generate a random sample but instead invites persons to volunteer to participate is called . . . .
- A. a reference class.
  - B. a controlled study.
  - C. a self-selecting sample.
  - D. a double-blind poll.
46. "If he denies that he knows her, then he's been cheating on me. He admitted that he knows her. So he hasn't been cheating on me." This is an example of:
- A. Ad hominem
  - B. Denying the antecedent
  - C. Affirming the consequent
  - D. Anecdotal evidence
  - E. Weasel words
47. "An argument where if the premises were true, then the conclusion would have to be true." This defines:
- A. generalizations
  - B. deduction
  - C. induction
  - D. confirmed hypotheses
  - E. This doesn't define anything at all.

48. "Of course the news is sensationalistic. Just look at the National Enquirer!" This is an example of:
- A. Selected instances
  - B. Appeal to motives
  - C. Loaded language
  - D. Questionable causal relationship
  - E. Analogy
49. "We recommend terminating the pregnancy Mrs. Wilson." This is an example of:
- A. Euphemism
  - B. Questionable causal relationship
  - C. Appeal to motives
  - D. Ad hominem
  - E. Weasel words
50. "The doorman didn't see him. The doorman would have seen him if Jones went out the front way. So he didn't go out the front way." This argument is:
- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Modus ponens           | B. Modus tollens            |
| C. Chain                  | D. Affirming the consequent |
| E. Denying the antecedent |                             |



Answers and tips are included at the end, but take the test first, then grade it.

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
<b>True or False</b> A = True, B = False		

- |       |    |   |  |
|-------|----|---|--|
| 4 241 | 1  | T | See the handouts on categorical logic.   |
| 4 42  | 2  | T | See Lessons > Deduction on the course website.   |
| 4 83  | 3  | T | See Index > or > inclusive   |
| 4 105 | 4  | T | Likely is the key word. Inductive argument forms can never prove a conclusion. See Lessons > Induction                                       |
| 4 157 | 5  | F | See How To Lie With Statistics   |
| 4 6   | 6  | T | See Lessons > Induction > Hypotheses on the course website.  |
| 4 12  | 7  | T | "Only if" is a consequent indicator.   |
| 4 249 | 8  | F | See the handouts on categorical logic.   |
| 4 4   | 9  | T | See Propaganda on the website.   |
| 4 40  | 10 | F | See How To Lie With Statistics   |
| 4 56  | 11 | T | That's the definition.   |
| 4 239 | 12 | F | See the handouts on categorical logic.   |
| 4 216 | 13 | F | They always come in pairs. Once it is determined that one is the sufficient condition, the other one is necessarily the necessary condition. |
| 4 204 | 14 | T | See Lessons > Induction  |
| 4 5   | 15 | T | See Lessons > Induction > Hypotheses on the course website.  |

**Multiple Choice:** Select the BEST answer. (Beginning on next page.)

- |      |    |   |  |
|------|----|---|--|
| 4 53 | 16 | False analogy   | See Propaganda section of the course website.  |
| 4 57 | 17 | Post hoc, ergo propter hoc  | That's the definition                          |
| 4 48 | 18 | An argument in which true premises would guarantee a true conclusion. | See Lessons > Deduction on the course website. |

Answer Key for Test "CT Practice Test", 3/21/05

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
4 132	19	False Dilemma There are more than the two choices offered by the salesman.
4 233	20	Post hoc, ergo propter hoc. There are probably other more reasonable causes for her success, like talent, a good agent, etc.
4 248	21	Whether it is affirmative or negative See categorical worksheets
4 214	22	?2) is sufficient, (1) is necessary. Every argument contains several assertions, whereas several assertions could just be unrelated.
4 187	23	Questionable cause (post hoc, ergo propter hoc) See Propaganda section of the website.
4 17	24	Total propagada Check the website index under Total Propaganda
4 67	25	Red herring The victims are not the subject at hand.
4 94	26	If President Bush maintains . . .
4 101	27	Bll of the passengers who required hospitalization were passengers who did not eat the fish.
4 246	28	Mortal See categorical deduction worksheets
4 32	29	C weasel word See Propaganda section of the website.
4 28	30	If the police are looking for me, then I'm unhappy. See Deduction in Lessons at the website
4 227	31	Are reflected in the sample. See How To Lie With Statistics
4 69	32	Loaded language See propaganda section of the website.
4 31	33	Ockham's razor See Ockham's razor in the Index of the website
4 210	34	If he is ever to walk without crutches, my youngest child, Tim, needs an operation.
4 46	35	Total propaganda See introductory material on propaganda in the Lessons section of the website.
4 120	36	Bppeal to popularity See Propaganda section of the website.
4 65	37	Fallacy of division What's true of the whole is not necessarily true of the parts.
4 75	38	Faulty comparison Guns are expressly designed to harm. Cars are not. Also, there is a statistical problem. There are a lot more cars being driven around, a lot more accidents, hence more people die. It does not make cars more dangerous than guns.
4 78	39	If in doubt, then tell the truth See Lessons > Deduction on the website.
4 168	40	Frank's power of healing only works on people who are true believers in his power.

Answer Key for Test "CT Practice Test", 3/21/05

<u>No. in</u>	<u>No. on</u>	<u>Correct Answer</u>
<u>Q-Bank</u>	<u>Test</u>	
		See Index > Hypotheses
4 21	41	Ad hominem
		See the Propaganda section of the web site.
4 167	42	Those who will carefully listen to the messages.
		See introductory material to propaganda.
4 253	43	C
		We are asked to find an assumption. The assumption is the unstated notion that must be true if the conclusion is to stand. The argument involves a question of cause and effect. Since enrollment in graduate and professional programs tends to be high when the economy is strong and low when it is weak, the reason must be, according to the author, a matter of perceptions of job availability. Sounds reasonable, but do all the terms match up with those in this conclusion?
		We know from the question stem that they do not. What is missing? Well, the evidence pertains to the state of the economy. But the conclusion strays into the area of psychology--perceptions. Are these the same things? The author treats them as such by arguing from evidence regarding the state of the economy to a conclusion based on perceptions of the economy. The author takes the relationship between these for granted, but technically, in order for the argument to work, this must be established. Choice (C) reveals this basic assumption.
4 24	44	Modus tollens
		see hypotheses in the course website Index.
4 153	45	Self-selecting sample.
		See How To Lie With Statistics
4 61	46	Enying the antecedent
		See Lessons > Deduction on the course website.
4 198	47	Deduction
		That's the definition
4 72	48	Selected instances
		The Nat. Enquirer is not representative of the news media.
4 70	49	Euphemism
		"terminating the pregnancy" is a euphemism for "kill the baby."
4 80	50	Affirming the consequent
		See Lessons > Deduction on the course website.