

Chapter 2—Thinking and Writing Philosophically

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. To talk or think through is the definition of what?
- logic
 - dialectical
 - genus
 - criticism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 19

2. Etymologically, criticism means
- logical analysis
 - exercise of free will
 - skilled in judging
 - wisdom and beauty.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

3. The argument, If p is true, then q is true. p is true. Therefore q is true is an example of what kind of argument?
- disjunctive syllogism
 - hypothetical syllogism
 - modus tollens*
 - modus ponens*

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 22-23

4. If you encounter an argument in which it is impossible for all of its premises to be true and, at the same time, its conclusion false, then the argument is what?
- a dilemma
 - a disjunctive syllogism
 - valid
 - sound

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 29-30

5. Which of the following is NOT a common fallacy used in arguments?
- strawperson
 - black and white
 - hasty generalization
 - analogy

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 31-33

6. Meaning constituted by all the properties held in common by the denoted objects is what kind of meaning?
- connotative
 - denotative
 - borderline
 - analogous

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 36

TRUE/FALSE

1. An argument is deductive if its conclusion provides information in addition to the information contained in the premises.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 22

2. Vagueness refers to the range of applicability of a term.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

3. An argument is sound if it is valid and all of its premises are true.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 30

4. The attempt to discredit a position by discrediting the person holding it is an argument from ignorance.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 32-33

5. The best way to construct an argument is to begin with the conclusion.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 35