Name:_____

Philosophy 29—Critical Reasoning
Midterm Exam A
November 5, 1997

True/False (2 pts. each)

Print "T" if the statement is true, otherwise print "F"

_____ A deductively valid argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.

_____ If an argument is bad, the conclusion must be wrong.

_____ For purposes of evaluating the credibility of a source, a statement is less credible if the statement maker knows that his or her reputation is at risk.

_____ Observation reports by the observer are generally to be preferred over others' reports of these observation reports.

_____ A deductively valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.

_____ A proposition and its double negation are logically equivalent.

_____ The word "because" usually indicates that the next sentence is the conclusion of an argument.

_____ A conclusion can also be a reason for another conclusion.

_____ Observations and the conclusions inferred from them are usually equally reliable.

Section 2. Fill in the blanks (3 pts. each)

1. The *then* part of a conditional is called the _____.
2. An argument is deductively invalid if _____
3. When examining an argument, there are three things you must do. These are:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
4. Write the contrapositive of the proposition: If John is tall, then John is qualified for the basketball team. _____
5. What fallacy labels best describe the following?
   (a) You are giving reasons why the referee's decision was a bad one because you are for the Lakers. So I don't accept your conclusion. _____
   (b) Carl Sagan says, "Asics are the best shoes to wear when thinking about astronomy." _____
6. If an argument has a conditional proposition as a premise and the affirmation of the antecedent of the conditional as a premise, then it is deductively valid to conclude _____
7. Write whether each of the following is an observation or a conclusion:
   (a) The physicist says, "This is the particle track of an electron." _____
   (b) The physicist says, "The particle track on this film curves to the right." _____

Answer Key for Exam A

True/False (2 pts. each)

Print "T" if the statement is true, otherwise print "F"

True A deductively valid argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.

False If an argument is bad, the conclusion must be wrong.

True For purposes of evaluating the credibility of a source, a statement is less credible if the statement maker knows that his or her reputation is at risk.

True Observation reports by the observer are generally to be preferred over others' reports of these observation reports.

True A deductively valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.

True A proposition and its double negation are logically equivalent.

False The word "because" usually indicates that the next sentence is the conclusion of an argument.

True A conclusion can also be a reason for another conclusion.

False Observations and the conclusions inferred from them are usually equally reliable.

Section 2. Fill in the blanks (3 pts. each)

1. The *then* part of a conditional is called the _____.
2. An argument is deductively invalid if _____
3. When examining an argument, there are three things you must do. These are:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
4. Write the contrapositive of the proposition: If John is tall, then John is qualified for the basketball team. _____
5. What fallacy labels best describe the following?
   (a) You are giving reasons why the referee's decision was a bad one because you are for the Lakers. So I don't accept your conclusion. _____
   (b) Carl Sagan says, "Asics are the best shoes to wear when thinking about astronomy." _____
6. If an argument has a conditional proposition as a premise and the affirmation of the antecedent of the conditional as a premise, then it is deductively valid to conclude _____
7. Write whether each of the following is an observation or a conclusion:
   (a) The physicist says, "This is the particle track of an electron." _____
   (b) The physicist says, "The particle track on this film curves to the right." _____

Name:_____

Philosophy 29—Critical Reasoning
Midterm Exam B
November 5, 1997

True/False (2 pts. each)

Print "T" if the statement is true, otherwise print "F"

_____ A conclusion can also be a reason for another conclusion.

_____ Observations and the conclusions inferred from them are usually equally reliable.

_____ Observation reports by the observer are generally to be preferred over others' reports of these observation reports.

_____ For purposes of evaluating the credibility of a source, a statement is less credible if the statement maker knows that his or her reputation is at risk.

_____ A proposition and its double negation are logically equivalent.

_____ If an argument is bad, the conclusion must be wrong.

_____ A deductively valid argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.

_____ A deductively valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.

_____ The word "because" usually indicates that the next sentence is the conclusion of an argument.

Section 2. Fill in the blanks (3 pts. each)

1. An argument is deductively invalid if _____
2. When examining an argument, there are three things you must do. These are:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
3. Write the contrapositive of the proposition: If John is tall, then John is qualified for the basketball team. _____
4. The *then* part of a conditional is called the _____.
5. Write whether each of the following is an observation or a conclusion:
   (a) The physicist says, "This is the particle track of an electron." _____
   (b) The physicist says, "The particle track on this film curves to the right." _____
6. What fallacy labels best describe the following?
   (a) You are giving reasons why the referee's decision was a bad one because you are for the Lakers. So I don't accept your conclusion. _____
   (b) Albert Einstein says, "Reeboks are the best shoes to wear when thinking about physics." _____
7. If an argument has a conditional proposition as a premise and the affirmation of the antecedent of the conditional as a premise, then it is deductively valid to conclude _____

Answer Key for Exam B

True/False (2 pts. each)

Print "T" if the statement is true, otherwise print "F"

True A conclusion can also be a reason for another conclusion.

False Observations and the conclusions inferred from them are usually equally reliable.

True Observation reports by the observer are generally to be preferred over others' reports of these observation reports.

True For purposes of evaluating the credibility of a source, a statement is less credible if the statement maker knows that his or her reputation is at risk.

True A proposition and its double negation are logically equivalent.

False If an argument is bad, the conclusion must be wrong.

True A deductively valid argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.

True A deductively valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.

False The word "because" usually indicates that the next sentence is the conclusion of an argument.

Section 2. Fill in the blanks (3 pts. each)

1. An argument is deductively invalid if _____
2. When examining an argument, there are three things you must do. These are:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
3. Write the contrapositive of the proposition: If John is tall, then John is qualified for the basketball team. _____
4. The *then* part of a conditional is called the _____.
5. Write whether each of the following is an observation or a conclusion:
   (a) The physicist says, "This is the particle track of an electron." _____
   (b) The physicist says, "The particle track on this film curves to the right." _____
6. What fallacy labels best describe the following?
   (a) You are giving reasons why the referee's decision was a bad one because you are for the Lakers. So I don't accept your conclusion. _____
   (b) Albert Einstein says, "Reeboks are the best shoes to wear when thinking about physics." _____
7. If an argument has a conditional proposition as a premise and the affirmation of the antecedent of the conditional as a premise, then it is deductively valid to conclude _____

Name:_____

Philosophy 29—Critical Reasoning
Midterm Exam C
November 5, 1997

True/False (2 pts. each)

Print "T" if the statement is true, otherwise print "F"

_____ Observation reports by the observer are generally to be preferred over others' reports of these observation reports.

_____ For purposes of evaluating the credibility of a source, a statement is less credible if the statement maker knows that his or her reputation is at risk.

_____ The word "because" usually indicates that the next sentence is the conclusion of an argument.

_____ A deductively valid argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.

_____ Observations and the conclusions inferred from them are usually equally reliable.

_____ A proposition and its double negation are logically equivalent.

_____ A deductively valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.

_____ If an argument is bad, the conclusion must be wrong.

_____ A conclusion can also be a reason for another conclusion.

Section 2. Fill in the blanks (3 pts. each)

1. The *then* part of a conditional is called the _____.
2. When examining an argument, there are three things you must do. These are:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
3. Write the contrapositive of the proposition: If John is tall, then John is qualified for the basketball team. _____
4. What fallacy labels best describe the following?
   (a) You are giving reasons why the referee's decision was a bad one because you are for the Lakers. So I don't accept your conclusion. _____
   (b) Carl Sagan says, "Asics are the best shoes to wear when thinking about astronomy." _____
5. Write whether each of the following is an observation or a conclusion:
   (a) The physicist says, "This is the particle track of an electron." _____
   (b) The physicist says, "The particle track on this film curves to the right." _____
6. If an argument has a conditional proposition as a premise and the affirmation of the antecedent of the conditional as a premise, then it is deductively valid to conclude _____
7. An argument is deductively invalid if _____

Answer Key for Exam C

True/False (2 pts. each)

Print "T" if the statement is true, otherwise print "F"

True Observation reports by the observer are generally to be preferred over others' reports of these observation reports.

True For purposes of evaluating the credibility of a source, a statement is less credible if the statement maker knows that his or her reputation is at risk.

False The word "because" usually indicates that the next sentence is the conclusion of an argument.

True A deductively valid argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.

False Observations and the conclusions inferred from them are usually equally reliable.

True A proposition and its double negation are logically equivalent.

True A deductively valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.

False If an argument is bad, the conclusion must be wrong.

True A conclusion can also be a reason for another conclusion.

Section 2. Fill in the blanks (3 pts. each)

1. The *then* part of a conditional is called the _____.
2. When examining an argument, there are three things you must do. These are:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
3. Write the contrapositive of the proposition: If John is tall, then John is qualified for the basketball team. _____
4. What fallacy labels best describe the following?
   (a) You are giving reasons why the referee's decision was a bad one because you are for the Lakers. So I don't accept your conclusion. _____
   (b) Carl Sagan says, "Asics are the best shoes to wear when thinking about astronomy." _____
5. Write whether each of the following is an observation or a conclusion:
   (a) The physicist says, "This is the particle track of an electron." _____
   (b) The physicist says, "The particle track on this film curves to the right." _____
6. If an argument has a conditional proposition as a premise and the affirmation of the antecedent of the conditional as a premise, then it is deductively valid to conclude _____
7. An argument is deductively invalid if _____