PART ONE: CHOOSE THE LETTER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND WRITE YOUR ANSWER ON THE ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each)

1) Which one of the following is wrong about philosophy?

a) It is denial of common sense knowledge and an attempt to understand reality through rigorous employment of reason

b) It is an outright rejection of religious, cultural and social worldviews

c) It is an attempt to find justification for our knowledge.

d) It is practical and normative knowledge that help us to deal with real life dilemmas.

2) For any passage to be an argumentative passage:

a) It must contain statements that provide evidences

b) It must show the hidden whims of arguers.

c) It must contain a claim that the alleged evidences intend to lead to certain conclusion.

d) A and C

3) "No traffic accident has ever occurred in the history of Addis Ababa. Accordingly, no property and human life have been damaged by a traffic accident in Addis Ababa." This argument is:

a) Inductive, Uncogent

b) Deductive, Unsound

c) Inductive, Cogent

d) Deductive, Sound

4) "Prime number" means a number greater than one and that is divisible only by itself and one. The definitional technique employed here is:

a) Sub-class

b) Etymological

c) Genus and Difference

d) Operational

5) One of the following arguments commits the fallacy of ambiguity. Which one?

a) African people have been suffering from lack of democratic and good governance throughout their earthly existence. Therefore, it's time to abolish government altogether.

b) Abel has been wooing Muna for the past six months. So he is her suitor. Every suitor is expected to inform the accused of the details of his charge. Hence we can expect Abel to inform Muna of her charge.

c) Ethiopian traders have been arguing for a reduction of tax. It's clear that they're not willing to live up to their obligations. If taxes are not paid then government will be able to guarantee neither the security of the country nor its economic well-being. Besides it would be selfish on the part of traders to expect profit without costs. Hence we should be adamant to their arguments.

d) It's difficult and most praiseworthy to pass through life in righteousness when one has every license to do wrong. Rich people obviously have the power to do whatever they want. Therefore, it's difficult for rich people to be righteous.

6) If we define the term mountain as: ''*Mountain*'' means something such as Everest, RasDashen, Kilimanjaro, or the Alps. The type of the definitional technique used here is:

a) Etymological definition

b) Enumerative definition

c) Definition by a subclass

d) Operational definition

7) *"Given the current situation in Ethiopia, every Ethiopian believes the cause of all the chaos in the country is the ethnic federal structure. After all, who are you to be an exception?*" The fallacy committed in this argument is?

a) Appeal to Bandwagon

b) Appeal to Pity

c) Appeal to Force

d) Appeal to Against the Person

8) “David is lighter than John, and John is heavier than Hennery. Therefore, it follows necessarily that David is lighter than Hennery.” This argument is:

a) Inductive, Weak
b) Deductive, Valid
c) Deductive, Invalid
d) Inductive, Strong

9) *“The former American president, Mr. Donald Trump made a speech which incited a riot at the Capital Hill. Since the American constitution says everyone has an unconstrained right to speech, he should not be held responsible for that speech.*” the fallacy occurred in this passage is

a) False Cause
b) Straw Man
c) Accident
d) Missing the Point

10) what fallacy committed in the passage below?
These days, many students are suffering as a result of exam stress. Some of them get sick and others spend hours trying to understand the reading materials given to them thereby worrying themselves to death. Clearly, the best way to restore the
students' tranquility is to abolish exams altogether.

a) Suppressed Evidence
b) Begging the Question
c) Missing the Point
d) Oversimplified

11) From the followings, which one is not the question of metaphysics?

a) What is reality?
b) Does God exist?
c) What is the nature of existence?
d) How do we know?

12) “*Nobody has ever proved that using cell phones causes brain tumors. Therefore, using cell phones does not cause brain tumors.”*

a) Ad hominem circumstantial
b) Argumentum ad ignorantiam
c) Ignoratio elenchi
d) Argmentum ad verecundiam

13) identify the fallacy committed in the passage below*:*
*Shaping a political activist is like growing a tree. Sometimes violent things, such as cutting o branches, have to be done to force the tree to grow straight. Similarly, corporal punishment must sometimes be in*fl*icted on political activists to force them to act in a country legally.*

a) Appeal to ignorance
b) Slippery Slope
c) Weak analogy
d) Suppressed evidence

14) Which of the following argument is deductively **invalid**?

a) Either the wealthiest people are the happiest or it is not the case that money can buy everything. The wealthiest people are not the happiest. Therefore, money cannot buy everything
b) If some surgeons are allergists, then some psychiatrists are radiologists. But no psychiatrists are radiologists. Therefore, no surgeons are allergists.
c) Some men are philosophers. All students are men. Therefore, some students are philosophers.
d) All physicians are individuals who have earned degrees in political science, and some lawyers are physicians. Therefore, some lawyers are persons who have earned degrees in political science.

15) **Amelia**:
"Susan told me about dozens of times she's been a victim of sexual harassment. A lot of men at work have Playboy centerfolds tacked up all over the place, they constantly leer at her, and they're always asking her for dates. One of them even pats her rear when she leans over at the drinking fountain.
"**Frank:**
"Well, there is such a thing as the First Amendment, which supposedly guarantees freedom of expression. You wouldn't want to deny these guys their freedom of expression, would you?"
In the above conversation, **Frank** commits the fallacy of:

a) Accident
b) Missing the point
c) Straw Man
d) Red Herring

16) If a car breaks down on the freeway, a passing mechanic is not obligated to render emergency road service. For identical reasons, if a person su ers a heart attack on the street, a passing physician is not obligated to render emergency medical assistance. This is typically a fallacy of:

a) Straw man
b) Missing the point
c) Weak analogy
d) False dilemma

17) Which one of the following is incorrect about the fallacies of Straw Man and Red Herring?

a) while Red Herring always makes conclusion about the original argument, Straw Man usually prefers to keep silent on that respect.
b) Straw Man manages to distort the original argument by exaggerating the argument whereas the method of Red Herring is confined to ignoring the original topic
c) Both Red Herring and Straw Man tend to lead the reader or listener off the original subject though they do it in a manner that is somehow different
d) Both fallacies involve emotional appeal towards the reader or the listener

18) If a deductive argument is unsound then one of the following can be said with certainty.

a) It is invalid
b) It has false premises
c) It's both invalid and has false premises
d) None of the above

19) which one is correct about the basic branches of philosophy

a) Epistemology is the study of reality
b) Metaphysics is an attempt to establish ethical standards
c) Axiology is the study of human knowledge
d) Ontology is the study of being and existence

20) Which one of the following statements is true?

a) If a given argument bases its conclusion on logically irrelevant premises, then it necessarily commits a fallacy
b) If the conclusion of an argument depends on a chain of causes then it necessarily commits the fallacy of slippery slope
c) Whenever an argument arrives at an assertion based on one's failure to prove its truth, the argument can always be expected to commit the fallacy of Ignorance.
d) If a conclusion depends on a transference of attributes from the members to the class , we can be certain that it commits the fallacy of composition

21) The type of fallacy committed by the following argument is:
Developed countries have the moral obligation to assist poor developing countries because most of the developing countries consist of people who earn $1 a day and many people die of common diseases in these countries.

a) Appeal to the people
b) appeal to pity
c) no fallacy
d) red herring

22) In the principles of critical thinking the "fallibility" principle implies

a) One must acknowledge that one's own view is not be the most dependable

b) Each participant in the dispute committed in searching for truth

c) What is clear is clear to reason

d) all of the above

23) Critical thinkers are characterized by all, except:

a) Have a passionate derive for clarity

b) Intellectually honest with themselves and recognize their limitation

c) They are welcoming for criticism

d) Lack awareness of their own biases and preconceptions

24) _____ is concerned with the fundamental principles of the nature of reality, or why there is anything at all in the universe.

a) Empiricism

b) Metaphysics

c) Epistemology

d) Axiology

25) _____ is a fallacy that occurs when an arguer totally ignores or diverts the original argument and raises another issue that attracts the attention of audiences.

a) False cause fallacy

b) Red herring fallacy

c) Oversimplified fallacy

d) Straw man fallacy

26) "It's appropriate for parents to invade their children's privacy to protect them from danger. But the role of government is similar to
that of parents. Therefore, it's appropriate for the government to invade the privacy of citizens to protect the country."

a) Suppressed Evidence

b) Begging the Question

c) Missing the Point

d) Weak Analogy

27) "Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas. Therefore, its two components, carbon, and oxygen, must be poisonous."

a) Hasty Generalization

b) Accident

c) Composition

d) Division

28) The definition "'Language' means something such as French, German, Spanish, or English" is an example of:

a) Ostensive definition

b) Enumerative definition

c) Demonstrative definition

d) Definition by subclass

29) The kind of definition that assigns a meaning to a term by indicating the members of the class that the term denotes is:

a) An intensional definition

b) An operational definition.

c) A theoretical definition

d) An extensional definition

30) ___ "Mammals are vertebrate animals that nourish their young with milk. For example, cats, horses, goats, monkeys, and humans are mammals."

a) Report

b) Advice

c) explanation

d) illustration

31) The question “What is morally good?” is different from the question “What is beauty?” The difference between the two questions highlights the difference between two branches of philosophy, namely:

a) Epistemology and aesthetics
b) Ethics and aesthetics
c) Axiology and metaphysics
d) Metaphysics and epistemology

32) One of the following is an example of a **Precising** definition:

a) “Lawyer” means a dishonest and greedy practitioner of the law who will say anything to win a court case and make money.
b) “Poncho” means rain jacket.
c) “Too hot” for purposes of judging the temperature of coffee means hotter than 180 degrees Fahrenheit.
d) “Boiling” means bubbles of saturated vapor forming in the liquid phase of matter.

33) *a crust of bread is better than nothing. nothing is better than love . therefore, a crust of bread is better than love.*" the fallacy committed is

a) equivocation
b) amphiboly
c) pettito principi
d) accident

34) "Viruses are a cellular entities too small to be seen with a light microscope. They are composed of a nucleic acid and a few proteins. Viruses replicate themselves and display other properties of living organisms only when they have invaded living cells. Indeed, some viruses can be crystallized and stored in a container on a shelf for years, but they retain the capacity to invade cells and cause disease"

this passage is:

a) Argument; conclusion: They are composed of a nucleic acid and a few proteins
b) Nonargument
c) Argument; conclusion: Viruses are acellular entities ... microscope
d) Argument; conclusion: Indeed, some viruses can be crystallized ... cause disease.

35) An argument whose conclusion rests on a similarity between two things or situations is:

a) A valid argument.
b) An inductive argument.
c) A sound argument.
d) A cogent argument.

36) As a lexical definition, the definition "A painter's easel is an easel used by a painter" may be criticized as being:

a) Negative
b) Too broad
c) Vague
d) Circular

37) My friend Connie used a green Bic pen to solve the problems on her last algebra test, and after the test was graded she got an A. So if you want to get an A in algebra, you should work all the test problems with a green Bic pen

a) Begging the question
b) Argument against the person, abusive
c) False cause.
d) red herring

38) *Religious fanatics are basically crazy because they are deluded. Of course, they are deluded because they believe nonsense. And they believe nonsense because they are hopelessly narrow-minded. Naturally, they are hopelessly narrow-minded because they are basically crazy.*

a) Begging the question
b) Red herring
c) No fallacy
d) Slippery slope

PART TWO: SELECT THE LETTER OF BEST MATCH FROM THE SECOND COLUMN FOR THOSE TERMS LISTED IN THE FIRST COLUMN AND WRITE YOUR ANSWER ON THE ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each)

39) ***m*** argumentum ad baculum
40) ***j*** argumentum ad misericordiam
41) ***a*** petito principi
42) ***l*** red herring
43) ***f*** unsupported assertions
44) ***b*** Illustration
45) ***h*** uncogent argument
46) ***g*** precising definition
47) ***c*** enumerative definition
48) ***E and, or I*** lexical definition

a) occurs when an argument's premises assume the truth of the conclusion, instead of supporting it.
b) the use of examples to make ideas more concrete and to make generalizations more specific and detailed
c) mentions the definiens individually
d) if you will adopt a particular conclusion, you will be a member of a special, elite
e) used to avoid ambiguity
f) statements about what a speaker or writer happens to believe
g) used to reduce vagueness
h) n inductive argument that is either weak or has at least one false premise
i) also known as dictionary definition
j) a fallacy in which someone tries to win support for an argument or idea by exploiting one's opponent's feelings of pity or guilt.
k) occurs when, in attempting to refute another person's argument, you address only a weak or distorted version of it.
l) auses a distraction in n argument that draws attention off-topic.
m) emphasizes the negative consequences of holding the contrary position, regardless of the contrary position's truth value

PART THREE: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACE. WRITE YOUR ANSWER ON THE ANSWER SHEET. (1 POINT EACH)

49) [***the principle of rebuttal*** is the principle of good argument which requires that one who presents an argument for or against a position should include in the argument an effective rebuttal to all anticipated serious criticisms of the argument that may be brought against it or against the position it supports.

50) [***egocentrism*** is one of the barriers to critical thinking that see reality as centered on oneself.