

Part I: True/ False items (1 pts each)

Write true if the statement is correct and false if it is incorrect in the separate answer sheet.

1. Philosophy is defined easily as there is one specific issue which is the primary concern of the subject.
2. Philosophy has unique characteristics which makes it different from other fields of study.
3. Metaphysics is one major branch of philosophy that studies the relit and existence of different things.
4. Philosophy is more concerned with practical aspects of human life than theoretical aspects.
5. A proposition that relates two classes or categories is called a categorical proposition.
6. Both illicit conversion and illicit contraposition are formal fallacies.
7. According to the rule of contraposition, we have to change the position of the subject to the predicate and not vice versa.
8. In existential fallacy, all forms proceed from a particular conclusion to universal premises.
9. Fallibility principle requires that each participant in discussion of a disputed issue should be willing to accept the fact that he or she acknowledges one's initial view.
10. Critical means involving or exercising unskilled judgment or observation.

Part II: Multiple choice items (1.5 pts each)

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives and write the letter of your choice in the separate answer sheet.

1. One of the following is true about branches of philosophy.
 - A. Metaphysics is the study of realty and existence of soul
 - B. Ethics deals with moral and immoral actions of human beings
 - C. Aesthetics is concerned with beauty and arts
 - D. Epistemology is concerned about meaning and nature of knowledge
 - E. Logic is the study of reality of human nature
2. Which one of the following is the categories of ethics which deals with the meaning and origin of ethical term?
 - A. Applied ethics
 - B. Normative ethics
 - C. Meta-ethics
 - D. Categorical ethics
 - E. All of the above
3. Of the following, one is not correct about correlations regarding the sources of knowledge.
 - A. Empiricism – source of knowledge is sense organs
 - B. Rationalism- source of knowledge is common sense
 - C. Intuition -- source of knowledge is conscious mind

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- D. Revelation source of knowledge is God
E. Authority - source of knowledge is teachers and books
4. Which one of the following is the major aspect of metaphysics?
A. Cosmological aspect
B. Anthropological aspect
C. Theological aspect
D. Ontological aspect
E. All of the above
5. One of the following is a category of normative ethics which evaluates human action based on the intension or purposes of the actor.
A. Deontological theory
B. Teleological theory
C. Virtue theory
D. A and B are correct answers
E. A and C are correct answers
6. One of the following cannot be a philosophical question
A. Who I am?
B. What is life?
C. Does God really exist?
D. Is human being a thinking mind or perishable body?
E. None of the above
7. The choice should be clear from the very start. Either I should convince the girl so that she can live with me or my entire life will be worse off. The fallacy committed in the above expression is:
A. Accident fallacy
B. False dichotomy fallacy
C. Hasty generalization
D. Appeal to pity
E. All except B
8. _____ is a type of definition characterized by assignment of emotively charged meanings to the definiendum with the aim of influencing the attitude of the audience.
A. Lexical definition
B. Précising definitions
C. Persuasive definition
D. Enumerative definitions
E. B & C
9. People prefer to live in Addis Ababa city because it is a land of beauty. The fallacy committed here is:
A. False dichotomy fallacy
B. Hasty generalization
C. Accident fallacy
D. Appeal to people
E. Suppressed evidence fallacy

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10. I did something good in my life this morning. I mediate Abel, who was in conflict with his family for long. Soon after, I won 10,000 birr playing Bingo lottery. Thus, it must be the case that it is what I did that led to such good luck. The fallacy committed here is:
A. False cause fallacy
B. Appeal to people fallacy
C. Composition fallacy
D. Appeal to ignorance
E. All
11. Which of the following is incorrect about emotive usage of language?
A. We use languages emotively to convey information in descriptive literatures.
B. They are used usually in advertising industries.
C. We use it to convey information in the most favorable emotions.
D. All
E. None
12. _____ are words that serve as subjects of a given statement.
A. Explainers
B. Terms
C. Premises
D. Statements
E. None
13. Arguments from analogy are among the sub categories of inductive arguments in which their conclusion depends on:
A. Pure geometric measurement
B. The placement of signs
C. Cause and effect relationship
D. Similarities between two things
E. Pure probability
14. Identify the pattern of the following arrangement.
Areda Sub-City → Addis Ababa → Ethiopia → Africa → World
A. Increasing Intention
B. Increasing Extension
C. Decreasing Extension
D. Decreasing Intention
E. A & C
F. B & D

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15. _____ are sentences that have truth value.

- A. Arguments
- B. Non-statement expressions
- C. Statements
- D. A & C
- E. None

16. Identify the definiendum of the following definition.

The incidence of severe drought in terms of 10 years or so in Ethiopia continues to be a challenge especially to farmers of the country.

- A. Ethiopia
- B. Farmers
- C. The country
- D. Drought
- E. The incidence

17. Which one of the following is the purpose of persuasive definitions?

- A. To assign emotively charged meanings to the definiendum so as to convince the readers/listeners.
- B. To reduce ambiguity and vagueness of terms and concepts.
- C. To assign meanings to words for the first time.
- D. To re-express older words.
- E. None

18. An argument is unsound if it is:

- A. Invalid with all true premises
- B. Valid with all true premises
- C. Invalid with all false premises
- D. Valid with all false premises
- E. A & C
- F. B & D

19. "Five Toyota cars have caused dangerous accident. So, all Toyota cars must be banned to enter into Ethiopia." What type of fallacy is this?

- A. Hasty generalization
- B. Bandwagon
- C. Red herring
- D. Slippery slope
- E. None of the above

20. One of the following is not among the important intellectual standards of critical thinking;

- A. Clarity
- B. Precision
- C. Inaccuracy
- D. Fairness

Part III. Matching (1 Point Each)

Match the items in column A with items in column B in the separate sheet.

Column A

1. Egocentric
2. Copula
3. Quantifier
4. Explanations
5. Antecedent
6. Cogent Argument
7. Slippery slope fallacy
8. Contradictory

Column B

- A. opposite truth value
- B. If clause
- C. 'All' 'No' or 'Some'
- D. form of non arguments
- E. Defective argument
- F. Inductive argument
- G. 'Are' and are 'Not'
- H. Barrier to critical thinking

Part IV: Fill in the following questions with appropriate terms (4 Points)

All members of the Ethiopian medical association are people holding degrees in medical universities. Based on the given example, fill-in the following black spaces.

1. Quantifier _____
2. Subject term _____
3. Copula _____
4. Predicate term _____

Part V: Give short answers for the following questions. (8 pts)

List four basic traits of critical thinkers. (3 pts)

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

2. List the principles of a good argument. (3 pts)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____