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Hawassa University
College of Law and Governance
School of Governance and Development Studies
Course Title: Logic and Critical Thinking (Course Code: Phil 1011)
Final –Exam

Date: 29, September 2021
Program: Regular 2021 entry
Maximum Point: 60%
Time Allotted: 1:30 hrs

Name Mitiku Berhane ID 1024 Stream _____ Section _____

Part I. True/ False Items
Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if the statement is incorrect (1.5 pt. each)

1. To contextually choose a meaning to a term out of many correct meanings is to apply a precising definition.
2. Refuse an 'overweight' doctor's advice on the benefits of weight loss qualify as hominem abusive fallacy.
3. Dictionaries exemplify a role of a definition in reporting the actual usage of a term in a language.
4. Being a critical thinker means becoming a practitioner of pure negativity.
5. A principle of fallibility requires us to acknowledge our initial views may no longer be defendable.

Part II. Multiple-Choice Items
Choose the Correct Answer for the Following Questions (1.5 pts. each)

1. _____ meaning of language primarily intended to convey information?
   A. Pragmatic C. Conceptual
   B. Emotive D. Cognitive E. None
2. A language function in which individuals express their positive and negative feelings refer to___?
   A. Emotive C. Cognitive
   B. Informative D. Directive E. None
3. As a Standard of Critical Thinking "Precision" refers to
   A. Correct/genuine information C. Clear understanding of concepts
   B. A matter of being exact, accurate and careful D. All E. None
4. ___order shows an increasing intension of the terms (a), '*Doctor of Medicine*'; (b) '*Person*' *Brain surgeon*'; (d) '*Professional person*'; (e) '*Surgeon*' ?
   A. b,d,a,e,c C. b,c,d,a,e
   B. e,a,c,d,b D. a,b,c,d,e E. c,a,d,b,e
5. A premise in a 'good' argument is characterized by_____?
   A. It is constructed by emotive terms.
   B. It gives support to the conclusion by building an emotional momentum.
   C. It uses terms with empty intensions.
   D. It uses terms with multiple contextual meanings. E. None

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6. _____ is not the use of definitions?
   A. Assign meaning to newly invented technologies or practices.
   B. Report a correct usage of a particular term in a language.
   C. Ease an understanding of a particular term in a language.
   D. Exact a particular and contextual meaning of a term with borderline cases. E. None
7. Operational definitional technique is for précising definition as genus and difference is for ____?
   A. Theoretical C. Stipulative
   B. Précising D. Persuasive E. All
8. A man is said to be "tall", if he is over the height of 2 meters. This can be an example of:
   A. Stipulative definition C. Précising definition
   B. Ostensive definition D. Persuasive definition E. None
9. To give a meaning by describing the essential features possessed by a term is_____?
   A. Extensional definition C. Definition by Subclass
   B. Intentional or connotative definition D. Enumerative definition E. None
10. Which of the following is not a criterion for lexical definition?
   A. A lexical definition should not be positive when it can be affirmative
   B. Lexical definition should match to the standards of proper grammar.
   C. A lexical definition should communicate the essential characteristics of the word
   D. A lexical definition should be neither too broad nor narrow
   E. A lexical definition should avoid circularity
11. The word "Orthodox" is derived from the combination of two Greek words 'Ortho', meaning right or straight, and 'doxa', meaning belief or opinion. The type of definition used here is:
   A. Operational definition C. Etymological Definition
   B. Persuasive definition D. Theoretical definition E. All
12. Which of the following combination is correct?
   A. Let's say "**Petrograb**" means invading a country to steal its oil = **Stipulative definition**
   B. "**Smoker**" means a disgusting individual who callously emits tobacco fumes into the air threatening the health and comfort of everyone = **Precising definition**
   C. "**Assault**" means, for legal purposes, an unprivileged act resulting in the apprehension of an immediate harmful or offensive contact = **Theoretical definition**.
   D. "**Intractable**" means not easily governed; not disposed to be taught = **Lexical definition.**
   E. A and D.
13. As a principle of critical thinking "the burden of proof principle" requires _____?
   A. An intellectual responsibility of providing evidence for one's own argument.
   B. A legal obligation of proving one's innocence.
   C. A moral responsibility of showing kindness to people who are less fortunate than us.
   D. An intellectual responsibility towards a practice of pure negativity.
   E. All
14. _____ is not correct about critical thinkers?
   A. Do anticipate potential counter points to their arguments.
   B. Do not make mistakes in argumentation.
   C. Do represent their opponent's argument as much correctly as possible.

24. A formal fallacy is committed when____?
    A. There is defect in the content of the argument
    B. There is defect in the structure of the argument
    C. A premise is factually unsound or uncogent.
    D. All E. None
25. Insufficiency of a premise/s in supporting a claimed conclusion is common to _____?
    A. Fallacy of relevance C. Fallacy of presumption
    B. Fallacy of weak induction D. Linguistic fallacy E. Informal fallacies
26. A type of fallacy that illegitimately transfers characteristics from the part to the whole is____?
    A. Argument against the person fallacy C. Fallacy of division
    B. Appeal to unqualified authority D. Fallacy of composition E. None
27. Claiming a non-existence of multiple universes on the basis of the inability to prove its existence may not qualify as an 'appeal to ignorance' fallacy when ____?
    A. When the issue is settled by a democratic process.
    B. When the issue is decided after a thorough study by qualified person/s.
    C. When the issue is decided by powerful individuals.
    D. When the issue is settled by faith E. All
28. Which of the following fallacies may be regarded as the fallacy of diversion:
    A. Fallacy of straw man C. Fallacy of red herring
    B. Fallacy of missing the point D. Fallacy of slippery slope
29. A Straw man fallacy occurs when:
    A. An arguer defends a conclusion by threatening those who do not accept it.
    B. An arguer misrepresents and attacks the opponent's view.
    C. An arguer attempts persuasion by appealing people's desire to be accepted by others.
    D. An arguer elicits pity from reader or listener. E. All
30. X: Is your son still stealing money from his mother's pocket?
    Y: No! Of course not!
    X: I asked Y whether his Son still steals money from his mother's pocket and Y replied 'No'. This is evidence that his Son did use to steal money from his mother's pocket previously.
    A. Gambler's fallacy C. Fallacy of weak analogy
    B. False dilemma fallacy D. Fallacy of complex question E. None

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D. Do take responsibility for own arguments E. All

15. A critical thinker's quality of always behaving in predictable way shows____?
    A. Clarity
    B. Accuracy C. Consistency
    D. Precision E. None
16. The fallibility principle in critical thinking is concerned with
    A. Willingness to examine alternative solutions. C. Willingness to accept that you can be wrong.
    B. Suspending judgment when an argument is not convincing enough D. All E. None
17. Which of the following is true about uncritical thinkers?
    A. They are interested in other people's idea C. They are honest with themselves
    B. They base judgments on evidence D. They pretend to know more than they actually do
    E. All
18. Which of the following is not the key intellectual trait of critical thinkers?
    A. They base judgments on first impressions and gut reactions.
    B. They acknowledge what they don't know.
    C. They revise judgments when new evidence reveals error.
    D. They strive for understanding E. All
19. An issue cannot be considered resolved if the argument____?
    A. Uses relevant and acceptable reasons
    B. Unable to provide sufficient evidence
    C. Provides sufficient grounds to justify the conclusion
    D. Structurally sound E. All
20. The President of the University of Dinku has argued that the request of the instructors for a decent cafeteria in the campus should be refused because if we let them have that, next they will ask for rest rooms and water in their buildings. Then it is swimming pools and tennis courts. The fallacy committed by the president is
    A. Weak Analogy D. Hasty Generalization
    B. No fallacy is committed. E. Accident
    C. Slippery Slope
21. A tendency to accept and defend beliefs on the exclusive basis of one's own self-interest is____?
    A. Relativistic Thinking C. Socio-centrism,
    B. Egoistic thinking D. Unwarranted Assumptions E. All
22. Every ingredient in this pastry is fattening. Therefore, this pastry is fattening. This argument commits the fallacy of:
    A. False cause C. No fallacy
    B. Composition D. Hasty generalization E. Division
23. Which is not the characteristic of an informal fallacy?
    A. It reflects a non-logical motive behind on the part of the arguer to deceive audience.
    B. An arguer often lacks sufficient evidence to support his/her claimed conclusion.
    C. These are fallacies only because they used false premises.
    D. An arguer often mistakes psychological momentum for genuine evidence E. All

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Part III: Matching Items

Match column "A" with alternatives under column "B" (1pt. each) 12.5

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Appeal to ignorance	A. Arguer diverts the attention of the reader or listener by changing the subject.
2. Suppressed evidence	B. The arguer selects just one cause and represents it as if it were the sole cause.
3. Red herring fallacy	C. A general rule is applied to a specific case it was not intended to cover.
4. Hasty generalization	D. Attacking one's opponent in a personal or abusive way.
5. Fallacy of accident	E. Assuming that a particular event, B, is caused by another event, A, simply because B follows A in time.
	F. Urging the acceptance of a position simply on the grounds that a large number of people accept it.
	G. Arguer distorts opponent's argument and then attacks the distorted argument.
	H. Conclusion is drawn from unrepresentative sample.
	I. Arguing for the truth (or falsity) of a claim because there is no evidence or proof to the contrary.
	J. A fallacy that overlooks important evidence that may change the conclusion.

Answer sheet

Name _____ ID _____ Stream _____ Section _____

True/False	Multiple Choice					Matching
1. _____	1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____	21. _____	26. _____	1. ___
2. _____	2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____	22. _____	27. _____	2. ___
3. _____	3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____	23. _____	28. _____	3. ___
4. _____	4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____	24. _____	29. _____	4. ___
5. _____	5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____	25. _____	30. _____	5. ___

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