

Principles of critical thinking

1. Clarity
2. Completeness
3. Precision
4. Accuracy
5. Relevance
6. Consistency
7. Logical Correctness
8. Fairness

Principals of good argument

9. Structural principle
10. Relevance Principle
11. Sufficiencyprinciple
12. Acceptability principle
13. Rebuttal principle

Fallacies of Relevance

- Appeal to force: Arguer threatens reader/listener.
- Appeal to pity: Arguer elicits pity from reader/listener.
- Appeal to the people (direct): Arguer arouses mob mentality.
- Appeal to the people (indirect): Arguer appeals to reader/listener's desire for security, love, respect.
- Against the person (abusive): Arguer verbally abuses other arguer.
- Argument against the person (circumstantial): Arguer presents other arguer as predisposed to argue this way.
- Argument against the person (tu quoque): Arguer presents other arguer as hypocrite.
- Accident: General rule is applied to a specific case it was not intended to cover.
- Straw man: Arguer distorts opponent's argument and then attacks the distorted argument.
- Missing the point: Arguer draws conclusion different from that supported by premises.
- Red herring: Arguer leads reader/listener off track.

Fallacies of Weak Induction

- Appeal to unqualified authority: Arguer cites untrustworthy authority.
- Appeal to ignorance: Premises report that nothing is known or proved, and then a conclusion is drawn.
- Hasty generalization: Conclusion is drawn from atypical sample.
- False cause: Conclusion depends on nonexistent or minor causal connection.
- Slippery slope: Conclusion depends on unlikely chain reaction

Fallacies of Presumption

- Begging the question: Arguer creates the illusion that inadequate premises are adequate by leaving out a key premise, by restating the conclusion as a premise, or by reasoning in a circle.
- Complex question: Multiple questions are concealed in a single question.
- False dichotomy: “Either . . . or . . .” statement hides additional alternatives.

Fallacies of Ambiguity

- Equivocation: Conclusion depends on a shift in meaning of a word or phrase.
- Amphiboly: Conclusion depends on the wrong interpretation of a syntactically ambiguous statement.

Fallacies of Grammatical Analogy

- Composition: Attribute is wrongly transferred from parts to whole.
- Division: Attribute is wrongly transferred from whole to parts.

4. Which one is **not** perfect combination?

A. Formal fallacy-----error within form of argument.

B. Formal fallacy-----affect both deductive and inductive argument.

C. Informal fallacy-----relatively difficult to find.

D. Informal fallacy-----affect both deductive and inductive argument.

E. None.

4. Which one is perfect combination?

A. Over simplified cause----- stating something as a cause, while it is not really a cause.

B. Non causa pro causa-----giving simple picture of cause.

C. Post hoc ergo propter hoc-----equating time arrangement with casual link.

D. A and C.

E. None.

4. "Bethlehem Taye said the government should encourage producers of eco friendly fashions through tax reduction. But we should take her stance as non sense since she is producer of eco friendly shoe known as sol rebels shoe and she wants to have greater annual profit by reducing production cost that include tax paid." The following argument commits fallacy of_____.

A. Argument against person.

B. Adhominem abusive.

C. Adhominem circumstantial.

D. You too

1. You should read Bewketu Seyum's latest novel right away. It is sold over a million copies, and practically everyone in Addis Ababa University is talking about it.

2. Four bottles of Coca Cola tested within laboratory found to have "X" amount of nicotine per bottle. Therefore, all bottles of Coca Cola found presently worldwide can have "X" amount of nicotine per bottle.

3. Abebe and Kebede are students of Arbaminch university within institute of technology at the department of civil engineering. Abebe was born in Ankober. Therefore, kebede was born in Ankober.

1.Of the following one is not among the barriers of critical thinking.

A.Self-centered thinking

B.Group center thinking

C.Believing that something is true without evidence

D.Thinking that truth is just a matter of opinion

E.None of the abov

1. Which standards of critical thinking talks about a clear understanding of concepts and expressions.

A. Accuracy B. Relevance C. Consistency D. Clarity

1. A type of inconsistency that occurs due to the difference in what we can say and do.

A. Logical B. Critical C. Practical D. Theoretical

1. Which principle of good argument should state that an argument should refute “criticisms for or against a position”?

A. Structural principle C. Sufficiency principle
B. Rebuttal principle D. Acceptability principle

1. Which principle of a good argument states that an “argument should be free from any kind of structural errors”.

A. Structural principle C. Relevance principle
B. Rebuttal principle D. Acceptability principle

1. Which principle of critical thinking states that “the argument of the opponent should be carefully expressed by in its strongest version”.

A. Accuracy B. Relevance C. Consistency D. Clarity