LECTURE 1

Q1: Must the elements of an argument be explicit? YES / NO

Q2: Must an argument be verbal (i.e., delivered in words)? YES/ NO

Q3: Conclusions support (i.e., give reasons for) premises. TRUE / FALSE

Q4: Indicate which of the following are reasons and which are conclusions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select One</th>
<th>Match With</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Iran treaty was not ratified by the Senate</td>
<td>Premise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therefore the Iran treaty is not binding</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any treaty must be ratified by the Senate to be binding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q5: Must arguments be vehicles of persuasion? YES / NO

Q6: Propositions that are conclusions can also be premises. TRUE / FALSE

Q7: What is a reason for this conclusion: "Seven is a prime number"

   A Seven is not divisible by two
   B Seven is a very high quality number
   C Seven is equal to the sum of 3 and 4
   D Seven is divisible only by 1 and itself

Q8: Does the argument justify or explain: "That window is broken because someone tossed that baseball in the corner through it." JUSTIFY / EXPLAIN

Q9: Does this argument explain or justify: "Why do I think the baseball broke the window? Well, all of the broken glass pieces are inside the room, and there are glass shards on the ball." JUSTIFY / EXPLAIN

Q10: Given the following two premises, what would the conclusion need to be for the argument to be a good argument:

P1. All the students in this class had a good weekend
P2. Jeff is a student in this class

   A Therefore, Bill is a student in this class too.
   B Therefore, Jeff had a good weekend.
   C Therefore, Jeff hung out with his friends.
   D Therefore, the Panthers beat the Cardinals.
Q1: To say that language is "conventional" is to say:

A  That it is totally arbitrary  
B  That it is the same everywhere  
C  That someone decided it should be the way it is  
D  That it is governed by rules that could have been different

Q2: If you were to say the following out loud, which utterances would count as linguistic acts? (Check all that qualify.)

A  The old man the ship  
B  The cotton clothing is made of grows in Mississippi  
C  The the lesson what verde oak oak blanco  
D  People tell me one thing one day and out the other

Q3: A speaker performs a linguistic act when:

A  They order out loud from the menu  
B  They say "Good night!" to someone  
C  They say something meaningful in a language  
D  All of the above
LECTURE 3

Q1: In describing speech acts, we emphasize the language and not the speaker. TRUE / FALSE

Q2: Which of the following acts are speech acts?

A  field-goal kicking

B  denying

C  skydiving

D  explaining

Select all of the above that apply.

Q3: Which of the following is an explicit performative?

A  I pledge allegiance to the flag

B  I pledged allegiance to the flag

C  I will refuse to talk to you.

D  We deny your claim.

Q4: Determine which of the maxims the all-caps sentences violate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select One</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Did you like her singing?&quot; &quot;HER COSTUME WAS BEAUTIFUL.&quot;</td>
<td>Relevance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE LONE RANGER RODE INTO THE SUNSET AND JUMPED ON HIS HORSE.</td>
<td>Manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Where is Palo Alto?&quot; &quot;ON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH&quot;</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I could eat a blue whale!&quot;</td>
<td>Quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LECTURE 4

Q1: Identify the linguistic act, the speech act, and the conversational act in the following ALL-CAPS utterance: last night in his victory speech after the Iowa caucuses, said that "IOWA HAS PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD, MORNING IS COMING".

Q2: Which of the following express an argument? For those that do, represent them in standard form.

A. Both houses of Congress passed the bill, and then the president vetoed it.
B. Other airlines will carry more passengers, because United Airlines is on strike.
C. Witches float because witches are made of wood, and wood floats.

Q3: For the words in ALL CAPS, indicate whether they are argument markers or not, and if so, whether they are a reason marker or a conclusion marker?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He apologized. ACCORDINGLY you should forgive him.</td>
<td>Conclusion marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVIDED THAT he apologized you should forgive him.</td>
<td>Reason marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFTER he apologizes you should forgive him.</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He apologized and BECAUSE OF THAT you should forgive him.</td>
<td>Conclusion marker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q4: In the following, indicate whether the capitalized term is a conclusion marker, a reason marker, or neither: "I was hungry and SINCE all I had money for was the burrito, I bought the burrito."

A. Conclusion marker
B. Reason marker
C. Neither

Q5: Match the terms in ALL CAPS with the choices (viz., Not evaluative, Positively evaluative, Negatively evaluative).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The group was playing LOUDLY.</td>
<td>Not evaluative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William was BRILLIANT in class today</td>
<td>Positively evaluative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They mistakenly turned RIGHT at the intersection</td>
<td>Not evaluative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debbie is a BALD-FACED LIAR.</td>
<td>Negatively evaluative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6: In the following, indicate whether the capitalized term is positively evaluative, negatively evaluative, or neither: "Did you see the blood moon the other night? It was AWESOME!"

A. Positively evaluative
B. Negatively evaluative
C. Neither

Q7: An argument can be valid without being sound. TRUE / FALSE
Q8: In order to be valid, all of the steps of an argument (i.e., the premises and the conclusion) must be true.

TRUE / FALSE

Q9: For the following two premises, select the conclusion that would make a valid argument:

P1. If Trump wins South Carolina, he'll win the Republican nomination.
P2. Trump won't win the Republican nomination.

A Therefore Cruz will win the Republican nomination
B Therefore Trump won’t win South Carolina
C Therefore Trump won't win Nevada
D Therefore we won’t have a wall between us and Mexico
LECTURE 5

Q1: If the conclusion of an argument must be true when all its premises are true, we say that it is:

A  Valid
B  Sound
C  A conversational act
D  An explanation

Q2: If a premise in an argument is false, we know that it cannot be:

A  Valid
B  Sound
C  In standard form

Q3: When a word has more than one distinct meaning, we say that it is:

A  Vague
B  Ambiguous
C  Invalid
D  Unsound

Q4: When a word has a meaning that permits it to be used in multiple ways or in ways that admit of degrees, we say that it is:

A  Unsound
B  Ambiguous
C  Invalid
D  Vague

Q5: Match the arguments to the fallacies they exhibit, if they exhibit a fallacy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Match With</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If she is going to New York on that day she can't come to the party. She is going to New York on that day. Bummer -- she won't be coming to the party.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you don't eat your brussel sprouts the next thing you know you won't eat your carrots and then it will be meat and potatoes and bread. Pretty soon you</td>
<td>Causal slippery slope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
won't be eating anything and you'll die of starvation. They had this maximum height restriction on the carnival ride and I was just over it. I totally could have ridden that ride. It was just so unfair.

I don't believe in eternity. I mean time passes one second after another and so wherever you are in the series there will always be some specific finite time that has elapsed. Eternity can never be reached!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fairness slippery slope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Argument from the heap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6: What are the meanings of this newspaper headline: "Police Begin Campaign to Run Down Jaywalkers"

A. The police have begun a campaign to find and punish jaywalkers

B. The police have begun a campaign to speak derisively about jaywalkers

C. The police have begun a campaign to run over jaywalkers

D. None of the above

Select all of the above that apply

Q7: Which of the following is an equivocal argument?

A. My doctor has been practicing medicine for thirty years, and practice makes perfect, so my doctor must be nearly perfect

B. I am ignorant of particle physics, and ignorance is bliss. So I am a very happy guy!

C. The ball is yellow all over, so it is not blue.

D. Oh yeah? Well, you're always late!
LECTURE 6

N/A
LECTURE 7

Q1: Circular arguments are arguments that include one concept in more than one premise. TRUE / FALSE

Q2: Circular arguments are always bad arguments. TRUE / FALSE
LECTURE 8

Q1: For this argument, select the option that is parallel in structure: Orphanages are fine places, as the movie Boys Town shows.

A  If you like Star Wars, then you must go to the next installment of the movie.
B  Malls are fine places because you can buy cool stuff there.
C  Orphanages are lousy places because they are full of sadness.
D  **Oz is a fine place, as the Wizard of Oz shows.**

Q2: True or False: B is a refutation by parallel reasoning of A. **TRUE / FALSE**

A: Each of the players on the Lakers is amazing, so the Lakers must be amazing.

B: Each of the ingredients that seaweed-brussels sprout-strawberry ice cream is tasty, so the ice cream must be tasty as well.

Q3: Which would be counterexamples to this argument:

P1. When I am in the office, my lights are on
P2. My lights are on

C. I am in my office

A  I am in my office and my lights are off
B  I am never in my office
C  I step out of my office to get coffee and leave my lights on
D  The janitor cleans my office after midnight with the lights on

Select all of the above that apply

Q4: The following claim admits of a counterexample: Professors typically like classical music. **TRUE / FALSE**

Q5: Which of the following is a counterexample to this claim: Balloons that are filled with helium always rise in the air.

A  Hot air balloons start out on the ground.
B  The Hindenburg was filled with hydrogen and it blew up.
C  Balloons filled with helium would not rise in the vacuum of deep space.
D  **A helium-filled balloon tied down to a chair that is not rising.**
Q6: True or False: B is a reductio ad absurdum of A.

A: Your brain is mostly empty space, because the subatomic particles in it are very far apart.

B: That's absurd, because my brain is solid and it works pretty well.

TRUE / FALSE
LECTURE 9

Q1: People who study logic study...

A  Acceptable inference patterns
B  Standards of valid reasoning
C  The form of deductive arguments
D  All of the above

Q2: Which are not propositional forms for this sentence: The Spartans will win on Saturday and the Wolverines will lose.

A  p and p
B  p
C  p and q
D  p and q and r

Select all of the above that apply.

Q3: Which of the following is a propositional form for this sentence: Clinton is running for president and Trump is running for president and Sanders is running for president.

A  p and p and q
B  p and q
C  p and r or s

Q4: Which of the following is not a substitution instance of this propositional form: p and q

A  Carson is a candidate and Carson is a candidate
B  Paul is going to win the election
C  Cruz is running and Jindal is running
D  Trump is running and Clinton is running and Sanders is running

Q5: Is this argument valid by virtue of its propositional form:

P1. MSU is better than UM and UM is better than OSU
C. MSU is better than OSU

Yes / NO
Q6: Indicate whether this argument is valid by virtue of its propositional form:

\[
\begin{align*}
P1. & \text{ MSU is better than UM and MSU is better than OSU} \\
C. & \text{ MSU is better than OSU}
\end{align*}
\]

**YES / No**

Q7: Match the following sentences with their propositional forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select One</th>
<th>Match With</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee is strong and tea is weak</td>
<td>( p \land q )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If coffee is strong then tea is weak</td>
<td>( p \Rightarrow q )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There isn't coffee in that cup</td>
<td>( \neg p )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either you like coffee or you like tea</td>
<td>( p \lor q )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I believe that tea isn't weak</td>
<td>( p )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You shouldn't mix coffee and tea.</td>
<td>( p )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q8: Which of the following are symbolic representations of the following sentence: "I believe that it is not raining".

A. \( p \)  
B. \( \neg p \)  
C. \( p \land q \)  
D. \( p \land \neg q \)
LECTURE 10

Q1: What is the correct order in which you would fill out the truth table for this sentence, but connectives: (~p ⊃ (~q ⊃ r))

A  4 3 2 1
B  1 4 3 2
C  1 3 2 2
D  1 3 2 3

Q2: What is the correct order in which you would fill out the truth table for this sentence, but connectives: (~p & q) ⊃ ~q)

A  1 2 3 1
B  1 2 3 1
C  1 2 3 4
D  1 1 2 2
LECTURE 11

Q1: Is the following a deductive argument or an inductive argument?

The house is a mess, so Jeff must be home from college.

A  Deductive

B  Inductive

Q2: Is the following a deductive argument or an inductive argument?

If Harold were innocent, he would not go into hiding. Since he is hiding, he must not be innocent

A  Deductive

B  Inductive