

PHIL 110 review questions for test 1

Our first test will be held Friday, February 1. This particular test will be composed of a number of true-false and multiple-choice questions (perhaps 20-25 of each), and will include material from the first day of class through our class meeting of January 30. This includes everything we covered in Ch. 1 of Hurley.

1. *General terminology.* Be well versed on the following terms. You should master these to the extent that you could easily explain what they mean to someone who doesn't know.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| logic | deductive argument | strong |
| argument | inductive argument | weak |
| premise | valid | cogent |
| conclusion | invalid | noncogent |
| premise indicator | sound | |
| conclusion indicator | unsound | |

2. *Arguments and argument indicators*

Be able to recognize a passage that contains an argument, as well as passages that contain no arguments. Be aware of the common premise indicators and conclusion indicators. Be aware of the following kinds of nonarguments:

- a passage with no inferential claim
 - a mere expression of belief
 - a warning
 - a piece of advice
 - a collection of loosely associated statements
 - a report
- an expository passage
- an illustration
- an explanation
- a conditional statement

3. *Deductive arguments.* Be aware of the following kinds of deductive arguments: argument based on mathematics, argument from definition, categorical syllogism, hypothetical syllogism, disjunctive syllogism.

4. *Validity and soundness.* Naturally, know the definitions for validity and soundness. Also, be able to take an argument and tell whether it is valid or invalid, and whether it is sound or unsound.

5. *Inductive arguments.* Be aware of the following kinds of inductive arguments: prediction, argument from analogy, generalization, argument from authority, argument based on signs, causal inference.

6. *Strength and cogency.* Know the definitions for strength and cogency. Be able to take an argument and tell whether it is strong or weak, and whether it is cogent or noncogent.