

### LIBS 7002 Second Argument Quiz Answers

- A. 1. If all that glitters is gold, then we don't have to worry about truth in advertising.  
2. All that glitters is gold.  
3. We don't have to worry about truth in advertising.

**Valid?** *Valid*

**Name:** *Modus ponens*

**Pattern.**

1. If P then Q.  
2. P  
3. Q

No counterexample is needed (or possible), since the argument is valid.

1

- B. 1. A few women are marines.  
2. Some marines are fathers.  
3. Some women are fathers.

**Valid?** *Invalid*

**Name:** *No name*

**Pattern.**

1. Some A are B.  
2. Some B are C.  
3. Some A are C.

**Counterexample:** Here, since the premises actually **are** true, and the conclusion actually **is** (necessarily) false, the argument is invalid.

2

- C. 1. Every platypus is a reptile.  
 2. Every reptile lays eggs.  
 3. Every platypus lays eggs.

**Valid?** *Valid*

**Name:** *Barbara (1)*

**Pattern.**

1. All A are B.  
 2. All B are C.  
 3. All A are C.

No counterexample is needed (or possible), since the argument is valid.



3

- D. 1. All animals that share more than 97 per cent of their genomes with chimpanzees are a species of chimpanzee.  
 2. All human beings are animals that share more than 97 per cent of their genomes with chimpanzees.  
 3. All human beings are a species of chimpanzee.

**Valid?** *Valid*

**Name:** *Barbara (1)*

**Pattern:** The premises are in a different order than the one looked at in class; recall that premise order is irrelevant

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. All B are C.        | 1. All A are B.        |
| 2. <u>All A are B.</u> | 2. <u>All C are A.</u> |
| 3. All A are C.        | 3. All C are B.        |

**Not** this pattern

1. x? is an A.  
 2. All A are B  
 3. x? is a B.



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- E. 1. If you're against the WTO, then you loathe Starbucks.  
2. You loathe Starbucks.  
3. You're against the WTO.

**Valid?** *Invalid*

**Name:** *Affirming the consequent*

**Pattern**

1. If P then Q.
2. Q
3. P

**Counterexample:** Suppose both premises are true (namely, that those who oppose the WTO, oppose Starbucks), but that you oppose Starbucks for other reasons, say, because they fired you for your hairstyle, you dislike the way they take over cities, etc. Still, you may have no feelings about the WTO (perhaps you don't even know what it is). Then the conclusion would be false, though both premises are true.

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- F. 1. Skippy has hair.  
2. All mammals have hair.  
3. Skippy is a mammal.

**Valid?** *Invalid*

**Name:** *No name*

**Pattern**

1. x is a B.
2. All A are B.
3. x is an A.



**Counterexample:** Suppose both premises are true; the conclusion will still be false, say, if Skippy is a spider, your pet hairbrush, etc. and so not a mammal.

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- G. 1. Either God exists or everything is permissible.  
2. If God exists, I can live a moral life.  
3. If everything is permissible, I can live a moral life.  
4. I can live a moral life.

**Valid?** *Valid*

**Name:** *Constructive dilemma*

**Pattern**

1. P or Q.
2. If P then R
3. If Q then R
4. R

No counterexample is needed (or possible), since the argument is valid.

7

- H. 1. Either Frodo will destroy Sauron's ring or Middle Earth is doomed.  
2. Middle Earth is not doomed.  
3. Frodo will destroy Sauron's ring.

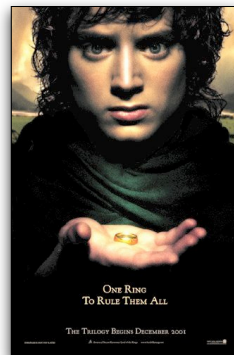
**Valid?** *Valid*

**Name:** *Disjunctive syllogism (argument by elimination)*

**Pattern**

1. P or Q.
2. Not Q
3. P

No counterexample is needed (or possible), since the argument is valid.



8

- I. 1. Soojin will get the wrong answer for this question if she misunderstands the difference between modus ponens and affirming the consequent.  
 2. Soojin will get the wrong answer for this question.  
 3. Soojin misunderstands the difference between modus ponens and affirming the consequent.

**Valid?** *Invalid*

**Name:** *Affirming the consequent*

**Pattern.**

1. If P then Q. (Expressed above as: Q if P)  
 2. Q  
 3. P

**Counterexample:** Soojin may get the wrong answer by misreading, or not enough sleep, or other reasons than misunderstanding, though it is true that she would also get the wrong answer, if she misunderstood the difference.

9

- J. 1. If Rawls is wrong about the original position, then those “behind the veil of ignorance” will not accept the difference principle.  
 2. Those “behind the veil of ignorance” will accept the difference principle  
 3. Rawls is not wrong about the original position.

**Valid?** *Valid*

**Name:** *Modus tollens*

**Pattern.**

1. If P then Q.  
 2. Not Q  
 3. Not P

No counterexample is needed (or possible), since the argument is valid.



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