Details: The midterm exam will consist of 45 - 50 questions. The format will be similar in structure to the quizzes. There will be multiple choice, *a matching section*, and true or false. The examination will be worth a total of 100 possible points.

For the exam, you should know the following information from the text, the in-class lectures and/or both:

1) The difference between being legally and epistemically entitled to your opinions, and why we are not entitled to our opinions in an epistemic sense.

2) Be able to answer the following: A claim is a statement that is either _____?

3) Plato remarked that we have good reason to accept a claim when we can "tie it down." What did he mean by this? → What is JTB Theory?

4) There will be a handout on Canvas on "*how we prepare the mind for logic*." You should know the 7 steps that I address on the handout and you should know the difference between ontological truth and logical truth as discussed in class (also addressed on that handout).

5) Know the four key concepts that we discussed concerning this class: Logical Consistency, Logical Possibility, Definitions (see below) and Arguments (more below on arguments). What do each of these key concepts mean?

6) Know the different examples and formal types of Definitions that we spoke about.

7) We discussed three theories of truth in the first few classes – the correspondence theory of truth, the coherence theory of truth and the Pragmatic Theory of Truth. Know what these theories state about truth.

8) Know the difference between a logically *necessary condition* and a *logically sufficient condition*.

9) Know the four principles of classical logic developed by Aristotle and that we discussed in class: Principle of identity, Principle of the Excluded Middle, The Principle of Sufficient Reason, Principle of contradiction. Know the symbolic notations that I gave in class. Why did I say that they are *self-evident* principles? **(To be addressed on Tuesday, 10/15)**

10) When I spoke about effective communication/writing logically, I addressed two concepts in terms of ambiguous claims: Semantically Ambiguous Claims and Syntactically Ambiguous Claims. Be able to identify and define each. You should also be able to identify and explain grouping ambiguity. You should also be sure to have read and understood Chapter 3 and Chapter 7.

11) When it comes to evaluating information, know why our personal observations and our body of background information is important and how based on these we determine initial plausibility (also be able to define background information, personal observations and initial plausibility).

12) You should know the issues with background information. What "biases" must we be aware of when it comes to our background information? What are the cognitive biases that we spoke about in class? What are the Dispositional Attitudes that we spoke about?

13) What are the key factors that we use when we evaluate another's expertise or authority (we spoke about 3). You should know these. What does it mean to be an interested party? Should we outright deny claims made by an interested party? Now what your text mentioned about the role and responsibility of the media and what we discussed in class in that regard.

14) Arguments can be broken down into *two parts* (not types but components). What are those parts? Be able to define each.

15) The goal of a logical argument is _____? This is opposed to something like quarreling, where the goal is to _____.

16) Be able to identify the different types of argument premises – dependent and independent.

17) What two types of <u>indicators</u> do or can we use to identify each of these argument parts? Be able to identify the examples of both types of indicators from your textbook that were addressed in class.

18) You should be able to identify an implicit premise / unstated premises in an argument that I provide (as we reviewed in class).

19) We discussed two types of arguments (Induction and Deduction). You should know the fundamental difference between both types of argument. Meaning, what is the *goal* or end product of each type of argument. What were some of the indicators for these types?

20) In terms of deductive arguments, you should know the difference between valid and soundness. Meaning, what do we mean when we say that an argument is valid or invalid? What do we mean when we say that an argument is sound or unsound? Also, what is the required relationship between validity and soundness and when we DO say that an argument is sound – basically, can we have an invalid and sound argument?

21) Why did I state that in a valid argument the conclusion follows by necessity from the truth of the premises? Does it matter that the premises *are* true for an argument to be valid?

22) Know the following rhetorical devices: Euphemisms and dysphemism; Persuasive Comparisons, explanations, and definitions; stereotypes, innuendo, hyperbole, and any other device discussed in your text in chapter 7. What is a parity claim? Be able to define presupposition in terms of innuendo.

23) What is pseudo-precision? What are the three ways (types) that your text indicated pseudo-precision takes place **(See Your Text – Chapter 3 – you are responsible for knowing this issue)?**

24) What is the problem with memory? (Know the gist of the issue).

The exam will be online/in CANVAS and will be available for a period of 7 hours starting at 1 PM and ending at 8:00 PM on Thursday. Once you begin the exam, you will have 1 Hour and 30 minutes to complete the exam. When you take the exam, which you may do anywhere, you will need to complete it on one sitting. Please be sure that you have stable wifi and under *no circumstances should you hit the refresh button or the back button* once you begin the exam.   Once the time limit expires, the exam will be submitted automatically. You will not be required to come to class that day. The entire exam should take around 1 Hour to complete.