



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA  
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**B.A. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: 2010/2011**  
**UGRC 150: Critical Thinking and Practical Reasoning (3 Credits)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Write your ID number carefully on EACH sheet

**Answer all 50 questions.**

**CIRCLE ONLY ONE LETTER TO INDICATE YOUR ANSWER**

If you shade, mark, check, strike over, or do anything else to indicate your answer you may lose marks.

**Before you start work:** Be sure that each question is legible, that there are no repeats out of the 1 through 14 pages, so that you have before you all 50 questions.

**Once the invigilator calls 'start work' no new question sheets will be distributed.**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**For Questions 1-10: (For one point each)** decide whether each item is a *declarative statement* or an *interrogative*, or a *command*, or an *emotive expression*, or a *sentence fragment*, and select the corresponding letter. **Circle the letter** corresponding to the correct answer. **Circle only one alternative** as the correct answer.

1. A triangle is a three sided, closed figure in a plane.

- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

2. Is this tro-tro going to Cathedral Square?

- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

3. Starlets vs. Brazil

- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

4. International football is such a sorrow to me! It's so unfair it makes me cry!

- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

5. Applicants taking this examination must wait the official signal to Start Work!

- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

6. Not all the mushrooms in the garden are edible.

- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

7. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man shall lay down his life for his friend.

- (A) Factual statement
- (B) Sentence fragment
- (C) Value judgment (moral)
- (D) Command
- (E) Emotive expression

8. That's the most disgusting behaviour I have ever witnessed! How can you stand it? I could never live with someone like that!

- (A) Interrogative
- (B) Factual statement
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

9. Anyone who was not classed as a white person prior to 1994 in South Africa was required by 'pass laws' to carry an ID and a formal letter authorizing them to travel outside their hometown.

- (A) Factual statement
- (B) Question
- (C) Value judgment
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression



10. In Ghana, there is no national unemployment index.

- (A) Factual statement
- (B) Moral value judgment
- (C) Command
- (D) Sentence fragment
- (E) Emotive expression

**For Questions 11-21: (two points each) choose the best option to identify or evaluate the statement or the passage given in italics.**

11. *A moral judgment means nothing except the expression of the speaker's emotions.*

- (A) This is an example of interpreting the meaning of moral statements.
- (B) This is an example of moralising.
- (C) This is an example of the categorical imperative.
- (D) This illustrates a utilitarian view of morality.
- (E) This is an expression of the moral theory known as objectivism.

12. *If the abortion will have a reassuring and beneficial effect on more members of my family and my friends than it disturbs and harms, then it would be morally right for me to have the abortion.*

- (A) This is an example of someone providing a reason for a moral judgment.
- (B) This is an expression of emotional feeling.
- (C) This is an example of a sentence fragment.
- (D) This is an example of a civil law.
- (E) This is an example of a factual statement.

13. *The lecturer is poor. Anyone who follows the lecturer's example will be in trouble financially, no matter who it is. I have a friend who followed the lecturer's advice and example while he was at Legon. So he is likely to be poor.*

- (A) A poor induction based on insufficient evidence.
- (B) A narrative.
- (C) A modus ponens argument
- (D) A eulogistic ad hominem
- (E) Ostensive definition

14. *Any time I go to the market, I always buy tomatoes from the same seller. Today I am going to the market, so today I will get a good price on tomatoes.*

- (A) A disjunctive syllogism
- (B) A narrative
- (C) A modus ponens syllogism
- (D) Genetic fallacy
- (E) An enumerative induction

15. *Eighty of the one hundred workers taking the exit poll said they are not going to vote for the NPP again. So 80% of workers on Election Day will not vote for NPP in the next election.*
- (A) A syllogistic (deductive) argument
  - (B) A statistical (inductive) argument
  - (C) A narrative
  - (D) A list of instructions
  - (E) A poor inductive argument based on irrelevant data
16. *Cherish these three things: faith, hope and love. But cherish above all the one which is the greatest of these, which is love.*
- (A) A narrative
  - (B) An inductive argument
  - (C) Instructions
  - (D) A disjunctive syllogism
  - (E) A syllogistic fallacy of affirming the consequent
17. *Everyone who gets good grades has a computer. I don't have a computer. That is why my results are so poor that I have been put on probation.*
- (A) A hypothetical syllogism
  - (B) A modus tollens argument
  - (C) A statistical argument
  - (D) A fallacy of ignoratio elenchi
  - (E) Appeal to threat
18. *Either I took the required number of courses or I am left with 3 core courses to take before I can graduate. I went on leave for a semester so I have not taken the required number of courses. So clearly, I need to take 3 more core courses before I can graduate.*
- (A) A narrative
  - (B) A polemic
  - (C) A set of instructions
  - (D) A disjunctive syllogism
  - (E) A hypothetical syllogism
19. *Hewitt Packard is the largest retailer of computer equipment in Accra right now. Almost all my friends have a Hewitt Packard PC. So I should by all means do what I can to get a Hewitt Packard printer, since it is going to be the best value for money in this area.*
- (A) An enumerative argument based on insufficient sample size
  - (B) A syllogistic fallacy of begging the question
  - (C) An ad hominem fallacy
  - (D) Grand standing
  - (E) Genetic fallacy



20. *The lecturer is poor. Anyone who follows the lecturer's example will be in trouble financially, no matter who it is. I have a friend who followed the lecturer's advice and example while he was at Legon. So he is likely to be poor.*
- (A) A poor induction based on insufficient evidence.
  - (B) A narrative.
  - (C) A modus ponens argument
  - (D) A eulogistic ad hominem
  - (E) Ostensive definition
21. *When the accident occurred there were no witnesses. Anytime anyone pays for insurance, a necessary condition is that there must be witnesses of the accident. This secures by some independent means who was at fault for the accident. So this time I will have to pay for the repairs myself.*
- (A) A modus ponens argument.
  - (B) A hypothetical syllogism.
  - (C) A narrative
  - (D) A modus tollens argument
  - (E) A poor induction, based on insufficient evidence

**For Questions 22-28: (for 2 points each) answer the question or complete the clause by circling the BEST alternative.**

22. Mary spent almost 5 minutes trying each key on her dad's key ring until she found the one that opened his office door. Which problem-solving strategy did Mary use to get into her dad's office?
- (A) Representativeness heuristic
  - (B) Framing
  - (C) The availability heuristic
  - (D) Trial and error
  - (E) Insight
23. Joanna resisted changing her answer to a test question after reminding herself that "it is always best to stick with your first answer". Joanna's decision best illustrates the use of:
- (A) Insight
  - (B) An algorithm
  - (C) Trial and error
  - (D) A heuristic
  - (E) The framing effect
24. An inability to take a new perspective on a problem is called a:
- (A) Fixation
  - (B) Confirmation bias
  - (C) Heuristic
  - (D) Framing effect
  - (E) Confirmation bias

25. The overconfidence phenomenon refers to the tendency to:

- (A) Cling to our initial conceptions, even though they have been discredited
- (B) Search for information consistent with our preconceptions
- (C) Underestimate the extent which our beliefs and judgments are erroneous
- (D) Judge the likelihood of an event in terms of how readily instances of its occurrence are remembered
- (E) Overestimate the ability of other people to solve problems

26. When Mr. Mensah asked people to guess the rule he had used to devise a sequence of three numbers, they typically guessed incorrectly. Their errors best illustrated the impact of:

- (A) Functional fixedness
- (B) The availability heuristic
- (C) Algorithms
- (D) Confirmation bias
- (E) The representativeness heuristic

27. Because she believes that boys are naughtier than girls, Auntie Maggie, a second-grade teacher, watches boys more closely than girls for any signs of misbehavior. Auntie Maggie's surveillance strategy best illustrates:

- (A) The availability heuristic
- (B) Confirmation bias
- (C) Functional fixedness
- (D) The representativeness heuristic
- (E) The framing effect

28. When Ofori started college, he was certain that he would never smoke marijuana. By the end of his freshman year, however, he had used this drug on three different occasions. Ofori's false sense of assurance best illustrates:

- (A) The availability heuristic
- (B) Confirmation bias
- (C) The under-confidence phenomenon
- (D) The framing effect
- (E) The overconfidence phenomenon

**For Questions 29-33: (Five points each) Follow the instructions specifically supplied for each question by circling the letter corresponding to the best option as you answer.**

29. Read the passages A-E that follow below and on the next page. Decide which passage is not an inductive nor a deductive argument: Circle the letter corresponding to that passage.

- A. *Kwame is not going to do well on his exams, because he is a heavy drinker and most students who drink heavily do poorly on their exams.*
- B. *An even number is divisible by 2 without remainder. 7,008,956,784 is divisible by two; which means it is even.*
- C. *There is an important examination today and Kwame always studies hard before his examinations whenever he can. But this is the only day Kwame is able to visit his father who is dying in the hospital.*



*So Kwame will either be with his father or studying for his examination. He is not with his father at the hospital; so you will find him studying for the exam.*

- D. *If Guinness is willing to sponsor a Hall Week for millions of cedis, someone ought to convince them to help the students to finance campus transport. What about asking Guinness, or Coca Cola, or Unilever Brothers, or any of the regular sponsors to help improve the transport system to and from and around the campus? What about doing something for the university to make it grow and prosper as a cherished institution? Does anything matter to Legon students besides grabbing a quick and easy certificate for prestige purposes while conducting a promising social life?*
- E. *Protozoa are microscopic life forms that lived under water. The first five rocks from the hills of Obuasi studied show evidence of fossilized protozoan life. The sixth and seventh rocks have no such fossils, but the eighth, ninth and tenth rocks studied from Obuasi also had fossils of protozoan life. When these fossils are carbon tested, they are found to be four million years old. Evidently the rocks in Obuasi must have been under water at least four million years ago.*

**30. Read the following inductive argument based on sampling, evidence supporting the hypothesis:**

*(Evidence): All of the 5,000 swan birds observed in North America and Europe have been white feathered, and no non-white feathered swan birds were observed.*

*(Conclusion): All swan birds are white.*

This hypothesis was believed by bird experts in Europe until the mid-1800s when an expedition went to Australia and black feathered swan birds were first discovered by European ornithologists. Consider whether the confirmation of the hypothesis would be strengthened, weakened or unaffected if the sample were modified in the ways suggested below. Taken into consideration where applicable the significance of background information.

**For each of the following items choose the ONE alternative that describes the effect of the new evidence on the hypothesis stated on the previous page:**

Question 30 (i)–(v) Judge whether the change in the evidence: (A) strengthens the hypothesis, or (B) weakens the hypothesis or (C) has no effect on the predictive power of the hypothesis.

**30. i.** Suppose 10,000 white feathered (and no other-coloured feathered swan birds) were observed.

- (A) strengthens the hypothesis
- (B) weakens the hypothesis
- (C) has no effect on the predictive power of the hypothesis

**30 ii.** Suppose only female swan birds had been observed, no male swan birds.

- (A) strengthens the hypothesis
- (B) weakens the hypothesis
- (C) has no effect on the predictive power of the hypothesis

**30 iii.** Suppose all the observations of swan birds were made only on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

- (A) strengthens the hypothesis
- (B) weakens the hypothesis
- (C) has no effect on the predictive power of the hypothesis



- 30 iv. Suppose the 5,000 swan birds were observed in Africa and Asia as well as America and Europe.
- (A) strengthens the hypothesis
  - (B) weakens the hypothesis
  - (C) has no effect on the predictive power of the hypothesis
- 30 v. Suppose all the observations were made only in the coldest months of the year & only during the Harmattan season in West Africa.
- (A) strengthens the hypothesis
  - (B) weakens the hypothesis
  - (C) has no effect on the predictive power of the hypothesis
31. Consider the hypothesis (**H**) below, and the assessment (Conclusion) drawn about (**H**) based on the reasoning given in *italics*.
- (**H**) The unprecedented HIV/AIDS pandemic that is sweeping Africa, most intensely in South Africa, is emerging as the most important factor underlying Africa's social and economic problems today.
- (**Conclusion**): *This hypothesis (H) must be true since it was recently promoted by the great humanitarian and producer of the live concert BAND AID, Sir Bob Geldorf.*

**Decide the best way to evaluate this assessment of the hypothesis:**

- (A) H is correct because it is based on *ad hominem* evidence.
- (B) H is incorrect because it is an illegitimate appeal to authority.
- (C) H is not a good induction because it appeals to incomplete statistics.
- (D) H is incorrect because it is an appeal to pity.
- (E) H is a good statistical argument based on a well confirmed hypothesis.

**32. Select the best alternative in analysing the passage:**

*The most important thing for Africa is to unite as one country under one single leadership. It is bad to be cutting up Africa into 53 separate countries, some of which have very small populations that vary widely. The only way forward economically is to transform the whole continent into one huge nation with many varied cultural roots under one leadership, preferably an internationally oriented and experienced statesman who knows good economics. This proposal must be the best since it was stated repeatedly by James Wolfensohn, the former president of the World Bank. He was invited as a distinguished speaker to give the Aggrey-Fraser-Guggisberg Memorial Lecture for 2008 and that is where he gave the advice that Africa unite under one government that responds to global economic needs. Wolfensohn has his own corporation and he was knighted by the Queen of England. He is also a nationalised American citizen, has a lovely wife and four children—all of them are sons and they are all going to very fine schools and will become very successful.*

- (A) A good argument containing premises supporting a conclusion
- (B) A bad argument where the premises only give a motive but not a good logical reason for believing the conclusion is true.
- (C) A list of instructions, directions, or proverbial advice
- (D) An expression of strong feeling or opinion
- (E) A narrative reporting a time-ordered sequence of past events



**33. Which of the following is the best example of the fallacy of equivocation?**

- (A) *My neighbour died recently after suffering from AIDS for a long time. She had been taking medicine for her tuberculosis but she ran out and could not afford to buy any more medicine. But the reason she died is because her husband was unfaithful to her. This is not surprising since it is the reason why most women die of AIDS in Africa. I am sure of this because the bishop of my church said HIV/AIDS is caused by sexual misconduct.*
- (B) *Clearly the most recent war was good and was fought for a just cause. It is important to realise that this is true, because that war was declared and waged by the most aggressive and powerful military force in the world, and you can imagine the long-term consequences that might follow from refusing to support such a strong and powerful nation's crusade against terrorism.*
- (C) *The new proposal to improve health care benefits for civil servants is not going to work well; I know because I live next door to the couple who own the insurance company that devised the new scheme, and I can tell you that even though they must be very wealthy, they always dress very unfashionably and moreover they keep an untidy yard swarming with stray cats, dogs, and all sorts of loitering children who do nothing but make noise all day long.*
- (D) *The sport of jumping off cliffs with a parachute is not only a foolish and dangerous past-time, it is also an attempt to break a law of nature. This is obvious since everybody knows that the law of gravity exists everywhere on earth and when a man uses a parachute to break the speed of his intentional fall he is trying to violate this law. Therefore people should be prosecuted if they are caught using a parachute when they jump off a cliff just for sport.*
- (E) *The seedlings were planted in the laboratory on January 25, 1999. Six weeks after the planting they measured for height and foliage growth to find that on average each plant grew four inches and had over twelve leaves. The plants with less than two inches of growth were removed for further analysis. The seeds that did not germinate at all were dug up for further analysis also. In the mycology laboratory, the seeds were found to have crystalline mould surrounding the seed case. This is the same mould that was found in the seed factory where the seeds were packaged for sale. None of the stunted seedlings of less than two inches were free of this mould. All the seedlings over four inches had no mould on them. We may conclude from these test findings that the mould is responsible for the stunted growth and failed germination of certain seeds. It was decided to shut down the operation site temporarily for thorough fumigation to remove the mould from the premises.*

**Questions 34-39: (two points each) Choose the best alternative that assesses the type of fallacy illustrated, unless it is a good argument in which case circle E.**

34. This woman is dying of tuberculosis. She is poor, African, and many of the people in her village are also dying of tuberculosis. So she must have AIDS which is because she or her husband engages in illicit sex. I know this because my pastor explained that HIV is sexually transmitted, and is the cause of all the fatal diseases we encounter on the continent. My pastor says that we are dying in Africa because we men cannot control our evil sex drives. He would never tell lies because he is a very good man; I have known him since I was a child and my father was his ward, so what he says must be true.

- (A) Ad hominem (dyslogistic)  
(B) Fallacy of affirming the consequent  
(C) Fallacy of appeal to pity  
(D) Ad hominem (eulogistic)  
(E) A good argument



35. It is clear that current US foreign policy should be supported. If you do not agree with it, this shows that you are a terrorist or a supporter of terrorism.
- (A) Reductio ad absurdum
  - (B) Appeal to the masses
  - (C) Appeal to threats
  - (D) Ad hominem (eulogistic)
  - (E) A good argument
36. You cannot believe anything he says especially about health care. His brother-in-law was involved in a law suit against a hospital where his wife died, and he was found guilty of not paying taxes in 1985 on some property that he owned, just at the time when he was speaking out against the government's health care policy.
- (A) Ad hominem (dyslogistic)
  - (B) Fallacy of affirming the consequent
  - (C) Fallacy of appeal to pity
  - (D) Ad hominem (eulogistic)
  - (E) A good argument
37. This theory about intuitionism cannot be correct. It was proposed by a Pole, and everybody knows that people from Poland are stupid.
- (A) Ad hominem (dyslogistic)
  - (B) Fallacy of appeal to pity
  - (C) Insufficient sample
  - (D) Genetic fallacy
  - (E) A good argument
38. The last election was free and fair; we know this to be true since an electoral observance committee was set up by an NGO based in the United States.
- (A) Ad hominem (dyslogistic)
  - (B) Fallacy of appeal to pity
  - (C) Insufficient sample
  - (D) Genetic fallacy
  - (E) A good argument
39. Women nowadays enjoy economic equality in Africa. The current president of Liberia is a woman. Ghana's Chief Justice is a woman, and there is at least one woman who is a head of department in the University of Ghana. We also have several women in our current Parliament. The statistics prove the point that women no longer have anything to cry about; it is rather men who have to worry about their right to education and employment. Women are taking away all the good jobs and filling up all the placement opportunities in the schools.
- (A) Ad hominem (dyslogistic)
  - (B) Fallacy of appeal to pity
  - (C) Insufficient sample
  - (D) Genetic fallacy
  - (E) A good argument



For Questions 40-50: (two points each) choose the best alternative to complete the clause or to answer the question:

40. Which of the following is *not* one of René Descartes' reasons for supposing that logical deduction from basic principles of mathematics is the only way to build a natural scientific picture of reality that accurately reflects God's kingdom?

- (A) humans are cruel creatures because they must fight for survival.
- (B) humans are immoral creatures and require a sovereign to control them.
- (C) humans are fallible creatures because their senses can deceive them.
- (D) humans are just like all other animals and so cannot be trusted to find the truth.
- (E) none of the above are considerations entering into René Descartes' reasons for rejecting sense experience as a basis for drawing scientific conclusions.

41. Choose the best alternative to complete the italicized phrase:

*The objective of studying in the Faculty of Arts is to learn . . .*

- (A) the precise ways that measurable features of the physical world impact on human institutions.
- (B) to establish what is universally true for all time about the human world around us.
- (C) to show the one way for societies to modernize and develop themselves.
- (D) how to investigate reliably the way human beings interact and societies contrast and change.
- (E) how to do appreciate creativity by cultivating new values, and how to do things creatively according to culturally sustained standards.

42. In order to study events occurring on a planet in some distant solar system, which sort of law is most likely *not* to feature at all in our investigations and our methodology?

- (A) logical
- (B) mathematical
- (C) chemical
- (D) civil
- (E) physical

43. Identify the statement that best illustrates both an explicit fact and an implicit value judgment.

- (A) The floods in the three northern regions were caused by heavy rains.
- (B) The opening of the Bagre Dam flooded the three northern regions.
- (C) The opening of the Bagre Dam this year is likely to increase the crop yield in the three northern regions and thereby benefit the local populations.
- (D) Crop yield in the three northern regions is not expected to be affected by the opening of the Bagre Dam; any floods are likely to be due rather to heavy rains this year.
- (E) None of the above statements reflect an implicit value judgment and an explicit factual judgment.

44. How would you evaluate (i) and (ii) below?

- (i) *The weatherman said we should expect more rainfall next month, with the possibility of flooding; so let's wait and see if there will be difficulty for farmers with this crop, and whether people living in poor drainage areas are going to need to move out and get help with new housing.*
- (ii) *The government should not burden itself with women's rights and gender sensitivity, because as women gain more economic power, men are facing more injustice at work and unfair disadvantages in school. Men and women should be left to sort out their personal struggles and lifestyle choices with God's help; these are not problems that should burden the state of a developing country.*



Circle your answer for question 44 below:

- (A) (ii) is a value judgment and (i) is a factual prediction waiting for verification.
- (B) Both (i) and (ii) are factual predictions.
- (C) Both (i) and (ii) express moral value judgments.
- (D) (ii) is a sentence fragment. (i) is a value judgment.
- (E) None of the above describes (i) and (ii) correctly.

45. Which one of the following statements is *true*?

- (A) No statement that can be characterised as factual can also be a value judgment.
- (B) No statement that can be a value judgment can also express a factual judgment.
- (C) No speech act that is characterised as a factual statement can be false.
- (D) Every linguistic expression in the category of factual statement is true.
- (E) None of the statements (A-D) above are true.

46. *The contrast between proof and confirmation is illustrated by . . .*

- (A) the way mathematical theorems are established by collecting evidence from conducting experiments in the laboratory with balls and inclined planes. Physics by contrast uses proofs.
- (B) the fact that Descartes and Bacon thought the same way about the power of sense experience to act as a controlled basis for information about the way the world functions.
- (C) the way that Aristotle deduced his theory of gravitation from data made available by Johannes Kepler; this method counts as proof, not confirmation.
- (D) Aristotle was famous for his inductive refutation of Kepler's views with his introduction of the telescope to the court of appeals. Kepler provided proofs using the same data.
- (E) Galileo's experiment dropping cannonballs from the top of Pisa Tower contradicting Aristotle's explanation of free fall was an example of disconfirmation using evidence.

47. What assessment best describes the reasoning in the italicized passage?

*Every Vandal is courageous; and my boyfriend is courageous; so my boyfriend must be a Vandal.*

- (A) This is an example of the fallacy of affirming the consequent.
- (B) This is an example of modus ponens syllogistic reasoning (affirming the antecedent).
- (C) This is an example of hypothetical syllogism.
- (D) This is an example of modus tollens syllogistic reasoning (denying the consequent).
- (E) This is an example of hasty generalisation.

48. Many scholars in the 20<sup>th</sup> century resisted vigorously the association of social scientific disciplines with social engineering programmes because . . .

- (A) eugenics led to cross-breeding of special species in animal science, giving rise to the scientific development of animal husbandry as a rigorous discipline worldwide.
- (B) eugenics led to the control of livestock and domestic animals, giving rise to the scientific improvement of animal husbandry from a country village trial and error enterprise to an institutionalized scientific industry that flourished in the British Isles in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- (C) eugenics fostered erroneous 19<sup>th</sup> century European beliefs about the existence and goal of preserving purity of sub-species such as the so-called Aryan 'race'; illusions were elevated to the status of 'scientific' theory which included the extensive fantasy that European colonies were sources of contamination of the so-called Caucasian 'race'.
- (D) eugenics was an advancing science which some people feared would extend the biologically determined differentials that exist between sub-groups of homo-sapiens.
- (E) eugenics is an example of modernity which traditionalists try to repress because they fear progress.



49. Evaluate these syllogisms by choosing the one that is not a hypothetical syllogism.

- (A) All these freshmen are tall; and all tall people are good at racing. So all these freshmen are good at racing.
- (B) Anyone who is smart can be a lawyer. Anyone who is smart can be a doctor. So anyone who can be a lawyer can be a doctor.
- (C) All the law graduates in class 2009 are now practicing commercial law. All the smartest students in logic became law graduates in 2009. So all the smartest students in logic are now practicing commercial law.
- (D) Anyone who is hardworking in the sciences can be a poet. And anyone who can be a poet is very intelligent. So anyone who is hardworking in the sciences is very intelligent.
- (E) All of the above (A-D) are hypothetical syllogisms

50. Evaluate these syllogisms by choosing the one that is not a hypothetical syllogism.

- (A) All these freshmen are tall; and all tall people are good at racing. So all these freshmen are good at racing.
- (B) Anyone who is smart can be a lawyer. Anyone who is smart can be a doctor. So anyone who can be a lawyer can be a doctor.
- (C) All the law graduates in class 2009 are now practicing commercial law. All the smartest students in logic became law graduates in 2009. So all the smartest students in logic are now practicing commercial law.
- (D) Anyone who is hardworking in the sciences can be a poet. And anyone who can be a poet is very intelligent. So anyone who is hardworking in the sciences is very intelligent.
- (E) All of the above (A-D) are hypothetical syllogisms.

**The End**

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