True/False Sentences about Truth and Falsity of Sentences (& Arguments)
PHI 154 (Eliot) Fall 2021

1. _____ Some arguments are false.

2. _____ Really good arguments are true.

3. _____ Arguments can be <u>logically</u> true.

4. _____ Sets always contain something.

5. _____ Sets of sentences are always consistent.

6. _____ Sentences that are logical falsehoods are false in logic, but in the real world they're sometimes true.

7. _____ If a sentence is false but not logically false, we understand it as logically possible for that sentence to be true.

8. _____ Every sentence can sometimes be true, under some circumstances.

9. _____ Some sentences can be false even though they have truth-values.

10. _____ True sentences are sound.

11. _____ Some true sentences are logically valid.

12. _____ Any set of sentences containing a false sentence is inconsistent.

13. _____ Any set of sentences containing all true sentences is consistent.

14. _____ Logical falsehoods are inconsistent with every other sentence.

15. _____ Any two true sentences are consistent.

16. _____ Any two false sentences are inconsistent.

17. _____ Two true sentences can be inconsistent.

18. _____ Two false sentences must be inconsistent.

19. _____ A false sentence and a true sentence must be inconsistent.

20. _____ Some conclusions of valid arguments are false.

21. _____ A sound argument must be valid.

22. _____ Every argument has a conclusion.

23. _____ Every argument has two or more premises.

24. _____ Every argument has premises.

25. _____ An argument's premises are always relevant to its conclusion.

26. _____ The premises of a valid argument are always on the same general topic, or about the same things, as its conclusion.

27. _____ The premises of valid arguments logically entail their conclusions.

28. _____ A sentence can be logically entailed by the empty set of sentences.

29. _____ If all the premises of an argument are true, the argument is valid.

30. _____ A sentence without a truth value can be a premise of an argument.

31. _____ An argument never has a truth-value.

32. _____ A valid argument must be sound.

33. _____ An argument with one false premise is always invalid.

34. _____ An argument with a false conclusion is always invalid.

35. _____ An invalid argument must have at least one false premise.

36. _____ An argument with a logically-true sentence for its conclusion must be valid.

37. _____ An argument with some true premises and some false premises can be valid.

38. _____ An argument with a logical-falsehood for a conclusion can be valid.

39. _____ An argument with a logical-falsehood among its premises must be valid.

40. _____ The premises of a valid argument must be consistent.

41. _____ If the premises of an argument are consistent with its conclusion, the argument is valid.

42. _____ If the premises of an argument are inconsistent with its conclusion, the argument is invalid.

43. _____ If the premises of an argument are inconsistent, it must be valid.

44. _____ An argument with a logical-falsehood for a conclusion must be valid.

45. _____ If by "the negation of **p**" we mean the sentence "It is not the case that **p**," every sentence **p** is inconsistent with its negation.

46. _____ The premises of a valid argument must be consistent with its conclusion.

47. _____ The premises of a valid argument must be inconsistent with the negation of its conclusion.