

EXERCISES PHIL 1

WEEK 1

1. What is the **conclusion** in this argument?

There can't be weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. If there were, then the military forces would have found them by now, or some radicalized group of insurgents would have used them. But the military forces haven't found them and no insurgent groups have used any.

Conclusion: There are no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq now.

Why? All premises logically lead to this conclusion.

We can reconstruct it in this way: If there were weapons of mass destruction, then the military forces would have found them by now, or some radicalized group of insurgents would have used them. Military forces haven't found them and no radical groups have used any. Thus, there is no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

2. Individuate explicit and implicit premises in this argument

"I think she's not home. If she drove home, then her car would be in the driveway. And it's raining, so she didn't walk home,"

Implicit: She did not like walking home when it is raining.

Explicit: The car is not in the driveway.

3. Individuate the implicit premise in this argument

"Positive thinking cannot help you win the lottery. If it could, then lots of people would win."

Implicit: A lot of people use positive thinking.

4. Reconstruct this argument

The starter must be broken. If the car won't start, then it's either the starter, the alternator, or the battery that's the problem. It won't start. And we've ruled out the alternator since we just put a new one in, and it can't be the battery because it's fully charged.

P1: It won't start.

P2: If the car won't start, then it's either the starter, the alternator, or the battery that's the problem.

P3: And we've ruled out the alternator since we just put a new one in, and it can't be the battery because it's fully charged.

C: The starter must be broken.

5. Reconstruct this argument

I'm pretty sure that if you get caught base jumping in a national park, it is a misdemeanor offense. And if you get convicted of a misdemeanor offense, it's a parole violation. I heard that while he was on parole, Fernando went base jumping in Yosemite and got caught. And if Fernando violates his parole one more time, immigration services is going to deport him. So, I think he is going to get deported. That's too bad. He was a great guy.

P1: if you get caught base jumping in a national park, it is a misdemeanor offense

P2: And if you get convicted of a misdemeanor offense, it's a parole violation.

P3: Fernando went base jumping in Yosemite and got caught.

P4: if Fernando violates his parole one more time, immigration services is going to deport him.

C: Fernando is going to get deported.

6. Evaluate the following argument

1. If Idaho is larger than California, then it is larger than Alaska.
2. Idaho is larger than California.

3. Therefore, Idaho is larger than Alaska.

From the P1 is not clear whether Idaho is larger or California is larger than Alaska.

Idaho could be larger than California, but that does not mean that Idaho is larger than Alaska.

7. Evaluate the following argument **INVALID ONE**

1. Idaho is south of Canada.
2. Nevada is south of Idaho.

3. Therefore, Texas is south of Oklahoma.

No information about Texas's position was mentioned.

Logical disconnection between premises and conclusion

8. Define the 3 types of irony we came across in the lecture (without looking at slides or internet) then give an example for each.

- **Verbal – Alice came late; Bob said: “I am glad you had come in time”.**
- **Situational – The police office was robbed**
- **Dramatical - Pyramus and Theisba myth**