

Chapter 3 Test

(Each question is worth 2½ points)

Select the best answer for the following arguments.

1. Immediate steps should be taken to reduce this country's dependence on nuclear power. The question was put to six prominent movie stars recently, and all six agreed that nuclear power was extremely dangerous.
 - a. Appeal to the people.
 - b. Hasty generalization.
 - c. False Cause.
 - d. Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - e. No fallacy.
2. Ginger, I read the paper you plan to submit for English Comp, and I noticed a few paragraphs that didn't appear to be written by you. Tell me, how long have you been plagiarizing your term papers?
 - a. Complex question.
 - b. Straw man.
 - c. No fallacy.
 - d. Appeal to pity.
 - e. Begging the question.
3. It's perfectly legal to hire a grown adult to perform menial work in a factory. But a ten-year-old kid is no less a human than an adult. Therefore, it's legal to hire a ten-year-old kid to perform menial work in a factory.
 - a. Suppressed evidence.
 - b. Weak analogy.
 - c. False cause.
 - d. Hasty generalization
 - e. Composition.
4. Advertisements claim that the new Pride detergent gets your clothes whiter and brighter than any other brand. Since no one has disproved this claim, we must conclude that it is true.
 - a. Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - b. Accident.
 - c. Amphiboly.
 - d. Division.
 - e. Appeal to ignorance.

Test 3

5. Both wolves and hyenas are cunning and dangerous. Therefore, wolves are cunning.
 - a. Composition.
 - b. Begging the question.
 - c. No fallacy.
 - d. Equivocation.
 - e. Division.
6. Paul told me that he loves his children more than his wife. It must be the case that his wife doesn't like the kids.
 - a. Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - b. Amphiboly.
 - c. False dichotomy.
 - d. Argument against the person, circumstantial.
 - e. Tu quoque.
7. Strenuous exercise is good for people. Therefore, it would be a good idea for old Mrs. Bevans, who just had a heart attack, to go jogging today.
 - a. Accident.
 - b. Weak analogy.
 - c. Suppressed evidence.
 - d. Missing the point.
 - e. Begging the question.
8. The decision as to what courses should be required of all university students should be left to the faculty senate. If students are given a voice in this matter it won't be long before the students dictate who should be hired and fired. In no time they'll take over the administrative functions as well, and the university will collapse.
 - a. Hasty generalization.
 - b. False cause.
 - c. Equivocation.
 - d. Slippery slope.
 - e. Tu quoque.

9. Senator Collins supports the proposal for the new B-2 bomber. But his arguments in favor of this project should be discounted, since the primary bidder on the B-2 bomber comes from the state he represents.
 - a. No fallacy.
 - b. Argument against the person, circumstantial.
 - c. Suppressed evidence.
 - d. Red herring.
 - e. Argument against the person, abusive.
10. Every ingredient in this pastry is fattening. Therefore, this pastry is fattening.
 - a. False cause.
 - b. Composition.
 - c. No fallacy.
 - d. Hasty generalization.
 - e. Division.
11. As a spokesman for the IRS, I would urge that you stop informing taxpayers of these loopholes we have been discussing. I am confident you will be happy to comply, since surely you want to avoid an audit of your last year's return.
 - a. Accident.
 - b. Missing the point.
 - c. Appeal to ignorance.
 - d. Appeal to pity.
 - e. Appeal to force.
12. Surely God does not exist. Just look at all the suffering in the world.
 - a. Accident.
 - b. Argument against the person, circumstantial.
 - c. Missing the point.
 - d. False dichotomy.
 - e. Appeal to pity.
13. Either the United States continues to serve as the world's police force, or local squabbles will result in global chaos. Of course we cannot tolerate global chaos. Therefore, the United states must continue to serve as the world's police force.
 - a. False dichotomy.
 - b. False cause.
 - c. No fallacy.
 - d. Amphiboly.
 - e. Tu quoque.

14. A recent study has shown that among the youth of our city, 80 percent of those who contracted venereal disease last year had taken sex education classes in high school. Obviously if we want to cut down on the incidence of V.D. we must get rid of those sex education classes.
- Red herring.
 - No fallacy.
 - False dichotomy.
 - Missing the point.
 - Argument against the person, abusive.
15. Economist Milton Friedman argues that corporations should not have to pay income taxes. But this argument is worthless. Corporations in America are getting away with murder as it is. Consider the utilities. Those companies are supposed to be regulated by state commissioners, but the commissioners never do their job. They give the utilities whatever they want. If the members of the Public Utilities Commission were elected by the people we wouldn't have such astronomical rates.
- Appeal to force.
 - Red herring.
 - Complex question.
 - Tu quoque.
 - Straw man.
16. It would not be a good idea to appoint Frances McGill to the office of city manager. During the past fifteen years McGill has managed five different businesses, and all of them declared bankruptcy as a direct result of her inept leadership.
- Argument against the person, abusive.
 - False cause.
 - No fallacy.
 - Hasty generalization.
 - Argument against the person, circumstantial.
17. Every tiny detail of Robert's painting is beautiful. Therefore, Robert's painting is beautiful.
- Division.
 - Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - No fallacy.
 - Composition.
 - Appeal to force.

18. Actresses are persons and Jennifer is a great actress. Thus, she must be a great person.
 - a. Equivocation.
 - b. Red herring.
 - c. Accident.
 - d. Amphiboly.
 - e. False dichotomy
19. Either Cadillacs or Hondas are made in Japan. But Cadillacs are not made in Japan. Therefore, Hondas are made in Japan.
 - a. Appeal to the people.
 - b. False dichotomy.
 - c. False cause.
 - d. Equivocation.
 - e. No fallacy.
20. Mr. Referee, surely our team was not offside on that last play. Our team has already had ten penalties this quarter, we're trailing by three touchdowns, and several of our parents traveled hundreds of miles to see this game.
 - a. Appeal to pity.
 - b. Straw man.
 - c. Missing the point.
 - d. Appeal to force.
 - e. Slippery slope.
21. You argue that I should cut down on my drinking. But you drink much more heavily than I. You haven't been sober in a year.
 - a. Argument against the person, abusive.
 - b. No fallacy.
 - c. Tu quoque.
 - d. Appeal to force.
 - e. Appeal to pity.
22. You've got to get rid of those narrow neckties you wear. Narrow ties are completely out of fashion now, and no one with any class is wearing them.
 - a. Suppressed evidence.
 - b. Appeal to the people.
 - c. No fallacy.
 - d. Appeal to force.
 - e. Argument against the person, circumstantial.

23. Professor Howard Brastoff, the famous astrophysicist, has stated that the so-called Jupiter Effect, the alignment of the nine planets in the solar system, poses no danger for the inhabitants of the Earth. Furthermore, no scientists disagree with Brastoff. Accordingly we may conclude that the Jupiter Effect is indeed harmless.
- Argument against the person, circumstantial.
 - Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - Missing the point.
 - No fallacy.
 - Accident.
24. George and Tom are both neurotic and both are seeing psychiatrists. Furthermore, both are bachelors. It must be the case that most bachelors these days are neurotic.
- Weak analogy.
 - Complex question.
 - Hasty generalization.
 - Begging the question.
 - Appeal to pity.
25. Ms. Belford thinks that Robert Crenshaw is one of the finest pianists in the country. But no one with an ounce of sense should take Belford's arguments seriously. That woman has no musical taste whatever, and some of her recent reviews in the local paper have been utterly ridiculous.
- Weak analogy.
 - Argument against the person, circumstantial.
 - Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - Division.
 - Argument against the person, abusive.
26. Participants in the recent charity benefit contributed \$10,000 to the needy of Baskerville. Howard Porter was a participant in the benefit. Therefore, Howard Porter contributed \$10,000.
- Division.
 - Appeal to ignorance.
 - Accident.
 - Equivocation.
 - Composition.

27. Charlie's computer has crashed twice in the past month, even though it's practically new. Therefore, Charlie should open the window and throw the computer out onto the street.
 - a. Division.
 - b. Argument against the person, abusive.
 - c. Appeal to force.
 - d. Accident.
 - e. Missing the point.

28. Smith testified under oath that he saw Faubus shoot Gomez with a .22 caliber pistol at close range. Since Smith has a reputation for always telling the truth and has no personal interest in the case, we may conclude that Faubus really did shoot Gomez as Smith testified.
 - a. Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - b. No fallacy.
 - c. Suppressed evidence.
 - d. Tu quoque.
 - e. Appeal to pity.

29. During most of the past 100 years, watch repairmen have earned a good living. Therefore, watch repairmen should earn a good living during the next 100 years.
 - a. Straw man.
 - b. Division.
 - c. Suppressed evidence.
 - d. Hasty generalization.
 - e. Appeal to ignorance.

30. The use of contraceptives is immoral because anything that violates nature is immoral.
 - a. Equivocation.
 - b. Hasty generalization.
 - c. Composition.
 - d. Begging the question.
 - e. Accident.

31. After John returned from work the other day, he switched on his air conditioner, and a few seconds later a power failure struck the city. Therefore, to prevent further power failures, John should keep his air conditioner shut off.
- a. False cause.
 - b. Appeal to unqualified authority.
 - c. Missing the point.
 - d. No fallacy.
 - e. Division.
32. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas. Therefore, its two components, carbon and oxygen, must be poisonous.
- a. Missing the point.
 - b. Division.
 - c. Begging the question.
 - d. Accident.
 - e. Weak analogy.

Select the best answer for the following multiple choice questions.

33. The *post hoc ergo propter hoc* fallacy is a variety of:
- a. False cause.
 - b. Appeal to authority.
 - c. Red herring.
 - d. Straw man.
 - e. Composition.
34. In which of the following statements is an attribute predicated collectively?
- a. Elephants are large.
 - b. Bathing beauties are appealing.
 - c. Roses are fragrant.
 - d. Lies are deceptive.
 - e. Brush fires are frequent.
35. The fallacy in which the arguer misinterprets an opponent's argument for the purpose of more easily attacking it is:
- a. Red herring.
 - b. False dichotomy.
 - c. Amphiboly.
 - d. Straw man.
 - e. Begging the question.

36. The bandwagon argument and the appeal to vanity are varieties of:
 - a. Argument against the person.
 - b. Appeal to authority.
 - c. Appeal to the people.
 - d. False cause.
 - e. Missing the point.
37. The fallacy that always involves two arguers, at least implicitly, is:
 - a. Equivocation.
 - b. Argument against the person.
 - c. Composition.
 - d. Begging the question.
 - e. False cause.
38. When an arguer leaves a crucial premise, whose truth is questionable, unexpressed, the fallacy committed is:
 - a. Appeal to ignorance.
 - b. Complex question.
 - c. Slippery slope.
 - d. Begging the question.
 - e. Red herring.
39. Which of the following is a reason why people commit fallacies:
 - a. Reasoning from the general to the particular.
 - b. Intent.
 - c. Unconsciousness.
 - d. Confusing induction with deduction.
 - e. Confusing truth with validity.
40. Equivocation and amphiboly are fallacies of:
 - a. Relevance.
 - b. Presumption.
 - c. Grammatical analogy.
 - d. Vagueness.
 - e. Ambiguity.

Chapter 6 Test

(Except for the double credit questions, each question is worth 2 points)

Select the correct translation for the statements in Problems 1-10.

1. Argentina will reduce unemployment and Brazil will cut taxes, or Colombia will support agrarian reform.
 - a. $A \vee (B \cdot C)$
 - b. $A \cdot (B \vee C)$
 - c. $(A \vee B) \cdot C$
 - d. $(A \cdot B) \vee C$
 - e. $A \cdot B \vee C$

2. Argentina will reduce unemployment if either Brazil cuts taxes or Colombia supports agrarian reform.
 - a. $(B \vee C) \supset A$
 - b. $B \supset (C \supset A)$
 - c. $A \supset (B \vee C)$
 - d. $B \vee C \supset A$
 - e. $(B \cdot C) \supset A$

3. Both Argentina will reduce unemployment and Brazil will cut taxes provided that Colombia supports agrarian reform.
 - a. $C \supset (A \vee B)$
 - b. $(A \cdot B) \supset C$
 - c. $C \supset (A \cdot B)$
 - d. $C \supset (A \supset B)$
 - e. $C \equiv (A \cdot B)$

4. If Argentina reduces unemployment then if Brazil cuts taxes then both Colombia will support agrarian reform and the Dominican Republic will increase government spending.
 - a. $(A \supset B) \equiv (C \supset D)$
 - b. $A \supset [(B \supset (C \cdot D))]$
 - c. $(A \cdot B) \supset (C \supset D)$
 - d. $(A \supset B) \supset (C \cdot D)$
 - e. $[(A \supset B) \supset C] \cdot D$

5. If Argentina's reducing unemployment implies that either Brazil cuts taxes or Colombia supports agrarian reform, then the Dominican Republic will increase government spending.
 - a. $(A \supset B) \vee (C \supset D)$
 - b. $(B \vee C) \supset (A \supset D)$
 - c. $A \supset [(B \vee C) \supset D]$
 - d. $(A \supset D) \vee (C \supset D)$
 - e. $[A \supset (B \vee C)] \supset D$

6. Argentina will reduce unemployment only if neither Brazil cuts taxes nor Colombia supports agrarian reform.
 - a. $(\sim B \cdot \sim C) \supset A$
 - b. $A \supset \sim(B \vee C)$
 - c. $A \supset (\sim B \vee \sim C)$
 - d. $\sim(B \vee C) \supset A$
 - e. $(\sim B \vee \sim C) \supset A$

7. It is not the case that Argentina will reduce unemployment unless not both Brazil cuts taxes and Colombia supports agrarian reform.
 - a. $\sim A \supset \sim(B \cdot C)$
 - b. $\sim(B \cdot C) \supset \sim A$
 - c. $\sim A \vee \sim(B \cdot C)$
 - d. $\sim A \supset (\sim B \cdot \sim C)$
 - e. $\sim A \vee (\sim B \cdot \sim C)$

8. Argentina will reduce unemployment if and only if both Brazil and Colombia do not devalue their currency.
 - a. $(A \supset \sim B) \cdot (A \supset \sim C)$
 - b. $(A \supset \sim B) \cdot (\sim B \supset A)$
 - c. $A \equiv \sim(B \cdot C)$
 - d. $(A \equiv \sim B) \cdot (A \equiv \sim C)$
 - e. $A \equiv (\sim B \cdot \sim C)$

9. Argentina's reducing unemployment is a sufficient condition for Brazil to cut taxes unless Colombia's supporting agrarian reform is a necessary condition for the Dominican Republic to increase government spending.
- $(A \supset B) \vee (D \supset C)$
 - $(B \supset A) \vee (C \supset D)$
 - $(A \supset B) \vee (C \supset D)$
 - $(A \equiv B) \vee (C \equiv D)$
 - $(A \supset B) \supset (D \supset C)$
10. If Argentina's reducing unemployment is a sufficient and necessary condition for both Brazil to cut taxes and Colombia to support agrarian reform, then the Dominican Republic will increase government spending.
- $[(A \supset B) \cdot (C \supset A)] \supset D$
 - $[A \equiv (B \cdot C)] \supset D$
 - $[(B \cdot C) \supset A] \supset D$
 - $[(A \equiv (B \cdot C))] \equiv D$
 - $(A \equiv B) \cdot (C \equiv D)$

Given that A and B are true and X and Y are false, determine the truth values of the propositions in Problems 11 and 13.

11. $[(A \supset X) \vee (Y \supset B)] \equiv \sim[(A \vee X) \cdot (B \vee Y)]$
- True.
 - False.
12. The main operator in the proposition in Question 11 is a:
- Horseshoe.
 - Dot.
 - Wedge.
 - Triple bar.
 - Tilde.
13. $[(A \cdot X) \vee (B \cdot \sim Y)] \supset [(A \equiv \sim X) \cdot (Y \equiv \sim B)]$
- True.
 - False.

Test 6

14. The main operator in the proposition in Question 13 is a:

- a. Triple bar.
- b. Dot.
- c. Horseshoe.
- d. Tilde.
- e. Wedge.

Use ordinary truth tables to answer Problems 15-27. Answer these questions as per the exercises in the textbook.

15. Given the statement: $(A \supset B) \equiv \sim(B \vee \sim A)$.

This statement is:

- a. Contingent.
- b. Absolute.
- c. Tautologous.
- d. Consistent.
- e. Self-contradictory.

16. The truth table in Problem 15 has how many lines?

- a. Two.
- b. Eight.
- c. Four.
- d. Six.
- e. Nine.

17. Given the statement: $(A \supset B) \supset [(A \vee B) \supset B]$.

This statement is:

- a. Tautologous.
- b. Contingent.
- c. Probable.
- d. Self-contradictory.
- e. Inconsistent.

18. Given the statement: $(A \equiv \sim B) \cdot (C \equiv \sim A)$.

This statement is:

- a. Valid.
- b. Self-contradictory.
- c. Inconsistent.
- d. Tautologous.
- e. Contingent.

19. The truth table in Problem 18 has how many lines?

- a. Four.
- b. Nine.
- c. Eight.
- d. Six.
- e. Twelve.

Note: Problems 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 below are more difficult than the rest of the problems on this test. For this reason, they are given double credit.

20. Given the pair of statements: $(A \cdot \sim B) \vee (B \cdot \sim A)$ and $(B \supset \sim A) \cdot (\sim B \supset A)$.

These statements are:

- a. Inconsistent.
- b. Contradictory.
- c. Invalid.
- d. Logically equivalent.
- e. Consistent.

21. Select the same answer as Problem 20.

22. Given the pair of statements: $A \vee (B \cdot C)$ and $\sim(B \vee \sim C) \cdot \sim A$.

These statements are:

- a. Logically equivalent.
- b. Valid.
- c. Consistent.
- d. Contradictory.
- e. Inconsistent.

23. Select the same answer as Problem 22.

24. Given the argument: $A \equiv \sim B / A \vee B // B \cdot \sim A$.

This argument is:

- a. Invalid; fails in 4th line.
- b. Valid.
- c. Invalid; fails in 2nd line.
- d. Invalid; fails in 1st line.
- e. Invalid; fails in 3rd line.

Test 6

25. Select the same answer as Problem 24.

26. Given the argument: $A \supset B / B \supset C / A \vee C // B \vee C$.

This argument is:

- a. Invalid; fails in 4th line.
- b. Valid.
- c. Invalid; fails in 6th line.
- d. Invalid; fails in 2nd line.
- e. Invalid; fails in 3rd line.

27. Select the same answer as Problem 26.

Use indirect truth tables to answer Problems 28-35.

28. Given the argument: $(A \cdot B) \vee (C \cdot D) / B \supset (E \cdot F) / D \supset (G \cdot H) // F \vee H$.

This argument is:

- a. Valid.
- b. Uncogent.
- c. Invalid.
- d. Cogent.
- e. Sound.

29. Select the same answer as Problem 28.

30. Given the argument: $A \vee B / A \supset (C \cdot D) / B \supset (E \cdot F) // D \cdot F$.

This argument is:

- a. Cogent.
- b. Invalid.
- c. Sound.
- d. Valid.
- e. Uncogent.

31. Select the same answer as Problem 30.

32. Given these statements: $A \supset (B \supset C) / D \supset (C \supset F) / A \supset D /$
 $F \supset \sim B / A \cdot B.$

These statements are:

- a. Invalid.
- b. Tautologous.
- c. Consistent.
- d. Logically equivalent.
- e. Inconsistent.

33. Select the same answer as Problem 32.

34. Given these statements: $(A \cdot B) \supset C / (D \cdot C) \supset E / E \supset B /$
 $A \supset D / A \vee B.$

These statements are:

- a. Inconsistent.
- b. Tautologous.
- c. Consistent.
- d. Contradictory.
- e. Valid.

35. Select the same answer as Problem 34.

Determine whether the following arguments are valid or invalid by identifying the form of each. In some cases the argument must be rewritten using double negation or commutativity before it has a named form. Those arguments without a specific name are invalid.

36. $G \vee H$

$\sim H$

G

- a. Disjunctive syllogism—valid.
- b. Modus ponens—valid.
- c. Modus tollens—valid.
- d. Invalid.
- e. Denying the antecedent—invalid.

Test 6

37. $\sim J$

$$\frac{E \supset \sim J}{E}$$

- a. Pure hypothetical syllogism—valid.
- b. Modus ponens—valid.
- c. Denying the antecedent—invalid.
- d. Modus tollens—valid.
- e. Affirming the consequent—invalid.

38. $(\sim S \supset D) \cdot (S \supset \sim E)$

$$\frac{S \vee \sim S}{D \vee \sim E}$$

- a. Modus ponens—valid.
- b. Invalid.
- c. Constructive dilemma—valid.
- d. Denying the antecedent—invalid.
- e. Destructive dilemma—valid.

39. $J \vee \sim Q$

$$\frac{\sim Q}{\sim J}$$

- a. Disjunctive syllogism—valid.
- b. Invalid.
- c. Denying the antecedent—invalid.
- d. Modus tollens—valid.
- e. Affirming the consequent—invalid.

40. $\sim F \supset N$

$$\frac{P \supset \sim F}{P \supset N}$$

- a. Pure hypothetical syllogism—valid.
- b. Constructive dilemma—valid.
- c. Invalid.
- d. Destructive dilemma—valid.
- e. Modus ponens—valid.

41. $K \supset \sim T$

T

$\sim K$

- a. Modus ponens—valid.
- b. Pure hypothetical syllogism—valid.
- c. Affirming the consequent—invalid.
- d. Modus tollens—valid.
- e. Invalid.

42. $E \supset \sim H$

$H \supset \sim B$

$E \supset B$

- a. Disjunctive syllogism—valid.
- b. Destructive dilemma—valid.
- c. Invalid.
- d. Modus ponens—valid.
- e. Pure hypothetical syllogism—valid.

43. $\sim M \supset D$

M

$\sim D$

- a. Invalid.
- b. Affirming the consequent—invalid.
- c. Modus ponens—valid.
- d. Denying the antecedent—invalid.
- e. Modus tollens—valid.

44. $(A \supset \sim R) \cdot (\sim T \supset C)$

$R \vee \sim C$

$\sim A \vee T$

- a. Pure hypothetical syllogism—valid.
- b. Constructive dilemma—valid.
- c. Invalid.
- d. Affirming the consequent—invalid.
- e. Destructive dilemma—valid.

45. $\sim B \supset \sim N$

$\sim B$

$\sim N$

- a. Denying the antecedent—invalid.
- b. Modus ponens—valid.
- c. Affirming the consequent—invalid.
- d. Modus tollens—valid.
- e. Invalid.

Select the best answer in problems 46-50.

46. Grasping a dilemma by the horns means:

- a. Proving the dilemma unsound by proving the conjunctive premise false.
- b. Proving the dilemma invalid by proving the disjunctive premise false.
- c. Proving the dilemma invalid by proving the conjunctive premise false.
- d. Proving the dilemma unsound by proving the disjunctive premise false.
- e. Proving the dilemma unsound by proving it invalid.

47. When the disjunctive premise of a dilemma is a tautology, then it is impossible to:

- a. Grasp it by the horns.
- b. Construct a counterdilemma.
- c. Escape between the horns.
- d. Prove it valid.
- e. Prove it sound.

48. If an ordinary truth table is constructed for an invalid argument, then

- a. There may be one line that has true premise(s) and false conclusion.
- b. There must be exactly one line that has true premise(s) and false conclusion.
- c. There must be at least one line that has true premise(s) and false conclusion.
- d. There must be at least one line that has false premise(s) and true conclusion.
- e. There is no line that has true premise(s) and false conclusion.

49. Suppose an indirect truth table is constructed for an argument, and the truth table requires more than one line. If a contradiction is obtained on the first line, then
- The argument is valid.
 - The second line of the truth table must be completed.
 - The argument is invalid.
 - The argument is unsound.
 - The argument is sound.
50. Suppose an indirect truth table is constructed for a series of statements, and the truth table requires more than one line. If no contradiction is reached on the first line, then
- The second line in the truth table must be completed.
 - The statements are contingent.
 - The statements are inconsistent.
 - The statements could still fail on the second line.
 - The statements are consistent.

Test Answers

Chapter 1

1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d, 6-b, 7-c, 8-e, 9-b, 10-a, 11-e, 12-d, 13-b, 14-a, 15-c, 16-e, 17-d, 18-d, 19-c, 20-a, 21-b, 22-e, 23-c, 24-b, 25-a, 26-e, 27-b, 28-c, 29-d, 30-a, 31-b, 32-e, 33-b, 34-c, 35-c, 36-e, 37-a, 38-b, 39-d, 40-c, 41-e, 42-b, 43-a, 44-d, 45-c, 46-e, 47-e, 48-b, 49-d, 50-a.

and
d

Chapter 2

1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d, 7-a, 8-c, 9-e, 10-b, 11-c, 12-b, 13-a, 14-e, 15-d, 16-d, 17-c, 18-b, 19-a, 20-e, 21-e, 22-d, 23-c, 24-a, 25-b, 26-d, 27-e, 28-b, 29-a, 30-d, 31-c, 32-a, 33-e, 34-b, 35-c, 36-a, 37-c, 38-c, 39-d, 40-e.

Chapter 3

1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c, 6-b, 7-a, 8-d, 9-b, 10-c, 11-e, 12-c, 13-a, 14-d, 15-b, 16-c, 17-d, 18-a, 19-e, 20-a, 21-c, 22-b, 23-d, 24-c, 25-e, 26-a, 27-e, 28-b, 29-c, 30-d, 31-a, 32-b, 33-a, 34-e, 35-d, 36-c, 37-b, 38-d, 39-b, 40-e.

Chapter 4

1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-e, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-b, 9-e, 10-d, 11-b, 12-c, 13-a, 14-d, 15-e, 16-d, 17-c, 18-b, 19-e, 20-a, 21-b, 22-c, 23-d, 24-b, 25-e, 26-a, 27-c, 28-d, 29-e, 30-b, 31-e, 32-c, 33-d, 34-a, 35-b, 36-c, 37-e, 38-c, 39-d, 40-e, 41-a, 42-b, 43-e, 44-c, 45-d, 46-a, 47-b, 48-c, 49-e, 50-d.

Chapter 5

1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-d, 9-e, 10-b, 11-d, 12-c, 13-a, 14-e, 15-c, 16-b, 17-c, 18-a, 19-b, 20-c, 21-e, 22-a, 23-d, 24-e, 25-b, 26-e, 27-c, 28-b, 29-d, 30-a, 31-b, 32-c, 33-a, 34-d, 35-d, 36-e, 37-e, 38-c, 39-b, 40-a.

Chapter 6

1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-e, 6-b, 7-c, 8-e, 9-a, 10-b, 11-b, 12-d, 13-a, 14-c, 15-e, 16-c, 17-a, 18-e, 19-c, 20-d, 21-d, 22-e, 23-e, 24-c, 25-c, 26-b, 27-b, 28-a, 29-a, 30-b, 31-b, 32-e, 33-e, 34-c, 35-c, 36-a, 37-e, 38-c, 39-b, 40-a, 41-d, 42-c, 43-d, 44-e, 45-b, 46-a, 47-c, 48-c, 49-b, 50-e.

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