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# ΦΗΓΟ ACADEMY

O f f i c i a l T e l e g r a m C h a n n e l

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES. (1 pt. each)**

1- There are many religions than ever before in the country and there are also many religious conflicts than ever before. Therefore, to avoid the conflict we have to completely destroy all religions. This fallacy belongs to:

- A. Accident
- B. Oversimplified cause
- C. Non-causa pro-causa
- D. Post-hoc ergo Propter-hoc
- E. C & D

2. Which one of the following is true about a categorical proposition of "Some S are not P".

- A. Its truth value in obversion is same
- B. Its obversion is "Some P are not non S"
- C. Its letter name is "I"
- D. Its conversion is "Some S are non P"
- E. None of the above

3. People often use emotive terminologies in their arguments, BECAUSE:

- A. They want to make value claims about the subject matter of their arguments without providing genuine evidences.
- B. They want to paralyze the logical thought processes of readers/listeners, and then prevent them from seeing any logical deficiency in their arguments.
- C. Human beings are naturally governed by their emotional instincts.
- D. "A" and "B" are correct answers.
- E. "A" and "C" are correct answers.

4. Which one of the following is incorrect about the fallacies of Straw Man and Red Herring?

- A- While Red Herring always makes conclusion about the original argument, Straw Man usually prefers to keep silent on that respect.
- B- Straw Man manages to distort the original argument by stretching the argument to its most extreme end whereas the method of Red Herring is confined to ignoring the whole matter.
- C- Both Red Herring and Straw Man tend to lead the reader or listener off the original argument though they do it in a manner that is somehow different.
- D- Both fallacies involve emotional appeal towards the reader or the listener.
- E- Both fallacies make conclusion by generating new premises.



5. "It is not hard to see the impact of religion on society. In the 70s & 80s church attendance fell by as much as 30%. During that same period, we saw an increase in common-law living, abortion, & inner-city crime, to name but a few. If we want to put society back on the rails, we must return to our religious roots."

- A. Oversimplified cause      C. Non causa pro causa      E. Post hoc ergo propter hoc  
B. Suppressed evidence      D. You too (Tu quoque)

6. The Constitution guarantees freedom of speech for everyone. Therefore, citizens have a right to disseminate fake news.

- A. Accident.      C. Appeal to force.  
B. You, too (tu quoque).      D. Missing the point.      E. No fallacy.

7. When we say **intensional meaning determines extension**, we mean one of the following

- A- The intensional meaning of a term serves as the criterion for deciding who the members are  
B- None of the denotative techniques can be used to give an exact account of the qualities of a term  
C- Extensional meaning suggests intensional meaning  
D- A and C

8. Of the following statements, one is **FALSE** about definitions.

- A. The definiendum represents the word or term that is supposed to be defined.  
B. Strictly speaking, both stipulative and theoretical definitions are neither true nor false.  
C. Definition by genus and difference can be used as a technique for producing lexical, stipulative, theoretical, and persuasive definitions, but cannot for precisising definition.  
D. Although persuasive definitions may be evaluated as either true or false, their primary issue is neither truth nor falsity, but effectiveness.

9. The fallacy in which the arguer attempts to create a mob mentality is:

- A. Appeal to authority.      D. False cause.  
B. Appeal to the people.      E. Argument against the person.  
C. Amphiboly.

10. A kind of fallacy that associates the product with selected few group who are pursued is:

- A. Appeal to Bandwagon      C. Appeal to Snobbery      E. Suppressed Evidence  
B. Appeal to Vanity      D. Appeal to Circumstantial

11. "Foal" means a young horse." What is the technique of this definition?
- A. Etymological definition                      C. Definition by genus and difference  
B. Operational definition                      D. Synonymous definition
12. A kind of fallacy whereby the second arguer attempts to make the first arguer appear to be hypocritical or arguing in bad faith, & usually accomplishes this by citing features in the life or behavior of the first arguer that conflict with the latter's conclusion is:
- A. Ad hominum, Abusive                      C. Ad hominum, Tu quoque    E. Straw man  
B. Ad hominum, Circumstantial                      D. Appeal to People
13. "Ending one's own life is morally permissible because people are rightfully in charge of their own lives. And this is so because people have the freedom to determine their own destiny. And this follows from the fact that people have the moral right to decide whether they live or die. And this is true because ending one's own life is morally permissible." The fallacy committed in this argument is;
14. The definition "Rest" means (1) the repose of sleep, (2) an interval of silence between notes (3) a period of inactivity" is an example of:
- A. A theoretical definition                      C. A precisising definition  
B. A lexical definition                      D. A stipulative definition    E. An enumerative definition
15. The definition "'Blogger' means an egocentric individual who wastes inordinate amounts of time writing nonsense opinions on websites that nobody reads" is an example of:
- A. An operational definition                      C. A theoretical definition  
B. A precisising definition                      D. A hypertextual definition    E. A persuasive definition
16. Which of the following is included in the intentional meaning of the word "Ocean"?
- A. Atlantic    B. Mediterranean    C. Salty    D. Pacific    E. All of the above, except 'C'
17. Which of the following are both intensional definitions?
- A. Definition by genus and difference, enumerative definition  
B. Definition by genus and difference, definition by subclass  
C. Etymological definition, ostensive definition  
D. Demonstrative definition, synonymous definition  
E. Etymological definition, synonymous definition



18. When an arguer ignores some important piece of evidence that outweighs the presented evidence and entails a very different conclusion, the person commits fallacy of:

- A. Complex Question
- B. Begging the Question
- C. False Dichotomy
- D. Suppressed Evidence

19. The saying "if you have a dream, you should not sleep!" is unacceptable for dreaming is impossible without a sleep. This fallacy committed is?

- A. Straw man
- B. Missing the point
- C. Equivocation
- D. False cause

20. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. The primary aim of precisising definition is to influence the attitude of the readers
- B. A theoretical definition is primarily intended to reduce the vagueness of the word
- C. Lexical definition can be evaluated as more interesting or fruitful with reference to the actual usage of the word
- D. Stipulative definition is used to set up secret codes in areas of military expression and other related developments
- E. None of the above

21. This exam is difficult. Therefore, every question in this exam is difficult. The defect of this argument is committing the fallacy of:

- A. Composition
- B. Begging the question
- C. Division
- D. False dichotomy

22. As a lexical definition, the definition "'Practical' means not being impractical" may be criticized as:

- A. Being vague
- B. Being too broad
- C. Failing to indicate the context to which the definiens pertains
- D. Being too narrow
- E. Being negative

23. Which of the following series of terms is put in an order of increasing extension?

- A. Meta Beer-Ethiopian Beer- Beer- Alcoholic Drink- Beverage
- B. Alcoholic Drink-Beverage- Beer- Ethiopian Beer- Meta Beer
- C. Beverage- Alcoholic Drink- Beer- Ethiopian Beer- Meta Beer
- D. Ethiopian Beer- Meta Beer- Alcoholic Drink- Beverage- Beer
- E. Beer- Ethiopian Beer- Meta Beer- alcoholic Drink- Beverage

24. Some non-A are B. (T)

No non-A are B.

For the above proposition, determine how the new statement is related to the given statement and determine the truth value of the new statement. Adopt the Aristotelian standpoint and assume that 'A' and 'B' denote things that actually exist.

- A. Subcontrary. (Und.)
- B. Contradictory. (F)
- C. Contrary. (F)
- D. Subalternation. (Und.)
- E. Contrary. (Und.)

25. Among the following, which one is the basic pattern of standard-form statements?

- A. Subject Term - Predicate Term
- B. Quantifier - Subject Term - Predicate Term
- C. Subject Term - Copula - Predicate Term
- D. Quantifier - Subject Term - Copula - Predicate Term

26. One of the following can be granted with certainty about collective predication of attributes

- A- It always results in the fallacy of Division or Composition
- B- It means the attribute in question is possessed by each and every member of the class
- C- A collective predication of an attribute can only result in a fallacy if it's succeeded by an erroneous transference of attribute from the parts/members to the whole/class or vice versa
- D- We can only envisage the existence of such predication in the conclusion of an argument
- E- Sometimes we find collectively predicated attributes in the fallacy of Accident

27. 'So long as we are given up to the throng of desires with the constant hopes and fears, so long as we are the subjects of willing, we can never have lasting happiness and peace.' Of the following conclusions made on the basis of the above premise, only one can be granted without risking the fallacy of missing the point.

- A- We should try to control our desires if we are to attain happiness
- B- We should stop willing altogether so that we may be happy
- C- Since we can never stop wanting and wanting results in fear, we might as well end our lives
- D- We better stop trying to be happy since that is beyond our grasp
- E- Happiness is an overrated concept which a willing being, like man, should not expect to achieve



28. One of the following is not a standard of critical thinking.

- A. Precision    B. Socio-centrism    C. Accuracy    D. Consistency

29. Ethiopia has never been colonized. Alemu is an Ethiopian. Hence Alemu has never been colonized. Which one of the following is true of the above argument?

- A- The attribute is predicated distributively  
B- The argument commits the fallacy of Accident  
C- There is a legitimate transference of attribute from the class to the members  
D- The argument commits Composition fallacy  
E- The argument commits the fallacy of Division

30. A proposition/statement that makes an assertion about every member of its subject class is:

- A. Singular Proposition (statement)  
B. Universal Propositions (statements)  
C. Negative Propositions (statements)  
D. Particular Propositions (statement)