



## Milestone Quiz PT (Precise Thinking)

Deadline: 25 July 2021 at 23:59 (German time)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Matriculation no: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasonably fill each of the following blanks such that the resulting paragraph is correct. If you think that the gap must remain empty, write the hashtag symbol (#) in the blank. Each correctly filled gap is worth 0.5 points. You can get at most 15 points. Group work is not allowed.

- (a) Let  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ <sub>1</sub> be the set of the premises and  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ <sub>2</sub> the conclusion of an argument A in its logical form. Then A is logically valid if and only if  $(\bigwedge_{x \in Y} x) \rightarrow z$  is a tautology.

- (b) Argument  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ <sub>3</sub> is valid, while Argument  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ <sub>4</sub> is not valid.

**Argument:** Argument A

P1: My mother has brown hair.

P2: My father has brown hair.

P3: If my mother has brown hair and my father has brown hair, then I have brown hair.

C: I have brown hair.

**Argument:** Argument B

P1: My mother has brown hair.

P2: My father has brown hair.

C: I have brown hair.

- (c) An argument is sound if and only if it is  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$ <sub>5</sub> and  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$ <sub>6</sub>.

- (d) The following argument has a famous logical form which is called  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$ <sub>7</sub>.

**Argument:**

P1: If some people are not reasonable, Covid-19 will spread further.

P2: Some people are not reasonable.

C: Covid-19 will spread further.

- (e) " $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$ <sub>8</sub>" is sometimes used as a keyword in front of a conclusion to signify that an argument is not meant as a deductive argument, but a defeasible one.

(f) We distinguished two forms of validity, namely \_\_\_\_\_ validity, and \_\_\_\_\_ validity.

(g) The following argument has a famous logical form which is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Argument:**

P1: If the government ought to make jurisdiction as efficient as possible, the government ought to automate as many jurisdictive processes as possible.

P2: The government ought not to automate as many jurisdictive processes as possible.

C: The government ought not to make jurisdiction as efficient as possible.

(h) The fallacy in which an argument is not sound because one expression is used in two or more different ways is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

(i) There are several special types of defeasible arguments. Arguments that reason to the best explanation of an observation are also called \_\_\_\_\_ arguments. If you argue for a conclusion by pointing to similarities in another case, you are making an \_\_\_\_\_. An argument that generalizes from a set of observations to a general rule is called an \_\_\_\_\_ argument.

(j) When the premises of an argument can never all be true at the same time, this argument will always be \_\_\_\_\_ , but can never be \_\_\_\_\_ .

(k) Arguments usually come in one of three forms: the \_\_\_\_\_ form, the standard form, and the \_\_\_\_\_ form. The \_\_\_\_\_ form is especially useful to make validity plausible and make it possible to check for soundness at the same time. It also it useful if you are not sure which logic to use for formalizing the argument, or are presenting the argument to someone of whom you think that they do not know logics.

(l) The \_\_\_\_\_ tells you to always assume the best and strongest interpretation of someone's arguments.

(m) Reasoning is \_\_\_\_\_ if and only if the corresponding argument is rationally compelling, but not deductively valid.

(n) One can \_\_\_\_\_<sup>23</sup> phrases (e.g. as in “Ethics for Nerds is a computer science lecture.”), and one can \_\_\_\_\_<sup>24</sup> phrases (e.g. as in ““Ethics for Nerds” is a funny name for a lecture.”)

(o) Though both arguments are very defeasibly forceful, Argument A has less defeasible force than Argument B.

**Argument:** Argument A

P1: Only one out of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>25</sup> babies of parents with your health record is born with disability D.

C: Probably, your baby will not be born with disability D.

**Argument:** Argument B

P1: Only one out of 95.000 babies of parents with your health record is born with disability D.

C: Probably, your baby will not be born with disability D.

(p) As a rule of thumb, one could say that arguments are mainly about truth, while \_\_\_\_\_<sup>26</sup> is mainly about emotions.

(q) A standard way of showing that an argument is unsuitable to support its conclusion is to show that it has at least one \_\_\_\_\_<sup>27</sup> premise.

(r) It can be the case that one of the following two statements is false, while the other is true, because “knows” creates a so-called \_\_\_\_\_<sup>28</sup>, and Mai might not know that Saarland is the smallest non-city state in Germany.

- Mai knows that Saarland University is located in Saarland.
- Mai knows that Saarland University is located in the smallest non-city state in Germany.

(s) If someone tries to ascribe a much more unfavourable argument to someone than they actually advocated and argues against this, they are arguing against a so-called \_\_\_\_\_<sup>29</sup>.

(t) A sound argument by definition can never have a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>30</sup> premise.