

General Directions:-

- ✓ *Attempt all questions critically;*
- ✓ *Write your name, ID and answers only on the space provided;*
- ✓ *Cheating attempts of any sort results in total nullification of your grade; and,*
- ✓ *Don't start the exam until the invigilator tells you to do so.*

I. *Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" for incorrect statement only on the space provided (1).*

1. In philosophy, asking critical questions is more important than providing answers to the questions asked.
2. Questions that philosophy deal with seem to be questions that are contingent on a specific time and setting.
3. Formal sense of philosophy involves doing philosophy, and this implies that someone is impotent to criticize and reflect certain views.
4. The actual truth value of statements that make up arguments have virtually no role in arguments' evaluation.
5. Empiricists are skeptical with regard to the possibility of a priori knowledge.

II. *Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives (1).*

6. To philosophize is not merely to read and know philosophy; **rather**,
 - A. It denotes that having philosophy is a sufficient condition to philosophize.
 - B. It involves rebuffing others ideas and indorsing narcissistic views.
 - C. Through this processes, the main concern is to uncover things with certainty.
 - D. It requires oneself to develop a sense of critical habits when intellectualizing ideas.
7. Having a premise(s) and conclusion is _____ condition for a given passage to be considered as argumentative.
 - A. Sufficient
 - B. Necessary
 - C. Neither sufficient nor sufficient
 - D. Sufficient and necessary
8. Conclusions of inductive argument;
 - A. Never go beyond the premises given.
 - B. Not contain new information that is not contained in the premises.
 - C. Are proven with certainty by the premises.
 - D. There is a leap from the known to yet unknown.
9. One of the following is **ODD** about simple non-inferential passages?
 - A. Likely passages focus on uttering feelings, observations, or descriptions.
 - B. There is no rational ground to find out a sort of statement that supports each other.
 - C. In this case, it is absurd to uncover any logically justified conclusions.
 - D. Likely passages have an implicit inferential claims but no explicit claims.

23. Which one of the following alternatives is a statement?
- A. No one understands me but you.
 - B. Alligators are on average smaller than crocodiles.
 - C. Don't let any reptiles into the house.
 - D. You may kill any reptile you see in the house.
24. All of the following are questions of normative ethics, except?
- A. What makes an action right or wrong?
 - B. Which things are morally good or bad?
 - C. Where do "good" and "bad" come from?
 - D. Why does an action become morally right or wrong?
25. Which one of the following statements is **ODD**?
- A. Technically, validity applies only to arguments, not to individual claims.
 - B. If an argument is valid, then every argument with the same structure is also valid.
 - C. In a valid argument, it is impossible all the premises to be true & the conclusion to be false.
 - D. Technically, unlike validity, soundness applies only to arguments, not to individual statements/claims.

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ ID: _____ Sec: _____

I. True/False Items (1)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

I. Multiple Choice Items (1)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6. _____ | 13. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 14. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 15. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 16. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 17. _____ | 24. _____ |
| | 18. _____ | 25. _____ |
| | 19. _____ | |

10. *"All Ethiopians are Africans. Some Africans are Egyptians. So, no Egyptians are Ethiopians."* Which one is correct about this argument? It is:
- A. Invalid
B. Weak
C. Strong
D. Valid
11. Which one of the following arguments is **valid**?
- A. All insects have six legs. Butterflies have six legs. So, butterflies are insects.
B. Some mammals lay eggs. All kangaroos are mammals. So, all kangaroos lay eggs.
C. No fish can survive out of water. Goldfish are fish. So, goldfish can't survive out of water.
D. If it rains, the ground gets wet. The ground is wet. Therefore, it rained.
12. Which one of the following is **correct** about philosophy?
- A. Often known for addressing questions that do have straightforward empirical answers.
B. Involves impulsively examining underlying thoughts and presuppositions in other disciplines.
C. Encounters views that are taken-for-granted ideas and seeks an unprejudiced understanding of their foundations.
D. As we refer to history of philosophy, it is not an immemorial discipline.
13. Argumentative passages;
- A. Necessarily have factual statements.
B. Have explicit inferential claim only.
C. Involve claims that aim to prove something.
D. The premises do actually support the conclusion.
14. Which one of the following statement is **correct**?
- A. Unlike soundness, cogency strongly relies on truth of statements.
B. Unlike validity, cogency is less likely to be affected by the very truth of propositions.
C. Unlike strength, validity of an argument is unlikely to be affected by the truth of its statements.
D. Like soundness and unlike validity, cogency of an argument is likely affected by the truth of its statements
15. *"All cogent arguments are strong argument. All strong arguments are inductive argument. So, all cogent arguments are inductive argument."* This argument is:
- A. Valid and unsound
B. Valid and sound
C. Invalid and sound
D. Invalid and unsound
16. How can we turn a conditional statement into an argument?
- A. By taking the antecedent of a conditional statement and make it assert something.
B. By taking the consequent of a conditional statement and make it saying it is true.
C. By introducing premise and conclusion indicator words.
D. By reversing the place of the antecedent and the consequent.

17. Which one of the following is the concern of meta-ethics?
- A. Unpacking the structure of moral reasoning.
 - B. Seeking for standards of moral judgments.
 - C. Resolving moral dilemmas that occur in practice
 - D. Theorize about determining yardsticks to appraise the rightness or wrongness of an action.
18. Which one of the following is **correct**?
- A. Intuition; knowledge is possible through conscious reasoning and experience.
 - B. Revelation; knowledge is gained not through personal commitments to discover things.
 - C. Empiricism; source of knowledge that conceives the sense organ as deceptive.
 - D. Rationalism; primarily known for affirming both a posterior and prior knowledge.
19. Which one of the following statements is **ODD**?
- A. Philosophy is an inexplicable field of study as it doesn't have a specific subject matter to deal with, primarily.
 - B. Issues shouldn't be necessarily controversial but universal if they are to be regarded as philosophical one.
 - C. Philosophy is nothing other than wondering and asking very critical questions.
 - D. Philosophy is an elusive field of study as it primarily deals with transcendental issues.
20. Which one of the following passages is argumentative?
- A. Albert isn't a fireman and he isn't a fisherman either.
 - B. Every time I wash my car, it rains.
 - C. Air contains molecules. Dirt does, too. So does water.
 - D. I have been wrangling cattle since before you were old enough to tie your own shoes.
21. "*Hypotheses and theories are not derived from observed facts, but invented in order to account for them.*" Adopted from Carl Hempel, The Philosophy of Natural Science
This passage is an example for:
- A. Expository passage
 - B. Loosely associated passage
 - C. Explanatory passage
 - D. Inferential passage
22. Which one is **ODD**?
- A. An inductively strong argument with at least one false premise can have a false conclusion.
 - B. An inductively strong argument with at least one true premise can't have a false conclusion.
 - C. An inductively strong argument with false conclusion can have at least one false premise.
 - D. An inductively strong argument with false conclusion can have at least one true premise.