

4. "Father, son, you should not smoke cigarettes because it is bad for your health. Son, but dad you smoke packets of cigarettes per day. Therefore, your argument against the unhealthiness of cigarettes is which types of informal fallacy correctly describe this passage?
A. Ad hominem Tu quoque
B. Ad hominem circumstantial
C. Ad hominem abusive
D. Ad hominem verbal
5. Which one of the following is not fallacious?
A. I must have done great job teaching the course because no student has complains to me or to the department.
B. Historians have been trying to prove that Haileselassie I of Ethiopia is the descendant of King David of Israel and no one has ever succeeded. Therefore, we must conclude that Haileselassie I of Ethiopia is not the descendant of King David of Israel.
C. The only reason the student failed was that he used to go to night clubs.
D. None
6. One of the following definitions is provided by the method of genus and difference definition.
A. "Human" means a rational animal.
B. "Client" means customer.
C. "Ethiopia" means Oromia, Amhara, Tigrai, etc.
D. "Surge" means from the Latin *surgo*, which means sudden increase.
7. "Members of the jury, you have heard the prosecution present its case against the defendant. Nothing, however, has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore, under the law, the defendant is not guilty."
The fallacy this argument commits is:-
A. Commits no fallacy
B. Appeal to ignorance
C. Appeal to people
D. Appeal to pity
8. When the premises presume what they purport to prove, which of the following fallacies will arise?
A. Fallacies of relevance
B. Fallacies of weak induction
C. Fallacies of ambiguity
D. None of the above
9. In the definition "Mission" means a specific task that a person is sent to perform," the genus term is:
A. Specific task
B. Mission
C. Task
D. Person
10. At the morning, a certain woman crossed my path with empty jar and my journey was not succeeded.
Therefore, she is my enemy for that. Which fallacy is it?
A. Oversimplified cause
B. Missing the point
C. Non causa pro causa
D. Post hoc
11. Every person has the right to life. Last week, Tekeste was sentenced to death due to the crime of treason. Therefore, the sentence should be cancelling, since he has the right to life.
A. Fallacy of accident
B. Appeal to ignorance
C. Suppressed evidence
D. Missing the point
12. The definition "Insect" means a fly, wasp, ant, and so on" is an example of:
A. enumerative definition
B. definition by subclass
C. definition by genus and difference
D. demonstrative definition
13. "Most universities in Ethiopia are becoming conflict grounds and students are forced to withdraw from higher institutions. Therefore the solution is obvious; the government must close down all the universities this problem." Which fallacy is committed?
A. Hasty generalization
B. Accident
C. Missing the point
D. Suppressed evidence
14. A fallacy of an inductive argument that proceeds from the knowledge of inadequate sample to some about the whole group is refers:
A. Hasty generalization
B. Appeal to ignorance
C. Unqualified authority
D. False cause
15. Which one is the most effective technique of definition that produces all of the five types of definitions
A. Synonymous definition
B. Definition by sub class
C. Enumerative definition
D. Definition by Genus and difference

BAHR DAR UNIVERSITY
Department of Political Science and International Studies
Critical Thinking Final Examination (LoCT 1011) for Natural Science stream
Weight: 50% Time Allotted: 1 hr. Year I Semester I

Name _____ Id _____ Sec. _____

Note: Write All Your Answers Only on the Answer Sheet.

PART I. Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is incorrect (1.5 pts. each)

1. Terms like "married women, women, Human beings, Mammals" are put in the order of decreasing intension.
2. If an arguer cites a statement from a trustworthy authority in support of a conclusion, the arguer commits appeal to unqualified authority fallacy.
3. Operational definitions usually convey only part of the intensional meaning of a term.
4. Fallacies of weak induction occur because the premises are logically irrelevant to the conclusion.
5. A word is ambiguous when that word has more than one meaning.
6. All arguments that attempt to evoke sympathetic feelings from the reader or listener are fallacious.
7. In a fallacy of composition, an attribute is legitimately transferred from parts to whole.

PART II. Match Column "A" With Column "B" (1.5 Points each)

"A"

1. An argument rests upon alleged chain reaction
2. Numbers of causes are possible for certain effect but the arguer selects only one cause.
3. Fallacy that employs threats, intimidation.
4. Arguments that associate the product with certain celebrity.
5. Something is the cause of an effect, however, in reality is not.

"B"

- A. appeal to vanity
- B. non causa pro causa
- C. slippery slope
- D. appeal to bandwagon
- E. red herring
- F. appeal to force
- G. over simplified cause

PART III. Choose the Best Answer among each alternative (1.5 pts each)

1. "The Dalai Lama argues that China has no business in Tibet and that the West should do something about it. But the Dalai Lama just wants the Chinese to leave so he can return as leader. Naturally he argues this way. Therefore, we should reject his arguments." The fallacy committed in this argument is:-
 - A. Appeal to people
 - B. ad hominem circumstantial
 - C. Straw man
 - D. ad hominem Tu quoque
2. _____ occurs when the arguer distorts his/her opponent's argument or position to make it appear weaker than really is.
 - A. Fallacy of missing the point.
 - B. Fallacy of accident
 - C. Straw man fallacy
 - D. Fallacy of red herring
3. A technique of definition which is useful and decisive when two persons unable to understand each other during conversation or when they have different language background is:
 - A. Enumerative definitions.
 - B. Definition by sub class.
 - C. Operational definition
 - D. Ostensive definition.

