

1 Premises are supported by conclusions.

(A True
)

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[/test-bank-of-critical-thinking-an-appeal-to-reason-1e-tittle](#)

Answer:
(B) False

(B False
)

2 An argument where the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion is

(A) strong

(B) inductive

Answer:
(C) valid

(C) valid

(D likely
)

3 Of the following, which is an opinion?

(A) I think chocolate tastes good.

(B) Chocolate tastes good.

Answer:
(D both a) and b)

(C) White chocolate does not include cocoa beans.

(D both a) and b)
)

4 When someone claims that his/her position is true because it hasn't been proven false, he/she is

(A) truth

(B) ignorance

Answer:
(B) ignorance

(C) charity

(D simplicity
)

5 As a general rule, what goes into determining who has the burden of proof?

- (A) the person who makes the more extraordinary claim
- (B) the person who makes the louder claim
- (C) the person who makes the positive claim

Answer:
(D both a) and c)

(D both a) and c)

6

When you provide an argument that shows that another argument fails, you are providing a

- (A) deductive argument
- (B) inductive argument
- (C) sound argument

Answer:
(D counterargument)

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7

What premise is implicit in the following argument? If you're a Democrat, then your favorite color is blue. So, you can see why Tom loves blue.

- (A) Tom is a Democrat.
- (B) Tom is a carpenter
- (C) All blue things are democratic

Answer:
(A Tom is a Democrat.)

(D none of the above)

8

How would you classify the following? You have to rob this bank with me. Remember, I helped you move into you apartment last week.

- (A) appeal to faith
- (B) appeal to instinct
- (C) appeal to emotion

Answer:
(C appeal to emotion)

(D none of the above)

9

Consider the following argument. Which claim is the conclusion?

(A) Consider the following argument. Which claim is the conclusion?

(B) because all men are mortal and

(C) he's a man.

Answer:

(A) Consider the following argument. Which claim is the conclusion?

10

Of the following, which is a part of an argument?

(A) truth

(B) conclusion

(C) questions

(D) none of the above

Answer:

(B) conclusion

11

Let's say that we inductively conclude that since all of the ants that we've encountered have bitten us, then most ants bite. To show that the conclusion is unlikely (i.e., that the argument is not very strong) we need to find ants that do not bite.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer:

(A) True

12

The following is a factual statement: Clouds are made of marshmallow.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer:

(A) True

13

We can falsify an opinion by pointing to the way the world is.

Answer:

(A) True

(A True
)

(B False
)

14

Circular arguments offer justification that assumes the truth of that which is being justified.

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

15

The following is an argument: Stanley wants a firetruck with a tall ladder and loud siren for Christmas.

(A True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B False
)

16

True premises in a valid argument result in a

(A) sound argument

(B) strong argument

(C) inductive argument

(D) none of the above
)

Answer:
(A) sound argument