

Directions: Read each question carefully and mark the best choice on the answer sheet. Please do not mark on this test sheet.

I True/False (1 point Each)

- T F 1. The following is most likely an example of the method of agreement: "Jane's research into the recent plane crashes revealed that every plane that crashed used remanufactured engines. Because of this, Jane suspected that these engines played a role in the crashes."
- T F 2. No poll should be trusted if the members of a sample are self-selected.
- T F 3. The claim "Fluoridated water prevents tooth decay," if true, implies that fluoridated water would prevent tooth decay in the majority of individuals who use it.
- T F 4. An inductive generalization is an argument given in support of a general claim.
- T F 5. A good argument provides justification for accepting its conclusion.
- T F 6. The purpose of a non-experimental cause to effect study is to determine the effect of a suspected causal agent.
- T F 7. This is most likely an argument by analogy: "A poll of 1,000 people revealed that 46% polled favored the tax reform bill. Therefore 46% of the voters favor the bill."
- T F 8. A generalization that is not based on a representative sample is untrustworthy.
- T F 9. The following is most likely an example of the method of difference reasoning: "Bill noticed that every time he studied for a test he ended up getting an A. Bill concluded that studying resulted in the A grades."
- T F 10. An argument can have an unstated conclusion.
- T F 11. The following is most likely an excuse: "One reason Americans believed that it was acceptable to drive the Apache and other tribes from their land is that many of them believed in the concept of Manifest Destiny."
- T F 12. The sample is the group whose members we know have or do not have the property in question.
- T F 13. An error margin is a range of percentage points in which the conclusion of a statistical inductive generalization falls.
- T F 14. The control group consists of subjects who have not been exposed to the suspected causal factor.
- T F 15. If an argument is a good one then it provides grounds for accepting the conclusion.
- T F 16. An explanation can be used in an argument.

II Multiple Choice (1 point each)

17. What is the following example most likely to be? "In order to find out the effect of running on the aging process, Dr. Smith gathered up 100 runners of various ages and matched them up with 100 non-runners."
A) Controlled Cause-To Effect Experiment.
B) Non-experimental Cause-to-Effect Study.
C) Non-experimental Effect-to-Cause Study.
D) None of the above.
18. For an inductive generalization to be trustworthy
A) The reasoning must be deductively valid.
B) The sample must be large enough to be representative.
C) The sample must be unbiased in regards to the relevant features.
D) Both B + C.
19. If we want a narrower error margin in a generalization, which of the following will produce it?
A) Finding a different random selection technique
B) Decreasing the sample size
C) Decreasing the confidence level
D) None of the above.
20. Suppose that an argument is sound. It follows from this that
A) It must have all true premises.
B) It must be valid.
C) It must have a true conclusion.
D) All of the above.
21. If an argument is unsound, then
A) It certainly has all false premises.
B) It is certainly invalid.
C) It certainly has a false conclusion.
D) None of the above.
22. What mistake occurs in this example: "Sally noticed that her computer's sound card was not working properly and she also noticed she was having printing problems. Although Joan suggested that it might be a virus, Sally immediately concluded that the sound card was causing the printing problems."
A) Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc
B) The possibility that there is a common cause has been ignored (Ignoring a Possible Common Cause).
C) Causation has been reversed (reversing cause and effect).
D) None of the above.

23. According to the text, a deductive argument
- A) Involves reasoning from general premises to a specific conclusion.
 - B) Is the same thing as a sound argument.
 - C) Can be valid or sound.
 - D) None of the above.
24. To be adequately representative a sample taken from a large population needs to contain how many individuals?
- A) 10-50
 - B) 100-250
 - C) 250-500
 - D) 1,000-1,500
25. What mistake occurs in this example: "Senator Sloane noticed that people who own a house tended to be employed. He quickly concluded that he could solve the unemployment problem by giving away free houses to the American people."
- A) Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc
 - B) Ignoring a Possible Common Cause
 - C) Reversing cause and effect.
 - D) None of the above.
26. What is the conclusion of the following argument? "God exists. This is because there is no design without a designer and the universes shows, through its complexity, that it must have a design."
- A) "it must have a design."
 - B) "God exists."
 - C) "there is no design without a designer."
 - D) This is not actually an argument.
27. The main difference between a nonexperimental effect-to-cause study and a nonexperimental cause-to-effect study is
- A) In the effect-to-cause study the subjects are exposed to the cause by those conducting the study. This is not the case in the cause-to-effect study.
 - B) In the cause-to-effect study the cause is known but the effect is not.
 - C) In the effect-to-cause study the effect is known but the cause is not.
 - D) Both B + C.
28. An inductive argument is an argument
- A) The premises of which are intended to provide some degree of probability for the truth of the conclusion.
 - B) In which the premises are not offered as conclusive proof for the truth of the conclusion.
 - C) In which the premises are offered as evidence for the likelihood of the conclusion's truth.
 - D) All of the above.
29. The goal of randomness is to
- A) Allow a smaller-than-usual sample.
 - B) Achieve objectivity.
 - C) Achieve representativeness.
 - D) Assign grades in this course.
30. Which fallacy does the following example commit? "Yeah, I know that they have all those studies showing that exercise is supposed to be good for you. But I heard that some star baseball player just died of a heart attack. So much for that exercise theory! Hey, can I borrow a smoke?"
- A) Fallacy of hasty generalization.
 - B) Fallacy of biased generalization.
 - C) Fallacy of anecdotal evidence.
 - D) None of the above.
31. It is reasonable to accept a premise if
- A) It comes from a credible source.
 - B) It does not conflict with what you have observed.
 - C) It does not conflict with other credible claims.
 - D) All of the above.
32. A causal explanation is defective if
- A) It is circular.
 - B) It is not testable.
 - C) It is excessively vague.
 - D) All of the above.

Name:

Class:

/32

Part I True/False

01. T F 03. T F 05. T F 07. T F 09. T F 11. T F 13. T F 15. T F
02. T F 04. T F 06. T F 08. T F 10. T F 12. T F 14. T F 16. T F

Part II MC

17. A B C D 21. A B C D 25. A B C D 29. A B C D
18. A B C D 22. A B C D 26. A B C D 30. A B C D
19. A B C D 23. A B C D 27. A B C D 31. A B C D
20. A B C D 24. A B C D 28. A B C D 32. A B C D

Answer Sheet for Critical Inquiry Practice Test #3 SP09

<u>#</u>	<u>Correct Answer</u>
1	T
2	T
3	F
4	T
5	T
6	T
7	F
8	T
9	F
10	T
11	F
12	T
13	T
14	T
15	T
16	T
17	B
18	D
19	C
20	D
21	D
22	B
23	C
24	D
25	C
26	B
27	C
28	D
29	C
30	C
31	D
32	D