

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. An ad hominem is a type of fallacy in which a claim or argument is rejected because of some fact about the author or source of the claim or argument.
- T F 2. Relativism is the theory that the very same claim may be true in one culture and false in another; it all depends on what the people in the culture think.
- T F 3. Argumentation can never influence people.
- T F 4. A proof surrogate is an expression used to suggest there is evidence or authority for a claim without actually saying there is.
- T F 5. An image can serve as the basis for a claim.
- T F 6. Slippery slope is a type of fallacy in which it is assumed that one event must inevitably follow from another but no argument is given to support this claim of inevitability.
- T F 7. The following would certainly be a case of the "Argument" from popularity fallacy: "The park rangers said that they believe that the park closes at sunset. So, we should leave before then."
- T F 8. The following is probably an example of the fallacy known as "Argument" from Envy: "He might be more successful and smarter than me, but I'm sure he has no friends."
- T F 9. According to the text, subjectivism fails to respect the rules of common language.
- T F 10. According to the text, the main purpose of rhetoric is to provide logical support for the truth of a claim.
- T F 11. A person has made a straw man if s/he ignores a person's actual position and replaces it with a distorted or exaggerated one.
- T F 12. Common practice is a fallacy in which a person defends an action by pointing out that the action is a common one.
- T F 13. The relativist fallacy occurs when a person thinks that a moral standard of his/her own group applies universally while at the same time claiming that it does not apply to groups that do not accept the standard.
- T F 14. The following is certainly an example of the fallacy known as wishful thinking: "I really, really want to be a great lawyer. I had better start preparing now or I might not make it."
- T F 15. A euphemism is a word or phrase that is intended to have a negative effect on the audience's attitude.
- T F 16. The following is certainly an example of the fallacy known as slippery slope: "You should be very careful. If you experiment extensively with high addictive drugs you could become addicted in a short time."

II Multiple Choice (1 point each)

17. The following is most likely an example of what type of fallacy?: "Of course God exists. After all, the Bible says He exists. And you can trust the Bible because God wrote it."
- A) Straw man.
 B) Begging the Question.
 C) Genetic fallacy.
 D) Slippery slope.
18. Which form of fallacy best matches this example?: "I know that you have some liberal guilt, but if you want to be accepted in our social club, you had better shape up and come around to the conservative view."
- A) Two Wrongs Make a Right
 B) "Argument" from Popularity
 C) Wishful Thinking.
 D) Peer Pressure.
19. This claim "These eco-terrorists screeching about global warming are, like their liberal masters in the democratic party, a grave threat to the blessed American dream of owning giant SUVs " probably contains
- A) Weaslers.
 B) Euphemisms.
 C) Dysphemisms.
 D) Downplayers.
20. "Exactly when did the liberal media turn against America?" is most likely an example of
- A) A downplayer.
 B) A weasler.
 C) A loaded question.
 D) Hyperbole.
21. The claim "The senator had a teeny-tiny run in with the law." is most likely intended as
- A) A loaded question.
 B) Innuendo.
 C) A stereotype.
 D) A downplayer.
22. The following is most likely an example of what type of fallacy?: "Your arguments against mistreating animals and using them for food and clothing seemed reasonable. But, I notice that you are wearing leather boots. So, your arguments must be flawed."
- A) Personal Attack.
 B) Circumstantial ad Hominem.
 C) The Inconsistency Ad Hominem.
 D) Genetic Fallacy.

23. Which form of fallacy best matches this example?: "Guess what? That clerk gave me a \$20 instead of a \$10. I could give it back...but if I had given the clerk a \$20 instead of a \$10, he would have just pocketed the extra money. So, I should just keep it."
- A) Common practice.
 - B) "Argument" from Popularity.
 - C) Two Wrongs Make a Right.
 - D) None of the above.
24. Dan forgets his lunch and decides to steal one from the office refrigerator. Feeling a faint bit of guilt and pity, he shrugs this off by telling himself that his co-workers would do the same to him. Dan has most likely committed which fallacy:
- A) Appeal to pity.
 - B) Two Wrongs make a right.
 - C) Relativist fallacy.
 - D) Rationalizing.
25. The following is most likely an example of what type of fallacy?: "Sure Greenpeace (a famous environmental group) says that the candidate would do a lot of damage to the environment if elected. But we all know about Greenpeace, don't we?"
- A) Personal attack.
 - B) Genetic fallacy.
 - C) Poisoning the well.
 - D) Burden of proof.
26. This "Allow women in combat? We cannot. We all know what women are like. Besides, we need them at home cooking our meals and cleaning our houses. That's what women do best."
- A) Contains a dysphemism.
 - B) Contains a weasler.
 - C) Makes use of a stereotype.
 - D) Makes use of a downplayer.
27. The following is most likely an example of what type of fallacy?: "We must stop them from censoring pornographic web sites! If those site are banned, they will be burning the classics next!"
- A) Burden of Proof.
 - B) Appeal to ignorance.
 - C) Slippery slope.
 - D) Begging the question.
28. Which type of fallacy best matches this example?: "Yes, yes, I know you have some doubts about bending the laws a bit in this business deal. However, every business does this to some degree...so it is okay for us to do it."
- A) Two Wrongs Make a Right.
 - B) Relativist fallacy.
 - C) Common practice.
 - D) Smokescreen
29. Which form of fallacy best matches this example?: "I know that I didn't actually do any work in the class or even attend. But if you don't pass me, then I won't graduate and I'll lose the sweet job I have lined up!"
- A) Peer pressure.
 - B) Scare tactics.
 - C) Appeal to pity.
 - D) Wishful thinking.
30. Which form of fallacy best matches this example?: "Hmmm, it looks like that idiot Radcliffe is going to win the debate and push his stupid and unworkable plan through. I had better vote for him or I'll be on the losing side."
- A) Peer Pressure/Bandwagon.
 - B) Common practice.
 - C) Wishful thinking.
 - D) None of the above.
31. The claim "He was as handsome as the south end of a warthog and as smart as a sea slug" is most likely intended as
- A) A euphemism.
 - B) A weasler.
 - C) An innuendo.
 - D) A rhetorical comparison.
32. The following is most likely an example of what type of fallacy?: "Dave argued that the plan is a good one, but he is the biggest jerk I've ever known. So, that plan has got to be flawed."
- A) Genetic fallacy.
 - B) Burden of proof.
 - C) Poisoning the well.
 - D) Personal attack.

Name:

Class:

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Part I True/False

01. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	03. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	05. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	07. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	09. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	11. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	13. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	15. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
02. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	04. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	06. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	08. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	10. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	12. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	14. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	16. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>

Part II MC

17. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	21. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	25. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	29. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
18. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	22. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	26. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	30. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
19. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	23. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	27. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	31. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
20. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	24. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	28. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	32. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>

Answer Sheet for Critical Inquiry Practice Test 2 Spring 2009

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