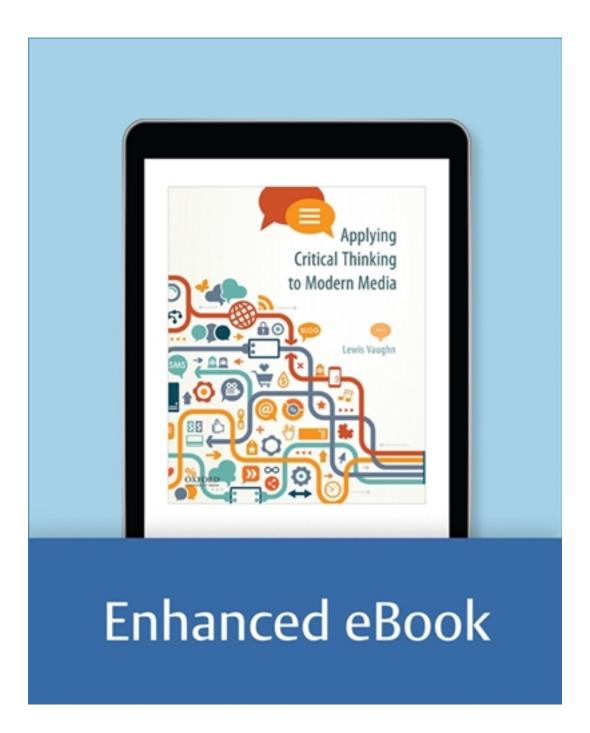
Test Bank for Applying Critical Thinking to Modern Media 1st Edition by Vaughn

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Test Bank

Chapter 2: Claims, Reasons, and Arguments

Multiple Choice

(Correct answers are marked with an asterisk.)

- 1. An assertion that something is or is not the case is...
 - a. A conclusion
 - *b. A statement
 - c. An argument
 - d. An attitude
- 2. The systematic evaluation or formulation of beliefs by rational standards is known as...
 - a. Explanatory hypotheses
 - b. Traditional beliefs
 - c. Creative thinking
 - *d. Critical thinking
- 3. The following sentence is a statement...
 - *a. You are here for a reason.
 - b. Turn that music off.
 - c. Stop doing that.
 - d. Is this guy for real?
- 4. A statement (or statements) supposedly providing reasons for accepting another statement is known as...
 - a. A conclusion
 - b. A premise
 - c. A statement
 - *d. An argument
- 5. The statements given in support of another statement are called the...
 - a. Assertions
 - *b. Premises
 - c. Answers
 - d. Conclusion
- 6. This process of reasoning from a premise or premises to a conclusion based on those premises is called ...
 - a. Hypothetical
 - b. Premise
 - *c. Inference
 - d. Judgment
- 7. Words that frequently accompany arguments and signal that a premise or conclusion is present are known as...
 - *a. Indicator words
 - b. Premises
 - c. Indicator verbs
 - d. Argument components



- 8. Probably the best advice for anyone trying to uncover or dissect arguments is...
 - a. Find the premises first
 - b. Paraphrase the argument
 - c. Determine the truth of premises
 - *d. Find the conclusion first
- 9. When you show why or how something is the way it is, you are...
 - a. Stating an argument
 - *b. Offering an explanation
 - c. Showing that a statement cannot be proved
 - d. Showing that a statement is in dispute
- 10. Persuading people to agree with you is not the same thing as ...
 - a. Influencing them
 - *b. Presenting them with a good argument
 - c. Changing their minds
 - d. Swaying them
- 11. An argument intended to provide logically conclusive support for its conclusion is ...
 - a. Inductive
 - b. Analogical
 - *c. Deductive
 - d. Invalid
- 12. An argument intended to provide probable support for its conclusion is...
 - a. Deductive
 - *b. Inductive
 - c. Strong
 - d. Invalid
- 13. A deductive argument that succeeds in providing logically conclusive support is said to be...
 - a. Cogent
 - b. Strong
 - *c. Valid
 - d. Persuasive
- 14. In most extended argumentative passages...
 - a. Premises and conclusions make up a large portion of the total wordage
 - *b. Premises and conclusions make up only a small portion of the total wordage
 - c. Premises and conclusions are usually clearly labeled
 - d. Premises and conclusions are equal in number
- 15. A central goal of higher education is to enable students to...
 - a. Justify preconceived notions
 - b. Avoid questioning cultural beliefs
 - c. Discard strongly held ideas
 - *d. Think critically and carefully for themselves



- 16. The kind of inference with this form—Phenomenon Q, E provides the best explanation for Q, therefore, it is probable that E is true—is known as ...
 - *a. Inference to the best explanation
 - b. Deductive argument
 - c. Analogical argument
 - d. Scientific reasoning
- 17. The criterion of adequacy that says all things being equal, the best explanation is the one that fits best with what is already known or established is called. ...
 - a. Simplicity
 - b. Fruitfulness
 - c. Consistency
 - *d. Conservatism
- 18. A massive amount of persuasive writing contains ...
 - a. No words
 - b. No opinions
 - *c. No arguments
 - d. No views
- 19. The first step in evaluating arguments embedded in extended passages is to...
 - *a. Study the text until you thoroughly understand it.
 - b. Identify the speaker
 - c. Find the nonarguments
 - d. Identify the premises
- 20. When we reason that two or more things are similar in several ways, therefore, they are probably similar in one further way, we are using...
 - a. Deductive logic
 - *b. Analogical induction
 - c. Inference to the best explanation
 - d. Enumerative induction

Short Answer/Short Essay

- 1. What is an argument and how does it differ from a simple statement of belief?
- 2. What is the difference between Arguing 1 and Arguing 2?
- 3. According to Walter Sinnott-Armstrong, how can you win every argument?
- 4. What are three premise indicator words? Conclusion indicator words?
- 5. What is the best advice for anyone trying to uncover or dissect arguments?

