### **Chapter 2: Moral Reasoning**

1. What argument type has the form: “if P, then Q; P is false; therefore, Q is false”?

a. Modus tollens

b. Denying the antecedent

c. Hypothetical syllogism

d. Modus ponens

Answer: b

2. A necessary condition is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a sufficient condition is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. guarantee; requirement

b. guarantee; prerequisite

c. requirement; guarantee

d. precondition; requirement

Answer: c

\*3. Trying to undermine the truth of a position by attacking the person who is advancing it is called

a. the ad hominem fallacy.

b. appeal to ignorance.

c. the straw man fallacy.

d. appeal to irrelevant emotions.

Answer: a

4. Depicting a position in a way that makes it easy to refute is known as

a. the ad hominem fallacy.

b. appeal to ignorance.

c. the straw man fallacy.

d. appeal to irrelevant emotions.

Answer: c

\*5. A claim that supplies a condition that is both necessary and sufficient for something is called a(n)

a. consequent.

b. guarantee.

c. biconditional.

d. antecedent.

Answer: c

6. The sentence “An action is wrong if and only if it causes pain” is an example of a(n)

a. hypothetical syllogism.

b. appeal to irrelevant emotions.

c. straw man fallacy.

d. biconditional.

Answer: d

\*7. Formal fallacies are always

a. sound.

b. invalid.

c. false.

d. unpersuasive.

Answer: b

\*8. Someone who claims plants and trees are conscious simply because it hasn’t been proven that they’re not is guilty of making an appeal to

a. ignorance.

b. irrelevant emotions.

c. popularity.

d. authority.

Answer: a

9. Which of the following is an example of a formal fallacy?

a. Ad hominen

b. Affirming the consequent

c. Straw man

d. Hasty generalization

Answer: b

\*10. Which fallacy occurs when someone makes a sweeping claim about a group based on only a small handful of cases?

a. Ad hominen

b. Affirming the consequent

c. Straw man

d. Hasty generalization

Answer: d