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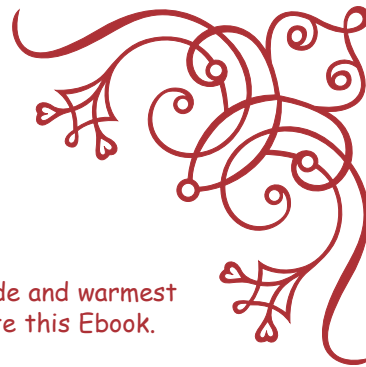
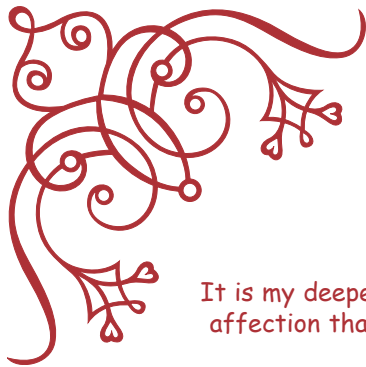
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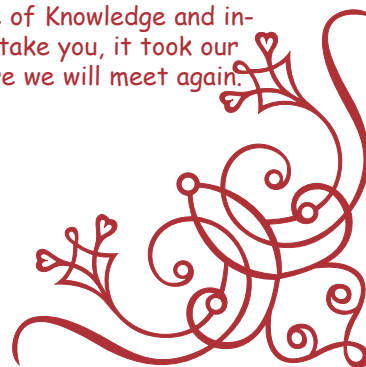
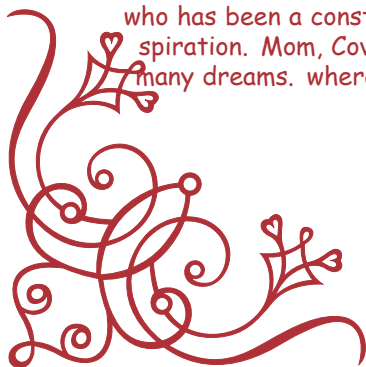


This E-book is dedicated to the loving memory of my mother:
my guiding light, my shining star,
forever



It is my deepest gratitude and warmest
affection that I dedicate this Ebook.

To my mother JOYTSNA CHANGDER
who could not see this Ebook.



who has been a constant source of Knowledge and in-
spiration. Mom, Covid did not take you, it took our
many dreams. wherever you are we will meet again.



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Preface

This book presents a comprehensive collection of over **1,20,000 multiple-choice questions (MCQs)** covering the complete syllabus of **UGC NET Paper 1**. The questions have been carefully organized chapter-wise and topic-wise to facilitate systematic learning, regular practice, and effective revision.

Prepared in accordance with the latest syllabus, this question bank is intended to help learners strengthen their conceptual understanding, improve speed and accuracy, identify areas requiring further study, and build confidence through continuous practice.

This book is particularly useful for:

1. UGC NET and Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) aspirants.
2. State Eligibility Test (SET/SLET) candidates.
3. Assistant Professor recruitment examinations.
4. Ph.D. entrance examinations.
5. University students and research scholars.
6. Teachers and educators seeking practice material.
7. Candidates preparing for other competitive examinations covering teaching aptitude, research aptitude, reasoning, communication, information and communication technology, and higher education.

The primary objective of this book is to provide an extensive repository of practice questions that supports self-learning, systematic revision, and exam-oriented preparation. Whether used for daily practice, mock tests, or last-minute revision, this question bank serves as a valuable companion throughout the preparation journey.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy, relevance, and quality of the contents. Suggestions and constructive feedback from readers are always welcome and will help improve future editions.

Narayan Changder

July 2026

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1. Unit-VI: Logical Reasoning

1.1 Introduction to Logic and Reasoning

1.1.1 Logical Reasoning

1. Which persuasive language uses logical reasoning and evidence to persuade?
(A) Ethos
(B) Pathos
(C) Logos
(D) None of above
2. The following rule is supposed to have a great impact on the scientific method of research: Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded. Who gave this rule?
(A) Voltaire
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Rene Descartes
(D) Michel Foucault
3. What are some common features of analytical exposition?
(A) Presenting arguments, providing evidence, logical analysis, drawing conclusions
(B) Providing opinions, using anecdotes, emotional appeals
4. What is the primary skill discussed in the document?
(A) Evaluating an argument critically
(B) Writing persuasive essays
(C) Conducting scientific research
(D) Learning new languages
5. This command term requires you to identify components/elements and the significance of the relationship between them; draw out and relate implications; determine logic and reasonableness of information
(A) Analyse
(B) Name
(C) Distinguish
(D) Describe
6. What is a good reason for a belief?
(A) One that makes the belief probable
(B) One that is emotionally appealing
(C) One that is morally right
(D) One that is popular among others
7. Within this small country, each citizen attends the governmental meetings and each citizen has one vote on all matters. Which form of government is being used?
(A) Socialism
(B) Representative Democracy
(C) Direct Democracy

- (D) Oligarchy
8. Which sentence uses a word that shows a cause?
- (A) The game was cancelled because it was raining.
- (B) It was raining, so the game was cancelled.
- (C) The game was fun, and we all cheered.
- (D) We can play the game after the rain stops.
9. In academic writing, the appeal to logic, —, is by far the most commonly used appeal.
- (A) Pathos
- (B) Logos
- (C) Ethos
- (D) None of above
10. Reason
- (A) A cause or an explanation.
- (B) The amount it's reasonable to believe.
- (C) The facts that prove or disprove something.
- (D) An opinion on a particular subject
11. A thing cannot be and not be under the same respects and circumstances at the same time. It is impossible for one thing and the same thing to exist and not to exist at the same time. What Principle it is?
- (A) Principle of Identify
- (B) Principle of Contradiction
- (C) Principle of Excluded Middle
- (D) Principle of Uniformity of Nature
- (E) Principle of Causality
12. You prefer using logic, reasoning and systems
- (A) AURAL / AUDITORY
- (B) SPATIAL / VISUAL
- (C) LOGICAL / MATHEMATICAL
- (D) PHYSICAL / HANDS ON / TACTILE / KINESTHETIC
13. What is the overall conclusion about evaluating arguments?
- (A) It is a skill that is rarely used
- (B) It is a critical skill for making informed decisions
- (C) It is only useful for students
- (D) It is an outdated skill
14. Read each sentence and choose the most logical inference. The car windows are wet.
- (A) It is rainy
- (B) It is windy
- (C) It is cold
- (D) It is sunny
15. Some months have thirty days and some have thirty-one. How many have twenty-eight days?
- (A) March
- (B) 1 month
- (C) All of them
- (D) None of them
16. Connections between the text's subjects and the larger world
- (A) Point of view
- (B) Tone
- (C) Word choice
- (D) Logical relationships
17. What does it mean when a reason or evidence is relevant?
- (A) A statement of position on an issue.
- (B) Closely connected or appropriate to what is being done or considered.
- (C) Facts, reason, statistics and other information used to support reasons.
- (D) No one cares because it doesn't matter.
- (E) I do not know, yet.
18. Which of the following is a key component of a strong argument?
- (A) Emotional appeal
- (B) Anecdotal evidence
- (C) Logical reasoning
- (D) Personal opinion

19. Every day, Mrs. Johnson wakes up early, puts on her white coat, and grabs her stethoscope. She drives to a large building where she spends her day examining patients and prescribing medicines. From this passage, you can infer that Mrs. Johnson is:
- (A) A teacher
 - (B) A police officer
 - (C) A doctor
 - (D) A farmer
20. Which public speaking element focuses on providing sequence and analysis?
- (A) Emotional appeal
 - (B) Logical appeal
 - (C) Ethical appeal
 - (D) Oratory
21. Critical thinking is ____
- (A) Thinking about consciousness
 - (B) Thinking about thinking
 - (C) Thinking about feelings
 - (D) Critical thinking
22. What is NOT a step in making an inference?
- (A) Looking for clues in the text
 - (B) Making a guess without any evidence
 - (C) Connecting clues to your own experiences
 - (D) Asking questions about what you read
23. Read each sentence and choose the most logical inference. Alex's breath smells really good
- (A) Alex does not like gum
 - (B) Alex just brushed his teeth
 - (C) Alex ate some pickles
 - (D) Alex has a dentist appointment.
24. A method of persuasion based on evidence and reasoning
- (A) Diction
 - (B) Emotional Appeal
 - (C) Controlling Idea
 - (D) Logical Appeal
25. What is the primary goal of an Analytical Exposition Text?
- (A) To summarize various viewpoints without taking a stance.
 - (B) To provide a detailed history of a topic.
 - (C) To persuade readers through clear analysis and logical reasoning.
 - (D) To entertain the audience with stories.
26. Find out the puzzle words in the series ARUGSTNEM
- (A) ARGUTSMEN
 - (B) ARUGTSMEN
 - (C) ARTSGUMEN
 - (D) ARGUMENTS
27. Discuss the importance of logical reasoning in everyday decision making.
- (A) Emotional reasoning is more important than logical reasoning
 - (B) Logical reasoning is not important in decision making
 - (C) Making decisions based on intuition is more effective than using logical reasoning
 - (D) Logical reasoning is important in everyday decision making because it helps individuals to analyze situations, evaluate options, and make sound decisions based on evidence and facts.
28. What is the primary purpose of logic in philosophy?
- (A) To study historical events
 - (B) To create emotional arguments
 - (C) To clarify issues in reasoning
 - (D) To promote subjective opinions
29. The researcher's experience should be considered when selecting a research subject. For a comprehensive compilation of research results, an investigator's wisdom and knowledge are needed
- (A) Practicality
 - (B) Timelines of the Problem
 - (C) Personal Inclination
 - (D) Researcher Knowledge

30. What is the main focus of logical reasoning in argumentative writing?
- (A) To provide evidence and reasoning to support a claim or position.
 - (B) To summarize the opposing arguments without providing evidence.
 - (C) To present emotional appeals and personal anecdotes.
 - (D) To use logical fallacies to manipulate the reader's emotions.
31. Fact 1:Islands are surrounded by water.Fact 2:Maui is an island.Fact 3:Maui was formed by a volcano.If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?I:Maui is surrounded by water.II:All islands are formed by volcanoes.III:All volcanoes are on islands.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) None of the statements is a known fact.
32. Which rhetorical appeal relies on logical reasoning and evidence?
- (A) Logos
 - (B) Mythos
 - (C) Pathos
 - (D) Ethos
33. What is the role of logic in avoiding fallacies?
- (A) To confuse the audience
 - (B) To clarify reasoning
 - (C) To promote emotional arguments
 - (D) To ignore evidence
34. New York must have colder weather since it snows so much
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
35. Which appeal uses logic and reasoning to persuade an audience?
- (A) Ethos
 - (B) Pathos
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Mythos
36. Match the prefix log-with its meaning
- (A) Small
 - (B) Bend
 - (C) Large
 - (D) Thought
37. If I use numbers and statistics to support my assertion, which appeal am I using?
- (A) Ethos
 - (B) Pathos
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Chronos
38. You make inferences everyday (not just in reading)
- (A) True
 - (B) False
39. What is the main implication of Jean Piaget's theory for curriculum development?
- (A) It must be developmentally appropriate to enhance students' logical and conceptual growth.
 - (B) It should focus primarily on classical conditioning.
40. What does the Georgia Technology Student Organization (GA TSA) encourage in students?
- (A) Entrepreneurial skills for marketing careers
 - (B) Leadership in the health care community
 - (C) Critical thinking and technical literacy in a high-tech society
 - (D) Agricultural education and learning by doing
41. If you add 1 to an odd number you get an even number.
- (A) I agree
 - (B) I disagree

42. Complete the conjecture. If a number is divisible by 2, then it is ____
(A) Prime
(B) Negative
(C) Odd
(D) Even
43. Which of the following is a counterexample to the statement: "All prime numbers are odd"?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 7
44. Good argumentation skill is a natural talent that cannot be learned through study and practice.
(A) True
(B) False
45. Nothing you're saying is logical! It's totally ____
(A) Nonrestrictive
(B) Nonsense
(C) Nonprofessional
(D) Nonexistent
46. Read the statement and decide if it's an observation or inference: The car seems to be moving very fast.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
47. Which research does least depend on empirical facts
(A) Ethnographic research.
(B) Philosophical research.
(C) Phenomenological research.
(D) Historical research.
48. If an animal is furry, then it is a hamster. What would be an appropriate counterexample?
(A) Goldfish
(B) Frog
(C) Elephant
(D) Cat
49. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of studying logic?
(A) Enhancing clarity in reasoning
(B) Improving emotional intelligence
(C) Identifying fallacious arguments
(D) Improving consistency in thought
50. Implied but not stated directly
(A) Inciting incident
(B) Implicit
(C) Limited POV
(D) Omniscient POV
51. Logos uses ____ to make an appeal.
(A) Emotion
(B) Experience or expertise
(C) Logic and data
(D) Persuasion
52. What is the definition of logical?
(A) A statement up for argument.
(B) To disagree and argue against.
(C) Sensible and based on facts.
(D) None of above
53. Joe is younger than Kathy. Mark was born after Joe. Kathy is older than Mark. If the first two statements are true then the third statement is
(A) True
(B) False
54. If you're going for a run AND it's not raining, you should wear running shoes. Else, you should wear regular shoes. Scenario: You're going for a run, and it's not raining. What should you wear on your feet?
(A) Running shoes
(B) Regular shoes
(C) It depends
(D) None of the above

55. What is a logical inference you can make about the premises below? Jade pulled the chocolate chip cookies out of the hot oven. After looking at them for a moment, she put them back into the oven and set her timer for two more minutes.
- (A) Jade's cookies are burnt to a crisp
 - (B) Jade doesn't like baking
 - (C) Jade's cookies weren't quite done baking
 - (D) None of the above
56. Gandhi's teaching of nonviolence based on compassion for life.
- (A) Moksha
 - (B) Sati
 - (C) Satyagraha
 - (D) Nationalism
57. A girl introduced a boy as the son of' the daughter of the father of her uncle. The boy is girl's
- (A) Brother
 - (B) Son
 - (C) Son-in-law
 - (D) Uncle
58. "If it rains tomorrow, the match will be canceled. If the match is canceled, I'll spend the day at home." What's the logical structure here?
- (A) Cause and effect
 - (B) Conditional reasoning
 - (C) Circular reasoning
 - (D) Deductive reasoning
59. Abigail learns two statements:1:'If a polygon is a regular hexagon, then all its angles are congruent.' and 2:'Polygon ABCDEF is a regular hexagon.' What can be concluded using the Law of Detachment?
- (A) Polygon ABCDEF is not a regular hexagon.
 - (B) All angles of polygon ABCDEF are congruent.
 - (C) Some angles of polygon ABCDEF are congruent.
 - (D) The Law of Detachment cannot be applied to this situation.
60. The following standard is associated with which CORE content area?Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- (A) Social Studies
 - (B) ELA
 - (C) Math
 - (D) Science
61. Logic is the study of
- (A) The methods and principles of reasoning
 - (B) The science of reasoning
 - (C) Mathematical reasoning
 - (D) All the above
62. What does LOGOS mean in public speaking?
- (A) It refers to the ability to develop logical claims with supporting evidence.
 - (B) It refers to emotional appeal in public speaking.
 - (C) It is the use of personal anecdotes in speeches.
 - (D) It means the appeal to authority in public speaking.
63. In literary analysis, how does analyzing arguments help in understanding a character's motivations?
- (A) By identifying the logical reasoning behind a character's actions.
 - (B) By focusing solely on the character's dialogue.
 - (C) By ignoring the character's background and context.
 - (D) By summarizing the plot without considering the character's role.
64. First basket has marbles.Second basket has pencil boxes.Third basket has pencils.Fourth basket has eggs.Which basket has sphere shape object?
- (A) First
 - (B) Second

- (C) Third
(D) Fourth
65. When an ad or commercial uses statistics and facts — it is appealing to
(A) Your sense of reason
(B) Your emotions
(C) Your memory
(D) None of above
66. What is the role of logic in scientific reasoning?
(A) Logic is essential for formulating hypotheses, drawing conclusions, and evaluating evidence in scientific reasoning.
(B) Logic is only used for mathematical proofs.
(C) Logic is irrelevant to the development of theories.
(D) Logic has no impact on scientific experiments.
67. Which is an essential skill in order to help students adapt to ever-changing situations and problems?
(A) Collaborative
(B) Real-life application
(C) Learner-centered
(D) Engages critical thinking
68. Based on the image, the statement "It must be summer time" is an —
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
69. Following the fundamental principles of curriculum content, which refers to the logical arrangement of the subject matter?
(A) Balance
(B) Continuity
(C) Sequence
(D) Integration
70. Reasoning in argumentation and logic means —
(A) Using logic to support premises and conclusions
(B) Using observational evidence to support a premise or conclusion
(C) Finding a good reason to support something
(D) Being the more reasonable person in an argument
71. This persuasive technique uses facts and logic (empirical and logical evidence) to appeal to an audience's sense of reason or common sense
(A) Rhetoric
(B) Pathos
(C) Logos
(D) Ethos
72. Shown a picture of children in sweaters inside the classrooms, the students were asked this question: In what kind of climate do these children live? This is a thought question on —
(A) Inferring
(B) Creating
(C) Applying
(D) Predicting
73. Relevance in evidence means the information is:
(A) Free from any emotional language
(B) Connected to the matter at hand
(C) Balanced between viewpoints
(D) Long and highly detailed
74. Learning by doing experiments, working with numbers, and participating in problem-solving identifies which kind of learner?
(A) Interpersonal
(B) Logical/Mathematical
(C) Natural
(D) Spatial
75. Which of the following is NOT a part of critical thinking in science?
(A) Examines Assumptions

- (B) Appraises the Source
(C) Discerns Hidden Biases
(D) Evaluates Evidence
(E) Is based on opinion or personal anecdotes.
76. Alex is Charlie's father. Who of them was born later?
(A) CHARLIE
(B) ALEX
77. Philosophy of teachers that deductive and inductive logic and the scientific method are reliable means to discover knowledge.
(A) Realism
(B) Social Reconstructionism
(C) Idealism
(D) Existentialism
78. Logical reasoning means ____
(A) The author used reasons that make sense together
(B) The reasoning does not make sense
(C) The author got their reasons from the lodge
(D) People are likely to disagree with the reasons
79. What role does reasoning play in convincing the audience of an argument?
(A) Reasoning is only necessary for personal understanding, not for convincing others
(B) Reasoning confuses the audience with irrelevant information
(C) Reasoning has no impact on convincing the audience
(D) Reasoning provides logical connections, evidence, and support for the claims being made.
80. In persuasive communication, which term refers to the use of logical reasoning to persuade an audience?
(A) Pathos
(B) Logos
(C) Ethos
(D) Kairos
81. Direction: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Is a statement which contradicts itself. Using contradicting terms to make a point. A combination of words or statements that makes the reader pause to think deeper.
(A) Paradox
(B) Pun
(C) Assonance
(D) None of above
82. Which of the following is essential when evaluating an argument?
(A) The author's background
(B) The clarity of the argument
(C) The length of the text
(D) The complexity of the vocabulary
83. Arguments that use reasons and evidence to support
(A) Emotional appeals
(B) Informational appeals
(C) Logical appeals
(D) Propaganda
84. Mary smelled smoke. She looked outside and saw a plume of smoke billowing in the sky. A few minutes later, she heard sirens in her neighborhood. You can infer that ____
(A) Her mother was cooking dinner.
(B) A house in the neighborhood is on fire.
(C) Someone needed an ambulance.
(D) There was an accident in the neighborhood.
85. What strategies can be used to identify strong arguments?
(A) Only considering emotions
(B) Ignoring evidence
(C) Guessing randomly
(D) Evaluating evidence, considering logic and reasoning, examining source credibility, and assessing counterarguments

86. ____ is a form of thinking where we use statements and relationships between statements to infer a conclusion.
- (A) Hasty Generalization
 - (B) Rhetoric
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Logical Reasoning
87. What is the purpose of using logical reasoning in an argument?
- (A) To undermine the credibility of the opposing viewpoint
 - (B) To make the argument more emotional and persuasive
 - (C) To provide a rational and coherent explanation or justification for a claim or position.
 - (D) To confuse the audience with complex reasoning
88. Which of the following is a counterexample for this conditional statement? "If an animal is a bird, then it can fly. "
- (A) An Ostrich
 - (B) A Bat
 - (C) A Canary
 - (D) A Seagull
89. How can reasoning be used to support or strengthen an argument in a passage?
- (A) By providing logical and rational evidence
 - (B) By presenting biased information
 - (C) By relying on personal anecdotes
 - (D) By using emotional appeals
90. Which is an example of a soft skill important for technical careers?
- (A) Welding
 - (B) Critical thinking
 - (C) Typing speed
 - (D) Calculating averages
91. The Shop and Save Grocery is south of Greenwood Pharmacy. Rebecca's house is northeast of Greenwood Pharmacy. Rebecca's house is west of the Shop and Save Grocery. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Uncertain
 - (D) None of above
92. If $A = B$ and $B = C$, then:
- (A) $A = C$
 - (B) $A > C$
 - (C) $A < C$
 - (D) Cannot say
93. Lauren sat in the lobby of her apartment building watching people come in from the street. Almost everyone who came in was carrying an umbrella. Those who weren't, she observed, had wet hair and soaking wet coats. The reader can reasonably infer which of the following statements?
- (A) Lauren lives on the first floor.
 - (B) It is raining outside.
 - (C) Lauren's parents told her to wait for them in the lobby.
 - (D) None of above
94. This is also called "to read between the lines".
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Main Idea
 - (D) Skimming
95. What is the rhetorical device used to persuade an audience by using reasoning (facts & statistics)?
- (A) Ethos
 - (B) Pathos
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Repetition
96. Write the conditional statement that follows from the pair of true statements. If the sun is shining, then it is a beautiful day. If it is a beautiful day, then we will have a picnic.
- (A) If the sun is shining, then it is a beautiful day.

- (B) If it is a beautiful day, then the sun is shining.
- (C) If the sun is shining, then we will go on a picnic.
- (D) If we go on a picnic, then the sun is shining.
97. What helps evaluate the truthfulness of news stories?
- (A) Spreading fake news
- (B) Recognizing bias
- (C) Ignoring the truthfulness of information
- (D) Avoiding fact-checking
98. What does a coherent lesson mean?
- (A) It lacks variety and engagement.
- (B) There is a logical pattern or connection between activities.
- (C) It follows a strict and inflexible structure.
- (D) It is predictable and repetitive.
- (E) It follows a soft and flexible structure
99. Your mother is wearing a rain coat. When she comes inside, she puts down an umbrella. The best inference you could make is that ____
- (A) She is picking your brother up from school
- (B) She needs to go grocery shopping
- (C) It is raining outside
- (D) It is May
100. What is the correct meaning of 'Coherent'?
- (A) To avoid talking about the main topic
- (B) Logical and well-organized speech
- (C) Able to express ideas clearly
- (D) Unsure or slow to speak
101. "All learning is purposeful and goal-oriented" highlights learning as:
- (A) A biological instinct
- (B) An adaptive behavior
- (C) A conditioned response
- (D) A teleological process
102. A is the father of C. But C is not his son. E is the Daughter of C. F is the spouse of A. B is the brother of C. D is the son of B. G is the spouse of B. H is the father of G. Who is the grandmother of D?
- (A) A
- (B) C
- (C) F
- (D) H
103. What is logos?
- (A) Author tries to persuade the reader by appealing to the author's credibility
- (B) Author tries to persuade the reader by appealing to emotions
- (C) Author tries to persuade the reader by appealing to logic
- (D) None of above
104. Method of persuasion based on logic using facts, statistics, research, and historical evidence to support an argument is known as
- (A) Logos
- (B) Ethos
- (C) Pathos
- (D) None of above
105. If something is a vehicle, then it is a Ford. What is an appropriate counterexample?
- (A) Ford Mustang
- (B) Dodge Charger
- (C) Ford F150
- (D) Ford C-Max
106. Which sentence shows a logical cause-and-effect relationship?
- (A) She watered the plant regularly, so it grew tall and healthy.
- (B) He wore a blue shirt, so he got a good grade on the test.
- (C) The dog barked, so the sun came up.
- (D) I ate breakfast, so my favorite show was on TV.
107. A mistake in an algorithm that causes incorrect results is called a ____

- (A) Logical error.
 - (B) Machine Error.
 - (C) Compiler error.
 - (D) None of these.
- 108.** You are able to represent a word problem symbolically and you are also able to create word problems from an equation.
- (A) SMP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
 - (B) SMP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively
 - (C) SMP3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
 - (D) SMP4 Model with mathematics
- 109.** The degree to which a sociological measure accurately reflects the topic of study
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Value neutral
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) None of above
- 110.** One of the characteristics of mathematics where it means that each step can be derived logically from the preceding steps.
- (A) Logical Sequence
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Abstractness
 - (D) Structure
- 111.** A way of writing or speaking that relies on logic and facts is an example of what type of appeal
- (A) Logical appeal
 - (B) Emotional appeal
 - (C) Loaded language
 - (D) None of above
- 112.** The cat looks mad. He must be hangry.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
- 113.** Purpose of tracking an argument
- (A) To analyze the development and effectiveness of reasoning.
 - (B) To summarize the main points of a discussion.
 - (C) To identify the emotional appeal of the argument.
 - (D) To determine the length of the argument.
- 114.** Name the relationship: Near is to far as open is to shut
- (A) Synonyms
 - (B) Antonyms
 - (C) Cause/effect
 - (D) Part/whole
- 115.** A way of thinking that uses premises and their relationships to reach a conclusion.
- (A) Passage
 - (B) Logical Reasoning
 - (C) Rational
 - (D) Justifiable
- 116.** What is the importance of critical thinking in education?
- (A) Critical thinking only focuses on memorization and not on problem-solving.
 - (B) Critical thinking is only important in certain subjects and not in others.
 - (C) Critical thinking is important in education because it helps students develop skills such as analyzing information, evaluating arguments, and solving problems.
 - (D) Critical thinking is not important in education.
- 117.** G is the mother of F, who is the spouse of D. M is the daughter of D, who is the only brother of C. E is the son of G, who is married to H. A is the niece of C, who has no sister. T is the father of D and has no daughter. V is the sister-in-law of F. G has only two children. M is the granddaughter of O. How is F's mother-in-law related to T?
- (A) Sister
 - (B) Father
 - (C) Wife

- (D) Brother
(E) None Of these
118. What invention is attributed to Samuel Morse?
(A) Lightbulb
(B) Morse code
(C) Phonograph
(D) Cotton gin
119. Journalist must always ____
(A) ____ use fancy vocabulary.
(B) ____ use all different angles.
(C) ____ remain objective.
(D) ____ be funny.
120. It is difficult to understand someone who speaks in an ____ way, meaning that their speech is unclear, illogical, or contradictory.
(A) Incoherent
(B) Inherent
(C) Sophisticated
(D) Spontaneous
121. Martina is sitting in the desk behind Jerome. Jerome is sitting in the desk behind Bryant. Bryant is sitting in the desk behind Martina. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Uncertain
(D) None of above
122. According to the Nyaya school, which aim best captures its path to liberation?
(A) Cultivating devotional rituals to appease deities
(B) Achieving mystical union through aesthetic experience
(C) Attaining valid knowledge through logic and reasoning
(D) Practicing bodily austerities to purify karma

1.1.2 Logic

1. A branch of philosophy that deals with arguments.
(A) Aesthetics
(B) Logic
(C) Epistemology
(D) Ethics
2. Which field of study focuses on the principles and methods of valid reasoning?
(A) Metaphysics
(B) Epistemology
(C) Logic
(D) Aesthetics
3. Use the Law of Detachment to determine what you can conclude from the given information, if possible. If you passed the final, then you pass the class. You passed the final.
(A) You passed the class.
(B) You didn't pass the class
(C) Not possible
(D) None of the above
4. According to Aristotle, what is Logic?
(A) Science of science
(B) Art of drawing
(C) History of ideas
(D) Study of nature
5. Is the science and art which so directs the mind in the process of reasoning and subsidiary processes as to enable it to attain clearness, consistency, and validity in those processes
(A) Logic
(B) Science
(C) Scholastic theology
(D) Revelation
6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of formal logic?

- (A) It follows strict rules of reasoning
 - (B) It deals with arguments based on structure rather than content
 - (C) It examines the meaning of words in different contexts
 - (D) It includes syllogistic logic
7. What is the primary focus of logic according to the text?
- (A) The study of emotions
 - (B) The study of reasoning
 - (C) The study of history
 - (D) The study of mathematics
8. The art and science of reasoning.
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Relevance
9. This term refers to an argument that appeals to logic
- (A) Logos
 - (B) Ethos
 - (C) Pathos
 - (D) Rhetorical Fallacy
10. Which branch of philosophy is primarily concerned with reasoning and the construction of valid arguments?
- (A) Metaphysics
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) Logic
 - (D) Axiology
11. What field of study focuses on reasoning and argumentation?
- (A) Chemistry
 - (B) Physics
 - (C) Logic
 - (D) Biology
12. Logic is ____
- (A) A writing technique
 - (B) The study of correct reasoning
 - (C) Linguistic structures using "if" and "then"
 - (D) Something Mr. Kyle made up
13. Sound reasoning and the use of valid arguments to reach a conclusion in an argumentative piece
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Grounds
 - (C) Summarize
 - (D) Counterclaim
14. A branch of philosophy where it is mainly focused on study of reasoning
- (A) Metaphysics
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Logic
 - (E) Aesthetics
15. Gupta curriculum included prominent subjects like ____
- (A) Grammar, logic, and literature
 - (B) Advanced biology and chemistry
 - (C) Engineering and architecture
 - (D) Modern medicine
16. The art of correct thinking or decision making.
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Ethics
17. Branch of Philosophy that deals with questions such as "What is reasoning"?
- (A) Metaphysics
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Epistemology
 - (D) Ethics
18. Which field of study focuses on the analysis of valid and invalid reasoning?
- (A) Rationalism
 - (B) Existentialism
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Logic

19. What is Logic?

- (A) The art and science of reasoning
- (B) Socrates
- (C) Being Smart
- (D) Plato

20. Logos is an appeal to ____

- (A) Emotion
- (B) Logic
- (C) Ethics
- (D) None of above

1.1.3 Reasoning**1. What is a bridge that connects evidence to a claim and reasons?**

- (A) Claim
- (B) Reason
- (C) Evidence
- (D) Reasoning

2. Most students participate in extracurricular activities and do not have time for community service.

- (A) Claim statement
- (B) Reasoning statement
- (C) Evidence statement
- (D) None of the above

3. Define reasoning as a component of an argument.

- (A) Reasoning in an argument is the emotional process of drawing conclusions based on personal beliefs.
- (B) Reasoning in an argument is the logical process of drawing conclusions based on evidence or premises presented.
- (C) Reasoning in an argument is the random process of drawing conclusions based on guesswork.
- (D) Reasoning in an argument is the physical process of drawing conclusions based on body language.

4. Which of the following best describes reasoning?

- (A) A set of interacting parts forming a complex whole.
- (B) The process of making clear how your evidence supports your claim.
- (C) Having the conditions necessary to support life.

(D) A long, narrow groove that forms where water, lava, or other liquid flows.

5. Which is an opinion based on one quick bit of information?

- (A) Perception
- (B) Snap judgement
- (C) Attitude
- (D) Stereotype

6. Enlightenment philosophy highlighted which of the following as uniquely human?

- (A) The ability to think
- (B) The ability to reason
- (C) The ability to follow natural laws
- (D) The ability to feel emotions

7. The process of thinking about something in a logical way to form a conclusion.

- (A) Evaluate
- (B) Claim
- (C) Reasoning
- (D) EvidenceTagsLAFS.7.RI.3.8

8. An explanation of how a specific piece of evidence supports a claim. It tells what your evidence SHOWS.

- (A) Claim
- (B) Reason
- (C) Evidence
- (D) Reasoning
- (E) Counterargument

9. What does Reasoning mean?

- (A) A statement of the writer's position, or something the writer will try to prove to be true. Often the claim is stated in the introduction of the essay.

- (B) The thinking process that a writer or speaker uses to support a claim.
(C) $A + B = C$
(D) $A + B + C \text{ NEVER} = D$
10. What role does reasoning play in developing a strong argument?
(A) Logical and rational support
(B) Unsubstantiated claims
(C) Random thoughts
(D) Emotional appeal
11. This evidence shows that the time that students spending time on their cellphones during the school day is taking away from their learning. Students are distracted during that time and not focused on academics.
(A) Evidence
(B) Claim
(C) Topic sentence
(D) Reasoning
12. "Since the TV turned on after I put fresh batteries in the remote control, the old batteries must have been drained." Which type of statement is this?
(A) Claim
(B) Evidence
(C) Observation
(D) Reasoning
13. The "Reasoning" segment of a debate is:
(A) A summary of the team's argument
(B) Explaining the thought-process of the argument
(C) The argument connected to possible consequences
(D) None of above
14. What is reasoning?
(A) The process by which we figure out what to believe
(B) Doubt
(C) A judgement based on known facts
(D) Significant, important
15. The process of thinking and making logical connections between evidence and a claim to support an argument
(A) Counterclaim
(B) Data
(C) Reasoning
(D) Grounds
16. The explanation for why an idea might be true is called a ____
(A) Central idea
(B) Opinion
(C) Text structure
(D) Reason
17. Explains why a claim is valid
(A) Counterclaim
(B) Reasoning
(C) Evidence
(D) Conclusion
18. Priya's team won the college debate competition; what could be another explanation besides their preparation?
(A) The other teams weren't well-prepared
(B) The judges were biased
(C) Priya's team had better resources
(D) All of the above
19. There is a lot of red in the painting so I think the artist was mad ____
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Inference
(D) Quantitative Observation
20. Reasoning is an important attribute of ____ thinking
(A) Human
(B) Animals
(C) Belief
(D) God
21. If it rains, leaves will grow on the tree.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference

22. Why is it important to understand the different types of reasoning?
- (A) Reasoning skills are not applicable in real-life situations
 - (B) It is important to understand the different types of reasoning to make informed decisions, solve problems effectively, and communicate ideas clearly.
 - (C) Understanding different types of reasoning is irrelevant
 - (D) It is better to rely on intuition rather than reasoning
23. The act of knowing the true nature and belief using logic is known as ____
- (A) Forgetting
 - (B) Remembering
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Thinking
24. The explanation the author gives to connect the evidence to the claim.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Sufficient
 - (D) Reasoning
25. This shows how or why the data counts as evidence to support a claim.
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Patterns
 - (D) Claim
26. Which of the following is a statement that connects the evidence to a claim?
- (A) Scientific Argument
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Claim
27. "Sleepy students are more likely to be tardy, absent, inattentive in the morning and less able to learn. Therefore students should prioritize getting more sleep." This is the ____
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) None of the above
28. To explain why your evidence supports your claim
- (A) Rebuttal
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Facts
 - (D) None of above
29. Using critical reasoning means that you ____
- (A) Think carefully about the evidence before making a decision
 - (B) Believe what everyone says no matter what
 - (C) Provide your own claim
 - (D) Look for irrelevant evidence to support a claim
30. When premises are combined, it is called
- (A) Arguing
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Proofing
 - (D) None of above
31. It pertains to the aspect of using different thoughts to create a valid argument that can be used to make a decision.
- (A) PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
 - (B) MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM
 - (C) REASONING
 - (D) INDUCTIVE REASONING
 - (E) DEDUCTIVE REASONING
32. LOGOS appeals to
- (A) Reason (using details, facts, and statistics)
 - (B) Emotion (playing on desires, values, and hopes)
 - (C) Character (who you are and what you say)
 - (D) None of above

33. What is the main reason for learning about arguments and strong reasoning according to the text?
- (A) To impress friends
 - (B) To win debates
 - (C) To become a more persuasive person
 - (D) To become a better philosopher
34. What is the definition of reasoning?
- (A) Using logical thought to determine something.
 - (B) Enough.
 - (C) The point of view of the author.
 - (D) To back up or prove a claim or statement.
35. The thinking process that a writer or speaker applies to an argument
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Claim
36. Because Atticus does not take action when Scout and Jem disobey him, the children have no reason to change their behavior and to start following his rules.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
37. After stating your evidence supporting your claim, you need to explain it to your audience/reader. This explanation is called:
- (A) Textual evidence
 - (B) Anecdotal or personal evidence
 - (C) Reasoning or warrants
 - (D) Claim
38. Why do we need reasoning?
- (A) To show how and why
 - (B) To answer a question
 - (C) To prove your claim is true
 - (D) None of the above
39. Reasoning shows ___ and ___
- (A) Questions and problems
 - (B) How and why
 - (C) Evidence and reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
40. What is to CONVINCE?
- (A) To impose a position by force.
 - (B) To cause one to believe the truth of something by reasoning.
 - (C) To get someone else to believe what you believe by manipulation.
 - (D) None of above
41. In what contexts is evaluating an argument critically useful?
- (A) Only in academic settings
 - (B) In classroom debates, political discussions, and casual conversations
 - (C) Only in scientific research
 - (D) Only in legal arguments
42. Critical Reasoning is important in the following subjects:
- (A) Math
 - (B) Science
 - (C) Reading
 - (D) All of the above

1.1.4 Deductive Reasoning

1. The first lipstick I pulled from my bag is red. All lipsticks in my bag are red. Therefore, the second lipstick I pull from my bag will be red, too.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
2. Deductive reasoning means ___
- (A) Guessing without any information

- (B) Sounding knowledgeable even when you are not
- (C) Testing and observing patterns to make conjectures
- (D) Drawing conclusions from situations based on facts and definitions
3. Philippine Eagles have wings. Pag-asa is a Philippine Eagle. Using deductive reasoning, what can you conclude about Pag-asa?
- (A) Pag-asa can fly.
- (B) Pag-asa is a bird.
- (C) Pag-asa has wings.
- (D) Pag-asa is a Philippine Eagle.
4. All birds have feathers, and penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins have feathers.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
- (B) Inductive Reasoning
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
5. Bachelors are unmarried men. Bill is unmarried. Therefore, Bill is a bachelor.
- (A) Deduction
- (B) Abduction
- (C) Induction
- (D) Reason
6. Deductive reasoning deals with:
- (A) Certainty
- (B) Probability
- (C) Detective work
- (D) Grammar
7. Premise: Teenagers like playing online games. Conclusion: My teenage daughter must like playing Minecraft. ===== The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
- (B) Inductive reasoning
8. Which type of argument claims that the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion?
- (A) Deductive argument
- (B) Non-deductive argument
- (C) Abductive argument
- (D) Analogical argument
9. Since all squares are rectangles, and all rectangles have four sides, all squares have four sides.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
- (B) Deductive Reasoning
10. Today is Sunday, so tomorrow is Monday.
- (A) Deductive
- (B) Inductive
11. Which type of reasoning involves starting with a general statement and examining the possibilities to reach a specific, logical conclusion?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
- (B) Deductive Reasoning
- (C) Abductive Reasoning
- (D) None of the above
12. Deductive reasoning is best described as:
- (A) Drawing a specific conclusion from a general observation.
- (B) Starting with a general statement and applying it to a specific case to draw a conclusion.
- (C) Making a conclusion based on patterns observed in specific instances.
- (D) Arguing a point by presenting two opposing viewpoints and choosing the most convincing.
13. If the school cafeteria sells pizza today, Greg is going to eat four pieces. Pizza is on sale for school lunch today. Using deductive reasoning, what statement can you make based on this information?
- (A) Lots of people will buy pizza.
- (B) The school cafeteria sells pizza.
- (C) Greg will eat four pieces of pizza.
- (D) Greg needs to go on a diet.

14. Generally, when food consumed contains more calories than needed, the excess calories are stored as fat. Many teenagers eat far more high calorie foods than their bodies need. Consequently, many teenagers are overweight.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
15. The type of reasoning where a person makes conclusions based on logic and facts.
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Conjecture
(D) Experiments
16. All bears are mammals, all mammals have kidneys; therefore all bears have kidneys.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
17. It is the process of showing that certain statements follow logically from agreed-upon assumptions and proven facts.
(A) INDUCTIVE REASONING
(B) DEDUCTIVE REASONING
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
18. Determine if inductive or deductive reasoning was used. In order to gamble at a casino, you must be at least 21 years old. Isaiah is gambling at a casino. Therefore, he must be at least 21 years old.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
19. If you haven't mastered the content yet, it is best to go ___ in method.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Deductive first then inductive
(D) Inductive first then deductive
20. Teachers work with students. Ms. Mackey is a teacher. Ms. Mackey works with students. What type of reasoning is this?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Causal
(D) None
21. A priori
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
22. Identify the type of reasoning used in the following statement: 'If it rains, the ground will be wet. It is raining. Therefore, the ground is wet.'
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
23. Which type of reasoning involves the conclusion being based on a sequence of premises that are assumed to be true?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive Tags G.RL.1.2
24. You have two apples and two oranges. You then have a total of four fruits. What type of reasoning is used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
25. All birds can fly. A turkey is a bird. Therefore, turkeys can fly.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
26. Fact 1: All dogs like to run. Fact 2: Some dogs like to swim. Fact 3: Some dogs look like their masters. If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: All dogs who like to swim look like their masters.
II: Dogs who like to swim also

- like to run.III:Dogs who like to run do not look like their masters.
- (A) I
(B) I AND II
(C) II AND III
(D) II
27. When a teacher writes the grammar on the board and explain it then students write examples about it.
- (A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Communicative
(D) None of above
28. All dolphins are mammals. All mammals have kidneys. All dolphins have kidneys.
- (A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above
29. Alice is going to the emergency room because she has fractured her arm. Bone fractures are always painful. Therefore, Alice is in pain.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
30. Determine if the following is INDUCTIVE or DEDUCTIVE reasoning. Because Painting Company A costs \$300 and Painting Company B costs \$150, you conclude that the Company A costs double.
- (A) DEDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON PATTERNS.
(B) INDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON PATTERNS.
(C) INDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON FACTS.
(D) DEDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON FACTS.
31. All cells have DNA. Elephants have cells in their bodies, and therefore, elephants have DNA.This is an example of ____
- (A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Faulty reasoning
(D) None of above
32. What does the example of unicorns with a single horn illustrate about deductive reasoning?
- (A) Deductive reasoning is based on probability.
(B) Deductive reasoning can be based on false premises.
(C) Deductive reasoning always leads to surprising conclusions.
(D) Deductive reasoning provides absolute certainty if the premises are true.
33. Which reasoning method is best for proving mathematical theorems?
- (A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Comparative
(D) Conditional
34. What type of reasoning do we use when we write proofs?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) The Law of Syllogism
(D) The Law of Detachment
35. All students go to school. You are a student. Therefore you go to school.What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
36. Who is credited with establishing deductive reasoning as a systematic method for acquiring knowledge?
- (A) Francis Bacon
(B) 19th-century scholars
(C) Aristotle and his followers
(D) Plato and his students

37. The conclusion that $X=30$ degrees is Inductive or Deductive reasoning?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
38. All dogs are mammals. All mammals have kidneys. Therefore all dogs have kidneys.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
39. My mother is Irish. Everyone from Ireland has blond hair. Therefore, my mother has blond hair.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
40. — uses mathematics/logical reasoning to prove what you are proposing is definitely true
(A) Theoretical Research
(B) Empirical Research
41. Using deductive reasoning, which of the following completes the statement to form a valid conclusion? If it is snowing heavily, then school will be canceled. If school is canceled, the big test will not be given today. It is snowing heavily, then —
(A) Look out for the snowplows while driving to school.
(B) The big test will not be given today.
(C) The roads will be hard to drive on.
(D) You should call the school to see if school is canceled.
42. If a number is divisible by 4, then the number is divisible by 2. 12 is divisible by four. Therefore, —
(A) 4 is divisible by 2.
(B) 4 is not divisible by 2.
(C) 12 is divisible by 2.
(D) 12 is divisible by 4.
43. If Bill wears a green shirt, then he will pass the test. Bill wore a green shirt. What can you conclude?
(A) Bill wore a green shirt.
(B) Bill passed the test.
(C) Nothing
(D) None of above
44. Obtuse angles are greater than 90 degrees. This angle is 110 degrees, so it is obtuse.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
45. In deductive reasoning, if the premises are true, is the conclusion guaranteed to be true?
(A) No
(B) Sometimes
(C) Yes
(D) Depends
46. An argument in which the arguer is maintaining that the premises show that the conclusion is necessarily true.
(A) Inductive Argument
(B) Deductive Argument
(C) Conductive Argument
(D) Abductive Argument
47. Jenna is in Mrs. Jones' class. Mrs. Jones' class is in the library. Jenna will be in the library.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
48. Identify the reasoning type: If all cats are animals and all animals have hearts, then all cats have hearts.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of the above
49. Using the Law of Detachment, what can Aria conclude from the statements: 'If two kites are similar, their corresponding angles are congruent.' and 'David's and Michael's kites are similar'?
(A) The corresponding sides of the kites are congruent.
(B) The corresponding angles of the kites are not congruent.

- (C) The corresponding sides of the kites are not congruent.
(D) The corresponding angles of the kites are congruent.
50. Which philosopher attempted to explain the cosmos and epistemology through deductive reasoning?
(A) Charles Darwin
(B) Molly Prather
(C) Descartes
(D) La Greca
51. Identify the reasoning type: 'All mammals have a backbone. A dolphin is a mammal. Therefore, a dolphin has a backbone.'
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Analogical Reasoning
52. Determine the type of reasoning: Miguel has 20 pencils. He gives half of them to Ivy. Miguel has 10 pencils. (a)
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Neither
(D) None of above
53. Which of the following is a potential advantage of the deductive approach in teaching grammar?
(A) It promotes student creativity and exploration of language.
(B) It provides clear guidance and structure for learners.
(C) It encourages students to communicate freely without concern for rules.
(D) It relies solely on immersion in the target language.
54. Which are the deductive reasoning properties?
(A) It moves from generalized statement to a valid conclusion
(B) It moves from specific observation to a generalization.
(C) Conclusions are probabilistic.
(D) Conclusions are certain
55. Select inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, or neither. If Mary is older than Bill and Bill is older than Frank, then Mary is older than Frank.
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Neither
(D) None of above
56. This type of reasoning proceeds from general statements to a specific conclusion.
(A) Analogical
(B) Deductive
(C) Inductive
(D) Abductive
57. Is the following argument best classified as deductive or inductive? All dogs bark. Fido is a dog, so he barks.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
58. Oat cereal has more fiber than corn cereal but less fiber than bran cereal. Corn cereal has more fiber than rice cereal but less fiber than wheat cereal. Of the three kinds of cereal, rice cereal has the least amount of fiber. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Uncertain
(D) None of above
59. Passage: Every time it snows, school is canceled. It is snowing today. Question: What can we expect?
(A) School will be canceled.
(B) School will stay open.
(C) School will start late.
(D) School will have a half-day.

60. Which type of reasoning is used when you apply a general rule to a specific case?
- (A) Comparative
 - (B) Conditional
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Inductive
61. All birds have feathers. All robins are birds. Therefore, robins have feathers. This is an example of ____ (General to specific)
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Faulty reasoning
 - (D) None of above
62. In which type of reasoning do you start with a general statement and reach a specific conclusion?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of the above
63. Starting with a general idea then relating that general idea to your investigation or observation to draw a conclusion is which type of reasoning?
- (A) Objective reasoning
 - (B) Subjective reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Inductive reasoning
 - (E) Faulty reasoning
64. Is the conclusion based on inductive or deductive reasoning? Students at Olivia's high school must have a B average in order to participate in sports. Olivia has a B average, so she concludes that she can participate in sports at school.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
65. Consider the argument: "If it is snowing, then it is cold. It is snowing. Therefore, it is cold." What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Emotional reasoning
66. Law of deductive reasoning which states that if the conditional statement is true and its hypothesis is true, then the conclusion is also true.
- (A) Law of Contrapositive
 - (B) Law of Syllogism
 - (C) Law of Detachment
 - (D) Law of Converse
67. What type of reasoning is being used in the statement: "All mammals have hair. Whales are mammals. Therefore, whales have hair."?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Hypothetical reasoning
 - (D) Circular reasoning
68. What type of argument guarantees the truth of the conclusion?
- (A) Deductive argument
 - (B) Ampliative argument
 - (C) Emotional argument
 - (D) Moral argument
69. Determine whether the argument are inductive or deductive arguments. "All the students from class 4E perform on Teachers' Day. Wahida is a pupil from class 4E. Then Wahida performs on Teachers' Day."
- (A) Inductive argument
 - (B) Deductive argument
70. Determine the type of reasoning: The World Cup is held every four years. The last time it was held was in 2018. The next World Cup will be in 2022.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive

- (C) Neither
(D) None of the above
71. Which of the following sentences best illustrates deductive reasoning?
(A) All birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.
(B) All mammals have a backbone. A dolphin is a mammal. Therefore, a dolphin has a backbone.
(C) Some fruits are sweet. Lemons are fruits. Therefore, lemons are sweet.
(D) All cars have wheels. A bicycle has wheels. Therefore, a bicycle is a car.
72. No foreigner can be elected senator in our country. Peter is a foreigner. Therefore, Peter cannot be elected senator in our country.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
73. All racing cars must go over 80MPH; the Dodge Charger is a racing car, therefore it can go over 80MPH.
(A) This is an inductive reasoning.
(B) This is a deductive reasoning.
74. Which type of logical reasoning begins with a premise and uses facts to deduce other facts?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Predictive
75. Jae is a student at City College. No students at City College live on campus. Therefore, Jae does not live on campus.
(A) Inductive Argument
(B) Deductive Argument
76. Inductive or Deductive Reasoning? All people who live in Houston, Texas live in Texas, and all people who live in Texas live in the United States. You conclude that everyone in Texas lives in the United States.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Not enough info
(D) None of above
77. What is a common mistake made in deductive reasoning?
(A) Using too much evidence
(B) Not using any evidence
(C) Using the wrong premises
(D) Using the right premises
78. In which approach do researchers move from theory to data?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Empirical
(D) Exploratory
79. What is the term for the logical process of deriving a conclusion from a set of premises?
(A) Deduction
(B) Induction
(C) Abduction
(D) Reduction
80. All birds have feathers and robins are birds, so robins have feathers.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
81. Jackson, David, and Aria are discussing a type of reasoning that starts with general principles and then applies them to specific situations. Which type of reasoning are they discussing?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Analogical reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Inductive reasoning
82. A conclusion stem such as "it is certain that ____" would be used for what kind of reasoning?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Grammar

83. Since today is Friday, tomorrow will be Saturday. What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
84. What is the purpose of deductive reasoning in solving crimes?
(A) To gather evidence from eyewitness testimony
(B) To make assumptions based on facts
(C) To make logical connections between observations
(D) To draw conclusions from assumptions
85. Passage: All birds have feathers. A penguin is a bird. Question: What can we conclude?
(A) Penguins have feathers.
(B) Penguins can fly.
(C) Penguins are mammals.
(D) Penguins live in trees.
86. If my car is out of gas, it won't start. My car won't start. Therefore, it is out of gas.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
87. Choose the sentence that demonstrates deductive reasoning:
(A) All humans need water to survive. Sarah is a human. Therefore, Sarah needs water to survive.
(B) Some people like chocolate. John likes chocolate. Therefore, John is a person.
(C) All fish live in water. A whale lives in water. Therefore, a whale is a fish.
(D) Some trees lose their leaves in winter. This tree loses its leaves. Therefore, it is winter.
88. All cars have engines. Porsche is a car. Porsche has an engine.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
89. What is a common application of deductive reasoning?
(A) Mathematics often uses deductive reasoning to prove theorems.
(B) Deductive reasoning is primarily used in creative writing.
(C) Deductive reasoning is a method for cooking recipes.
(D) Deductive reasoning is mainly applied in sports strategies.
90. What is the example of a valid deductive argument provided in the text?
(A) All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
(B) All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is a god.
(C) Some men are immortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is immortal.
(D) All men are mortal. Socrates is a god. Therefore, Socrates is immortal.
91. Determine whether the following argument is deductive or inductive: "If it rains, the ground will be wet. It is raining. Therefore, the ground is wet."
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
92. Inductive or Deductive? Snakes are reptiles and reptiles are cold blooded; therefore, snakes are cold blooded.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
93. Use the Law of Detachment to make a valid conclusion in the situation. If you drive over the speed limit, then you will get a ticket. Craig was driving 45 in a 35 mph zone.
(A) Craig was speeding
(B) Craig likes fast cars
(C) Craig got a ticket
(D) Craig is going to jail

94. All plants need water. Cactus is a plant. Therefore cactus need water. What reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Logic
95. What is the term for reasoning from one or more statements to reach a logically certain conclusion?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
96. Reasoning based on facts, definitions, accepted properties, and the laws of logic is called ___ reasoning.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
97. All A are B. All B are C. Therefore, all A are C.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
98. Inductive or Deductive Reasoning? You know that red meat has iron in it, so you conclude that the steak on your plate has iron in it.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Not enough info
 - (D) None of above
99. Snowmen have carrot noses. Frosty is a snowman. Frosty has a carrot nose. This is an example of ___
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
100. Reasoning that uses a general principle or premise as grounds to draw specific conclusions is:
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Thinking
101. All engineers are men. My sister is an engineer. Therefore, my sister is a man.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
102. Begins with a premise that is generally accepted as fact. The arguer leads from one premise to another premise until reaching a conclusion (claim). "If X is true and Y is true, then Z must also be true."
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Author's Appeal
 - (D) Abductive Reasoning
103. Julie notices that each term in the sequence 1, 3, 9, 27, ___ is found by multiplying the previous term by three. She concludes that the next two terms are 81 and 243.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
104. Inductive or Deductive Reasoning? You learn that parallelograms have two pairs of parallel sides. You conclude that a rectangle has two pairs of parallel sides also.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Not enough info
 - (D) None of above
105. Every time I take a test in math, I fail it. I am taking a math test today. I will fail my test today.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
106. The process of reaching a conclusion by applying general ideas called premises. (a)

- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Cognitive
 - (D) Positive
- 107.** All men are mortal. Joe is a man. Therefore Joe is mortal.
- (A) Deduction
 - (B) Abduction
 - (C) Induction
 - (D) Reason
- 108.** Deductive Reasoning begins with a ____
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Premise
- 109.** If a statement begins with a general rule and ends with a specific example, it is using:
- (A) Conceptual reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Critical reasoning
 - (D) Inductive reasoning
- 110.** Evaluate the strength of the following inference: If Jim eats cake, Jim dies. Jim ate the cake. Jim died.
- (A) Weak
 - (B) Moderate
 - (C) Strong
 - (D) Deductively Valid
- 111.** Syllogisms (Ex: All dogs are mammals./Fido is a dog./Therefore Fido is a mammal.)
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
- 112.** Premises: Eddie's garden only has vegetables. Using deductive reasoning, which answer can you RULE IN?
- (A) Eddie's garden could have strawberries.
 - (B) Eddie's garden could have carrots.
 - (C) Eddie's garden could have sunflowers.
 - (D) None of the above
- 113.** Determine the type of reasoning used: Filipinos are peace-loving people. Julia is a Filipino. Therefore, ____
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
- 114.** All students who study hard pass exams, and Jane studies hard. Therefore, Jane will pass her exams.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
- 115.** To graduate from the university, students need to earn 40 credits. James is graduating next week. Therefore, James earned 40 credits.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Abductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) None of above
- 116.** Is this inductive or deductive reasoning? "The product of two even integers is always even. Because 92 and 14 are even numbers, the product is even."
- (A) Inductive. You are assuming a pattern will continue.
 - (B) Deductive. The conjecture is based on the fact that $92 \times 14 = 1288$.
- 117.** Inductive or Deductive? Amanda was learning to drive when her father told her to never run the car if the overheat light comes on. Last summer while driving to Anchorage, her overheat light turned on so she turned off the car and called for help.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 118.** All men are mortal. Ralph is a man. Therefore, Ralph is mortal.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive

- 119.** The conclusion of a valid deductive reasoning
- (A) Is a necessary proposition
 - (B) Is a particular proposition
 - (C) Is necessarily a true proposition
 - (D) Is either a true or false a proposition
- 120.** Inductive or Deductive? Your teacher tells the class that no credit will be given to assignments that show no work. For two months you do your homework. Last week, your assignment had a couple of problems where no work was shown. You received no credit for the assignment.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 121.** Since all humans are mortal, and I am human, then I am mortal.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
- 122.** All actors in the Harry Potter movies are from the United Kingdom. Emma Watson plays Hermione in the Harry Potter series. Emma Watson is from the UK.
- (A) Abductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) None of above
- 123.** Match the statement below to the correct description: The boy must be staying home, because he is sick.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Observation
- 124.** To get your driver's license, you have to be at least 16 years old. Jack is not yet 16 years old. Therefore, Jack cannot get his driver's license.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 125.** Reasoning brings together learning experiences to reach a goal. Deductive reasoning is:
- (A) A bottom-up approach from specific to general
 - (B) A top-down approach from specific to more general
 - (C) A bottom-up approach from general to specific
 - (D) A top-down approach from general to more specific
- 126.** Based on the information below, form a conclusion deductively for the surface area of a sphere with a radius of 9cm. 'The surface area of a sphere with radius j is $4\pi j^2$ '
- (A) The surface area of a sphere with a radius of 9cm is $4\pi j^2 = 324\pi^2$
 - (B) The surface area of a sphere with radius j is $4\pi j^2$
 - (C) The surface area of a sphere is $4\pi (9)^2 = 324\pi^2$
 - (D) The surface area of a sphere with a radius of 9cm is $4\pi (9)^2 = 324\pi^2$
- 127.** Determine the type of reasoning: The Olympics are held every four years. The last time it was held was in 2024. The next Olympics will be in 2028.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
- 128.** $x + y = 5$ $x = 2$ $y = 3$
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
- 129.** While many countries in the European Union have adopted the Euro, the only Scandinavian country that has adopted it is Finland. Therefore, Sweden does not use the Euro as its currency.
- (A) Inductive Argument
 - (B) Deductive Argument

130. In the statement 'All birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly,' what type of reasoning is being incorrectly applied?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
131. A syllogism is an example of which type of reasoning?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) None of the above
132. It always takes 30 minutes to get to work. Tomorrow I need to be at work at 9. I should leave my house by 8:30.
- (A) Abductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) None of above
133. All birds lay eggs. Penguins lay eggs. Emus lay eggs. Penguins and emus are birds.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
134. Which statement is a valid conclusion? If a student has a temperature of 100 or more, then he/she should stay home from school. Jake has a temperature of 101 and Suzi has a temperature of 99.
- (A) Both Jake and Suzi should stay home.
 - (B) Both should go see the school nurse.
 - (C) Jake should stay home, but Suzi should go to school.
 - (D) Suzi should stay home, but Jake should go to school.
135. This is based on observing reality to make a hypothesis, then use deduction to obtain a conclusion and finally verify or reject it through experience.
- (A) Quasi-experimental research
 - (B) Deductive research
 - (C) Inductive research
 - (D) Hypothetical-Deductive Investigation
136. Is the following statement an example of deductive or inductive reasoning? Obtuse angles are greater than 90 degrees. This angle is 110 degrees, so it is obtuse.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
137. Is Inductive or Deductive reasoning used in this situation? The catalog states that all incoming freshman must take the math placement exam. You are an entering freshman. Therefore you must take the math placement exam.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
138. In deductive reasoning, if the premises are true, then the conclusion is always ____
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Random
 - (C) False
 - (D) Irrelevant
139. Known independently of experience
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
140. All cats have a keen sense of smell. Fluffy is a cat, so Fluffy has a keen sense of smell. This is an example of ____
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Faulty reasoning
 - (D) None of above
141. Rule driven method is ____
- (A) Direct method
 - (B) Inductive Method
 - (C) Deductive method
 - (D) Communicative method

142. What is the role of truth in deductive reasoning?
- (A) Truth is subjective and varies by individual.
 - (B) Truth is irrelevant in deductive reasoning.
 - (C) Truth only matters in inductive reasoning.
 - (D) Truth ensures the validity of conclusions in deductive reasoning.
143. You know that it is a rule in basketball that if you make a shot from behind the 3-point line that it is worth ____ 3 POINTS!! You are watching a Zags game and see a player make a half-court shot, and conclude that it must be worth 3 points. This is an example of ____
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
144. What is the main goal of deductive reasoning?
- (A) To observe and experiment.
 - (B) To provide absolute proof given correct premises.
 - (C) To test alternative theories.
 - (D) To derive a general conclusion from specific data.
145. What type of reasoning is used here? All dolphins are mammals, and all mammals have kidneys. Therefore, dolphins have kidneys.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
146. Everybody should wear masks when they go out. Hisham is going out. Hisham should wear a mask.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
147. Rover weighs less than Fido. Rover weighs more than Boomer. Of the three dogs, Boomer weighs the least. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Uncertain
 - (D) None of above
148. Georgia is older than her cousin Marsha. Marsha's brother Bart is older than Georgia. When Marsha and Bart are visiting with Georgia, all three like to play a game of Monopoly. Marsha wins more often than Georgia does.
- (A) When he plays Monopoly with Marsha and Georgia, Bart often loses.
 - (B) Of the three, Georgia is the oldest.
 - (C) Georgia hates to lose at Monopoly.
 - (D) Of the three, Marsha is the youngest.
149. What type of reasoning is being used in the statement: "All cats purr. My pet is a cat. Therefore, my pet purrs."?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Convergent reasoning
150. Identify the type of reasoning used in the following argument: "All humans are mortal. Socrates is a human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal."
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
151. Christmas is always Dec. 25th; today is Dec. 25th, therefore it's Christmas.
- (A) This is an inductive reasoning.
 - (B) This is a deductive reasoning.
152. What is the main advantage of deductive arguments according to the text?
- (A) They lead to new information
 - (B) They are always true
 - (C) They provide real certainty
 - (D) They are based on emotional impulses

153. All mammals have lungs. A whale is a mammal. Therefore, a whale has lungs.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
154. This is an example of what type of reasoning? Snakes are reptiles and reptiles are cold-blooded; therefore, snakes are cold-blooded.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
155. Premise: Paul's birthday is in the summertime. Using deductive reasoning, which answer can you RULE OUT?
- (A) Paul's birthday is June 17th
 - (B) Paul's birthday is August 5th
 - (C) Paul's birthday is November 19th
 - (D) None of the above
156. Anyone born in late August to late September is a Virgo. Ashley was born on September 4th. Therefore, Ashley is a Virgo.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
157. Which of the following is an example of a deductive argument?
- (A) All humans are mortal. Socrates is a human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
 - (B) Most birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.
 - (C) The sun has risen in the east every day in recorded history. Therefore, the sun will rise in the east tomorrow.
 - (D) All swans we have seen are white; therefore, all swans are white.
158. Select inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, or neither. If $5x + 7 = 12$, then $x = 1$.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
159. A student in a particular school needs to get a grade of 85 and above to participate in sports. Aaron got 86, so he concludes that he can participate in sports. Is this deductive or inductive reasoning?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
160. If it is snowing, the temperature must be below freezing. It is snowing outside. Therefore, the temperature is below freezing.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
161. A type of reasoning that involves drawing a specific conclusion based on a set of general premises or principles.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
162. Identify the deductive argument from the following options:
- (A) All cats are mammals. A tiger is a mammal. Therefore, a tiger is a cat.
 - (B) All humans are mortal. Socrates is a human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
 - (C) Some birds can fly. A penguin is a bird. Therefore, a penguin can fly.
 - (D) Some fruits are sweet. An apple is a fruit. Therefore, all apples are sweet.
163. Reason/rationalism
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
164. Tim is Veronica's cousin. Since David is Veronica's twin brother, Tim is also David's cousin.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

165. What is a conclusion we can draw using deductive reasoning and the following statements? $A \rightarrow B$ $B \rightarrow C$ $C \rightarrow D$
- (A) B if and only if D
 - (B) If A, then D
 - (C) $C \rightarrow B$
 - (D) D is true
166. Reasoning from the general to the particular —
- (A) Deduction
 - (B) Reflection
 - (C) Division
 - (D) Fragmentation
 - (E) Disconnection
167. John hears a smoke alarm next door and smells burnt bacon. JOHN CAN INFER THAT —
- (A) His mom made breakfast for him.
 - (B) Someone is feeding their dog.
 - (C) His neighbor burnt her breakfast.
 - (D) It is time for dinner.
168. All students in UP are smart. Tim is a UP student. Therefore, Tim is smart.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
169. Grandpa finds that his chocolate cake is all gone. Juan has crumbs around his mouth. Choose the correct inference.
- (A) Juan baked his own cake.
 - (B) Juan needs to brush his teeth better.
 - (C) Juan ate Grandpa.
 - (D) Juan ate Grandpa's cake.
170. Identify the type of reasoning: 'All birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.'
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Emotional Reasoning
 - (D) Assumptive Reasoning
171. Which type of reasoning involves drawing specific conclusions from general principles?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
172. What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
173. All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
174. Reasoning that starts with a big general principle and applies it to a specific thing to draw a conclusion.
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
175. A type of reasoning that uses general facts, definitions, and accepted properties in a logical order to write a logical argument.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Logic
 - (D) Reasoning
176. "All unmarried men are bachelors. John is an unmarried man. John is a bachelor." This is an example of:
- (A) An unstated premise.
 - (B) An implied premise.
 - (C) An inductive argument
 - (D) A deductive argument

177. Statement 1: If it is snowing heavily, then school will be canceled. Statement 2: If school is canceled, the big test will not be given today. Statement 3: It is snowing heavily, therefore
- (A) Look out for the snowplows while driving to school.
 - (B) The roads will be hard to drive on.
 - (C) You should call the school to see if school is canceled.
 - (D) The big test will not be given today.
178. You know that between two points there is exactly one line. You have two points, so you conclude you must have one line between them.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
179. Which of the following is not a type of deductive argument?
- (A) Argument from analogy
 - (B) Modus ponens
 - (C) Disjunctive syllogism
 - (D) Hypothetical syllogism
180. Which of the following best describes deductive reasoning?
- (A) Drawing a specific conclusion from a general statement
 - (B) Making a generalization based on specific observations
 - (C) Inferring the best explanation for an observation
 - (D) Using emotional appeal to persuade
181. What are results predicted based on a general premise called?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
182. Deductive reasoning must always be supported by direct evidence. (False)
- (A) True
 - (B) False
183. All reptiles are cold-blooded. Parrots are not cold-blooded. Sue's pet parrot is not a reptile. Is this inductive or deductive reasoning?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
184. Students at Olivia's high school must have a B average in order to participate in sports. Olivia has a B average, so she concludes that she can participate in sports at school.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Abductive Reasoning
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of above
185. Passage: Every time it rains, the streets get wet. It's raining now. Question: What can we expect?
- (A) The streets will get wet.
 - (B) The streets will stay dry.
 - (C) The streets will freeze.
 - (D) The streets will be clean.
186. Every even number is divisible by two. 1986 is an even number. It is divisible by two
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
187. What type of reasoning is being used in the following statement: "Given that all men are mortal and Socrates is a man, it follows that Socrates is mortal"?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Circular reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
188. Premise: I only have pets with fur. Using deductive reasoning, which answer can you RULE OUT?
- (A) I have two fish and a dog.
 - (B) I have one dog and two cats.
 - (C) I have two rabbits.
 - (D) None of the above

189. Which type of reasoning is being used in the following statement? "Since all citizens of the United States have the right to vote, and women are citizens, women should have the right to vote."
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
190. Using the Law of Detachment, what can you conclude? If x has a value of 4, then $2x$ has a value of 8. The value of x is 4.
- (A) $X = 4$
 - (B) No conclusion can be made
 - (C) $2x$ does not have a value of 8
 - (D) $2x$ has a value of 8
191. "All noble gases are stable. Helium is a noble gas. Helium is stable." What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Scientific
192. Which type of reasoning is used to solve problems with known parameters?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Scientific Reasoning
 - (D) Subjective Reasoning
193. What is deductive reasoning?
- (A) Reasoning from specific cases to general principles
 - (B) Reasoning from general principles to specific cases
 - (C) Reasoning based on assumptions
 - (D) Reasoning based on emotions
194. True or false: A deductive argument is one where the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
195. Which type of reasoning is used in the following statement? 'All birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.'
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
196. What is this an example of? I know that all people with shellfish allergies need to avoid eating lobster and, knowing that the guests coming to my house for dinner have shellfish allergies, and so decide to not make lobster for dinner.
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
197. All 4 sides in a square are the same length, and all 4 angles measure 90 degrees. You see a 4-sided figure with all 4 angles measuring 90 degrees and all 4 sides that are 4 m long. You conclude that this figure is a square.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
198. Deductive research methods are used to
- (A) Analyze observed event
 - (B) Analyze Unobserved event
 - (C) Verify observed event
 - (D) Verify unobserved event
199. Is the following a deductive or an inductive argument? "The mind is indivisible. The body is divisible. Something cannot be both divisible and indivisible at the same time. It follows, then, that the mind and the body are not the same thing."
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive.
200. What type of reasoning is being used in the statement: "All dogs bark. My pet is a dog. Therefore, my pet barks."?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Convergent reasoning

- 201.** What is the aim of a deductive argument?
- (A) To make the conclusion guaranteed
 - (B) To make the conclusion probable
 - (C) To make the conclusion uncertain
 - (D) To make the conclusion unlikely
- 202.** Using the Law of Detachment, what can you conclude? If you earn more than \$14, then you can buy a new CD. You earn \$15.
- (A) You can buy a new CD
 - (B) You cannot buy a new CD
 - (C) No conclusion can be made
 - (D) You earn more than \$14
- 203.** Scientists use the scientific method. A chemist is a type of scientist. So, chemists use the scientific method.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Abductive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) None of above
- 204.** The Grammar Translation Method relies on a strictly ____ to grammar learning.
- (A) Deductive approach
 - (B) Inductive approach
- 205.** All passenger jeepneys in Metro Manila are at least 10 years old. This jeepney is from Metro Manila. Therefore, this is at least 10 years old.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
- 206.** Jack is taller than Jill. Jill is taller than Joey. Therefore, Jack is taller than Joey.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 207.** All even numbers are divisible by 2. 28 is even. Therefore 28 is divisible by 2
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 208.** All mammals are warm-blooded, and dogs are mammals. Therefore, dogs are warm-blooded.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
- 209.** Deductive reasoning
- (A) Specific examples lead to a general conclusion
 - (B) Errors in reasoning in the form of misleading or irrelevant information
 - (C) General principles lead to a specific conclusion
 - (D) Observations of patterns or trends lead to the most likely conclusion
- 210.** What does deductive reasoning use to form its arguments?
- (A) Patterns
 - (B) Specific cases
 - (C) Observed examples
 - (D) Facts, definitions, accepted properties, and laws of logic
- 211.** To earn a master's degree, a student must have 32 credits. Tim has 40 credits, so Tim will earn a master's degree.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 212.** All observed houses on Main Street have porches. Sherry lives on Main Street. Her house has a porch.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 213.** If Peter is taller than John, and John is taller than Alex, who is the tallest?
- (A) Peter
 - (B) John
 - (C) Alex
 - (D) Not enough information

214. We know that all men are mortal. Since John is a man, John is mortal.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
215. You know that if lines are parallel then alternate interior angles are equal. Your lines are parallel so you conclude that your alternate interior angles are equal.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
216. What type of reasoning is being used in the statement: "All flowers bloom. Roses are flowers. Therefore, roses bloom."?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Abstract reasoning
(D) Convergent reasoning
217. All spiders have 8 legs. A Black Widow is a spider. Therefore a Black Widow has 8 legs.
(A) Deduction
(B) Abduction
(C) Induction
(D) Reason
218. The pier is going to fall because the waves are crashing into it.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
219. If all Humans are Vertebrates, and Michael is a Human, then I can conclude that Michael is a Vertebrate. I just used ____ reasoning.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Red Herring
220. All even numbers are divisible by two, therefore, 14 is divisible by two. This is an example of
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Abductive reasoning
(C) Deductive reasoning
(D) Argument
221. In deductive reasoning, the conclusion is probabilistic and may not be true even if the premises are true.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
222. Which philosopher is known for promoting deductive reasoning?
(A) Voltaire
(B) Rousseau
(C) Descartes
(D) Bacon
223. Which type of reasoning is used in the following statement? 'If all poets are dreamers, and Emily is a poet, then Emily is a dreamer.'
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) None of the above
224. It is dangerous to drive on icy streets. The streets are icy now so it is dangerous to drive now.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
225. The most reliable type of reasoning is ____
(A) Analogy
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Deductive
226. Hypothetical-deductive reasoning is a feature of:
(A) Concrete operational stage
(B) Formal operational stage
(C) Pre-operational stage
(D) Sensorimotor stage

227. Which type of argument is most likely to be used in mathematical proofs?
- (A) Non-deductive argument
 - (B) Deductive argument
 - (C) Inductive argument
 - (D) Analogical argument
228. Identify the reasoning type: 'All humans are mortal. Socrates is a human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of the above
229. If a figure is a kite, then it is a quadrilateral. If a figure is a quadrilateral, then it is a polygon. If a figure is a kite, then it is a polygon. The reasoning used is ____
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
230. All chemists are smart, since chemists are scientists and all scientists are smart.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
231. Which of the following is an example of deductive reasoning?
- (A) All birds can fly. A penguin is a bird. Therefore, a penguin can fly.
 - (B) All mammals have lungs. A whale is a mammal. Therefore, a whale has lungs.
 - (C) Some dogs are brown. My dog is brown. Therefore, all dogs are brown.
 - (D) I saw a swan and it was white. Therefore, all swans are white.
232. This type of reasoning comes from generally accepted facts. Also known as: "Conclusion guaranteed."
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of above
233. You have heard that all math teachers are dorks. You conclude that Mr. McGill is a dork. This is an example of ____
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
234. Hughie is the father of Louie. It follows that Hughie is the grandfather of Dewey because Louie is the father of Dewey.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
235. Which of the following is NOT a feature of deductive reasoning?
- (A) It guarantees the truth of the conclusion if the premises are true
 - (B) It moves from general to specific
 - (C) It relies on empirical evidence
 - (D) It is logically valid
236. Which of the terms is best described by the following definition: "Reasoning that proceeds from a set of premises to a logical conclusion."
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
237. Premises: Tala's shoe size is greater than her sister's. Her sister's shoe size is 5. Using deductive reasoning, which answer can you RULE IN?
- (A) Tala's shoe size could be 2
 - (B) Tala's shoe size could be 4
 - (C) Tala's shoe size could be 6
 - (D) None of the above
238. A triangle with three acute angles is an acute triangle. Triangle RST has three acute angles. Use deductive reasoning to write a conclusion.
- (A) Triangle RST is an obtuse triangle.
 - (B) Triangle RST is a right triangle.
 - (C) Triangle RST is an acute triangle.
 - (D) Triangle RST is an equilateral triangle.

239. Using deductive reasoning what can we conclude from the following information? If I have gas, then I will drive to school. If I will drive to school, then I will work.
- (A) I will work
 - (B) I will drive to school
 - (C) If I have money, then I will have gas
 - (D) If I have gas, then I will work.
 - (E) If I work, then I have gas
240. Deductive reasoning involves
- (A) Drawing specific conclusions from a general premise.
 - (B) Forming general conclusions based on specific observations.
 - (C) Making predictions based on previous data.
 - (D) Identifying patterns and trends.
241. Determine the type of reasoning: Every even number is divisible by 2. 1986 is an even number, therefore it is divisible by two.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
242. Evaluate the cogency of the following inference: All humans are rabbits. All rabbits like carrots. Humans like carrots.
- (A) Cogent
 - (B) Not Cogent
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
243. Given: If you sell \$1000 worth of popcorn then your Boy Scout dues are free. Given: Ethan sold \$1000 worth of popcorn. Conclusion: Ethan's Boy Scout dues are free.
- (A) Law of Syllogism
 - (B) Law of Detachment
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
245. What is the main characteristic of deductive reasoning?
- (A) It starts with specific observations and moves to general conclusions.
 - (B) It starts with a general statement and examines the possibilities to reach a specific conclusion.
 - (C) It relies on emotional appeal to persuade.
 - (D) It uses past experiences to predict future outcomes.
246. Using the Law of Detachment, what can be concluded from these statements: 1) 'If two angles are complementary, their sum is 90 degrees.' and 2) 'Angle A and Angle B are complementary angles.'
- (A) The sum of Angle A and Angle B is 180 degrees.
 - (B) The sum of Angle A and Angle B is 90 degrees.
 - (C) Angle A and Angle B are congruent.
 - (D) The sum of Angle A and Angle B is 45 degrees.
247. In geometry, which form of reasoning is relied more on for correct conclusions?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Comparative
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) Majority
248. Reasoning that starts with general statements and leads to a specific conclusion is called
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Premise
 - (D) Rhetoric
249. Which of the following is true of a deductive argument?
- (A) The conclusion is always probably true.
 - (B) If the argument is valid and the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.

- (C) The conclusion is based on empirical evidence.
- (D) The premises and the conclusion are both propositions.
250. A student who gets a perfect score in mathematics 10 will be given extra credits. Ann got a perfect score in mathematics 10. Thus, Ann will be given extra credit.
- (A) Inductive
- (B) Deductive
251. All fruits have seeds. Strawberries have seeds. Therefore, Strawberries are a fruit.
- (A) Deduction
- (B) Abduction
- (C) Induction
- (D) Reason
252. This type of reasoning goes from the broad to the specific
- (A) Deductive
- (B) Inductive
- (C) Abductive
- (D) None of above
253. Jae is a student at Long Beach City College. No students at LBCC live on campus. Therefore, Jae does not live on campus.
- (A) Inductive Argument
- (B) Deductive Argument
254. A process that uses facts, definitions, accepted properties, and the laws of logic to form a logical argument
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
- (B) Inductive Reasoning
- (C) Conjecture
- (D) Proof
255. A person must have a membership to work out at a gym. Jesse is working out at a gym. Jesse has a membership to the gym.
- (A) Abductive Reasoning
- (B) Deductive Reasoning
- (C) Inductive Reasoning
- (D) None of above
256. Use deductive reasoning to write a formula for the perimeter P of a regular polygon with n sides, where each side is s .
- (A) $P_s = n$
- (B) $P_n = s$
- (C) $S = pn$
- (D) $P = ns$
257. To graduate from school, a student must earn twenty credits. Sal will graduate next month. Therefore, Sal must have earned twenty credits.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
- (B) Deductive Reasoning
258. All men are mortal. Jack is a man. Therefore Jack is mortal. What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
- (B) Deductive
259. You know that an isosceles triangle has two equal sides. You see a triangle that has two equal sides and conclude that it is isosceles.
- (A) Deductive
- (B) Inductive
260. What is the main characteristic of a deductive argument according to the text?
- (A) It is always false
- (B) It guarantees the truth of the conclusion
- (C) It leads to new information
- (D) It is based on emotional impulses
261. Using the statements: If it is Friday, then I will get paid. It is Friday. Write the conclusion.
- (A) It is not Friday
- (B) It is Friday
- (C) I will not get paid
- (D) I will get paid
262. If you brush and floss your teeth daily then you will have fewer cavities. Marie brushes

- and flosses her teeth daily. Thus, she will have fewer cavities.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
263. In deductive reasoning we can be 100% sure that the conclusion is true based on the premises.
(A) True
(B) False
264. What is a limitation of deductive reasoning?
(A) It is based on random guesses
(B) It requires assumptions to be true
(C) It cannot be used in mathematics
(D) It always leads to false conclusions
265. Maximillian is a shelter dog. All shelter dogs are happy. Therefore, he is happy.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
266. You know that an equilateral triangle has three equal sides. You see a triangle that has three equal sides and concludes that it is equilateral. What reasoning are you using?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
267. What is a conclusion we can draw using deductive reasoning and the following statements? $P \rightarrow Q$ is true
(A) P is false
(B) Q is false
(C) Q is true
(D) $Q \rightarrow P$
268. A type of reasoning that uses general facts, definitions, and properties to draw conclusions and prove that conjectures are true.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
269. There are five people in the house. Two of them are males. Three of them must be females.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
270. Identify the reasoning type: 'All birds lay eggs. A swan is a bird. Therefore, a swan lays eggs.'
(A) Practical reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Abstract reasoning
(D) Inductive reasoning
271. If Dennis misses work and at work there is a party, then Dennis will miss the party.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
272. Is the reasoning Inductive or Deductive?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
273. All of the women in my family have college degrees. My Aunt Joan is visiting today. Aunt Joan has a college degree.
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
274. Determine the conclusion for each deductive argument to form a valid and sound deductive. Premise 1: All reptiles are cold blooded. Premise 2: Lizards are reptiles. Conclusion: ____
(A) All reptiles are lizard.
(B) Lizards are not reptile.
(C) Lizards are cold blooded.
(D) Reptiles are not cold blooded.
275. If someone argues from a known law to an individual case, they are using:
(A) Empirical reasoning
(B) Abstract reasoning
(C) Deductive reasoning
(D) Inductive reasoning
276. When the conclusion of an argument is logically supported by the premises, it is:

- (A) Induction
(B) Deduction
(C) Strong
(D) Reasoned
- 277.** Florida beaches have salt water. St. Pete Beach is a beach. Therefore St. Pete Beach has salt water.
(A) Deduction
(B) Abduction
(C) Induction
(D) Reason
- 278.** Identify whether the following argument uses inductive or deductive reasoning: "All mammals have a backbone. A dolphin is a mammal. Therefore, a dolphin has a backbone."
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) None of these as it is a fallacy
- 279.** All women are mortal. Gregoria De Jesus is a woman. Therefore, Gregoria De Jesus is a mortal. What kind of reasoning is shown in the given statements?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Inductive and deductive
(D) No answer
- 280.** Snakes are reptiles and reptiles are cold blooded; therefore, snakes are cold blooded.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
- 281.** Praveen is taller than Raju. Raju is taller than Kiran. Who is tallest?
(A) Praveen
(B) Raju
(C) Kiran
(D) None of above
- 282.** What type of reasoning is demonstrated in this scenario? 'If it rains, the ground gets wet. It is raining. Therefore, the ground is wet.'
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Analogical Reasoning
- 283.** When the conclusion of an argument is presented as following on from the premises necessarily, the argument is:
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Persuasive
(D) Reasoned
- 284.** Deductively reasoning out the consequences of the suggested solutions is an aspect of thinking involved in the
(A) Older methods of acquiring knowledge.
(B) Psychological methods of acquiring knowledge.
(C) Personal experience as a method acquiring knowledge.
(D) Scientific method of acquiring knowledge.
- 285.** You assume that teachers never put 2 questions with the same answer back to back, and since the answer to the last question was deductive reasoning, you assume that the answer to this question must be inductive reasoning. This is an example of ____
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
- 286.** Which of the following best exemplifies the use of deductive reasoning in science?
(A) Using a general law of physics to predict the behavior of a new material
(B) Observing a series of chemical reactions and forming a new hypothesis
(C) Collecting data on animal behavior and drawing general conclusions
(D) Noticing a pattern in climate data and predicting future trends

287. What can you conclude from the given true statements? If an animal is a dog, then they like biscuits. Sammy is a dog.
- (A) Sammy is a Great Dane
 - (B) Sammy likes biscuits.
 - (C) Sammy is really a cat.
 - (D) We can't conclude anything.
288. All students go to school. You are a student. Therefore you go to school.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
289. Deductive reasoning refers to reasoning that takes specific information and makes a broader generalization that's considered probable while still remaining open to the fact that the conclusion may not be 100% guaranteed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
290. Cacti are plants, and all plants perform photosynthesis. Therefore, cacti perform photosynthesis.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
291. Identify the reasoning: All mammals have a backbone. A whale is a mammal. Therefore, a whale has a backbone.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
292. In deductive reasoning, conclusions are
- (A) Always true if the premises are true.
 - (B) Probable but not certain.
 - (C) Based on observations.
 - (D) Dependent on external factors.

1.1.5 Inductive Reasoning

1. This is an example of what type of reasoning? Every tornado I have ever seen in the United States rotated counterclockwise, and I have seen dozens of them. We see a tornado in the distance, and we are in the United States. I conclude that the tornado we see right now must be rotating counterclockwise.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
2. You see a series of numbers, 10, 20, 30, 40, ____ You conclude the next number is 50. What reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
3. A conclusion you reach using inductive reasoning is called ____
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Conjecture
 - (D) Counterexample
4. Identify the reasoning method: Concluding that a student is always late because they were late three times.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
5. Which reasoning approach involves generalizing from specific observations to form a broad conclusion?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Causal Reasoning
6. All brown dogs in the park today are small dogs. Therefore, all small dogs must be brown.

- (A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
7. Use inductive reasoning to test each conjecture. Decide if the conjecture seems true or false. If false provide a counterexample. The difference of two consecutive square numbers is an odd number.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
8. My math teacher is smart. My friends' math teacher is smart. My cousin's math teacher is smart. All math teachers are smart.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
9. The following argument is an example of what type of reasoning? The BCC soccer team won their first game. The BCC soccer team won their second game. The BCC soccer team will win their third game.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Reasoning through analogy
10. Determine whether the following inductive argument is cogent or not cogent:
1. Insects are capable of rational reflection.
2. Beings capable of rational reflection can communicate with each other.
3. Therefore, insects are capable of communicating with each other.
(A) Cogent
(B) Not Cogent
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
11. Reasoning based on specific examples and patterns used to form conjectures is called ____ reasoning.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
12. I hear you've been diagnosed with Lyme disease. You should go to the doctor and get some antibiotics for it. When Saheed was given antibiotics for his Lyme disease, his symptoms cleared up in a few weeks. The same happened with Arquelina when she had it.
(A) Inductive Argument
(B) Deductive Argument
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
13. Snakes have similar DNA sequences to lizards. Both snakes and lizards have scales. Snakes and lizards do not have eyelids. Snakes are related to lizards. What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
14. In inductive reasoning, a conclusion based on a larger number of observations is
(A) More likely to be accurate.
(B) Always accurate.
(C) Less likely to be accurate.
(D) Unrelated to the number of observations.
15. Superman, Batman, Ironman and Cicakman are superheroes. Therefore, AI ____ man is also a superhero.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above
16. The sun has risen in the east every day so far. Therefore, the sun will rise in the east tomorrow.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive

17. Which approach used in an action research?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
18. What method do you apply when you begin your lesson with concrete life experiences then lead your students to abstract thinking?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
19. What type of reasoning is used here? Every dog I meet is friendly. Therefore, all dogs are friendly.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above
20. Arshi and Amita are same in height, weight, hair texture, complexion. Both study philosophy in SIES college. Both live at Mulund in MIG colony. Both stay on the third floor of A wing. Arshi is a good singer and plays table tennis. Thus, Amita must be a good singer and plays table tennis. Identify the argument.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Symbolic
(D) Don't know
21. Premise 1: 1 is a prime number. Premise 2: 3 is a prime number. Premise 3: 7 is a prime number. Premise 4: 11 is a prime number. Conclusion: All prime numbers cannot be divided completely by other number except itself and 1. The above inductive argument is
(A) Weak but cogent
(B) Weak and not cogent
(C) Strong and cogent
(D) Strong but not cogent
22. Passage: I've met five people from Canada, and they all like maple syrup. Question: What might I assume?
(A) All Canadians like maple syrup.
(B) Canadians don't like maple syrup.
(C) Canadians prefer honey.
(D) Canadians dislike sweet foods.
23. This man has green eyes. That man has green eyes. A third and fourth man both have green eyes. Therefore all men have green eyes.
(A) Deduction
(B) Abduction
(C) Induction
(D) Reason
24. Two-thirds of the students at this college receive student aid. Therefore, two-thirds of all college students receive student aid.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
25. Jennifer always leaves for school at 7:00 a.m. Jennifer is always on time. Jennifer assumes, then, that if she leaves at 7:00 a.m. for school today, she will be on time.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
26. You take 3 things and add them to 5 more things and count that you have 8 things. You repeat this several times and conclude that $3 + 5 = 8$
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
27. Which reasoning approach starts with specific observations and moves to broader generalizations?
(A) Analytical reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Abstract reasoning
(D) Deductive reasoning
28. Use inductive reasoning to find the next number in the sequence: 90, 87, 84, 81, ____
(A) 80

- (B) 99
(C) 78
(D) 75
29. You see the numbers 2, 4, — and decide the next number must be a 6. What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
30. Determine the type of reasoning: I got up at six o'clock for the past week. I will get up at 6 tomorrow.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Neither
(D) None of above
31. The statement "The pattern increases by 3 each time, so the next term is 18" is an example of:
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Transitive reasoning
(D) Algebraic reasoning
32. Inductive reasoning begins with a theory, prediction, or general principle that is then tested through data collection.
(A) True
(B) False
33. This method shows that students are first presented with challenges.
(A) Social Media
(B) Inductive Teaching and Learning
(C) Brainstorming
(D) Problem Solving
34. Determine the type of reasoning: In the sequence, 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, the next most probable number is 22.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Neither
(D) None of the above
35. True or false. Inductive reasoning does not come from observation.
(A) True
(B) False
36. Premise 1: 21 has only two factors. Premise 2: 29 has only two factors. Premise 3: 37 has only two factors. Conclusion: All prime numbers have only two factors.
(A) Weak and not cogent
(B) Strong and not cogent
(C) Strong and cogent
(D) None of above
37. The Seahawks have lost their last two games. Thus, they will probably lose their next game.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
38. What type of reasoning is used in this statement: 'Every time I see a crow, it is black. Therefore, all crows are black.'
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
39. Determine if the following is INDUCTIVE or DEDUCTIVE reasoning. In the year 2000, Center Grove had an enrollment of 2175. In 2010, CG had an enrollment of 2425. In 2020, CG had an enrollment of 2615. The School Board concludes that in 2030, CG will have an enrollment of 3050 students.
(A) DEDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON PATTERNS.
(B) INDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON PATTERNS.
(C) INDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON FACTS.
(D) DEDUCTIVE REASONING BASED ON FACTS.

40. Consider the following reasoning: 'Many novels from the 19th century depict societal norms of the time. Therefore, novels are a reflection of the society in which they are written.' What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
41. In Inductive thinking, what follows the observation?
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) Conclusion
42. Identify the reasoning type: 'Every winter there's snow. It's winter now, so it will probably snow.'
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Predictive reasoning
43. What is the term used for an argument that is strong and has true premises?
- (A) Not Cogent
 - (B) Invalid
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Cogent
44. More than one specific experiences leading to conclusion is called as
- (A) Inductive argument
 - (B) Abductive argument
 - (C) Deductive argument
 - (D) Prediction argument
45. A concluding statement reached using inductive reasoning.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Biconditional
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Conjecture
46. The last 10 windstorms in this area has come from the north and been preceded by a cloud of dust. I can see a big cloud of dust in the distance; so, a new windstorm is probably coming from the north.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
47. How can inductive reasoning be used in problem-solving?
- (A) Inductive reasoning involves guessing randomly
 - (B) Inductive reasoning can be used in problem-solving by analyzing specific cases or examples to derive a general rule or principle that can help in solving similar problems.
 - (C) Inductive reasoning always leads to the correct solution
 - (D) Inductive reasoning relies on emotions rather than logic
48. The MotherTongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) is ___ in method since it starts from the known to the unknown.
- (A) Deductive first then inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive first then deductive
 - (D) Inductive
49. This cat is gray. That cat is gray. A third cat is gray. Therefore all cats are gray.
- (A) Deduction
 - (B) Abduction
 - (C) Induction
 - (D) Reason
50. John F. Kennedy, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama are all graduates of Harvard University. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that Harvard University is an institute that moulds leaders of men.
- (A) Cause and Effect Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) Comparative Reasoning
 - (E) Conditional Reasoning

51. Which reasoning type is used when you predict future events based on past experiences?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Critical Thinking
52. What is a limitation of inductive reasoning?
- (A) Inductive reasoning can lead to false conclusions if the premises are not representative.
 - (B) Inductive reasoning always provides certain conclusions.
 - (C) Inductive reasoning is only applicable in scientific research.
 - (D) Inductive reasoning requires a large sample size to be valid.
53. Given the sequence 19, 23, 27, and 31 you conclude that the next term will be 35.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
54. Determine whether the following inductive argument is strong or weak: 1. Every June for over 200 years, it has not rained in London — 2. Therefore, chances are it will not rain in London next June.
- (A) Strong
 - (B) Weak
55. Determine whether the following inductive argument is strong or weak: 1. Tiger Woods is the world's best golfer and is very knowledgeable about the sport. 2. Tiger Woods says the Super Max golf ball is very good — 3. Therefore, the Super Max golf ball is very good.
- (A) Strong
 - (B) Weak
56. Identify the type of reasoning in the following statement: "Every time I water my plants, they grow. Therefore, if I water my plants today, they will grow."
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Convergent reasoning
57. Premise: Many bugs sting humans causing local toxic reactions. Conclusion: Bugs are harmful to human.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
58. Identify the reasoning type: 'Every time I eat peanuts, I start to sneeze. I must be allergic to peanuts.'
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
59. Identify the reasoning type: 'Every time I see a swan, it is white. Therefore, all swans are white.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
60. What is the aim of an inductive argument?
- (A) To make the conclusion guaranteed
 - (B) To make the conclusion probable
 - (C) To make the conclusion uncertain
 - (D) To make the conclusion unlikely
61. You see five red cars on your street today. You conclude all cars in your city are red. What reasoning type is this?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Predictive
62. What type of reasoning is used in the following statement: 'Every time I see a swan, it is white. Therefore, all swans are white.'?
- (A) Inductive

- (B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
63. You see three students reading books in the library. You conclude all students love reading. What reasoning type is this?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Predictive
64. 10, 15, 20. The next number is 25.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
65. Determine whether the argument is inductive or deductive arguments. The sum of 1 and 3 is an even number. The sum of 3 and 5 is an even number. The sum of 5 and 7 is an even number. The sum of 7 and 9 is an even number. In conclusion, the sum of two odd number is an even number.
(A) Inductive argument
(B) Deductive argument
66. Inductive logic proceeds from:
(A) General to General
(B) Particular to General
(C) General to Particular
(D) Particular to Particular
67. Part to whole reasoning used to determine the validity of an informal argument by starting with the evidence that can be observed and compiled.
(A) Reason
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Logic
(D) Persuasion
68. Rufus and Rose came back from the beach with sunburns. It must have been a sunny day at the beach.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
69. Identify the type of reasoning in the following statement: "Every time I drink water, I feel hydrated. Therefore, if I drink water today, I will feel hydrated."
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Abstract reasoning
(D) Convergent reasoning
70. The argument where the truth of the premises provides good reasons to believe that the conclusion is probably true.
(A) Logical Argument
(B) Deductive Argument
(C) Inductive Argument
(D) Analogical Argument
71. Determine whether the given argument are strong (cogent or not) or weak. Premise 1: Amin from 4 DG got A in previous test. Premise 2: Aishah from 4 DG got A in previous test. Premise 3: Kevin from 4 DG got A in previous test. Conclusion: All students from 4 DG got A in previous test.
(A) Strong but not cogent.
(B) Weak.
(C) Strong and cogent,
(D) Weak but cogent.
72. Every year we get a thunderstorm in May. Since it is May, we will get a thunderstorm. This is an example of — (specific to general)
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Faulty reasoning
(D) None of above
73. True or False. Inductive reasoning is found in the 1st step of the research method.
(A) True
(B) False

74. An argument that is intended by the arguer to be strong enough that, if the premises were to be true, then it would be unlikely that the conclusion is false.
- (A) Inductive Argument
 - (B) Deductive Argument
 - (C) Conductive Argument
 - (D) Abductive Argument
75. The pen you had in your backpack is missing. You see your friend using a pen that looks like it. You conclude that your friend stole your pen, and you will be mad at him until lunch.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
76. Make a general conclusion by induction for the sequence of numbers 11, 22, 43, ___ which follows the following pattern. $11 = 5(2)^1 + 1$, $22 = 5(2)^2 + 2$, $43 = 5(2)^3 + 3$
- (A) $5(2)^n + n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 - (B) $5n + n$, $n = 1, 2, 3$
 - (C) $5(2n) + n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 - (D) $5n^2 + n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
77. Inductive reasoning is weaker than deductive reasoning because it:
- (A) Comes to a general conclusion based on a specific observation.
 - (B) Includes support from unreliable experts to make a point.
 - (C) Counts on the emotions of the audience to come to a decision.
 - (D) Begins with a big idea that is supported with specifics.
78. What type of reasoning is used in the following statement? 'Every time I have visited the library on a weekday, it has been open. Therefore, the library will be open next Monday.'
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
79. Is the following a deductive or an inductive argument? "On average men are taller than women. So, John is probably taller than his wife."
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
80. The Chargers lost their first game. Then they lost their second game. They will have a losing season.
- (A) Abductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) None of above
81. What type of reasoning is used in this statement: 'Every time I eat strawberries, I get a rash. Therefore, I am allergic to strawberries.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
82. Identify the type of reasoning in the following statement: "The sun has risen every morning since I was born. Therefore, the sun will rise tomorrow morning."
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Convergent reasoning
83. The arguer begins with a specific observation. Then draws a more general conclusion (makes a claim) based on the observation(s). Which type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
84. What is the main takeaway about inductive reasoning from the video?
- (A) It is the same as deductive reasoning.
 - (B) It always leads to false conclusions.
 - (C) It provides absolute proof.

- (D) It deals with probability and reasonable confidence.
85. Use inductive reasoning to test each conjecture. Decide if the conjecture seems true or false. If false provide a counterexample. Every multiple of 11 is a "Palindrome", that is, a number that reads the same forward and backwards.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
86. What is NOT a characteristic of inductive arguments?
- (A) They provide certainty
(B) They work in terms of probabilities
(C) They rely on past experiences
(D) They predict the future
87. Determine the type of reasoning used: 5, 10, 15, 20. The next number is ____
- (A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
88. In finding the next terms of the sequence: 12, 24, 36, ____, what is the best reasoning technique to use?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
89. Identify the type of reasoning: 'Every time I eat peanuts, I get a rash. Therefore, I am allergic to peanuts.'
- (A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
90. "The last 6 times we played footy, we won. So I know we will win on Saturday." This is an example of:
- (A) An inductive argument
(B) A deductive argument
(C) Logical reasoning
(D) Persuasive premises
91. Most of the books I have read by this author have been enjoyable. Therefore, the next book by this author will probably be enjoyable.
- (A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
92. You have been on a diet for 3 weeks and lose 3 pounds. You conclude that you can lose 20 more pounds in the next 20 weeks. Is this inductive or deductive reasoning?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
93. In the sequence 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16 the next most probable number is 22.
- (A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
94. Describe the steps involved in inductive reasoning.
- (A) Guess randomly without any data
(B) Form a hypothesis and never test it
(C) Ignore patterns and trends in the data
(D) Identify patterns or trends in the data, form a hypothesis, and then test the hypothesis to see if it holds true.
95. When using inductive reasoning, how many times should you test a conjecture to be able to say it is a pattern?
- (A) Only once
(B) Twice
(C) Three times
(D) None
96. The following are the types of Inductive Reasoning EXCEPT:
- (A) Number Patterns
(B) Visual Patterns
(C) Conjecture
(D) Truth Table

97. What type of reasoning is used in the following statement: 'The last five times I wore this shirt, I had a good day. Therefore, this shirt brings me good luck.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
98. Identify the reasoning type: Predicting that a team will win because they have won their last five games.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Causal Reasoning
99. You notice that each time you play imposter in Among Us that you lose. You feel like you are playing pretty well, so it CAN'T be your fault. Therefore you conclude that everyone else that you play with is bad at playing imposter. This is an example of ____
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
100. Every time you drink soda, you feel a stomachache. After five times, you conclude soda causes stomachaches. What reasoning type is this?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Predictive
101. This marble from the bag is black. Another marble from the bag is black. A third marble from the bag is black. Therefore all the marbles in the bag are black. What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
102. Determine whether the following inductive argument is strong or weak:
- (A) Strong
 - (B) Weak
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
103. Determine the type of knowing: We tore off the corners of a triangle and placed them together to have a straight line. Since we had everyone in our class do it, we know the angles of a triangle will add up to 180 degrees.
- (A) Knowing based on authority
 - (B) Knowing based on diagrams
 - (C) Knowing based on examples
 - (D) Knowing based on logical reasoning
104. What is the reasoning method called when you infer a general rule from specific cases?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
105. Reasoning brings together learning experiences to reach a goal. Inductive reasoning is:
- (A) Is a bottom-up approach from more specific to general
 - (B) A top-down approach from general to more specific
 - (C) Is a bottom-up approach from general to more specific
 - (D) A top-down approach from more specific to general
106. Inductive Reasoning
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
107. Consider this reasoning: Several speeches advocating for women's suffrage in the early 1900s persuaded large audiences. Therefore, persuasive speeches are an effective way to promote political change. What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning

- (C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) None of the above
108. Every time you eat peanuts, your throat swells up and you can't breathe. So, you are allergic to peanuts.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
109. What is a cogent argument?
(A) A strong inductive argument with true premises
(B) A weak deductive argument with true premises
(C) A strong deductive argument with false premises
(D) A valid deductive argument with false premises
110. Which reasoning type involves drawing a broad conclusion from specific instances?
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Critical Thinking
111. Determine whether the following inductive argument is strong or weak: 1. Apples are usually sweeter than carrots. 2. A banana is not a carrot. 3. Thus apples are probably not sweeter than bananas.
(A) Strong
(B) Weak
112. Identify the reasoning type: Concluding that it will rain because it has rained every day this week.
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Causal Reasoning
113. Holly notices that every Saturday, her neighbor mows his lawn. Today is Saturday. Holly concludes her neighbor will mow his lawn.
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) None of the above
114. Jimmy got bitten by a dog. Jimmy is now scared of all dogs.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
115. In the past, winter has always been cold in Iowa. Therefore, winter will be cold again this year.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
116. Tabula rasa, whatever you learn is on the basis of experience
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
117. *premise 1 : Mas got A + for Mathematic*
premise 2 : Yazmeen got A + for Mathematic
premise 3 : Amna got A + for Mathematic
conclusion : All students in 4E got A + for Mathematic
(A) Strong and cogent
(B) Strong and not cogent
(C) Weak and cogent
(D) Weak and not cogent
118. Which of the following is a key limitation of inductive reasoning in AI?
(A) It cannot process large datasets.
(B) It requires the truth of premises to guarantee conclusions.
(C) It makes predictions based on incomplete certainty.
(D) It relies solely on sensory input.
119. The sun has risen in the east every morning I have been alive. Therefore, the sun will rise in the east tomorrow morning.
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning

- (C) All the above
(D) None of the above
120. A strong and cogent inductive argument depends on the true premises only.
(A) True
(B) False
121. When I have gone to the beach, I have seen seagulls. Therefore, if I go to the beach tomorrow, I will probably see seagulls.
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
122. Determine whether the following inductive argument is strong or weak. Premise 1: Ahmad has black hair. Premise 2: Siew Sian has black hair. Premise 3: Chandran has black hair. Premise 4: Henry has black hair. Conclusion: All Malaysia citizen have black hair.
(A) Strong and not cogent.
(B) Weak
(C) Strong and cogent
(D) Weak and cogent.
123. Determine whether the following inductive argument is strong or weak: 1. Steve has a convertible car that runs well. 2. Larry recently purchased a convertible car ____ 3. Therefore, Larry's convertible car will probably run well.
(A) Strong
(B) Weak
124. Use of inductive reasoning
(A) She is giving specific examples that lead to a general conclusion.
(B) She is making a conclusion based on a single example.
(C) She is analyzing data to find a pattern.
(D) She is using a general principle to make a specific prediction.
125. Decide if inductive reasoning or deductive reasoning is used to reach the conclusion. Use Tools: Every day last week, Sally had a turkey sandwich for lunch. Sally will have a turkey sandwich for lunch today. What type of reasoning is used to reach the conclusion?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
126. "All AAP students I have met speak English. This must mean that all AAP students speak English." What type of reasoning is this?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Causal
(D) None of the above
127. Identify the type of reasoning used in the following statement: 'Every time I eat peanuts, I sneeze. Therefore, I must be allergic to peanuts.'
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Analogical Reasoning
128. Which classroom activity best demonstrates inductive learning?
(A) Proving formulas using theorems
(B) Memorizing the multiplication table
(C) Copying definitions from the board
(D) Discovering the area rule for triangles through examples
129. It has been observed that earthquakes precede the eruption of volcanoes. Thus, earthquakes cause volcanoes to erupt.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
130. What is the main characteristic of a non-deductive argument?
(A) The premises guarantee the conclusion.
(B) The premises contradict the conclusion.
(C) The premises offer probable support for the conclusion.
(D) The premises are necessarily false.

131. Use inductive reasoning to test each conjecture. Decide if the conjecture seems true or false. If false provide a counterexample. The square of a number is larger than the number.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
132. Evaluate the strength of the following inference: I am short so it follows that my twin sister is also likely to be short.
- (A) Weak
 - (B) Moderate
 - (C) Strong
 - (D) Deductively Valid
133. IF Jimmy named his first child Thing1 AND his second child Thing2 THEN He will name his 3rd child Thing3
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
134. What reasoning is demonstrated here? 'Every time I visit the library on a weekday, it is open. Therefore, the library is open on weekdays.'
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
135. Lee got A's on her first 6 math tests so she concludes she will always earn A's on math tests. What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
136. Doctors argue that because three out of ten cancer patients survive, then there is very little chance for a cancer patient to survive.
- (A) Inductive Generalization
 - (B) Arguments from Authority
 - (C) Arguments based on Math
 - (D) Categorical Syllogism
137. A concluding statement reached using inductive reasoning is called a ____
- (A) Compound statement
 - (B) Conjecture
 - (C) Condition
 - (D) Counterexample
138. When the premises of an argument mean the conclusion is probable, it is:
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Sound
139. Determine whether the following inductive argument is cogent or not cogent: 1. Fruits are usually sweeter than vegetables. 2. Apples are fruits. 3. Cauliflower is a vegetable ____ 4. Thus, apples are probably sweeter than cauliflower.
- (A) Cogent
 - (B) Not Cogent
140. Which of the following statements is true about inductive reasoning?
- (A) It guarantees the truth of the conclusion if the premises are true
 - (B) It is used to derive specific predictions from general principles
 - (C) It involves making broad generalizations from specific observations
 - (D) It is less flexible than deductive reasoning
141. In an inductive grammar lesson, what is the teacher's primary role?
- (A) To guide students as they explore examples and form rules.
 - (B) To explicitly teach grammar rules.
 - (C) To correct every student mistake immediately.
 - (D) To lecture without providing student interaction.
 - (E) To focus only on vocabulary, not grammar.

142. In the last two weeks, the price per kg of pork was Php 320. I conclude that this week, the price per kg of pork will still be Php 320. The reasoning used is ____
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (B) Prove the conjecture
 - (C) Make observations
 - (D) Build a conjecture
143. You add up the interior angles of 100 triangles and every time you get a sum of 180 degrees. After your hand uncramps you conclude that all triangles must have an interior angle sum of 180 degrees.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
144. Determine whether the following inductive argument is cogent or not cogent: 1. The moon has been orbiting Earth for billions of years ____ 2. Therefore, it is likely that ten years from now, the moon will still be orbiting the earth.
- (A) Cogent
 - (B) Not Cogent
145. True or False: Inductive reasoning always leads to a certain conclusion.
- (A) Sometimes
 - (B) True
 - (C) It depends
 - (D) False
146. What is the reasoning process called when you generalize from specific examples?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
147. Sarah just moved here from Chicago, and she has blue eyes. Therefore, all people from Chicago have blue eyes.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
148. What is the first step in the process of inductive reasoning?
- (A) Reject the conjecture
 - (B) Prove the conjecture
 - (C) Make observations
 - (D) Build a conjecture
149. Which type of reasoning is being used in this scenario: 'The sun has risen in the east every morning so far, so it will rise in the east tomorrow as well.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Causal
150. A teacher shows several shapes (triangles with equal sides). Students later conclude that all such triangles are called equilateral. What process of inductive learning are the students applying?
- (A) Collecting evidence
 - (B) Forming a hypothesis
 - (C) Generalizing a rule
 - (D) Observing similarities
151. Determine whether the following inductive argument is cogent or not cogent: 1. Boris Becker is the worlds best golfer. 2. Boris Becker says the Super Max golf ball is very good ____ 3. Therefore, the Super Max golf ball is probably very good.
- (A) Cogent
 - (B) Not Cogent
152. The Giants have lost their last seven games. Thus, they will probably lose their next game.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
153. Determine whether the following argument is deductive or inductive: "Most birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly."
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical

154. Which type of reasoning is used in the following statement? 'All cats that I have seen purr. Therefore, all cats must purr.'
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
155. Inductive approach refers to
- (A) Teaching from rules.
 - (B) Teaching from examples.
156. Read the following statement: 'The sun has risen in the east every morning so far. Therefore, the sun will rise in the east tomorrow.' What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Emotional Reasoning
 - (D) Assumptive Reasoning
157. Identify the reasoning type: All the novels by this author have been bestsellers. Therefore, the next novel by this author will also be a best-seller.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of the above
158. Identify the type of reasoning: 'Every time I drink milk, I feel sick. Therefore, I am lactose intolerant.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
159. All chickens that we have seen have been brown. Using inductive reasoning what can we conclude?
- (A) All chickens are brown
 - (B) All birds are chickens
 - (C) There are different breeds of chickens here
 - (D) We cannot conclude anything.
160. A superhero states: "Every villain I've defeated had a secret hideout. This new villain must also have one." What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
161. This involves the researcher collecting all data relevant to the topic, taking a bird's eye view.
- (A) Inductive Approach
 - (B) Deductive Approach
 - (C) Coding
 - (D) None of above
162. What reasoning method will we need to find the next member of this pattern?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
163. Holly notices that every Saturday, her neighbor mows his lawn. Today is Saturday. Holly concludes her neighbor will mow his lawn. Is this inductive or deductive reasoning?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
164. What is inductive reasoning based on?
- (A) The predictability of nature
 - (B) The ability to argue effectively
 - (C) The randomness of events
 - (D) The certainty of conclusions
165. What is the requirement for an argument to be strong?
- (A) The conclusion is guaranteed to be true
 - (B) The conclusion is probable
 - (C) The conclusion is unlikely
 - (D) The conclusion is uncertain
166. The chair in the living room is red. The chair in the dining room is red. The chair in the bedroom is red. All the chairs in the house are red. What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning

167. I heard lots of barking last night. The neighbor's dog must've been pretty upset about something, since he rarely barks
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Analogical reasoning
168. If this bag has 5 red pencils. That bag has 5 red pencils. A third bag has 5 red pencils. Therefore all the bags have 5 red pencils.
(A) Deduction
(B) Abduction
(C) Induction
(D) Reason
169. The coin I pulled from the bag is a penny. That coin is a penny. A third coin from the bag is a penny. Therefore, all the coins in the bag are pennies
(A) Deduction
(B) Abduction
(C) Induction
(D) Reason
170. What is a common method to evaluate the strength of an inductive argument?
(A) Checking if the premises logically guarantee the conclusion
(B) Assessing the number and variety of observations supporting the conclusion
(C) Determining if the conclusion is emotionally appealing
(D) Ensuring the premises are universally accepted
171. You observe 2 huskies at the dog park itching themselves non-stop. You assume that all huskies must have fleas. This is an example of —
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
172. What type of reasoning involves drawing a conclusion based on the evidence presented in a text?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
173. Premise: She could not complete a lot of tasks yesterday. Conclusion: She must be very busy today.===== the premises are true, the conclusion is probably true.
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
174. The type of argument such that the truth of the premises only raises the probability that the conclusion is true.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Fallacious
(D) Valid
175. Out of 5 times I beat Corey at pool, and I'm going to play him tomorrow. So, I'll very likely win.
(A) Deductive
(B) Abductive
(C) Inductive
(D) None of above
176. What type of reasoning is used when you conclude that a trend will continue based on past occurrences?
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Analogical Reasoning
177. I think we can trust James to keep his promise. He's never broken a promise he's made to me in the past.
(A) Inductive Argument
(B) Deductive Argument
178. I saw the light on and the tea kettle is hot on the stove. Someone must be home.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive

179. My daddy has curly hair. My brother has curly hair. Therefore everyone I am related to has curly hair
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
180. What is the reasoning method called when you predict future outcomes based on past patterns?
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abductive Reasoning
(D) Analogical Reasoning
181. Mr. McCord ate pizza for dinner on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. His poor wife concludes that they will eat pizza for dinner again on Thursday. What type of reasoning did she use?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Detachment
(D) Syllogism
182. Which type of reasoning is being used in the following scenario? You notice that every time you eat peanuts, you start to sneeze. You conclude that you might be allergic to peanuts.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of the above
183. Choose the reasoning type exemplified by: 'My dog barks when strangers come. Therefore, if my dog is barking, a stranger might be nearby.'
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Critical reasoning
(D) Abstract reasoning
184. What type of reasoning takes a specific representative case or facts and then draws generalizations or conclusions from them?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Conductive reasoning
185. Consider the flowchart. This outlines the process for:
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Developing premises
(D) Analyzing persuasiveness
186. Brian wears green every day so green must be his favorite color. What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
187. You noticed that the first 3 answers of this assignment are inductive reasoning, and so you concluded that every answer must be "Inductive Reasoning." This is an example of ____
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
188. Use inductive reasoning to predict the next three numbers in the pattern. 9, 3, 1, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{9}$
(A) $\frac{1}{27}$, $\frac{1}{81}$, $\frac{1}{243}$
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 27, 81, 243
(D) 6, 12, 15
189. The chair in the living room is red. The chair in the dining room is red. The chair in the bedroom is red. All chairs in the house are red.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
190. Every time you do all your homework your grades improve. You conclude that doing homework improves your grades.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive

- 191.** Data shows that when the stock market has experienced a recession, housing prices decrease. Therefore, if there's another stock market recession, housing prices will likely fall again.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 192.** Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the use of inductive reasoning?
- (A) A scientist observes that a specific chemical reaction occurs at a certain temperature and concludes that all similar reactions will occur at that temperature
 - (B) A researcher uses a well-established theory to predict the outcome of an experiment
 - (C) A biologist applies a known genetic principle to a new species
 - (D) A physicist uses a mathematical model to explain a phenomenon
- 193.** According to a report by CNN, major manufacturers such as Samsung, General Motors, and Mitsubishi do the same thing as well. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to suggest that designing to fail has become a deliberate business approach adopted by companies around the globe,
- (A) Cause and Effect Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) Comparative Reasoning
 - (E) Conditional Reasoning
- 194.** The number of endangered plant and animal species is on the rise worldwide because of the destruction of their habitats. Much of the Florida panther's habitat has been taken over by land developers, and the panther's food source is dwindling. Presently, there are very few Florida panthers remaining. Therefore, the Florida panther should be placed on the endangered species list.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 195.** Six schools in other countries that favor year-round school have higher test scores than the US in math, science, and geography. Therefore, the US should have year-round schools.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 196.** Identify the type of reasoning used in the following statement: 'Every time I have visited the library on a Monday, it has been closed. Therefore, the library is closed on Mondays.'
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Neither Deductive nor Inductive
 - (D) Both Deductive and Inductive
- 197.** Identify the reasoning type: "The sun has risen in the east every day so far, so it will rise in the east tomorrow."
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Emotional reasoning
- 198.** This type of reasoning starts with specific examples and leads to general conclusions.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
- 199.** Observing a specific phenomenon and drawing conclusions or statements of probability is ____
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Empiricism
 - (D) Rationalism
- 200.** Analyze the argument: "All observed swans are white, so all swans must be white." What type of reasoning is used?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Circular reasoning

201. What is inductive argument?

- (A) A sentence written in the form 'if p, then q'
- (B) Process of making specific conclusion based on general statements

(C) An implication that can produce three implications

(D) Process of making general conclusion based on specific cases

1.1.6 Deductive vs Inductive Reasoning

1. I wouldn't swim in that water if I were you. It might be polluted.

- (A) Deductive
- (B) Inductive

2. There are ____ types of reasoning.

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) None of above

3. Inductive reasoning moves from generalities to specific conclusions.

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above

4. Since inductive reasoning is based on observations and not facts, the conclusions it yields cannot be factual.

- (A) True
- (B) False

5. If you want students to achieve deep learning, deductive approach should be implemented in the classroom.

- (A) True
- (B) False

6. Which pair contrasts deductive and inductive grammar teaching?

- (A) Conversation first, rules ignored
- (B) Memorization of paradigms only
- (C) Rules first, practice after
- (D) Examples first, rule derived later

7. Two Types of Reasoning: ____ and ____

- (A) Two Types of Reasoning: deductive and inductive
- (B) Two Types of Reasoning: analytical and critical
- (C) Two Types of Reasoning: logical and emotional
- (D) Two Types of Reasoning: theoretical and practical

8. In what way does deductive reasoning differ from inductive reasoning in terms of certainty?

- (A) Deductive reasoning provides absolute certainty if the premises are true, while inductive reasoning offers probable conclusions
- (B) Inductive reasoning provides absolute certainty, while deductive reasoning offers probable conclusions
- (C) Both provide absolute certainty
- (D) Neither provides absolute certainty

9. Why is it important to know whether an argument is deductive or inductive?

- (A) To know if the argument is always correct.
- (B) To determine the emotional impact of the argument.
- (C) To understand what the argument is trying to achieve.
- (D) To decide if the argument is based on science or mathematics.

10. Determine if inductive or deductive reasoning is being used. Blake knows that if there is a snow storm, then the roads will be slick. The roads are slick. Therefore, Blake concludes there was a snow storm.

- (A) Inductive

- (B) Deductive
11. What are the two types of reasoning mentioned by the College Board?
- (A) Inductive and deductive reasoning
 - (B) Bottom-up and top-down reasoning
 - (C) Specific and general reasoning
 - (D) Observational and factual reasoning
12. Data are collected and analyzed and then a theory is developed; uses both inductive and deductive approach
- (A) Ethnographic studies
 - (B) Case studies
 - (C) Historical studies
 - (D) Grounded theory studies
13. What is the difference between a deductive and inductive inference?
- (A) Deductive reasoning starts with specific examples and draws general conclusions
 - (B) Inductive reasoning moves from general to specific
 - (C) Deductive reasoning is used in scientific experiments
 - (D) The main difference is that deductive reasoning moves from general to specific, whereas inductive reasoning moves from specific to general.
14. If you see that all the math tests you have taken are easy, and you conclude that all future math tests will be easy, which reasoning are you using?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above
15. Logical arguments are commonly of two types (often combined):
- (A) Deductive and invective.
 - (B) Inductive and invective.
 - (C) Deductive and inductive.
 - (D) Inductive and polemic.
16. The chickens in the yard are brown; so, all chickens are brown.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
17. Determine the type of reasoning: The sky is cloudy and grey. I don't want to go outside today. (a)
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
18. Vedic process of learning comes in one of the following ways of gaining Knowledge:
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
19. All basketball players in your school are tall, so all basketball players must be tall.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
20. Out of 5 times I beat Corey at Checkers, and I'm going to play him tomorrow. So, I'll very likely win.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
21. The moon was full 4 weeks ago, so it should be full again tonight.
- (A) Inductive argument
 - (B) Deductive Argument
22. A regular polygon is equilateral. BELEN is a regular pentagon. Therefore BELEN is equilateral.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive

23. Choose true or false. Inductive reasoning uses available facts, information, or knowledge to deduce a valid conclusion
(A) True
(B) False
24. Is this Inductive or Deductive reasoning? "This weekend, the sun was shining and it did not rain. So, the next time the sun is shining, you know it will not rain."
(A) Inductive. You are assuming a pattern will continue.
(B) Deductive. It is a fact that when the sun is shining it does not rain.
25. Mathematicians may use inductive reasoning to generate new ideas and deductive reasoning to verify them.
(A) True
(B) False
26. The Wildcats lost their first game. Then they lost their second game. They will have a losing season.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above
27. Determine the type of reasoning: Gas prices have gone down for the past few days. The price of gas will go down tomorrow.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Neither
(D) None of the above
28. Deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning have ___ meanings
(A) The same
(B) Opposite
(C) True
(D) Logical
29. Determine whether the argument is a deductive argument or an inductive argument. "2(1)=2, 2(2)=4, 2(3)=6, ___ Thus, the number pattern 2, 4, 6, ___ can be expressed as $2n$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
(A) Inductive argument
(B) Deductive argument
30. Determine whether the argument below is inductive or deductive reasoning: "Every summer for the past five years, there has been a heatwave in July. This year, there will likely be a heatwave in July."
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
31. Tell whether the statement is an example of inductive or deductive reasoning: "The coin I pulled from the bag is 10 pesos. ___ Therefore, all the coins in the bag are 10 pesos."
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
32. Select inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, or neither. A courtroom spectator merely looks at the defendant and says, "He's guilty, I tell you."
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Neither
(D) None of above
33. Red meat has iron in it, and beef is red meat. Therefore, beef has iron in it.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
34. Joan is an extrovert. It follows that she is outgoing.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
35. People who exercise regularly have a longer life expectancy. Active Annie exercises regularly, but Lazy Larry does not. Therefore, Active Annie will outlive Lazy Larry.

- (A) Deductive
(B) Non-deductive
36. The Giants have lost their last seven games. Thus, they will probably lose their next game. What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
37. Determine the type of reasoning: Every president of the United States has been male. The next two presidents will be male.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Neither
(D) None of above
38. Which reasoning method is described as a 'bottom-up' approach?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) None of the above
39. Filipinos in Luzon have brown skin. Filipinos in Visayas have brown skin. Filipinos in Mindanao have brown skin. Therefore, all Filipinos have brown skin. Is this an example of deductive reasoning?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Maybe
(D) Yes or No

1.2 Propositions and Language

1.2.1 Propositions

1. A proposition which is not comprised of other propositions.
(A) Negation
(B) Atom
(C) Compound
(D) Biconditional
2. If no one feeds the dog, he will whine.
(A) Subjunctive
(B) Conditional
(C) Interrogative
(D) Imperative
(E) Indicative
3. Statement or Not Statement: A Square is a rhombus.
(A) Statement
(B) Not Statement
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
4. The girl is under the table
(A) Noun
(B) Proposition
(C) None
(D) None of above
5. A statement that is opposite of the original statement
(A) Inverse statement
(B) Contrapositive
(C) Negation
(D) Nullification
6. What is a statement?
(A) A sentence that is definitely true
(B) A sentence that is either true or false
(C) A mathematical expression
(D) A declarative sentence that can be both true and false
7. If Mandy plans well, her party will be fabulous!
(A) Conditional
(B) Subjunctive
(C) Imperative
(D) Indicative
(E) Interrogative

8. It is a term used to describe the propositions in a conjunction.
(A) Disjuncts
(B) Connectors
(C) Conjuncts
(D) Hypothesis
9. Choose a negation for the following statement: 41 is a prime number
(A) One of the prime number is 41.
(B) 41 is not a prime number.
(C) 41 is an odd number
(D) 41 is not an even number
10. State whether this sentence a statement or not.
 $5^2 = 25$
(A) Yes
(B) No
11. Write a component statement for the following compound statement: 50 is a multiple of both 2 and 5.
(A) P: 50 is multiple of 2; 50 is multiple of 5.
(B) P: 50 is not a multiple of 2; 50 is not a multiple of 5.
(C) P: 50 is multiple of 2; 50 is not a multiple of 5.
(D) P: 50 is not a multiple of 2; 50 is multiple of 5.
12. What is a proposition?
(A) An invariable word used to establish a dependency relationship between two or more words.
(B) It is a statement with complete meaning and constitutes the most elementary form of logic.
(C) It is a resinous mixture obtained by bees from tree buds.
(D) None of the above.
13. Which of the following best defines a 'claim' in an argumentative essay?
(A) A statement that can be proven true or false
(B) A personal opinion with no evidence
(C) A question posed to the reader
(D) A summary of the essay's main points
14. Which statement below is considered a simple proposition?
(A) Welcome to the Koronadal City!
(B) Find a number which divides your age.
(C) 95 is the highest grade in Gen. Math.
(D) What is the domain of the function?
15. Is a proposition and a statement the same thing?
(A) Yes
(B) Not
16. What are the basic components of a proposition in logic?
(A) The basic components of a proposition in logic are the antecedent and the consequent.
(B) The basic components of a proposition in logic are the verb and the adverb.
(C) The basic components of a proposition in logic are the hypothesis and the conclusion.
(D) The basic components of a proposition in logic are the subject and the predicate.
17. Propositions include ____
(A) Premises
(B) Conclusion
(C) Both Premises and Conclusion
(D) Grammatically correct sentences
18. If a given sentence is either true or false but not both, what is it called mathematically?
(A) Ambiguous sentence
(B) Statement
(C) Logic
(D) None of above
19. "Biologically, women can give birth. Men cannot." What is this an example of?
(A) Opinion
(B) Inference
(C) Premise
(D) Fact

20. A proposition is said to be valid if it is a ____
(A) Contingency
(B) Tautology
(C) Contradiction
(D) Implication
21. It is a declarative sentence that is either true or false, but not both
(A) Logical Connectors
(B) Simple Propositions
(C) Compound Propositions
(D) Propositions
22. The topic under discussion during a debate is called the proposition.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
23. Posit
(A) To put forth; to assert
(B) To stop someone from doing something; to prevent
(C) Actuality; fact
(D) Character
24. It is a declarative statement that is either true or false, but not both.
(A) Connectives
(B) Propositions
(C) Conjunctions
(D) Implications
25. Which of the following constitute propositional forms?
(A) Propositional Variables
(B) Connectives and Grouping Symbols
(C) Propositional Variables and Grouping Symbols
(D) Propositional Variables, Connectives and Grouping Symbols
26. Which is the correct conditional form of the following statement? "Young dogs are called puppies."
(A) If it is called a puppy, then it is a dog.
(B) If a dog is young, then it is called a puppy.
(C) If a puppy is a dog, then it is young.
(D) If young dogs are dogs, then they are puppies.
27. In the statement: If you go to gym regularly and have a proper diet, you will achieve your weight goal. What is p?
(A) If you go to gym regularly and have a proper diet
(B) You will achieve your weight goal
28. The glass is on the table
(A) Proposition
(B) Noun
(C) None of them
(D) None of above
29. Claim or Statement? Schools should offer only healthy meals to increase children's healthy habits.
(A) Claim
(B) Statement
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
30. Statement or Not Statement? 7 is a prime number.
(A) Statement
(B) Not Statement
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
31. Statements that are both true or both false are called
(A) Equivalent Statements
(B) Biconditional Statements
(C) Proof
(D) Theorem
32. This advertisement claim that Coca-Cola is "The Most Refreshing Drink In The World" is
(A) An opinion
(B) A fact
(C) A fallacy
(D) None of above

1.2.2 Categorical Propositions

1. Discuss the concept of existential import in categorical propositions.
(A) Existential import refers to the weight of the proposition in logical reasoning.
(B) Existential import is related to the quantity of the proposition in syllogistic logic.
(C) Existential import in categorical propositions deals with whether the proposition assumes the existence of the subject.
(D) Existential import deals with the quality of the proposition in categorical syllogisms.
2. There are universal propositions, in which a state is generalized for every element that fulfills a characteristic, and particular propositions when the subject is taken from its particular extension. According to said:
(A) Plato
(B) Socrates
(C) Aristotle
(D) Descartes
3. What is the number of members of the subject class in a universal proposition?
(A) Cannot be determined
(B) No members
(C) Some members
(D) All members
4. Negative/positive. They are those propositions that:
(A) Express a state of affairs (the positive ones) or the very absence of that state (the negative ones).
(B) Express a state of affairs (the negative ones) or the very absence of that state (the positive ones).
5. There are three elements and logical structure of a categorical proposition, except one.
(A) The Subject Term
(B) The Predicate Term
(C) The Conjunction Term
(D) The Copula
6. Which statement correctly describes a part-to-whole relationship?
(A) A handle is part of a mug.
(B) A mug is a type of cup.
(C) A mug is used for coffee.
(D) A mug can be hot or cold.
7. Statements: Some blankets are beds. Some pillows are blankets. All beds are pillows. Conclusions: I. Some blankets are pillows. II. Some pillows are beds. III. Some beds are blankets.
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II and III
8. A 'poodle' is a specific type of 'dog'. Which of the following pairs shows the same item-to-category relationship?
(A) Carrot and Vegetable
(B) Wheel and Car
(C) Book and Chapter
(D) House and Roof

1.2.3 Types of Categorical Propositions

1. Add 'all' or 'some' to make it a true statement
— integers are even numbers.
(A) All
(B) Some
2. What does the statement 'Some S is P' refer to in logic?
(A) None of the above
(B) At least some, and perhaps all, P are S
(C) At least some, and perhaps all, S are not

- P
(D) At least some, and perhaps all, S are P
3. The proposition "Some cats are mammals" falls under which type?
(A) Universal affirmative
(B) Universal negative
(C) Particular affirmative
(D) Particular negative
4. What standard form categorical proposition is "universal negative"?
(A) Some S are not P.
(B) No S are P.
(C) Some S are P.
(D) All S are P.
5. What are the four basic types of categorical propositions in the Square of Opposition?
(A) C
(B) A, E, I, O
(C) B
(D) F
6. The relationship between 'tulip' and 'flower' is an example of:
(A) Part to Whole
(B) Item to Category
(C) Cause and Effect
(D) An antonym pair
7. What is the primary distinct type of categorical proposition identified by the Ancient Greeks?
(A) E form
(B) O form
(C) A form
(D) I form
8. Quantitative or Qualitative: I have two younger brothers.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
9. Which type of categorical proposition is described as universal and affirmative?
(A) No S is P
(B) All S is P
(C) Some S is P
(D) Some S is not P
10. What type of categorical proposition is represented by 'Some S are not P'?
(A) Particular affirmative
(B) Universal affirmative
(C) Particular negative
(D) Universal negative
11. What standard form categorical proposition is "particular negative"?
(A) Some S are P.
(B) Some S are not P.
(C) All S are P.
(D) No S are P.
12. Identify the word relationship in the following pair: "House: Room"
(A) Cause and Effect
(B) Part to Whole
(C) Synonym
(D) Antonym
13. Structure of categorical propositions example of All milk is white.
(A) Universal positive
(B) Universal negative
(C) Particular positive
(D) Particular negative
14. What standard form categorical proposition is "particular affirmative"?
(A) Some S are P.
(B) All S are P.
(C) No S are P.
(D) Some S are not P.

1.2.4 Quality and Quantity of Propositions

1. What is the quantity and quality of this proposition? Some martyrs are virgins.
(A) Universal negative
(B) Particular negative
(C) Universal affirmative
(D) Particular affirmative
2. The distinction between universal and particular propositions is said to be the distinction of ____?
(A) Quality
(B) Quantity
(C) Both quality and quantity
(D) Neither quality nor quantity
3. What are the two possible qualities of a categorical proposition?
(A) Distributed and undistributed
(B) Affirmative and negative
(C) Subject and predicate
(D) Universal and particular
4. What standard form categorical propositions are "affirmative" in quality?
(A) All S are P. No S are P.
(B) All S are P. Some S are not P.
(C) Some S are P. No S are P.
(D) Some S are P. All S are P.
5. What is the quantity and quality of this proposition? No policemen are violators of the law.
(A) Universal affirmative
(B) Universal negative
(C) Particular affirmative
(D) Particular negative
6. What is the quantity and quality of this proposition? All vitamins are good for the body.
(A) Particular affirmative
(B) Particular negative
(C) Universal negative
(D) Universal affirmative
7. What is the quality of the categorical proposition: 'No S are P'?
(A) Universal
(B) Affirmative
(C) Negative
(D) Particular

1.2.5 Truth Values

1. When a proposition is true, what is the truth value of its negation?
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Cannot be determined
(D) None of above
2. What is the truth value of the statement "Integers are rational numbers and rational numbers are real"?
(A) True
(B) False
3. If p is a true statement and q is false, then $p \vee q$ is true.
(A) True
(B) False
4. A statement must be
(A) Always true
(B) Always false
(C) Either true or false
(D) Both true and false
5. Check whether the compound statement is true or false: A square is a quadrilateral and its four sides are equal
(A) True.
(B) False.
6. A false proposition has a truth value of ____
(A) True
(B) False
7. True/False: Logically equivalent statements

- are statements that have different truth values.
- (A) False
(B) True
8. For conditional propositions, when will it become FALSE?
(A) Hypothesis = T, conclusion = T
(B) Hypothesis = F, conclusion = T
(C) Hypothesis = T, conclusion = F
(D) Hypothesis = F, conclusion = F
9. Consider the statement: If Julie eats tomatoes, then she likes salad. Is the statement TRUE/FALSE/Cannot be determined?
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Cannot be determined
(D) None of above
10. The implication "if p then q" is false when
(A) P and q both true
(B) P true and q false
(C) P false and q true
(D) P and q both false
11. Determine the truth value of the following compound statements. 2 and 3 are prime numbers
(A) True
(B) False
12. Given the proposition, "Competence is confidence", to be TRUE, what is the truth value of its negation?
(A) True
(B) False
13. Determine whether the given statement is true or false. All multiples of 6 are multiples of 3.
(A) True
(B) False
14. Explain the concept of truth tables in logic.
(A) Truth tables are used to analyze the emotional impact of statements
(B) Truth tables are used to determine the validity of mathematical equations
(C) Truth tables in logic are used to determine the truth value of compound propositions based on the truth values of their component propositions.
(D) Truth tables are used to calculate the probability of different outcomes
15. The truth or falsity of a statement
(A) Truth Value
(B) Conditional Statement
(C) Inverse
(D) Contrapositive
16. All multiples of 5 are multiples of 10
(A) True statement
(B) False statement
17. All multiples of 6 are even numbers
(A) True statement
(B) False statement
18. A true proposition has a truth value of ____
(A) True
(B) False

1.2.6 Logical Connectives

1. The form of a conditional statement which uses the words "if" and "then"
(A) If-Then Statement
(B) Conjecture
(C) Equivalent Statements
(D) Bi-Conditional Statement
2. The statement that has the opposite meaning.
(A) Negation
(B) Inverse
(C) Converse
(D) Contrapositive

3. An if-then statement
 (A) Conditional
 (B) Biconditional
 (C) Converse
 (D) Contrapositive
4. Given: If Alex runs a mile in under 6 minutes, then he will have a new personal record. Given: Alex ran a mile in 5 minutes and 45 seconds. Conclusion: Alex has a new personal record.
 (A) Law of Syllogism
 (B) Law of Detachment
5. What is the condition for the Conjunction to be True?
 (A) At least one statement must be True
 (B) All the statements must be True
 (C) All the statements could be True
 (D) At least one statement could be True
6. If it's your friend's birthday OR a special occasion, you should bring a gift. Else, you don't need to bring a gift. Scenario: It's a special occasion, but not your friend's birthday. Should you bring a gift?
 (A) Yes
 (B) No
 (C) It depends
 (D) None of the above
7. Conditional: If it does not rain, then we will have practice. What is "If it rains today, then we will have not practice", called
 (A) Inverse
 (B) Converse
 (C) Contrapositive
 (D) Counterexample
8. If you will stop whistling, I will stop the cacophony of my singing.
 (A) Conditional
 (B) Subjunctive
 (C) Imperative
 (D) Indicative
 (E) Interrogative
9. $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$
 (A) DeMorgan's law
 (B) Distributive law
 (C) Dominant law
 (D) None of the above
10. Manila is the capital city of the Philippines. Therefore, Manila is either the capital city of the Philippines or a polluted place.
 (A) Conjunction
 (B) Simplification
 (C) Addition
 (D) Setting Mode
11. "If 17 is an even number, then 17 is divisible by 2." Determine the inverse for the above implication.
 (A) If 17 is divisible by 2, then 17 is an even number.
 (B) If 17 is not divisible by 2, then 17 is not an even number.
 (C) If 17 is not an even number, then 17 is not divisible by 2.
 (D) If 17 is an even number, then 17 is divisible by 2.
12. A statement that can be written in the if-then form is a(n) ____
 (A) Conditional statement
 (B) Converse statement
 (C) Inverse statement
 (D) Contrapositive
13. Given: p: Victor gets paid on Friday. q: Victor eats Tacos for dinner. r: Victor goes to the game. Write the following in logic symbols: If Victor eats tacos for dinner, then he does not go to the game.
 (A) $q \rightarrow \sim r$
 (B) $p \rightarrow \sim q$
 (C) $p \rightarrow \sim r$
 (D) $q \vee \sim r$

14. If you have an umbrella OR it's raining, you should take the umbrella with you. Else, leave the umbrella at home. Scenario: It's raining outside. Should you take the umbrella with you?
- (A) Yes
(B) No
(C) It depends
(D) None of the above
15. If you're going on a picnic AND it's a sunny day, you should pack sunscreen. Else, you don't need sunscreen. Scenario: You're going on a picnic, and it's a sunny day. Should you pack sunscreen?
- (A) Yes
(B) No
(C) It depends
(D) None of the above
16. Given: p : Arturo paints. q : David draws. r : Marcus sculpts. Write in logic symbols: If Marcus sculpts, then Arturo paints or David does not draw.
- (A) $r \rightarrow (p \vee \sim q)$
(B) $r \rightarrow (p \wedge \sim q)$
(C) $p \rightarrow (q \vee \sim r)$
(D) $r \wedge p \wedge \sim q$
17. In the statement, "If you study hard, you will pass the exam." What is q ?
- (A) You study hard.
(B) You will pass the exam.
18. The statement " p or q " is false when
- (A) Both p and q are true
(B) p is true and q is false
(C) p is false and q is true
(D) Both p and q are false
19. When is a conjunction of two propositions true?
- (A) When both of the propositions are true.
(B) When one of the proposition is true.
(C) When both of the propositions is false.
(D) None of above
20. Evelyn says: 'If a triangle is equilateral, all its angles are congruent.' James shows an equilateral triangle XYZ. What can be concluded using the Law of Detachment?
- (A) Triangle XYZ is not equilateral.
(B) Some angles of triangle XYZ are congruent.
(C) All angles of triangle XYZ are congruent.
(D) The Law of Detachment cannot be applied.
21. Given: p : It will rain on Saturday. q : We will play in the park. Write the following statement using logic symbols. If it does not rain on Saturday, then we will play in the park.
- (A) $\sim p \rightarrow q$
(B) $p \rightarrow q$
(C) $\sim p \wedge q$
(D) $\sim q \rightarrow p$
22. A type of logical statement that has 2 parts, a hypothesis and conclusion is called a ____
- (A) Conditional Statement
(B) Conjecture
(C) Counterexample
(D) Proof
23. Which of these prefixes indicates against?
- (A) "ad-"
(B) "ana-"
(C) "ab-"
(D) "anti-"
24. Given: p : Maria is a dancer. q : Maria is a singer. Which English sentence describes " $p \vee q$ "?
- (A) Maria is a singer but not a dancer
(B) Maria is a dancer and a singer.
(C) Maria is not a dancer and a singer.
(D) Maria is a dancer or a singer.
25. The given truth table represents
- (A) Conjunction
(B) Implication
(C) Double Implication
(D) Disjunction

26. Which describes a compound proposition?
(A) It is made up of simple propositions joined by logical connectors
(B) It is a proposition that requires the use of prepositions to form logic.
(C) It is an imperative sentence.
(D) It is neither true nor false.
27. Determine whether the following compound statement is true or false. 81 IS A PERFECT SQUARE AND PENTAGON HAS FIVE SIDES.
(A) True
(B) False
28. The statement formed by exchanging the hypothesis and conclusion of a conditional statement
(A) Contrapositive
(B) Bi-conditional Statement
(C) Converse
(D) Inverse
29. Complete the following compound statement by writing the word 'or' or 'and' to form a true statement. $42 = 8 [\text{ }] 7 \times 0 = 0$
(A) Or
(B) And
30. Which of the following statements is written in biconditional form?
(A) If you do not vote, then you are not at least 18 years old.
(B) You can vote if and only if you are 18 years old.
(C) If you are 18 years old, then you can vote.
(D) If you can vote, then you are 18 years old.
31. Which of the following means "not p or not q"
(A) $p \vee q$
(B) $P \vee q$
(C) $p \vee q$
(D) $P \vee q$
32. Identify the condition in the if-then statement. "If today is Sunday, then I will watch football."
(A) Today is Sunday
(B) I will watch football
(C) I will not watch football
(D) Tomorrow is Monday
33. Given: If the phone is ringing, then someone is calling. Write the inverse.
(A) If someone is calling then the phone is ringing
(B) If the phone is ringing then someone is calling
(C) If the phone is not ringing then someone is not calling
(D) If someone is not calling then the phone is not ringing
34. A statement that contains the phrase "if and only if"
(A) Biconditional Statement
(B) Proof
(C) Theorem
(D) Conjecture
35. How does the use of logical connectives enhance an Analytical Exposition?
(A) They summarize the main points at the end.
(B) They add emotional appeal to the arguments.
(C) They help link ideas and present structured analysis.
(D) They make the text more entertaining.
36. If you have both your keys AND your phone, you should leave the house. Else, you should keep looking for your keys or phone. Scenario: You have your keys but can't find your phone. What should you do?
(A) Leave the house
(B) Keep looking for your phone
(C) Call someone for help
(D) None of the above

37. Consider the proposition, "If a picture paints a thousand words, then I should paint you". Which logical operator is used?
- (A) Negation
 - (B) Disjunction
 - (C) Biconditional
 - (D) Conditional
38. Which of the following set of symbols are all logical connectors?
- (A) $<, \rightarrow, \approx, =$
 - (B) $\sim, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \vee, \wedge$
 - (C) $\cong, >, \uparrow, \longleftrightarrow$
 - (D) None of above
39. P: It is raining. q: The game is cancelled. If it is not raining, then the game is cancelled.
- (A) $p \rightarrow q$
 - (B) $q \rightarrow p$
 - (C) $\sim p \rightarrow q$
 - (D) $\sim p \wedge q$
40. A compound statement can also be formed by combining two given statement using the word "and" or "or".
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
41. Negate both the hypothesis and the conclusion of the conditional (if angle A is not 15, then angle A is not acute)
- (A) Contrapositive
 - (B) Conditional
 - (C) Converse
 - (D) Inverse
42. The opposite of a statement
- (A) Conditional
 - (B) Negation
 - (C) Theorem
 - (D) Conjecture
43. It is a logical operator which also refers to implication. Its symbol is $\rightarrow$
- (A) Conjunction
 - (B) Disjunction
 - (C) Conditional
 - (D) Biconditional
44. A compound sentence that follows the form "if-then."
- (A) Contrapositive
 - (B) Conjunction
 - (C) Biconditional
 - (D) Conditional
45. Statement: "16-4 = 10 or 4 is an even number" Is this statement True or False? And what kind of compound statement is this?
- (A) True; Disjunction
 - (B) True; Conjunction
 - (C) False; Disjunction
 - (D) False; Conjunction
46. I will go to the party if Billy or Bob are there- will I go if only Billy is there?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) It depends
 - (D) None of above
47. The converse of "if p then q" is
- (A) If p then q
 - (B) If q then p
 - (C) If q then p
 - (D) If p then q
48. Certain words like "and", "or" etc. are found in compound statements. So what is it called?
- (A) Ingredient
 - (B) Coordinators
49. Which statement is an example of a disjunction?
- (A) I passed Math but failed Add Maths
 - (B) I passed Math and failed Add Math
 - (C) I passed Math however I failed Add Math
 - (D) I passed Math or I passed Add Math

50. The output logic level of an OR gate is one —
(A) If both inputs are zero.
(B) Only if both inputs are one.
(C) If either or both inputs are one.
(D) If the inputs are neither zero nor one.
51. $P \vee q$
(A) Not p and not q
(B) P or q
(C) P and q
(D) Not p or not q
52. Statements that have the same truth value are called.
(A) Equal
(B) Logically Equivalent
(C) Logically Inequality
(D) Congruent
53. What is the condition for the Disjunction to be True?
(A) At least one statement must be True
(B) All the statements must be True
(C) All the statements could be True
(D) At least one statement could be True
54. P: It is raining. q: The game is cancelled. If it is raining, then the game is cancelled.
(A) $p \rightarrow q$
(B) $q \rightarrow p$
(C) $p \rightarrow \sim q$
(D) $\sim p \wedge q$
55. If fried chicken is served then fruit is also served. So:
(A) If fried chicken is served then fruit is also served.
(B) If fried rice is not served then fruit is not served.
(C) If fried chicken is not served then fried rice is also served.
(D) If fruit is not served then fried rice is not served.
56. A proposition p is denoted by $\sim p$ which is read as “not p”, and is defined through its truth table.
(A) Negation
(B) Conjunction
(C) Conditional
(D) Biconditional
57. A — uses the words “if” and “then”
(A) Conditional statement
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Conclusion
(D) None of above
58. Given the following conditional, write the converse: If something is cauliflower, then it is a vegetable. DETERMINE THE TRUTH VALUE.
(A) True
(B) False
59. If you have all your travel documents AND it's time to board the plane, you should proceed to the boarding gate. Else, you should wait for further instructions. Scenario: You have all your travel documents, and it's time to board the plane. What should you do?
(A) Proceed to the boarding gate
(B) Wait for further instructions
(C) Check your documents again
(D) None of the above
60. What do you call a statement with a hypothesis usually denoted by p, followed by a conclusion which is denoted by q?
(A) Conditional Statement
(B) Conclusion Statement
(C) Hypothesis Statement
(D) Positive Statement
61. Conditional statements are not always in “if-then” form.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

62. The compound statement $q \vee r$
- (A) Q and r
 - (B) Q or r
 - (C) Neither q nor r
 - (D) None of above
63. Let p:Upin goes to school, q:Ipın is sick. If p is true and q is false, what is the truth value for p only if q?
- (A) False
 - (B) True
64. Let p represent:Two angles are supplementary.Let q represent:The angles have a sum of 180° What is the symbolic representation of the following statement;If two angles have a sum of 180° , then the angles are supplementary.
- (A) $P \rightarrow q$
 - (B) $p \rightarrow q$
 - (C) $Q \rightarrow p$
 - (D) $q \rightarrow p$
65. Identify the truth value of the following sentence:"13 is an odd number or dogs meow."
- (A) True
 - (B) False
66. It is formed by combining two statements (p and q) using the words if and then.
- (A) Conditional Statement
 - (B) Converse Statement
 - (C) Contra positive Statement
 - (D) Inverse Statement
67. Choose the word that best shows a cause-and-effect relationship. I stayed up late studying, ____ I was very tired the next morning.
- (A) So
 - (B) But
 - (C) While
 - (D) Or
68. Compound propositions appear mediated by the presence of some kind of connector, which can be opposition (or), addition (and), or condition (if). In addition, negative propositions, which include the word no, are considered compounds.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
69. Which of the following statements is a Conjunction?
- (A) If it is hot, then I will go swimming
 - (B) I will go swimming and it is hot.
 - (C) I will go swimming or it is hot.
 - (D) None of above
70. Write the biconditional to the conditional given:If two angles are complementary, then they sum to 90
- (A) Two angles are complementary if and only if they sum to 90
 - (B) If two angles sum to 90, then they are complementary
 - (C) If two angles do not sum to 90, then they are not complementary
 - (D) If the angles are not complementary, then they do not sum to 90
71. Given the conditional;"If Ty'Shawn is late then he will get a tardy"What is the inverse?
- (A) If Ty'Shawn is on time, then we won't get a tardy.
 - (B) If Ty'Shawn gets a tardy, then he is late.
 - (C) If Ty'Shawn is late then he won't get a tardy.
 - (D) If Ty'Shawn doesn't get a tardy, then he is on time.
72. Given the Conditional proposition p and q: "If you submit all your Module's performance task then, you will be rewarded with a satisfying grade." Express in symbol
- (A) $P \wedge$
 - (B) $P \vee$
 - (C) $P \leftrightarrow$
 - (D) $P \rightarrow$

73. Choose the correct consequent and antecedent for the following statement: If x is a factor of 16, then x is a factor of 64.
- (A) Consequent: x is a factor of 64.
 - (B) Consequent: x is a factor of 16.
 - (C) Antecedent: x is a factor of 16.
 - (D) Antecedent: x is a factor of 64.
74. In logic, a type of connective that uses the word “and” to join two propositions.
- (A) Conditional proposition
 - (B) Conjunction
 - (C) Disjunction
 - (D) None of the above
75. If p and q are both false statements respectively, then
- (A) Not p and not q is a true statement
 - (B) p and q is a true statement
 - (C) Not p and q is a true statement
 - (D) Not p or q is a false statement
76. A ___ of a given proposition is a proposition that denies the truth of the given proposition.
- (A) Conjunction
 - (B) Negation
 - (C) Implication
 - (D) Disjunction
77. “20% of 30 is 6 if and only if $0.2 \times 30 = 6$.”
- (A) p : 20% of 30 is 6 q : $0.2 \times 30 = 6$
 - (B) p : $0.2 \times 30 = 6$ q : 20% of 30 is 6
 - (C) (a) If 20% of 30 is 6, then $0.2 \times 30 = 6$
(b) If $0.2 \times 30 = 6$, then 20% of 30 is 6
 - (D) (a) If $0.2 \times 30 = 6$, then 20% of 30 is 6
(b) If 20% of 30 is 6, then $0.2 \times 30 = 6$
78. P : The girl wears a red hat. q : The boy wears a blue coat. Which of the following statements is equivalent to $p \wedge q$
- (A) The girl wears a red hat and the boy wears a blue coat.
 - (B) The girl wears a red hat or the boy wears a blue coat.
 - (C) If the girl wears a red hat, then the boy wears a blue coat.
 - (D) The boy wears a blue coat if and only if the girl wears a red hat.
79. Choose the correct conjunction to complete the sentence below: The businessman felt furious ___ the bill was very expensive
- (A) So
 - (B) And
 - (C) Because
 - (D) But
80. Conditional: If a shape is a triangle then it has 3 sides. Identify the inverse.
- (A) If a shape isn't a triangle then it doesn't have 3 sides.
 - (B) If a shape has 3 sides then it is a triangle.
 - (C) If a shape doesn't have 3 sides then it isn't a triangle.
 - (D) Triangles have 3 sides.
81. What is the symbolic representation of ‘therefore’ in logic?
- (A) An arrow
 - (B) A triangle of three dots
 - (C) A single dot
 - (D) A square
82. Determine the truth value of “49 is a multiple of 7 and a perfect square”
- (A) True
 - (B) False
83. What is the biconditional that matches the statement: “If an angle is a right angle, then it is an angle with 90 degrees.”
- (A) If an angle has 90 degrees, then it is a right angle.
 - (B) An angle is a right angle if and only if it has 90 degrees.
 - (C) If an angle is a right angle, then it has 90 degrees.
 - (D) None of above

84. Conditional statements which has two parts, the hypothesis and the conclusion.
(A) If statement
(B) Then statement
(C) If-Then statement
(D) Statement
85. If we prove that we are responsible, our parents will give us more autonomy.
(A) Conditional
(B) Subjunctive
(C) Imperative
(D) Indicative
(E) Interrogative
86. Which logical operator uses the connector "while"?
(A) Disjunction
(B) Conjunction
(C) Negation
(D) Biconditional
87. When writing a biconditional statement, we use the phrase ____ between the hypothesis and conclusion.
(A) If
(B) Then
(C) If and only if
(D) Always
88. Complete the following compound statement with the word 'or' or 'and' to form a true statement. $5^3 = 125$ $3^5 = 125$
(A) Or
(B) And
89. $p \rightarrow q$
(A) Converse Statement
(B) Conditional Statement
(C) Controversial Statement
(D) Contrapositive Statement
90. In the statement, "If you study hard, you will pass the exam." What is p?
(A) You study hard.
(B) You will pass the exam.
91. Is a statement "if p, then q" is known as an implication?
(A) Yes
(B) No
92. A conditional statement in plain English usually contains which pair of words?
(A) If, then.
(B) And,or.
(C) Either, neither.
(D) But, also.
93. To give a result or consequence which linking word should you use in this sentence: Last week Mary broke her arm, ____ she can't play tennis for a few months.
(A) Besides
(B) So
(C) But
(D) And
94. The difference between "imply" and "infer" is:
(A) They are synonymous
(B) Imply = suggest; Infer = deduce
(C) Infer = suggest; Imply = deduce
(D) Context doesn't matter
95. If p is true and q is false, what is $q \rightarrow p$?
(A) True
(B) False
96. A hypothesis is indicated as "p". A conclusion is indicated as "q". The symbolic representation of a INVERSE is:
(A) $P \rightarrow q$
(B) $Q \rightarrow p$
(C) $p \rightarrow q$
(D) $q \rightarrow p$
97. Choose the correct conjunction to complete the sentence below: The florist delivered red roses ____ the customer wanted pink ones.
(A) And
(B) But
(C) Because
(D) So

98. What is the function of a conjunction in a sentence?
(A) To describe a noun
(B) To connect words or clauses
(C) To express an action
(D) To modify a verb
99. In an implication 'if p, then q', statement p is called the
(A) Premise
(B) Consequent
(C) Antecedent
(D) Quantifier
100. Which of the following is NOT a logical connector?
(A) Or
(B) And
(C) Would
(D) If-then
101. "If and only if" indicates
(A) Implication
(B) Conjunction
(C) Biconditional
(D) Negation
102. In the sentence, 'He studied hard, therefore he aced the test,' what relationship does the word 'therefore' show?
(A) A comparison
(B) A cause and its effect
(C) A sequence of time
(D) An opposite idea
103. If just one statement in a conjunction is false, the whole conjunction is still true.
(A) True
(B) False
104. What word(s) is associated with a conditional statement?
(A) And
(B) Or
(C) If, then
(D) If and only if
105. Which of the following is a compound statement? A) The sun is shining. B) I am hungry. C) If it rains, then I will bring an umbrella. D) The cat is sleeping.
(A) A
(B) B
(C) D
(D) C
106. Which is a conditional statement?
(A) 2 is positive factor of 12 and 2 is a prime number.
(B) If 3 is a factor of 9, then 9 is a composite number.
(C) $\pi \pi$
(D) The set of natural numbers is infinite or all positive integers has a cardinality of 0.
107. Which of the following is representation of a biconditional?
(A) Betty is a Grade 11 student and James misses his old car.
(B) Augustine loves her pet cat if and only if James misses his old car.
(C) James misses her old car or Betty is a Grade 11 student.
(D) If August loves her pet cat, then Betty is a Grade 11 student.
108. The conditional logical operator consists of two propositions. The first proposition is called ____ and the second is called ____
(A) Conclusion, proposition
(B) Hypothesis, negation
(C) If, then
(D) Hypothesis, conclusion
109. Given the conditional statement: "If I'm old, then I'm wise." What is the inverse?
(A) If I'm not wise, then I'm not old.
(B) If I'm not old, then I'm not wise.
(C) If I'm wise, then I'm old.
(D) If I'm old, then I'm wise.

- 110.** Identify the rule used in each of the following arguments: A1: If you are a fan of Marvel, then you should watch Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness. A2: I am from Nueva Ecija. Conclusion: If you are a fan of Marvel, then you should watch Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness and I am from Nueva Ecija.
- (A) Resolution
 - (B) Disjunctive Syllogism
 - (C) Addition
 - (D) Conjunction
- 111.** Original Statement: If I am hungry then I will eat a whole pizza. New Statement: If I am not hungry then I will eat a whole pizza.
- (A) Converse
 - (B) Inverse
 - (C) Contrapositive
 - (D) None of the above
- 112.** When can a biconditional statement be written?
- (A) When the inverse and the converse are both true
 - (B) When the original statement (conditional statement) & the contrapositive are both true.
 - (C) When the converse is true.
 - (D) When the original statement (conditional statement) and the converse are both true.
- 113.** Which of the following is a logical operator?
- (A) IF.
 - (B) THEN.
 - (C) AND.
 - (D) ELSE.
- 114.** Conditional Statement usually written in the form of.
- (A) $If \sim p \text{ then } \sim q$
 - (B) $If q \text{ then } p$
 - (C) $If p \text{ then } q$
 - (D) $If \sim q \text{ then } \sim p$
- 115.** The connective in the statement $2 + 7 > 9$ or $2 + 7 < 9$ is
- (A) And
 - (B) Or
 - (C) $<$
 - (D) $>$
- 116.** A compound statement is formed using
- (A) Numbers
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Logical connectives
 - (D) Equations
- 117.** If you're going to a party AND it's a costume party, you should wear a costume. Else, you should wear regular clothes. Scenario: You're going to a party, and it's a costume party. What should you wear?
- (A) Wear a costume
 - (B) Wear regular clothes
 - (C) It depends
 - (D) None of the above
- 118.** Logical operators like AND, OR and NOT that are used to refine searches by combining field names to exclude and include particular records.
- (A) Boolean Operators.
 - (B) Data Types.
 - (C) Data Duplication.
 - (D) Record.
- 119.** Given, "If I have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog." Identify the inverse.
- (A) If I do not have a Siberian Husky, then I do not have a dog.
 - (B) If I have a dog, then I have a Siberian Husky.
 - (C) If I do not have a dog, then I do not have a Siberian Husky.
 - (D) If I do not have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog.
- 120.** What phrase does a biconditional statement use?
- (A) If, then

- (B) If, when
- (C) If and only if
- (D) Then, if

121. $p \vee T \equiv T$

- (A) Idempotent law
- (B) Identity law
- (C) Absorption law
- (D) Dominant law

122. In logic, relation or connection of terms in a proposition to express the concept “or”; it is a statement of alternatives (sometimes called “alternation”).

- (A) Conditional proposition
- (B) Conjunction
- (C) Disjunction
- (D) None of the above

1.2.7 Definition of Terms

1. Something that can be assumed is present, but it cannot be seen or measured directly
 - (A) Single Blind Study
 - (B) Construct
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Case study
2. A concept is best defined as:
 - (A) A single fact
 - (B) A rule
 - (C) A category of similar items
 - (D) A procedure
3. “A bird is an animal that flies” is not a good definition because:
 - (A) It does not use clearly understood terms.
 - (B) It is not precise.
 - (C) It is not reversible.
 - (D) A bird is not an animal.
4. Definition of Terms refers to:
 - (A) A section that explains the meaning of specific words or phrases used in a document.
 - (B) A list of references used in a document.
 - (C) A summary of the main points in a document.
 - (D) A section that provides background information about the topic.
5. In the relationship between a ‘slice’ and a ‘pizza’, what is the ‘slice’?
 - (A) The whole
 - (B) The part
 - (C) The cause
 - (D) The effect
6. A definition taken from the dictionary.
 - (A) FORMAL DEFINITION
 - (B) INFORMAL DEFINITION
7. An alphabetical list of important terms, acronyms, or jargons used in the research study
 - (A) Appendix
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Definition of Terms
 - (D) Operational Definition
8. What makes a concept ‘well-defined’?
 - (A) It cannot be described
 - (B) It has fuzzy boundaries
 - (C) It has a set of clear rules and features
 - (D) It cannot be exemplified
9. During a class debate, Jay-Ar argued that being “biased” means a preference for one view or side. Is Jay-Ar correct?
 - (A) A full presentation of facts
 - (B) A preference for one view or side
 - (C) A fair balance of all opinions
 - (D) None of above
10. What does ‘your’ mean?

- (A) 'Your' is a possessive pronoun used to indicate that something belongs to the person being addressed.
(B) 'Your' is a contraction of 'you are'.
(C) 'Your' is an adjective used to describe something that is yours.
(D) 'Your' is a synonym for 'yours'.
11. "Poet means a person such as John Keats, Walt Whitman, or Emily Dickinson." is a ____ definition.
(A) Enumerative
(B) Etymological
(C) Synonymous
(D) Ostensive
12. Definition: The occupation of reporting, writing, editing, photographing, publishing, or broadcasting news. Really, the occupation of reporting and broadcasting the news.
(A) News story
(B) Journalism
(C) Sports editor
(D) Newspaper
13. Sammy is taking Practical Research. She makes sure that she is able to define each term she thinks needed emphasis on their paper. What part of the research paper is she trying to accomplish?
(A) Scope and Delimitation
(B) Assumptions of the Study
(C) Definition of Terms
(D) Review of related Literature
14. The following indicator definition states: "It explains how the concept is defined specifically in the proposed study, which may differ from its etymological definition." This corresponds to which type of definition?
(A) Operational definition
(B) Conceptual definition
(C) Etymological definition
(D) Theoretical definition
15. It is using a particular language to make meaning of words appropriate to given context or situation.
(A) Conceptual Framework
(B) Theoretical Framework
(C) Conceptual Definition of terms
(D) Operational Definition of terms
16. Which of the following is a good definition?
(A) Grass is green.
(B) A yard is a unit of measure exactly 3 ft long.
(C) Dinosaurs are extinct.
(D) A pound weighs more than an ounce.
17. While defining a concept we should use jargons, and technical language pertaining to that area/discipline.
(A) True
(B) False
18. Having equal value is the same as being ____
(A) Multiple
(B) Significant
(C) Sum
(D) Equivalent
19. It provides clarification of technical terms used in the present study
(A) Significance of the Study
(B) Literature Review
(C) Scope and Delimitation
(D) Definition of Terms
20. Living vegetation and the ocean are known as "carbon sinks" because
(A) They are made of carbon.
(B) They create carbon.
(C) They destroy carbon.
(D) They store carbon.
21. How do you distinguish a formal definition from an informal definition?
(A) A formal definition is structured in a logical and concise pattern.
(B) A formal definition is giving the synonym of the word.

- (C) A formal definition is only stating what class of object or concept.
 (D) A formal definition is stating what one knows about that object or concept.
22. A Language that is in a continuous state of change is known as a ____?
 (A) Dead Language
 (B) Living Language
 (C) Quasi Language
 (D) Non-Poignant Language
23. Money that MUST be paid back
 (A) Scholarship
 (B) Loan
 (C) Grade Point Average (GPA)
 (D) Bachelor's Degree
24. "Garden means a plot of ground, usually near a house, where flowers, vegetables, or herbs are cultivated" is a ____ definition.
 (A) Stipulative
 (B) Persuasive
 (C) Lexical
 (D) Precising
25. DEFINITION
 (A) By definition, a boat is a car.
 (B) By definition, a mother is a woman.
 (C) By definition, a teacher is a doctor.
 (D) None of above
26. Specific vs vague language: specific language is:
 (A) Precise and measurable
 (B) Something obviously incorrect
 (C) A generalization
 (D) A funny unrelated statement

1.2.8 Distribution of Terms

1. Which of the following propositions distributes both subject and predicate terms?
 (A) A
 (B) E
 (C) I
 (D) O
2. Which of the following is true about the distribution of terms in an A-proposition?
 (A) The subject is distributed to the predicate, but not the reverse
 (B) The predicate is distributed to the subject, but not the reverse
 (C) Both the subject and predicate are distributed bidirectionally
 (D) Neither the subject nor the predicate is distributed
3. What is the significance of the distribution of terms in categorical propositions?
 (A) The distribution of terms determines the font size of the proposition
 (B) The distribution of terms affects the weather conditions in the proposition
 (C) The significance lies in determining the logical relationship between subject and predicate terms.
 (D) It indicates the color scheme used in the proposition

1.2.9 Connotation and Denotation

1. Which word has a negative connotation? I didn't like the ____ on the jester's face.
 (A) Grin
 (B) Smirk
2. The words thin and scrawny both mean not having a lot of body fat. How do their connotations differ?
 (A) Thin is positive, scrawny is neutral.
 (B) Thin is neutral, scrawny is negative.
 (C) Both are negative.
 (D) Both are positive.

3. What is the term for the emotions that a word stirs in a reader?
 - (A) Synonym
 - (B) Denotation
 - (C) Connotation
 - (D) Acronym
4. Which of the following sentences contains a pun?
 - (A) "The best things in life are free."
 - (B) "I wanted to be a doctor, but I didn't have the patients."
 - (C) "A friend in need is a friend indeed."
 - (D) "Actions speak louder than words."
5. What is a denotation?
 - (A) The dictionary definition of a word
 - (B) The feeling a word gives to a reader
 - (C) A book signed by an author (like an autograph)
 - (D) An introvert with many friends
6. What is the connotation of the phrase "inner city" in this context? George loved school. Even though it was located in what was described as the "inner city" ____
 - (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
7. What is the connotation of the word "freedom"?
 - (A) Restriction and limitation.
 - (B) Isolation and loneliness.
 - (C) Complexity and difficulty.
 - (D) Independence and liberation.
8. Refers to all associated or implied meanings of a word
 - (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Assonance
 - (D) Synecdoche
9. The words in each pair have the same denotations, but different connotations. Choose the word in each pair with positive connotations. Timid/cowardly
 - (A) Timid
 - (B) Cowardly
10. What is the connotative meaning of the word "mother".
 - (A) A female parent
 - (B) Someone who nurtures, care, and love selflessly.
 - (C) A disciplinarian.
 - (D) A person who works endlessly.
11. Casey was such a pushy leader; she was easily defeated as class president.
 - (A) Positive connotation
 - (B) Neutral Connotation
 - (C) Negative Connotation
 - (D) None of above
12. Connotation is a word's ____
 - (A) Synonym
 - (B) Emotional meaning
 - (C) Antonym
 - (D) Literal, dictionary definition.
13. What is the connotative meaning of the word COOL?
 - (A) Calmness
 - (B) Innocence
 - (C) Knowledge
 - (D) New beginning
 - (E) Protective
14. When you look up a word in the dictionary, you find its ____
 - (A) Connotation
 - (B) Denotation
 - (C) Acronym
 - (D) Homonym
15. Identify the connotation of the word "slender" in the following sentence: "The slender model walked down the runway."
 - (A) Negative

- (B) Neutral
(C) Positive
(D) Ambiguous
16. The teacher was mildly intimidated by Seth's bossy behavior. If you change the word bossy to assertive, the word now has a ____ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
17. After opening Jim's gym bag, a powerful stink filled the laundry room.
(A) Positive connotation
(B) Neutral Connotation
(C) Negative Connotation
(D) None of above
18. Ms. Carden got her shoes on sale. She is so cheap! Does CHEAP have a positive or negative connotation?
(A) POSITIVE
(B) NEGATIVE
19. What is the connotation of the word "fragrance"?
(A) A pleasant and sweet smell
(B) A strong and overpowering smell
(C) A neutral smell
(D) An unpleasant smell
20. What are connotations?
(A) Words that end in vowels
(B) Dictionary definition of a word
(C) Words that have feelings attached to them
(D) Describing words
21. The connections a reader might make to a word, or the emotional and/or figurative (not literal) meaning of a word
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
(C) Etymology
(D) Context clues
22. What are the three different types of connotation?
(A) Negative, positive, and denotation
(B) One, two, and three
(C) Negative and positive
(D) Negative, neutral, and positive
23. In the sentence 'The politician was a snake in the grass,' what does the word 'snake' represent?
(A) A literal reptile
(B) A positive connotation
(C) A negative connotation
(D) A neutral connotation
24. Sam's daring plan to triple the profits of the school fundraiser was met with enthusiasm.
(A) Positive connotation
(B) Neutral Connotation
(C) Negative Connotation
(D) None of above
25. The word immature has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
26. What is the connotation of the word 'snake'?
(A) A long, legless reptile with a long, thin body and scales.
(B) A lying, deceitful person
27. Which of the following statements best defines connotation?
(A) It is a word's literal meaning.
(B) It is the suffix attached to a word.
(C) It is the emotion that is associated with a word.
(D) It is a word's dictionary meaning.
28. What is the denotation of the word fragrance?
(A) A bad smell
(B) A pleasant, sweet smell
(C) Any kind of smell
(D) A feeling of nostalgia

29. The feelings and ideas associated with a word is called ____
(A) A denotation.
(B) Personification.
(C) A connotation.
(D) Figurative language.
30. Connotation means ____
(A) A meaning implied or suggested, not the literal meaning
(B) To write something down
(C) To add notes or symbols to a text
(D) Information that tells you or warns you that something is going to happen
31. Which sentence has the weakest connotation?
(A) I'm fine.
(B) I'm fantastic.
(C) I'm great.
(D) I'm wonderful.
32. The word stench has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
33. Choose the denotative meaning of the word "star".
(A) A luminous celestial object visible in the night sky.
(B) A famous actor or performer.
(C) A shape with five points.
(D) A type of candy.
34. Connotation can be described by all of the following EXCEPT
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) Synonym
35. Which statement best defines the connotation of a word?
(A) The feeling or idea the word suggests beyond its literal meaning.
(B) The word's origin and history.
(C) The literal, dictionary definition of the word.
(D) The opposite meaning of the word.
36. Connotes means ____
(A) To imply, suggest, or allude to
(B) A meaning implied or suggested, not the literal meaning.
(C) To mean something or to be an indication of something
(D) The literal meaning of a word or phrase
37. What does denotation mean?
(A) The underlying meaning of a word.
(B) It is the positive meaning of a word.
(C) The dictionary definition of a word. The literal meaning.
(D) It is the negative meaning of a word.
38. What is the connotation of a word or phrase?
(A) The emotion of the speaker using the word.
(B) The dictionary definition
(C) The correct spelling
(D) The associated emotions and imagery
39. Denotation means ____
(A) To add notes or symbols to a text
(B) A short piece of writing that is used to help you remember something
(C) To tell someone officially about something
(D) The literal meaning of a word or phrase
40. Which of the following is the most accurate denotation for the word laugh?
(A) To show you think something is funny
(B) To make sounds with your voice showing amusement
(C) A feeling of great happiness
(D) A way to make friends
41. Which of the following words has a positive connotation: 'brave' or 'cowardly'?
(A) Brave

- (B) Timid
(C) Weak
(D) Fearful
42. Choose the word that best completes the sentence. Hint: Determine the connotation (positive or negative) through context clues. Although the problem was difficult to resolve, Sandra and John were ____ in searching for an answer. Their teacher was quite proud.
(A) Persistent
(B) Stubborn
(C) Bullheaded
(D) Headstrong
43. The emotional associations surrounding a word's meaning
(A) Connotation
(B) Denotation
(C) Sentimentality
(D) Tone
44. In the sentence 'The politician's speech was full of promises, but it left a bitter taste in the audience's mouth,' what is the connotation of the word 'bitter'?
(A) Sweet
(B) Unpleasant
(C) Promising
(D) Neutral
45. Connotations refers to a meaning that is implied by a word. Connotations are often decided by cultural and emotional meanings. If someone called you childish, would it be considered a negative or positive connotation?
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
46. Which of the following is the correct DENOTATION for "stern"? Her black-framed glasses and tight bun lent her a stern appearance.
(A) The back end of a boat
(B) Expressing strong disapproval
(C) Forbidding or gloomy in appearance
(D) None of above
47. The words determined and stubborn have similar denotations but ____
(A) Determined has a positive connotation, while stubborn has a negative one.
(B) Stubborn has a positive connotation, while determined has a negative one.
(C) Both words have neutral connotations.
(D) Both words mean the exact same thing in all situations.
48. What is the connotation of the word 'mob'?
(A) Negative
(B) Positive
(C) Both positive and negative
(D) Neutral
49. We saw the snake on exhibit in the zoo. How is snake being used in this sentence?
(A) Connotative meaning
(B) Denotative meaning
50. Dictionary definition
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
51. The word odor has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
52. What is the connotation of a word?
(A) Its official dictionary definition
(B) The number of syllables it has
(C) The emotional feeling or idea it suggests
(D) The way it is spelled
53. The dictionary definition of a word.
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
54. A second meaning of a word, usually symbolic. Ex. A home is security, safety, and love.
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
(C) Simile
(D) Metaphor

55. Choose the word that best completes the sentence. Hint: Determine the connotation (positive or negative) through context clues. I admire the man who jumped on the subway tracks to rescue a stranger. He was certainly ____.
- (A) Foolhearty
 - (B) Courageous
 - (C) Rash
 - (D) Reckless
56. What is the primary difference between a word's denotation and its connotation?
- (A) Denotation is the feeling; connotation is the definition.
 - (B) Denotation is the definition; connotation is the feeling.
 - (C) Denotation is for nouns; connotation is for verbs.
 - (D) Denotation is how it's spelled; connotation is how it's pronounced.
57. The connotation of a rose is
- (A) Love and Romance
 - (B) Heart and Soul
 - (C) An animal
 - (D) A Flower
58. The dictionary definition refers to
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Synonym
 - (D) Antonym
 - (E) Glossary
59. The word hobby has a
- (A) Negative connotation
 - (B) Positive connotation
60. What is the connotative meaning of the word 'home' in the sentence 'She finally returned to her home'?
- (A) A building
 - (B) A place of warmth and comfort
 - (C) A location
 - (D) A structure
61. What is the relationship between the words 'brave' and 'courageous'?
- (A) They are synonyms with different denotations.
 - (B) They are synonyms with similar connotations.
 - (C) They are antonyms with opposite connotations.
 - (D) They are antonyms with similar denotations.
62. Choose the word that best completes the sentence. Hint: Determine the connotation (positive or negative) through context clues. Paco appreciated the gallery owner's effort ____ to include artwork from the local community.
- (A) Deliberate
 - (B) Calculating
 - (C) Shrewd
 - (D) Cunning
63. A politician calls his opponent's plan 'radical.' What is the likely purpose of using this word?
- (A) To suggest the plan is well-thought-out and popular.
 - (B) To suggest the plan is new and exciting.
 - (C) To give the plan a negative connotation of being extreme and dangerous.
 - (D) To give the plan a neutral connotation of being average.
64. The words unique and weird both mean 'unusual.' Why might you call a friend's cool jacket unique but not weird?
- (A) 'Unique' has a positive connotation, while 'weird' has a negative one.
 - (B) 'Weird' has a positive connotation, while 'unique' has a negative one.
 - (C) They have different denotations.
 - (D) Only 'weird' can be used to describe a jacket.
65. What is the connotation of the words "glared" and "taunted"?
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Neutral

- (C) Positive
(D) None of above
66. What word best describes the word connotation?
(A) Emotion
(B) Dictionary
(C) Connotes
(D) Unknown meaning
67. What is the connotation of the word "home" in the sentence "Everyone gathered at John's home"?
(A) A specific physical location.
(B) A temporary shelter.
(C) A place of warmth, comfort, and belonging.
(D) A place with many rooms.
68. What is the denotation of the word cheap?
(A) Poorly made or low quality
(B) A good deal or a bargain
(C) Low in price
(D) Something embarrassing to own
69. What is the denotation of the word laugh?
(A) To make sounds showing you are happy or find something funny
(B) To make fun of someone in a mean way
(C) To feel joyful and lighthearted
(D) To smile widely
70. This is the set of ideas associated with a word in addition to its explicit meaning.
(A) Mood
(B) Tone
(C) Connotation
(D) Denotation
71. The teacher was mildly intimidated by Merdine's bossy behavior. If you change the word bossy to assertive, the word now has a ____ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
72. Her comment was a bit ____; I wasn't sure if she was being mean or just honest. Which word best fits the blank?
(A) Ambiguous
(B) Clear
(C) Eloquent
(D) Loud
73. What is the connotation of the word "childish" in the sentence: "His childish behavior was not appreciated at the meeting"?
(A) Positive
(B) Neutral
(C) Negative
(D) Ambiguous
74. What is the difference in connotation between 'childlike' and 'childish'?
(A) 'Childlike' is positive, 'childish' is negative
(B) 'Childlike' is negative, 'childish' is positive
(C) Both have positive connotations
(D) Both have negative connotations
75. A word's literal meaning
(A) Connotation
(B) Denotation
(C) Flippancy
(D) Tone
76. Loaded language is best described as:
(A) Words with strongly positive or negative language
(B) Words with only one meaning
(C) Words that are always concrete
(D) Words that are always abstract
77. In the sentence 'The aroma of freshly baked bread filled the room,' what is the connotation of the word 'aroma'?
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) None

78. What is the denotation of the word 'home'?
- (A) A place of warmth and comfort
 - (B) A building where people live
 - (C) A feeling of safety
 - (D) A sense of belonging
79. What is the denotation of the word rare?
- (A) Frequent
 - (B) Common
 - (C) Scarce
 - (D) None of above
80. A word's meaning apart from what the word explicitly means or describes
- (A) Bias-free words
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Situation
 - (D) Slang
 - (E) Tone
81. Which of the following words below have a NEGATIVE Connotation? nosy OR curious
- (A) Nosy
 - (B) Curious
82. Connotation is the
- (A) Dictionary definition of a word
 - (B) The negative or positive association with the word
83. The word assertive has a
- (A) Negative connotation
 - (B) Positive connotation
84. Which word has a more positive connotation: 'curious' or 'nosy'?
- (A) Neither has a positive connotation
 - (B) Nosy
 - (C) Both have the same connotation
 - (D) Curious
85. In the sentence 'The aroma of the food was inviting,' what is the connotation of the word 'aroma'?
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) Both positive and negative
86. The words in each pair have the same denotations, but different connotations. Choose the word in each pair with positive connotations. Reserved / withdrawn
- (A) Reserved
 - (B) Withdrawn
87. Which term refers to the implied or suggested meaning of a word, beyond its literal definition?
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Syntax
 - (D) Diction
88. What is the connotation of the word nosy in the sentence, 'My neighbor is so nosy; he's always watching us.'?
- (A) Positive, it means he is friendly.
 - (B) Negative, it means he is too interested in things that are not his business.
 - (C) Neutral, it just means he is curious.
 - (D) Positive, it means he is observant and helpful.
89. What is the connotative meaning of a word?
- (A) Emotional association
 - (B) Literal meaning
 - (C) Cultural pattern
 - (D) Attitude
90. The basic meaning of a word
- (A) Connotation
 - (B) Denotation
 - (C) Formal
 - (D) Informal
91. Components of Verbal Communication: Individuals who use a common language share the denotative meaning. The connotative meaning is the shade or interpretation of the meaning of a word influenced

- by the thoughts, feelings, or ideas that people have about the word.
- (A) Vocabulary
(B) Denotative and connotative meaning
(C) Pacing
(D) Intonation
92. Which word below has the denotation of "the power of perceiving odors or scents by means of the organs in the nose"?
- (A) See
(B) Talk
(C) Smell
(D) Hear
93. The associations and emotional overtones attached to a word beyond its literal definition
- (A) Connotation
(B) Diction
(C) Hyperbole
(D) Allusion
94. Let us intensify and keep the fire burning into our hearts.
- (A) Connotative
(B) Denotative
95. What is the main difference in connotation between being 'a child' and being 'childish'?
- (A) There is no difference; they mean the same thing.
(B) 'A child' refers to a young person, while 'childish' is a negative term for acting immature.
(C) 'Childish' is a positive way to describe someone who is fun-loving.
(D) 'A child' is a negative term, but 'childish' is neutral.
96. The literal meaning of word; dictionary definition
- (A) Oxymoron
(B) Connotation
(C) Denotation
(D) None of above
97. Denotation is
- (A) A word's dictionary definition
(B) Feelings around a word
(C) Creative writing
(D) The most important part of a story
98. A word's connotation is
- (A) Its correct pronunciation
(B) Its translation into a foreign language
(C) Its dictionary definition
(D) The feelings or emotions associated the word
99. Which word has a neutral connotation?
- (A) Fragrance
(B) Odor
(C) Stench
(D) None of above
100. Explain how the words "bark" (the sound a dog makes) and "bark" (the outer covering of a tree) are homographs. Use examples in your explanation.
- (A) They are spelled the same but have different meanings.
(B) They sound different and have different meanings.
(C) They are spelled differently but sound the same.
(D) They are synonyms.
101. What is the meaning of connotation?
- (A) Emotional meaning of a word
(B) An emotional outburst
(C) Official meaning of a word
(D) Refers to emotional atmosphere produced by an author's use of language
102. What is the definition of denotation?
- (A) The ideas or feelings that a word invokes in addition to its literal meaning
(B) The literal or primary meaning of a word
(C) The emotional response a word elicits
(D) The historical background of a word
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103. A word's denotation means
(A) The mood or feeling of a word
(B) The literal meaning of a word
104. What are the positive or negative associations with a word called?
(A) Tones
(B) Themes
(C) Denotations
(D) Connotations
105. These flowers are so fragrant! Does FRAGRANT have a positive or negative connotation?
(A) POSITIVE
(B) NEGATIVE
106. Which best describes the difference between denotation and connotation?
(A) Denotation is emotional, connotation is literal
(B) Denotation is cultural, connotation is universal
(C) Denotation is literal, connotation is cultural/emotional
(D) Denotation is brand loyalty, connotation is brand awareness
107. The connotation of the word dove.
(A) Bird
(B) Peace
108. What does the term "connotation" mean?
(A) The feelings associated with a word
(B) The dictionary definition and feelings associated with a word
(C) The dictionary definition of a word
(D) To suggest without stating directly
109. The word mocking has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
110. "Lively" and "hectic" have different feelings associated with them. Therefore, they have different ____
- (A) Denotations
(B) Connotations
111. The word 'frugal' has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
(C) Neutral connotation
(D) Both positive and negative connotations
112. What is the denotation of gathering?
(A) Jump
(B) To bring together
(C) Sweetly held
(D) None of above
113. What is the denotation of the word slender?
(A) Hefty
(B) Slim
(C) Thick
(D) None of above
114. What is the term for the literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests?
(A) Connotations
(B) Antonyms
(C) Synonyms
(D) Denotations
115. If you don't tell the truth you are ____
(A) Honest
(B) Dishonest
(C) Kind
(D) None of above
116. What is denotation?
(A) The positive or negative meaning acquired by a word because of its usage
(B) A figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true
(C) The subject of a talk, a piece of writing, a person's thoughts, or an exhibition; a topic
(D) The literal meaning of a word found in the dictionary

117. Which of the following best describes denotative meanings?
- (A) Subjective interpretation
 - (B) Commonly accepted definition of a particular word
 - (C) Use of slang
 - (D) Personal feelings
118. Define Denotation
- (A) The literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests
 - (B) An idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.
119. The emotional and/or figurative meaning of a word
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Etymology
 - (D) Context clues
120. He is a lying snake, you can't trust him! How is "snake" being used in this sentence?
- (A) Denotative meaning
 - (B) Connotative meaning
121. Which of the following sentences has a positive connotation?
- (A) I am anxious about my new job.
 - (B) I am dreading my new job.
 - (C) I am indifferent about my new job.
 - (D) I am excited to start my new job.
122. What does connotation add to a piece of writing?
- (A) Enhances meaning and impact
 - (B) Adds confusion and ambiguity
 - (C) Diminishes clarity and understanding
 - (D) Reduces the emotional impact
123. An idea or feeling that a word invokes
- (A) Connotation
 - (B) Denotation
124. When the speaker's choice of words unintentionally communicates something more than what the words themselves state.
- (A) Non-Verbal Communication
 - (B) Intrapersonal Communication
 - (C) Verbal Communication
 - (D) Meta-communication
125. The word smile ___ happiness.
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Annotation
 - (C) Connotes
 - (D) Connotation
126. The word lazily has a
- (A) Negative connotation
 - (B) Positive connotation
127. The words house and home have similar denotations. What is the main difference in their connotations?
- (A) A 'house' is always more expensive than a 'home.'
 - (B) A 'home' suggests warmth, family, and comfort.
 - (C) A 'house' is a bigger building than a 'home.'
 - (D) There is no difference in their feeling.
128. Refers to the feelings and ideas a word evokes.
- (A) Synonym
 - (B) Denotation
 - (C) Connotation
 - (D) Diction
129. What is the definition of connotation?
- (A) The grammatical structure of a sentence.
 - (B) The emotional or cultural associations that a word carries, beyond its literal meaning.
 - (C) The dictionary definition of a word.
 - (D) The process of deriving meaning from context.

130. Glittering has a ____ connotation.
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) Cheeseballs
131. Which of the following best describes the emotional or cultural association with a word, beyond its literal meaning?
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Syntax
 - (D) Grammar
132. What is the relationship between the words 'happy' and 'joyful'?
- (A) They are antonyms with opposite connotations.
 - (B) They are synonyms with similar connotations.
 - (C) They are synonyms with different denotations.
 - (D) They are antonyms with similar denotations.
133. Compare the connotations of "enthusiastic" and "fanatical." Which word would be more appropriate in a professional setting?
- (A) Enthusiastic
 - (B) Fanatical
 - (C) Both are appropriate
 - (D) Neither is appropriate
134. Define the word connotation.
- (A) The point of view for a word.
 - (B) The strict dictionary meaning of a word.
 - (C) The way that you spell a word.
 - (D) The emotional and imaginative association surrounding a word.
135. What is the denotation of the word "swiftly" in this sentence: "The rabbit moved swiftly to avoid the predator."
- (A) Slowly
 - (B) Quickly
 - (C) Loudly
 - (D) Creepily
136. Read the sentence below. The word dinky has a ____ connotation. My mom only let me eat a dinky scoop of ice cream.
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
137. In Ariana Grande's Thank U, Next, she says "At least this song is a smash". Based on the context clues, what is the connotation of the word "smash"?
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
138. The strict, literal, dictionary definition of a word.
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Clause
 - (C) Connotation
 - (D) Diction
139. Connotation is
- (A) How the word makes you feel
 - (B) The actual definition of the word
 - (C) How many syllables are in the word
 - (D) The part of speech
140. What is the role of context in determining connotation?
- (A) Context determines the grammatical structure of a sentence.
 - (B) Context helps to clarify whether a word has a positive, negative, or neutral connotation based on how it is used in a sentence.
 - (C) Context is irrelevant to the meaning of words.
 - (D) Context only affects the length of a sentence.
141. The word hurricane has a
- (A) Negative connotation
 - (B) Positive connotation

142. It is the positive or negative meaning that a person associates with the word, emotionally or culturally.
(A) Connotation
(B) Definition
(C) Recognition
(D) Denotation
143. The denotation of the word dog.
(A) Man's best friend
(B) Domesticated animal that barks
144. The word clever has a different ____ than the word sly.
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
(C) Annotation
(D) Notice
145. Dictionary definition of a word, in contrast to its figurative or emotionally implied/associated meanings
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
(C) Dictionary
(D) Feelings, Thoughts
146. Stan's reckless plan to cross the railroad tracks to save time nearly cost him his life.
(A) Positive connotation
(B) Neutral Connotation
(C) Negative Connotation
(D) None of above
147. The word irresponsible has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
148. Allan's peace of mind was shattered.
(A) Connotation
(B) Denotation
149. Choose the denotative meaning of the word "dove".
(A) A small and gentle bird.
(B) A symbol of peace.
(C) A bird that migrates long distances.
(D) A bird of prey.
150. Synonyms can have different
(A) Connotations
(B) Denotations
(C) Definitions
(D) None of above
151. "Lively" has a ____ connotation, while "hectic" has a ____ connotation.
(A) Positive, negative
(B) Negative, positive
152. Miserly is a ____ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Neutral
(C) Negative
(D) None of above
153. The word youthful has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
154. What is the denotative meaning of the word "dead?"
(A) Boring
(B) Unusually quiet setting
(C) Absent of life and/or animation
(D) None of above
155. The word innocent has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
156. An idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning
(A) Mood
(B) Fact
(C) Convince
(D) Connotation

- 157.** Define the word denotation
- (A) The strict dictionary meaning of a word.
 - (B) The origins of a word.
 - (C) The emotional and imaginative association surrounding a word.
 - (D) The way to pronounce a word.
- 158.** Is this an example of denotation? Chicken—a domestic fowl kept for its eggs or meat, especially a young one.
- (A) Yes.
 - (B) Not really —
 - (C) Maybeeee!
 - (D) None of above
- 159.** Differentiate between the connotation and denotation of the word "youthful."
- (A) Denotation: young in age; Connotation: immature
 - (B) Denotation: young in age; Connotation: energetic and lively
 - (C) Denotation: energetic and lively; Connotation: young in age
 - (D) Denotation: immature; Connotation: young in age
- 160.** Which word has a more positive connotation: 'aroma' or 'stench'?
- (A) Both have the same connotation
 - (B) Stench
 - (C) Aroma
 - (D) Neither has a positive connotation
- 161.** In the sentence, 'He was infamous for his pranks,' what is the connotation of the word infamous?
- (A) Positive, meaning very famous and celebrated.
 - (B) Negative, meaning famous for a bad reason.
 - (C) Neutral, meaning simply well-known.
 - (D) Positive, meaning funny and popular.
- 162.** Identify the denotation of the word "snake."
- (A) A person who is deceitful
 - (B) A long, limbless reptile
 - (C) A symbol of danger
 - (D) A feeling of fear
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- 163.** 'An idea or feeling that a word invokes.' This is the definition of,,,
<https://talkandcomment.com/p/b336a120ad167f402bcebe4a> (voice note)
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
- 164.** Use precise words for effective communication.
- (A) Organization
 - (B) Volume
 - (C) Word Choice
 - (D) Rate
 - (E) Articulation
- 165.** What is the denotation of the word 'childish'?
- (A) Immature
 - (B) Playful
 - (C) Youthful
 - (D) Innocent
- 166.** What is the denotation of the word "spectacles"?
- (A) A striking performance or display
 - (B) Glasses that are worn to correct someone's vision
 - (C) A dull sight
 - (D) Magnifying glass used to see things more clearly
- 167.** What is the denotation of the image?
- (A) This image makes me think of playing outside as a child.
 - (B) This image is of a boy riding a bike.
 - (C) This image stirs up fond memories of learning how to ride a bike.
 - (D) This image makes me feel free.

168. Which of the following terms best matches the following definition? The overtones, implications, or additional meanings associated with a word or object.
- (A) Convergence
 - (B) Connotative Meaning
 - (C) Collectivist Talk
 - (D) Denotative Meaning
169. Emotional associations with words
- (A) Connotations
 - (B) Denotations
 - (C) Word choice
 - (D) Analytical
170. Define Connotation
- (A) The literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests
 - (B) An idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.
171. If you describe a meal as 'satisfying', what is the connotation?
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) Confusing
172. The denotation of the word crocodile.
- (A) Reptile
 - (B) Corrupt
173. Denotative is to literal as connotative is to —
- (A) Dictionary definition
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Tone
 - (D) Figurative
174. What is the term for the emotional or cultural associations attached to a word, beyond its dictionary definition?
- (A) Denotations
 - (B) Connotations
 - (C) Synonyms
 - (D) Antonyms
175. A thoughtful response
- (A) Positive Connotation
 - (B) Negative Connotation
176. Connotative and Denotative meaning relates to
- (A) Physical barrier
 - (B) Psychological barrier
 - (C) Cultural barrier
 - (D) Linguistic Barrier
177. What is the denotation, or dictionary definition, of the word house?
- (A) A feeling of warmth, comfort, and belonging
 - (B) A building where people live
 - (C) A place where a family argues
 - (D) A temporary place to stay
178. In questions relating to denotation, which of the following words might you see and focus on?
- (A) Connote
 - (B) Action word
 - (C) Denote
 - (D) Residence
179. Which of the following has the most positive connotation? plain, dull, ugly, unattractive
- (A) Plain
 - (B) Dull
 - (C) Ugly
 - (D) Unattractive
180. The denotation of both 'fragrance' and 'odor' is 'a smell.' Which word has a more positive connotation?
- (A) Odor
 - (B) Fragrance
 - (C) They are both negative
 - (D) They are both neutral

181. Type of connotation that does not make you feel good or bad, just in the middle
(A) Positive connotation
(B) Neutral connotation
(C) Negative connotation
(D) None of above
182. What is the meaning of denotation?
(A) It represents something else
(B) The emotion of a word
(C) The art of lasagna baking
(D) Dictionary definition of a word
183. Which of the following terms best matches the following definition?the general Meaning of a word: the dictionary definition.
(A) Divergence
(B) Connotative Meaning
(C) Devil Terms
(D) Denotative Meaning
184. Explain the difference between connotation and denotation using the word "home."
(A) Denotation refers to the emotional feeling of safety, while connotation refers to a building.
(B) Denotation refers to a building, while connotation refers to the emotional feeling of safety.
(C) Denotation and connotation both refer to a building.
(D) Denotation and connotation both refer to the emotional feeling of safety.
185. An emotional or cultural association given to a word is ____
(A) Connotative Meaning
(B) Denotative Meaning
186. The word 'home' often evokes feelings of warmth and comfort. This is an example of ____
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
(C) Syntax
(D) Tone
187. Define "connotation" in the context of language.
(A) The literal meaning of a word
(B) The emotional or cultural meaning attached to a word
(C) The historical origin of a word
(D) The grammatical function of a word
188. The word scrawny, as in "Jason appeared scrawny," has a ____ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
189. Read the sentence below.The cake was overly sweet and I couldn't finish it.In this case, the word sweet has a ____ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
190. The words house and home have similar denotations, but 'home' often has a feeling of:
(A) Being expensive.
(B) Being large and new.
(C) Warmth, comfort, and family.
(D) Needing repairs.
191. What is denotation and connotation?
(A) Word and definition
(B) Verb
(C) A word
(D) A definition from the dictionary and the feeling
192. What is the denotative meaning of the word SNAKE?
(A) Barks
(B) Bird
(C) Reptile
(D) Shape
(E) To glow
193. What is a connotation?
(A) The way the word sounds
(B) The literal definition of a word

- (C) The emotions, feelings, and ideas associated with a word.
(D) The dictionary definition
- 194.** What is the denotation of the word "immature"?
(A) Not fully grown
(B) Childish
(C) Ignorant
(D) Irresponsible
- 195.** How does the connotation of confident differ from arrogant?
(A) Confident is negative, while arrogant is positive.
(B) They have the same meaning and feeling.
(C) Confident is positive (self-assured), while arrogant is negative (excessively proud).
(D) Confident means shy, while arrogant means outgoing.
- 196.** Read the following sentence: The hedgehog was ecstatic — She had found a hole to burrow into, and she was happily settled beneath the ground, excited to sleep the day away. Based on the context clues, what is the denotation of the word "ecstatic" in the passage?
(A) Overly intelligent
(B) Extremely happy
- 197.** Analyze the impact of connotation in the following sentence: "The politician was described as a 'snake' by his opponents."
(A) It suggests the politician is trustworthy.
(B) It implies the politician is cunning and deceitful.
(C) It indicates the politician is slow-moving.
(D) It means the politician is flexible.
- 198.** If someone uses the term "rugar" to describe a child, what type of connotation does this have?
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) None of above
- 199.** Explain why "home" has a more positive connotation than "house."
(A) Home implies a building, while house implies warmth and family.
(B) Home suggests warmth and family, while house implies a building.
(C) Home and house mean the same thing.
(D) Home is a synonym for house.
- 200.** What is the connotation of the word 'picky'?
(A) Neutral
(B) Negative
(C) Positive
(D) Both positive and negative
- 201.** A denotation is a literal or specific dictionary meaning. Many use context clues to decide on the meaning of a word that they may not be familiar with. True or False
(A) True
(B) False
- 202.** Referring to someone's house as a "shack" would have a positive or negative connotation?
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
- 203.** What are types of connotations words can have?
(A) Grammar, usage, mechanics
(B) Similes and metaphors
(C) Positive, Neutral or Negative
(D) I don't know
- 204.** Analyze the connotations of "leader" and "boss." Which one is more likely to be used in a positive context?
(A) Leader
(B) Boss
(C) Both are equally positive
(D) Neither is positive

205. Which sentence uses a word with a more positive connotation? 'The smell from the kitchen was ____'
- (A) ____ an interesting odor.
 - (B) ____ a fragrant aroma.
 - (C) ____ a strange stench.
 - (D) None of above
206. The connotation of the word child.
- (A) Innocent
 - (B) Human being
207. Determine what kind of relationship the pair of words have. humongous-mini
- (A) Synonyms
 - (B) Antonyms
208. Connotation
- (A) The basic meaning of a word
 - (B) Clear, concise, and specific
 - (C) The emotional meaning of a word
 - (D) Too much unnecessary information
209. The word privacy has a
- (A) Negative connotation
 - (B) Positive connotation
210. Explain why "youthful" has a more positive connotation than "childish."
- (A) Youthful implies immaturity, while childish implies energy.
 - (B) Youthful suggests vitality, while childish suggests immaturity.
 - (C) Youthful means the same as childish.
 - (D) Youthful is a synonym for childish.
211. In the sentence 'The politician was very assertive in the debate,' what is the connotation of the word 'assertive'?
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) None of the above
212. The word obsession has a
- (A) Negative connotation
 - (B) Positive connotation
213. Connotative Meaning
- (A) General meaning of a word
 - (B) Term for multiple meanings of a word
 - (C) Overtones and implications
 - (D) None of above
214. If you change the word "smell" to "stench", the word has what kind of connotation?
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) None of above
215. What is the denotative meaning of the word DOVE?
- (A) Barks
 - (B) Bird
 - (C) Reptile
 - (D) Shape
 - (E) To glow
216. A word's deeper meaning; what a word represents.
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Figurative Meaning
 - (D) Author's Purpose
217. The news report called the event a 'riot,' while the protesters called it a 'demonstration.' What does the choice of words show?
- (A) The words mean the exact same thing.
 - (B) The words have different denotations but the same connotation.
 - (C) The words have different connotations to influence opinion.
 - (D) One of the words is spelled incorrectly.
218. Identify the denotation of the word "snake" in the following sentence: "The snake slithered across the path."

- (A) A deceitful person
(B) A type of reptile
(C) A dangerous creature
(D) A symbol of evil
- Tags: DOK Level 2: Skill/Concept
219. "Lively" and "hectic" both have the same dictionary definitions. Therefore, they have the same ____
(A) Denotations
(B) Connotations
220. Analyze the connotations of the words "slim" and "skinny." Which one is more likely to be used in a positive context?
(A) Slim
(B) Skinny
(C) Both are equally positive
(D) Neither is positive
221. What word best describes denotation?
(A) Literal
(B) Physical
(C) Denote
(D) Typical
222. At dawn, the beauty of the nature starts to unfold.
(A) Connotative
(B) Denotative
223. Mark was an inquisitive child. He wanted to know about everything that happened in the little town of Chesapeake. What is the denotation of the meaning inquisitive as it is used above?
(A) Curious, interested
(B) Interesting, unusual
(C) Intelligent, smart
(D) None of above
224. The popcorn is really salty. How is "salty" being used in this sentence?
(A) Connotative meaning
(B) Denotative meaning
225. Read this sentence: Hector was a gangly teenager whose arms and legs seemed to get in his own way. What kind of connotation is associated with the word gangly?
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) All of the above
226. Read the sentence: "My little brother can be very inquisitive, always asking questions." What is the connotation of "inquisitive"?
(A) Negative, meaning he is annoying
(B) Positive, meaning he is curious and eager to learn
(C) Neutral, meaning he just talks a lot
(D) Negative, meaning he is rude
227. Which word has to do with our personal connections with words, and can be discussed in terms of positive, negative, or neutral?
(A) Jargon
(B) Denotation
(C) Vernacular
(D) Connotation
228. Compare the connotations of "curious" and "nosy." Which word would be more appropriate in a formal setting?
(A) Curious
(B) Nosy
(C) Both are appropriate
(D) Neither is appropriate
229. Which of the following is the denotation of dentist?
(A) A medical professional who specializes in the care of teeth
(B) Negative feeling
(C) Positive feeling
(D) None of above
230. Which of the following best describes the literal meaning of a word?
(A) Connotation

- (B) Denotation
(C) Allusion
(D) Symbolism
231. In the sentence 'She's so stubborn,' what is the denotation of the word 'stubborn'?
- (A) Having a friendly and agreeable attitude
(B) Having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position on something
(C) Displaying a lack of confidence or determination
(D) Being easily influenced by others
232. In the sentence 'The politician's speech was full of promises,' what is the connotation of the word 'promises'?
- (A) Positive, suggesting hope and future benefits.
(B) Neutral, simply stating a fact.
(C) Negative, implying unfulfilled commitments.
(D) Positive, indicating a trustworthy person.
233. "The room was filled with pleasant furniture." What is the connotation of the word "pleasant"?
- (A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) Figurative
234. The dictionary says 'juvenile' means 'young or youthful'. Why does it sound like an insult in the sentence, 'Stop being so juvenile!'?
- (A) Because the denotation has changed over time.
(B) Because it has a negative connotation of being childish or immature.
(C) Because it is a scientific term that shouldn't be used in conversation.
(D) Because the dictionary definition is wrong.
235. Read the sentence: The room was filled with a warm, inviting glow. Which word best describes the connotation of 'inviting'?
- (A) Negative
(B) Neutral
(C) Positive
(D) Ambiguous
236. Denotation
- (A) The feeling associated with a word.
(B) The dictionary definition of a word. Tags9.1.1
237. This is known as the dictionary definition of the figure of speech.
- (A) Connotation
(B) Denotation
238. Connotative meanings are ___ and depend on an individual's perception or interpretation.
- (A) Subjective
(B) Universal
(C) Fixed
(D) Objective
239. After the test, Shane tells Keisha, "That was a piece of cake!" What does Shane mean?
- (A) The test was hard.
(B) The test was easy.
(C) The test was all about cake.
(D) None of above
240. In Olivia Rodrigo's Drivers License, she says "I'm so blue, know we're through." What connotation does the word "blue" have.
- (A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Denotation
(D) Neutral
241. Which of the following sentences best illustrates the connotation of the word "childlike"?
- (A) She has a childlike innocence that makes her endearing.
(B) The childlike drawing was full of bright colors.

- (C) He acted in a childlike manner during the meeting.
(D) The childlike handwriting was hard to read.
- 242.** What are connotative meanings associated with?
(A) Practical applications
(B) Technical terms
(C) Emotions and ideas
(D) Everyday language
- 243.** Which of the following statements best defines denotation?
(A) It is a specialized terminology used in various technical fields.
(B) It is the root from which a word is derived.
(C) It is a word's literal or dictionary meaning.
(D) It is a word's meaning based on its usage.
- 244.** He is acting kind of salty today. How is "salty" being used in this sentence?
(A) Connotative meaning
(B) Denotative meaning
- 245.** Which word has a more positive connotation? The room was filled with a ___ aroma.
(A) Fragrant
(B) Smelly
(C) Stinky
(D) Pungent
- 246.** Writers use this to communicate positive or negative feelings in their writing.
(A) Connotation
(B) Denotation
- 247.** It is the dictionary meaning or literal meaning of the word.
(A) Connotation
(B) Definition
(C) Recognition
(D) Denotation
- 248.** I recognized the familiar smell of my roommate's cooking. If you change the word smell to stench, the word now has a ___ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
- 249.** Grandpa came to their house every summer. Sure, Grandpa could be a real prune, but that was just Grandpa! What is the denotation of the word prune?
(A) Dried plum
(B) Apricot
(C) Raisin
(D) Grape
- 250.** Father ___ someone who is strong and protective of his family.
(A) Denotes
(B) Connotes
- 251.** In the sentence 'The politician's speech was full of rhetoric,' what is the denotation of the word 'rhetoric'?
(A) Persuasive speaking or writing
(B) Empty promises
(C) Deceptive language
(D) Emotional appeal
- 252.** What is the DENOTATION of a word?
(A) How a word makes you feel
(B) The literal definition of the word
(C) Another way of spelling a word
(D) None of above
- 253.** Read the sentence below. The sweet baby looked tranquil as he slept. In this case, the word sweet has a ___ connotation.
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
- 254.** The words unique and weird both mean 'unusual.' Which word has a more positive connotation?
(A) Unique
(B) Weird

- (C) They have the same connotation
(D) Neither is positive
255. Language in which the words mean exactly what they say is ____
(A) FIGURATIVE
(B) LITERAL
256. What is the connotation of the word 'cheap' in the sentence: 'The cheap furniture broke easily'?
(A) Positive
(B) Neutral
(C) Negative
(D) None
257. Huge waves rose in the angry sea.
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation
258. The literal definition of a word is called ____
(A) A connotation.
(B) Figurative language.
(C) A denotation.
(D) Personification.
259. What is the difference between denotations and connotations?
(A) Denotations are the simple dictionary definition of a word, while connotations carry feelings of a word
(B) Denotations are feelings, connotations aren't
(C) Connotations are words that end in vowels, denotations are words that describe verbs.
(D) Denotations and connotations are the same exact thing.
260. What is the connotative meaning of the word FATHER?
(A) Calmness
(B) Innocence
(C) Knowledge
(D) New beginning
(E) Protective
261. Which Is Connotation?
(A) The literal meaning of a word.
(B) What you feel like the meaning is with feelings and emotions.
262. Use the word "home" in a sentence that highlights its connotation.
(A) The home is located at 123 Maple Street.
(B) Home is where the heart is.
(C) The home has three bedrooms and two bathrooms.
(D) The home was built in 1995. Tags: DOK Level 1: Recall
263. What is the connotation of the word 'home' in the sentence 'After a long journey, she finally returned home'?
(A) A building where one lives
(B) A place of warmth and comfort
(C) A geographical location
(D) A structure with a roof and walls
264. The word 'explosions' has connotations of ____
(A) Lethargy
(B) Energy
(C) Dullness
(D) None of above
265. Read the sentence. Then, answer the question. Knowing how to add, subtract, multiply, and divide is fundamental to understanding mathematics. In the sentence, what does the word fundamental suggest about the need to know how to add, subtract, multiply, and divide?
(A) It is urgent.
(B) It is confusing.
(C) It is difficult.
(D) It is necessary.
266. When someone says a car is a 'lemon,' they mean it's defective. This is an example of the word's ____
(A) Denotation
(B) Connotation

- (C) Origin
(D) Spelling
267. What is the connotation of the phrase "honey-colored skin"?
(A) Negative
(B) Neutral
(C) Positive
(D) None of above
268. Which word gives a POSITIVE denotation?
(A) Hopeful
(B) Strange
(C) Distasteful
(D) Crazy
269. Which pair of words has the most similar denotation but a different connotation?
(A) Dog / Cat
(B) Run / Walk
(C) Curious / Nosy
(D) Happy / Sad
270. What is the meaning of 'connotation' in communication?
(A) The pronunciation of a word
(B) The grammatical structure of a sentence
(C) The literal meaning of a word
(D) The emotional or cultural association of a word
271. The child demanded all his friends bring only Pokemon toys as gifts to his birthday celebration.
(A) Positive Connotation
(B) Neutral Connotation
(C) Negative Connotation
(D) None of above
272. "One of them is that happy moment at the soda fountain ___ with a tinkling glass of ice-cold Coca-Cola." The writer of this advertisement probably used the word ice-cold rather than freezing because ice-cold has
(A) The opposite meaning
(B) A more negative connotation
(C) A more positive connotation
(D) The same denotation
273. The feelings or emotions surrounding/associated with a word, beyond its literal meaning. Generally positive or negative in nature
(A) Denotation
(B) Synonym
(C) Annotation
(D) Connotation
274. The word joy has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
275. The connotation of a word can be
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) True
(E) False
276. When students walked into their history class yesterday, they were shocked to find Mr. Worthington dressed like President Washington. The students were baffled at why their social studies teacher had dressed up in old clothes. In the context of this sentence, what is the denotation of the word baffled?
(A) Amused
(B) Confused
(C) Embarrassed
(D) Shocked
277. Denotation is the
(A) Dictionary definition of a word
(B) The negative or positive association with the word
278. Which word has the most neutral connotation? assertive, pushy, aggressive
(A) Assertive
(B) Pushy
(C) Aggressive
(D) None of above

279. The word isolation has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
280. What is a denotation?
(A) The literal meaning of a word
(B) The feelings a word has associated with it
(C) The emotion a word carries
(D) How a word sounds to a reader
281. The dictionary definition of a word is
(A) Connotative Meaning
(B) Denotative Meaning
282. Read this sentence: As Marsha walked into the bakery, the smell of the freshly baked cookies made her stomach growl. If the word smell were changed to aroma, how would the new connotation change the meaning of the sentence?
(A) It would make the statement weaker.
(B) It would make the statement stronger.
(C) It would mean the opposite of "smell."
(D) It would not change the statement at all.
283. The connotation of the words heart.
(A) Love
(B) Shape
284. The word curious has a
(A) Negative connotation
(B) Positive connotation
285. An expression that means something other than the literal meaning of its words
(A) Abstract
(B) Concrete
(C) Dialect
(D) Idiom
(E) Jargon
286. Connotations are ____
(A) Created by sentence structure.
(B) The feelings you get from words.
(C) The dictionary meanings of words.
(D) None of above
287. Choose the denotative meaning of the word "cool".
(A) A state of mind.
(B) A calm person.
(C) A cold environment.
(D) A chill person.
288. What can you do to figure out a word's connotation?
(A) Look up the exact definition in the dictionary.
(B) Read the surrounding context (words around the connotation)
(C) I don't know.
(D) None of above
289. What is the use of feelings, emotions, and implied meanings of words to convey ideas?
(A) Synonyms
(B) Antonyms
(C) Denotations
(D) Connotations
290. Connotation is used in ____ texts.
(A) Informative
(B) Persuasive
291. Which is Denotation?
(A) What you think the meaning is with feelings and emotions.
(B) The literal meaning of a word.
292. The dictionary meaning of a word.
(A) Connotation
(B) Denotation
(C) Definition
(D) Interpretation
293. Which of these does not reflect what "connotation" means?
(A) The emotional weight of a word
(B) The way a word makes the reader/listener feel
(C) The most literal meaning of a word
(D) The impact that a word has on the listener/reader

294. What is an example of connotative meaning for the word "home"?
- (A) A place where someone lives
 - (B) A place where someone feels safe, accepted, and loved
 - (C) A type of building
 - (D) A city or town
295. Read the sentence: 'He was very thrifty with his money.' What is the connotation of thrifty?
- (A) Positive; it suggests he is wise and careful with money.
 - (B) Negative; it suggests he is stingy and won't spend money.
 - (C) Neutral; it just means he has money.
 - (D) Negative; it suggests he is poor.
296. Choose the word that best completes the sentence. Hint: Determine the connotation (positive or negative) through context clues. My friend is very careful about spending money. I admire that, so I call him ____
- (A) Thrifty
 - (B) Stingy
 - (C) Miserly
 - (D) Selfish
297. The dictionary definition of a word; the literal meaning of a word
- (A) Meaning
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Denotation
 - (D) Diction
298. Which of the following best defines "denotation" in the context of language?
- (A) The emotional or cultural associations of a word.
 - (B) The primary or literal meaning of a word.
 - (C) The secondary meaning of a word.
 - (D) The use of metaphors and similes in writing.
299. Give an example of a word with a negative connotation and its denotation.
- (A) Happy
 - (B) Bright
 - (C) Sinister
 - (D) Cheerful
300. Which of the following is NOT a connotation of the word "snake"?
- (A) Evil
 - (B) Sneaky
 - (C) Limbless reptile
 - (D) Deceiving
301. What is the denotation, or literal dictionary definition, of the word cold?
- (A) Unfriendly and distant
 - (B) A low temperature
 - (C) A feeling of fear
 - (D) Something that is boring
302. Her first singing performance served as the dawn of her career.
- (A) Denotative
 - (B) Connotative
303. What is the term for the implied or suggested meanings of a word?
- (A) Denotations
 - (B) Connotations
 - (C) Synonyms
 - (D) Antonyms

1.2.10 Uses of Language

1. Direction. Determine the function of communication used in the statements below: "You are all required to follow the house rules".
- (A) Motivation
 - (B) Regulation/control
 - (C) Social interaction
 - (D) Information (inquiring, sharing, giving)

2. What is the significance of word relationships in language?
 - (A) They are irrelevant to language comprehension.
 - (B) They help in understanding the meanings, nuances, and connections between words, enhancing comprehension and communication.
 - (C) They only focus on synonyms and antonyms.
 - (D) They are only important for poetry and literature.
3. The fact that the words "Come Here" can have different interpretations based on the source of the message is related to:
 - (A) Semantics
 - (B) Verbal
 - (C) Pragmatic
 - (D) Syntactic
4. Functions of Language: It is where language is used to tell stories and jokes.
 - (A) Instrumental
 - (B) Heuristic
 - (C) Imaginative
 - (D) Personal
5. Who explains that language plays a crucial role in forming abstract concepts?
 - (A) Vygotsky
 - (B) Leauter
 - (C) Banks and Thompson
 - (D) Dewey
6. What is one of the defining features of language according to Sapir and Chomsky?
 - (A) Language is primarily instinctive
 - (B) Language involves arbitrary symbols with no agreed-upon meanings.
 - (C) Language is a set of finite sentences
 - (D) Language is a dynamic system of communication using voluntarily-produced symbols.
7. A ____ may affect variations of language such as the use of dialects, the formality or informality of the language and the mode of expression.
 - (A) Function
 - (B) Notion
 - (C) Situation
 - (D) Exponent
8. What does "she has butterflies in her stomach" really mean?
 - (A) She has a nervous or anxious feeling.
 - (B) She swallowed a butterfly.
 - (C) She feels sick.
 - (D) None of above
9. Utterance/ Literal Meaning
 - (A) Locutionary Act
 - (B) Illocutionary Act
 - (C) Perlocutionary Act
 - (D) None of above
10. Is the sentence below formal or informal language? Hey! Whatcha doing?
 - (A) Formal
 - (B) Informal
11. Direction: Choose the letter of the correct answer. When two words in a phrase contradicted one another. Paired words with contradicting meaning.
 - (A) Paradox
 - (B) Synecdoche
 - (C) Oxymoron
 - (D) None of above
12. In writing it is the usage of effective and precise language that conveys information not just in a functional way, but also to enlighten the reader.
 - (A) Tone
 - (B) Mood
 - (C) Main Idea
 - (D) Word Choice

13. The penguin is jumping because he wants to get food.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
14. Which of the following is the best example of bias-free language?
(A) Two firemen will collect the toy donations.
(B) Every flight attendant must submit her security clearance card before boarding.
(C) All managers and their wives are invited to Friday's cocktail party.
(D) The servers at Cafe Divine are always professional.
15. SHORT FORM OF E.G. (EXEMPLI GRATIA) REFERS TO
(A) EGG
(B) ENGLISH GRAMMER
(C) FOR EXAMPLE
(D) ENGLAND
16. Is the sentence below formal or informal language? I was like, "How long is your vacation gonna last?"
(A) Formal
(B) Informal
17. ____ is a word that expresses unpleasant ideas in more pleasant terms
(A) Connotation
(B) Euphemism
(C) Condescending
(D) Jargon
18. Words and phrases that are not considered part of Standard English
(A) Bias-free words
(B) Connotation
(C) Situation
(D) Slang
(E) Tone
19. A student is learning that the word "book" now refers to both printed and online materials. What does this example demonstrate about language?
(A) The meaning of a word can change over time.
(B) Words always refer to physical objects only.
(C) Language rules never change.
(D) All words have only one meaning.
20. Which of the following terms best matches the following definition? How people use language: where they often speak using informal and ungrammatical language structure that carries meaning to us all the same.
(A) Pentad
(B) Parole
(C) Polysemy
(D) Off Record
21. Language does not have rules that govern how symbols can be arranged.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
22. Language adopted for the use by a government is called a ____
(A) Isolated Language
(B) Official Language
(C) Creole Language
(D) Extinct Language
23. Which of the following best illustrates the concept that language is governed by rules?
(A) The order of words in a sentence must follow specific syntactic rules.
(B) Words can be used in any order without changing meaning.
(C) Pronunciation does not matter in communication.
(D) All languages use the same rules for word order.

24. Focus is on fluency rather than proficiency. The purpose of using language is to convey messages and develop creative thinking. Grammatical correctness is less important.
 (A) Communicative Language Teaching
 (B) Audio Lingual Method
 (C) Grammar Translation Method
 (D) Suggestopedia
25. It is the means by which the information is expressed verbally and/or nonverbally.
 (A) Register
 (B) Language variety
 (C) Language
 (D) Language registers
26. Avoid bad words and slang expressions. Also, be polite.
 (A) Tone of Voice
 (B) Proper Language
 (C) Communication
 (D) None of the above
27. Components of Verbal Communication: Timing is critical in communication. Even though a message is clear, poor timing prevents it from being effective.
 (A) Vocabulary
 (B) Denotative and connotative meaning
 (C) Clarity and brevity
 (D) Timing and relevance
28. Overused, commonplace, or trite language. Often perceived as being unoriginal by the audience.
 (A) Condescending
 (B) Bias-free
 (C) Connotation
 (D) Cliche
29. Identify the function of communication used in the situation: Monica shares her personal frustrations with Chandler.
 (A) Regulation/control
 (B) Social interaction
 (C) Motivation
 (D) Information
 (E) Emotional expression
30. Person's choice or selection of words
 (A) Purpose of the Speech
 (B) Audience Profile
 (C) Organizational Pattern
 (D) Word Choice
 (E) Duration and Physical Setting
31. We can employ language to serve both ethical and unethical purposes.
 (A) True
 (B) False
32. *I can't go roller-skating tonight because I have a mountain of homework to do.* word from the sentence is an example of figurative language?
 (A) Skating
 (B) Tonight
 (C) Mountain
 (D) Homework
33. Which of the following is an example of gender-neutral language?
 (A) Fireman
 (B) Policeman
 (C) Stewardess
 (D) Salesperson
34. What does "appropriacy" refer to in the rules of teaching grammar?
 (A) The correctness of grammatical forms
 (B) The suitability of language use for specific contexts and audiences
 (C) The complexity of grammatical structures
 (D) The length of sentences
35. True or False: Language is only acquired by human speaking communities.
 (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) All the above
 (D) None of the above

36. Which of these occur because of difference in language?
(A) Physical barriers
(B) Linguistic barriers
(C) Cultural barriers
(D) Speech decoding
37. "These are the programs prepared for your treatment, I will explain everything that you have to know."
(A) Offering Self
(B) Active Listening
(C) Giving Information
(D) Presenting Reality
38. What is meant by words in context?
(A) Words that have been defined within the text of the paragraph.
(B) Words that are related and must be written in the same paragraph.
(C) Words that derive their meanings from the words around them in the same paragraph.
(D) Words that derive their meanings from the reader's interpretation of the words.
39. We should use the flabby words such as "cognizant of", "inasmuch as" and "until such time as" when we write.
(A) True
(B) False
40. Teacher Kira commended all her students for getting good grades. How does language function here?
(A) Control
(B) Motivation
(C) Social Interaction
(D) Information Dissemination
41. How can we help students understand language form?
(A) Phonemes and sound construction
(B) Providing examples of verb phrases
(C) Identifying collocation structures
(D) All of the above
42. If someone says "Nice to meet you" in a sarcastic tone, which rule of language are they demonstrating?
(A) Pragmatic rules
(B) Phonological rules
(C) Syntactic rules
(D) Semantic rules
43. Functions of Language: It is where language is used to express feelings, opinions, and individual identity.
(A) Instrumental
(B) Regulatory
(C) Interactional
(D) Personal
44. What does colloquial language include?
(A) Strict grammar rules
(B) Everyday expressions and phrases
(C) Only formal words
(D) Academic terms
45. Why is the capacity of language considered unique to human beings?
(A) Animals' language is much more complex and clearer as human beings do.
(B) Animals' language does exist but it is not yet studied by humans through science.
(C) Animals have a mode of communication but it is not as systematic as the human language.
(D) Animals do not actually communicate but express their emotions instead through noises, and actions.
46. Which of the following is not true about the use of language in research reports?
(A) You should choose accurate and clear words that are free from bias.
(B) You should avoid labeling people whenever possible.
(C) You should avoid using the term "subjects" whenever possible.
(D) All of the above are true according to the APA Guidelines.

47. An example of a language support is the use of guiding questions.
(A) True
(B) False
48. Which is not considered as language variations?
(A) Taboo
(B) Accents
(C) Dialects
(D) Argot
49. The clock on the wall laughed at me as I tried to finish my test before class ended.
(A) Simile
(B) Metaphor
(C) Personification Edit
(D) None of above
50. True or False: Language functions in a speech community or culture.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
51. When doctors communicate with technical language, they are using ____
(A) Equivocal words
(B) Jargon
(C) Slang
(D) Relative language
52. Choose language that is tailored to your audience, the occasion, and your goals. Language artfully communicates emotions and moods just as much as it conveys information
(A) Invention
(B) Memory
(C) Delivery
(D) Style
53. Language variation according to the situations is called ____
(A) Register
(B) Dialect
(C) Lingua franca
(D) Pidgin
54. What is 'Communicative Competence' as defined by Hymes?
(A) The ability to speak fluently in a foreign language
(B) The ability to use language appropriately in different contexts
(C) The ability to write grammatically correct sentences
(D) The ability to memorize vocabulary
55. Direction. Determine the function of communication used in the statements below: "I will always be your friend".
(A) Motivation
(B) Regulation/control
(C) Social interaction
(D) Information (inquiring, sharing, giving)
56. The way you talk to your little sister is different from the way you talk to your teacher. This is known as maxim of manner.
(A) True
(B) False
57. Which of the following defines language?
(A) Main way humans communicate with each other
(B) -a particular form of a language that is peculiar to a specific region or social group
(C) Language variety used by a population for public purposes
(D) The ability to refer to objects not present or things that happened in the past or could in the future-(gorillas can't)
58. How does the arbitrary nature of language affect the meaning of words?
(A) Words can mean whatever users of a language choose them to mean.
(B) Words always have a fixed meaning that never changes.

- (C) Words are only meaningful if they rhyme.
- (D) Words must be approved by a language authority.
59. Determine the function of communication used in the statements below: "Did you know that some earphones can be used as microphones?"
- (A) Motivation
- (B) Regulation/control
- (C) Social interaction
- (D) Information (inquiring, sharing, giving)
60. What is neutral language?
- (A) Very casual and relaxed
- (B) Neither formal nor informal
- (C) Only used in writing
- (D) Strictly academic language
61. What are the two forms of communication mentioned?
- (A) Written and printed communication
- (B) Digital and analog communication
- (C) Verbal and nonverbal communication
- (D) Social and cultural communication
62. Subtle word choice changes can have a big effect on the overall tone of a message.
- (A) False
- (B) True
63. My mother is 50 years old. My father is 50 years old. my mother is ___ my father.
- (A) Older
- (B) Oldest
- (C) As old as
- (D) Same old
64. One element of language includes:
- (A) Jargon
- (B) Smiling face
- (C) Deaf person
- (D) None of above
65. Identify the function of communication used in the situation: A tourist guide orients a group of tourists about a heritage site.
- (A) Regulation/control
- (B) Social interaction
- (C) Motivation
- (D) Information
- (E) Emotional expression
66. The following describes which communicative competency? The ability to use and understand language.
- (A) Social
- (B) Operational
- (C) Strategic
- (D) Linguistic
67. Evaluate the role of language in providing comfort during difficult times, using examples from the material.
- (A) Language cannot provide comfort in any situation
- (B) Language provides comfort only through formal speeches
- (C) Language can soothe and support, such as comforting a grieving person or sending greeting cards
- (D) Language is only used to convey factual information
68. Which student uses instrumental as function of language?
- (A) Jim asks questions from his friend.
- (B) Jim asks someone to buy him food.
- (C) Jim is telling stories about his latest outing.
- (D) Jim is questioning himself about his existence.
69. In verbal communication, the use of language is depending on the formality of the communication setting, participants, and topic also known as ___
- (A) Appropriate form of language
- (B) Appropriateness of the setting
- (C) Appropriateness of the occasion
- (D) Appropriateness of the audience

70. — is an informal usage of language typically more playful and associated with a particular subgroup.
(A) Jargon
(B) Metaphor
(C) Slang
(D) Euphemism
71. Whether a proposition is asserted or not in the following utterance? "Go to the hospital!"
(A) Yes
(B) No
72. A word or expression used in or suited to familiar and informal conversation
(A) Jargon
(B) Speaking
(C) Colloquialism
(D) Listening
73. It is composed of interrelated and rule-governed symbol systems; it is also a social and uniquely human means of representing, exploring, and communicating meaning.
(A) Education
(B) Language
(C) Learning
(D) Principle
74. Comics are effective because they:
(A) Simplify language use
(B) Enhance visual appeal
(C) Integrate text with images
(D) Minimize storytelling elements
75. Smiling at a person is what type of communication?
(A) Verbal
(B) Non-Verbal
(C) Assertive
(D) Aggressive
76. Speech about objects or people, speech about processes, speech about events, and speech about concepts.
(A) Persuasive
(B) Entertainment
(C) Manuscript
(D) Informative
77. What is the main purpose of Technical Language (Jargon)?
(A) To build relationships and sound casual.
(B) To be confusing to an outside audience.
(C) To serve as a verbal shortcut for people within a specific group.
(D) To be used in all formal presentations.
78. Which competence involves the ability to use language appropriately in different social contexts?
(A) Sociolinguistic competence
(B) Grammatical competence
(C) Strategic competence
(D) Discourse competence
(E) Phonological competence
79. In Communicative Language Teaching
(A) The role of the teacher is central.
(B) Grammar and vocabulary are presented in communicative situations
(C) Memorization of set phrases based on assumption that language learning is a process of habit formation
(D) None of above
80. Think about how Abigail talks in class, at a party, playing sports and at a funeral. She is using this style of communication.
(A) Psychological context
(B) Situational context
(C) Environmental context
(D) Cultural context
81. Using "ASAP" in a formal business report is an example of using inappropriate:
(A) Homophones.
(B) Jargon/Slang/Abbreviation.
(C) Synonyms.
(D) Contextual clues.

82. TRUE OR FALSE. Communication can be expressed through written or spoken words, actions (nonverbal), or both spoken words and nonverbal actions at the same time.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (A) To provide emotionally charged language
 - (B) To avoid using present tense
 - (C) To display maturity and objectivity in writing
 - (D) To confuse the reader with unclear language
83. Weather or climate? In a tropical rain forest, it is very humid and rains almost every day.
- (A) Weather
 - (B) Climate
84. The appropriate use of language in different contexts
- (A) Phonology
 - (B) Morphology
 - (C) Syntax
 - (D) Semantics
 - (E) Pragmatics
85. It is a way of wording or structuring something so it appeals mostly to emotions, and it distorts facts, It is used to promote a one sided argument.
- (A) Biases
 - (B) Propaganda
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) Literature
86. What is the definition of literal language?
- (A) Language that uses figures of speech
 - (B) Language that means exactly what it says
 - (C) Language filled with symbolism
 - (D) Language that requires interpretation
87. What type of learning is emphasized in Whole Language Teaching?
- (A) Contextual and meaningful use of language
 - (B) Focus on accuracy over fluency
 - (C) Isolated language structures
 - (D) Rigid grammar instruction
88. Why is it important to focus on language features when writing argumentative essays?
89. Using different words for two very similar objects enables people to recognize conceptual distinctions between the objects. This illustrates:
- (A) Telegraphic speech.
 - (B) Linguistic determinism.
 - (C) Functional fixedness.
 - (D) The representativeness heuristic.
90. People share the same set of rules in the language system.
- (A) Language System
 - (B) Speech System
 - (C) Language Community
 - (D) Speech Community
91. The statement, "Take your medicine 3 times a day," uses what function of communication?
- (A) Control
 - (B) Motivation
 - (C) Social Interaction
 - (D) Information Dissemination
92. Focuses on the use of english language according to specific context. This is, taking a content situation, recognizing the language required and thereby construct a situational syllabus replacing a grammatical syllabus.
- (A) Task-Based Learning
 - (B) Content-based syllabus
 - (C) Situational syllabus
 - (D) A grammar or structural syllabus
 - (E) Skill-based syllabus
93. Involves the context and practical use of language, focusing on how meaning is interpreted in different situations.
- (A) Syntax

- (B) Pragmatics
(C) Semantics
(D) None of the above
94. Alternating between language (This is normal)-Often occurs when language learners feel they can explain something more clearly in one language than the other, or to adjust to the social context of a situation.
(A) Overgeneralization
(B) Avoidance
(C) Borrowing
(D) Code-switching
95. Direction. Determine the function of communication used in the statements below: "Did you know that some earphones can be used as microphones?"
(A) Motivation
(B) Regulation/control
(C) Social interaction
(D) Information (inquiring, sharing, giving)
96. There is an ____ quality to human language. Language is natural and innate to humans and not learned from external sources.
(A) Inherent
(B) Incoherent
(C) Sophisticated
(D) Spontaneous
97. It refers to how people use language for different purposes.
(A) Communication Model
(B) Communication Process
(C) Communication Functions
(D) None of the above
98. The confusion about language has been so great that, in a major Supreme Court case, ____ professors submitted a brief providing the justices with lessons on punctuation and grammar.
(A) Linguistics
(B) Multilingual
(C) Lingo
(D) Topography
99. ____ is the ability to comprehend the meaning of what others say.
(A) Expressive Language
(B) Receptive Language
100. It is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations.
(A) Semantics
(B) Pragmatics
(C) Speech Acts
(D) Communication
101. Functions of Language: It is when language is used to express one's needs.
(A) Instrumental
(B) Regulatory
(C) Interactional
(D) Personal
102. Formal or Informal? The government's money moves are all about making the economy boom by spending on stuff like roads and factories.
(A) Formal
(B) Informal
103. When the news calls someone who was in jail for a minor offense an "ex-con"
(A) Bias through Placement
(B) Bias by Headline
(C) Bias through Names and Titles
(D) Bias by statistics
104. What is language?
(A) A tool for hunting and gathering
(B) A means of expressing thoughts, feelings, and ideas through words
(C) A type of nonverbal communication
(D) A way of expressing physical needs

105. Identify the function of communication used in the situation: The Geometry teacher lectures about Mathematical concepts
- (A) Regulation/control
 - (B) Social interaction
 - (C) Motivation
 - (D) Information
 - (E) Emotional expression
106. Which phrase is an example of colloquial language?
- (A) "I am going to the store."
 - (B) "Gonna go to the store."
 - (C) "Please assist me."
 - (D) "I will visit you."
107. Is metalinguistic meaning "utterances comment on language itself?"
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
108. Which linguistic component is MOST directly concerned with speech acts, politeness and contextually appropriate language?
- (A) Semantics
 - (B) Morphology
 - (C) Pragmatics
 - (D) Phonology
109. These are determined by factors such as social occasion, context, purpose and audience.
- (A) Dialect
 - (B) Jargon
 - (C) Register
 - (D) None of the above.
110. What is the main difference between scientific and emotive use of language?
- (A) Scientific language is poetic, while emotive language is logical
 - (B) Scientific language is ambiguous, while emotive language is clear
 - (C) Scientific language avoids ambiguity, while emotive language allows multiple meanings
 - (D) Scientific language relies on emotions, while emotive language depends on reason
111. A ____ is some kind of communicative act: it is the use of language to achieve a purpose, usually involving interaction at least between two people.
- (A) Function
 - (B) Notion
 - (C) Situation
 - (D) Exponent
112. Functions of Language: It is where language is used to tell others what to do.
- (A) Instrumental
 - (B) Regulatory
 - (C) Interactional
 - (D) Personal
113. When someone says, "The train arrives at 9 a.m.," which speech function are they using?
- (A) Expressing
 - (B) Requesting
 - (C) Conveying information
 - (D) Asking permission
114. When describing a picturesque sunset, you might use vivid language like "The sun dipped below the horizon, casting a fiery orange and pink glow across the sky, painting a breathtaking masterpiece."
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Brevity
 - (C) Vividness
 - (D) Proxemics
115. What is an example of denotation?
- (A) Childish being negative while youthful is positive
 - (B) Dreamer-a person who is dreaming or has dreams
 - (C) Candy apples are very delicious.
 - (D) How have you been?

- 116.** The relationship of language to a specific relationship, purpose, and audience
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Usage
 - (D) Colloquialisms
 - (E) Style
- 117.** Positive language generally conveys more information than negative language does
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 118.** According to Richards, why have the two uses of language remained undistinguished?
- (A) Because language studies are too complex
 - (B) Because the theory of language is the most neglected area of all studies
 - (C) Because poetry is difficult to understand
 - (D) Because language has only one use
- 119.** What is a language?
- (A) A way to mark incomplete enumerations
 - (B) A way to introduce examples and descriptions
 - (C) A way to express surprise
 - (D) A linguistic system used by a community to communicate
- 120.** Language demands are the structures necessary for students to use the language.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 121.** What is the primary characteristic of the scientific use of language?
- (A) It is poetic and emotive
 - (B) It relies on reference undistorted by the receiving mind
 - (C) It encourages multiple meanings and connotations
 - (D) It is primarily used for storytelling
- 122.** The rules of language use, including being able to appropriately speak in different contexts, such as conversational and formal tones.
- (A) Pragmatics
 - (B) Morphemes
 - (C) Semantics
 - (D) Syntactic
- 123.** What is the poorest reason for using bias-free language?
- (A) To be politically correct
 - (B) To treat others with respect
 - (C) To avoid hurting other's feelings
 - (D) To avoid offending others
- 124.** Words that appeal to emotion or stereotype (ex: traitor, ObamaCare, dreadful, effective, elitist, etc)
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Antithesis
 - (C) Loaded Language
 - (D) Elevated Language
- 125.** Linguistic landscapes use language in public spaces.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 126.** Neutral words imparting neither a positive nor negative message
- (A) Bias-free words
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Situation
 - (D) Slang
 - (E) Tone
- 127.** When someone says, "I like you so much," which function of communication is being used?
- (A) Information
 - (B) Emotional Expression
 - (C) Motivation
 - (D) None of above

128. Kai joins a student club at university where members share unique traditions, use specific phrases, and follow certain group values. Which of the following best describes a component of this co-culture?

- (A) Distinctive symbols, language, values, and norms
- (B) National citizenship only
- (C) Universal language for all members
- (D) Complete isolation from outsiders

129. The rules of a language are called its ____

- (A) Code.
- (B) Syntax.
- (C) Rigidity.
- (D) None of these.

130. Functions of Language: It is where language is used to contact with others and form relationships.

- (A) Instrumental
- (B) Regulatory
- (C) Interactional
- (D) Personal

1.2.11 Ambiguity in Language

1. Something that is ____ can have more than one possible meaning.

- (A) Respond
- (B) Insight
- (C) Feeling
- (D) Ambiguous

2. Factors Influencing the Validity of an Assessment Instrument: Ambiguous statements in assessments tasks contribute to misinterpretations and confusion. This is known as ____

- (A) Ambiguity
- (B) Reliability
- (C) Objectivity
- (D) Authenticity

3. Which of the following terms best matches the following definition? The idea that multiple meanings can be given to a single word or phrase. Therefore, every time you speak (or use a symbol), you must determine what that word (or symbol) means.

- (A) Pentad
- (B) Positive Politeness
- (C) Polysemy
- (D) Positive Face Wants

4. Why is it important to use clear and unambiguous wording in test items?

- (A) To increase test length

(B) To improve test authenticity

(C) To reduce construct-irrelevant variance

(D) To make test items seem more professional

5. Which of the following describes Equivocal language?

- (A) Words that do not have a specific definition
- (B) A language that allows for the possibility of several different meanings
- (C) Non standard words and phrases in a given language
- (D) Language used by personnel in a particular field

6. The teacher's instructions were so ambiguous that no one knew where to start. Which word could replace ambiguous?

- (A) Clear
- (B) Detailed
- (C) Unclear
- (D) Difficult

7. Ambiguous or complicated information

- (A) Cannot be perceived.
- (B) Is difficult to organize perceptually
- (C) Makes perceptual error unlikely.
- (D) Takes less time to organize than patterned information does

8. When information is ambiguous, it is difficult to organize.
(A) True
(B) False
9. Unclear statements in an argument
(A) Vague language
(B) Overgeneralizations
(C) Citation
(D) Irrelevant evidence
10. If we cannot say for sure about the sentence i.e. it is either true or false then what do we call it?
(A) Ambiguous sentence
(B) Statement
(C) Mathematical logic
(D) None of above
11. Polysemy
(A) General meaning of a word
(B) Term for multiple meanings of a word
(C) Overtones and implications
(D) None of the above

1.3 Arguments and Inference

1.3.1 Arguments

1. Describe this argument: "Today, more teachers are using technology in their classrooms."
(A) It's just a statement of fact, not an argument.
(B) It's defining the nature of an issue.
(C) It has depth and demonstrates the complexity of the issue at hand.
(D) None of above
2. In logic, what is an argument?
(A) An error in reasoning that makes an argument invalid.
(B) A set of statements where one statement is supported by the others.
(C) The main parts of an argument
(D) The main point or claim being made
3. You should choose your friends carefully. If someone makes you feel bad more often than they make you feel good, you should not be friends with them. If someone isn't there to help you, cheer you up, or listen to you, you should not be friends with them. What is the author ARGUING FOR here?
(A) Finding friends who agree with you
(B) Staying friends with people you have known the longest
(C) Only being friends with "popular" people
(D) Picking friends thoughtfully
4. "A collected series of statements to establish a definite proposition"
(A) Claims
(B) Reasons
(C) Argument
(D) Conclusion
5. Which of the following is a fundamental component of debating?
(A) Dancing
(B) Singing
(C) Arguing a point
(D) PaintingTagsDOK Level 1: Recall
6. What is an ARGUMENT in a text?
(A) A statement believed to be true
(B) Debating an issue and trying to support the idea with evidence
(C) Directly concerned with what is proven
(D) Enough evidence to support a claim
7. Making a claim and supporting it using logic.
(A) Counterclaim
(B) Argument
(C) Hook
(D) Evidence

8. A discussion in which people express different opinions about something
(A) Fight
(B) Argument
(C) Happiness
(D) Tangible
9. You're telling me that I shouldn't smoke. So what? I've heard how bad smoking is for you, but I just don't care. Everyone has to die some-time.
(A) Argument
(B) Not an argument
10. What question should you ask to find an author's claim?
(A) "What is the author trying to convince me of?"
(B) "What examples did the author use?"
(C) "How long is the text?"
(D) "Who wrote the text?"
11. How is argumentation defined?
(A) Emotional fight
(B) Process to ignore opinions
(C) Reasoning process to prove a statement
(D) Loud conversation
12. Argument
(A) Description of a specific experience or example to support the validity of a generalization
(B) The intended viewer, listener, or reader of a text
(C) A position on a topic that is supported by reasoning and evidence
(D) The thing or things helpful in forming in a conclusion or in proving a judgment. These are generally facts or anecdotes.
13. Which of the following best describes an argument in writing?
(A) A personal opinion
(B) A reasoned explanation
(C) A fictional story
(D) A list of facts
14. Speaking or writing that expresses a position on a problem and supports it with reasons and evidence
(A) Argument
(B) Claim
(C) Evidence
(D) ReasoningTagsLAFS.7.RI.3.8
15. The purpose of an argument is to
(A) Give information on a topic
(B) Persuade the reader
(C) Tell a story
(D) None of above
16. What type of writing is the selection an example of?
(A) Narrative
(B) Descriptive
(C) Argumentative
(D) Expository
17. What type of Argumentative evidence is this: My grandfather took his vitamins everyday, and live to be 95 years old. Therefore, vitamins should be used by everyone.
(A) Opinion
(B) Anecdotal
(C) Fact
(D) Data
18. True/False: An argument makes a claim using opinions and emotions
(A) True
(B) False
19. What is the main goal of a persuasive argument?
(A) To entertain the audience
(B) To inform the audience
(C) To persuade the audience
(D) To confuse the audience

20. Why do authors write arguments?
- (A) To convince other people to agree with their claim
 - (B) Because they are usually paid very high salaries
 - (C) To make it easier for all identity groups to be heard
 - (D) To inform and entertain their readers
21. The purpose of argument writing is
- (A) To entertain an audience with a strong plot and character development.
 - (B) To present a position and to have an audience adopt or at least seriously consider your argument.
 - (C) To teach the audience to complete a task such as a recipe or a craft project.
 - (D) To teach multistep equations.
22. The point of a rebuttal is to:
- (A) Counter an opposing argument
 - (B) Change the subject
 - (C) Ignore the argument
 - (D) Agree with the argument
23. Logos is also defined as ____
- (A) The ethical appeal, the appeal to character.
 - (B) The emotional appeal, the appeal to the "heart."
 - (C) The rational appeal, the appeal to reason.
 - (D) None of above
24. Which of the following is the main purpose of an argumentative text?
- (A) To entertain the readers
 - (B) To inform the readers
 - (C) To argue and convince the readers about a certain point of view
 - (D) To describe a phenomenon
25. In argumentative writing, which of the following is essential for supporting a claim?
- (A) Anecdotes
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Personal beliefs
 - (D) Assumptions
26. What is an argument?
- (A) How scientists tell their ideas and prove how they could be true
 - (B) How geologists test different kinds of rocks
 - (C) When you fight with your parents
 - (D) How scientists make observations
27. It is a type of essay that appeals to logic and sound reasoning.
- (A) Persuasive
 - (B) Informative
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) Argumentative
28. Is stating a position of an issue reflecting views, needs, and beliefs accompanied with reason and logic.
- (A) Persuasive communication
 - (B) Argumentative communication
 - (C) Informative communication
 - (D) None of above
29. Students should not be allowed to use their cellphones in class because it negatively effects their learning. This is an example of an argument. True or False?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
30. When writers make arguments, they are trying to get readers to agree with them.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
31. Pick the reasoning that best explains the evidence: Claim: People should eat apples Evidence: Apples have a lot of vitamin C
- (A) Vitamin C is important for people because it helps bones, skin, and the immune system stay strong and healthy
 - (B) Apples contain 8.4 milligrams of vitamin C, or 14% of the recommended daily amount

- (C) Apples taste really good with caramel
(D) Apples have also been shown to reduce the risk of heart disease
32. Which of these is a claim supported with evidence?
(A) Engineering
(B) Function
(C) Argument
(D) System
33. What is a claim in argumentation?
(A) A claim in argumentation is a statement or proposition that a person presents as true or valid.
(B) A claim in argumentation is a personal opinion that does not require evidence or reasoning.
(C) A claim in argumentation is a statement or proposition that a person presents as false or invalid.
(D) A claim in argumentation is a question that a person asks to support their argument.
34. Explain the difference between a strong and weak argument in a text.
(A) A strong argument is supported by evidence and reasoning, while a weak argument lacks sufficient evidence and reasoning.
(B) A strong argument is vague and unclear, while a weak argument is specific and well-supported.
(C) A strong argument is biased and one-sided, while a weak argument is balanced and fair.
(D) A strong argument is based on emotions, while a weak argument is based on facts.
35. Which is NOT a reason to evaluate an argument?
(A) Change viewpoints
(B) Confirm ideas about a topic
(C) Help to bring about change
(D) So you can win
36. True or False: An argument is when an author wants to convince you of their position.
(A) True
(B) False
37. Is an expression of taste an argument? For example, I like noodles better than hamburgers
(A) Yes
(B) No
38. Why is it important to consider counterarguments?
(A) Considering counterarguments helps to strengthen one's own argument.
(B) Ignoring counterarguments makes the argument more persuasive.
(C) Counterarguments are irrelevant to the main argument.
(D) Considering counterarguments is a waste of time.
39. What makes an argument Strong?
(A) It fails in providing support for its conclusion
(B) It includes evidence
(C) It has more premises
(D) It succeeds in providing support for its conclusion
40. Which of the following would not be a counterclaim to the following claim: All cars should be yellow.
(A) All cars should not be yellow.
(B) All cars should be black.
(C) Cars should be different colors.
(D) Cars are great.
41. Which of the following best describes the goal of analyzing arguments?
(A) To clarify the language of the arguments
(B) To decide the value of the arguments
(C) To determine the strength of the arguments
(D) To find the arguments in the information

42. What are the purposes of an argument?
- (A) To convince someone to buy something
 - (B) To change someone's opinion or convince them to take a course of action
 - (C) To entertain and change the minds of others
 - (D) To inform and change someone's ideas
43. Why is 'Just Say No' not considered an argument?
- (A) It provides a clear reason
 - (B) It lacks logical reasoning
 - (C) It is too long
 - (D) It is universally accepted
44. In argumentative writing, what is the purpose of a counterclaim?
- (A) To support the main argument
 - (B) To present an opposing viewpoint
 - (C) To summarize the essay
 - (D) To introduce new evidence
45. Tarka means
- (A) Debate or an argument
 - (B) Meditation
 - (C) Perception
 - (D) Input of senses
46. If an argument is convincing, it means
- (A) That you have to believe it
 - (B) Everyone agrees with it
 - (C) It has enough evidence to support their claim
 - (D) Their claim or opinion becomes fact
47. When considering an argument's reasoning, it's important to be:
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Skeptical ("Prove it")
 - (C) Quick
 - (D) Trusting
48. Main claim
- (A) The most important point an author is making
 - (B) What people who disagree might say
 - (C) The facts and reasons that support an argument
 - (D) A new idea added to the last paragraph
49. An example of discourse is an argument.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
50. An argument is:
- (A) A reasoning that is used to prove or prove something about an idea.
 - (B) Say what you think
 - (C) Deny or affirm something
 - (D) Support a posture.
51. Which of these is NOT one of the five parts of an argument?
- (A) Reasoning
 - (B) A statement
 - (C) Judgement
 - (D) A definition
52. Explain the role of logic in constructing an argument.
- (A) Logic ensures the argument is based on valid reasoning, coherent structure, and free from fallacies.
 - (B) Logic is irrelevant in constructing an argument
 - (C) Logic is subjective and varies from person to person
 - (D) Logic only applies to mathematical arguments
53. What does a strong argumentative text rely on?
- (A) Personal opinions only
 - (B) Facts, evidence, and logical reasoning
 - (C) The popularity of the argument
 - (D) Humor and entertainment
54. A statement or series of statements for or against something
- (A) Argument

- (B) Claim
(C) Relevant
(D) Skepticism
55. Speech that tries to convince or influence people:
(A) Informative
(B) Persuasive
(C) Entertaining
(D) Demonstrative
56. Which of the following is NOT a component of an argumentative text?
(A) Thesis statement
(B) Counterargument
(C) Plot twist
(D) Conclusion
57. Pro means ____
(A) An abbreviation for professional
(B) A reason that supports a claim in a favorable, or good, way
(C) Against
(D) An athlete
58. Which words could be removed to make the argument stronger?
(A) "Many people" (sentence 1)
(B) "In my opinion" (sentence 2)
(C) "people should" (sentence 2)
(D) "For example" (sentence 6)
59. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a formal debate?
(A) Participants can interrupt each other freely
(B) There is no time limit for speeches
(C) Arguments are based on evidence and logic
(D) Personal opinions are the main focus
60. When you evaluate an argument you are ____
(A) Deciding if it makes sense and is convincing
(B) Making a claim
(C) Anticipating opposing viewpoints
(D) Tracing the argument
61. The following statements are examples of argument, EXCEPT:
(A) Divorce should not be legalized because it would significantly affect our society.
(B) Texting while driving should be banned because a lot of accidents happen because of it.
(C) Twenty-five percent of the recorded COVID-cases in the country is a result of community transmission.
(D) The government should regulate the manufacturing of cigarettes because smoking is bad for one's health.
62. Aim to change their perception and convince them that your argument is more important, practical, attainable, or feasible.
(A) Informative
(B) Entertainment
(C) Persuasive
(D) Impromptu
63. A counterargument is the opposing view to the one that you have expressed.
(A) True
(B) False
64. Forming and communicating claims on a certain issue supported by reasonable arguments and properly-cited factual evidences is a fundamental aspect in an argumentation.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
65. What is the main purpose of identifying an argument in a text?
(A) To understand the author's main point
(B) To find grammatical errors
(C) To summarize the text
(D) To count the number of paragraphs

66. Argumentative text
- (A) Visualizing physical details from a text such as actions, characters, scenes, events, and setting
 - (B) A text in which the writer develops and defends a position or debates a topic using logic and persuasion
 - (C) A specific subject, idea, or issue that is the focus of a discussion, essay, article, or other work
 - (D) Truths that are verifiable
67. What is the primary goal when comparing arguments in two different texts?
- (A) To identify the stronger argument
 - (B) To find grammatical errors
 - (C) To determine the length of each text
 - (D) To assess the use of literary devices
68. In ELA an argument is ____
- (A) An artichoke
 - (B) When you slap someone in the face
 - (C) A reason or set of reasons given with the aim of persuading others that an action or idea is right or wrong
 - (D) When you walk backwards while holding your nose and pulling your hair
69. What is the topic of an argument?
- (A) The side the writer is on
 - (B) What the argument is about
 - (C) Sources the author used
 - (D) Support for the author's argument
70. States your position or what you wish to argue
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Counterclaim
 - (C) Hook
 - (D) Evidence
71. In argumentative writing, the author presents their own point of view or perspective on a topic. This point of view is called the author's ____
- (A) Evaluation
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) Argument
72. In scientific writing, what is the role of an argument?
- (A) To entertain the reader
 - (B) To present a logical explanation
 - (C) To confuse the audience
 - (D) To summarize unrelated topics
73. Which of the following is a strategy for strengthening an argument?
- (A) Ignoring opposing views
 - (B) Using strong evidence
 - (C) Relying on personal opinions
 - (D) Avoiding logical reasoning
74. How can analyzing arguments improve critical reading skills?
- (A) By teaching readers to question the validity of the information presented.
 - (B) By encouraging readers to accept all information as true.
 - (C) By focusing only on the author's writing style.
 - (D) By ignoring the context of the argument.
75. When comparing arguments, why is it important to consider the evidence provided?
- (A) To ensure the argument is entertaining
 - (B) To verify the argument's credibility
 - (C) To make the argument longer
 - (D) To align with the reader's opinion
76. What does evaluating an argument involve?
- (A) Judging the argument's effectiveness
 - (B) Counting the number of claims
 - (C) Identifying the author's bias
 - (D) Summarizing the argument
77. An opinion supported with reasons and evidence.
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Thesis

- (C) Credability
(D) Evidence
78. Which of the following is a key component in evaluating an argument's effectiveness?
(A) The author's background
(B) The clarity of the argument
(C) The number of pages
(D) The use of complex words
79. Viewpoint or set of reasons in opposition to an argument or thesis
(A) Counter Argument
(B) Call to Action
(C) Evidence
(D) Mood/Tone
80. Premise 1:10 is divisible by 10. Premise 2:20 is divisible by 10. Premise 3:30 is divisible by 10. Conclusion: All numbers end with digit 0 which are divisible by 10.
(A) Weak and not cogent
(B) Strong and not cogent
(C) Strong and cogent
(D) None of the above
81. How should one analyze evidence in an argument?
(A) Check for relevance to the claim
(B) Count the number of words
(C) Look at paragraph length
(D) Examine font choice s
82. What is the main purpose of using arguments according to the text?
(A) To express anger
(B) To show off wit
(C) To persuade people
(D) To win a shouting match
83. What type of link back does this sentence represent? » If we do not take immediate action to reduce carbon emissions, we will face catastrophic consequences, including more frequent natural disasters and irreversible damage to our ecosystems.
(A) A suggestion or recommendation
(B) A warning
(C) An implication
(D) A benefit of doing something
84. What is the primary goal of an argument?
(A) To express an opinion
(B) To prove or support a conclusion
(C) To persuade someone
(D) To entertain the audience
85. A piece of writing that attempts to convince the reader that the author's point of view is correct is ____
(A) Explanatory
(B) Narrative
(C) Argumentative
(D) Descriptive
86. In writing, an argument is ____
(A) A text that explains why an author's position is valid.
(B) Found in the form of speeches, articles, and essays.
(C) A text that includes an introduction, body, and conclusion.
(D) All of the above
87. When analyzing an argument, why is it important to consider the author's use of evidence?
(A) To determine the author's writing style
(B) To assess the credibility and strength of the argument
(C) To find out the author's personal opinion
(D) To evaluate the length of the text
88. To present the reasons for concern, leading to recommendation is called as ____
(A) Thesis
(B) Arguments
(C) Recommendation
(D) Reiteration
(E) Conclusion

89. What is the role of counterarguments in assessing the strength of an argument?
- (A) Counterarguments are important for testing the validity and robustness of the original argument by considering opposing viewpoints and potential weaknesses.
 - (B) Counterarguments have no impact on the original argument
 - (C) Counterarguments are only used to distract from the main argument
 - (D) Counterarguments always weaken the original argument
90. A written work that's main goal is to persuade the reader through use of facts, evidence, and contains a specific claim.
- (A) Analogy
 - (B) Direct Address
 - (C) Argumentative Essay
 - (D) Novel
91. Why is it important to consider opposing claims when evaluating arguments?
- (A) It is unnecessary to analyze opposing claims
 - (B) Opposing claims have no impact on evaluating arguments
 - (C) Only one perspective should be taken into account
 - (D) Considering opposing claims is crucial for making a well-informed and balanced assessment of arguments
92. How can a writer use 'logos' to strengthen their argument in a text?
- (A) By using emotional appeals and personal accounts.
 - (B) By appealing to the audiences' sense of reason or logic by making clear, logical connections between ideas and including facts and statistics.
 - (C) By relying solely on opinions and subjective reasoning
 - (D) By including ideas or statements that opposite things are true.
93. The phrase "develop the argument" probably means ____
- (A) Adding more evidence and reasoning in each paragraph of the essay.
 - (B) Working on the essay over a series of weeks
 - (C) Paying a developer to create the argument essay
 - (D) Arguing that your argument is well developed
94. A form of writing in which an author supports a claim with relevant evidence
- (A) Rhetoric
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Logical fallacy
95. What is the primary purpose of developing an argument in an essay?
- (A) To entertain the reader
 - (B) To describe a personal experience
 - (C) To persuade the reader of a particular viewpoint
 - (D) To provide a summary of facts
96. True or False: An argument uses evidence to explain why one idea is best.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
97. What is a claim/argument? (Choose the BEST option)
- (A) The evidence in an essay.
 - (B) The author's main idea.
 - (C) The author's opinion/viewpoint that he/she wants others to believe.
 - (D) None of above
98. What distinguishes an argument from an explanation?
- (A) An argument supports a conclusion
 - (B) An explanation cannot be disputed
 - (C) An explanation is always true
 - (D) An argument provides entertainment

99. A statement that explains why your claim is true. It tells WHY you believe the opinion you do.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
 - (E) Counterargument
100. How can you identify an argument in a text?
- (A) Look for statements or claims that are not supported by evidence or reasons.
 - (B) Identify the most emotional statements in the text.
 - (C) Focus on the opinions expressed by the author rather than the facts presented.
 - (D) Look for statements or claims that are supported by evidence or reasons.
101. A piece of writing that attempt to persuade the reader to share the writer's point of view is known as ____
- (A) Explanatory
 - (B) Narrative
 - (C) Argumentative
 - (D) Descriptive
102. Is a list of instructions an argument?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
103. The reasoning explains why the evidence ____ the claim.
- (A) Stops
 - (B) Supports
 - (C) Distracts
 - (D) Removes
104. What is the goal of any argument?
- (A) To present a conclusion and provide reasons or evidence to support that conclusion
 - (B) To avoid presenting a conclusion
 - (C) To confuse the audience with complex language
 - (D) To attack the character of the opponent
105. Which of these sounds like the most logical to include in an argument?
- (A) The first ten amendments to our Constitution, known collectively as the "Bill of Rights," are necessary because they're needed.
 - (B) As times change, our Bill of Rights could use re-examining and updating.
 - (C) Most people in Europe aren't smart enough to learn English.
 - (D) Today's teenage fashions are responsible for climate change.
106. Which statement BEST explains argumentative writing
- (A) Writing that seeks to provide information free from opinions or biases
 - (B) Writing that seeks to persuade as well as refute the opposition's concerns
 - (C) Writing that seeks to explain how a problem got out of hand
 - (D) Writing that seeks to present both sides of an argument so readers can make up their own minds
107. What is the definition of argue?
- (A) To physically hurt someone
 - (B) To attack someone on their character
 - (C) To give reasons for or against something
 - (D) None of above
108. Prove
- (A) An argument against another claim
 - (B) The amount it's reasonable to believe.
 - (C) A belief, judgment or thought about something or someone.
 - (D) To show that something is true, real or correct.
109. Expresses a claim and is supported by reasons and evidence.
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Support
 - (D) Evidence

- 110. Objective**
(A) Unfairly prejudiced for or against someone or something.
(B) Not being influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering arguments.
(C) To make a formal judgment or decision about a debate.
(D) Not feeling or showing emotion.
- 111. A(n) ___ is a position on an issue that is supported with reasons/claims and evidence.**
(A) Argument
(B) Claim
(C) Counterclaim
(D) Relevant information
- 112. What is a counterargument in argumentation?**
(A) A supporting viewpoint or argument that strengthens the main argument.
(B) A summary of the main argument.
(C) A personal opinion that is unrelated to the main argument.
(D) An opposing viewpoint or argument that challenges or contradicts the main argument.
- 113. True or False: An argument is a position supported by reasons and evidence.**
(A) True
(B) False
- 114. The purpose of argument writing is to ___ the reader.**
(A) Inform
(B) Convince
(C) Explain
(D) Entertain
- 115. A speech intended to convince the audience to believe a certain view**
(A) Informative speech
(B) Persuasive speech
- 116. An argument is when a speaker states a claim supported by reasons and evidence.**
(A) True
(B) False
- 117. A declaration of a proposed truth that is open to challenge.**
(A) Argument:
(B) Argument of advocacy:
(C) Argument of discovery:
(D) Claim:
- 118. An essay that takes a position and uses evidence to support that position is ___**
(A) A descriptive essay
(B) An argument essay
(C) A narrative essay
(D) A personal essay
- 119. Which of the following is an example of a claim in an argumentative text?**
(A) The sky is blue.
(B) Exercise improves mental health.
(C) Once upon a time, there was a dragon.
(D) She felt happy.
- 120. An exchange in sharing opposing views through print or in person is known as..**
(A) Convincing
(B) Citation
(C) Tone
(D) Argument
- 121. A(n) ___ is an attempt to persuade a reader or listener that a specific debatable claim is true and worthy of support.**
(A) Synthesis
(B) Argument
(C) Analysis
(D) Critique
- 122. Which of the following is an example of a strong argument?**
(A) An argument that presents clear evidence and logical reasoning to support its claims.
(B) An argument based on emotions and personal attacks

- (C) An argument that uses vague and ambiguous language
- (D) An argument that lacks evidence and logical reasoning
- 123.** Which of the following is the best example of an argument?
- (A) How monkeys survive in the jungle: Five Surprising Facts
- (B) If you are not playing Fortnite, you should be, because it is the greatest game on the market today.
- (C) Have you ever wondered why the Egyptians built the pyramids?
- (D) I love nachos!!!!
- 124.** A dispute where there is a strong disagreement
- (A) Argument
- (B) Informative
- (C) Narrative
- (D) Battle
- 125.** An argument includes a claim, or a viewpoint.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 126.** How can you tell if something is an argument?
- (A) It provides reasons for a conclusion
- (B) It makes you feel emotional
- (C) It is based on intuition
- (D) It is a popular opinion
- 127.** Another definition of a claim would be ____
- (A) A commonly accepted belief or value statement that needs no proof.
- (B) Support in the form of facts, statistics, and other forms of primary and secondary research.
- (C) A proposition or conclusion that you are trying to prove.
- (D) None of above
- 128.** What is the main purpose of an analytical exposition?
- (A) To entertain the audience with jokes and anecdotes.
- (B) To confuse the audience with contradictory statements.
- (C) To bore the audience with irrelevant information.
- (D) To persuade the audience through logical arguments and evidence.
- 129.** What writing standard have we been focusing on during this unit?
- (A) Writing arguments
- (B) Writing narratives
- (C) Writing informational texts
- (D) None of the above
- 130.** An argumentative text persuades readers to believe a certain claim or opinion.
- (A) Agree
- (B) Disagree
- 131.** Premise 1:Ahmad fails the test.Premise 2:Muthu fails the test.Premise 3:Adam fails the test.Conclusion:All students of the class fail the test.
- (A) Weak and not cogent
- (B) Strong and not cogent
- (C) Strong and cogent
- (D) None of the above
- 132.** Statement and argument are synonyms.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 133.** A logical appeal supported by reasons and evidence
- (A) Claim
- (B) Evidence
- (C) Counterargument
- (D) Argument
- 134.** This is the statement that you make to persuade your readers to agree with your opinion.

- (A) Argument
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) None of above
135. A counterclaim is ____
- (A) The same as the claim
 - (B) The transition word
 - (C) The argument against a claim
 - (D) The point of view
136. Which section of the classical template is considered the "meat" of the persuasive essay?
- (A) Exordium
 - (B) Narration
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Peroration
137. What is the main purpose of analyzing an argument in a text?
- (A) To identify the author's main point and evaluate its validity
 - (B) To summarize the text in a concise manner
 - (C) To find grammatical errors in the text
 - (D) To rewrite the text in simpler language
138. When you are asked to "trace" arguments and claims, what does this really mean for you to do?
- (A) To tell the argument
 - (B) To investigate, to study closely
 - (C) To use your pencil to draw around
 - (D) To read
139. What is NOT a characteristic of a strong argument?
- (A) Logical reasoning
 - (B) Irrelevant premises
 - (C) Supportive evidence
 - (D) Clear conclusion
140. A statement with a claim, a warrant, and an impact
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Topic
 - (D) Case
141. Writing that attempts to prove the validity of a point of view or an idea by presenting reasoned arguments.
- (A) Argumentation
 - (B) Anaphora
 - (C) Antithesis
 - (D) Cacophony
142. Which of the following sentences is a counter-argument?
- (A) "Some people believe that video games cause violence, but studies show otherwise."
 - (B) "It is clear that recycling is beneficial for the environment."
 - (C) "I believe that climate change is a serious issue."
 - (D) "This topic has been discussed for many years."
143. What does it mean to evaluate evidence and reasoning in an argument?
- (A) Critically assess the facts and logic presented in support of a claim.
 - (B) Evaluate evidence based on personal beliefs
 - (C) Ignore evidence and reasoning completely
 - (D) Accept all evidence without question
144. Brushing your teeth everyday is important because it prevents you from getting cavities.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Counterclaim
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Rebuttal
145. Exercising regularly keeps you healthy. And who wouldn't want to be healthy? Therefore, you should exercise regularly ____ at least three times per week.
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Not an argument

146. Which of the following can be used to support the claim?
- (A) Reasons
 - (B) Examples
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) All of the above
147. Always make sure to disprove the ____ argument
- (A) Audience
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Appeals
 - (D) Opposing
148. What is the primary purpose of analyzing an author's claims and evidence?
- (A) To identify grammar mistakes
 - (B) To evaluate argument strength and validity
 - (C) To count word frequency
 - (D) To study sentence structure
149. What is the term for your main point that you need to prove with evidence?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) Hypothesis
150. Debate
- (A) To engage in a formal argument to discuss opposing points. Ex. Presidential Debate
 - (B) To engage in a informal argument while yelling at each other
 - (C) Yelling to the top of your lungs in an formal argument
 - (D) Just loud for no reason
151. Declarations made to justify an action, decision, or belief
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Reasons
 - (D) Counterargument
152. Analyzing Arguments
- (A) To persuade the audience to accept a particular viewpoint.
 - (B) To provide entertainment to the audience.
 - (C) To confuse the audience with complex language.
 - (D) To present multiple viewpoints without bias.
153. Which part of an argument is this? Some may say that uniforms will help students achieve in school, but there is no proof of this.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Counterargument
154. Is this a good argument: "Technology should be banned in all classrooms because it is distracting, harmful, and unnecessary."
- (A) It's complex because it gives reasons. Solid argument.
 - (B) It lists reasons but it's not complex (technology=distracting, technology=harmful, technology=unnecessary). Defines the issue broadly. Not a solid argument.
155. Why is it important to identify strong arguments?
- (A) To waste time and energy
 - (B) To ignore the facts and evidence
 - (C) To confuse people and create chaos
 - (D) To make informed decisions and build a convincing case.
156. True or false: A good argument is supported by your opinion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
157. Which one is an example of a counterargument?
- (A) My parents say I don't need more allowance, but they don't realize what my expenses are.
 - (B) I need a larger allowance.

- 158.** A reason or set of reasons given with the aim of persuading others that an action or idea is right or wrong.
- (A) Quote
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Claim
- 159.** What are the consequences of not being able to identify strong arguments?
- (A) Consequences include making poor decisions, being easily swayed by weak arguments, and being unable to effectively communicate and persuade others.
 - (B) Effectively communicating and persuading others
 - (C) Becoming a better decision-maker
 - (D) Being more easily swayed by strong arguments
- 160.** The main purpose of any argument is to ____
- (A) Entertain
 - (B) Persuade
 - (C) Inform
 - (D) Make someone laugh
- 161.** In analyzing a text, what does it mean to evaluate the argument?
- (A) To agree with the author's point of view
 - (B) To summarize the text
 - (C) To assess the logical soundness and impact of the author's claims
 - (D) To describe the author's writing style
- 162.** What is the primary purpose of evaluating an author's argument in a text?
- (A) To identify grammatical errors
 - (B) To understand the author's main point and assess its validity
 - (C) To summarize the text
 - (D) To find the author's writing style
- 163.** How can an author's treatment of counter-arguments be analyzed within a text?
- (A) By evaluating how the author addresses opposing viewpoints, including concessions and rebuttals.
 - (B) By ignoring any opposing viewpoints and only focusing on the author's argument.
 - (C) By assuming that the author's argument is the only valid perspective without considering any counter-arguments.
 - (D) By criticizing the author's argument without providing any evidence.
- 164.** Explaining the argument to support the writer's position. The number of arguments may vary, but each argument must be supported by evidence and explanation. Question: This statement refers to ____ of an Analytical Exposition Text
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Persuading
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Reiteration
- 165.** What is the main purpose of an argument?
- (A) To entertain
 - (B) To inform
 - (C) To persuade
 - (D) None of above
- 166.** True or False: An argument doesn't need to be supported by data, facts, and evidence.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 167.** An argumentative essay presents a writer's stand or rationale regarding a certain issue.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 168.** Definition-based: What does "argument" mean in this context? "The scientist's argument about climate change was supported by years of research."
- (A) A disagreement between people
 - (B) A claim supported by reasoning and evidence
 - (C) A statement of personal opinion
 - (D) A prediction about the future

169. In an argument, the writer's position on an issue or problem that must be proven or supported.
- (A) Claim

- (B) Graphic Feature
- (C) Evidence
- (D) Mood

1.3.2 Argument Structure

1. An appeal to logic or reason.
 - (A) Ethos
 - (B) Pathos
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) None of above
2. In logical reasoning, what is a conclusion?
 - (A) An unrelated proposition
 - (B) A type of premise
 - (C) A deductive argument
 - (D) A statement that follows from premises
3. Is the example below a claim, reason, or evidence? Ex. Pizza is a healthy alternative to fast food.
 - (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Point of View
4. What is the purpose of a claim in an argument?
 - (A) To present evidence
 - (B) To introduce a rhetorical device
 - (C) To support the counterargument
 - (D) To state the main point or position
5. In argumentative text, what does the word argument mean?
 - (A) When an author takes a position or side on an issue or idea and states that idea as true.
 - (B) To judge.
 - (C) Important and related to the topic.
 - (D) Statement, reason or fact for/against a point.
6. A simple formula to remember how to write an argument is: claim/opinion + evidence/facts = argument
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
7. A claim that refutes or attempts to disprove a certain claim
 - (A) Reason
 - (B) Counterclaim
 - (C) Rebuttal
 - (D) Opinion
8. An argument based on facts, evidence, or reasons
 - (A) Ethos
 - (B) Pathos
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Rhetoric
9. An argument made to oppose another argument
 - (A) Counter-argument
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning Tags LAFS.7.RI.3.8
10. A claim should always have
 - (A) Rebuttal
 - (B) Counterclaim
 - (C) Reasons
 - (D) I do not know, yet.
11. What is at the heart of any argument according to the text?
 - (A) Evidence
 - (B) A claim
 - (C) A problem
 - (D) A technique

12. A weak argument is
- (A) Supported by facts
 - (B) Appeals to the listener
 - (C) Provides a counterclaim
 - (D) Is very general instead of specific
13. What is the importance of a conclusion in an argumentative text?
- (A) To introduce new arguments
 - (B) To summarize and reinforce the main points
 - (C) To entertain the reader
 - (D) To provide a plot twist
14. In an argumentative essay, a writer needs to explain the weaknesses of an opinion that is contradicting his position on an issue.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
15. If k is divisible by 5, then k is a multiple of 5. " k is divisible by 5" is denoted as?
- (A) Antecedent
 - (B) Consequent
 - (C) Negation
 - (D) Implication
16. Explain what reasoning means in the context of argumentative writing.
- (A) Logical process of connecting evidence and claims
 - (B) Ignoring evidence
 - (C) Randomly selecting claims
 - (D) Emotional response to the topic
17. What type of essay needs to include a claim, counterclaim, and rebuttal?
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Informative
 - (C) Argumentative
 - (D) None of above
18. Proving the counter argument wrong by providing reasons and explanation from the claim that would refute it.
- (A) Justification
 - (B) Ethos
 - (C) Pathos
 - (D) Rebuttal TagsCCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.7.8
19. Which of the following best describes the role of evidence in an argument?
- (A) To entertain the reader
 - (B) To support the claims made by the author
 - (C) To confuse the reader
 - (D) To provide a narrative
20. In logic, what role does evidence play in an argument?
- (A) It is the main point or claim being made.
 - (B) It supports the premises and helps to establish the conclusion.
 - (C) It introduces an error that makes the argument invalid.
 - (D) It is irrelevant to the structure of an argument.
21. If $p \rightarrow q$ is true and p is true, then we know q is true.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
22. Which part of an argument is this? Most kids already know the difference between right and wrong.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Counterargument
23. What is the role of reasoning in an argumentative essay?
- (A) To present evidence without explanation
 - (B) To explain how the evidence supports the claim
 - (C) To introduce new claims
 - (D) To summarize the essay

24. What should be analyzed to understand the structure of an argument?
- (A) The author's biography
 - (B) The sequence of claims and evidence
 - (C) The font size used
 - (D) The publication date
25. What is argument structure?
- (A) Argument structure is the arrangement of words in a sentence.
 - (B) Argument structure is the process of constructing a logical argument.
 - (C) Argument structure refers to the physical structure of an argument.
 - (D) The argument structure is the way in which arguments are organized in a sentence or clause.
26. One side of an argument could have more than one rebuttal.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
27. Which answer most closely applies to Argument Standard Form?
- (A) A format for mapping arguments
 - (B) An argument made with the intention of defending an opinion
 - (C) Logical building blocks for an argument
 - (D) Phrases that demonstrate a relationship between premises and conclusions
28. What is the primary purpose of analyzing an argument?
- (A) To understand the author's intent
 - (B) To break down the argument into parts
 - (C) To summarize the argument
 - (D) To criticize the author's style
29. Which part of an argument tells why, the importance, and makes someone care?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Counterclaim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
30. Which action most directly strengthens a rebuttal?
- (A) Introducing unrelated background information
 - (B) Repeating the claim with stronger wording
 - (C) Adding vivid emotional language to persuade
 - (D) Presenting facts that counter opposing reasons
31. Which of the following is NOT an argument?
- (A) A claim relying on faith
 - (B) A statement based on intuition
 - (C) An emotional appeal to feel bad
 - (D) A logical reasoning with evidence
32. What is the purpose of recognizing counterarguments in an argument?
- (A) To ignore the main argument
 - (B) To support the main argument without question
 - (C) To recognize counterarguments and understand their purpose
 - (D) To focus solely on the emotional appeals
33. Which part of an argumentative text presents the opposing views?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Body paragraphs
 - (C) Counter-arguments
 - (D) Conclusion
34. What do counterarguments do?
- (A) Counter everything the argument states
 - (B) Anticipate possible opposing views and addresses those
 - (C) Gives statistics
 - (D) Gives examples
35. A claim made by the opposing side of an argument is the ____
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Conclusion

36. Original: If I have a black lab, then I have a dog. What is this statement called: If I have a dog, then I have a black lab.
- (A) Conditional
 - (B) Converse
 - (C) Inverse
 - (D) Contrapositive
37. Logical statements that support a claim are ____
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Counterclaims
 - (C) Reasons
 - (D) Answers
38. The claim of an argument must be ____
- (A) Clear and singular
 - (B) Unclear and plural
 - (C) Unclear and singular
 - (D) Clear and plural
39. Good arguments should have these things, except ____
- (A) Assertion
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Length
 - (D) Evidence
40. A premise is any statement to support the ____
- (A) Assumption
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) None of above
41. What role does 'reasoning' play in an argument?
- (A) It provides the main claim of the argument
 - (B) It offers evidence to support the claim
 - (C) It explains how the evidence supports the claim
 - (D) It introduces the topic to the audience
42. In the part Arguments Against, what is usually presented?
- (A) A summary of the conclusion
 - (B) The writer's presents arguments or points that support one side of the issue.
 - (C) The introduction of the discussion text
 - (D) Presents the opposing viewpoints or counter arguments related with the issue
43. What is the main purpose of using evidence in a discussion text?
- (A) To tell a story
 - (B) To persuade the reader to agree with the writer's point of view
 - (C) To provide background information on the topic
 - (D) To support the writer's arguments
44. A(n) ____ argument is only likely to be effective when the audience is highly educated or likely to hear opposing claims or when the communicator has a negative association to overcome. A) two-sided B) one-sided C) moral D) emotional E) scientific
- (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) C
 - (D) D
 - (E) E
45. What type of essay should you write if you want to present extended, evidence-based argument?
- (A) Descriptive Essay
 - (B) Narrative Essay
 - (C) Argumentative Essay
 - (D) Expository Essay
46. A challenge to the author's argument
- (A) Enemy argument
 - (B) Pro/con
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Antithesis

47. What is a common mistake to avoid when analyzing arguments in a text?
- (A) Ignoring the context in which the argument is made.
 - (B) Considering multiple perspectives on the argument.
 - (C) Evaluating the credibility of the sources used.
 - (D) Identifying the main claim of the argument.
48. Big ideas that support the central claim
- (A) Claims
 - (B) Arguments
 - (C) Reasons
 - (D) Evidence
49. This part of an argument often contains the word “however” or “but.”
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
 - (E) Counterargument
50. In order to analyze how an argument is constructed, the FIRST thing you must do after you have read the text is
- (A) Look for support with reasons, evidence and commentary to prove the claim
 - (B) Identify the claim/argument
 - (C) Notice if the author used a counterclaim/counterargument
 - (D) None of above
51. In a debate competition, Abigail presents an argument. Emma, who is her opponent, presents a rebuttal. This rebuttal is
- (A) An opposing view to Abigail’s argument
 - (B) Data presented by Emma
 - (C) The problem discussed in the debate
 - (D) A clear stance taken by Grace
52. Why does an author give reasons in an argument?
- (A) Supports their argument
 - (B) States the author’s position on the topic
 - (C) Tears down the opponents argument
 - (D) References a source the author used.
53. Identify the conclusion in the conditional statement: If you like the ocean, then you are a good swimmer.
- (A) You like the ocean
 - (B) You are a good swimmer
 - (C) You are going swimming
 - (D) You do not like the ocean
54. Where do arguments usually state a main claim?
- (A) Toward the end of the introduction
 - (B) At the beginning of body paragraphs
 - (C) Within body paragraphs
 - (D) At the end of the conclusion
55. True or False: A counterargument strengthens the original argument.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
56. Which element of an argument addresses opposing viewpoints?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Counterargument
 - (D) Conclusion
57. An argument has structure. What is the part of an argument that shows facts, statistics, examples, or data?
- (A) Assertion
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Link back
58. When determining how to organize an argument, you can use a combination of several types.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

59. A good rebuttal ____
(A) Acknowledges what the opposing viewpoint of the argument would say
(B) Acknowledges what the opposing viewpoint of the argument would say and refutes it
(C) Does not acknowledge what the opposing viewpoint of the argument would say
(D) None of above
60. How does a conclusion differ from a premise in logical arguments?
(A) A conclusion is a statement that is supported by premises.
(B) A premise is a statement that supports the conclusion.
(C) Both are statements that provide evidence without needing support.
(D) There is no difference; both are interchangeable.
61. A non-argument is ____
(A) A conclusion supported by premises
(B) A statement, unsupported opinion, or anecdote
(C) An invalid, illogical, or false argument
(D) When someone refuses to engage in good faith argument
62. Which is the best example of a reasoning or justification statement?
(A) iPhone is the best smartphone
(B) iPhone's processor is faster
(C) Since iPhone's processor is faster, it's a better smart phone
(D) iPhone's processor is the latest processor
63. Which of the following is a term for REASONS the claim is valid?
(A) Grounds
(B) Reservations
(C) Qualifiers
(D) Rebuttals
64. The conclusion of a conditional statement is found ____
(A) Between the words "if" and "then"
(B) Between the word "then" and the period
65. The claim and the reasons are joined together using which word
(A) After
(B) Because
(C) Also
(D) However
66. Which part of an argument includes facts, statistics, personal experiences, and statements by experts?
(A) Claim
(B) Evidence
(C) Conclusion
(D) Reasons
67. What is a reason?
(A) A statement of position on an issue.
(B) Explains how the evidence supports the claim.
(C) Facts, reason, statistics and other information used to support reasons.
(D) The problem.
(E) I do not know, yet.
68. An argument is a formal presentation of ____ that supports a particular ____ or position regarding an issue of interest to a specific audience.
(A) Evidence; quote
(B) Claim; quote
(C) Evidence; claim
(D) Claim; evidence
69. Usually, an argumentative essay addresses a(n) ____
(A) Topic
(B) Issue
(C) Question
(D) Problem
70. A strong argument includes the following:
(A) Claim

- (B) Reasoning
(C) Evidence
(D) Irrelevant details
71. Which of the following is NOT a component of a strong argument?
(A) Claim
(B) Evidence
(C) Counterargument
(D) Assumptions
72. A counterargument challenges the argument by addressing the position of someone who may not agree with you.
(A) True
(B) False
73. The controlling or main idea of an argument is also known as ____
(A) Claim/Thesis
(B) Reason
(C) Evidence
(D) None of above
74. Based on the arguments presented, how can one infer the effectiveness of an Analytical Exposition?
(A) By focusing solely on the author's personal experiences.
(B) By evaluating the clarity and relevance of the supporting evidence.
(C) By considering the length of the exposition.
(D) By analyzing the emotional appeal of the arguments.
75. Determining the author's argument, determining the claims, and identifying the evidence are the steps needed to analyze and identify an argument.
(A) True
(B) False
76. An argument consists of sets of statements which are called premises and a conclusion is made based on these premises
- (A) True
(B) False
77. Every argument begins with one of these.
(A) Claim
(B) Reason
(C) Evidence
(D) Explanation
78. Which of the below choices would make a better argument?
(A) Dogs are better than cats.
(B) Dogs are better than cats and evidence agrees with me.
(C) Dogs are better than cats because they show their love, are better to cuddle with, and are loyal.
(D) None of above
79. Which of the following strategies is effective in argumentative writing?
(A) Ignoring opposing viewpoints
(B) Using emotional appeals
(C) Presenting clear and logical evidence
(D) Relying on personal anecdotes
80. How can counterarguments strengthen an argument?
(A) Counterarguments can distract from the main points of an argument.
(B) Counterarguments can weaken an argument by introducing doubt and uncertainty.
(C) Counterarguments can make an argument appear biased or one-sided.
(D) Counterarguments can strengthen an argument by addressing potential objections or opposing viewpoints.
81. In a long argument, why is a detailed partition especially appropriate?
(A) To confuse the audience
(B) To entertain the audience
(C) To help a confused or inexperienced audience follow the argument
(D) To summarize the essay

82. What is the primary purpose of reading arguments in a text?
- (A) To identify the author's main claim and supporting evidence
 - (B) To memorize the text word for word
 - (C) To find grammatical errors
 - (D) To enjoy the narrative style
83. A point made by the opposing side in an argument
- (A) Counterclaim
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Evidence
84. Complete the following argument. Premise 1: All factors of 10 are factors of 20. Premise 2: 5 is a factor of 10. Conclusion: ____
- (A) 5 is a factor of 20
 - (B) 20 is a factor of 5
 - (C) 10 is a factor of 5
 - (D) 5 is not a factor of 20
85. When the author recognizes the other side of the argument
- (A) Opinion
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Counterpoint/counterargument
 - (D) Rebuttal
86. For Argumentative Essay, you cannot introduce a new reason in your conclusion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
87. This part of an argument sometimes contains expert opinions.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
 - (E) Counterargument
88. A viewpoint that opposes an author's thesis or claim is called
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Point of view
 - (C) Counterargument
 - (D) Rebuttal
89. The strength of an argument relies on
- (A) The content of initial claim
 - (B) The support or evidence defending the claim
90. Which part of an argument presents the main point or stance?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Counterargument
 - (D) Conclusion
91. Determine the antecedent and consequent of the following statement. 'If $p < q$, then $q - p > 0$.'
- (A) Antecedent: $p < q$
 - (B) Antecedent: $q - p > 0$
 - (C) Consequent: $p < q$
 - (D) It follows that: $q - p > 0$
92. When analyzing an argument, which of the following is NOT a key component to consider?
- (A) The evidence supporting the argument.
 - (B) The emotional appeal of the argument.
 - (C) The author's writing style.
 - (D) The logical structure of the argument.
93. An argumentative essay presents and defends or refutes an issue.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
94. What is the difference between a claim and an argument?
- (A) A claim is a statement, an argument supports it

- (B) An argument is a statement, a claim supports it
(C) They are the same
(D) A claim is always true, an argument is not
95. Match the correct phrase to the following definition: A claim must be argued linearly, step-by-step, with appropriate transitions.
(A) The claim must be arguable
(B) The argument must be rational
(C) The logic must be cohesive
(D) Credit must be given where credit is due
96. "Rohit failed his semester because he spent more time watching OTT series than studying." What is the cause in this statement?
(A) Rohit failed his semester
(B) Rohit's excessive OTT watching
(C) The semester was tough
(D) Rohit's study habits
97. ARGUMENT: James gathered information to support the claim he proposed about the human height differences. This is an example of what part of an argument?
(A) Evidence
(B) Reasoning
(C) Claim
(D) Question
98. If it is raining, then the ground is wet. It is raining. Therefore, ____
(A) Therefore, it is really raining.
(B) Therefore, the ground is wet.
(C) Therefore, I can't go outside.
(D) Therefore, the ground is dirty.
99. Complete the following argument. Premise 1: If a polygon is a regular pentagon, then the polygon has exactly five congruent angles. Premise 2: The polygon is a regular pentagon. Conclusion: ____
(A) The polygon is a regular polygon
(B) The polygon has exactly five congruent angles
(C) The polygon has congruent sides
(D) The polygon has congruent angle
100. What is a claim in the context of an argument?
(A) A statement that presents the main point
(B) A piece of evidence supporting the argument
(C) An opposing viewpoint
(D) A summary of the argument
101. What is the purpose of the "Argument Against" section in a discussion text?
(A) To introduce the main topic
(B) To provide reasons in favor of the issue
(C) To present arguments opposing the topic
(D) To summarize the discussion
(E) To give recommendations
102. Trying to convince others to think or behave a certain way IS an example of managing a persuasive message.
(A) True
(B) False
103. In logic, what is the conclusion?
(A) A set of statements where one statement is supported by the others.
(B) Provides the reasons or evidence
(C) Error in reasoning that makes an argument invalid
(D) The main point or claim being made
104. What is a counterargument?
(A) A contradictory opinion
(B) A supporting opinion
(C) The weakness of the author's position
(D) Details supporting the author's position
105. An algorithm illustrates:
(A) Some steps in no particular order, and following no logical reasoning.
(B) A series of steps in a particular order, following logical reasoning.
(C) Some random shapes in a flowchart but in a set of order.
(D) A series of decisions needed to bake a cake.

106. The writer of an argument essay must include ____ to support his/her argument.
- (A) Personal stories
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Images or videos
 - (D) Suggested solutions
107. To prove the counterclaim is false by using arguments or evidence.
- (A) Rebuttal
 - (B) Digraph
 - (C) Intangible
 - (D) Claim
108. Which set forms the basic structure of an argument?
- (A) Validity, bias, reliability
 - (B) Ethos, pathos, logos
 - (C) Counterclaim, rebuttal
 - (D) Claim, reason, evidence
109. Air is matter. We found that the weight of the ball increases by .5lbs each time we pumped more air into it. This shows that air has weight, one of the characteristics of matter. Which sentence is the claim?
- (A) Air is matter.
 - (B) We found that the weight of the ball increases by .5lbs each time we pumped more air into it.
 - (C) This shows that air has weight, one of the characteristics of matter.
 - (D) None of the above
110. The three parts of an argument are
- (A) Yes, no, maybe
 - (B) Fact, opinion, research
 - (C) Right, wrong, somewhere in the middle
 - (D) Claim, reasons and evidence
111. How can you identify the claim in an argumentative text?
- (A) The claim is a summary of the text's content.
 - (B) The claim is the author's main point or position on an issue.
 - (C) The claim is a list of supporting evidence.
 - (D) The claim is the author's personal opinion unrelated to the issue.
112. Match the correct phrase to the following definition: An argument must be based in fact not emotion.
- (A) The claim must be arguable
 - (B) The argument must be rational
 - (C) The logic must be cohesive
 - (D) Credit must be given where credit is due
113. Which of the following is NOT a feature of an argumentative text?
- (A) The use of facts and evidence
 - (B) Emotional appeals to the readers
 - (C) Presentation of a clear thesis statement
 - (D) Inclusion of counter-arguments
114. Summarize the argument structure: "Homework is beneficial because it reinforces learning, but some argue it causes unnecessary stress."
- (A) Homework is beneficial.
 - (B) It reinforces learning.
 - (C) Some argue it causes unnecessary stress.
 - (D) Homework is beneficial because it reinforces learning, but some argue it causes unnecessary stress.
115. Which part of an argument is this an example of? According to CNN, "Schools with longer English classes, provide higher graduation rates."
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Explanation
 - (D) Summarize
116. What does it mean to "trace" or delineate an argument?
- (A) To take a pencil and physically outline the text
 - (B) To decide whether it is convincing or not
 - (C) To reread it
 - (D) To follow the reasoning of the argument

117. What part of an argument is used to explain why the evidence supports the claim?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Conclusion
118. What are the four main parts of an argument?
- (A) Advertisement, statements, claims, evidence
 - (B) Claims, opinions, declarations, announcements
 - (C) Claims, counterclaims, reasoning, evidence
 - (D) Announcements, advertisements, evidence, declarations
119. What is a main point that uses logic or reasoning to justify the writer's claim?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
120. In an argumentative essay, what is the first step to tracing an argument?
- (A) Identify the author's evidence
 - (B) Find the author's claim or main argument
 - (C) Highlight all the details in the text
 - (D) Summarize the text
121. "The college canteen should serve only healthy food because students are getting unfit." What strengthens this argument?
- (A) A survey shows students prefer junk food
 - (B) The canteen staff are health experts
 - (C) The unfitness is linked to canteen food
 - (D) Other colleges serve only healthy food
122. What is the main focus when comparing the development of arguments in texts?
- (A) Organization of claims and evidence
 - (B) Author's personal opinion
 - (C) Length of the text
 - (D) Use of complex vocabulary.
123. How can identifying the structure of an argument help a reader?
- (A) By making the text more confusing
 - (B) By clarifying the author's reasoning
 - (C) By adding more details to the text
 - (D) By changing the author's opinion
124. Summarize the argument structure: "Public transportation reduces traffic congestion, but some argue it is inconvenient."
- (A) Public transportation reduces traffic congestion.
 - (B) It is inconvenient.
 - (C) Public transportation is affordable.
 - (D) Public transportation reduces traffic congestion, but some argue it is inconvenient.
125. Information that argues against the claim.
- (A) Fight
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Debate
 - (D) Counterclaim
126. What does it mean for a statement to Best Represent an argument?
- (A) Specifically summarizes, connects to, or stands in for the overall argument
 - (B) Provides evidence to support the argument
 - (C) Provides a counterargument
 - (D) Provides agreement for an argument
127. What is the cause in this sentence? Since I got straight A's, my parents took me out to dinner.
- (A) My parents took me out to dinner
 - (B) I got straight A's
 - (C) No
 - (D) Nah
128. The ___ in an argument are the claims made in an attempt to persuade you that the conclusion is true.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Reasons
 - (C) Claims
 - (D) Reliability

- 129.** What is one of the key components in evaluating an argument?
- (A) The length of the argument
 - (B) The evidence presented
 - (C) The popularity of the argument
 - (D) The speed of delivery
- 130.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a strong argument?
- (A) It relies on emotional appeal only
 - (B) It includes evidence and reasoning
 - (C) It ignores opposing viewpoints
 - (D) It is based on personal opinion
- 131.** What is the first thing the readers need to identify?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Counterargument
 - (C) Beliefs
 - (D) Claim
- 132.** What do you think about an analytical exposition?
- (A) Text restates a topic but focuses on one side of argument.
 - (B) Text evaluates a topic of an argument.
 - (C) Text evaluates a topic but focuses on an argument.
 - (D) Text evaluates a topic but focuses on one side of argument.
- 133.** All of the following are elements of an argument except..
- (A) Counterclaim
 - (B) Claims
 - (C) Invitations
 - (D) Reasoning
- 134.** A thing or event that existed before or logically precedes another.
- (A) Ash
 - (B) Antecedent
 - (C) Urgently
 - (D) Claim
- 135.** What are the key components of an effective argument?
- (A) Emotional manipulation and personal attacks
 - (B) Clear and logical reasoning, credible evidence, counterarguments, and a strong conclusion
 - (C) Vague and unsupported claims
 - (D) Ignoring opposing viewpoints and evidence
- 136.** Define argument:
- (A) The speaker's position on a problem or an issue.
 - (B) The speaker's claim supported by reasons and evidence.
 - (C) Declarations made to explain
 - (D) Relevant facts, statistic, and data
- 137.** What part of an argument addresses opposing viewpoints?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Conclusion
- 138.** Which of the following IS NOT an element of argument?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Writer
- 139.** "A penguin is a bird because it has wings." The phrase "a penguin is a bird" is an example of:
- (A) A reason
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) A conclusion
 - (D) An opinion
- 140.** True or false? An argument is complete if the author presents adequate evidence and overcomes opposing points.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

141. An argument is made up of facts and a given solution for these facts. What are these components called?
- (A) Facts, inferences and opinions
 - (B) Premise and inferences
 - (C) Facts, premise, inferences
 - (D) Conclusion and premise
142. How can the structure of an argument affect its persuasiveness?
- (A) A disorganized structure enhances clarity
 - (B) A clear and logical structure makes the argument more convincing
 - (C) A complex structure confuses the reader
 - (D) A short structure is always more effective
143. Which of the following is a key component of an argument?
- (A) Anecdotes
 - (B) Claims
 - (C) Jokes
 - (D) Illustrations
144. True or false? Your job is to take apart an argument and judge the argument, reasoning and evidence.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
145. Readers are drawn to events, issues and ideas that have competing views. This is an example of
- (A) Prominence
 - (B) Timeliness
 - (C) Conflict
 - (D) Proximity
146. What does the term position mean when writing an argument text?
- (A) How you sit in your seat when you write or read
 - (B) The opposing argument
 - (C) The evidence used to support an argument
 - (D) The claim that the speaker makes about an issue.
147. If I run everyday, then I will beat my best time. The bolded words in the sentence show —
- (A) Cause and effect
 - (B) Part to whole
 - (C) Member of category
 - (D) Synonyms
148. What is the purpose of the Refutation section in the Classical Argument?
- (A) To introduce the topic
 - (B) To provide background information
 - (C) To present the main arguments
 - (D) To address counterarguments
149. What is the significance of addressing counter-arguments in an argumentative text?
- (A) To show that the writer is unsure
 - (B) To confuse the readers
 - (C) To strengthen the main argument by acknowledging opposing views
 - (D) To weaken the writer's own argument
150. Reasoning is —
- (A) A statement of conclusion that answers the original question/problem.
 - (B) Scientific data that supports the claim
 - (C) Explains why and how the evidence actually connects and supports the claim.
 - (D) Empirical Evidence
151. The claim: video games are helpful. An example of a counterclaim would be:
- (A) Video games improve coordination
 - (B) Video games might also help improve visual skills
 - (C) Video games can be used to simulate trainings for soldiers
 - (D) Violent video games increase your heart rate in a negative way

- 152.** What is an argumentative text?
- (A) A text that tells a story
 - (B) A text that explains a process
 - (C) A text that persuades someone by presenting arguments
 - (D) A text that describes a place
- 153.** What is the main function of evidence in an argument?
- (A) To gain reader attention
 - (B) To support each reason
 - (C) To discredit the counterclaim
 - (D) To restate the thesis
- 154.** How does the structure of an argumentative text affect its persuasiveness?
- (A) A disorganized structure always leads to stronger arguments.
 - (B) It makes the text longer and more complex.
 - (C) The structure of an argumentative text affects its persuasiveness by enhancing clarity and logical flow, making the argument easier to follow and accept.
 - (D) The structure has no impact on the argument's effectiveness.
- 155.** This is an acknowledgement that an opposing argument may be true or reasonable. In a strong argument, a ____ is usually accompanied by a refutation challenging the validity of the opposing argument.
- (A) Claims
 - (B) Support
 - (C) Concession
 - (D) Refutations
- 156.** ARGUMENT: Olivia explains how the evidence supports the claim about the human height differences. This is an example of what part of an argument?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Question
 - (D) Reasoning
- 157.** What is the purpose of using evidence in an argument?
- (A) To confuse the audience
 - (B) To support the main claim
 - (C) To distract from the main point
 - (D) To entertain the reader
- 158.** What is the purpose of structuring an argument?
- (A) To confuse the audience
 - (B) To make the argument longer
 - (C) To organize and present ideas effectively
 - (D) To avoid using evidence
- 159.** What is the first step in the Classical Argument structure?
- (A) Refutation
 - (B) Narration
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Confirmation
- 160.** If I want to prove a counterclaim is WRONG, I have opted for
- (A) Refutation
 - (B) Compromise
 - (C) Concession
 - (D) Surrender
- 161.** The proper term for the part of the argument that opposes the claim is called
- (A) Opposing argument
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Warrant
 - (D) Counterclaim
- 162.** These warrants appeal to the reasoning of your audience.
- (A) Empirical warrants
 - (B) Impact warrants
 - (C) Analytical warrants
 - (D) None of above

163. Discuss the importance of organizing arguments in a debate.
- (A) Organizing arguments in a debate is important for clarity, coherence, and persuasiveness.
 - (B) Organizing arguments in a debate is time-consuming
 - (C) Organizing arguments in a debate leads to confusion
 - (D) Organizing arguments in a debate is irrelevant
164. Underlying Kennedy's argument is this reasoning: All Americans should enjoy certain rights. Is this an assumption or a claim?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Assumption
165. How do authors use evidence in an argument?
- (A) To add unrelated facts
 - (B) To provide examples, data, or details that support their reasons
 - (C) To confuse the reader
 - (D) To repeat their main claim
166. If $t > 4$, then $t + 2 > 4 + 2$. Which are the correct answers?
- (A) Antecedent: $t > 4$
 - (B) Antecedent: $t + 2 > 4 + 2$
 - (C) Consequence: $t + 2 > 4 + 2$
 - (D) Consequence: $t > 4$
167. What are facts, quotes, or anecdotes used to support the claim and reasons of an argument?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
168. Which part of an argument is what you think is TRUE based on what you know and your research?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Counterclaim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Reasoning
169. What conclusion can be drawn from the following statements? If the sun is shining, then it is a beautiful day. If it is a beautiful day, then we will have a picnic.
- (A) If the sun is shining, then it is a beautiful day.
 - (B) If it is a beautiful day, then the sun is shining.
 - (C) If the sun is shining, then we will go on a picnic.
 - (D) If we go on a picnic, then the sun is shining.
170. What is the best way to strengthen an argumentative text?
- (A) By repeating the same argument in different words
 - (B) By providing strong evidence and clear reasoning
 - (C) By ignoring opposing arguments
 - (D) By using only personal opinions
171. Why is it important to include counterarguments in an argumentative essay?
- (A) To make the essay more objective and credible.
 - (B) To confuse the reader with conflicting viewpoints.
 - (C) To focus solely on explaining the writer's view.
 - (D) To avoid providing evidence for the main points.
172. Both reasoning and evidence help support an argument. Reasoning is more ____ while evidence is more ____
- (A) Specific; general
 - (B) General; specific
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 173.** Why is evidence included in an argument?
- (A) To support the claims or reasons
 - (B) To show what the opposite side thinks
 - (C) To help figure out who committed the crime
 - (D) None of above
- 174.** What is a counter-argument?
- (A) The argument made by the writer of the source
 - (B) Your main argument
 - (C) The opposing argument
 - (D) A weak argument
- 175.** What should you look for when tracing an author's argument?
- (A) The author's claim, reasoning, and evidence.
 - (B) The author's tone and mood.
 - (C) The author's biography.
 - (D) The conclusion only.
- 176.** "If I study hard, I'll pass the exam. If I pass the exam, I'll get into my desired college." What type of logical structure is this?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Conditional chain
 - (C) Circular logic
 - (D) Red herring
- 177.** Arguments must have
- (A) A claim, reason, evidence, and bridge
 - (B) A claim, reason, evidence, and emotional appeals
 - (C) A thesis and emotional appeals
 - (D) Opinions and facts
- 178.** If you go to the swimming pool, then you will enjoy yourself. If you enjoy yourself, you will want to return.
- (A) If you return to the pool you will enjoy yourself.
 - (B) If you enjoy yourself, then you went to the pool.
 - (C) If you go to the pool, you will want to return.
 - (D) No conclusion can be made.
- 179.** Given the following conditional statement, "If angles are congruent, then the measures of the angles are equal." Identify the hypothesis.
- (A) If angles are congruent.
 - (B) Angles are congruent.
 - (C) Then the measures of the angles are equal.
 - (D) The measures of the angles are equal.
- 180.** What are the basic components of all arguments?
- (A) Conclusion and evidence
 - (B) Introduction and conclusion
 - (C) Premise and conclusion
 - (D) Evidence and premise
- 181.** All except one is a part of an argumentative essay.
- (A) Theme
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Counter-claim
 - (D) Rebuttal
- 182.** Which element of an argument does the following identifies claims which OPPOSE the debater's own claim?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reasons (warrants) and evidence
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Rebuttal
 - (E) Impact
- 183.** What does reason mean in an argument?
- (A) It explains why an author believes what they are saying.
 - (B) It lists all the facts an author knows.
 - (C) It describes how an author feels about the topic.
 - (D) It summarizes the main idea of the text.

184. What must there be for an argument to exist?
- (A) A single perspective on an issue.
 - (B) Two similar sides agreeing on a topic.
 - (C) Two opposite sides; a disagreement and an agreement.
 - (D) A resolution to a problem.
185. Which of the following questions would be most helpful in analyzing an argument?
- (A) What is the main claim and how is it supported?
 - (B) What is the author's favorite color?
 - (C) How many pages is the text?
 - (D) What font is used in the text?
186. Which of the following is NOT a common method of analyzing arguments?
- (A) Identifying assumptions
 - (B) Evaluating evidence
 - (C) Ignoring the conclusion
 - (D) Assessing logical consistency
187. Can an example be considered as evidence in an argument? Why or why not?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No, because examples are subjective
 - (C) No, because examples are not reliable
 - (D) No, because examples are not relevant
188. Which statement is true about arguments?
- (A) Good arguments are made up of claims supported by reasons and evidence.
 - (B) Good evidence is made up of arguments supported by claims.
 - (C) Good claims are made up of opinions supported by emotions.
 - (D) None of above
189. You should brush your teeth at least twice a day. You should floss your teeth at least once a day. You should limit sugar intake. You should chew sugar free gum. What is the author ARGUING FOR here?
- (A) Cavities are bad
 - (B) You should take care of your teeth
 - (C) Going to the dentist is a waste of time
 - (D) You should never eat candy
190. In the context of developing arguments, what does the term 'counterargument' refer to?
- (A) Supporting evidence for your claim
 - (B) An opposing viewpoint to your claim
 - (C) A summary of your main points
 - (D) A personal opinion
191. The ____ is the opinion or argument the writer is trying to prove.
- (A) Topic sentence
 - (B) Transition
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Evidence
192. In a proof, always begin by stating the ____
- (A) Given
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Example
 - (D) Hypothesis
193. Analyze the following argument and identify the conclusion: "All mammals have lungs. Whales are mammals. Therefore, whales have lungs."
- (A) All mammals have lungs.
 - (B) Whales are mammals.
 - (C) Therefore, whales have lungs.
 - (D) Whales live in the ocean.
194. What is a common technique to persuade a skeptical audience?
- (A) Use only emotional appeals
 - (B) Provide credible evidence and logical reasoning
 - (C) Ignore their concerns
 - (D) Use complex jargon
195. Exchanging the hypothesis and conclusion is the ____
- (A) Conditional
 - (B) Converse

- (C) Inverse
(D) Contrapositive
- 196.** Examples, facts, and expert quotes used to support reasons are called
(A) Evidence
(B) Reasons
(C) Claims
(D) Conclusions
- 197.** What is the purpose of a rebuttal in an argument?
(A) To agree with the opposing view
(B) To strengthen the opposing view
(C) To refute the opposing view
(D) To ignore the opposing view
- 198.** What are the key components of a strong argument?
(A) Clear and logical reasoning, supported by evidence and examples, and addresses counterarguments.
(B) Ignoring any opposing viewpoints
(C) Long and complicated sentences
(D) Emotional appeal and personal anecdotes
- 199.** To follow the reasoning of an argument
(A) Evaluate
(B) Argument
(C) Trace
(D) Counterargument
- 200.** Which of the following strategies is effective in analyzing an argument's structure?
(A) Identifying the main claim and supporting points
(B) Ignoring the introduction and conclusion
(C) Focusing only on the conclusion
(D) Disregarding the evidence provided
- 201.** What type of Argumentative evidence is this: According to a new study by the British Chiropractic Association (BCA), skinny jeans are possibly linked to major back pain issues-and most people are unaware of it.
(A) Statistics
(B) Fact
(C) Data
(D) Research Study
- 202.** An argument is made up of ____
(A) Claim + Rebuttal
(B) Claim + Reasons
(C) Call to action + Rebuttal
(D) None of above
- 203.** Select the correct order for each section of an argument.
(A) Warrant, evidence, claim
(B) Evidence, claim, warrant
(C) Claim, evidence, warrant
(D) None of above
- 204.** A claim supported by evidence
(A) Claim
(B) Argument
(C) Evidence
(D) Energy
- 205.** Informal arguments contain little or no ____
(A) Necessary details
(B) Supportive evidence
(C) Supportive claims
(D) Necessary claims
- 206.** The part of an argument that states the author's point of view is called the
(A) Claim
(B) Counterclaim
(C) Opinion
(D) Objective viewpoint
- 207.** The writer of an argument essay must acknowledge the opposing side to his/her argument.
(A) True
(B) False

208. Where do arguments state reasons, or main points, one at a time?
- (A) Toward the end of the introduction
 - (B) At the beginning of body paragraphs
 - (C) Within body paragraphs
 - (D) At the end of the conclusion
209. What do you call the second part of a conditional statement that follows the word “then”?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Conjecture
 - (D) Hypoallergenic
210. Counter-argument
- (A) Reasons the author gives to reply to a counter claim
 - (B) Counting the number of arguments an author makes
 - (C) Evidence the author left out of the argument
 - (D) Arguing with the clerk about your order at the counter
211. Which of the following is a strategy for developing a strong argument in an essay?
- (A) Ignoring opposing views
 - (B) Using emotional language
 - (C) Providing evidence
 - (D) Relying on personal opinions
212. A genre of writing where the author states their claim and backs it with evidence
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Counterclaim
213. True or False: An author’s reasons support their claim
- (A) True
 - (B) False
214. Which of the following best defines a reason?
- (A) Facts and statistics found in research
 - (B) Quoting an expert in the field to support a claim
 - (C) Using strong feelings, rather than facts, to persuade
 - (D) A general statement that supports the author’s claim or opinion.
215. How can you effectively present a counterargument when analyzing a writer’s work?
- (A) Acknowledge the writer’s perspective and provide evidence or reasoning to support your own viewpoint.
 - (B) Dismiss the writer’s work without any reasoning
 - (C) Agree with the writer without providing any evidence
 - (D) Completely ignore the writer’s perspective
216. You identify the claim first when reading an argument
- (A) True
 - (B) False
217. Identify the conclusion of the given conditional statement: If it is cheese, then it contains calcium.
- (A) Cheese
 - (B) Calcium
 - (C) It contains calcium.
 - (D) It is cheese
218. What supports the claim in an argument with clear and logical organization?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Reasons
219. Describe the importance of providing examples in an argument.
- (A) Using examples in an argument confuses the audience
 - (B) Examples in an argument serve as evidence to support claims and enhance the persuasiveness of the argument.

- (C) Examples in an argument are irrelevant and should be avoided
(D) Providing examples weakens the credibility of an argument
220. A ____ is the part of the conditional statement that follows the word “then”
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Converse
(C) Conclusion
(D) Inverse
221. What are the key elements of a well-structured analytical exposition?
(A) Clear thesis statement, logical reasoning, supporting evidence, counterarguments, strong conclusion
(B) Vague thesis statement, emotional reasoning, lack of evidence, no counterarguments, abrupt conclusion
222. If x is a factor of 16, then x is a factor of 64. “ x is a factor of 64” is denoted as
(A) Antecedent
(B) Consequent
(C) Negation
(D) Implication
223. These are examples of which parts of the argument? Some people may say that cats are better pets than dogs; however, dogs are more playful and loyal than cats.
(A) Claim; call to action
(B) Hook; bridge
(C) Counter-argument; rebuttal
(D) Claim; topic sentence
224. What does a reasoning sentence look like?
(A) Can start with phrases such as: “As a result” or “This is why”
(B) Answers the question
(C) Data
(D) Starts with “Yes” or “No”
225. Opposing position
(A) Counterargument
(B) Rebuttal
(C) Claim
(D) Reason
226. A general statement that offers support for a claim.
(A) Claim
(B) Reason
(C) Argument
(D) Evidence
227. “Riya should be the class representative because she’s popular.” What is the scope of this argument?
(A) Popularity guarantees good leadership
(B) Riya’s leadership skills are sufficient
(C) Being popular is the same as being responsible
(D) Riya’s popularity will help her lead
228. Identify the conclusion. “If the measure of an angle is 60° , then the angle is acute.”
(A) The measure of an angle is 60°
(B) The angle is acute
229. This design seeks to establish and explain a “cause-and-effect” relationship.
(A) Sequential
(B) Descriptive
(C) Causal
(D) Exploratory
230. VIDEO 1-What must an author do in argument writing?
(A) Support their claim with evidence
(B) Use rude language
(C) Only give opinions
(D) All of the above
231. What is the point of a counter-argument? Choose all that apply.
(A) To acknowledge those who disagree with the author
(B) To show why the author’s argument is the strongest
(C) To point out how wrong other people are
(D) To explain that other arguments exist

232. What is required to establish in an argumentative essay?
- (A) A narrative of personal experiences
 - (B) A position on the topic
 - (C) A summary of the topic
 - (D) A description of a process
233. Explain the difference between a strong argument and a weak argument in analytical exposition.
- (A) The difference between a strong argument and a weak argument in analytical exposition is the level of evidence, reasoning, and logical validity they present.
 - (B) The font size used in the argument
 - (C) The color of the paper the argument is written on
 - (D) The number of words in the argument
234. Why is the following argument NOT very good? Drinking cola is bad for your health. Cola contains a coloring ingredient called 4-mel.
- (A) The argument is good, it's great!
 - (B) The argument only contains one piece of evidence, and NO reasoning.
 - (C) The argument contains no evidence and ONLY reasoning.
 - (D) None of above
235. You are designing a lesson on argument writing. Choose the most coherent planning sequence.
- (A) Decide objectives, choose activities, plan assessment
 - (B) Pick textbook pages, assign homework, start lesson
 - (C) Create slides, print handouts, choose seats
 - (D) Select videos, tell stories, dismiss class early
236. In argumentative writing, what is a counter-argument?
- (A) A statement that supports the main argument
 - (B) An opposing viewpoint to the main argument
 - (C) A summary of the main points
 - (D) An emotional appeal
237. Which of the following is a key component of analyzing an argument?
- (A) Identifying the main claim
 - (B) Ignoring counterarguments
 - (C) Focusing only on emotional appeals
 - (D) Avoiding evidence
238. Which of the following should NOT be included in the conclusion of an argumentative essay?
- (A) A restatement of the thesis
 - (B) A call to action
 - (C) New evidence or arguments
 - (D) A summary of the main points
239. In an argument, you must be able to provide reasons and evidence.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
240. What is the role of logical reasoning in evaluating an argument?
- (A) It ensures the argument is entertaining
 - (B) It ensures the argument follows a coherent structure
 - (C) It ensures the argument is lengthy
 - (D) It ensures the argument is ignored
241. In an argumentative text, what is the role of evidence?
- (A) To confuse the reader
 - (B) To support the claim
 - (C) To introduce new topics
 - (D) To entertain the audience
242. An argument is a claim supported by ____
- (A) Opinion
 - (B) Disagreement
 - (C) Reasons and evidence
 - (D) The loudest voice

- 243.** Is a fact or statistic a type of evidence used in arguments?
(A) Yes
(B) Sometimes
(C) Maybe
(D) No
- 244.** In what ways can evidence be presented in an argumentative text?
(A) By using fictional stories and made-up scenarios
(B) With vague and ambiguous statements
(C) Through facts, statistics, expert opinions, examples, anecdotes, and logical reasoning.
(D) Through emotions and personal beliefs
- 245.** What is a key component of the body of an essay?
(A) Final thoughts
(B) Introduction of new facts
(C) Logical progression of ideas
(D) Restatement of the thesis
- 246.** What is the sentence that explains what you are arguing?
(A) Counter argument
(B) Rebuttal
(C) Claim
(D) Conclusion
(E) I do not know, yet.
- 247.** Which of these is NOT part of an argument?
(A) Claim
(B) Counterclaim
(C) Convince
(D) Evidence
- 248.** What are the 3 things that make a good argument?
(A) Claim, evidence, persuasion
(B) Claim, reasons, evidence
(C) Overview, opinion, reason
(D) Reason, analysis, argument
- 249.** Reading is good for your brain. It improves both your reading and writing. It expands your vocabulary. Reading is also a great way to escape real life and use your imagination. What is the author ARGUING FOR here?
(A) Reading has a lot of benefits
(B) Reading is better than watching YouTube
(C) Science fiction is the best genre (theme)
(D) Reading will help you get better grades
- 250.** What is the importance of revising an argument?
(A) To make it longer
(B) To ensure clarity and strength
(C) To add more opinions
(D) To change the topic
- 251.** What is claim evidence reasoning?
(A) A strategy for organizing information in a presentation.
(B) Framework used in argumentative writing to support claims with evidence and reasoning.
(C) A method used in scientific research to analyze data.
(D) A type of insurance claim process.
- 252.** The first step in evaluating an argument is
(A) Identifying facts in the argument
(B) Identifying the issue
(C) Checking for sound reasoning
(D) Checking for relevant evidence
- 253.** In an argument text, where is the claim usually located?
(A) At or towards the beginning
(B) At or near the end
(C) Somewhere in the middle, depending on the topic
(D) None of above
- 254.** What is the relationship between premises and conclusions in logical arguments?
(A) Conclusions negate the premises in logical arguments.

- (B) Premises are conclusions that have not been proven yet.
- (C) Premises support and provide evidence for the conclusion in logical arguments.
- (D) Conclusions are independent of premises in logical arguments.
- 255.** Which of the following strategies is most effective for crafting a persuasive argument?
- (A) Ignoring opposing viewpoints.
- (B) Using emotional appeals without evidence.
- (C) Combining logical reasoning with credible evidence.
- (D) Relying solely on personal anecdotes.
- 256.** In a scientific debate, what part of the argument is used to challenge the opponent's claim?
- (A) Claim
- (B) Evidence
- (C) Counterclaim
- (D) Conclusion
- 257.** Reasons and evidences of an argumentative essay are found in the:
- (A) Introduction
- (B) Body
- (C) Conclusion
- (D) None of above
- 258.** What part of an argument does this statement show?
- (A) Claim & reasons
- (B) Reason (main point)
- (C) Evidence
- (D) Counterclaim & rebuttal
- 259.** "Paul won't be happy that the match has been canceled." "No, I don't suppose ____"
- (A) He is
- (B) To be
- (C) Him to be
- (D) He will be
- 260.** Logical sequences are made of what two things?
- (A) Valid and invalid
- (B) Reasons and Figures
- (C) Propositions and Causes
- (D) Premises and Conclusions
- 261.** What is one of the goals when identifying the basic elements of an argument?
- (A) To determine the author's favorite color
- (B) To identify the basic elements of an argument
- (C) To learn about historical events
- (D) To solve mathematical problems
- 262.** Standard RI 7.8 is mostly about ____
- (A) Assessing claim, evidence, and reasoning.
- (B) Finding support for a claim.
- (C) Establishing best friends in a text.
- (D) Finding the points on a plot diagram.
- 263.** What is a discourse marker?
- (A) Words or phrases which link an argument together
- (B) Words or phrases which start new paragraphs
- (C) Words or phrases which separate an argument
- (D) Words or phrases which show how someone is thinking
- 264.** In a discussion text, where do the opposing arguments usually appear?
- (A) At the beginning of the text
- (B) In the "Argument For" section
- (C) In the "Argument Against" section
- (D) In the conclusion
- (E) After the recommendation
- 265.** What is a key component of tracing an argument?
- (A) Identifying the main claim and supporting evidence
- (B) Ignoring the opposing viewpoints
- (C) Focusing only on the conclusion
- (D) Disregarding the author's intent

266. An argument made to answer likely objections (being one step ahead ____ "I know you're going to say this ____, BUT ____")
- (A) Support
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Counterclaim
267. Which of the following is NOT a component of a well-structured argument?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Counterargument
 - (D) Anecdote
268. In literary analysis, what does it mean to 'analyze the argument'?
- (A) To rewrite the argument in your own words
 - (B) To assess the effectiveness of the argument's structure and evidence
 - (C) To ignore the argument and focus on the plot
 - (D) To agree with the author's perspective
269. You may be able to prevent a negative reaction to a denied adjustment if you ____
- (A) Place the blame on the customer at the beginning
 - (B) Ask the customer for a deposit
 - (C) Leave the reasons out of the letter entirely
 - (D) Give a logical explanation before you say no
270. Which section of a discussion text provides supporting ideas or reasons in favor of the topic?
- (A) Issue
 - (B) Argument Against
 - (C) Argument For
 - (D) Conclusion
 - (E) Orientation
271. What is the main function of the argument section in the classical template?
- (A) To introduce the topic
 - (B) To provide background information
 - (C) To present the speaker's reasons and evidence
 - (D) To summarize the essay
272. "Chocolate milk should be in school cafeterias" is an example of a
- (A) Reason
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Fact
273. Why is it important to identify an author's evidence when tracing their argument?
- (A) To ensure the evidence supports the reasoning and claim.
 - (B) To focus only on the author's conclusion.
 - (C) To ignore the author's reasoning.
 - (D) To memorize the argument.
274. What are the components of an argument?
- (A) Claim, evidence, reasoning
 - (B) Thesis, evidence, conclusion
 - (C) Premise, evidence, reasoning
 - (D) Claim, evidence, conclusion
275. Consider the expression "Y because X". "Because" is a word that indicates that X is a PREMISE of an argument with Y as the CONCLUSION.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
276. The claim is found where in an argument?
- (A) Middle
 - (B) You don't say a claim in an argument.
 - (C) Beginning and end
 - (D) Middle and end

277. The ____ states the argument the writer is trying to prove.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Topic Sentence
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Conclusion
278. Which definition most closely matches the concept of a "formal argument?"
- (A) Using examples when arguing
 - (B) Arguing with the intent of defending a position
 - (C) An argument with a conclusion supported by premises
 - (D) Arguing in a formal setting
279. Which of these describes the parts of an argument?
- (A) Evidence and Support
 - (B) Evidence and logical appeals
 - (C) Evidence and a claim
 - (D) Evidence and emotional appeals
280. Which of the following best defines the term 'analyze arguments'?
- (A) To break down an argument into its components to understand its structure and meaning.
 - (B) To memorize an argument for future reference.
 - (C) To ignore the details of an argument and focus on the conclusion.
 - (D) To agree with an argument without questioning its validity.
281. How can you determine the line of reasoning in an argument?
- (A) By analyzing the purpose of the argument
 - (B) By counting the number of claims in the argument
 - (C) By looking at the length of the argument
 - (D) By guessing randomly
282. When arguing, a counter is ____
- (A) A punch thrown to the face.
 - (B) A good place to sit and discuss the issue.
 - (C) Explaining why the other side is still wrong.
 - (D) None of above
283. Which of the following best describes a logical appeal in an argument?
- (A) Using emotional stories
 - (B) Using sound reasoning and facts
 - (C) Using personal opinions
 - (D) Using celebrity endorsements

1.3.3 Argument Forms

1. Which of the following is a valid deductive argument form?
- (A) Denying the antecedent
 - (B) Statistical syllogism
 - (C) Affirming the antecedent
 - (D) Affirming the consequent
2. P1: If you're sick, then you must stay home.
P2: You're sick. C: Therefore, you must stay home.
- (A) Modus Ponens
 - (B) Modus Tollens
 - (C) Disjunctive Syllogism
 - (D) Chain Argument
 - (E) Constructive Dilemma
3. If the flight recorder is found, then the cockpit data is examinable. The cockpit data is not examinable. Therefore, the flight recorder has not been found.
- (A) If A then B if B then C if C then D, so if A then D
 - (B) If A then B if A is true then B must be true
 - (C) If A then B, if B is false then A must be false too.
 - (D) None of above

4. P1: If today is Wednesday, then the street sweeper will clean the street. P2: Today is Wednesday.C: Therefore, the street sweeper will clean the street.
(A) Modus Ponens
(B) Modus Tollens
(C) Disjunctive Syllogism
(D) Chain Argument
(E) Constructive Dilemma
5. It is the Latin for "method of affirming."
(A) Modus ponens
(B) Modus tollens
(C) Hypothetical syllogism
(D) Syllogism
6. By the Law of Detachment, what can you conclude from the statement? If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a line.Planes S and T intersect.
(A) Their intersection is a line
(B) Their intersection is a point
(C) No conclusion can be made
(D) The planes are parallel
7. Which law of logic is this: If I buy a dress, then I won't get chips. I bought a dress. Therefore, I won't get chips.
(A) Law of Detachment
(B) Law of Contrapositive
(C) Law of Syllogism
(D) Law of Biconditional
8. Name this argument form: If P then Q. P. Therefore Q.
(A) Modus ponens
(B) Modus tollens
(C) Disjunctive syllogism
(D) Hypothetical syllogism
9. Affirming the antecedent has which argument form?
(A) If p then q. If q then r. Therefore, if p then r.
(B) If p then q. p. Therefore, q.
(C) If p then q. q. Therefore, p.
(D) If p then q. Not-q. Therefore, not-p.
10. It is the Latin for "method of denying."
(A) Modus ponens
(B) Modus tollens
(C) Hypothetical syllogism
(D) Syllogism
11. If we're in the United States, then we are on Earth. We are in the United States. So, we are on Earth.
(A) Modus Ponens
(B) Modus Tollens (Deny the Consequent)
(C) Deny the Antecedent
(D) Chain Argument
12. What is the name of the following format of logical argument?If A, then B. A. Therefore B.
(A) Modus Ponens
(B) Modus Tollens
(C) Law of Syllogism
(D) Disjunctive Syllogism
13. P1: If I wake up early, then I'll have more time to get ready and if I wake up late, then I won't have time to get ready.P2: Either I wake up early or I wake up late.C: Therefore, either I'll have more time to get ready, or I won't have time.
(A) Modus Ponens
(B) Modus Tollens
(C) Disjunctive Syllogism
(D) Chain Argument
(E) Constructive Dilemma
14. P1: If I sleep in an extra hour, then I miss my flight.P2: I did not miss my flight.C: Therefore, I did not sleep in an extra hour.
(A) Modus Ponens
(B) Modus Tollens
(C) Disjunctive Syllogism
(D) Chain Argument
(E) Constructive Dilemma

15. "If I binge-watch this series tonight, I'll be tired tomorrow. If I'm tired, I'll miss my morning class." What reasoning is used?
- Cause and effect
 - Conditional sequence
 - Post hoc fallacy
 - False dilemma
16. Which of the following is NOT a type of argument?
- Deductive
 - Inductive
 - Descriptive
 - Analogical
17. P1: If you have the key to your car, then you can drive yourself home. P2: You have the key to your car. C: Therefore, you can drive yourself home.
- Modus Ponens
 - Modus Tollens
 - Disjunctive Syllogism
 - Chain Argument
 - Constructive Dilemma
18. If a nation supports terrorism, it will be isolated by the international community. Nation B supports terrorism. Therefore, Nation B will be isolated by the international community. It is a ____?
- Valid modus tollens
 - Invalid modus tollens
 - Valid modus ponens
 - Invalid modus ponens
19. A hypothesis is indicated as "p". A conclusion is indicated as "q". The symbolic representation of a CONVERSE is:
- $P \rightarrow q$
 - $Q \rightarrow p$
 - $p \rightarrow q$
 - $q \rightarrow p$
20. Complete the following valid deductive argument with the correct conclusion
Premise 1: If m is an even number, then m+1 is an odd number
Premise 2: 7+1 is not an odd number
Conclusion:
- 7 is an even number
 - 7 is not an odd number
 - 7 is not an even number
 - None of above
21. What conclusion can be drawn from the following statements?
If Todd goes to the movies, then Sarah will go to the movies. If Chris goes to the movies, then Todd will go to the movies.
- If Chris goes to the movies, then Sarah will go to the movies.
 - If Todd goes to the movies, then Chris will go to the movies.
 - If Sarah goes to the movies, then Chris will go to the movies.
 - If Chris goes to the movies, then Todd will go to the movies.
22. P1: If I cut the onion, then my eyes will water. P2: My eyes are not watering. C: Therefore, I did not cut the onion.
- Modus Ponens
 - Modus Tollens
 - Disjunctive Syllogism
 - Chain Argument
 - Constructive Dilemma
23. If we're in London, then we're in England. We are not in England. So, we are not in London.
- Modus Ponens
 - Modus Tollens (Deny the Consequent)
 - Deny the Antecedent
 - Chain Argument
24. P1: If I play guitar, then I am a musician and if I play baseball, then I am an athlete. P2: Either I play guitar or I play baseball. P4: Therefore, either I am a musician or I am an athlete.
- Modus Ponens
 - Modus Tollens
 - Disjunctive Syllogism
 - Chain Argument
 - Constructive Dilemma

25. Which of the following deductive argument forms is invalid?
- (A) Affirming the antecedent
 - (B) Affirming the consequent
 - (C) Denying the consequent
 - (D) Analogical argument by relations
26. The method of proving a statement is true by demonstrating that its negation would entail a contradiction.
- (A) Reductio ad absurdum
 - (B) Modus ponens
 - (C) Begging the question
 - (D) None of above
27. Complete the following argument. Premise 1: If a whole number is divisible by 10 then it is divisible by 2. Premise 2: 23 is not divisible by 2. Conclusion: ____
- (A) 23 is not divisible by 10 and 2
 - (B) 23 is divisible by 2
 - (C) 23 is divisible by 10
 - (D) 23 is not divisible by 10
28. If A then B, if B is false then A must be false too.
- (A) Modus ponens
 - (B) Modus tollens
 - (C) Affirming the antecedent
 - (D) None of above
29. If God exists, then innocent beings would not be suffering in the world. However, innocent beings do suffer. It follows therefore that God doesn't exist.
- (A) Enumerative All observed P are F Therefore: All P are F
 - (B) Modus Tollens If P, then Q Not Q Therefore: Not P
 - (C) Disjunctive Syllogism P or Q Not P Therefore: Q
 - (D) Inference to the Best Explanation P The best explanation for P is A Therefore: A
30. P1: If today is Thursday, then Roger will go to work. P2: Today is Thursday. C: Therefore, Roger will go to work.
- (A) Modus Ponens
 - (B) Modus Tollens
 - (C) Disjunctive Syllogism
 - (D) Chain Argument
 - (E) Constructive Dilemma
31. IF an apple a day keeps the doctor away. AND Joe ate an apple every day. THEN
- (A) He will get a stomach ache
 - (B) This makes no sense, what do apples have to do with doctors?
 - (C) Joe will be spending lots of time at the dentist's office
 - (D) The doctor will stay away
32. Identify the rule used in each of the following arguments: A1: If you are a worthy, then you can lift the hammer. A2: You cannot lift the hammer. Conclusion: You are not worthy.
- (A) Resolution
 - (B) Modus Tollens
 - (C) Conjunction
 - (D) Addition
33. All numbers that end with 0 are divisible by 10. 67 does not end with 0. Therefore, 67 is not divisible by 10. What type law is being used in the argument?
- (A) Law of Syllogism
 - (B) Law of Detachment
 - (C) Law of Converse
 - (D) Law of Contrapositive
34. If you go to the mall, then you will spend money. You didn't spend any money today. What is the logical conclusion?
- (A) Therefore, you didn't go to the mall.
 - (B) Therefore, you don't have any money.
 - (C) Therefore, you went to the mall.
 - (D) There is no logical conclusion.

35. Why is it important to know the type of argument?
- (A) To use the appropriate tools to evaluate its validity
 - (B) To ignore the argument completely
 - (C) To blindly accept the conclusion
 - (D) To focus only on the premises
36. A statement formed by interchanging the hypothesis and conclusion of a conditional statement is called the ____
- (A) Converse
 - (B) Inverse
 - (C) Contrapositive
 - (D) Negation
37. P1: If I lift weights, then I will gain muscle
P2: If I gain muscle, then I will be stronger
C: Therefore, if I lift weights, then I will be stronger
- (A) Modus Ponens
 - (B) Modus Tollens
 - (C) Disjunctive Syllogism
 - (D) Chain Argument
 - (E) Constructive Dilemma

1.3.4 Premises

1. Which answer offers a reason of support for the statement below? Taking out the trash is the worst chore.
 - (A) The trash is stinky
 - (B) It doesn't take very long
 - (C) You don't have to do it every day
 - (D) Washing the dishes is annoying too.
2. Consider the statement: If Julie eats tomatoes, then she likes salad. What is the hypothesis?
 - (A) If Julie eats tomatoes
 - (B) Julie eats tomatoes
 - (C) Then she likes salad
 - (D) She likes salad
 - (E) None of these
3. Premises are the pieces of evidence or information that are put forward to support or justify a specific conclusion or claim.
 - (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
4. What is the term for information that helps in forming a conclusion or judgment?
 - (A) Prehistoric
 - (B) Researcher
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Texture
5. Which of the following best describes a premise in an argument?
 - (A) The statement that is being argued for.
 - (B) The evidence or reasons given to support the conclusion.
 - (C) The logical structure of the argument.
 - (D) The emotional appeal used to persuade the audience.
6. In the context of reasoning, what does 'premise' mean?
 - (A) An observation made during an experiment.
 - (B) A statement that is assumed to be true.
 - (C) A conclusion that follows from specific examples.
 - (D) A theory that is proven.
7. True or False: An argument always needs evidence.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
8. An assumption is a ____ premise.
 - (A) Missing
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Complete
 - (D) None of above

9. Reasons for the claim are not necessary in a strong argument.
(A) True
(B) False
10. A premise is an assertion or proposition which forms the basis for a work or theory
(A) True
(B) False
11. Which answer offers a reason of support for the statement below? Cookout is the best fast food restaurant.
(A) The menu has many, many options
(B) Chic-Fil-A has better fries
(C) My brother loves Cookout
(D) There is a Cookout near my house
12. What is the EVIDENCE in this argument?
(A) Drinking cola is bad for your health.
(B) Cola contains 4-mel, which is a caramel coloring ingredient.
(C) Many things that are bad for rats are also bad for humans.
(D) Rats are a lot like humans.
13. An assumption is an unstated ____
(A) Premise
(B) Conclusion
(C) Argument
(D) None of above
14. What term refers to statements or propositions that provide support for the conclusion of an argument?
(A) Conclusions
(B) Proofs
(C) Premises
(D) Inferences
15. In the context of deductive reasoning, what does the term 'premise' refer to?
(A) A conclusion drawn from evidence.
(B) A statement or proposition from which another is inferred.
(C) An emotional appeal used in argumentation.
(D) A prediction based on past events.
16. What is a Premise?
(A) A statement in an argument that provides reason and evidence to support the conclusion/argument.
(B) Evidence that connects to and supports the overall argument.
(C) A summary of the argument
(D) None of above
17. What is the significance of premises in an argument?
(A) They are always false
(B) They are the same as conclusions
(C) They provide support for the conclusion
(D) They are irrelevant
18. "Because the weather was unfavorable, the college sports day was postponed." Identify the cause.
(A) The sports day was postponed
(B) The weather was unfavorable
(C) The sports facilities were closed
(D) The participants were unprepared
19. The ____ in an argument are the evidence and facts that help support the claim.
(A) Grounds
(B) Warrant
(C) Claim
(D) Rebuttal
20. Providing sufficient ____ can help make your argument clear.
(A) Assumptions
(B) Inference
(C) Premises
(D) None of above
21. Is this a reason or evidence: Approximately 42-45% of marriages in the United States end in divorce.

- (A) Reason
(B) Evidence
(C) Claim
(D) None of above
22. Evidence in an argument is ____
(A) Proof that supports your claim.
(B) Not important to proving your opinion.
(C) What the other person believes.
(D) None of above
23. Premise 1: *If $x > 10$, then $x^2 > 100$.* Premise 2: $15 > 10$ Make a conclusion based on the two given premises.
(A) $15^2 > 10$
(B) $15^2 > 100$
(C) $15^2 < 10$
(D) $15^2 < 100$
24. The reasons behind your argument
(A) Support
(B) The hook
(C) Concluding statement
(D) Counterclaim
25. What is another name for "premise"?
(A) Proposition
(B) Platform
(C) Perpetuations
(D) Postion
26. Categorize the following expressions: due to / it seems that / the reason being that / it came about because of ____
(A) Encouraging more information
(B) Summarizing the narrative
(C) Time expressions
(D) Giving an explanation
27. What do you call a reason given in an argument of why the claim is true?
(A) Heuristic
(B) Premise
(C) Claim
(D) Evidence
28. Which answer does NOT support the statement below? My family should go out to eat tonight.
(A) It's more expensive
(B) No one will have to worry about cooking
(C) No one will have to clean up the dishes
(D) We will have fun eating together.
29. What does valid evidence in an argument typically consist of?
(A) Statistical data, facts, or information that back up a point of view.
(B) Personal stories or experiences
(C) Appeals to emotion
(D) Individual beliefs or opinions
30. Explain what evidence means in an argument.
(A) Evidence in an argument is the facts, data, or information used to support a claim or conclusion.
(B) Evidence in an argument is the opinions of the person making the claim.
(C) Evidence in an argument is the emotions felt by the person presenting the argument.
(D) Evidence in an argument is the length of the argument.
31. The argument states: "Homework improves learning because it gives students extra practice." What is the reason in this statement?
(A) Students like homework.
(B) Homework gives students extra practice, which improves learning.
(C) Homework is boring.
(D) Teachers assign too much homework.
32. In an argument, evidence is your ____
(A) Proof
(B) Artifact
(C) Thesis
(D) Topic sentence

33. Employers should provide flexible work hours to improve employee productivity, as it allows workers to manage their time better. What assumption does this argument rely on?
- (A) All employees are more productive when they can manage their time.
 - (B) Flexible work hours are the only way to improve productivity.
 - (C) Time management is difficult for employees without flexible hours.
 - (D) Productivity is the main focus of employees.
34. Which answer does NOT support the statement below? Summer is the best season
- (A) It's too hot
 - (B) There is no school in summer
 - (C) You can go on vacation
 - (D) The pool is open
35. What is the author's evidence in Argument 1?
- (A) According to ESPN
 - (B) According to the NY Times
 - (C) He scores a lot of goals
 - (D) Last season he scored 40 goals
36. The part of the argument that supports the claim with facts, statistics, expert opinions, and logical reasons is called what?
- (A) Support
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Logos
37. What is the role of premises in a valid argument?
- (A) They support the conclusion logically
 - (B) They contradict the conclusion
 - (C) They are irrelevant to the conclusion
 - (D) They always lead to a false conclusion
38. What is the definition of "Premise"?
- (A) Phrases that demonstrate a relationship between premises and conclusions
 - (B) Observations that support the truth of a premise
 - (C) Logical building blocks for an argument
 - (D) An unsupported conclusion that might be disagreed about
39. "A statement or proposition from which another is inferred or follows."
- (A) Premise
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Sound
40. Which of these statements is relevant to the argument that football is a dangerous sport?
- (A) The sport of football was invented a long time ago.
 - (B) Football is usually played outdoors.
 - (C) Football coaches are often former players.
 - (D) Player injuries are common during football games.
41. The author argues: "Reading every day helps you improve vocabulary because you encounter new words in context." Which part of this argument is a reason?
- (A) Reading improves vocabulary.
 - (B) Encountering new words in context.
 - (C) Reading is important.
 - (D) People like to read.
42. What makes a premise irrelevant in an argument?
- (A) It does not support the conclusion
 - (B) It is not interesting
 - (C) It is universally known
 - (D) It is too complicated
43. Which of the following describe a reason?
- (A) A point that explains why you can take a certain position on a controversial issue
 - (B) Proof that your point is true
 - (C) What the other side would argue
 - (D) None of above

44. What is evidence in an argument essay?
(A) Images that we look at
(B) Fluffy stuff that makes me feel happy
(C) Facts that make sense
(D) Facts that support your claim
45. Which answer offers a reason of support for the statement below? Phones should be banned in school.
(A) Phones are very distracting to students
(B) Phones can be used in class for educational purposes
(C) Phones can get stolen
(D) Not everyone has a phone
46. In the sentence, 'Since it was raining heavily, the baseball game was postponed,' which part of the sentence states the cause?
(A) It was raining heavily
(B) The baseball game was postponed
(C) The baseball game
(D) It was postponed
47. How many reasons are in the claim statement below?: Students should be allowed to play video games after school because they improve hand-eye coordination and develop strong problem-solving skills.
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 34
48. Which answer offers a reason of support for the statement below? School should start later.
(A) It's difficult for students to get up so early
(B) My little sister doesn't start school until 9:15
(C) I never go to bed before midnight
(D) My bus is late everyday
49. "If I'm old, then I'm wise." Which represents p, the hypothesis?
(A) I'm not wise
(B) I'm not old
(C) I'm old
(D) I'm wise
50. Which of the following does the author do that makes their argument weaker?
(A) Provide evidence that supports the other side
(B) Use evidence from a reliable outside source
(C) Use mainly personal examples as evidence
(D) Explain why the other side is wrong or weak
51. Evidence given for the argument is called ____
(A) Support
(B) Claim
(C) Counterclaim
(D) Thesis
52. If it is a triangle then it has three sides. What is the hypothesis?
(A) It is a polygon
(B) It is a triangle
(C) It has three sides
(D) A triangle is a polygon
53. "You're crazy!" What part of argument is missing?
(A) Premise
(B) Conclusion
(C) Point of Comparison
(D) None of above
54. Analyze the evidence in this argument: "Studies show that students who participate in music programs score higher on math tests."
(A) Music programs are fun.
(B) Studies show that students score higher on math tests.
(C) Math tests are difficult.
(D) Students enjoy music.

55. Analyze the following argument and identify the premises: "If it rains, the ground will be wet. It is raining. Therefore, the ground is wet."
- (A) If it rains, the ground will be wet.
(B) It is raining.
(C) Therefore, the ground is wet.
(D) Both A and B
56. An argument is a set of ____
- (A) Premises
(B) Assumptions
(C) Conclusions
(D) None of above
57. Which answer offers a reason of support for the statement below? Avengers: End Game is the best movie.
- (A) It's really entertaining because of all the action
(B) I saw it on my birthday
(C) The Dark Night is better
(D) Black Panther is also really good
58. APPLICATION Which word in the argument below makes the it unreliable and therefore impossible to defend? "Nobody in the world today is really happy. Therefore, it seems that human beings are just not made for happiness. Why should we expect what we can never find?"
- (A) Nobody
(B) World
(C) Happy (or happiness)
(D) Therefore
(E) Should

1.3.5 Conclusions

1. Which of the following best describes a conclusion in an argument?
- (A) The statement that is being argued for.
(B) The evidence or reasons given to support the premises.
(C) The logical structure of the argument.
(D) The emotional appeal used to persuade the audience.
2. In the statement: If you go to gym regularly and have a proper diet, you will achieve your weight goal. What is q?
- (A) If you go to gym regularly and have a proper diet
(B) You will achieve your weight goal
3. Describe the significance of a conclusion in an argument.
- (A) The conclusion is irrelevant and can be omitted
(B) The conclusion in an argument is significant as it summarizes the main points and provides a final decision or resolution based on the evidence presented.
(C) The conclusion is always the weakest part of an argument
(D) The conclusion is only important if it supports the writer's opinion
4. What is the conclusion of the following statement? If it rains, the ground will be wet. It is raining.
- (A) The ground is dry
(B) The ground is wet
(C) It is not raining
(D) It will not rain
5. What is the conclusion of the following statement: "The angles are supplementary, if they add up to 180 degrees."
- (A) If they add up to 180 degrees
(B) The angles are supplementary
(C) They add up to 180 degrees
(D) There is no conclusion
6. Write the conclusion of the statement, "If you are Anthony Rizzo, then you are a Chicago Cub."
- (A) You are Anthony Rizzo.
(B) You are a Chicago Cub.
(C) The Cubs are the best.

- (D) None of the above
7. What role does the conclusion play in the overall effectiveness of an argumentative essay?
- (A) It is only a formality and has little impact on the essay's effectiveness
(B) It serves as the primary source of information for the reader
(C) It reinforces the essay's argument and persuades the reader of its validity
(D) It provides a space for the author to apologize for any weaknesses in the essay
8. The "then" part of the conditional statement is called the ____
- (A) Conclusion
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Conditional Statement
(D) Conjecture
9. What is the author's claim in this argument: "School uniforms improve focus because they remove distractions caused by clothing choices"?
- (A) School uniforms are unnecessary.
(B) School uniforms improve focus.
(C) Clothing choices create distractions.
(D) School uniforms are expensive.
10. What completes an argument?
- (A) A restating of the claim
(B) How an author really feels
(C) A conclusion
(D) It ends after the last piece of evidence
11. The central point of an argument is called the ____
- (A) Premise
(B) Conclusion
(C) Argument
(D) None of above
12. "A proposition that is reached from given premises."
- (A) Premise
(B) Conclusion
(C) Valid
(D) Sound
13. What is a conclusion?
- (A) A conclusion together with the premises that support it
(B) A reason offered as support for another claim
(C) The claim being supported by a premise
(D) A statement designed to show why something is true
14. What is the main idea that an argument wants you to believe called?
- (A) Heuristic
(B) Evidence
(C) Claim
(D) Premise
15. A: Where is the key? B: ____
- (A) Danny is at school.
(B) It is Saturday.
(C) Jennifer is a singer.
(D) It is on the table.
16. What is the CLAIM in this argument?
- (A) Drinking cola is bad for your health.
(B) Cola contains 4-mel, which is a caramel coloring ingredient.
(C) Many things that are bad for rats are also bad for humans.
(D) Diet coke is better than Pepsi.
17. Identify the conclusion of the given conditional statement: *If $2(2a - 3) = 10$, then $a = 4$*
- (A) $2(2a - 3) = 10$
(B) $a = 4$
(C) $4a - 6 = 10$
(D) $4 - a$
18. Given, "If I have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog." Identify the conclusion.
- (A) If I have a Siberian Husky.

- (B) I have a Siberian Husky.
 (C) A dog is a Siberian Husky.

(D) I have a dog.

1.3.6 Validity of Arguments

- Fact 1: Some pens don't write. Fact 2: All blue pens write. Fact 3: Some writing utensils are pens. If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact? I: Some writing utensils don't write. II: Some writing utensils are blue. III: Some blue writing utensils don't write.
 (A) I only
 (B) I and II only
 (C) II and III only
 (D) None of the statements is a known fact.
- What is the purpose of analyzing the author's argument?
 (A) To evaluate the validity and effectiveness of the argument.
 (B) To determine the author's personal background.
 (C) To summarize the main points of the argument.
 (D) To compare the argument to other similar arguments.
- What is a counterexample to: "If Mike did his homework, then he will pass this test"?
 (A) Mike did his homework and passed the test
 (B) Mike did his homework and did not pass the test
 (C) Mike did not do his homework and passed the test
 (D) Mike did not do his homework and did not pass the test.
- Babies cry. Chris cries. Therefore, Chris is a baby.
 (A) Invalid & Unsound
 (B) Invalid & Sound
 (C) Valid & Unsound
 (D) Valid & Sound
- What is the focus of Formal Logic?
 (A) Creative writing
 (B) Content of ideas
 (C) Personal beliefs
 (D) Structure and validity of arguments
- What is the purpose of analyzing argumentative texts for clear thesis, relevant supporting evidence, pertinent examples, and conclusion?
 (A) To ignore the author's argument and focus only on personal opinions.
 (B) To summarize the author's argument without analyzing the evidence.
 (C) To criticize the author's argument without providing any evidence.
 (D) To evaluate the effectiveness of the author's argument and the strength of their evidence.
- What does it mean for evidence to be relevant in an argument?
 (A) Based on personal opinions rather than facts
 (B) Completely unrelated to the issue being discussed
 (C) Weakens the conclusion or claim
 (D) Directly relates to the issue being discussed and supports the conclusion or claim
- To fully disprove a conjecture, one needs to find only ONE counterexample.
 (A) True
 (B) False
- A ___ shows the reasoning is false
 (A) Inductive reasoning
 (B) Counterexample
 (C) Conclusion
 (D) None of above

10. Why are philosophers not disappointed when presented with a counterargument?
(A) Because it allows them to avoid the truth
(B) Because it means they win the argument
(C) Because it changes the topic
(D) Because it helps them reject false beliefs
11. Using deductive reasoning, if the first two statements are true, then which third statements are invalid?
(A) $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q \sim q \rightarrow \sim v \therefore \sim p \rightarrow \sim v$
(B) $p \rightarrow q q \rightarrow v \therefore \sim v \rightarrow \sim p$
(C) $p \rightarrow q q \rightarrow v \therefore p \rightarrow v$
(D) $p \rightarrow q q \rightarrow \sim v \therefore v \rightarrow p$
12. What does it mean for an argument to be valid according to the text?
(A) The conclusion is guaranteed to be true if the premises are true
(B) The conclusion is always true
(C) The premises are guaranteed to be true
(D) The conclusion is never true
13. Richard likes Germany. Richard likes all German things. If Richard likes Germany, then he must drive an Audi.
(A) Is valid reasoning (A valid argument may have only one true premise or a true conclusion)
(B) Is sound reasoning (sound argument has true premises and a true conclusion)
(C) Is neither valid nor sound
(D) None of above
14. Deductive validity always provide
(A) Idea and method
(B) Knowledge
(C) True reason and conclusion
(D) Approaching skill
15. Why is critical thinking important when identifying strong arguments?
(A) Critical thinking helps to evaluate the validity and strength of the arguments.
(B) Strong arguments are always obvious and don't require critical thinking
(C) Critical thinking is not important in identifying strong arguments
(D) Identifying strong arguments can be done without evaluating their validity
16. The statement "If it is raining, then the ground is wet. It is not raining. Therefore, the ground is not wet" is an example of
(A) Valid deductive reasoning.
(B) Invalid deductive reasoning.
(C) Inductive reasoning.
(D) Analogical reasoning.
17. What is required for an argument to be considered valid?
(A) True premises
(B) A true conclusion
(C) A logically correct form
(D) Irrelevant premises
18. Which of the following best describes critical reading?
(A) Reading quickly to get the general idea
(B) Evaluating the validity and logic of the text
(C) Memorizing facts from the text
(D) Reading aloud to improve pronunciation
19. Which of the following can be used to prove that a conditional statement is false?
(A) Counterexample
(B) Converse
(C) Conclusion
(D) Contrapositive
20. Determine whether or not this is a solid argument: "Technology in classrooms is helpful because it helps students learn more effectively."
(A) Yes. It has the depth and complexity necessary to make a 6-8 page, college-level argument.
(B) No. It is too broad. It defines the nature of the issue (technology=helpful), but is not a complex argument.

21. Determine if the following deductive argument is valid or invalid: 1. Each and every human being is immortal. 2. Tony Blair is a human being. 3. Thus, Tony Blair is immortal.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
22. Premise 1: If $m > 0$, then $m^2 > 0$. Premise 2: $m < 0$. Conclusion: $m^2 < 0$.
(A) Valid and Sound
(B) Not Valid and Sound
(C) Valid and Not Sound
(D) Not Valid and Not Sound
23. Reasoning effectiveness
(A) Evaluating how well the reasoning supports the argument.
(B) Assessing the emotional appeal of the argument.
(C) Determining the popularity of the argument among peers.
(D) Analyzing the historical context of the argument.
24. Why is the conclusion 'some canines sleep in trees' considered inescapable in the given example?
(A) Because it follows logically from the premises.
(B) Because it is based on a single observation.
(C) Because it is a result of inductive reasoning.
(D) Because it is a common belief.
25. If pigs fly, then hell has frozen over. Pigs fly. Therefore, hell has frozen over.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
26. VALID OR NOT: Major Premise: All cats have tails. Minor Premise: Max has a tail. Conclusion: Therefore, Max is a cat.
(A) VALID
(B) INVALID
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
27. Choose the correct conclusion: If a person is a teacher, then they have a degree. Sarah is a teacher.
(A) Sarah does not have a degree
(B) Sarah has a degree
(C) Sarah is not a teacher
(D) Sarah is a student
28. The evidence goes against the argument (hurts the argument).
(A) Contradicts
(B) Irrelevant
(C) Misleading
(D) Correct
29. Discuss the role of evaluating arguments in developing higher level reading skills.
(A) Evaluating arguments has no impact on reading skills
(B) Evaluating arguments helps in analyzing the validity and strength of the author's reasoning.
(C) Evaluating arguments is only important in spoken communication
(D) Evaluating arguments only helps in memorizing information
30. We would think a watch was designed because —
(A) We couldn't have made it
(B) It's basic
(C) We already know that it was
(D) It's complex, intricate and has a purpose
31. Which refers to the consistency and relevance of a test, how well a test measures what it is supposed to measure?
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Objectivity
(D) Balance

32. What is the primary purpose of evaluating an argument?
(A) To determine the strength and validity of the argument
(B) To agree with the argument
(C) To ignore the argument
(D) To rewrite the argument
33. A logical argument whose premises necessarily lead to the conclusion, regardless of whether or not the premises are correct.
(A) Premise
(B) Conclusion
(C) Valid
(D) Sound
34. All valid arguments have true conclusions.
(A) Yes
(B) No
35. It measures what is supposed to be measured?
(A) Objectivity
(B) Analysis
(C) Validity
(D) Reliability
36. A researcher tests a new antidepressant drug. The drug works, but not for the theoretical reasons proposed in the researcher's hypothesis. The experiment lacks ____ validity.
(A) Face
(B) Construct
(C) Internal
(D) External
37. In which year was Rahul born? STATEMENTS:1. Rahul at present is 25 years younger to his mother. 2. Rahul's brother, who was born in 1964, is 35 years younger to his mother.
(A) 1 alone is sufficient while 2 alone is not sufficient
(B) 2 alone is sufficient while 1 alone is not sufficient
(C) Either 1 or 2 is sufficient
(D) Neither 1 nor 2 is sufficient
(E) Both 1 and 2 are sufficient
38. What must deductive arguments have in order to be considered valid?
(A) Appeal to authority and expertise
(B) Logical validity and soundness
(C) Emotional appeal and persuasiveness
(D) Lengthy explanations and examples
39. If a deductive argument is invalid, then:
(A) At least one premise must be false.
(B) All the premises must be false.
(C) All the premises must be true
(D) Not enough info to determine.
40. If it is a fraction, then it is a number between zero and one. What is an appropriate counterexample?
(A) $\frac{2}{3}$
(B) $\frac{4}{5}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{3}{2}$
41. In a deductive argument, if the premises are true, what can be said about the conclusion?
(A) The conclusion is probably true
(B) The conclusion is definitely true
(C) The conclusion is possibly true
(D) The conclusion is definitely false
42. Validity/ invalidity is the property of
(A) Propositions
(B) Statements
(C) Arguments
(D) None of the above
43. Choose true or false. Deductive arguments can be valid or invalid, which means if premises are true, the conclusion must be true.
(A) True
(B) False

44. Blueberries cost more than strawberries. Blueberries cost less than raspberries. Raspberries cost more than strawberries and blueberries. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Uncertain
 - (D) None of above
45. How can you assess the validity of claims in an argument?
- (A) By blindly accepting the claims without any evaluation
 - (B) By only considering the evidence that supports the claims
 - (C) By ignoring any alternative perspectives and biases
 - (D) By using critical thinking skills to evaluate evidence, consider alternative perspectives, and look for logical fallacies or biases.
46. When making an inference, the most important thing is ____
- (A) What you know about the topic
 - (B) The topic of the text
 - (C) The characters in the text
 - (D) Being able to prove your inference using evidence from the text.
47. ____ is defined as the degree to which a test accurately measures what it purports to measure, such as intelligence, and not something else, and the degree to which it predicts real-world outcomes.
- (A) Acceptability
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Replicability
 - (D) Validity
48. Determine whether the given argument is 'strong and cogent', 'strong but not cogent' or 'weak and not cogent' Premise 1: 16 is a multiple of 8 Premise 2: 24 is a multiple of 8 Premise 3: 30 is a multiple of 8 Conclusion: All multiples of 8 are even numbers
- (A) Strong and cogent
 - (B) Strong but not cogent
 - (C) Weak and not cogent
 - (D) None of above
49. Which statement is a valid conclusion based on the argument? If a polygon is a regular pentagon, then the polygon has exactly five congruent angles. The polygon is a regular pentagon.
- (A) The polygon is a rectangle.
 - (B) The polygon is a regular quadrilateral.
 - (C) The polygon has exactly five congruent angles.
 - (D) The polygon has congruent sides.
50. Evaluating Arguments Review
- (A) To identify the author's main claim
 - (B) To assess the strength and validity of the argument
 - (C) To summarize the argument
 - (D) To agree or disagree with the argument
51. Evaluate the reasoning: "If all humans are mortal and Socrates is a human, then Socrates is mortal."
- (A) The reasoning is effective because it follows a logical structure.
 - (B) The reasoning is ineffective because it lacks evidence.
 - (C) The reasoning is effective because it is a popular opinion.
 - (D) The reasoning is ineffective because it is too complex.
52. Determine if the following deductive argument is valid or invalid: 1. All ripe fruit are edible. 2. All bananas are edible ____ 3. Therefore all bananas are ripe fruit.
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Invalid
53. Which is a valid conclusion from these statements? If a quadrilateral is a rhombus, then it is a parallelogram. If a quadrilateral is a parallelogram, then its opposite angles are congruent.

- (A) Opposite angles of a quadrilateral are congruent
 (B) Opposite angles of a rhombus are congruent
 (C) Every quadrilateral is a rhombus
 (D) Every parallelogram is a rhombus
54. P1: Bob has never washed his car during winter; P2: It is winter; P3: Therefore, Bob doesn't wash his car.
 (A) True
 (B) False
55. Which of the following statements is true about valid arguments?
 (A) Valid arguments always have true conclusions
 (B) Valid arguments can have false premises
 (C) Valid arguments are always sound
 (D) Valid arguments are based on statistical evidence
56. If Rufus is a human being, then Rufus has a right to life. Rufus is not a human being. Therefore, Rufus does not have the right to life.
 (A) Valid
 (B) Invalid
57. Statement: Only good dancers are invited to the competition. No one without dancing techniques is a good dancer. Conclusion I: All invited dancers in the competition dance well. Conclusion II: Those dancers who do not have good dancing techniques are not invited to the competition
 (A) Only Conclusion I is true
 (B) Only Conclusion II is true
 (C) Both Conclusion I and II are true
 (D) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 (E) Either Conclusion I or II is true
58. How do you prove that an argument is invalid or weak?
 (A) Yell
 (B) Refute it
 (C) Build your argument
 (D) Call the other person names
59. What distinguishes a good argument from a bad argument?
 (A) The premises make the conclusion likely to be true
 (B) The conclusion is morally right
 (C) The premises are emotionally appealing
 (D) The conclusion is guaranteed to be true
60. VALID OR NOT: Major Premise: All students study mathematics. Minor Premise: Lisa studies mathematics. Conclusion: Therefore, Lisa is a student.
 (A) VALID
 (B) INVALID
 (C) All the above
 (D) None of the above
61. What is the definition of validity in logical arguments?
 (A) Validity refers to the emotional appeal of an argument.
 (B) Validity is when the premises are true, regardless of the conclusion.
 (C) Validity means an argument is persuasive regardless of its premises.
 (D) Validity is when an argument's conclusion logically follows from its premises.
62. All valid conclusions are true
 (A) True
 (B) False
63. Premise 1: All factors of 21 are odd numbers. Premise 2: 7 is an odd number. Conclusion: 7 is a factor of 21. The above deductive argument is
 (A) Valid and sound
 (B) Valid but not sound
 (C) Not valid but sound
 (D) Not valid and not sound
64. If an author supports sufficient relevant evidence to support his claim and his ideas have

- a sound basis in logic, you would say the argument is ____
- (A) Valid and strong
 - (B) Illogical and irrational
 - (C) Smart and sturdy
 - (D) Believable and true
65. If an argument is valid, what can be said about its conclusion?
- (A) The conclusion must be true
 - (B) The conclusion follows logically from the premises
 - (C) The conclusion is always false
 - (D) The conclusion is irrelevant
66. Explain the importance of evidence in evaluating an argument.
- (A) Credibility is not affected by the presence of evidence
 - (B) Evidence is not important in evaluating an argument
 - (C) Arguments can be evaluated without evidence
 - (D) Evidence is crucial in evaluating an argument as it provides support for the claims made, helps establish credibility, and allows for logical reasoning to be applied. Without evidence, arguments can be baseless and lack validity.
67. Which of the following is a valid conclusion?
 $a \rightarrow \sim b \sim b$
- (A) a
 - (B) $\sim a$
 - (C) b
 - (D) No conclusion.
68. An invalid deductive argument could have all true statements in it.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
69. What is a counterexample in the context of logical reasoning?
- (A) An example that illustrates a common belief.
 - (B) A general statement that supports a hypothesis.
 - (C) A specific case that contradicts a general statement or hypothesis.
 - (D) A case that confirms a theory or idea.
70. What distinguishes a valid argument from an invalid one?
- (A) A valid argument has a true conclusion
 - (B) A valid argument has a logically correct form
 - (C) A valid argument has false premises
 - (D) A valid argument is always sound
71. Draw a conclusion from the statement. Given: If you are at least 25 year old, then you can rent a car. Clay can rent a car. Conclusion:?
- (A) Clay is at least 25 years old
 - (B) Clay can rent a car
 - (C) Clay can go on a road trip
 - (D) Invalid
72. Which number is a counterexample to the following statement?: All numbers that are divisible by 2 are divisible by 4
- (A) 0
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 28
 - (D) 42
73. Providing gym memberships improves employee health. What weakens this argument?
- (A) Some employees already have gym memberships.
 - (B) Health also depends on diet.
 - (C) Exercise is beneficial.
 - (D) Only a small percentage use the gym.
74. If it is a number, then it is either positive or negative. What is an appropriate counterexample?
- (A) 10
 - (B) -2
 - (C) 0
 - (D) True. There is no counterexample.

75. Which of the following statements best describes a valid argument?
- (A) An argument where the premises are true and the conclusion is false.
 - (B) An argument where the premises are true and the conclusion is true.
 - (C) An argument where if the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.
 - (D) An argument where the premises are false and the conclusion is true.
76. Determine whether the following argument is valid or not valid, or sound or not sound. Premise 1: All rhombus have perpendicular diagonals. Premise 2: PQRS has perpendicular diagonals. Conclusion: PQRS is a rhombus
- (A) Valid and sound
 - (B) Valid and not sound
 - (C) Not valid and sound
 - (D) Not valid and not sound
77. A Toothpick is useful. Useful things are valuable. A Toothpick is valuable. If the first two statements are true then the third statement is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
78. If a figure is a square, then it is a rectangle. If a figure is a rectangle, then it has 4 right angles. What can you conclude?
- (A) If a figure has 4 right angles, then it is a square.
 - (B) If a figure is a square, then it has 4 right angles.
 - (C) Nothing
 - (D) If a figure is a rectangle, then it is a square with 4 right angles.
79. Which of the following is a valid conclusion for the argument below? If a figure is a square, then it is a polygon. Figure A is a polygon.
- (A) Figure A is a polygon.
 - (B) Figure A is a circle.
 - (C) Figure A is a square.
 - (D) No conclusion.
80. What is a counterexample?
- (A) Counterexample-an example that contradicts a statement or proposition.
 - (B) Counterexample-an example that supports a statement or proposition.
 - (C) Counterexample-an example that illustrates a statement or proposition.
 - (D) Counterexample-an example that explains a statement or proposition.
81. Statement: The Team Manager humiliated Varun in front of his colleagues on a Monday morning. Conclusion I: The Team Manager did not like Varun. Conclusion II: Varun was not as popular as his other colleagues
- (A) Only Conclusion I is true
 - (B) Only Conclusion II is true
 - (C) Both Conclusion I and II are true
 - (D) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 - (E) Either Conclusion I or II is true
82. If an argument's premises are true and the argument is valid, what can we say about the conclusion?
- (A) It is sound.
 - (B) It is necessarily true.
 - (C) It is proof.
 - (D) It is cogent.
83. The universe is therefore also contingent, so at one point nothing existed. This means there must be a ____
- (A) Necessary being
 - (B) Contingent being
 - (C) Uncaused causer
 - (D) Unmoved mover
84. Which of these is a counterexample to the following statement? If a number is divisible by 3 then it is odd.
- (A) 3
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 11

85. All insects are animals. A butterfly is an insect. Therefore, a butterfly is an animal.
(A) Valid and Sound
(B) Valid and Unsound
(C) Invalid and Sound
(D) Invalid and Unsound
86. Is this argument valid or invalid (if invalid, what fallacy is it using)? Premise 1: Homework is fun. Premise 2: I do homework every day. Premise 3: I have fun when I do homework. Conclusion: I have fun every day.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid (straw man)
(C) Invalid (making it personal)
(D) Invalid (false dilemma)
87. Which of the following equations shows the correct use of counter-example for the statement "The sum of two integers is always positive"?
(A) $10 + 24 = 34$
(B) $-5 + 20 = 15$
(C) $-25 + 14 = -11$
(D) $8 + 9 = 17$
88. This is used to prove that a possible Conditional Statement is false.
(A) Counterexample
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Concluding statement
(D) Negation
89. (Analysis) If an argument has a true conclusion but doesn't follow from premises, it is:
(A) Valid
(B) Always false
(C) Invalid
(D) A general law
90. When we rebut, we must show that the opposition arguments are ____
(A) Logic
(B) Relevant
(C) Well-constructed
(D) Invalid
91. The validity of a deductive argument is determined based on its form and the truth of its premises or conclusion.
(A) True
(B) False
92. Which concept is the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical rationale support the appropriateness of conclusions drawn from an assessment-i.e., the extent to which a test measures or predicts what it is supposed to measure or predict?
(A) Reliability
(B) Standardization
(C) Validity
(D) Normalization
(E) Objectivity
93. If possible use the Law of Detachment and the Law of Syllogism to make a conclusion. If a person lives in Chicago, then they live in Illinois. If a person lives in Illinois, then they live in the Midwest. Michael lives in Chicago.
(A) Michael does not live in Illinois.
(B) Michael lives in the Midwest.
(C) Michael doesn't live in the Midwest.
(D) Steve lives on the East Coast.
94. If E.T. phones home, then blue is Joe's favorite color. It is not the case that blue is Joe's favorite color. Therefore, it is not the case that E.T. phones home.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
95. What is the definition of "Validity"?
(A) An argument that follows logically
(B) A format for mapping arguments
(C) An argument made with the intention of defending an opinion
(D) Something that cancels itself out
96. A deductive argument can be either valid or invalid and still have true premises.
(A) True
(B) False

97. "Ravi must win the college marathon because he won last year." Evaluate this argument.
- (A) It ignores changes in Ravi's fitness level
 - (B) It assumes the competition remains the same
 - (C) It relies on past performance alone
 - (D) All of the above
98. Determine whether the reasoning below is valid or invalid based on the Law of Detachment. If it is raining, then I will use an umbrella. I am using an umbrella. Therefore, it must be raining.
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Invalid
99. In the context of arguments, what does 'validity' refer to?
- (A) The truth of the premises
 - (B) The logical structure of the argument
 - (C) The emotional appeal of the argument
 - (D) The length of the argument
100. What is an invalid argument?
- (A) An argument where the premises guarantee the conclusion
 - (B) An argument where the conclusion is always true
 - (C) An argument where the premises do not guarantee the conclusion
 - (D) An argument that is sound
101. In a deductive argument, if the premises are true and the reasoning is valid, the conclusion is
- (A) Possibly true but not necessarily.
 - (B) Probable but not guaranteed.
 - (C) Independent of the premises.
 - (D) Guaranteed to be true.
102. Is the given statement true: If the chair is empty, then class is not in session.
- (A) True. Class can't happen if a chair isn't occupied.
 - (B) False. Someone could be absent.
 - (C) True. Nobody sits down so we don't do work.
 - (D) True. There are no chairs here, so the hypothesis is true.
103. Evaluate the strength of the following inference: It is raining today, so it will be raining in January
- (A) Weak
 - (B) Moderate
 - (C) Strong
 - (D) Deductively Valid
104. What is an indicator of a valid argument?
- (A) Loaded language
 - (B) Logical alignment between the line of reasoning and the conclusion
 - (C) Appeal to emotions
 - (D) Flashy rhetorical strategies
105. Determine if the reasoning is valid or invalid based on the Law of Detachment. If you use the Law of Detachment properly, then you'll get the answer right. Larry got the answer right. Larry must have used the Law of Detachment properly.
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Invalid
106. Statement 1: 'If a quadrilateral is a rectangle, then its opposite sides are congruent.' Statement 2: 'ABCD is a rectangle.' What can be concluded using the Law of Detachment?
- (A) If a quadrilateral is not a rectangle, then its opposite sides are congruent.
 - (B) ABCD has opposite sides that are congruent.
 - (C) ABCD has opposite sides that are not congruent.
 - (D) ABCD is not a rectangle.
107. Premise 1: All cats have four legs. Premise 2: Tiger is cat. Conclusion: Tiger has four legs.
- (A) Valid and Sound
 - (B) Not Valid and Sound
 - (C) Valid and Not Sound
 - (D) Not Valid and Not Sound

- 108.** A logical argument whose premises necessarily lead to the conclusion AND whose premises are false.
(A) Invalid
(B) Unsound
(C) Valid
(D) Sound
- 109.** Determine whether the stated conclusion is valid. Given: If an animal is a dog, then they like biscuits. Sammy is a dog. Conclusion: Sammy likes biscuits.
(A) Invalid
(B) Valid
(C) Sammy is a Great Dane
(D) Sammy is really a cat.
- 110.** Given the statement "If it rains, the ground gets wet. Therefore, if the ground is wet, it must have rained," explain why this is an illogical conclusion.
(A) It assumes that rain is the only cause of the ground being wet.
(B) It is based on a single instance and applies it to all situations.
(C) It is influenced by personal feelings.
(D) It is a factual statement.
- 111.** In order to prove an argument is invalid, what must you do?
(A) Prove that at least one premise is false.
(B) Prove that all premises are false.
(C) Prove that the premises do not necessarily lead to the conclusion.
(D) Prove that the conclusion must follow from the given premises.
- 112.** If an argument is invalid, it means that the reasoning went wrong somewhere. True or False?
(A) Not mentioned
(B) False
(C) True
(D) Cannot be determined
- 113.** Evaluate the strength of the following inference: I am a whale therefore I am human
(A) Weak
(B) Moderate
(C) Strong
(D) Deductively Valid
- 114.** Is the following argument valid? All singers are robots. Taylor Swift is a singer. Therefore, Taylor Swift is a robot.
(A) Yes
(B) No
- 115.** Which of the following best defines a 'valid argument'?
(A) An argument with true premises and a true conclusion
(B) An argument that follows logically from its premises
(C) An argument that is persuasive
(D) An argument that is based on emotions
- 116.** If December is colder than November, and November is colder than October, then November is the coldest.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 117.** Fact 1: All hats have brims. Fact 2: There are black hats and blue hats. Fact 3: Baseball caps are hats. If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact? I: All caps have brims. II: Some baseball caps are blue. III: Baseball caps have no brims.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) II and III only
(D) None of the statements is a known fact.
- 118.** If the premises of a deductive argument are true, the argument is:
(A) Sound
(B) Valid
(C) Reasoned
(D) Persuasive

119. Assume the first two statements are true.
Is the final statement: 1) True, 2) False, or
3) Uncertain based on the information provided?
Susan is taller than Lisa. Lisa is shorter than Jean. Jean is taller than Susan.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) UNCERTAIN
(D) None of above
120. In a valid argument, if the premises are true, is the conclusion guaranteed to be true?
(A) No
(B) Yes
(C) Not mentioned
(D) Maybe
121. If you are a violinist, then you play the violin. If you play the violin, then you play a stringed instrument. Therefore, if you are a violinist, then you play a stringed instrument.
(A) Invalid & Unsound
(B) Invalid & Sound
(C) Valid & Unsound
(D) Valid & Sound
122. During the past year, Josh saw more movies than Stephen. Stephen saw fewer movies than Darren. Darren saw more movies than Josh. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Uncertain
(D) None of above
123. Determine if the following deductive argument is valid or invalid:
1. Baseball is a pastime.
2. All pastimes are enjoyable
3. Therefore, baseball is enjoyable
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
124. Evaluate the validity of the following argument: "If it is raining, then the ground is wet. The ground is wet. Therefore, it is raining."
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
(C) Sound
(D) Unsound
125. Make a valid conclusion: If it rains then the sky is dark. If the sky is dark, then crickets will chirp. Laura is using her umbrella.
(A) The crickets are chirping.
(B) The sky is dark.
(C) Laura is avoiding the rain.
(D) No conclusion can be made.
126. Which of these is a step used to evaluate an argument?
(A) Determine whether the evidence supports the claim in a logical way
(B) Make sure ideas are presented in a way that makes sense and is clear
(C) Determine whether the counterarguments are adequately addressed
(D) All of the above
127. Ariel joins the Air Force or Nancy joins the Navy. Nancy joins the Navy. Therefore, Ariel joins the Air Force.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
128. The researchers develop a new depression scale. To establish its validity, they correlate with an existing, well-established depression inventory. If the correlation is high, which of the following is being demonstrated?
(A) Content validity
(B) Construct validity
(C) Concurrent validity
(D) Face validity
129. What is the primary purpose of evaluating claims in a text?
(A) To summarize the text
(B) To understand the author's writing style
(C) To assess the validity and strength of the arguments
(D) To identify grammatical errors

130. P1: Every car has wheels and doors;P2: X has wheels and doors;P3: Therefore, X is a car.
(A) True
(B) False
131. Some unsound arguments can be valid.
(A) Yes
(B) No
132. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is:I. All the trees in the park are flowering trees.II. Some of the trees in the park are dogwoods.III. All dogwoods in the park are flowering trees.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) UNCERTAIN
(D) None of above

1.3.7 Soundness of Arguments

- What is the main goal of sound arguments according to the text?
(A) To have false premises and a false conclusion
(B) To have true premises and a false conclusion
(C) To have false premises and a valid conclusion
(D) To have true premises and a valid conclusion
- How can you tell if an argument is strong?
(A) By flipping a coin
(B) By evaluating the logical soundness, support, and absence of fallacies in the argument.
(C) By choosing the argument that sounds the most convincing
(D) By asking a friend for their opinion
- Determine whether the following deductive argument is sound or unsound:1. London is in England.2. England is in Europe — 3. Therefore, London is in Europe.
(A) Sound
(B) Unsound
- What is the definition of "Soundness"?
(A) An argument that follows logically and is presumably true
(B) A conclusion supported by premises
(C) Using theoretical examples to prove the truth of something (non-observational)
(D) Any argument that is missing the required components to be argued
- Which of the following statements best evaluates the evidence used to support the main argument in the passage?
(A) The evidence is outdated and not relevant to the current situation.
(B) The evidence is comprehensive and supports the argument well.
(C) The evidence is anecdotal and lacks scientific backing.
(D) The evidence is biased and only presents one side of the issue.
- Is the following argument SOUND?Shirts are clothing. Clothing is made of stone. Therefore, shirts are made of stone.
(A) Yes, the argument is sound.
(B) No, the argument is not sound because shirts are not clothing.
(C) No, the argument is not sound because clothing is not made of stone.
(D) None of above
- Determine whether the following deductive argument is sound or unsound:
(A) Sound
(B) Unsound
- A sound argument is a valid one when its premises or pieces of evidence are not genuine.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

9. Which of the following is an example of a sound argument?
- (A) All birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.
 - (B) All mammals have lungs. Whales are mammals. Therefore, whales have lungs.
 - (C) All cars are red. My car is red. Therefore, my car is a car.
 - (D) All fruits are sweet. Lemons are fruits. Therefore, lemons are sweet.
10. Identify the correct statement about sound arguments.
- (A) All sound arguments are valid
 - (B) All valid arguments are sound
 - (C) Sound arguments do not require true premises
 - (D) Sound arguments are based on opinions
11. This phrase means sufficient evidence and logical thinking to support a claim.
- (A) Text structure
 - (B) Sound reasoning
 - (C) Thesis statement
 - (D) None of above
12. A valid argument is always sound.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
13. A way to describe an argument when it's based on logic/common sense
- (A) Transitions
 - (B) Premise
 - (C) Sound
 - (D) Sufficient Evidence
14. All dogs are cats. My pet is a dog. Therefore, my pet is a cat.
- (A) Valid, Sound
 - (B) Valid, Unsound
 - (C) Invalid, Unsound
 - (D) None of above
15. If a deductive argument is sound, then:
- (A) It must be valid but may not have all true premises.
 - (B) It must have all true premises but may not be valid
 - (C) It must be valid and have all true premises.
 - (D) None of above
16. All valid deductive arguments are sound arguments.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
17. A sound or good deductive argument passes the ____
- (A) Right premises and good form tests.
 - (B) Truthfulness and sincerity tests.
 - (C) Validity test.
 - (D) True premises and proper form tests.
18. What is the significance of a sound argument in logic?
- (A) It guarantees the truth of the conclusion
 - (B) It guarantees the falsity of the conclusion
 - (C) It has no significance
 - (D) It is always invalid
19. Is the following argument sound? All animals live on Mars. All humans are animals. Therefore, all humans live on Mars
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
20. A deductive argument cannot be both valid and unsound.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
21. When the conclusion of a deductive argument is true, the argument must be sound.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

22. True or False: If an argument is valid, then it must be sound.
(A) True
(B) False
23. Determine whether the following deductive argument is sound or unsound: 1. All apples are red fruit. 2. All strawberries are red fruit ____ 3. Therefore, all apples are strawberries.
(A) Sound
(B) Unsound
24. A deductive argument that is both valid and has no false premises.
(A) Sound
(B) Cogent
(C) Strong
(D) True
25. A deductive argument could have a false premise and still be sound.
(A) True
(B) False
26. Are the argument valid and sound? Premise 1: If x is an even number, then $x + 1$ is an odd number. Premise 2: 6 is an even number. Conclusion: $6 + 1$ is an odd number.
(A) Valid and sound
(B) Valid and not sound
(C) Not valid and sound
(D) Not valid and not sound
27. Determine whether the argument is sound, and justify your answer: "Zebras are the color of wood. Wood is brown. Therefore, zebras are brown."
(A) The argument is sound because the conclusion is false.
(B) The argument is sound because each premise is true.
(C) The argument is not sound because the first premise is false.
(D) The argument is not sound because the second premise is false.
28. Determine whether the following deductive argument is sound or unsound: 1. Each and every human being is mortal. 2. Barak Obama is a human being ____ 3. Thus, Barak Obama is mortal.
(A) Sound
(B) Unsound
29. A sound argument is a valid deductive argument with true premises.
(A) True
(B) False
30. What is a sound argument?
(A) An argument with true premises and a true conclusion
(B) An argument with a false conclusion
(C) An argument with a true conclusion but false premises
(D) An argument with false premises and a false conclusion
31. In evaluating the validity of a claim, what is being assessed?
(A) The author's writing style
(B) The soundness of the argument
(C) The number of sources cited
(D) The length of the argument.
32. What distinguishes a sound argument from a merely valid one?
(A) A sound argument is more persuasive
(B) A sound argument has true premises
(C) A sound argument is longer
(D) A sound argument uses complex vocabulary
33. Determine whether the following deductive argument is sound. PREMISE 1: ALL HEXAGONS HAVE 8 SIDES. PREMISE 2: PQRSTU IS A HEXAGON. CONCLUSION: PQRSTU HAS 8 SIDES.
(A) Sound
(B) Unsound

34. What is the difference between a valid argument and a sound argument?
- (A) A valid argument is always true, while a sound argument can be false.
 - (B) A sound argument can have false premises, while a valid argument cannot.
 - (C) Both valid and sound arguments must have false premises.
 - (D) A valid argument may have false premises, while a sound argument has true premises and is valid.
35. Reasoning that follows logic and is easy to understand
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Sound Reasoning
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Refute
36. What does it mean if an argument is described as "sound"?
- (A) It is an inductive argument with a strong conclusion.
 - (B) It has premises that are true, but the conclusion is false.
 - (C) It is a non-deductive argument with probable support.
 - (D) It is a deductive argument with true premises and a true conclusion.
37. What is one negative of deductive thinking?
- (A) We don't always have information we need to make a conjecture.
 - (B) A person can confidently state that a conclusion is valid without actually having valid premises.
 - (C) If a person has predetermined what the picture will be, it's easy to only notice and validate what fits the picture.
 - (D) It's hard to put aside bias in order to analyze what is really there.
38. In order to prove an argument is unsound, what must you do?
- (A) Prove that at least one premise is false.
 - (B) Prove that all premises are false.
 - (C) Prove that the premises necessarily lead to the conclusion.
 - (D) Prove that the conclusion must follow from the given premises.
39. In a sound argument, what is true about the premises?
- (A) They are always false
 - (B) They are always true
 - (C) They are sometimes true
 - (D) They are irrelevant
40. How can you determine if an argument is based on sound reasoning?
- (A) Trust the speaker's confidence
 - (B) Agree with the conclusion without questioning
 - (C) Evaluate the evidence and logic presented, consider alternative viewpoints, and assess the validity of the conclusion.
 - (D) Only consider one side of the argument
41. You must present sound reasoning when defending an argument. What does "sound" mean in the sentence above?
- (A) Relevant
 - (B) Sufficient
 - (C) Enough
 - (D) Logical
42. If a deductive argument has a false premise, then:
- (A) It must be invalid but may or may not be sound
 - (B) It must be unsound but may or may not be valid.
 - (C) It must be both invalid and unsound
 - (D) None of the above
43. In a sound argument, what is true?
- (A) The premises are false
 - (B) The conclusion is guaranteed to be true
 - (C) The conclusion is probable
 - (D) The premises are true

44. What is an unsound argument?
- (A) An argument that is valid and has true premises
 - (B) An argument that is valid but has at least one false premise
 - (C) An argument that is invalid and has all true premises
 - (D) An argument that is invalid but has a true conclusion
45. A logical argument whose premises necessarily lead to the conclusion AND whose premises are true.
- (A) Invalid
 - (B) Unsound
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Sound
46. What does a sound argument NOT do?
- (A) Give a claim
 - (B) Use emotion
 - (C) Provide evidence
 - (D) Think about what the other side will argue
47. Valid arguments are sound arguments.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
48. Why is it important for evidence to be credible in an argument?
- (A) Credible evidence is irrelevant in an argument
 - (B) Credible evidence helps to confuse the audience
 - (C) Credible evidence makes the argument more entertaining
 - (D) Credible evidence adds validity and reliability to the argument.
49. Sound arguments are valid.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
50. "Sound" evidence is evidence that ____
- (A) Any evidence from a source
 - (B) Cannot be doubted/makes sense to the argument
51. How can you evaluate the credibility of an argument?
- (A) By considering the source of the information, the evidence provided, the logic used, and any potential biases.
 - (B) By flipping a coin
 - (C) By asking a friend's opinion
 - (D) By choosing the most emotional argument
52. True or false? In order for something to be sound, it must be reasonable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
53. Which of the following is necessary for an argument to be sound?
- (A) The argument must be valid and have true premises
 - (B) The argument must be invalid but have true premises
 - (C) The argument must be valid but have false premises
 - (D) The argument must be invalid and have false premises
54. Which of the following is a characteristic of a sound argument?
- (A) The argument is valid and all its premises are true.
 - (B) The argument is invalid but has true premises.
 - (C) The argument has a true conclusion regardless of the premises.
 - (D) The argument is valid but has at least one false premise.
55. What distinguishes a sound argument from an unsound one?
- (A) The use of inductive reasoning only

- (B) The popularity of the argument's conclusion
- (C) Valid reasoning and true premises
- (D) The length and complexity of the argument

56. What is the relationship between soundness and validity?
- (A) All sound arguments are valid
 - (B) All valid arguments are sound
 - (C) Soundness and validity are unrelated
 - (D) Soundness is irrelevant to validity

1.3.8 Immediate Inference

1. Refer to the following statement: "If a polygon is a quadrilateral, then it is a trapezoid." What is the inverse of this statement?
 - (A) If the polygon is not a quadrilateral, then it is not a trapezoid.
 - (B) If the polygon is not a trapezoid, then it is not a quadrilateral.
 - (C) If the polygon is a trapezoid, then it is a quadrilateral.
 - (D) A rectangle is also a quadrilateral.
2. Statement: Government has asked people with sufficient income to give up the subsidy. Inferences: I. All citizens do not need the subsidy. II. Poor people are not getting any subsidy. A. Only inference I follows B. Only inference II follows C. Both the inferences follow D. None of the inferences follows E. Either I or II follows
 - (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) C
 - (D) D
 - (E) E
3. What is the converse of "If you are hungry, then you did not eat lunch?"
 - (A) If you did not eat lunch, then you are hungry.
 - (B) If you ate lunch, then you are not hungry.
 - (C) If you are not hungry, then you ate lunch.
 - (D) You are hungry if and only if you did not eat lunch.
4. If the original conditional statement is true and the negation of the conclusion is true, then the negation of the hypothesis is also true.
56. What is the relationship between soundness and validity?
 - (A) All sound arguments are valid
 - (B) All valid arguments are sound
 - (C) Soundness and validity are unrelated
 - (D) Soundness is irrelevant to validity
5. If $x = 7$, then $x^2 = 49$. The converse implication is true or false.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
6. Sam and his brother Tim each have their own rooms. Sam likes to make his bed every morning, but Tim never makes his bed. Sam folds all his clothes before putting them away, but Tim leaves all of his clothes on the floor. What can conclude about Tim?
 - (A) He is Neat
 - (B) He is Mean
 - (C) He is Young
 - (D) He is Messy
7. Given the conditional statement: "If I'm old, then I'm wise." What is the converse?
 - (A) If I'm not wise, then I'm not old.
 - (B) If I'm not old, then I'm not wise.
 - (C) If I'm wise, then I'm old.
 - (D) If I'm old, then I'm wise.
8. The contrapositive of "if p then q" is
 - (A) If q then p
 - (B) If p then q
 - (C) If q then p
 - (D) If p then q

9. Tell whether statement (c) is a valid conclusion to statements (a) and (b) using the law of contrapositives. (a) All 8th graders take Science (b) Tom is not taking Science (c) Tom is not in 8th grade
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
10. What is the significance of logical inference in reasoning?
(A) It allows individuals to draw conclusions based on premises, which is essential for problem-solving and decision-making.
(B) It is a method of memorizing information without understanding.
(C) It helps in creating complex algorithms for computer programming.
(D) It is primarily used for emotional reasoning rather than logical reasoning.
11. P: Ram is coward q: ram is lazy r: ram is rich Identify statement for "It is not true that ram is not rich"
(A) $p \vee q$
(B) $p \vee r$
(C) (r)
(D) (q)
12. If the following two statements are true: 1. If Jack eats sushi, then he uses chopsticks. 2. Jack eats sushi. Using Law of Detachment, we can conclude: ____
(A) Jack uses chopsticks.
(B) Jack does not use chopsticks.
(C) Jack eats sushi without chopsticks.
(D) Jack uses a fork.
13. To make an inference, we use evidence from the text, and our prior knowledge.
(A) True
(B) False
14. State the converse of the following implication and hence determine whether its converse is true or false. "If $p = 4$, then $p^2 = 16$ "
(A) $P = 4$, true
(B) $P = -4$, false
(C) $P = 4$ or $p = -4$, true
(D) $P = 4$ or $p = -4$, false
15. If Meena had come, she would have won.
(A) If she hadn't won, she'd have come.
(B) Meena did not win because she did not come.
(C) When Meena came, she always won.
(D) Meena didn't come, but she won anyway.
16. Choose the inference.
(A) The dog is drooling.
(B) The dog is hungry.
17. Given the conditional; "If our class earns ten trucks, then we get a treat." What is the contrapositive?
(A) If our class doesn't earn ten trucks then we don't get a treat.
(B) If our class doesn't get a treat, then we didn't earn ten trucks.
(C) If our class earns ten trucks then we don't get a treat.
(D) Trucks!
18. A conclusion drawn from text evidence and known facts.
(A) Tone
(B) Inference
(C) Theme
(D) Mood
19. What is the contrapositive of the statement, "If a figure is a quadrilateral, then it has 4 sides."?
(A) If a figure has 4 sides, then it is a quadrilateral.
(B) If a figure is not a quadrilateral, then it does not have 4 sides.
(C) If a figure does not have 4 sides, then it is not a quadrilateral.
(D) If a figure is a quadrilateral, then it does not have 4 sides.

20. What can you conclude from the given true statements? If you live in Orlando, then you live in Florida. You live in Orlando.
- (A) You don't live in Florida.
 - (B) You hate snow.
 - (C) You live in Florida.
 - (D) We can't conclude anything.
21. This requires the student to become something of a textual detective.
- (A) Monitoring
 - (B) Summarizing
 - (C) Reading Comprehension
 - (D) Inferring
22. An inference is not directly stated in the text.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
23. Write the converse of the following implication. "If $x = 3$, then $2x - 1 = 5$."
- (A) If $x < 3$, then $2x - 1 < 5$.
 - (B) If $x > 3$, then $2x - 1 > 5$.
 - (C) If $2x - 1 = 5$, then $x = 3$.
 - (D) If $2x - 1 > 5$, then $x < 3$.
24. What does it mean to infer while reading a text?
- (A) Ignoring the text completely
 - (B) Drawing conclusions based on information in the text
 - (C) Summarizing the text in a few words
 - (D) Reading the text word for word
25. "If $x = 144$, $\sqrt{x} = 12$ State the inverse of the above implication.
- (A) If $\sqrt{x} = 12$, then $x = 144$.
 - (B) If $\sqrt{x} \neq 12$, then $x \neq 144$.
 - (C) If $x \neq 144$, then $\sqrt{x} = 12$.
 - (D) If $x \neq 144$, then $\sqrt{x} \neq 12$.
26. People outside are using umbrellas; it must be raining.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Prediction
27. Given 'if I have a dog then I have a Pomeranian' Identify the inverse.
- (A) If I have a Pomeranian then I have a dog
 - (B) If I do not have a dog, then I do not have Pomeranian
 - (C) If I do not have Pomeranian then I do not have a dog
 - (D) If I have a Pomeranian the I do not have a dog
28. If the following two statements are true: 1. If Maria earns good grades, then she can go to the carnival. 2. Marie earned good grades. Using Law of Detachment, we can conclude: —
- (A) Maria can go to the carnival.
 - (B) Maria cannot go to the carnival.
 - (C) Maria might go to the carnival.
 - (D) Maria will not go to the carnival.
29. How are the two statements given below related to each other? X: If you run for 10 minutes, then you will raise your heart rate. Z: If you do not run for 10 minutes, then you will not raise your heart rate.
- (A) Z is the contrapositive of X.
 - (B) Z is the converse of X.
 - (C) Z is the inverse of X.
 - (D) No idea
30. Gitar is a musical instrument. Which one is not negation of above sentence?
- (A) Gitar is not a musical instrument.
 - (B) It is false that Gitar is a musical instrument.
 - (C) It is false that Gitar is not a musical instrument.
 - (D) It is not the case that Gitar is a musical instrument.
31. Identify the property of equality. If $a = b$, then b can replace a in any expression.
- (A) Reflexive
 - (B) Transitive

- (C) Symmetric
(D) Substitution
32. Write the converse of the statement: If an animal is a dog then it does not moo.
(A) If an animal is not a dog then it does moo
(B) If an animal can moo then it is not a dog
(C) If an animal does not moo then it is a dog
(D) An animal is a dog if and only if it can moo
33. Exchange or switch the hypothesis and the conclusion
(A) Conjecture
(B) Contrapositive
(C) Conditional
(D) Converse
34. Given: If the phone is ringing, then someone is calling. Write the contrapositive.
(A) If someone is calling then the phone is ringing
(B) If the phone is ringing then someone is calling
(C) If the phone is not ringing then someone is not calling
(D) If someone is not calling then the phone is not ringing
35. The contra-positive of the statement if p then q is
(A) If p then q
(B) If p then q
(C) If q then p
(D) If q then p
36. Look at the sentence and circle what is being inferred. Using emojis in text messaging isn't necessarily a bad idea.
(A) You should not use emojis.
(B) Emojis are a new way of messaging.
(C) It can be a good idea to use emojis.
(D) None of above
37. Conditional: If Mary gets married, then the reception will be at the country club. What is this statement: If the reception is not at the country club, then Mary won't be getting married.
(A) Converse
(B) Inverse
(C) Contrapositive
(D) Negation
38. What is the converse of the following statement? If it is Saturday, then the school is closed
(A) If the school is closed, then it is Saturday.
(B) If it is not Saturday, then the school is not closed.
(C) If the school is not closed, then it is not Saturday.
(D) None of above
39. When in an inference we proceed from one given proposition to another proposition, without any additional evidence, it is said to be an ____?
(A) Immediate Inference
(B) Mediate Inference
(C) Deductive Inference
(D) Inductive Inference
40. Given: p: Six students eat candy. q: It rains on Tuesday. Which of the following states: $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$
(A) If it does not rain on Tuesday, then six students will not eat candy.
(B) If six students do not eat candy, then it does not rain on Tuesday.
(C) Six students do not eat candy, and it does not rain on Tuesday.
(D) It does not rain on Tuesday or six students will not eat candy.
41. Read each sentence and choose the most logical inference. Angie asked Sue if she could borrow her math textbook.
(A) Sue's math textbook is red
(B) Angie can not find her math textbook
(C) Sue lost Angie's math textbook
(D) The class has a math test tomorrow

42. Since Mrs. Wetzel has minions all over her room, she must really love minions!
- (A) Observation
(B) Inference
43. If possible, use the Law of Detachment to draw a conclusion from the two given statements. If not possible, write not possible. Statement 1: If $x = 2$, then $2x - 10 = -6$. Statement 2: $x = 2$
- (A) $2x - 10 = -6$
(B) $x = 2$
(C) If $2x - 10 = -6$, then $x = 2$
(D) Not possible
44. Which of the following is transformed in Negation propositions?
- (A) P: She was enrolled in this class.
(B) Q: She did not pass the test.
(C) R: She left the room early.
(D) S: $8 > 5$
45. Conditional: If a shape is a triangle then it has 3 sides. Identify the converse.
- (A) If a shape isn't a triangle then it doesn't have 3 sides.
(B) If a shape has 3 sides then it is a triangle.
(C) If a shape doesn't have 3 sides then it isn't a triangle.
(D) Triangles have 3 sides.
46. If m is odd number, then m is prime number.
- (A) Converse: If m is prime number, then m is odd number. Inverse: If m is not odd number, then m is not prime number. Contrapositive: If m is not prime number, then m is not odd number.
(B) Converse: If m is prime number, then m is odd number. Inverse: If m is not prime number, then m is not odd number. Contrapositive: If m is not odd number, then m is not prime number.
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
47. What inference can you draw from the following two statements? Statements: I. Hybrid plants are resistant to fungus. II. Fungus infection reduces the life of plants.
- A. Fungus attacks hybrid plants.
B. Yield is more in hybrid plants.
C. All plants are hybrid plants.
D. For a long life-span grow hybrid plants.
- (A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D
48. Write the CONVERSE for the following statement. If you like ice cream, then you will go to Dairy Queen.
- (A) If you like ice cream, then you like Dairy Queen.
(B) If you don't go to Dairy Queen, then you don't like ice cream.
(C) If you don't like ice cream, then you don't like Dairy Queen.
(D) If you go to Dairy Queen, then you like ice cream.
49. What is the contrapositive of the statement: "If the school is closed, then it is Sunday?"
- (A) If it is Sunday, then the school is closed.
(B) If the school is closed, then it is not Sunday.
(C) If it is not Sunday, then the school is not closed.
(D) If the school is not closed, then it is not Sunday.
50. Given: If the phone is ringing, then someone is calling. Write the converse.
- (A) If someone is calling then the phone is ringing
(B) If the phone is ringing then someone is calling
(C) If the phone is not ringing then someone is not calling
(D) If someone is not calling then the phone is not ringing

51. "If Neeraj Chopra is practicing every day, he's likely preparing for an upcoming competition." What can be inferred?
(A) Neeraj has a competition soon
(B) Neeraj enjoys practicing
(C) Neeraj is practicing without a reason
(D) Neeraj's competition is far away
52. If 'no politician is dishonest' is false, then the statement 'some politicians are dishonest' shall be
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) May be true
(D) None of the above
53. The opposite of a statement is called a ____
(A) Negation
(B) Proof
(C) Contrapositive
(D) Inverse

1.3.9 Conversion

1. Given 'if I have a dog then I have a Pomeranian' Identify the converse.
(A) If I have a Pomeranian then I have a dog
(B) If I do not have a dog, then I do not have Pomeranian
(C) If I do not have Pomeranian then I do not have a dog
(D) If I have a Pomeranian the I do not have a dog
2. Which of the following is the converse of "If two planes intersect, then they share a line"?
(A) If two planes share a line, then they intersect.
(B) If two planes are parallel, then they do not share a line.
(C) If two planes share a point, then they intersect.
(D) If two planes intersect, then they share two lines.
3. Which of the following is the CONVERSE of the statement below? If an object is a bird, then it can fly.
(A) If an object can fly, then it is a bird.
(B) If an object is not a bird, then it cannot fly
(C) If an object cannot fly, then it is not a bird
(D) There is no converse of the statement
4. Which of the following is the CONVERSE of the statement below? If your grade is a 96, then you are making an A.
(A) If you are making an A, then your grade is a 96.
(B) If your grade is not a 96, then you are not making an A.
5. When taking the converse we ____ the hypothesis and conclusion.
(A) Negate
(B) Switch
(C) Leave the same
(D) Switch and negate
6. Which is the converse of: If you blow up the Death Star, then you are Luke Skywalker.
(A) You blow up the Death Star if and only if you are Luke Skywalker.
(B) If you are not Luke Skywalker, then you do not blow up the Death Star.
(C) If you do not blow up the Death Star, then you are not Luke Skywalker.
(D) If you are Luke Skywalker, then you blow up the Death Star.
7. Which of the following statements is the converse of "If the moon is full, then the vampires are prowling"?
(A) If the vampires are prowling, then the moon is full.
(B) If the moon is not full, then the vampires are prowling.
(C) If the vampires are not prowling, then the moon is not full.
(D) None of above

8. To change from one form to another
(A) Energy
(B) Device
(C) Convert
(D) Criteria
9. When taking the converse of a conditional statement, we ___ the hypothesis and conclusion.
(A) Negate
(B) Switch
(C) Highlight
(D) Switch and negate
10. Explain the concept of conversion in categorical propositions.
(A) Conversion in categorical propositions involves switching the subject and predicate terms while maintaining the quality of the proposition.
(B) Conversion changes the quality of the proposition.
(C) Conversion in categorical propositions is not related to subject and predicate terms.
(D) Conversion involves adding new terms to the proposition.
11. What is the converse of the following conditional: If an angle measures 56 degrees, then it is an acute angle.
(A) If an angle does not measure 56 degrees, then it is not an acute angle.
(B) If an angle is an acute angle, then it measures 56 degrees.
(C) If an angle is not an acute angle, then the angle does not measure 56 degrees.
(D) The angle measures 56 degrees.
12. What is the converse of the statement: If an animal is a dog, then it does not moo.
(A) If an animal is not a dog, then it does moo
(B) If an animal can moo, then it is not a dog
(C) If an animal does not moo, then it is a dog
(D) An animal is a dog if and only if it can moo
13. If today is President's Day, then there is no school. Write the converse.
(A) If today is not President's Day, then there is school.
(B) If there is school today, then it is not President's Day.
(C) If there is no school today, then it is President's Day.
(D) None of above
14. How do you write the converse of a conditional statement?
(A) Negate the hypothesis and conclusion
(B) Reverse the hypothesis and conclusion
(C) Negate and reverse the hypothesis and conclusion
(D) Take it to Journeys and buy the converses.
15. What is the converse to this statement?
(A) If it isn't dark outside, then it is not night.
(B) If it is night, then it is dark outside
(C) If it is not night, then it is not dark outside.
(D) It is night.
16. What is the converse of the following? If you live in Landisville, then you go to Hempfield.
(A) If you don't live in Landisville, then you don't go to Hempfield.
(B) If you live in Landisville, then you don't go to Hempfield.
(C) If you go to Hempfield, then you live in Landisville.
(D) None of above
17. For the converse, you ___ the hypothesis and the conclusion.
(A) Switch
(B) Negate
(C) Switch & Negate
(D) None of the above

18. The converse of the statement if a number is divisible by 10, then it is divisible by 5 is
 (A) If a number is not divisible by 5, then it is not divisible by 10
 (B) If a number is divisible by 5, then it is not divisible by 10
 (C) If a number is not divisible by 5, then it is divisible by 10
 (D) If a number is divisible by 5, then it is divisible by 10
19. What is the converse statement of “If a number is even, then it is divisible by 2”?
 (A) If a number is divisible by 2, then it is even.
 (B) If a number is not divisible by 2, then it is not even.
 (C) If a number is not even, then it is not divisible by 2.
 (D) If a number is even, then it is not divisible by 2.
20. Which of the following is the CONVERSE of the statement below? If an object is a ring, then it is made of gold.
 (A) If an object is made of gold, then it is a ring.
 (B) If an object is not made of gold, then it is not a ring.
21. Given, “If I have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog.” Identify the converse.
 (A) If I do not have a Siberian Husky, then I do not have a dog.
 (B) If I have a dog, then I have a Siberian Husky.
 (C) If I do not have a dog, then I do not have a Siberian Husky.
 (D) If I do not have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog.
22. Which is the converse of the statement?
 (A) If you are not a guitar player, then you are not a musician.
 (B) If you are a musician, then you are a guitar player.
 (C) If you are a guitar player, then you are not a musician.
 (D) If you are not a musician, then you are not a guitar player.

1.3.10 Obversion

1. It is a process of immediate inference whereby an affirmative proposition is stated negatively and a negative proposition may be stated affirmatively.
 (A) Conversion
 (B) Obversion
 (C) Possibility
 (D) Actuality

1.3.11 Contraposition

1. Conditional: If a shape is a triangle then it has 3 sides. Identify the contrapositive.
 (A) If a shape isn't a triangle then it doesn't have 3 sides.
 (B) If a shape has 3 sides then it is a triangle.
 (C) If a shape doesn't have 3 sides then it isn't a triangle.
 (D) Triangles have 3 sides.
2. Which statement is the contrapositive of the given statement? If a person is a banjo player, then the person is a musician.
 (A) If a person is not a musician, then the person is not a banjo player.
 (B) If a person is not a banjo player, then the person is a musician.
 (C) If a person is not a banjo player, then the person is not a musician.
 (D) If a person is a musician, then the person is a banjo player.
3. Write the CONTRAPOSITIVE for the follow-

- ing statement. If you like ice cream, then you will go Dairy Queen.
- (A) If you like ice cream, then you like Dairy Queen.
- (B) If you don't go to Dairy Queen, then you don't like ice cream.
- (C) If you don't like ice cream, then you don't like Dairy Queen.
- (D) If you go to Dairy Queen, then you like ice cream.
4. Given, "If I have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog." Identify the contrapositive.
- (A) If I do not have a Siberian Husky, then I do not have a dog.
- (B) If I have a dog, then I have a Siberian Husky.
- (C) If I do not have a dog, then I do not have a Siberian Husky.
- (D) If I do not have a Siberian Husky, then I have a dog.
5. Which of the following statements is logically equivalent to "If you live in a mansion, then you have a big heating bill."?
- (A) If you have a big heating bill, then you live in a mansion.
- (B) If you do not have a big heating bill, then you do not live in a mansion.
- (C) If you do not live in a mansion, then you do not have a big heating bill.
- (D) If you live in a mansion, then you do not have a big heating bill.
6. Given the conditional statement, "If Max gets good grade, then he won't be grounded" Which of the following is the contrapositive?
- (A) If Max isn't grounded then he gets good grades.
- (B) If Max doesn't get good grade then he will be grounded.
- (C) If Max gets grounded then he doesn't get good grades.
- (D) If Max gets good grades, the he will get grounded.
7. For the contrapositive we ____ the hypothesis and conclusion
- (A) Switch
- (B) Negate
- (C) Switch and negate
- (D) None of above
8. Given the true statement: " $P \rightarrow Q$ " Which statement must also be true?
- (A) $P \rightarrow Q$
- (B) $Q \rightarrow P$
- (C) $Q \rightarrow P$
- (D) $P \rightarrow Q$
9. A statement formed by both exchanging and negating the hypothesis and conclusion of a conditional statement is the (a).
- (A) Contrapositive
- (B) Inverse
- (C) Converse
- (D) Conditional
10. "If $w > 20$, then $w > 30$." Find the contrapositive for the statement and decide if it is a true or false statement.
- (A) if $w \leq 20$, then $w \leq 30$.
- (B) if $a > 30$, then $w > 20$.
- (C) if $w \geq 20$, then $w \geq 30$.
- (D) if $w \leq 30$, then $w \leq 20$.
11. What is a conclusion we can draw using deductive reasoning and the following statements? $A \rightarrow B$
- (A) A is true
- (B) $B \rightarrow A$
- (C) B is true
- (D) If B, then A
12. Which of the following is the CONTRAPOSITIVE of the statement below? If a gem is a ruby, then it is red.
- (A) If a gem is not red, then it is not a ruby.
- (B) If a gem is not a ruby, then it is not red.

13. Identify the contrapositive for: "If you are a vegetarian, then you do not eat meat."
 (A) If you do not eat meat, then you are a vegetarian.
 (B) If you are not a vegetarian, then you do eat meat.
 (C) If you do eat meat, then you are not a vegetarian.
 (D) None of the above
14. Given 'if I have a dog then I have a Pomeranian' Identify the contrapositive.
 (A) If I have a Pomeranian then I have a dog
 (B) If I do not have a dog, then I do not have Pomeranian
 (C) If I do not have Pomeranian then I do not have a dog
 (D) If I have a Pomeranian then I do not have a dog
15. Given the following conditional statement. Which of the following is the contrapositive?
 (A) If it is not cold today, then I am not wearing an overcoat.
 (B) If I am wearing an overcoat, then it is cold today.
 (C) If I am not wearing an overcoat, then it is not cold today.
 (D) If I am wearing an overcoat, then it is not cold today.
16. What is the contrapositive of the statement: If an animal is a dog, then it does not moo.
 (A) If an animal is not a dog, then it does moo
 (B) If an animal can moo, then it is not a dog
 (C) If an animal does not moo, then it is a dog
 (D) An animal is a dog if and only if it can moo
17. Contrapositive of: If an integer ends with 0, then it's divisible by 2.
 (A) If an integer ends with 2 then it's divisible by 0.
 (B) If an integer doesn't end in 0, then it's not divisible by 2.
 (C) If an integer isn't divisible by 2, then it's doesn't end in 0.
 (D) If an integer is divisible by 2, then it ends with 0.
18. Which conclusion can you make? Premise 1: If a whole number ends in 0, then it is divisible by 10. Premise 2. 15 is not divisible by 10.
 (A) 15 ends in 0.
 (B) 15 doesn't end in 0.
 (C) The whole number doesn't end in 0.
 (D) No conclusion can be made.
19. If 4 is an odd number, then 4 is not divisible by 2. Determine the contrapositive for the above implication
 (A) If 4 is not divisible by 2, then 4 is an odd number
 (B) If 4 is divisible by 2, then 4 is an even number
 (C) If 4 is an even number, then 4 is divisible by 2
 (D) If 4 is an odd number, then 4 is divisible by 2

1.4 Syllogism and Venn Diagrams

1.4.1 Syllogism

1. Using the Law of Syllogism, write a new conditional statement that follows from the pair of true statements. If you study, then you will pass the test. If you pass the test, then you will pass the class.
 (A) If you study, then you will pass the class.
 (B) If you pass the test, then you should study.
 (C) If you pass the class, then you will pass the test.
 (D) If you study, then you will pass the test.
2. It is a syllogism in which one or both of the premises are accompanied with proof. Example: Man, because he is rational, can think and

- reason. Mario is a man. Therefore, Mario can think and reason.
- (A) Enthymeme
(B) Epichireme
(C) Dilemma
(D) None of above
3. What is the minor premise in this syllogism? No President of the USA is a woman. Hilary Clinton is a woman. Therefore, Hilary Clinton is not a President of the USA.
(A) Hilary Clinton is not a President of the USA.
(B) Hilary Clinton is a woman.
(C) Hilary Clinton is not a woman.
(D) No President of the USA is a woman.
4. Which law of deductive reasoning is being used, if any? If a triangle is equilateral, then all three sides are congruent. If all the sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent. Therefore, if a triangle is equilateral, then the angles opposite the sides are congruent.
(A) Law of Detachment
(B) Law of Syllogism
(C) Law of the Contrapositive
(D) Not valid
5. What is the correct order of the statements below, based on the Law of Syllogism? A) If a polygon is a parallelogram, then it is a quadrilateral. B) If a polygon is a square, then it is a rhombus. C) If a polygon is a rhombus, then it is a parallelogram.
(A) A, B, C
(B) C, A, B
(C) B, C, A
(D) B, A, C
6. It is the standard expression of argument in Aristotelian logic, it is a basic form of argument wherein it is arranged orderly so as to show the structure or form of the argument and important terms and propositions to facilitate logical analysis.
(A) Inference
(B) Argument
(C) Syllogism
(D) Tautology
7. If I will not study, I will fail the exam. If I will fail the exam, I will be scolded by my parent. Therefore, if I will not study, I will be scolded by my parent. What law is being used in this argument?
(A) Law of Detachment
(B) Law of Contrapositive
(C) Law of Syllogism
(D) Law of Converse
8. The following are examples of deductive reasoning through syllogisms. Which of the following possesses a valid and harmonious conclusion?
(A) Monkey eats banana. Ben eats banana. Ben is monkey.
(B) Rectangle is a parallelogram. Square is a parallelogram. Square is a rectangle.
(C) Square is quadrilateral. Trapezoid is a quadrilateral. Trapezoid is a square.
(D) John is hospitable. John is Filipino. Filipino is hospitable.
9. What can you conclude from the given true statements? No human can fly. I am a human.
(A) I can fly.
(B) I cannot fly.
(C) I am not a human.
(D) We can't conclude anything.
10. Statements: Some boxes are hammers. Some hammers are beads. All beads are rings. Conclusions: I. Some rings are hammers. II. Some hammers are boxes. III. Some rings are boxes.
(A) I, II and III
(B) Only I
(C) Only I and II
(D) Only II and III
11. In the syllogism 'All cats are mammals. All mammals are warm-blooded. Therefore, all

- cats are warm-blooded,' what is the major premise?
- (A) All cats are mammals.
(B) All mammals are warm-blooded.
(C) Therefore, all cats are warm-blooded.
(D) Cats are warm-blooded.
12. Statement 1: All mangoes are a fruits. Statement 2: All fruits have seeds. Conclusion: Mangoes have seeds.
(A) Logically true. Realistically may or may not be true
(B) Logically true. Realistically true
(C) Logically false. Realistically may or may not be true
(D) Logically false. Realistically true
13. Which of the following statements is true about syllogisms?
(A) They always lead to a true conclusion.
(B) They are a form of deductive reasoning.
(C) They are used to create metaphors.
(D) They are a type of fallacy.
14. All the tulips in Zoe's garden are white. All the pansies in Zoe's garden are yellow. All the flowers in Zoe's garden are either white or yellow. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Uncertain
(D) None of above
15. What can you conclude from the given true statements? Every child needs love and attention. Jose is a child.
(A) Jose does not need love and attention.
(B) Jose needs love and attention.
(C) Jose is not a child anymore.
(D) We can't conclude anything.
16. People who vote for Jane Wannabe are smart people. I voted for Jane Wannabe. What can we conclude?
(A) Jane Wannabe are smart people
(B) People are smart people
(C) I am a smart person
(D) No conclusion
17. Use Law of Syllogism to draw a conclusion. If the sun is shining it is a beautiful day. If it is a beautiful day then we will go hiking.
(A) If the sun is not shining, we will not go hiking.
(B) If the sun is shining then we will go hiking.
(C) No conclusion can be made.
(D) If we go hiking, then it is a beautiful day.
18. Which of these should be the CONCLUSION of the syllogism? Gavin is a living person. All living people can breathe.
(A) Gavin can breathe.
(B) Gavin has lungs.
(C) Gavin is not a zombie.
(D) Gavin hates pizza.
19. If possible use the Law of Syllogism to make a conclusion. If Jon wins the contest, then he will get a lot of money. If Jon gets a lot of money, then he will pay off his mortgage.
(A) If Jon wins the contest, he will pay off his mortgage.
(B) If Jon loses the contest, he will not pay off his mortgage.
(C) If Jon pays off his mortgage, he will win the contest.
(D) Cannot determine
20. Deductive arguments sometimes take a form called a syllogism.
(A) True
(B) False
21. A logical structure that uses the major premise and minor premise to reach a necessary conclusion
(A) Hasty generalization
(B) Straw man
(C) Syllogism
(D) Logical fallacy

22. All squares have four sides. A shape is a square. What conclusion can you make?
- (A) The shape has three sides
 - (B) The shape has four sides
 - (C) The shape has no sides
 - (D) The shape is a circle
23. Which of the following best represents a deductive argument?
- (A) Most swans we have seen are white, so the next swan we see will likely be white.
 - (B) All dogs bark. Fido is a dog. Therefore, Fido barks.
 - (C) The last ten customers were satisfied, so the next customer will be satisfied too.
 - (D) I have seen many tall basketball players, so most basketball players are tall.
24. A fruit basket contains more apples than lemons. There are more lemons in the basket than there are oranges. The basket contains more apples than oranges. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Uncertain
 - (D) None of above
25. Which is the term for a categorical syllogism in which one of the premises must be assumed?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Enthymeme
 - (D) Defenestration
26. Passage: All reptiles lay eggs. A turtle is a reptile. Question: What can we conclude about turtles from the passage?
- (A) Turtles lay eggs.
 - (B) Turtles give live birth.
 - (C) Turtles fly.
 - (D) Turtles live in water.
27. What is the Law of Syllogism used for?
- (A) To draw a conclusion from a single statement
 - (B) To combine two conditional statements
 - (C) To negate a hypothesis
 - (D) To prove a statement false
28. — consists normally of two premises and a conclusion.
- (A) Rhetoric
 - (B) Syllogism
 - (C) Fallacy
 - (D) None of these
29. What is the conclusion made using syllogism: If it rains on my bike, then it will get rusty. If it gets rusty, then I can't ride it anymore.
- (A) If it rains on my bike, then I can ride it.
 - (B) If it gets rusty, then I can't ride it.
 - (C) If it rains on my bike, then I can't ride it anymore.
 - (D) None of the above
30. What is the conclusion in the following syllogism? All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly. Therefore, some roses fade quickly.
- (A) All roses fade quickly.
 - (B) Some roses fade quickly.
 - (C) No roses fade quickly.
 - (D) All flowers fade quickly.
31. What is the name of the following format of logical argument? Either A or B. Not A. Therefore B.
- (A) Modus Ponens
 - (B) Modus Tollens
 - (C) Law of Syllogism
 - (D) Disjunctive Syllogism
32. If I go to the movie, then I'll eat popcorn. If I eat popcorn, then I'll enjoy the movie.
- (A) No valid conclusion possible
 - (B) Yes, using the Law of Detachment
 - (C) Yes, using the Law of Syllogism
 - (D) None of above

33. P1: If I quit my current job, then I will have to look for a new job. P2: If I look for a new job, then I will have to update my resume. C: Therefore, if I quit my current job, then I will need to update my resume.
(A) Modus Ponens
(B) Modus Tollens
(C) Disjunctive Syllogism
(D) Chain Argument
(E) Constructive Dilemma
34. What is a syllogism in deductive reasoning?
(A) A method that relies on incomplete observations to find the best explanation
(B) A method that involves guessing without any observations
(C) A logical argument that uses two premises to reach a conclusion
(D) A method that uses specific observations to form general conclusions
35. Explain the concept of syllogism and its role in logical reasoning.
(A) Syllogism is only applicable in scientific research and not in logical reasoning.
(B) Syllogism involves three premises to reach a conclusion.
(C) Syllogism is a form of reasoning based on two premises that lead to a conclusion. It is essential in logical reasoning for deriving new information.
(D) Syllogism is a type of mathematical equation used in logical reasoning.
36. If you exercise regularly, you will lose weight. If you lose weight, you will get fit.
(A) Therefore, if you exercise regularly, then you will get fit.
(B) Therefore, if you lose weight, then you will exercise regularly.
(C) Therefore, if you will get fit, then you exercise regularly.
(D) Therefore, if you will get fit, then you lose weight.
37. Statement 1: If you exercise regularly, then you have a healthy body. Statement 2: If you have a healthy body, then you have more energy.
(A) You have more energy
(B) If you exercise regularly, then you have more energy
(C) You have a healthy body
(D) If you do not have a healthy body, then you do not exercise regularly
38. Which law of logic is this: If it is July, then school is out. If school is out, then Ms. Prose is happy. Therefore, if it is July, then Ms. Prose is happy.
(A) Law of Detachment
(B) Law of Contrapositive
(C) Law of Syllogism
(D) No Law
39. How would you describe the Law of Syllogism symbolically?
(A) If $p \rightarrow q$ is true and q is true, then p is true.
(B) If $p \rightarrow q$ is true and p is true, then q is true.
(C) If $p \rightarrow q$ is true and $q \rightarrow r$ is true, then $p \rightarrow r$ is true
(D) None of the above
40. Use the law of syllogism to draw a conclusion from the two given statements: Statement 1: If you exercise regularly, then you have a healthy body. Statement 2: If you have a healthy body, then you have more energy.
(A) You have more energy
(B) If you exercise regularly, then you have more energy
(C) You have a healthy body
(D) If you do not have a healthy body, then you do not exercise regularly
41. What is a syllogism?
(A) An argument with some terms
(B) A group of statements with "therefore" at the end
(C) A deductive argument with 2 premises and 3 terms
(D) None of above

42. What is the minor term in this syllogism?
Some basketball players are intelligent persons. All intelligent persons are honor students. Therefore, Some basketball players are honor students.
- (A) Honor students
(B) Basketball players
(C) Intelligent persons
(D) Working students
43. Syllogisms always produce valid or correct conclusions
- (A) True
(B) False
44. Law of Syllogism-If the statement $p \rightarrow q$ and $q \rightarrow r$ are both true, then the statement ____ is also true.
- (A) $P \rightarrow r$
(B) $P \rightarrow q$
(C) $Q \rightarrow p$
(D) $R \rightarrow p$
45. Which of the following best describes a syllogism?
- (A) A form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two given or assumed propositions.
(B) A rhetorical device used to exaggerate a statement.
(C) A method of storytelling that involves a moral lesson.
(D) A type of poem with a specific rhyme scheme.
46. Which of the following completes the statement to form a valid conclusion? If it is snowing heavily, then school will be canceled. If school is canceled, the big test will not be given today. It is snowing heavily, therefore ____
- (A) Look out for the snowplows while driving to school.
(B) The big test will not be given today.
(C) The roads will be hard to drive on.
(D) You should call the school to see if school is canceled.

1.4.2 Categorical Syllogism

1. What is the major term in this syllogism? No toy collector are haters of gundam. Some haters of gundam are comic book readers. Therefore, some comic book readers are not toy collectors.
- (A) Comic book readers
(B) Marvel superheroes
(C) Toy collectors
(D) Haters of gundam
2. Fact 1: All drink mixes are beverages. Fact 2: All beverages are drinkable. Fact 3: Some beverages are red. If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact? I: Some drink mixes are red. II: All beverages are drink mixes. III: All red drink mixes are drinkable.
- (A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) III only
(E) None of the statements is a known fact.
3. Evaluate the following premise: 'All judges are part of the judiciary. Supreme Court judges are part of the judiciary. Therefore, Supreme Court judges are part of the judges.' Is the conclusion valid?
- (A) No, because Supreme Court judges could be an exception to the rule
(B) Yes
(C) No, because not all members of the judiciary are judges
(D) No, because the premise does not mention Supreme Court judges specifically
4. What is the correct order of the statements below, based on the Law of Syllogism. A) If your body releases endorphins, then you will feel happy. B) If your heart rate increases, then

- your body will release endorphins. C) If you go for a jog, then your heart rate will increase.
- (A) C, B, A
(B) A, C, B
(C) B, C, A
(D) C, A, B
5. All dogs are mammals. All mammals have kidneys. Fido is a dog. What can be deduced about Fido?
- (A) Fido is not a mammal
(B) Fido does not have kidneys
(C) Fido has kidneys
(D) Fido is not a dog
6. Statements: All mangoes are golden in color. No golden-colored things are cheap. Conclusions: 1. All mangoes are cheap. 2. Golden-colored mangoes are not cheap.
- (A) The only conclusion I follow
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Either I or II follows
(D) Both I and II follow
7. A categorical syllogism is a piece of deductive, mediate inference which consists of three categorical propositions, the first two of which are premises and the third of which is the conclusion.
- (A) False
(B) True
8. What is the major premise in a categorical syllogism?
- (A) Contains the minor term
(B) Is the conclusion
(C) Contains the major term
(D) Is always negative
9. Statements: No women teacher can play. Some women teachers are athletes. Conclusions: I. Male athletes can play. II. Some athletes can play.
- (A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) I and II
(D) I and II are inappropriate
10. Assuming statements 1 and 2 are true, which statement would be a valid conclusion? If Sam eats the cold pizza, then he will get sick. If Sam gets sick, then he cannot go to work.
- (A) If Sam eats the cold pizza, then he gets sick.
(B) If Sam gets sick, then he ate the cold pizza.
(C) If Sam eats the cold pizza, then he cannot go to work.
(D) There is no valid conclusion.
11. All the offices on the 9th floor have wall-to-wall carpeting. No wall-to-wall carpeting is pink. None of the offices on the 9th floor has pink wall-to-wall carpeting. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Uncertain
(D) None of above
12. Statement: No house is school. All colleges are schools. All schools are teachers. Conclusions: I. No house is teacher. II. All colleges are teachers. III. Some teachers are not houses. IV. No college is house.
- (A) None follows
(B) Only II, III and IV follow
(C) All follow
(D) None of these
13. Is this argument valid or invalid (if invalid, what fallacy is it using)? Premise 1: Joe is a fish. Premise 2: All fish knows how to swim. Conclusion: Joe knows how to swim.
- (A) Valid
(B) Invalid (straw man)
(C) Invalid (making it personal)
(D) Invalid (false dilemma)
14. Passage: All spiders have eight legs. A tarantula is a spider. Question: What is true about tarantulas?
- (A) Tarantulas have eight legs.

- (B) Tarantulas have six legs.
 (C) Tarantulas have four legs.
 (D) Tarantulas have ten legs.
15. Statements: Some bricks are trees. All trees are pens. All pens are boats. Conclusions: I. Some boats are bricks. II. Some pens are bricks. III. Some trees are bricks. IV. Some bricks are boats.
 (A) Only I and II
 (B) Only III and IV
 (C) Only I and IV
 (D) All follows
16. Which of the following is an example of a syllogism?
 (A) All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
 (B) The sky is blue. The ocean is blue. Therefore, the sky is the ocean.
 (C) I like apples. You like oranges. Therefore, we both like fruits.
 (D) Birds can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.
17. What is the minor term in a categorical syllogism?
 (A) Predicate of the conclusion
 (B) Middle term
 (C) Major term
 (D) Subject of the conclusion
18. All land animals can walk. Dog is a land animal.
 (A) Therefore, dog cannot walk.
 (B) Therefore, land animals are dogs.
 (C) Therefore, dogs can walk.
 (D) Therefore, dogs are land animals.
19. Statement: All fruits are apple. All apple are banana. Some bananas are orange. Some oranges are grapes. Conclusions: I. Some orange are apple. II. Some grape are fruit. III. Some banana are fruit. IV. Some grapes are banana.
 (A) Only I
 (B) Only II
 (C) Only III
 (D) Only IV
20. Statements: All flowers are trees. No fruit is tree. Conclusions: I. No fruit is flower. II. Some trees are flowers.
 (A) Only I
 (B) Only II
 (C) I and II
 (D) I and II are inappropriate
21. What are the three parts of a categorical syllogism?
 (A) Subject, predicate, object
 (B) Antecedent, consequent, conditional
 (C) Major premise, minor premise, conclusion
 (D) Hypothesis, evidence, conclusion
22. Passage: All the students in Ms. Lee's class love math. Tom is in Ms. Lee's class. Question: What can we conclude?
 (A) Tom loves math.
 (B) Tom hates math.
 (C) Tom is indifferent to math.
 (D) Tom is not in Ms. Lee's class.
23. All doctors are skilled professionals. (2) Sarah is a skilled professional. (3) Therefore, Sarah is a doctor. Which one is the minor premise?
 (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) None of the above
24. Evaluate the premise: 'All supreme court judges are dishonest. John is a supreme court judge. Therefore, John is dishonest.' Is the conclusion valid?
 (A) Depends on the situation
 (B) No
 (C) Maybe
 (D) Yes

25. Use the Law of Syllogism to write a new conditional statement that follows from the pair of true statements, if possible. If a figure is a rhombus, then the figure is a parallelogram. If a figure is a parallelogram, then the figure is a quadrilateral.
- (A) If a figure is a rhombus, then the figure is a quadrilateral.
(B) If a figure is a quadrilateral, then the figure is a rhombus.
(C) Not possible
(D) None of above
26. P1: All humans have the ability to think; P2: Alex has the ability to think; P3: Therefore, Alex is human.
- (A) True
(B) False
27. Statement 1: If you go to the swimming pool, then you enjoy yourself. Statement 2: If you enjoy yourself, then you will want to return.
- (A) If you return to the pool you will enjoy yourself.
(B) If you enjoy yourself, then you went to the pool.
(C) If you go to the pool, you will want to return.
(D) No conclusion can be made.
28. Identify the type of syllogism: All dogs are animals. All animals have four legs. Therefore, all dogs have four legs.
- (A) Categorical
(B) Conditional
(C) Disjunctive
(D) Hypothetical
29. Statements: All snakes are trees. Some trees are roads. All roads are mountains. Conclusions: I. Some mountains are snakes. II. Some roads are snakes. III. Some mountains are trees.
- (A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Only III
(D) Both I and II
30. He is awake whenever he is in the class; He is in the class right now; Therefore, he is awake right now.
- (A) True
(B) False
31. What is the correct order of the statements below, based on the Law of Syllogism. A) If you need a down payment, then you need to save up a lot of money. B) If you want to buy a house, then you'll need a down payment. C) If you need to save up a lot of money, then you will need to be frugal and responsible.
- (A) B, A, C
(B) A, B, C
(C) C, A, B
(D) B, C, A
32. Given the premise: All fruits have seeds. Watermelon is a fruit. Is it true that watermelons have seeds?
- (A) False
(B) Cannot be concluded
(C) All options are incorrect
(D) True
33. Statements: Some cats are animals. All plants are animals. All animals are plants. Conclusions: I. Some cats are plants. II. All plants are animals. III. All animals are cats. IV. All plants are cats.
- (A) Only II and III follow
(B) Only II follows
(C) Only I, II and IV follow
(D) Only I and II follow
(E) None of the above options
34. Statements: All the humans are instruments. All the instruments are flutes. Conclusions: I. All the flutes are instruments. II. All the humans are flutes.
- (A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) None follows
(D) None of these

35. All vegetarians do not eat meat. Dario is a vegetarian. What can you conclude about Dario?
(A) Dario is a meat lover.
(B) Dario is non-vegetarian.
(C) Dario does not eat meat.
(D) Dario is neither a vegetarian nor a meat lover.
36. The orange key is longer than the pink key. The pink key is longer than the green key. Is the green key shorter or longer than the orange key?
(A) Shorter
(B) Longer
37. What is the Major Term of this Syllogism? (AEE-2) All ringed planets are gas giants. No inner planets are gas giants. Therefore, no inner planets are ringed planets.
(A) Ringed Planets
(B) Inner Planets
(C) Gas Giants
(D) None of above
38. Let V represent Vehicles. Let M represent motorized vehicles, and let A represent automobiles. Which is not a valid conclusion?
(A) Not all motorized vehicles are automobiles.
(B) Not all automobiles are motorized vehicles
(C) Some motorized vehicles are not automobiles.
(D) Automobiles are motorized vehicles.
39. All the churches in Ilocos Region are made of cobble stones. San Martin is a church in Western Ilocos Region. Thus, San Martin Church is made of cobble stones.
(A) Causal Inference
(B) Categorical Syllogism
(C) Hypothetical Syllogism
(D) Argument from Analogy
40. P1: All A is C; P2: B is A; P3: Therefore, B is C.
(A) True
(B) False
41. If all students in a class, including Dia and Rahul, are friends and some friends are classmates, can we conclude that some students are classmates?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Maybe
(D) Definitely
42. Which of the following is a characteristic of a categorical syllogism?
(A) It has two conclusions.
(B) It consists of three categorical propositions.
(C) It includes only one premise.
(D) It is always true.
43. Statements: Some ants are parrots. All the parrots are apples. Conclusions: I. All the apples are parrots. II. Some ants are apples.
(A) Only (I) conclusion follows
(B) Only (II) conclusion follows
(C) Neither (I) nor (II) follows
(D) Both (I) and (II) follows
44. What is the subject term of the conclusion in a categorical syllogism?
(A) Premise term
(B) Middle term
(C) Minor term
(D) Major term
45. If all squares are rectangles and all rectangles are shapes, can we conclude that all squares are shapes?
(A) Maybe
(B) No
(C) Sometimes
(D) Yes
46. No NBA basketball player has ever won the MVP for five times. LeBron Jones is an NBA basketball player. Thus, he never won the MVP five times.
(A) Predictions about the Future

- (B) Inductive Generalization
(C) Categorical Syllogism
(D) Causal Inference
47. In the Categorical Syllogism: the major term is the predicate of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism. The minor term is the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism. The middle term is the term that occurs only in the premises of a categorical syllogism.
(A) False
(B) True
48. Statements: All aeroplanes are trains. Some trains are chairs. Conclusions: I. Some aeroplanes are chairs. II. Some chairs are aeroplanes. III. Some chairs are trains. IV. Some trains are aeroplanes
(A) Only III and IV
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II and III
(D) III and IV are inappropriate
49. Which of the following is NOT a rule for determining the validity of categorical syllogisms?
(A) The middle term must be distributed in at least one premise.
(B) No conclusion can be drawn from two negative premises.
(C) The conclusion must always be affirmative.
(D) If one premise is affirmative and the other is negative, the conclusion must be negative.
50. Passage: All apples are fruits. Granny Smith is an apple. Question: What can we conclude?
(A) Granny Smith is a fruit.
(B) Granny Smith is a vegetable.
(C) Granny Smith is a flower.
(D) Granny Smith is a tree.
51. No cat is a biped. All kangaroos are bipeds. Therefore, no cat is a kangaroo.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
52. If all Bloops are Razzies and all Razzies are Lazzies, then are all Bloops definitely Lazzies?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Only some
(D) Not answerable
53. In a categorical syllogism, what is the term that appears in both premises but not in the conclusion?
(A) Middle term
(B) Minor term
(C) Conclusion term
(D) Major term
54. What is the middle term in this syllogism? All horror movies are prohibited for children. Friday the Thirteenth is a horror movie. Therefore, Friday the Thirteenth is prohibited for children.
(A) Prohibited for children
(B) Friday the Thirteenth
(C) Horror movies
(D) Romantic comedies
55. Is the following argument valid? All humans are mortal. Mr. Mulville is a human. Therefore, Mr. Mulville is mortal.
(A) Yes
(B) No
56. Aanya has a pet dog named Max. If some dogs are mammals and all mammals are animals, can we conclude that some dogs like Max are animals?
(A) Maybe
(B) Definitely
(C) No
(D) Yes
57. Statements: Some clothes are marbles. Some marbles are bags. Conclusions: I. No cloth is a bag. II. All marbles are bags. III. Some bags are clothes. IV. No marble is a cloth.
(A) Only I
(B) Only II and III

- (C) Only IV
(D) None of these
58. What conclusion can be drawn from the following statements? If the stereo is on, then the volume is loud. If the volume of the stereo is loud, then the neighbors will complain.
(A) If the neighbors complain, then the stereo will be loud.
(B) If the stereo is on, then the neighbors will complain.
(C) If the stereo is volume is loud, then the stereo is on.
(D) If the stereo is on, then the volume is loud.
59. What is the middle term in a categorical syllogism?
(A) Subject term
(B) Predicate term
(C) Middle term
(D) Major term
60. If all dogs are animals and some animals are pets, can we conclude that some dogs are pets?
(A) All dogs are pets
(B) No
(C) Maybe
(D) Yes
61. All the students in the class are tall. Mary is in the class. Therefore ____
- (A) Mary must be short.
(B) Mary might be short.
(C) Mary might be tall.
(D) Mary must be tall.
62. What is the mood of a categorical syllogism?
(A) Arrangement of categorical propositions
(B) Syntax of a sentence
(C) Quantitative analysis
(D) Logical reasoning
63. All cats are animals. Some animals are dogs. Therefore:
(A) All cats are dogs
(B) Some cats are dogs
(C) Some animals are cats
(D) No cats are dogs
64. Passage: All superheroes wear costumes. Batman is a superhero. Question: What is true?
(A) Batman wears a costume.
(B) Batman doesn't have a costume.
(C) Batman is not a superhero.
(D) Batman dislikes costumes.
65. All cats are mammals. All mammals have fur. Therefore, all cats have fur.
(A) Valid, Sound
(B) Valid, Unsound
(C) Invalid, Unsound
(D) None of above

1.4.3 Mood and Figure

1. What is the term used for the arrangement of premises in a categorical syllogism?
(A) Form
(B) Structure
(C) Figure
(D) Mood
2. What is the figure of a categorical syllogism?
(A) Four
(B) Two
(C) Five
(D) Three

1.4.4 Testing Validity of Syllogism

1. Determine if the conjecture is valid. Given: If you are in California, then you are in the west coast. If you are Los Angeles, then you are in California. Conjecture: If you are in Los Angeles, then you are in the west coast.
(A) No, the conjecture is not valid.
(B) Yes, the conjecture is valid.
2. Is the following categorical syllogism valid or invalid? "All mammals are animals. All elephants are mammals. Therefore, all elephants are animals."
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
3. (Analysis) "All A are B. C is A. Therefore C is B" is an example of:
(A) Valid structure
(B) False reasoning
(C) Informal logic
(D) None of above
4. All Smurfs are Snorks. All Ewoks are Snorks. Therefore, all Smurfs are Ewoks.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
5. What is the conclusion of the syllogism: 'All A are B. Some B are C. Therefore, some C are A.'?
(A) Not applicable
(B) Uncertain
(C) Invalid
(D) Valid
6. Statements: All roads are waters. Some waters are boats. Conclusions: I. Some boats are roads. II. All waters are boats.
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) I and II
(D) I and II are inappropriate

1.4.5 Venn Diagrams

1. Where in the Venn diagram would you place $\frac{3}{4}$?
(A) Natural numbers
(B) Whole numbers
(C) Integers
(D) Rational numbers
2. Where in the Venn diagram would you place 15%?
(A) Natural numbers
(B) Whole numbers
(C) Integers
(D) Rational numbers
3. In a group of 40 people, 27 can speak English and 25 can speak Spanish. How many can speak both English and Spanish?
(A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 12
4. True or False: In a Venn diagram, the elements in the overlapping regions belong exclusively to one set.
(A) True
(B) Partially true
(C) Sometimes true
(D) False
5. Given the following statement: "A Venn diagram is an illustration that shows the relationship among finite group of things." Determine whether the statement is true or false.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
6. A ___ is used to sort data into different groups into circles.
(A) Bar graph
(B) Carroll diagram
(C) Pictograph
(D) Venn diagram

7. Which sets would the number 1.2 fit in the Venn diagram?
- (A) Rational Numbers
(B) Integers
(C) Whole Numbers
(D) None of above
8. What is the universal set in the context of Venn Diagrams?
- (A) A set that contains only the elements of a specific subset.
(B) The set that contains all possible elements relevant to a particular problem or scenario.
(C) A set that contains no elements at all.
(D) A set that contains only the elements that are not in any subset.
9. Which of the following best describes a Venn Diagram?
- (A) A diagram that shows all possible logical relations between a finite collection of different sets.
(B) A chart that displays data in a circular graph.
(C) A diagram that represents the flow of a process.
(D) A graph that shows the relationship between two variables.
10. What is the significance of labeling the sets in a Venn Diagram?
- (A) Labeling helps clarify what each set represents, making it easier to interpret the relationships and solve related problems.
(B) Labeling is unnecessary as the shapes are self-explanatory.
(C) Labeling only confuses the viewer and complicates the diagram.
(D) Labeling is only important for academic purposes and not for practical applications.
11. Grade 10 students of Senator Claro M. Recto Memorial Integrated School have chosen their favorite subjects. The Venn diagram below shows the students' probabilities of choosing either Science or Mathematics as their favorite subject.6. Find $P(M)$
- (A) 0.15
(B) 0.35
(C) 0.20
(D) 0.60
12. What is the purpose of a Venn diagram?
- (A) To visually represent the relationships between different sets or groups of data.
(B) To calculate the area of a circle
(C) To organize data in a table
(D) To write computer code
13. Raawi asks his classmates if they have brown hair or wear glasses. $B = \{\text{students with brown hair}\}$ and $G = \{\text{students with glasses}\}$. His results are shown in the Venn diagram. What is the probability that a student has brown hair and wears glasses?
- (A) $\frac{3}{18}$
(B) $\frac{3}{22}$
(C) $\frac{18}{22}$
(D) None of above
14. In a Venn diagram illustrating the states of matter, which area would represent substances that are both liquids and gases?
- (A) The intersection of the liquids circle and the gases circle.
(B) The section outside both the liquids and gases circles.
(C) The entire area of the liquids circle.
(D) The entire area of the gases circle.
15. What is the correct interpretation of the Venn diagram above?
- (A) A only
(B) B only
(C) Either A or B
(D) Neither A nor B
16. Where in the Venn diagram would you place $\frac{1}{3}$
- (A) Natural numbers
(B) Whole numbers
(C) Integers
(D) Rational numbers

17. It is an illustration that uses circles to show the relationships among things or finite groups of things.
(A) Venn diagram
(B) Sets
(C) Logical statement
(D) Discrete structure
18. In a Venn diagram representing the classification of living organisms, which section would represent organisms that are both vertebrates and mammals?
(A) The intersection of the vertebrates circle and the mammals circle.
(B) The section outside both the vertebrates and mammals circles.
(C) The entire area of the vertebrates circle.
(D) The entire area of the mammals circle.
19. Where would the number-3 fit in the Venn diagram?
(A) Rational Numbers
(B) Integers
(C) Whole Numbers
(D) None of above
20. True or False: In a Venn diagram, the number of elements in the universal set is always the sum of the number of elements in each set.
(A) Sometimes
(B) True
(C) Only in certain cases
(D) False
21. What is the significance of the area outside the circles in a Venn Diagram?
(A) It represents elements that are in all sets.
(B) It represents elements that are in none of the sets.
(C) It represents elements that are in some but not all sets.
(D) It represents elements that are in one specific set.
22. ___ is a diagram using circles or other shapes, to show the relationship between sets.
(A) Carroll diagram
(B) Venn diagram
(C) Pictogram
(D) Table
23. In a Venn Diagram, what does the overlapping area between two circles represent?
(A) The union of the two sets.
(B) The intersection of the two sets.
(C) The difference between the two sets.
(D) The complement of the two sets.
24. Which of the following is NOT a typical use of Venn Diagrams in science?
(A) Illustrating the overlap between different ecological niches.
(B) Showing the relationship between different chemical elements.
(C) Demonstrating the overlap between different genetic traits.
(D) Mapping the stages of mitosis.
25. Which of the following is a real-world application of Venn Diagrams in science?
(A) Mapping the genetic traits shared between different species.
(B) Calculating the speed of a chemical reaction.
(C) Determining the boiling point of a substance.
(D) Measuring the mass of an object.
26. In Mountaland live 41 dragons, the strength of which the locals measure using three criteria-the ability to swim, fly, and breathe fire. 11 can do all three, 16 can swim and breathe fire, 17 can fly and breathe fire, 18 can swim and fly, 19 can swim, 20 can fly, and how many can breathe fire-the residents have forgotten. Can you help the residents determine this number?
(A) 18
(B) 42
(C) 53
(D) This situation is impossible

27. What do you call the illustration used to represent the relationships between sets?
- (A) Circle Graph
 - (B) Venn Diagram
 - (C) Pie Chart
 - (D) Circle Diagram
28. In a Venn Diagram, what does the union of two sets represent?
- (A) Elements that are in both sets.
 - (B) Elements that are in neither set.
 - (C) Elements that are in at least one of the sets.
 - (D) Elements that are in only one of the sets.
29. The Purpose of Venn Diagrams is to ____
- (A) Show an overlap in data
 - (B) Confuse the reader
 - (C) Show the frequency of one object
 - (D) Find the angles in a circle
30. In a Venn Diagram, if the shaded area represents 'Only P or S', what does this imply?
- (A) It implies that the elements in the shaded area are either in set P or set S, but not in both.
 - (B) It implies that the elements in the shaded area are in both set P and set S.
 - (C) It implies that the elements in the shaded area are not in set P or set S.
 - (D) It implies that the elements in the shaded area are in set P and not in set S.
31. True or False: In a Venn diagram, each element is represented exactly once.
- (A) False
 - (B) Rarely
 - (C) Sometimes
 - (D) True
32. Which Venn diagram correctly describes the relationship between Set R and Set W? R = real numbers, W = whole numbers
- (A)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - (D)
33. What is a Venn diagram?
- (A) A visual representation of the relationship between two or more different groups of things
 - (B) A collection of objects identified using braces
 - (C) A set containing no elements
 - (D) The whole set, called the universal set
34. What is the purpose of using Venn Diagrams in problem-solving?
- (A) To visualize relationships between sets, making it easier to understand and solve problems involving unions, intersections, and complements.
 - (B) To create artistic representations of data without any specific purpose.
 - (C) To replace traditional mathematical methods with graphical illustrations.
 - (D) To simplify complex equations into linear forms.
35. How can Venn Diagrams be utilized in reading comprehension exercises?
- (A) To compare and contrast different texts or passages
 - (B) To summarize the entire text
 - (C) To list all the characters in a story
 - (D) To identify the author's purpose
36. What is the significance of the shaded area in a Venn diagram question?
- (A) It represents the entire universal set.
 - (B) It indicates the specific conditions or criteria that need to be satisfied by the elements in the universal set.
 - (C) It shows the intersection of two sets only.
 - (D) It highlights the elements that are not included in any set.
37. Given the Venn diagram, what numbers are in the set of $C \cup D$
- (A) {5, 9}
 - (B) {1, 4, 5, 6, 9}
 - (C) {1, 4, 5, 5, 6, 9, 9}
 - (D) {1, 4, 5, 9}

38. Where in the Venn diagram would you place 3.5?
(A) Natural numbers
(B) Whole numbers
(C) Integers
(D) Rational numbers
39. In a three-set Venn diagram, what does the intersection of all three sets represent?
(A) Elements unique to each set
(B) Elements in only two sets
(C) Common elements to all three sets
(D) Elements not present in any set
40. In a Venn Diagram, what does the intersection of two sets represent?
(A) Elements that are in either set but not in both.
(B) Elements that are in both sets.
(C) Elements that are in neither set.
(D) Elements that are in only one of the sets.
41. This diagram is called a ____
(A) Carroll diagram
(B) Venn diagram
42. In a group of 45 students, 25 liked tea, 20 liked coffee and 10 students liked both then how many students don't like both? (You may want to use a Venn Diagram to organize)
(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 5
43. What does 'Not P' mean in the context of a Venn Diagram?
(A) 'Not P' refers to all elements that are not in set P.
(B) 'Not P' refers to all elements that are in set P.
(C) 'Not P' refers to the intersection of set P and the universal set.
(D) 'Not P' refers to the union of set P and the empty set.

1.4.6 Simple Venn Diagrams

1. What does shading the complement of set A in a Venn diagram represent?
(A) The union of A and B
(B) The area outside set A
(C) Only the area inside set A
(D) The intersection of A and B
2. In a Venn Diagram, if Set A represents mammals and Set B represents aquatic animals, what does the intersection of Set A and Set B represent?
(A) All animals.
(B) Mammals that are not aquatic.
(C) Aquatic animals that are not mammals.
(D) Aquatic mammals.
3. This Venn diagram represents a year 11 class. What does the shaded area represent?
(A) Year 11s that are not 16-years old
(B) All the boys
(C) Not year 11s
(D) Boys who are not 16-years old
4. What part of the Venn diagram does $A \cup B$
(A) The middle
(B) Everything not in the middle
(C) Everything inside of the two circles
(D) Everything outside of the two circles
5. In a Venn Diagram, if the shaded area represents 'P and Q', what does this mean?
(A) It means the elements that are common to both set P and set Q.
(B) It means the elements that are only in set P.
(C) It means the elements that are only in set Q.
(D) It means the elements that are in neither set P nor set Q.

6. Which Venn diagram correctly represents the relationship between rational and irrational numbers?
- (A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
7. When shading A union B in a Venn diagram, which areas should be shaded?
- (A) Only the area inside B
(B) Only the area inside A
(C) Both A and B, including their intersection
(D) Only the intersection of A and B
8. True or False: In a Venn diagram, the entire rectangle represents the universal set.
- (A) True
(B) Sometimes
- (C) Partially true
(D) False
9. If a Venn Diagram has two circles, one for boys and one for girls, what does the area outside both circles represent?
- (A) Individuals who are neither boys nor girls.
(B) Individuals who are only boys.
(C) Individuals who are only girls.
(D) Individuals who are both boys and girls.
10. Based on the following Venn Diagram, how many qualities do bananas and lemons have in common?
- (A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) None of above

1.4.7 Multiple Venn Diagrams

1. If you're comparing and contrasting three items, you —
- (A) Can't use a Venn diagram
(B) Only have to describe two of them
(C) Can add a third circle to your Venn diagram
(D) Can compare them without contrasting
2. Which graphic organizer is used in finding similarities and differences between THREE subjects?
- (A) Triple Venn diagram
(B) Venn diagram
(C) Problem-Solution Chart
(D) Fishbone Chart
3. Which Venn diagram best represents the relationship among integers, natural numbers, rational numbers, and whole numbers?
- (A) F
(B) G
(C) H
(D) J
4. In a three-set Venn diagram, how many regions are there in total?
- (A) 4
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 8

1.4.8 Venn Diagrams for Syllogism

1. Which diagram is used to represent categorical syllogisms?
- (A) Pie chart
(B) Bar graph
(C) Venn diagram
(D) Flowchart
2. If a Venn Diagram shows three sets, how can you represent the elements that belong to only one of the sets?

- (A) By shading the area that corresponds exclusively to that set, excluding any overlaps with the other sets.
- (B) By drawing a separate circle for each element.

- (C) By labeling the elements with numbers.
- (D) By using a different color for all sets.

1.5 Logical Fallacies

1.5.1 Logical Fallacies

1. In literature, which fallacy involves attacking the person making an argument rather than the argument itself?
 - (A) Ad hominem
 - (B) Strawman
 - (C) Slippery slope
 - (D) Red herring
2. Evaluate the arguments presented in the given passage and identify any logical fallacies.
 - (A) Identifying rhetorical devices in the arguments presented
 - (B) Identifying logical fallacies in the arguments presented
 - (C) Analyzing the historical context of the passage
 - (D) Summarizing the main points of the passage
3. Which of the following is a logical fallacy?
 - (A) Ad Hominem
 - (B) All of the above.
 - (C) Slippery Slope
 - (D) Straw Man
4. Identify the fallacy.
 - (A) Slippery slope
 - (B) Strawman
 - (C) False analogy
 - (D) Ad populum (bandwagon)
5. What is a common characteristic of logical fallacies?
 - (A) They appear in everyday conversations.
 - (B) They are only used by politicians.
 - (C) They are always easy to spot.
 - (D) They are irrelevant to decision-making.
6. Which logical fallacy occurs when someone presents an argument as if there are only two options or sides to an argument?
 - (A) False dilemma
 - (B) Circular reasoning
 - (C) Red herring
 - (D) Straw man
7. Which fallacy is illustrated by the statement, 'If we allow students to use calculators in exams, soon they won't be able to do any math without them'?
 - (A) Slippery slope fallacy.
 - (B) Ad hominem attack.
 - (C) Straw man argument.
 - (D) Appeal to authority.
8. Defects that weaken arguments; by knowing them, you can evaluate arguments you make, read, and hear.
 - (A) Claims
 - (B) Appeals
 - (C) Statements
 - (D) Fallacies
9. In logic, a fallacy is
 - (A) Provides the reasons or evidence
 - (B) Error in reasoning that makes an argument invalid
 - (C) A set of statements where one statement is supported by the others
 - (D) The main point or claim being made

10. "I ate in two restaurants in Bangkok and didn't like the experience. There are no good restaurants in Bangkok." Is an example of?
(A) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam (Arguing from Ignorance)
(B) False Dilemma
(C) Hasty Generalization (Converse Accident)
(D) Argumentum ad Verecundiam (Appeal to Inappropriate Authority)
11. What is the significance of shedding light on logical fallacies?
(A) To understand how they operate and why they matter.
(B) To ignore them in discussions.
(C) To use them to win arguments.
(D) To make debates more entertaining.
12. My sister loves shopping, so all girls must love to shop too.
(A) Hasty Generalization
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Slippery Slope
(D) Ad Hominem
13. Two types of fallacies are formal and informal.
(A) True
(B) False
14. What effect do fallacies have on your writing?
(A) Strengthen your argument
(B) Make your writing more persuasive
(C) Weaken your argument
(D) Improve your reasoning
15. Chick fil A is the greatest food chain in existence. Look at the crowds!
(A) Converse accident
(B) Ad populum
(C) Ad baculum
(D) None of above
16. An error in reasoning that undermines the soundness of an argument is called:
(A) Logical reasoning
(B) Logical appeals
(C) Logical fallacy
(D) Rhetorical appeal
17. Select the fallacy being used.
(A) Bandwagon
(B) Either/or
(C) Hasty generalization
(D) False analogy
18. What logical fallacy is present in the argument: 'You can't prove that the Supreme Court's decisions are always just, so they must be inherently fair'?
(A) Appeal to ignorance
(B) Ad hominem
(C) Circular reasoning
(D) False cause
19. Explain why the statement "All politicians are corrupt because I saw one politician taking a bribe" is an overgeneralization.
(A) It is based on a single instance and applies it to all politicians.
(B) It does not logically follow from the premises.
(C) It is influenced by personal feelings.
(D) It is a factual statement.
20. What is the main focus of the article on logical fallacies?
(A) Exploring common logical fallacies and their impact.
(B) Providing solutions to avoid fallacies.
(C) Listing famous debates involving fallacies.
(D) Discussing the history of logical fallacies.
21. APPLICATION What is the problem with the argument contained in the conversation below?
A: Everyone is really just selfish!
B: But what about John? Look how he devotes himself to his children!
A: He is only doing what he really wants to do—that's still selfish!
(A) There is no clear claim

- (B) There is no reason provided
 - (C) The definition of selfish changes
 - (D) The example is personal
 - (E) One of the people has beliefs about John that are too strong
22. An error in reasoning
- (A) Rhetorical device
 - (B) Logos
 - (C) Fallacy
 - (D) Rhetorical appeal
23. Which of the following best defines a 'fallacy'?
- (A) A misleading or unsound argument
 - (B) A type of literary device
 - (C) A grammatical error
 - (D) A rhetorical question
24. Which logical fallacy occurs when someone claims that one event will lead to another extreme event without providing any evidence?
- (A) Hasty Generalization
 - (B) Slippery Slope
 - (C) Non Sequitur
 - (D) Red Herring
25. Match the definition with the fallacy: "attacking the character of the person instead of the idea"
- (A) Ad Hominem
 - (B) Slippery Slope
 - (C) Red Herring
 - (D) Straw Man
26. Which logical fallacy occurs when popularity is used as a means of persuasion?
- (A) Ad Populum/ Bandwagon
 - (B) Hasty Generalization
 - (C) Red Herring
 - (D) Circular Reasoning
27. In the context of logical fallacies, what does the term 'straw man' refer to?
- (A) A distorted version of an opponent's stance.
 - (B) A personal attack on someone's character.
 - (C) An exaggerated scenario without evidence.
 - (D) A logical and well-supported argument.
28. This type of fallacy occurs when a conclusion does not follow from its premises.
- (A) Non Sequitur
 - (B) Hasty Generalizations
 - (C) Post Hoc
 - (D) Straw Man
29. Provide an example of a logical fallacy that can weaken an argument in analytical writing.
- (A) Ad hominem fallacy
 - (B) Circular reasoning fallacy
 - (C) Red herring fallacy
 - (D) Straw man fallacy
30. "This is the best band because they make the best music!" This statement is an example of which logical fallacy?
- (A) Anecdote
 - (B) Loaded Language
 - (C) Bandwagon Approval
 - (D) Circular Reasoning
31. What is the logical fallacy in the following statement: 'If you don't support the new Supreme Court nomination, then you must not care about justice or the legal system'?
- (A) Slippery slope fallacy
 - (B) Ad hominem fallacy
 - (C) Appeal to authority fallacy
 - (D) False dilemma or black-and-white fallacy
32. All managers are effective communicators, so all employees should aspire to be managers. Identify the fallacy.
- (A) False cause
 - (B) Bandwagon
 - (C) Generalization
 - (D) Non sequitur

33. A distraction from an argument by avoiding important points or ignoring opposite views.
- (A) Slippery Slope
 - (B) Red Herring
 - (C) Hasty Generalization
 - (D) None of above
34. Logical fallacies
- (A) Statement that conveys the writer's or speaker's position
 - (B) Errors in reasoning in the form of misleading or irrelevant information
 - (C) Thinking process that a writer or speaker applies to an argument
 - (D) Explanations or justifications for the claim
35. Which logical fallacy is a type of argument in which the conclusion comes back to the premise without providing any outside proof, meaning both sides of the argument are making the same point?
- (A) Red Herring
 - (B) Straw Man
 - (C) Circular Reasoning
 - (D) False Analogy
36. What is the role of logical fallacies in political debates?
- (A) They are used to mislead the audience.
 - (B) They clarify the opponent's position.
 - (C) They provide strong evidence.
 - (D) They are irrelevant to the discussion.
37. What is the purpose of fallacious reasoning in persuasive passages?
- (A) To provide a logical foundation for the argument.
 - (B) To persuade readers to agree with claims and arguments.
 - (C) To delineate between important and unimportant ideas.
 - (D) To describe the principles of U.S. government.
38. An error in logic and reasoning; these should be avoided when constructing an argument
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Logical fallacy
39. How does a straw man argument mislead the audience?
- (A) By distorting the original stance to create an easier target.
 - (B) By providing strong evidence for the argument.
 - (C) By focusing on the individual's character.
 - (D) By assuming a logical progression.
40. What type of logical fallacy occurs when someone uses personal attacks instead of defending their side of an argument?
- (A) Ad hominem
 - (B) Ad populum/bandwagon
 - (C) Non sequitur
 - (D) False Analogy
41. What is the effect of using logical fallacies in conversations?
- (A) They affect how we perceive the world.
 - (B) They always lead to a positive outcome.
 - (C) They make arguments more credible.
 - (D) They simplify complex issues.
42. A fallacy is ____
- (A) An unintentional defect in reasoning.
 - (B) An intentional defect in reasoning.
 - (C) An unintentional or intentional defect in reasoning.
 - (D) None of above
43. What is the significance of logical fallacies in an argument?
- (A) Logical fallacies are significant as they reveal flaws in reasoning, helping to assess the validity of arguments.
 - (B) Logical fallacies enhance the strength of an argument.

- (C) Logical fallacies are always valid arguments.
(D) Logical fallacies are irrelevant to the discussion.
44. Bad or erroneous reasoning that results in an unsound argument.
(A) Fallacy
(B) Flowing
(C) Judges
(D) Negative Team
45. Loaded Language
(A) Language that weighs a ton.
(B) Language that fills the entire page
(C) Words or phrases that create a strong emotion or response from the reader
(D) Words that makes the author seem strong.
46. What is the term for a fallacy that attacks the person rather than the argument?
(A) Straw man
(B) Ad hominem
(C) Red herring
(D) Slippery slope
47. You can tell an article or website has bias if:
(A) It only talks about one side of an argument.
(B) It has strong opinions and uses emotional language.
(C) It leaves out important facts that don't support the author's opinion.
(D) All of the above.
48. "Did you notice her hot temper? She must be Irish." This statement is an example of
(A) Selective perception.
(B) Emotional bias.
(C) Stereotyping.
(D) High self-monitoring.
49. I am voting for Smith for President because the rest of my family is voting for him.
(A) Hasty Generalization
(B) Straw Man
(C) Bandwagon Appeal
(D) Appeal to False Authority
50. I guess I should buy my 14 year old a new iPhone since everyone at her school has one.
(A) Ad Hominem
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Appeal to emotion
(D) Lies
51. This refers to the errors in reasoning that may weaken one's argument.
(A) Persuasive devices
(B) Logical Fallacies
(C) Aristotle's Method of Persuasion
(D) Self-serving bias
52. Look, you are going to have to make up your mind. Either you decide that you can afford this stereo, or you decide you are going to do without music for a while.
(A) False Dichotomy
(B) Slipper Slope
(C) Weak Analogy
(D) Post Hoc
53. What is the main purpose of understanding logical fallacies?
(A) To engage in critical thinking and make informed decisions.
(B) To win every argument.
(C) To confuse opponents in debates.
(D) To avoid all discussions.
54. Officer, I was only driving as fast as everyone around me. I'm sure I wasn't speeding.
(A) Ad Hominem
(B) Appeal to Nature
(C) Bandwagon
(D) Circular Reasoning
(E) Guilt by Association

55. Which of the following is an example of analyzing the author's argument?
- (A) Identifying rhetorical devices.
 - (B) Evaluating the author's writing style.
 - (C) Summarizing the author's main points.
 - (D) Identifying logical fallacies
56. What is the term for a simplified version of an opponent's argument that is easy to refute?
- (A) Straw man
 - (B) Red herring
 - (C) Slippery slope
 - (D) False dilemma
57. How can logical fallacies impact scientific reasoning?
- (A) Logical fallacies have no effect on scientific conclusions.
 - (B) Logical fallacies are essential for validating research findings.
 - (C) Logical fallacies enhance scientific reasoning by providing clarity.
 - (D) Logical fallacies can distort scientific reasoning, leading to incorrect conclusions and undermining the validity of research.
58. John Green is a wonderful writer because he writes so well.
- (A) Overgeneralization
 - (B) Hasty generalization
 - (C) Attack the man
 - (D) Circular reasoning
59. "You've never run a business before, so how could you possibly be smart enough to balance the budget?" This logical fallacy is called —
- (A) Red Herring
 - (B) Slippery Slope
 - (C) Ad hominem
 - (D) Hasty Generalization
60. "This treatment has been used by people since the ancient times, therefore it must be an effective way to cure this disease." Is an example of?
- (A) False Dilemma
 - (B) Argumentum ad Antiquum (Appeal to the Ages)
 - (C) Argumentum ad Verecundiam (Appeal to Inappropriate Authority)
 - (D) Hasty Generalization (Converse Accident)
61. "In trying to add strength to our argument, logical fallacies are used in writing. This logical fallacy is used to get readers to agree simply by impressing them with a famous name or by appealing to a famous person who is not much of an expert."
- (A) Appeal to ignorance
 - (B) Hasty generalisation
 - (C) Appeal to authority
 - (D) None of the above
62. Identify the type of appeal used in the following sentences, "This new book is written by Dr. Juliet Browne, who holds a doctorate from the Harvard School of Medicine and is the chair of the World Health Organization."
- (A) Shock Value
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Emotion
 - (D) Credibility
63. Why are logical fallacies considered hidden traps in arguments?
- (A) They undermine arguments and mislead audiences.
 - (B) They always lead to winning debates.
 - (C) They are easy to identify and avoid.
 - (D) They strengthen the argument's validity.
64. Animals tread softly upon the earth without shoes, so all other living beings should follow suit.
- (A) Ad Hominem
 - (B) Appeal to Nature
 - (C) Bandwagon
 - (D) Circular Reasoning
 - (E) Guilt by Association

65. Straw man
- (A) Expresses a position on an issue and then attempts to support that position
 - (B) Question that does not require an answer
 - (C) Misstating an opposition's position so it is easy to attack
 - (D) Assumption by the writer that a claim is true
66. This piece of evidence utilizes short stories to explain a situation.
- (A) Commonly Accepted Beliefs
 - (B) Expert Opinion
 - (C) Anecdote
 - (D) Fact
67. Supports a claim with the claim itself
- (A) Red Herring
 - (B) Appeal to Nature
 - (C) Bandwagon
 - (D) Circular Reasoning
 - (E) Guilt by Association
68. How does a strawman fallacy distort an argument?
- (A) By accurately representing an opponent's position
 - (B) By ignoring an opponent's position
 - (C) By misrepresenting or exaggerating an opponent's position
 - (D) By strengthening an opponent's argument
69. Which logical fallacy occurs when a person rebuts an argument by misrepresenting or oversimplifying it?
- (A) Circular reasoning
 - (B) Red Herring
 - (C) False Analogy
 - (D) Straw Man
70. What is the main issue with using a 'Hasty Generalization' in an argument?
- (A) It relies on insufficient evidence to make a broad claim
 - (B) It distracts from the main issue by introducing irrelevant information
 - (C) It attacks the character of the person making the argument
 - (D) It assumes that if one thing happens, a series of other events will follow
71. Diverts attention from the original issue by shifting to another issue/topic
- (A) Hasty generalization
 - (B) Red herring
 - (C) Ad hominem/ personal attack
 - (D) Appeal to logos
72. What do you call the argument based on faulty reasoning?
- (A) Fallacy
 - (B) Ideas
 - (C) Knowledge
 - (D) Opinion
73. Name that fallacy!"You are either with us, or you are against us."
- (A) Red herring
 - (B) Ad populum
 - (C) False dilemma
 - (D) Hasty generalization
74. You ask your mother if you can go to the mall with your friends. She says "no". You ask why? She says, "because I'm the mom and I say so". This is an example of which logical fallacy?
- (A) The Strawman Fallacy
 - (B) The Argument from Authority Fallacy
 - (C) The Argument from Ignorance Fallacy
 - (D) The Two Wrongs Make a Right Fallacy
75. Which of the following best describes a logical fallacy?
- (A) A strong argument
 - (B) A weak argument
 - (C) A flawed argument
 - (D) A persuasive argument

76. Is this argument valid or invalid (if invalid, what fallacy is it using)? Premise 1: Mrs. McKovac thinks that homework is fun. Premise 2: Mrs. McKovac is stupid. Conclusion: Therefore, Homework is stupid.
- (A) Valid
(B) Invalid (straw man)
(C) Invalid (making it personal)
(D) Invalid (other)
77. This piece of evidence isn't necessarily a fact, but more an assumption that shared among a larger group of people.
- (A) Commonly Accepted Beliefs
(B) Expert Opinion
(C) Anecdote
(D) Fact
78. Using a celebrity endorsement is typically an appeal to false authority.
- (A) True
(B) False
79. There is a proposal that we should require all high school students to participate in some type of community service. I don't know what you think about that, but teachers don't get paid enough for all of the things that we do.
- (A) Red Herring
(B) Straw Man
(C) False Analogy
(D) Circular Reasoning
80. Identify the fallacy used here: "If we start censoring violent video games, soon all forms of media will be censored."
- (A) Slippery Slope
(B) Red Herring
(C) False Dilemma
(D) Straw Man
81. A generalization that is too broad. Uses words such as all, everyone, every time, anything, no one, and none.
- (A) Overgeneralization
(B) Hasty generalization
(C) Circular reasoning
(D) Attack the man
82. Name the fallacy committed in the following argument and explain why it is a fallacy. If we allow students to redo their assignments, soon they will expect to retake every exam, and eventually, standards will disappear.
- (A) Appeal to Authority
(B) Slippery Slope
(C) Ad Hominem
(D) False Dichotomy
83. Identify the fallacy in the following statement: 'If we don't ban plastic bags, the world will be covered in plastic.'
- (A) Slippery slope
(B) Ad hominem
(C) Red herring
(D) Appeal to authority
84. An error in the reasoning of the argument. Also represents weaknesses or flaws in an argument.
- (A) Truths
(B) Logical Fallacies
(C) Certainties
(D) Assumptions
85. What logical error is present in the statement "He must be a good athlete because he is tall."?
- (A) It assumes height is related to athletic ability.
(B) It follows a valid logical structure.
(C) It contains a factual error.
(D) It is based on incorrect mathematical reasoning.
86. This fallacy arises when the premise of an argument presents us with a choice between two alternatives and assumes that they are exhaustive when in fact they are not.
- (A) Hasty Generalization (Converse Accident)
(B) Accident

- (C) False Dilemma
(D) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam (Arguing from Ignorance)
87. What are fallacies in the context of arguments?
(A) Errors in reasoning or logic that weaken arguments
(B) Strong points that support arguments
(C) Emotional appeals that strengthen arguments
(D) Personal attacks that strengthen arguments
88. What are the common fallacies in argumentation?
(A) Red herring
(B) Circular reasoning
(C) Bandwagon fallacy
(D) Ad hominem, straw man, false cause, appeal to authority, slippery slope
89. What's wrong with the argument? "Energy drinks aren't dangerous. According to Tod Olson, "caffeine is in coffee, tea, soda, and chocolate."
(A) Irrelevant evidence
(B) Contradicting evidence
(C) Evidence is correct
(D) No evidence is given
90. All men are mortal, and Socrates is a man, therefore Socrates likes dogs.
(A) Ad Hominem
(B) Hasty Generalization
(C) Non Sequitur
(D) Straw Man
91. A misrepresentation of an opponent's position that makes it easier to argue against
(A) False Causation
(B) False Dichotomy
(C) Hasty Generalization
(D) Straw Man
92. Read the following quote from the text. "It started with soda and he has already moved on to salt. What is going to be next? ___ before you know it, it won't be the "land of the free and home of the brave" anymore." What logical fallacy does this excerpt represent?
(A) Slippery Slope
(B) Overgeneralization
93. Identify the type of faulty reasoning in the following statement: "All teenagers are irresponsible because my cousin is a teenager and he is irresponsible."
(A) Illogical conclusion
(B) Overgeneralization
(C) Personal bias
(D) None of the above
94. The perception of a relationship between two variables when none actually exists is called:
(A) Hindsight bias
(B) Regression toward the mean
(C) Illusory correlation
(D) The third variable problem
95. Match the definition with the fallacy: "going with the crowd/argues that because everyone else believes something it must be true"
(A) Red Herring
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Ad Hominem
(D) Slippery Slope
96. Name the fallacy committed in the following argument and explain why it is a fallacy. Perth is the best city in the world, because no other city has its all-round excellence.
(A) Straw Man
(B) Ad Hominem
(C) Begging the Question (circular reasoning)
(D) False Dilemma
97. What is the definition of fallacy?
(A) Sensible and based on facts.

- (B) An idea in which many believe is true, but which is false.
(C) You agree and can support it.
(D) None of above
98. Mistakes in reasoning are called ____
(A) Logical fallacies
(B) Logical lapses
(C) Rhetorical devices
(D) Reasoning issues
99. A mistaken belief, particularly one based on unsound reasoning.
(A) Consensus
(B) Yoke
(C) Fallacy
(D) Rapture
100. In the context of arguments, what does 'fallacious reasoning' mean?
(A) Reasoning that is based on sound logic and evidence.
(B) Reasoning that contains errors or is misleading.
(C) Reasoning that is universally accepted as true.
(D) Reasoning that is based on emotional appeal rather than facts.
101. This is an example of which logical fallacy (error in reasoning)?
(A) Ad hominem
(B) Slippery slope
(C) Red herring
(D) None of above
102. What is the fallacy of affirming the consequent?
(A) Ad hominem
(B) Logical fallacy
(C) Straw man
(D) Circular reasoning
103. Teenagers are bad drivers.
(A) Hasty generalization
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Ad Hominem
(D) Stacking the deck/Bias
104. Match the following with the correct definition: Jumping on the band wagon
(A) Agree because famous people do
(B) Agree because everyone else does
(C) Misleading through unlike or unrelated things
(D) None of above
105. Define Appeal to Adverse Consequences
(A) Appeal to Adverse Consequences is a fallacy that suggests rejecting a claim due to unrealistic potential negative consequences.
(B) Appeal to Adverse Consequences is a method of persuasion based on emotional appeal.
(C) Appeal to Adverse Consequences refers to the benefits of accepting a claim.
(D) Appeal to Adverse Consequences is a valid argument for supporting a claim.
106. Errors in reasoning sometimes disguised.
(A) Anecdotes
(B) Presentation
(C) Logical Fallacies
(D) Process Presentation
107. "The United States of America is the largest country because we have the most land." is an example of what?
(A) Fallacy
(B) Logical
(C) Reason
(D) None of above
108. "I have already paid a consultant \$1000 to look into the pros and cons of starting that new business division. He advised that I shouldn't move forward with it because it is a declining market. However, if I don't move forward, that \$1000 would have been wasted, so I better move forward anyway."
(A) Sunk costs fallacy

- (B) Red herring fallacy
 - (C) Strawman fallacy
 - (D) Slippery slope fallacy
- 109.** A logical fallacy is ____
- (A) An error in reasoning or logic
 - (B) Something used to support a solid argument
 - (C) A gap in learning
 - (D) None of the above
- 110.** What is a fallacy?
- (A) A statistical error
 - (B) A formatting mistake
 - (C) A quoted passage
 - (D) A flaw in reasoning
- 111.** Propaganda technique involving the use of showing one-sided information
- (A) Card stacking
 - (B) Bandwagon
 - (C) Transfer
 - (D) Name calling
- 112.** When drafting an end-of-year summary report to her supervisor about the status and sales of the restaurant's newest pizza, Diane omits details about negative customer feedback. By only reporting positive feedback, which barrier of effective communication is she using?
- (A) Deceptive tactics
 - (B) Perceptual differences
 - (C) Distractions
 - (D) Information overload
- 113.** Since Anna Camacho became vice president of the parent-teacher association, student performance has declined and teacher morale is down. We on the school board believe that Camacho bears sole responsibility for the downturn.
- (A) False Causation
 - (B) False Dichotomy
 - (C) Hasty Generalization
 - (D) Straw Man
- 114.** What is the role of logical fallacies in persuasive speeches?
- (A) They are used to intentionally mislead the audience.
 - (B) They are used to make the speech more factual and evidence-based.
 - (C) They are often used unintentionally and can weaken the speaker's argument.
 - (D) They are used to make the speech more boring and uninteresting.
- 115.** "Of course she said that, she's a liar" is an example of what kind of logical fallacy?
- (A) Slippery Slope
 - (B) Strawman
 - (C) Ad hominem
 - (D) Bandwagon
- 116.** What is a fallacy that presents information that does not follow logically from a premise
- (A) Slippery slope
 - (B) Non sequitur
 - (C) Red herring
 - (D) Either / or
- 117.** How can logical fallacies impact the effectiveness of speeches?
- (A) They can enhance the credibility of the speaker by making the argument more complex.
 - (B) They can undermine the argument by making it seem illogical or misleading.
 - (C) They have no impact on the effectiveness of speeches.
 - (D) They can make the speech more entertaining by adding humor.
- 118.** What is overgeneralization?
- (A) Drawing a conclusion based on insufficient evidence.
 - (B) Making a conclusion that does not logically follow from the premises.
 - (C) Allowing personal feelings to influence judgment.
 - (D) Using specific instances to make a broad statement.

119. What are logical fallacies in argumentation?
- (A) Errors in reasoning that undermine the validity of an argument.
 - (B) Emotional appeal
 - (C) Misinterpretation of facts
 - (D) Lack of evidence
120. What is the fallacy of appeal to emotion?
- (A) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language
 - (B) Appealing to emotional weakness to persuade
 - (C) Using illogical means to persuade others
 - (D) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument
121. An incorrect argument that is not based on sound reasoning is called
- (A) Logical fallacy
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Counterargument
 - (D) None of above
122. What is the effect of an ad hominem attack in a discussion?
- (A) It shifts focus from the argument's merits to the individual's character.
 - (B) It strengthens the argument with evidence.
 - (C) It clarifies the opponent's position.
 - (D) It provides a logical conclusion.
123. Person 1: Bicycle infrastructure should be expanded because cycling is a sustainable mode of transportation. Person 2: We should not build bike lanes because cyclists run red lights and endanger pedestrians.
- (A) Band Wagon
 - (B) Either/Or
 - (C) Hasty Generalization
 - (D) Straw Man
124. How will you judge a student who gives unjustified reasons for what he or she knows was a wrong decision or action, e.g. not conforming to class because its already late?
- (A) Justifying
 - (B) Rationalizing
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Clarifying
125. When someone attacks a distorted version of the original argument that they have themselves created is called a/an
- (A) Strawman fallacy
 - (B) Slippery slope fallacy
 - (C) Appeal to false authority
 - (D) None of the above

1.5.2 Formal Fallacies

1. What is the fallacy of illicit major?
 - (A) The fallacy of illicit major is a formal fallacy.
 - (B) The fallacy of illicit major is a cognitive bias.
 - (C) The fallacy of illicit major is a logical fallacy.
 - (D) The fallacy of illicit major is an informal fallacy.
2. Which type of fallacy contains an error in structure?
 - (A) Formal
 - (B) Informal
3. Which of the following is an example of Begging the Question?
 - (A) Many people believe it, so it must be true.
 - (B) If it rains, the ground gets wet.
 - (C) The defendant is not guilty because he is innocent.
 - (D) She won the race because she was the fastest.
4. Determine what kind of fallacy is exemplified by the following argument: (1) If Mary goes to the party, then Bill will make dinner; (2) Mary won't go to the party; (C) So Bill won't make dinner.

- (A) Formal fallacy
 - (B) Informal fallacy
 - (C) No defect
 - (D) None of above
5. All humans are mammals. All dogs are mammals. So, all humans are dogs. What type of fallacy is this?
- (A) Formal Fallacy (Structural)
 - (B) Informal Fallacy (Content)
 - (C) Bayesian Fallacy
 - (D) Kurzgezagt Fallacy
6. Which of the following best describes a hasty generalization?
- (A) Drawing a conclusion based on insufficient evidence.
 - (B) Assuming that because two things are alike in one way, they are alike in all ways.
 - (C) Using an irrelevant point to distract from the real issue.
 - (D) Presenting a false dilemma to force a choice.
7. Determine what kind of fallacy is exemplified by the following argument: (1) If Tim will pass the test, then he will have studied for the test; (2) Tim studied for the test; (C) So, Tim will pass the test.
- (A) Formal
 - (B) Informal
 - (C) No defect
 - (D) None of above
8. Assumption that because two things happened together, one caused the other
- (A) False Causation
 - (B) False Dichotomy
 - (C) Hasty Generalization
 - (D) Straw Man
9. What is an example of circular reasoning?
- (A) Using opinions as evidence
 - (B) Including counterarguments
 - (C) Providing relevant evidence
 - (D) Repeating the statement without actual proof
10. All formal fallacies are non sequiturs, which means that the conclusion is not supported by what preceded it.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
11. Which of the following is an example of a formal fallacy?
- (A) "I saw a black cat before my test, and I failed. Black cats bring bad luck."
 - (B) "All cats are animals. A dog is an animal. Therefore, a dog is a cat."
 - (C) "The mayor has a beard. Bearded people are untrustworthy. Therefore, the mayor cannot be trusted."
 - (D) "That student looks smart, so he must be the best in class."
12. An argument with good content can still contain a formal fallacy.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

1.5.3 Informal Fallacies

1. A fallacy based on the assumption that a statement must be true if it cannot be proven false or false if it cannot be proven true.
- (A) Bandwagon
 - (B) Appeal to authority
 - (C) Appeal to ignorance
 - (D) Red herring
2. Which of the following is an example of a straw man argument?
- (A) Ignoring someone's argument and substituting a distorted version of it.
 - (B) Attacking the person making the argument rather than the argument itself.
 - (C) Assuming that because one event follows another, the first event caused the second.

- (D) Presenting only two options when more exist.
3. Identify and explain a common logical fallacy.
- (A) Appeal to authority fallacy
 - (B) Ad hominem fallacy
 - (C) Red herring fallacy
 - (D) Straw man fallacy
4. How do "Weasel Words" function in communication?
- (A) They express affection in relationships
 - (B) They disguise the speaker's true intentions
 - (C) They mislead listeners by implying something not actually said
 - (D) They provide comfort to someone grieving
5. Argumentum ad Ignorantiam occurs when
- (A) : a) A claim is assumed true because it hasn't been proven false
 - (B) A claim is assumed false because it hasn't been proven true
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
6. He must be a talented musician because he plays the guitar well.
- (A) Formal Fallacy
 - (B) Informal Fallacy
7. Analyze the following statement and identify the type of faulty reasoning: "I failed my math test because my teacher doesn't like me."
- (A) Illogical conclusion
 - (B) Overgeneralization
 - (C) Personal bias
 - (D) None of the above
8. Define Ad Populum
- (A) Ad Populum is a logical fallacy that relies on emotional appeal.
 - (B) Ad Populum is an appeal to the masses or popularity as a basis for truth.
 - (C) Ad Populum is a method of statistical analysis used in research.
 - (D) Ad Populum refers to a specific type of scientific evidence.
9. Darcie is a lifeguard at the local beach. Sometimes, she has to blow her whistle to signal to swimmers that they have gone out too far. Today, one of the risky swimmers runs up to her and shouts, "I wasn't out too far! You must be blind!" This is an example of a(n) ____ customer.
- (A) Insulting
 - (B) Suspicious
 - (C) Impatient
 - (D) Slow/methodical
10. Nothing is inherently wrong with using an emotional appeal. The emotional appeal becomes ____ (1) ____ only when it is the ____ (2) ____ or primary ____ (3) ____ of the argument.
- (A) Rhetorician; 2) purpose; 3) appeals
 - (B) Problematic; 2) sole; 3) basis
 - (C) Logic; 2) advancing; 3) supporting
 - (D) Logic; 2) evidence; 3) pathos
 - (E) Difficult; 2) impossible; 3) beliefs
11. That politician wears glasses, so he must be intelligent.
- (A) Formal Fallacy
 - (B) Informal Fallacy
12. Which of the following is an example of the 'straw man' fallacy?
- (A) Attacking an exaggerated version of an opponent's argument to make it easier to refute.
 - (B) Using irrelevant information to distract from the argument at hand.
 - (C) Arguing that a claim is true just because it has not been proven false.
 - (D) Claiming that one event caused another simply because they occurred sequentially.

13. Define Straw Man Fallacy
- (A) A Straw Man Fallacy is a valid argument that strengthens an opponent's position.
 - (B) A Straw Man Fallacy is a technique used to build consensus among differing viewpoints.
 - (C) A Straw Man Fallacy involves directly addressing an opponent's argument without distortion.
 - (D) A Straw Man Fallacy is a form of argument that misrepresents an opponent's position to make it easier to attack.
14. Identify the following informal fallacy: Georgia knows how to cook pasta because she is from Italy
- (A) Equivocation
 - (B) Ad Hominem
 - (C) Argument from Ignorance
 - (D) Genetic Fallacy
15. Ignores someone's actual argument and presents a distorted or oversimplified version instead
- (A) Slippery slope
 - (B) Straw man
 - (C) Bandwagon
 - (D) Red herring
16. What does the slippery slope fallacy suggest?
- (A) A small step will lead to a chain of related events culminating in a significant effect.
 - (B) An argument is valid if it is repeated often.
 - (C) A person's character is more important than their argument.
 - (D) An opponent's position should be misrepresented.
17. Which propaganda technique relies on the idea that people should support something because it is popular or everyone else is doing it?
- (A) Card stacking
 - (B) Glittering generalities
 - (C) Bandwagon
 - (D) Plain folks
18. Which of the following best describes an informal fallacy?
- (A) It is a mistake in the logical form of an argument.
 - (B) It is an error that arises from the content or context of the argument.
 - (C) It is a type of fallacy that only occurs in written texts.
 - (D) It is a fallacy that can be easily identified through mathematical proofs.
19. Attacks the arguer instead of the argument
- (A) Slippery slope
 - (B) False dilemma
 - (C) Ad hominem/personal attack/attack the man
 - (D) Straw man
20. Bandwagon fallacy, which is especially common in the world of advertising, is based on the assumption that
- (A) No one should be trusted.
 - (B) The opinion of the majority is always correct.
 - (C) The opinion of a few is always correct.
 - (D) None of above
21. Why is a false analogy considered an informal fallacy?
- (A) Because it always proves the conclusion right
 - (B) Because its conditions strongly support its conclusion
 - (C) Because it involves a comparison of dissimilar things
 - (D) Because its conditions do not support its conclusion
22. Which propaganda technique involves presenting information from only one perspective?
- (A) Bandwagon
 - (B) Glittering generalities
 - (C) Card stacking
 - (D) Plain folks

23. Andrew, my classmate, is a miscreant. He just has a face that I cannot trust, so he must be a troublemaker.
(A) Formal Fallacy
(B) Informal Fallacy
24. What is a common logical fallacy mentioned in the document?
(A) Circular reasoning
(B) Straw man argument
(C) Red herring
(D) Slippery slope
25. What is the fallacy of appeal to force?
(A) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument
(B) Failing to provide adequate reasons for a conclusion
(C) Using force or threat to persuade
(D) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language
26. "My roommate said her Social Science class was hard, and the one I'm in is hard too. Maybe all Social Science classes are hard!" This logical fallacy is an example of ____
(A) Slippery Slope
(B) Hasty Generalization
(C) Ad hominem
(D) Ad populum
27. What fallacy is pictured above?
(A) Slippery Slope
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Ad Hominem
(D) Either-Or
28. Assumes the NATURAL choice is always the best choice
(A) Ad Hominem
(B) Appeal to Nature
(C) Bandwagon
(D) Circular Reasoning
(E) Guilt by Association
29. Determine what kind of fallacy is exemplified by the following argument: (1) Most people who buy lottery tickets won't win the lottery; (2) Michael bought a lottery ticket; (C) So, Michael won't win the lottery.
(A) Formal
(B) Informal
30. An argument that leads to a series of worse things.
(A) Ad Hominem
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Appeal to Authority
(D) Slippery Slope
31. Overgeneralizing means thinking all people in a country share the same characteristics.
(A) True
(B) False
32. Which of the following is an example of an informal fallacy?
(A) "If it is raining, then the streets are wet. The streets are wet, so it must be raining."
(B) "All dogs bark. My pet barks. Therefore, my pet is a dog."
(C) "She is late to class, so she must not care about her education."
(D) "If $A = B$ and $B = C$, then $A = C$."
33. Why is the argument "He must be a great leader because he has a lot of followers" considered an informal fallacy?
(A) It is based on mathematical reasoning.
(B) It follows a valid logical structure.
(C) It assumes popularity equates to leadership quality.
(D) It contains a spelling error.
34. "If you give a mouse a cookie, they'll want to take over the world" is an example of what kind of logical fallacy?
(A) Strawman
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Slippery Slope
(D) Ad Hominem

35. What is a 'straw man' in argumentative text?
- (A) A distorted version of another person's argument that can easily be rejected.
 - (B) A strong piece of evidence that supports the main argument.
 - (C) A counterargument that denies the main argument.
 - (D) A conclusion that summarizes the main argument.
36. Encourages the audience to become part of a group or act because other people are acting in the same way.
- (A) Directions
 - (B) Transmittal message
 - (C) AIDA
 - (D) Bandwagon
37. What is the defect called when there is a defect in the content of the argument?
- (A) Formal fallacy
 - (B) Informal fallacy
 - (C) No defect
 - (D) None of above
38. In October 2017, President Trump sought to deflect a news story reporting on links between his campaign and Russia by tweeting the following: "Who paid for it, Russia, the FBI or the Dems (or all)?" Trump attempted to diffuse the situation by:
- (A) Ranging about a different topic
 - (B) Attempting to discredit the source
 - (C) Twisting the semantics or meaning of the words
 - (D) None of above
39. What are "Glittering Generalities" designed to do in propaganda?
- (A) Provide detailed information about the product
 - (B) Appeal to particular emotions with short phrases or few words
 - (C) Offer discounts and promotions
 - (D) Compare one product to another
40. Informal fallacies are often caused by:
- (A) Incorrect word order
 - (B) Faulty use of language or irrelevant information
 - (C) Mathematical errors
 - (D) Lack of punctuation
41. Dr. McKenzie said all kids can fly, so it must be true!
- (A) Appeal to authority
 - (B) Slippery slope
 - (C) Bandwagon
 - (D) Ad Hominem
42. Define Begging the Question
- (A) A rhetorical strategy that emphasizes emotional appeal over logic.
 - (B) Begging the question is a logical fallacy that occurs when an argument's premises assume the truth of the conclusion.
 - (C) A technique used to clarify ambiguous terms in an argument.
 - (D) A method of reasoning that leads to a valid conclusion.
43. To determine if this kind of fallacy is present, one has to pay attention on the background or circumstances of the supposed source being relied on with regard to a particular issue.
- (A) False Dilemma
 - (B) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam [Arguing from Ignorance]
 - (C) Accident
 - (D) Argumentum ad Verecundiam [Appeal to Inappropriate Authority]
44. An argument with good form can still contain an informal fallacy.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
45. "My neighbor, who is an engineer told me that vaccines can cause autism, therefore vaccines cause autism." Is an example of?
- (A) Hasty Generalization (Converse Accident)

- (B) Argumentum ad Verecundiam (Appeal to Inappropriate Authority)
 (C) Argumentum ad Antiquum (Appeal to the Ages)
 (D) Accident
46. Identify the following informal fallacy: Former President Woodrow Wilson says that women don't need epidurals when giving birth. It is clear then that, women don't need epidurals when giving birth
 (A) Appeal to irrelevant authority
 (B) Ad Hominem
 (C) Argument from Ignorance
 (D) Equivocation
47. Identify the following informal fallacy: Your argument is ugly and so is your face
 (A) Ad Hominem
 (B) Equivocation
 (C) Hasty Generalisation
 (D) Genetic Fallacy
48. An 'emotional appeal' is ____
 (A) Trying to make the reader sad, scared, or excited
 (B) An attack on the person instead of their argument
 (C) A claim based on poor reasoning (generalizing)
 (D) None of above
49. The fallacy that the arguer uses to claim that something is true because no one has proven it false or vice versa.
 (A) False Dilemma
- (B) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam (Arguing from Ignorance)
 (C) Argumentum ad Antiquum (Appeal to the Ages)
 (D) Accident
50. Diana does not like meat; therefore, she must be vegan.
 (A) Informal Fallacy
 (B) The Fallacy Fallacy
 (C) Formal Fallacy
 (D) Antecedent
51. Unfair negative association with another person or group that is intended to discredit
 (A) Red Herring
 (B) Appeal to Nature
 (C) Bandwagon
 (D) Circular Reasoning
 (E) Guilt by Association
52. "I know someone who smoked for decades, and it never produced any significant illness. Those claims about smoking are exaggerated!"
 (A) Facts
 (B) Quotes
 (C) Statistics
 (D) Anecdotes
53. An ad hominem attack
 (A) Is a very effective debate strategy
 (B) Goes after a person's argument.
 (C) Is always against a popular idea.
 (D) Is an attack on the person, not the argument

1.5.4 Fallacies of Relevance

- An abusive attack against someone making the argument, instead of the argument itself, is called a/an
 (A) Appeal to false authority
 (B) Bandwagon fallacy
 (C) Strawman fallacy
 (D) Ad hominem fallacy
- An irrelevant topic introduced in an argument to divert the attention of listeners or readers from the original issue is called a/an
 (A) Sunk costs
 (B) Appeal to false authority
 (C) Red herring
 (D) Hasty generalization

3. The claim is that students should have homework. Which is irrelevant to the argument?
(A) 4/5 teachers give homework at least three times a week
(B) I play softball on Thursday nights.
(C) Students who do homework score 20% higher on standardized tests.
(D) Without homework, time on games would increase 40% resulting in even more wasted intelligence.
4. Appealing to the popularity or the fact that many people do something as a form of validation is a(n) ____
(A) Bandwagon Appeal
(B) Emotional Appeal
(C) Ad Hominem
(D) Begging the Question
5. Assumes that a proposed step will set off a chain of uncontrollable events.
(A) Slippery slope
(B) Begging the question/circular reasoning
(C) Either or fallacy otherwise called false dilemma
(D) Red herring
6. The use of a completely unrelated topic in support of a claim
(A) Red Herring
(B) Appeal to Nature
(C) Bandwagon
(D) Circular Reasoning
(E) Guilt by Association
7. An attempt to discredit an idea by attacking the person or group associated with it
(A) Over-generalization
(B) Hasty generalization
(C) Circular reasoning
(D) Attack the man
8. Why is the statement "Katrina can't represent our class in the singing contest. Her beauty is not alluring enough to win." an informal fallacy?
(A) It assumes beauty is related to singing ability.
(B) It follows a proper logical structure.
(C) It is mathematically incorrect.
(D) It contains a grammar mistake.
9. The phrase, "Almost everyone that was asked said that McDonalds is better than Burger King, so it must be true," represents which fallacy?
(A) The Bandwagon Fallacy
(B) Circular Reasoning
10. Which logical fallacy occurs when someone responds to an argument with a statement that does not logically follow the argument?
(A) Circular Reasoning
(B) Non sequitur
(C) Ad hominem
(D) Red Herring
11. What is the main purpose of using weasel words in an argument?
(A) To summarize the main point of the argument.
(B) To mislead or avoid making a direct statement.
(C) To provide strong evidence for a claim.
(D) To clarify the argument and make it more precise.
12. Which of these takes attention away from the issue being discussed by shifting to something off topic?
(A) Slippery slope
(B) Red herring
(C) Hasty generalization
(D) Ad hominem
13. This fallacy occurs when a person argues that an event will inevitably happen without providing any examples that this may happen. In most cases, a series of steps is intentionally left out.
(A) Ad Populum
(B) Slippery Slope

- (C) Red Herring
(D) Sloppy Joe (yumm)
14. Not connected to or not appropriate to what is being done.
(A) Irrelevant
(B) Assess
(C) Relevant
(D) Sound
15. What does the term "Relevant" mean?
(A) Good or having a good effect
(B) Closely connected or important to the current situation
(C) To hold up as true or publicly support
(D) Most of the people or things in a group
16. What is a 'red herring'?
(A) Something that introduces an irrelevant topic to divert attention from the original issue.
(B) A strong piece of evidence that supports the main argument.
(C) A counterargument that refutes the main argument.
(D) A conclusion that summarizes the main argument.
17. What is the definition of appeal to pity?
(A) The use of evidence to support the claim.
(B) To disagree and argue against.
(C) Use of pitiful or compassionate facts about someone to get them to agree with you.
(D) None of above
18. What is the fallacy of appeal to tradition?
(A) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language
(B) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument
(C) Using illogical means to persuade others
(D) Appealing to traditional norms as a reason
19. Match the definition with the fallacy: "when you create a DISTRACTION to divert attention from the argument"
(A) Straw Man
(B) Slippery Slope
(C) Red Herring
(D) Bandwagon
20. What is the fallacy of irrelevant conclusion?
(A) Providing evidence not relevant to the conclusion
(B) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language
(C) Using illogical means to persuade others
(D) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument
21. This fallacy occurs when evidence is boiled down to "everybody's doing it, so it must be right:"
(A) Ad populum
(B) Circular reasoning
(C) Claim of value
(D) Faulty analogy
22. An attack of a person's character, rather than the facts.
(A) Slippery Slope
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Ad Hominem
(D) Appeal to Authority
23. What is the fallacy of appeal to pity?
(A) Failing to provide adequate reasons for a conclusion
(B) Appealing to the sense of pity to persuade
(C) Using illogical means to persuade others
(D) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language
24. What is the fallacy of relevance?
(A) Providing evidence that is not relevant to the conclusion
(B) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument

- (C) Failing to consider relevant details in an argument
(D) Using illogical means to persuade others
25. Red herring
(A) Bring up a topic to distract from the real topic
(B) Connection between two ideas does not always mean one causes the other
(C) Limited data and stereotypes
(D) Author's position on a topic or issue
26. Which logical fallacy presents information to distract from the main issue or argument being discussed?
(A) Circular reasoning
(B) Straw Man
(C) Red Herring
(D) False Analogy
27. What do we mean by "blaming the messenger"?
(A) Attacking the press for inaccuracies
(B) Not reading or viewing bad news
(C) Holding the press responsible for the bad news it reports
(D) Blaming the press for inflaming public opinion
28. What is an ad hominem attack?
(A) Attacking the person making an argument rather than the argument itself.
(B) Misrepresenting an opponent's position.
(C) Assuming a progression without evidence.
(D) Using evidence to support an argument.
29. What characterizes a 'red herring' fallacy?
(A) Using irrelevant data or facts to distract from the key issue.
(B) Claiming that a rare exception applies generally.
(C) Attacking the opponent's character rather than their arguments.
(D) Presenting only two options when more are available.
30. Which logical fallacy uses one aspect that is alike between two things to argue that EVERYTHING about those two things are alike?
(A) Red Herring
(B) Circular Reasoning
(C) Straw Man
(D) False Analogy
31. What does RELEVANT mean when related to debating an issue?
(A) Important information directly concerned with what is being argued
(B) Comparing and contrasting information
(C) Having an effect on something
(D) Not important information being used concerning the argument
32. This fallacy consists in persuading others by appealing to people who command respect or authority but do not have legitimate authority in the matter at hand.
(A) Argumentum ad Verecundiam (Appeal to Inappropriate Authority)
(B) Accident
(C) Argumentum ad Antiquum (Appeal to the Ages)
(D) Hasty Generalization (Converse Accident)
33. What is a strawman fallacy?
(A) A strawman fallacy is a type of hat made from straw
(B) A strawman fallacy is when someone distorts or misrepresents someone else's argument in order to make it easier to attack.
(C) A strawman fallacy is a type of scarecrow used in farming
(D) A strawman fallacy is a type of building material made from straw
34. An argument that misleads, distracts, or diverts attention from a relevant or important issue.
(A) Straw man argument
(B) False causation
(C) Red herring
(D) Hasty generalization

35. — is a logical fallacy that attacks an opponent's character.

(A) Bandwagon Appeal

(B) Ad Hominem

(C) Emotional Appeal

(D) Circular Argument

1.5.5 Fallacies of Ambiguity

1. Which of the following best describes "Equivocation" in language use?

(A) Language variations shared by people of different regions or social classes

(B) Language that disguises the speaker's true intentions through strategic ambiguity

(C) Terms or phrases intended to mislead listeners by implying something not actually said

(D) A statement that implies a claim is true without exception

(B) Multiple meaning words

(C) Synonyms

(D) Context clues

2. What are the types of fallacies of ambiguity?

(A) Straw man fallacy, Red herring fallacy, Composition

(B) Red herring fallacy, Equivocation, Amphiboly

(C) Division, Emphasis, Straw man fallacy

(D) Equivocation, Amphiboly, Composition

4. What is a weasel word?

(A) A weasel word is an ambiguous or misleading term used to create an impression without clear meaning.

(B) A weasel word is a type of animal found in the wild.

(C) A weasel word is a term used exclusively in legal documents.

(D) A weasel word is a term that is always clear and precise.

3. The Equivocation fallacy is using the same word with two different meanings.

(A) The sign said, "Fine for Parking here", so since it was fine I parked here.

5. What is the fallacy of ambiguity?

(A) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language

(B) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument

(C) Failing to consider relevant details in an argument

(D) Using illogical means to persuade others

1.5.6 Fallacies of Presumption

1. What is the fallacy of unwarranted assumption?

(A) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language

(B) Making unwarranted assumptions in an argument

(C) Using illogical means to persuade others

(D) Failing to consider relevant details in an argument

(C) Begging the question/circular reasoning

(D) Bias

2. Presents an argument in which the conclusion is assumed in the reasoning.

(A) Perfection solution

(B) False authority

3. Which of these is an example of a false assumption?

(A) My brother is taller than my mother.

(B) My brother is over six feet tall.

(C) My oldest brother is taller than my sister.

(D) My baby brother will be the taller than my brother.

4. What is the fallacy of inference from ignorance?

(A) Using illogical means to persuade others

- (B) Declaring something false due to lack of proof
 - (C) Appealing to emotional weakness to persuade
 - (D) Presenting an argument with ambiguous language
5. Is this argument valid or invalid (if invalid, what fallacy is it using)? Premise 1: Either we will go to war, or we will appear weak. Conclusion: We must go to war
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Invalid (straw man)
 - (C) Invalid (false dilemma)
 - (D) Invalid (gambler's fallacy)
6. Which scenario best illustrates an 'appeal to ignorance' fallacy?
- (A) Claiming a statement must be true because it has not been proven false.
 - (B) Asserting that widespread acceptance of an idea is proof of its truth.
 - (C) Using irrelevant information to distract from the argument at hand.
 - (D) Presenting an argument that relies on emotionally charged language.

1.5.7 Contradictory Propositions

1. A contradiction is always
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
2. How can the principle of contradiction be applied in philosophy?
 - (A) By asserting that contradictory statements cannot both be true simultaneously.
 - (B) By ignoring contradictory statements altogether.
 - (C) By claiming that contradictions are irrelevant in philosophy.
 - (D) By affirming that contradictory statements can both be true simultaneously.
3. To say the opposite of another point of view
 - (A) Contradict
 - (B) Malediction
 - (C) Indict
 - (D) Vindicate Edit
4. What is a contradiction?
 - (A) A situation where two things cannot both be true
 - (B) A suggestion that is not directly said
 - (C) Something that can be touched or felt
 - (D) A secretive action
5. A-O, E-I pairs is called
 - (A) Contrary statements
 - (B) Subcontrary statements
 - (C) Subalternation statements
 - (D) Contradictory statements
6. What does it mean to "contradict"?
 - (A) To say or do the opposite of something.
 - (B) Being separated from others or alone.
 - (C) To admit something is true, or to give up in a disagreement.
 - (D) Understanding and sharing someone else's feelings.

1.5.8 Syllogistic Fallacies

1. What are the different types of syllogistic fallacies?
 - (A) Affirming the consequent, denying the antecedent, undistributed middle, illicit major, and illicit minor
 - (B) Distributed middle
 - (C) Denying the consequent
 - (D) Affirming the antecedent
2. What is the fallacy of undistributed middle?
 - (A) The fallacy of undistributed middle is a grammatical error.

- (B) The fallacy of undistributed middle is a rhetorical device.
- (C) The fallacy of undistributed middle is a mathematical concept.
- (D) The fallacy of undistributed middle is a logical fallacy.

3. What is a syllogistic fallacy?

- (A) A syllogistic fallacy is a rhetorical device used in persuasive writing.
- (B) A syllogistic fallacy is a logical error in reasoning.
- (C) A syllogistic fallacy is a term used in computer programming.
- (D) A syllogistic fallacy is a type of mathematical equation.

1.6 Indian Logic

1.6.1 Indian Logic

1. Many Indians believe that whatever you do, good or bad, will come back to change your destiny. This is called:
 - (A) Dogma
 - (B) Karma
 - (C) Melancholy
 - (D) The Circle of Life
2. Means "the enlightened one"
 - (A) Untouchable
 - (B) Brahma
 - (C) Buddha
 - (D) Dharma
3. In Nyaya, removing ignorance to reach liberation primarily depends on what?
 - (A) Clear logical understanding of reality
 - (B) Accumulation of meritorious rituals
 - (C) Ecstatic experiences during meditation
 - (D) Unquestioned acceptance of tradition
4. Who is the main writer or author of nayay Darshan?
 - (A) Vaatsyayan
 - (B) Goutam
 - (C) Vachaspati
 - (D) Banbatth
5. All the actions (good or bad) in this life that affect your next life.

- (A) Varna
 - (B) Karma
 - (C) Buddhism
 - (D) Nirvana
6. In what religion do people believe in dharma which is a person's earthly duties.
 - (A) Buddhism
 - (B) Hinduism
 7. Living a life of moderation.
 - (A) The Four Noble Truths
 - (B) Nirvana
 - (C) The Eightfold Path
 - (D) The Middle Way
 8. "Hearing from bonafide sources.." refers to
 - (A) Shabda pramana
 - (B) Anumana pramana
 - (C) Pratyaksha pramana
 - (D) None of these
 9. What is the sum of a person's actions?
 - (A) Ahimsa
 - (B) Reincarnation
 - (C) Dharma
 - (D) Karma

1.6.2 Pramanas

1. How many pramanas are accepted by Nyaya?—
 - (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
2. Hearing from Bonafide authority refers to..
 - (A) Akshar Praman
 - (B) Maatra Praman
 - (C) Shabd Praman
 - (D) Vyakaran Praman
3. What is the result of hearing from a proper source?
 - (A) Confusion.
 - (B) Perceiving and realizing all truths.
 - (C) Satisfaction of the mind.
 - (D) Intellectual entertainment.
4. Perception is the only pramana according to —
 - (A) Carvaka
 - (B) Buddhism
 - (C) Jainism
 - (D) Vedant
5. Which praman cannot be wrong?
 - (A) Shabda Praman
 - (B) Anuman Praman
 - (C) Pratyaksh Praman
 - (D) All of the above
6. Can there be a problem with Sabda Praman?
 - (A) Yes, because our senses are imperfect.
 - (B) Yes, because knowledge changes over time.
 - (C) No, because the knowledge source is perfect.
 - (D) No, because I am perfect.
7. Which of the following fall under Shabda Praman in relation to absolute truth?
 - (A) Hearing from Friends.
 - (B) Reading from college textbooks.
 - (C) Hearing from Kinsmen (Father, Mother, Sister, Cousin, Brother, Uncle, etc.)
 - (D) Reading from spiritual books (Vedas, Bible, Quran, etc)
8. Darwin's theory falls under Shabda praman
 - (A) True
 - (B) False, under Anuman Praman
 - (C) Can't Say, I am a follower of Darwin!
 - (D) None of above
9. Which is NOT a defect of the Pratyaksha Praman?
 - (A) Cheating tendency
 - (B) Making Mistakes
 - (C) Imperfect Senses
 - (D) None of the Above
10. Acquiring Knowledge by Hearing is called?
 - (A) Pratyaksa Praman
 - (B) Anumana Praman
 - (C) Sabda Praman
 - (D) I Don't know
11. Sabda Pramana means the knowledge acquired from the
 - (A) Family
 - (B) Guru
 - (C) Vedas
 - (D) None of above
12. Which school is credited with formalizing logic and epistemology through pramanas such as perception, inference, comparison, and witness?
 - (A) Nyaya founded by Gautama in 2nd century BCE
 - (B) Vedanta emphasizing Brahman and Atman unity
 - (C) Yoga focusing discipline and practical ethics
 - (D) Sankhya centered on enumeration and categories

13. Acquiring Knowledge by Seeing is called?
 (A) Pratyaksa Praman
 (B) Anumana Praman
 (C) Sabda Praman
 (D) I Don't know
14. Which Pramana is accepted by Carvaka?
 (A) Pratyaksha
 (B) Anumana
 (C) Shabda
 (D) Upamana
15. How many Pramana accepted by Nyaya Philosophy?
 (A) 2
 (B) 1
 (C) 4
 (D) 6
16. Which of the following is a subject of Pramana
 (A) Jiva
 (B) Prapancha
 (C) Anumana
 (D) Iswara

1.6.3 Means of Knowledge

1. Can Pratyaksha Praman be wrong?
 (A) Yes, our senses are not perfect.
 (B) No, whatever I see and hear has to be completely true.
 (C) Yes, it can never help us arrive at the right conclusion.
 (D) No, the person is correct but the object of his vision is wrong.
2. How is complete knowledge obtained according to Vedic education?
 (A) Through speculation and imagination
 (B) Through scientific experiments
 (C) Through Shabda (hearing from authorities)
 (D) Through observation and deduction
3. Pratyaksha Praman is knowledge gained from
 (A) Books
 (B) Our knowledge acquiring Senses
 (C) Guess work
 (D) Internet
4. What are the alternatives to Imperfect senses for gaining knowledge?
 (A) We can use instruments to get more knowledge of the world
 (B) Just follow the authorities of sas-tras(Shabd Praman)
 (C) We can use Science and advanced technology to gain knowledge
 (D) None of the above

1.6.4 Pratyaksha

1. Knowledge acquired by direct perception
 (A) Anumana Pramana
 (B) Sabda Pramana
 (C) Pratyaksa Pramana
 (D) Sruti Pramana
2. Knowledge by "Seeing is believing" refers to
 (A) Shabda pramana
 (B) Anumana pramana
 (C) Pratyaksha pramana
 (D) None of these

1.6.5 Anumana

1. Knowledge involving "May be this May be that.." refers to
 (A) Shabda pramana
 (B) Anumana pramana
 (C) Pratyaksha pramana
 (D) None of these

2. Darwin's theory comes under which praman?
 - (A) Pratyaksha Praman
 - (B) Anuman Praman
 - (C) Sabda Praman
 - (D) None of above
3. Acquiring Knowledge by Speculation is called?
 - (A) Pratyaksa Praman
 - (B) Anumana Praman
 - (C) Sabda Praman
 - (D) I Don't know
4. Observing smoke and inferring there must be fire is a simple example of ____
 - (A) Sabdha
5. The conclusions of anumana pramana are always true
 - (A) Yes
 - (B) No
6. Which way of gaining knowledge was used primarily by Darwin to formulate his theory of evolution?
 - (A) Pratyaksha Praman
 - (B) Anuman Praman
 - (C) Sabda Praman
 - (D) None of the above

1.6.6 Kinds of Anumana

1. According to Nyaya, which kind of Inference is based on mere coexistence?
 - (A) Pararthanumana
 - (B) Purvavat anumana
 - (C) Sesavat anumana
 - (D) Samanyatodrsta anumana

1.6.7 Structure of Anumana

1. How many propositions does the Nyaya syllogism have?
 - (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 4
2. Which Siddhant is applicable in only a specific context?
 - (A) Sarvatantra Siddhant
 - (B) Pratitantra Siddhant
 - (C) Adhikarana Siddhant
 - (D) Vyapti Siddhant
3. Sources of knowledge does not include-
 - (A) Inference
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Text
 - (D) Judgement

1.6.8 Vyapti

1. Which Siddhant deals with the relationship between cause and effect?
 - (A) Pratitantra Siddhant
 - (B) Adhikarana Siddhant
 - (C) Vyapti Siddhant
 - (D) Sarvatantra Siddhant
2. The term 'Vyapti' is associated with which concept?
 - (A) Causality
 - (B) Universality
 - (C) Partial truth
 - (D) Illusion

1.6.9 Shabda

1. Examples of "Sabda Praman"
 - (A) Knowing about father from mother
 - (B) Knowledge from authorized books /person
 - (C) Doing DNA test to find out father
 - (D) All of above
2. A prerequisite of sabda-pramana is
 - (A) One should hear from an old man
 - (B) One should hear from a wise man
 - (C) One should hear from a godman
 - (D) One should hear from a bona fide spiritual master

1.7 Analogical Reasoning

1.7.1 Analogical Reasoning

1. Based on the analogy below, what must be true about the word "notifying"? NOTIFYING is to INFORMING as SLEEPING is to SLUMBERING
 - (A) Notifying is a part of informing.
 - (B) Notifying means informing.
 - (C) Notifying is the opposite of informing.
 - (D) Notifying causes informing.
2. This type of reasoning compares two things to develop understanding and meaning. It's commonly used to make decisions, solve problems and communicate.
 - (A) Analogical
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) Abductive
3. What makes an analogy false?
 - (A) Providing strong evidence to support a conclusion
 - (B) Assuming two things are similar in all respects based on one similarity
 - (C) Comparing two completely identical things
 - (D) Using it in a formal argument
4. The main function of analogy is not just to show, but also to ____
 - (A) Simplify
 - (B) Understand
 - (C) No function
 - (D) Explain or justify
5. Analyze the word pairs. Which analogy shows the WEAKEST or most inaccurate relationship?
 - (A) Hot: cold:: tall: short
 - (B) Author: book:: composer: song
 - (C) Student: school:: patient: doctor
 - (D) Leaf: tree:: finger: hand
6. An analogical argument ____
 - (A) Compares two similar things to draw certain conclusions
 - (B) Compares two similar things to draw probable conclusions
 - (C) Compares two dissimilar things to draw certain conclusions
 - (D) Compares two dissimilar things to draw probable conclusions
7. Analyze the word pair to identify the relationship. Study is to good grades as ____
 - (A) Practice is to skill
 - (B) Teacher is to student
 - (C) Book is to library
 - (D) Day is to night
8. Complete this Part/Whole relationship: 'Wheel is to Car as ____ is to House.'
 - (A) Roof
 - (B) Wall
 - (C) Door
 - (D) Window
9. Analogies: Flower is to bloom as seed is to ____
 - (A) Grow

- (B) Plant
(C) Harvest
(D) Bloom
10. Based on the analogy below, what must be true about the word “triviality”? TRIVIALITY is to VALUE as SERIOUSNESS is to HUMOR
(A) A triviality lacks value.
(B) A triviality is a type of value.
(C) A triviality causes value.
(D) A triviality has value.
11. Which word completes the analogy: Sun is to Day as Moon is to ____?
(A) Light
(B) Night
(C) Star
(D) Sky
12. Complete the following analogy-happy: sad:: hot: ____
(A) Cold
(B) Warm
(C) Boiling
(D) Cool
13. Given the analogy: ”Pencil: Write:: Scissors: ____”, explain the relationship and provide the correct answer.
(A) Cut
(B) Draw
(C) Erase
(D) Glue
14. In the example given, why was Sarah’s analogy considered false?
(A) Because surgeons and students wear the same uniform
(B) Because Henry agreed with Sarah
(C) Because surgeons operating on patients is similar to students attending class
(D) Because the purpose of their uniforms is very different
15. This is an example of what type of reasoning? Premise 1: Rats are mammals and possess a nervous system that includes a developed brain. Premise 2: Humans are mammals possess a nervous system that includes a developed brain. Premise 3: When exposed to Nerve Agent 274, 90% of the rats died. Conclusion: If exposed to Nerve Agent 274, 90% of all humans will die.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
16. What is the first step to solving an analogy?
(A) Look at the answers and guess
(B) Look at the first set of words and figure out the relationship
(C) Look at the second set of words and figure out the relationship
(D) Cry
17. Comparing sets of items based on their relationships
(A) Affix
(B) Summarize
(C) Analogy
(D) Climax
18. Paley uses the analogy of ____
(A) A train
(B) A phone
(C) A shoe
(D) A watch
19. In literature, what type of reasoning is applied when comparing two characters to highlight their differences?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Analogical reasoning
(D) Abductive reasoning
20. What is the REASONING in this argument?
(A) Drinking cola is bad for your health.

- (B) Cola contains 4-mel, which is a caramel coloring ingredient.
- (C) Many things that are bad for rats are also bad for other living things, such as humans.
- (D) Rats are a lot like humans.
21. Which answer correctly finishes the following analogy-sandpaper: rough::
- (A) Fire: hot
- (B) Paper: recycle
- (C) Marker: draw
- (D) Penguin: tundra
22. Find the analogy that best matches. PHOTOSYNTHESIS: FOOD
- (A) Water: light
- (B) Artist: paintings
- (C) Flowers: leaves
- (D) Bread: baker
23. Which word completes the analogy: Book is to Read as Pen is to ____?
- (A) Write
- (B) Erase
- (C) Draw
- (D) Paint
24. What is the subject case in an analogical argument?
- (A) The case we are more familiar with and use to draw a conclusion
- (B) The case about which we are trying to draw a conclusion
- (C) A feature that is attributable to an individual thing
- (D) A feature that's attributable to the relationship between 2 or more things
25. Complete the cause-and-effect analogy. Thirst is to drink as hunger is to ____
- (A) Food
- (B) Starve
- (C) Full
- (D) Eat

1.7.2 Analogies

1. What is the relationship in the analogy 'shoes: feet'?
- (A) Shoes are worn on feet.
- (B) Shoes are made of leather.
- (C) Shoes are a type of clothing.
- (D) Shoes are used for decoration.
2. A comparison between two different things that also have similarities is what type of evidence?
- (A) Personal experience
- (B) Statistics
- (C) Authority
- (D) Analogy
3. Long is to short as big is to
- (A) Huge
- (B) Large
- (C) Gigantic
- (D) Small
4. Based on the analogy below, what must be true about a carpenter and a vise? PAINTER is to BRUSH as CARPENTER is to VISE
- (A) A carpenter creates a vise.
- (B) A carpenter wears a vise.
- (C) A vise is a tool for a carpenter.
- (D) A vise is a type of carpenter.
5. How can false analogies help readers?
- (A) By making unfamiliar things seem familiar
- (B) By showing how two things are completely different
- (C) By confusing them with incorrect information
- (D) By providing solid evidence for arguments
6. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then, try to use the same sentence to find out which of the answer choice

- s completes the same relationship with the third word. Optimist is to cheerful as pessimist is to
- (A) Gloomy
 - (B) Petty
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Helpful
7. When reading the following analogy, the double colons (::) would be read as ____ Apple: fruit:: carrot: vegetable
- (A) Is to
 - (B) As
8. Identify the analogy. thrilled: happy
- (A) Noun: close adjective
 - (B) Antonyms
 - (C) Synonyms
 - (D) Cause: effect
9. Which persuasive device uses comparisons to highlight similarities or differences?
- (A) Simile
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Analogy
 - (D) Hyperbole
10. Which analogy choice has the same relationship as 'hunger' and 'eat'?
- (A) Up is to down
 - (B) Child is to kid
 - (C) Tired is to sleep
 - (D) Hot is to cold
11. An analogy is ____
- (A) A simile
 - (B) A metaphor
 - (C) A literary technique that involves comparison of how two things are alike
 - (D) None of the choice s
12. What is a comparison between two known things to create meaning or understanding?
- (A) Analogy
 - (B) Diction
 - (C) Tone
 - (D) Mood
13. HUNGRY: FULL:: POLITE:
- (A) THIRSTY
 - (B) NICE
 - (C) RUDE
 - (D) FRIENDLY
14. Which answer correctly finishes the following analogy-bake: cake::
- (A) Fish: dance
 - (B) Pumpkin: pie
 - (C) Apple: teacher
 - (D) Boil: egg
15. Analogy means
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Similar items
 - (D) Arugument
16. An analogy is a ____ between words.
- (A) Relationship
 - (B) Puzzle
 - (C) Piece of figurative language
 - (D) Definition
17. Eyes: See::
- (A) Hands: cry
 - (B) Ears: hear
 - (C) Feet: talk
 - (D) Teeth: think
18. ANALOGIES BANANA: YELLOW
- (A) Object / Action
 - (B) Object / Description
 - (C) Antonym
 - (D) None of above
19. Mother is to father as sister is to ____
- (A) Girl
 - (B) Daughter
 - (C) Brother
 - (D) Boy

20. What is the relationship in 'shoes: gloves'?
- (A) Both are items worn on the body, but for different parts: shoes for feet and gloves for hands.
 - (B) Both are accessories that enhance fashion.
 - (C) Both are types of footwear.
 - (D) Both are made from leather.
21. Which word completes the analogy: Cat is to Meow as Dog is to ____?
- (A) Bark
 - (B) Purr
 - (C) Roar
 - (D) Chirp
22. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. enchant: fascinate:: substitute: equivalent
- (A) Antonym
 - (B) Homophone
 - (C) Synonym
 - (D) None of above
23. Which word completes the analogy? Astronaut is to space as chef is to ____
- (A) Kitchen
 - (B) Food
 - (C) Restaurant
 - (D) Recipe
24. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then, try to use the same sentence to find out which of the answer choices completes the same relationship with the third word. Window is to pane as book is to
- (A) Novel
 - (B) Page
 - (C) Cover
 - (D) Glass
25. A comparison to one situation to another situation ("I need my phone like fish needs WATER!")
- (A) Analogy
 - (B) Anecdote
 - (C) Rhetorical Question
 - (D) Repetition
26. Boy: man
- (A) Plant: flower
 - (B) Shirt: sweater
 - (C) Pond: lake
 - (D) Lamb: sheep
27. Complete the analogy-bed: sleep:: chair: ____
- (A) Seat
 - (B) Cot
 - (C) Sit
 - (D) Stand
28. Circle: Sphere:: Square:?
- (A) Rectangle
 - (B) Cube
 - (C) Triangle
 - (D) Pyramid
29. Identify the analogy. nose: face
- (A) Noun: close adjective
 - (B) Part: whole
 - (C) Category: example
 - (D) Cause: effect
30. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. majority: minority:: vacant: occupied
- (A) Antonym
 - (B) Homophone
 - (C) Synonym
 - (D) None of above
31. What is an example of cause and effect analogy?
- (A) House: bed:: earth: Philippines
 - (B) Bread: food:: Samsung: phone
 - (C) Studied well: high grades:: slept late: sleepy in class
 - (D) None of above
32. Which word completes the analogy: Ear is to Hear as Eye is to ____?

- (A) Smell
 - (B) Taste
 - (C) See
 - (D) Touch
33. The comparison between things to show similarity and for the purpose of explanation.
- (A) Allusion
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Personification
 - (D) Analogy
34. A comparison between two things that helps to express the relationship or connection between the words. For example, Moon is to night as sun is to day. (RL4)
- (A) Analogy
 - (B) Chronological order
 - (C) Genre
 - (D) Dramatic irony
35. When analyzing analogies, the symbol:: stands for ____
- (A) Is
 - (B) Is not
 - (C) As
 - (D) Equals
36. Identify the relationship of the given analogy: keyboard: typing
- (A) Agent and action
 - (B) Worker and product
 - (C) Type and category
 - (D) Individual and group
37. Which of the following things matter in an analogy?
- (A) Part of Speech
 - (B) Order
 - (C) Singular vs. Plural
 - (D) Part of Speech and Order
 - (E) Part of Speech, Order, and Singular vs. Plural
38. What is the relationship in the analogy 'emergency: urgent'?
- (A) An emergency is a situation that is urgent.
 - (B) An emergency is a type of urgent situation.
 - (C) An emergency is unrelated to urgency.
 - (D) An emergency is a less severe form of urgency.
39. Complete: CD: FG:: ____: ____
- (A) JK: NO
 - (B) LM: OP
 - (C) QR: VW
 - (D) BC: DE
40. Which word completes the analogy: Apple is to Fruit as Carrot is to ____?
- (A) Vegetable
 - (B) Meat
 - (C) Dairy
 - (D) Grain
41. Analogies deal with:
- (A) Text features
 - (B) Hyperboles
 - (C) Evaluating arguments
 - (D) Word relationships
42. What is the relationship in the analogy 'necklace: neck'?
- (A) A necklace is a type of jewelry worn around the neck.
 - (B) A necklace is a type of clothing worn on the body.
 - (C) A necklace is a type of accessory worn on the wrist.
 - (D) A necklace is a type of decoration placed on the table.
43. Identify the analogy. barber: scissors
- (A) User: tool
 - (B) User: action
 - (C) Tool: user
 - (D) Action: acted upon

44. Complete the analogy showing an adult-to-young relationship: Kangaroo is to joey as bear is to ____
(A) Cub
(B) Den
(C) Growl
(D) Fur
45. Decrease is to increase as even is to
(A) Fair
(B) Equal
(C) Odd
(D) None of above
46. Analogy or allusion? Finding a good friend is like finding a needle in a haystack.
(A) Analogy
(B) Allusion
47. Which analogy matches? propaganda: persuade
(A) Bacteria: align
(B) Artists: obsess
(C) Physicians: create
(D) Parasites: exploit
48. Analogy in problem solving
(A) Similarities between the known domain and the new one
(B) Meaning Solving
(C) Additional Solving skill
(D) None of the above
49. Sun is to day as moon is to ____
(A) Night
(B) Star
(C) Dark
(D) Sleep
50. In the analogy 'bored: read', what is the relationship?
(A) Being bored can lead to the action of reading.
(B) Reading is a synonym for boredom.
(C) Boredom is a result of reading too much.
(D) Reading is an escape from boredom.
51. Snow is to cold as sun is to:
(A) Bright
(B) Hot
(C) Dark
(D) Wet
52. Day is to night as awake is to ____
(A) Tired
(B) Asleep
(C) Rested
(D) Active
53. This makes a comparison between two or more things that are similar in some ways but otherwise unlike.
(A) Allusion
(B) Analogy
(C) Alliteration
(D) Hyperbole
54. What is an analogy in an argument?
(A) A point-by-point comparison between two similar things
(B) A direct address to the reader
(C) The placement of two things side by side
(D) A question that requires no reply
55. Which is the correct definition of ANALOGY?
(A) When something is similar to something else
(B) A comparison using like or as
(C) A literary technique in which two unrelated objects are compared for their shared qualities
(D) A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.
56. What is an analogy?
(A) A comparison between two things that are similar in some way, often used to explain a concept or idea.
(B) A type of metaphor that uses exaggerated comparisons.

- (C) A method of solving problems through trial and error.
(D) A literary device that involves the repetition of consonant sounds.
57. Which is the correct way to read the following analogy? Fish: Swim:: Bird: Fly
(A) Fish can swim and birds can fly.
(B) Fish swim and birds fly.
(C) Fish is to swim and bird is to fly.
(D) Fish is to swim as bird is to fly.
58. Complete the following analogy-sun: day:: moon: ____
(A) Night
(B) Star
(C) Light
(D) Sky
59. What does a lack/without analogy indicate?
(A) Type of something
(B) Function of something
(C) Absence of something
(D) Presence of something
60. IDENTIFY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE GIVEN ANALOGY.Light is to purity as rain is to sadness.
(A) Association
(B) Cause and effect
(C) Category/type
(D) Symbol and representation
61. Seed is to tree as ____ is to bird
(A) Egg
(B) Apple
(C) Nest
(D) Fly
62. Which word completes the analogy: Clock is to Time as Thermometer is to ____?
(A) Weather
(B) Temperature
(C) Speed
(D) Distance
63. Snake is to reptile as bear is to ____
(A) Mammal
(B) Paws
(C) Amphibian
(D) Fish
64. Complete the analogy.little is to small as smart is to ____
(A) Adjacent
(B) Wisdom
(C) Intelligent
(D) Challenge
65. What is analogy?
(A) A comparison between two things
(B) A type of fruit
(C) A mathematical operation
(D) A historical event
66. BISON IS TO PLAIN AS SHARK IS TO
(A) MOUNTAIN
(B) OCEAN
(C) LAKE
(D) FIELD
67. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then, try to use the same sentence to find out which of the answer choices completes the same relationship with the third word. Play is to actor as concert is to
(A) Symphony
(B) Percussion
(C) Piano
(D) Musician
68. What is the relationship in the analogy: Heart is to pump as lung is to ____
(A) Expand
(B) Blood
(C) Oxygen
(D) None of above

69. What is the relationship of person to function in an analogy?
(A) It describes how a person performs a specific role or task, such as 'actor: reads' and 'soloist: sings'.
(B) It indicates the emotional connection between a person and their job.
(C) It shows the physical attributes of a person in relation to their function.
(D) It defines the historical context of a person's role in society.
70. Complete this Part/Whole relationship: 'Petal is to Flower as ____ is to Tree.'
(A) Branch
(B) Leaf
(C) Root
(D) Bark
71. A term that means "word relationships" Example: Water: Liquid:: Ice: Solid
(A) Analogy
(B) Allusion
(C) Idiom
(D) Fallacy
72. Which pair of words is an example of an analogy?
(A) Cat: Dog:: Hot: Cold
(B) Run: Ran:: Eat: Ate
(C) Book: Read:: Pen: Write
(D) All of the above
73. Fire is to hot as ice is to ____
(A) Snow
(B) Melt
(C) Cold
(D) Freeze
74. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. teacher: educate:: artist: paint
(A) Performer and Action
(B) Synonym
(C) Antonym
(D) Cause and Effect
75. Fast is to slow as high is to ____
(A) Short
(B) Tall
(C) Fast
(D) Low
76. Read the analogy: Thermometer is to temperature as ruler is to length. What is the relationship?
(A) Tool to Measurement
(B) Part to Whole
(C) Cause to Effect
(D) Object to Location
77. Analogies: Pen is to write as knife is to ____
(A) Cut
(B) Wood
(C) Slice
(D) Pencil
78. Dry is to wet as darkness is to ____
(A) Moist
(B) Colorful
(C) Brightness
(D) Black
79. Which of the following is an example of an analogy?
(A) How a doctor diagnoses diseases is like how a detective investigates crimes.
(B) You're acting like such a Scrooge!
(C) He decided to let her off the hook.
(D) She sells seashells by the sea-shore.
80. "A computer and the brain have similar thinking abilities," is an example of which figurative language?
(A) Metaphor
(B) Analogy
(C) Simile
(D) Personification

- 81. IDENTIFY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE GIVEN ANALOGY.** Thief is to steal as spectator is to observe.
- (A) Part of a Whole
 - (B) Synonyms
 - (C) Actor to Action
 - (D) Cause and Effect
- 82.** What two things are being compared in this analogy? As the butterfly emerges from its cocoon, so must you leave your comfort zone and experience the wider world.
- (A) Cocoon and comfort zone
 - (B) Butterfly and cocoon
 - (C) Comfort zone and world
 - (D) None of above
- 83.** Which is the best model of an analog signal?
- (A) A smooth wave
 - (B) A light switch going on and off
 - (C) A series of 1's and 0's
 - (D) A series of pulses
- 84.** Comparisons of words with similar relationships
- (A) Editing
 - (B) Punctuation
 - (C) Synonyms
 - (D) Antonyms
 - (E) Analogies
- 85.** What is the purpose of analogies?
- (A) The formation of words that are like the sound they represent
 - (B) The distinction between fact and opinion
 - (C) A comparison of two things for the purpose of explanation
 - (D) None of above
- 86.** Happy is to sad as light is to ____
- (A) Heavy
 - (B) Cheerful
 - (C) Bright
 - (D) Darkness
- 87.** Identification of people's unique ways of representing their thoughts, behaviors and experiences
- (A) Repetition
 - (B) Indigenous typologie or Categories
 - (C) Metaphors and Analogies
 - (D) None of above
- 88.** Which word completes the analogy? Huge is to enormous as tiny is to ____
- (A) Small
 - (B) Large
 - (C) Giant
 - (D) Average
- 89.** What is the relationship in the analogy: Water is to liquid as ice is to ____
- (A) Solid
 - (B) Gas
 - (C) Cold
 - (D) 32 degrees
- 90.** What is the relationship in the analogy 'cotton: soft'?
- (A) Cotton is a material that is soft.
 - (B) Cotton is a color that is bright.
 - (C) Cotton is a type of food that is sweet.
 - (D) Cotton is a fabric that is heavy.
- 91.** What number best completes the analogy: 8:4 as 10:
- (A) 3
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 24
 - (D) 5
- 92.** "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience." What does the analogy in this quote imply?
- (A) Like lamps, the speaker's feet will lead the way for others to follow.
 - (B) Like a light, the speaker will help those who are lost.

- (C) Like a lamp, the past has helped the speaker find his way.
(D) Like a light, the past has helped the speaker drive out darkness.
93. Identify the analogy. board: saw
(A) Tool: object used on
(B) Object used on: tool
(C) Cause: effect
(D) User: tool
94. Complete the analogy: Happy is to sad as hot is to ____
(A) Warm
(B) Angry
(C) Wet
(D) Cold
95. What is the relationship in the analogy: Tree is to leaf as book is to ____
(A) Page
(B) Library
(C) Reading
(D) Cover
96. What does the following analogy mean? Every choice you make is like spinning the wheel of fortune.
(A) There is no wrong choice.
(B) Making choices can make you money.
(C) Sometimes you get what you want; sometimes you get what you were trying to avoid.
(D) BANKRUPT!
97. Which word completes the analogy: Bird is to Fly as Fish is to ____?
(A) Swim
(B) Walk
(C) Jump
(D) Run
98. Complete the analogy: Brave is to cowardly as generous is to ____
(A) Selfish
(B) Kind
(C) Giving
(D) Rich
99. Complete the analogy: Big is to small as tall is to ____
(A) Huge
(B) Thin
(C) Short
(D) Giant
100. Which word completes the analogy: elephant: mammal:: carrot:?
(A) Mineral
(B) Animal
(C) Vegetable
(D) Fruit
101. What is a comparison between apples and oranges
(A) One is red and one is orange
(B) They are bad for you
(C) They are both fruit
(D) Apples are sweet and oranges are sour
102. When you compare one thing to another, you explain how the two are
(A) Different
(B) Mysterious
(C) Alike or similar
(D) Interesting
103. An analogy is a ____ between two things.
(A) Conflict
(B) Gap
(C) Comparison
(D) Causation
104. What is the correct way to read the analogy: fish: ocean:: deer: forest?
(A) Fish is to ocean as deer is to forest
(B) Fish and ocean are similar to deer and forest
(C) Fish and deer are both animals
(D) Ocean and forest are both habitats

- 105.** Given the analogy: "Glove: Hand:: Sock: ____", what is the missing word?
(A) Foot
(B) Shoe
(C) Head
(D) Arm
- 106.** ANALOGIES BIG: LITTLE
(A) Synonyms
(B) Antonyms
(C) Homophone
(D) None of above
- 107.** Comparison of two similar but different things, usually to clarify an action or a relationship, such as comparing the work of a heart to that of a pump. A comparison to a directly parallel case.
(A) Allegory
(B) Analogy
(C) Anecdote
(D) Anaphora
- 108.** Word Analogies: Cat is to Kitten as Dog is to
(A) Puppy
(B) Cub
(C) Calf
(D) Foal
- 109.** What is the relationship in the analogy 'clock: room'?
(A) The relationship is item/category, where a clock is an item found in a room.
(B) The relationship is function/location, where a clock functions in a room.
(C) The relationship is time/event, where a clock measures time in a room.
(D) The relationship is decoration/space, where a clock decorates the room.
- 110.** Analogies: Cat is to meow as dog is to ____
(A) Bark
(B) Purr
(C) Wag
(D) Bite
- 111.** Word Analogies: Teacher is to School as Doctor is to
(A) Hospital
(B) Library
(C) Office
(D) Store
- 112.** ANALOGIES SMALL: LITTLE
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Object / Action
(D) None of above
- 113.** Which word completes the analogy: Milk is to Cow as Wool is to ____?
(A) Sheep
(B) Goat
(C) Horse
(D) Pig
- 114.** What analogy is used to explain the limited perception of knowledge in the material world?
(A) Twins in a mother's womb discussing life after delivery
(B) A lotus flower with Krishna at the center
(C) A mustard seed sack representing universes
(D) A bright light separating the spiritual and material worlds
- 115.** Analogy Test:-Refined:Elegant::Exceptional:?
(A) Designed
(B) Careless
(C) Allowed
(D) Anomalous
- 116.** Identify the analogy. reader: book
(A) Category: example
(B) User: object used
(C) Part: whole
(D) Object used: user

117. In the analogy 'sleepy: sleep', what is the relationship?
(A) Being sleepy leads to the action of sleeping.
(B) Sleeping causes one to feel sleepy.
(C) Sleepy is a synonym for sleep.
(D) Being sleepy is unrelated to sleeping.
118. Choose the correct analogy: hot: cold:: happy: ____
(A) Joyful
(B) Sad
(C) Excited
(D) Angry
119. Identify the analogy. truck: driver
(A) User: object used
(B) Cause: effect
(C) Object used: user
(D) Noun: close adjective
120. What is the relationship in the analogy 'animals: zoo'?
(A) A zoo is a place where animals are kept.
(B) Animals are a type of zoo.
(C) Zoologists study animals in a zoo.
(D) Animals are the main attraction of a zoo.
121. A similarity or comparison between two different things or the relationship between them.
(A) Apostrophe
(B) Alliteration
(C) Analogy
(D) Antithesis
122. Select the correct analogy: Bird is to fly as fish is to ____
(A) Swim
(B) Jump
(C) Run
(D) Climb
123. Identify the type of relationship in the following analogy: Painter is to brush as writer is to ____
(A) Book
(B) Pen
(C) Story
(D) Paper
124. Which analogy best illustrates the function of reasons in an argument?
(A) The legs of a table
(B) The arms of a chair
(C) The windows in a wall
(D) The tiles on a roof
125. What is the proper way to read this analogy? fire: ice:: stop: go
(A) Fire is to ice as stop is to go.
(B) Fire is like ice and stop is like go.
(C) Fire is the opposite of ice and stop is the opposite of go.
(D) None of above
126. Which is NOT a Lack/Without analogy?
(A) Wise: stupidity
(B) Thirsty: water
(C) Snack: slither
(D) Ugly: beauty
127. Complete the analogy: Winter is to cold as summer is to ____
(A) Warm
(B) Sunny
(C) Hot
(D) Freezing
128. B is to C as J is to
(A) K
(B) A
(C) L
(D) I
129. What is the relationship in the analogy 'dog: cat'?
(A) Both are types of animals

- (B) Both are types of pets
 - (C) Both are types of mammals
 - (D) Both are types of domestic animals
- 130.** In a cause/effect analogy, what can cause laughter?
- (A) Rain
 - (B) Tears
 - (C) Pain
 - (D) Jokes
- 131.** Which word completes the analogy: Fire is to Hot as Ice is to ____?
- (A) Cold
 - (B) Warm
 - (C) Wet
 - (D) Dry
- 132.** Which word completes the analogy: Happy is to Sad as Big is to ____?
- (A) Large
 - (B) Small
 - (C) Huge
 - (D) Tall
- 133.** What is a common structure for verbal analogies?
- (A) A common structure is 'A is to B as C is to D', showing how two pairs are related.
 - (B) A common structure is 'A relates to B in the same way as C relates to D', indicating a similarity.
 - (C) A common structure is 'A is similar to B, and C is similar to D', focusing on similarity.
 - (D) A common structure is 'A corresponds to B, while C corresponds to D', emphasizing correspondence.
- 134.** Which analogy is an example of a type/kind relationship?
- (A) School: punishment
 - (B) Pencil: paper
 - (C) Rose: flower
 - (D) Knee: leg
- 135.** Kids taking on McDonald's this week, suing the company for making them fat. Isn't that like middle-aged men suing Porsche for making them get speeding tickets? Whatever happened to personal responsibility?
- (A) Examples
 - (B) Direct Quotes
 - (C) Analogies
 - (D) Personal Experience
 - (E) Studies and Statistics
- 136.** Analyze the analogy: "Fire: Hot:: Ice: ____". Explain your reasoning.
- (A) Cold, because fire is hot and ice is cold.
 - (B) Water, because ice melts into water.
 - (C) Blue, because ice is blue.
 - (D) Burn, because fire burns.
- 137.** What type of relationship is shown in the analogy "thermometer: temperature"?
- (A) A tool and the thing it measures
 - (B) A part and its whole
 - (C) A cause and its effect
 - (D) An object and its location

1.7.3 Types of Analogies

- 1.** Identify the type of analogy: Fish is to Water as Bird is to Air.
 - (A) Synonym
 - (B) Antonym
 - (C) Part to Whole
 - (D) Object and Place
- 2.** Which analogy represents an antonym relationship?
 - (A) Hot: cold
 - (B) Teacher: student
 - (C) Pen: paper
 - (D) Car: road

3. ANALOGIES APPLE: FRUIT
(A) Object / Action
(B) Object / Class
(C) Antonyms
(D) None of above
4. The following is an example of what type of analogy-pen: write
(A) Tool to action
(B) Synonym
(C) Antonym
(D) Item to category
5. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. fake: genuine:: loosen: tighten
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) None of above
6. What kind of relationship is shown in the analogy 'doctor: hospital:: teacher: school'?
(A) A person and their typical workplace
(B) A person and the tool they use
(C) A cause and its effect
(D) An object and its category
7. What type of analogy is the following-Knife: Cut:: Pen: Write
(A) Function
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Synonym
(D) Antonym
8. What type of analogy is "dirty: clean: hot: cold"?
(A) Surroundings
(B) Problem and solution
(C) Before and after
(D) Antonyms
9. What is the relationship in the analogy 'giggle is to laugh'?
(A) Antonym (opposites)
(B) Degree (less intense to more intense)
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Object to Function
10. Identify the type of analogy: Key is to Lock as Password is to Account.
(A) Function
(B) Characteristics
(C) Classification
(D) Object and Place
11. What type of analogy is the following-Feather: Light:: Brick: Heavy
(A) Location
(B) Degree
(C) Classification
(D) Characteristic/Quality
12. Which is NOT a Part-to-Whole analogy?
(A) Leg: table
(B) Wing: airplane
(C) Foot: toe
(D) Finger: hand
13. Which analogy is an example of degree?
(A) Sandpaper: coarse:: crime: illegal
(B) Dishonest: integrity:: hateful: peace
(C) Fascinating: interesting:: critical: important
(D) None of above
14. The analogy 'fire: heat:: sun: light' demonstrates which type of relationship?
(A) Part to Whole
(B) Synonym
(C) Cause and Effect
(D) Location
15. Which analogy shows the same relationship as 'hot is to cold'?
(A) Day is to night
(B) Happy is to glad
(C) Puppy is to dog
(D) Pen is to write

16. Identify the type of analogy. Nail is to finger as lace is to sneaker.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to whole
(D) Cause and effect
17. What is the relationship in the analogy: finger: hand:: toe: foot?
(A) Part to Whole
(B) Object to Function
(C) Synonym
(D) Antonym
18. These analogies take the form "A is to B as C is to D."
(A) Analogies that identify identical relationships
(B) Figurative Language
(C) Simile
(D) Analogy
19. What type of analogy is the following-Pen: Write:: Brush: Paint
(A) Function
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Action and Related Object
(D) Cause and Effect
20. What relationship is shown in the analogy COLD: FREEZING:: WARM: HOT?
(A) Intensity (less to more)
(B) Antonyms (opposites)
(C) Part to whole
(D) Object to action
21. Identify the relationship of the given analogy:barista: coffee
(A) Agent and action
(B) Worker and Product
(C) Type and Category
(D) Individual and Group
22. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. brood: brewed:: miner: minor
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) None of above
23. What is the relationship between the words in the analogy 'exhausted: tired'?
(A) They are antonyms.
(B) One is a more intense version of the other.
(C) One is a part of the other.
(D) One causes the other.
24. What type of analogy is the following-Giraffe: Savannah:: Moose: Forest
(A) Location
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Degree
(D) Classification
25. What is the relationship in this analogy?frown: smile:: slow: fast
(A) Synonyms
(B) Antonyms
(C) Characteristics
(D) None
26. Which of the following analogies demonstrates a synonym relationship?
(A) Fast: slow
(B) Huge: enormous
(C) Puppy: dog
(D) Wheel: car
27. What type of analogy is this?grapefruit: bitter:: watermelon: sweet
(A) Characteristic
(B) Part/whole
(C) Action/object
(D) Product/worker

28. What type of analogy is this? battery: flash-light:: hard-drive: computer
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part/whole
(D) Characteristic
29. There are eight (8) types of analogy.
(A) False
(B) True
(C) Maybe
(D) I don't know
30. What is the relationship in the analogy 'artist: idealistic'?
(A) Characteristic
(B) Contradictory
(C) Irrelevant
(D) Complementary
31. ANALOGIES FINGER: HAND
(A) Object / Use
(B) Object / Description
(C) Part / whole
(D) None of above
32. IDENTIFY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE GIVEN ANALOGY. Gills is to fish as lungs is to human.
(A) Association
(B) Part of a Whole
(C) Object to Function
(D) Symbol and Representation
33. What type of analogy is the following-Rain: Flood:: Cheat: Disqualification
(A) Performer and Related Action
(B) Classification
(C) Whole and Part
(D) Cause and Effect
34. What type of analogy is 'sweet is to sugar as hot is to fire'?
(A) Part-to-whole
(B) Function
(C) Characteristic
(D) Degree
35. Which answer correctly finishes the following analogy-chapter: book::
(A) Fish: tuna
(B) Plumber: pipe
(C) Boil: egg
(D) Stanza: poem
36. Which analogy is an example of a Function relationship?
(A) Shovel: dig
(B) Car: stop
(C) Baby: cry
(D) Bag: buy
37. Identify the type of analogy. Drought is to dryness as rain is to humidity.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to whole
(D) Cause and effect
38. What is the relationship in the analogy 'cow: calf:: bear: cub'?
(A) Adult to Young
(B) Synonyms
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Cause to Effect
39. What type of analogy is this? snake: cobra:: parrot: bird
(A) Characteristic
(B) Type
(C) Antonym
(D) Degree
40. Analyze the relationship in each analogy and identify its type from the choices given.
(A) Location
(B) Part to Whole
(C) Cause and Effect
(D) Synonyms

41. Complete the analogy. card is to deck as flower is to ____
(A) Scent
(B) Petal
(C) Malodorous
(D) Bouquet
42. Identify the analogy. big: little
(A) Part: whole
(B) Tool: action
(C) Antonyms
(D) Synonyms
43. If A and B are similar, and A has characteristic T, what does a false analogy claim about B?
(A) B's characteristics are irrelevant
(B) B and A are completely different
(C) B must also have characteristic T
(D) B does not have characteristic T
44. What is the relationship in this analogy? fire: ice:: stop: go
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Characteristic
(D) None
45. Sandpaper: coarse:: crime: illegal is an example of what type of analogy?
(A) Function
(B) Lack
(C) Characteristic
(D) Degree
46. What type of analogy is "evaporate: rain:: dropped glass: broken glass"?
(A) Cause and effect
(B) Problem and solution
(C) Function
(D) None of the above
47. What type of analogy is the following-Apple: Fruit:: Carrot: Vegetable
(A) Classification
(B) Function
(C) Synonym
(D) Antonym
48. Identify the type of analogy being used here by recognizing the relationship between the two pairs of words. Fire: Heat:: Study: Knowledge
(A) Part-whole analogy
(B) Classification analogy
(C) Cause and effect analogy
(D) Synonym analogy
49. Identify the analogy. bear: hairy
(A) Low intensity: high intensity
(B) Synonyms
(C) Verb: close adverb
(D) Noun: close adjective
50. Identify the analogy. drop: break
(A) Cause: effect
(B) Synonym
(C) Noun: close adjective
(D) Tool: action
51. What type of analogy is the following-Cat: Meow:: Dog: Bark
(A) Function
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Synonym
(D) Antonym
52. ANALOGIES SCISSORS: CUT
(A) Person / Action
(B) Object / Action
(C) Whole / Part
(D) None of above
53. Identify the type of relationship in the following analogy: Foot is to shoe as hand is to ____
(A) Glove
(B) Arm
(C) Finger
(D) Nail

54. What type of analogy is the following-Found: Lost:: Happy: Sad
(A) Synonym
(B) Part and Whole
(C) Antonym
(D) Degree
55. This type of analogy compares two things that are technically unrelated, in order to draw comparisons between an attribute or pattern they share.
(A) Analogy
(B) Simile
(C) Figurative Language
(D) Analogies that identify shared abstraction
56. What type of analogy is the following-Car: Garage:: Plane: Hangar
(A) Location
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Synonym
(D) Classification
57. What type of analogy is the following-Smile: Frown:: Laugh: Cry
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Function
58. BRANCH: TREE:: HEEL:
(A) FOOT
(B) TOE
(C) NECK
(D) LEG
59. What two things are being compared in this analogy? The police officers hold the prisoner tightly, as if he were an eel that might just slip their grip and run away.
(A) Prisoner and eel
(B) Police officer and prisoner
(C) Police officer and eel
(D) Police officer and slip
60. What type of analogy is the following-Funny: Humorous:: Angry: Livid
(A) Antonym
(B) Synonym
(C) Degree
(D) Whole and Part
61. Acknowledge is to ignore as travel is to remain. This analogy uses ____
(A) Antonyms
(B) Synonyms
62. What type of word relationship is this: Alligator is to reptile as bracelet is to jewelry.
(A) Part/Whole
(B) Cause/Effect
(C) Member/Category
(D) None of above
63. Which analogy shows a relationship of an object to its function?
(A) Key: Unlock
(B) Night: Day
(C) Puppy: Dog
(D) Finger: Hand
64. Analyze the word pair to identify the relationship. What is the relationship in the analogy 'author: book:: composer: song'?
(A) Part to Whole
(B) Creator to Creation
(C) Object to Function
(D) Antonym
65. Identify the type of analogy: Car is to Garage as Plane is to Hangar.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Object and Place

66. Identify the type of analogy used. Choose "synonym, antonym, part and whole, characteristic, function, or cause and effect." 1. heat: cook
(A) Antonym
(B) Synonym
(C) Characteristic
(D) Part and whole
(E) Function
67. Identify the relationship in the following analogy: finger is to hand as petal is to flower.
(A) Part to whole
(B) Object to function
(C) Cause to effect
(D) Antonyms
68. What type of analogy is the following-Teacher: School:: Doctor: Hospital
(A) Location
(B) Function
(C) Performer and Related Action
(D) Synonym
69. In these analogies, the order the words are in matter
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to whole
(D) Member category
(E) Cause and effect
70. What is the definition for "part to whole" in terms of analogy type?
(A) Words that have the opposite meaning.
(B) Description of a noun.
(C) One word is the source of some action, the other word is the result or consequence.
(D) The first word is part of a second word as a whole.
71. What is the relationship in the analogy 'page: book'?
(A) Part to whole
(B) Whole to part
(C) Synonym
(D) Antonym
72. Identify the type of analogy being used here by recognizing the relationship between the two pairs of words.Teacher: Educate:: Doctor: Heal
(A) Synonym analogy
(B) Part-whole analogy
(C) Cause and effect analogy
(D) Function analogy
73. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. marvelous: great:: rigid: strict
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) None of above
74. What type of analogy is this?spoke: wheel:: finger: hand
(A) Degree
(B) Function/purpose
(C) Part/whole
(D) Product/worker
75. What is an example of a problem and solution analogy?
(A) Delicious: unpleasant:: soft: rough
(B) Adult: grown-up:: search: find
(C) Shovel: dig:: pen: write
(D) Thirsty: drink:: hungry: eat
76. IDENTIFY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE GIVEN ANALOGY.Athlete is to gymnasium as hunter is to forest.
(A) Actor to Location
(B) Actor to Action
(C) Antonyms
(D) Symbol and representation
77. What type of analogy is the following-Boil: Egg:: Pencil: Write
(A) Function
(B) Action and Related Object

- (C) Synonym
(D) Degree
78. The following is an example of what type of analogy-happy: glad
(A) Antonym
(B) Homograph
(C) Synonym
(D) Description
79. What type of analogy is 'ballet is to dance'?
(A) Item in a category
(B) Antonyms
(C) Synonyms
(D) Part of a whole
80. Which of the following analogies shows a relationship between antonyms (opposites)?
(A) Fast: quick
(B) Empty: full
(C) Small: tiny
(D) Happy: joyful
81. Identify the analogy. plane: fly
(A) Synonyms
(B) Object: action
(C) Action: object
(D) Action: user
82. Which analogy represents a synonym relationship?
(A) Happy: joyful
(B) Cat: dog
(C) Sun: moon
(D) Fast: slow
83. What type of analogy is the following-Doctor: Heal:: Author: Write
(A) Synonym
(B) Function
(C) Classification
(D) Performer and Related Action
84. Identify the type of analogy being used here by recognizing the relationship between the two pairs of words.Torpedo: Explosion:: Drinking: Intoxication
(A) Synonym analogy
(B) Classification analogy
(C) Cause and effect analogy
(D) Part-whole analogy
85. What type of analogy is "banana: food:: water: food"?
(A) Fact and opinion
(B) Classification
(C) Synonyms
(D) Kind
86. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. fragile: delicate:: sturdy: strong
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) Degree
87. Which analogy shows the same part-to-whole relationship as petal: flower?
(A) Tire: car
(B) Dog: pet
(C) Teacher: school
(D) Sun: sky
88. Which of the following analogies best shows a part-to-whole relationship?
(A) Dog: bark
(B) Key: keyboard
(C) Hot: cold
(D) Student: learn
89. Which analogy is an example of a function (item/use) relationship?
(A) Shovel: dig
(B) Car: stop
(C) Baby: cry
(D) Bag: buy

90. What type of analogy is the following-Pitcher: Softball:: Baker: Cake
(A) Synonym
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Action and Related Object
(D) Performer and Related Object
91. What type of analogy is the following-Bird: Nest:: Bee: Hive
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Location
(D) Whole and Part
92. Identify the type this analogy belongs to: immortal: eternal:: endless: infinite
(A) Function
(B) Characteristics
(C) Synonyms
(D) Antonyms
93. Word Analogies: Book is to Read as Music is to
(A) Listen
(B) Write
(C) Draw
(D) Speak
94. What type of analogy is the following-Hot: Cold:: Day: Night
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Function
95. Find the analogy that best matches.BIBLIOPHILE: READS
(A) Athlete: trains
(B) Library: books
(C) Pages: words
(D) Cooks: chef
96. Which analogy shows the same 'degree' relationship as Loud: Deafening?
(A) Car: Drive
(B) Hungry: Starving
(C) Night: Day
(D) Bird: Fly
97. Analyze the analogy, then identify the relationship of the pairs below.zig zag: crooked:: line: straight
(A) Opposite
(B) Neither
(C) Similar
(D) Both
98. Identify the type this analogy belongs to: reality: illusion:: fact: fantasy
(A) Antonyms
(B) Action and Object
(C) Cause and Effect
(D) Whole and Part
99. What type of analogy is this?ruler: measure:: knife: cut
(A) Function/purpose
(B) Action/object
(C) Antonym
(D) Part/whole
100. A part to whole analogy is when
(A) The first word causes the second word to happen
(B) The first word is a smaller part of the second word
(C) The first word is a type of the second word
(D) None of above
101. What type of analogy is "minute: seconds:: head: mouth"?
(A) Whole to part
(B) Part to whole
(C) Classification
(D) Antonyms
102. Ice: Cold:: Fire: Hot
(A) Antonyms
(B) Characteristic quality
(C) Function
(D) Synonyms

- 103.** The following is an example of what type of analogy-bird: blue jay
(A) Item to category
(B) Description
(C) Rhyme words
(D) Synonym
- 104.** A member category analogy is when
(A) The first word causes the second word to happen
(B) The first word is a smaller part of the second word
(C) The first word is a type of the second word
(D) None of above
- 105.** Identify the relationship the analogy shows. slay: sleigh:: medal: meddle
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) None of above
- 106.** Identify the type of analogy: Knife is to Cut as Pen is to Write.
(A) Function
(B) Characteristics
(C) Classification
(D) Object and Place
- 107.** What type of analogy is "hand: body:: pages: book"?
(A) Whole to part
(B) Classification
(C) Part to whole
(D) Cause and effect
- 108.** What type of analogy is the following-Cold: Freezing:: Warm: Hot
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Degree
(D) Whole and Part
- 109.** What type of analogy is "bed: rest:: car: transportation"?
(A) Degree
(B) Function
(C) Object
(D) Cause and effect
- 110.** Which analogy best demonstrates a 'degree of intensity' relationship?
(A) Warm: hot:: cool: cold
(B) Day: night:: happy: sad
(C) Car: drive:: boat: sail
(D) Author: book:: composer: song
- 111.** Which statement correctly identifies the relationship in the analogy 'fire: hot:: ice: cold'?
(A) It shows a part-to-whole relationship.
(B) It shows a cause-and-effect relationship.
(C) It shows an object-to-characteristic relationship.
(D) It shows an antonym relationship.
- 112.** What type of analogy is the following-Mammal: Whale:: Dog: Beagle
(A) Characteristic/Quality
(B) Synonym
(C) Antonym
(D) Classification
- 113.** Identify the type of analogy: Bird is to Nest as Bee is to Hive.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Object and Place
- 114.** What type of analogy is the following-Flower: Petal:: Tree: Leaf
(A) Whole and Part
(B) Synonym
(C) Antonym
(D) Classification

115. Identify the type of analogy: Flower is to Garden as Tree is to Forest.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Object and Place
116. Identify the relationships shown on the analogy: dormitory: college:: petal: flower
(A) Cause / Effect
(B) Member / Category
(C) Part / Whole
(D) Synonyms
117. What type of analogy is this? chef: gourmet food:: guitarist: music
(A) Characteristic
(B) Action/object
(C) Synonym
(D) Product/worker
118. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. idle: idol:: cause: caws
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) None of above
119. Which analogy is an example of a tool and its action relationship?
(A) Pen: write
(B) Car: road
(C) Bird: fly
(D) Fish: swim
120. Which answer correctly finishes the following analogy-mad: angry::
(A) Boil: egg
(B) Author: write
(C) Chapter: book
(D) Lost: mislaid
121. Identify the relationship the analogy shows. whisper: shout:: silent: loud
(A) Antonym
(B) Homophone
(C) Synonym
(D) Degree
122. WHEAT IS TO APPLE AS
(A) BARLEY IS TO ALE
(B) LEAF IS TO ROOT
(C) COARSE IS TO SMOOTH
(D) FLOUR IS TO CIDER
123. Identify the type of analogy: Lightning is to Thunder as Flash is to Bang.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Cause and Effect
(D) Object and Place
124. Name the relationship: New Orleans Saints is to NFL as Miami Heat is to NBA
(A) Cause/effect
(B) Item/category
(C) Synonyms
(D) None of above
125. Which of the following correctly shows the analogous relationship between a baker's bread and a florist's bouquet?
(A) BAKER::: BREAD = FLORIST::: BOUQUET
(B) BAKER: BREAD:: FLORIST: BOUQUET
(C) BAKER'S BREAD == FLORIST'S BOUQUET
(D) BAKER: FLORIST:: BREAD::: BOUQUET
126. What type of analogy is the following-Fin: Fish:: Wing: Bird
(A) Part to Whole
(B) Whole to Part
(C) Synonym
(D) Function

127. Name the relationship: Rose is to flower as cactus is to plant
(A) Cause/effect
(B) Item/category
(C) Part/whole
(D) Synonyms
128. What type of analogy is this? exhausted: tired:: overjoyed: thrilled
(A) Antonym
(B) Characteristic
(C) Synonym
(D) Part/whole
129. What is a function relationship in analogies?
(A) A function relationship describes how one item performs a specific action related to another, such as a shovel being used to dig.
(B) A function relationship is a mathematical term used to describe the relationship between two variables.
(C) A function relationship refers to the emotional connection between two people.
(D) A function relationship is a type of analogy that compares two unrelated items.
130. What type of analogy is the following- Author: Book:: Painter: Painting
(A) Performer and Related Object
(B) Synonym
(C) Antonym
(D) Whole and Part
131. The following is an example of what type of analogy-cat: kitten
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to whole
(D) Parent to offspring
132. Identify the type of analogy: Hot is to Cold as Day is to Night.
(A) Synonym
(B) Antonym
(C) Part to Whole
(D) Cause and Effect
133. What type of analogy is the following-Bird: Fly:: Fish: Swim
(A) Function
(B) Performer and Related Action
(C) Characteristic/Quality
(D) Synonym
134. In a degree analogy, what does 'awful is to bad' represent?
(A) How good something is
(B) How bad something is
(C) The part of something
(D) The function of something
135. Analyze the word pair. What type of relationship is shown in the analogy 'sun: heat:: lightbulb: light'?
(A) Cause and Effect
(B) Part to Whole
(C) Synonym
(D) Tool and User
136. IDENTIFY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE GIVEN ANALOGY. Rose is to love and romance as star is to magic.
(A) Cause and effect
(B) Object to function
(C) Category/type
(D) Association