***STUDY LIST FOR EXAM #1 … based on chapters 1 and 3***

“logos” = the Greek word for what?

formal logic and informal logic

critical thinking = informal logic

logic: the study of ‘right reasoning’

How do knowledge claims differ from opinions or beliefs?

“knowledge” = true belief plus proof

proof: evidence, reasons, arguments. The standards or criteria of what counts as a “good proof” varies: proof in a law court is different from proof in a chemistry lab, and different from what counts as a proof in the context of religious and philosophical questions.

truth = a property of sentences. What does this mean?

3 theories of truth (definitions of truth):

correspondence theory of truth

coherence theory of truth

pragmatic theory of truth

3 theories of knowledge (epistemology)

empiricism: knowledge is based on sense experience

rationalism: knowledge is based on reasoning, and what is true in thought must be true in reality

intuitionism: knowledge is based on “direct experience”

statements, sentences, assertions, claims, propositions

**Chapter One**

issue = question

Argument

one premise, multiple premises

the conclusion

premise and conclusion indicators

relativism: cultural and individual relativism

subjective vs. objective and factual vs. non-factual statements/opinions

Can you determine whether a set of statements is an argument?

Identify the conclusion and premises of an argument.

Determine what the issue is.

When two people are debating, does the second person stick to the issue or change it?

factual claims: publicly verifiable (what does this mean?)

subjective claims that are factual, but not publicly verifiable

aesthetic value judgments… what are they?

moral value judgments

matters of taste

logical force versus emotional or rhetorical force of statements

Chapter 3

purposes of giving a definition

types of definition

vague claims and ambiguous claims

semantic ambiguity

syntactic ambiguity

grouping ambiguity

fallacy of division

fallacy of composition