

Chapter Two

SHORT ANSWER

1. Define logical consistency and logical inconsistency.
ANSWER: Logical consistency exists when all claims are true at the same time. Logical inconsistency is when not all claims are true at the same time, creating contradictions.
2. What we can conceive of in our minds as possible is _____ possibility.
ANSWER: logical
3. In order to create a definition, _____ must be stated for the correct application of the term.
ANSWER: necessary and sufficient terms
4. Describe the basic differences between a deductive and inductive argument.
ANSWER: Deductive arguments require validity, or the logical relationship between the premise and the conclusion. Inductive arguments have conclusions that are established only to some degree of probability.
5. Write an argument schema that employs a disjunctive syllogism.
ARGUMENT: 1. Either p or q. 2. Not q. Therefore: P.
6. The principle that the simplest solution to a question is normally the right one is called _____.
ANSWER: Ockham's Razor

ESSAY QUESTIONS

7. What are the most important logical tools in answering philosophical questions?
8. Give some examples of inductive and deductive arguments and explain the key differences between these two types of arguments.
9. Describe with the help of an example how several necessary conditions can be jointly sufficient for a correct definition of a term.
10. Is Ockham's Razor a sound philosophical principle? Write a response that evaluates this principle.
11. Discuss why philosophers seek to avoid contradictions in crafting a logical argument.

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21. Is Ockham's Razor a sound philosophical principle? Write a response that evaluates this principle.

Discuss why philosophers seek to avoid contradictions in crafting a logical argument.