**NAME: UZUKWU OKECHUKWU**

**COURSE: GST 113(PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC)**

**DEPARTMENT:COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

**COLLEGE:ENGINEERING**

**LEVEL:100**

**ASSIGNMENT**

1. **First, much of our everyday intellectual endeavor has to do with providing good reason for our views ,and second, scholarship is generally concerned with critical assessment of argument of others with the aim of detecting their shortcomings**
2. **In common parlance, it is seen as heated exchange of words when people have conflicting views**
3. **The structure is such that every argument will have at least a premise, a conclusion and, more importantly, a relationship between the premises (or premises) and the conclusion.**
4. **Argument can be defined as something that serve the same purpose for philosophers as proof serve the mathematician or experimental demonstration serves the scientist or archaeological evidence and archival documents serve the historian**
5. **Premise indicator that point to premise and conclusion indicator that help in identify the conclusion**
6. **Examples of conclusions are therefore, thus, so, consequently, accordingly etc**
7. **Examples of premise are for, since, because, seeing that, granted that etc**
8. **i. Identifying and showing the distinction between premise and conclusion of an argument**

**ii. Determining whether the argument is deductive or inductive**

**iii. Assessing the kind of justification that the premises give to the conclusion**

1. **In deductive argument the premises provide total support for the conclusion**

**10) Inductive is one that the which the premises give to the conclusion is usually not conclusive**

**11) Fallacy can be defined as error in reasoning**

**12) Informal fallacies and formal fallacies**

**13) Argumentum ad Hominem**

**14) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam**

**15) Argumentum ad Verecundiam**

**16) Fallacy of Complex Question**

**17) Fallacy of Composition**

**18) Fallacy of Division**

**19) Argumentum ad Populum**

**20) Argumentum ad Populum**