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DEPT: Med lab Science

COURSE CODE: GST 113

1. a. Much of our everyday intellectually endeavor has to do with providing good reasons for our views.

b. Scholarship is generally concerned with critical assessment of others with the aim of detecting their shortcomings

1. It is conceived when people have conflicting views
2. The structure is such that every argument will have at least a premise, a conclusion and more importantly, a relationship between the premise(or premises) and the conclusion
3. Arguments is defined as sets of prepositions in which some the premise(s) provides support for the acceptance of another called the conclusion
4. It is meant to provide sufficient grounds for the conclusion such that the conclusion rests on the premises for justification
5. Therefore, thus, so, accordingly, which implies that
6. For, since, because, seeing that, given the fact that
7. a. Identifying and showing the distinction between premise and conclusion of an argument. b. Determining the argument is deductive or inductive.

c. Assessing the kind of justification that the premise give to the conclusion.

1. It is an argument in which the premises are claimed to provide conclusive grounds for the conclusion.
2. An inductive argument is one that the support which the premises give to the conclusion is usually not conclusive.
3. Fallacy is defined as error in reasoning.
4. Formal and informal fallacies.
5. Argumentum ad Hominem.
6. Argumentum ad Ignorantiam.
7. Argumentum ad Verecundiam.
8. Fallacy of complex question.
9. Fallacy of composition.
10. Fallacy of division.
11. Argumentum ad Populum.
12. Argumentum ad Populum.