

**GST 113
PHILOSOPHY**

**SUBMITTED BY
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16/ENG01/023**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING DEGREE (B.Eng.) IN CHEMICAL
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1. –Much of our everyday intellectual endeavor has to do with providing good reasons for our views.

-Scholarship is generally concerned with critical assessment of arguments of others with aim of detecting the shortcomings.

2. It is seen as heated exchange of words when people have conflicting views

3. A premise, conclusion and relationship between premise and conclusion

4. It is defined as the proposition in which some, the premise or premises provide(s) support for the acceptance of another called the conclusion.

5. It is meant to provide sufficient grounds for the conclusion such that the conclusion rests on the premises for the justification

6. They include: which implies that, therefore, thus, so consequently.

7. They include: in as much as, among others, since, between, for

8. -Identifying and showing the distinction between the premise and conclusion

-Determining whether it is inductive or deductive

-Assessing the kind of justification given by the premise to the conclusion

9. This is an argument in which the premises are claimed to provide conclusive grounds for the conclusion.

10. This is an argument in which the support given by the premise to the conclusion is usually not conclusive

11. Fallacy is an error in reading

12. -Formal Fallacy

-Informal Fallacy

13. Argumentum ad Hominem

14. Argumentum ad ignorantum

15. Argumentum ad misericordiam

16. Fallacy of complex questions

17. Fallacy of composition

18. Fallacy of division

19. Argumentum ad populum

20. Argumentum ad populum