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**LEVEL: 300**

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**ANSWERS**

1. The two reasons include:

-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 the aim of deleting their shortcomings.

1. In common parlance, an argument is seen as heated exchange of words when people have conflicting views.
2. The structure of an argument consists of a premise, a conclusion and most importantly a relationship between the premise and the conclusion.
3. An argument can be defined as a set of reasoning in support of a position.
4. A premise is meant to provide sufficient grounds for the conclusion so that the conclusion rest on the premise for justification.
5. Conclusion indicators include; therefore, which implies that, so, whence we may conclude that and wherefore.
6. Premise indicators include; for, among others, because, seeing that and inasmuch as.
7. The evaluation of an argument involves;
8. Identifying and showing the distinction between premise and conclusion of an argument.
9. Determining whether the argument is deductive or inductive.
10. Assessing the kind of justification that the premise(s) gives to the conclusion.
11. Deductive argument can be defined as an argument in which the premises are claimed to provide conclusive grounds for the conclusion.

(10) An inductive argument is one in which the support which the premises give to the conclusion is usually not conclusive.

(11) Fallacy simply means an error in reasoning.

(12) The two types of fallacies include;

-Formal fallacy.

-Informal fallacy.

 (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.*