NAME: OBIORA UCHECHUKWU PETER

COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

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1. First, much of our everyday intellectual endeavor has to do with providing good reasons for our views. Second, scholarship is generally concerned with critical assessment of argument of others with the aim of detecting their short comings.
2. It is seen as heated exchange of words when people have conflicting views.
3. The structure of an argument consist of at least the premise, the conclusion and more importantly a relationship between the premise (or premises) and the conclusion.
4. An argument is a sequence of statements “declarative sentences” proposition in which one part known as the conclusion is claimed to follow from the other called the premises.
5. The premises are intended to provide sufficient ground for the acceptance of the conclusion.
6. Conclusion indicators – Accordingly, Therefore, This proves that, Hence, We may infer.
7. Premise indicators – Because, After all, Granted that, This is true because, Assuming the.
8. Evaluating argument involves: I.)Identifying and showing the distinction between premise and conclusion of an argument. II.)Determining whether the argument is deductive or inductive. Assessing the kind of justification that the premise gives the conclusion.
9. A deductive argument is an argument that the premise provides to ta support for the conclusion.
10. An inductive argument is an argument that the premise only provides probable support for the acceptance of the conclusion.
11. Fallacy is defined as error in reasoning.
12. Formal fallacy and informal fallacy.
13. Argumentum ad hominem – Appeal to against the Sophie.
14. Argumentum ad ignorantiam – Appeal to ignorance.
15. Argumentum ad vericundiam – Appeal to authority.
16. Fallacy of complex question.
17. Fallacy of composition.
18. Fallacy of division.
19. Argumentum ad populum – Appeal to emotion.
20. Argumentum ad populum – Appeal to emotion.