**Ibraheem** **Azeezah** Fehintade

Department of **Anatomy**

**16/MHS03/035**

**300L (Direct Entry)**

**GST 113 ONLINE TEST 3**

1. **i. Much of our everyday intellectual endeavour has to do with providing good reasons for our views.**

**ii. Scholarship is generally concerned with critical assessment of arguments of others with the aim of detecting their shortcomings**

1. In common parlance, **argument is conceived as heated exchange of words when people have conflicting views.**
2. The structure of an argument is made up of at least **a premise, a conclusion, and a relationship between the premise(s) and the conclusion.**
3. In Philosophy**, argument is defined as sets of proposition in which some, premise(s) provide(s) support for the acceptance of another called the conclusion. It has to do with giving a set of reasons in support of a position.**
4. **The premises are intended to provide sufficient grounds for the conclusion such that the conclusion rests on the premises for justification**.
5. Conclusion indicators include:
6. **Thus,**
7. **Therefore,**
8. **Consequently,**
9. **Which implies that,**
10. **Whence we may conclude that.**
11. Premise indicators include:
12. **Because,**
13. **Given the fact that,**
14. **Granted that,**
15. **In as much as,**
16. **Among others.**
17. **i. Identifying and showing distinction between the premise and conclusion of an argument**

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

**iii. Assessing the kind of justification that the premise gives to the conclusion.**

1. **A deductive argument is an argument in which the premise gives full support for the acceptance of the conclusion. It is that argument in which if you accept the premise you cannot reject the conclusion.**
2. **An inductive argument is an argument in which the premises give partial support for the acceptance of the conclusion. It is that argument in which you may accept the premises and reject the conclusion.**
3. **Fallacy may be defined as an error in reasoning**
4. **Formal fallacies 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***