

CS 100 - Exam 2 Review Suggestions - Fall 2012

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- You are responsible for material covered in class sessions, required reading, and homeworks; but, here's a quick overview of especially important material.
 - This exam covers all class lectures up through and including Week 11 Lecture 2, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 in the course textbook, and all homeworks up through and including Homework 10
 - (You are **not** responsible for Chapters 8 and 9 for Exam 2. You will be tested on that material as part of the Final Exam.)
- You are permitted to bring into the exam a single piece of paper (8.5" by 11") on which you have **HANDWRITTEN** whatever you wish on one or both sides. This paper must be **turned in with your exam**, it must **include your name**, it must be **handwritten by you**, and it will **not** be returned.
 - **Other** than this piece of paper, the exam is **closed-note**, **closed-book**, and **closed-computer**. (Also **closed-cell-phone**!)
 - You are to work individually on all exams in this course.
- This exam will be similar in style to Exam 1, although most of the questions will focus on "new" material (material covered since Exam 1). However, concepts from Exam 1 will still be involved -- we have necessarily been building on earlier material.
 - So, the questions will mostly focus on material from Chapters 6 and 7.
- This will be a pencil-and-paper exam. You only need to bring something to write with, and, if you'd like, the handwritten page of notes mentioned above.
- Your studying should include careful study of the covered textbook chapters, the posted examples and notes. and the homeworks (and posted example solutions) thus far.
- I expect that the exam questions will be a combination of short-answer and multiple choice.

Chapter 6 - Logical Fallacies of Insufficient Evidence

- EXPECT IT: given an argument containing a fallacy of insufficient evidence, you should be able to tell which such fallacy it contains (inappropriate appeal to authority, appeal to ignorance, false alternatives, loaded question, questionable cause, hasty generalization, slippery slope, weak analogy, inconsistency)
- EXPECT IT: You will also be asked questions *about* the fallacies of insufficient evidence.
- What is the fallacy of inappropriate appeal to authority? What are some examples of circumstances where the inappropriate appeal to authority fallacy might occur?
 - What are some reasons for questioning the reliability of a source?
- When does the fallacy of appeal to ignorance occur? When can it be legitimate to treat a lack of evidence as evidence that a claim is false?
- When is the fallacy of false alternatives committed?

- What is a loaded question? What is the suggested advice for how to answer such a question?
- What is the questionable cause fallacy? What are three common varieties of the questionable cause fallacy?
 - What is the post hoc variety of the questionable cause fallacy?
 - What is the mere correlation variety of the questionable cause fallacy?
 - What is the oversimplified cause variety of the questionable cause fallacy?
 - make sure you know: correlation does NOT imply causation!
- What is a generalization? What is the fallacy of hasty generalization?
 - When is a hasty conclusion not a hasty generalization?
- When is the fallacy of slippery slope committed? What is a basic common pattern of arguments committing this fallacy?
- When does the fallacy of weak analogy occur? What are three common patterns of the weak analogy fallacy?
 - for each of these patterns, how can you evaluate whether that instance is legitimate or fallacious?
- When does the fallacy of inconsistency occur?

Chapter 7 - Analyzing Arguments

- what do we mean by analyzing an argument? What are the two approaches to analyzing arguments given in this chapter?
- EXPECT IT: you will have to diagram arguments.
- You may be asked questions about diagramming arguments as well.
- EXPECT IT: you will at least be asked questions about summarizing arguments
- You might be asked to summarize arguments as well.
- What is the basic approach to diagramming an argument?
 - Note: on the exam, either underlining OR circling premise or conclusion indicator words will be accepted. (You need to JUST do one or the other, though -- doing both won't be accepted.)
 - Note: on the exam, when numbering the statements, either writing the numbers in circles OR in parentheses will be accepted. (Again, you need to do JUST one or the other, not both.)
 - If something is not a logical statement, how is it handled?
 - If you determine that a statement is not logically relevant to the conclusion, what do you do with it within the subsequent diagram? If you determine that a statement is redundant, what do you do with it within the subsequent diagram?
 - In the diagram, how do you indicate that a premise independently supports the conclusion? ...how do you indicate that a collection of premises work together to support a conclusion?

- Be familiar with the tips provided for diagramming arguments.
- Note that I could also give you an example of just a diagram, and ask what that diagram implies about the argument that has been diagrammed.
- What is a paraphrase? What are the characteristics of a good paraphrase?
 - you could be asked to paraphrase; you could also be asked about paraphrasing and paraphrases.
- What is an enthymeme?
- You should be able to fill in missing premises or conclusions within an argument; what are two basic rules for filling in such missing premises or conclusions?
- What is standard logical form? When is an argument said to be in standard logical form?
 - EXPECT IT: you will have to answer questions about standard logical form.
 - What is the general format of standard logical form?
 - Does the order of elements matter in standard logical form?
 - What is included along with subconclusions and conclusions in standard logical form?
 - How are missing premises and conclusions handled in standard logical form?
- When summarizing an argument by rewriting it into standard logical form...
 - ...should one paraphrase?
 - ...how should non-statements be handled?
 - ...how should irrelevant statements be handled?
 - ...how should missing premises and conclusions be handled?
- Be familiar with the suggested steps for standardizing an argument by converting it into standard logical form.
- Be familiar with the common mistakes to avoid in standardizing arguments.