

Syllabus, continued: chapters 10–12

before lecture on Monday, April 16:

- Read chapter 10.
- Answer the following questions at the end of the chapter for practice. You can check your answers below.
 - Exercise 10-1: 1–7
 - Exercise 10-3: 1–7
 - Exercise 10-4: 1–7

Answers:

Exercise 10-1:

1. a
terms: these shrubs and privet
target: these shrubs
2. b
3. a
terms: last version of Word and this version
target: this version
4. b
5. a
terms: math and symbolic logic
target: symbolic logic
6. a
terms: boyfriend's five previous marriages and his next marriage
target: his next marriage
7. a
terms: sun's effects on face and sun's effects on hands
target: sun's effects on hands

Exercise 10-3:

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b

6. b
7. a

Exercise 10-4:

1. terms: last nine El Niños and the next one
target: the next one
property in question: below-average rainfall across the northern United States and southern Canada
2. sample: Disney movies seen
target class: all Disney movies
property in question: violent
3. sample: my professors
target class: professors everywhere
property in question: wearing glasses
4. terms: when Christmas decorations have gone up in the past and when they will next year
target: when Christmas decorations will go up next year
property in question: going up a little earlier than the year before
5. sample: conservatives I've met
target class: most conservatives
property in question: disliking Olympia Snowe
6. sample: grade on first test
target class: grades on all tests
property in question: how high or low
7. terms: grand pianos sold by the music department in the past and two being sold now
target: two being sold now
property in question: overpriced

in lecture on Monday, April 16:

- I'll talk about chapter 10, including the following questions at the end of the chapter:
 - Exercise 10-1: 8–10
 - Exercise 10-3: 8–10
 - Exercise 10-4: 8–10

before lecture on Wednesday, April 18:

- Answer the following questions at the end of chapter 10 for practice. You can check your answers below.
 - Exercise 10-8: 1–2
 - Exercise 10-10: 1–7

Answers:

Exercise 10-8:

1. a, e, c, b, f, d
2. c, d, b, a, e

Exercise 10-10:

1. yes
2. stronger
3. stronger

4. weaker
5. neither
6. stronger
7. weaker

in lecture on Wednesday, April 18:

- I'll talk more about chapter 10, including the following questions at the end of the chapter:
 - Exercise 10-8: 3
 - Exercise 10-10: 8–10

before discussion section April 18–23:

- Answer the following questions at the end of the chapter. You will turn in your answers in discussion section, for credit towards your homework grade. You can check your answers below.
 - Exercise 10-16: 1–7
 - Exercise 10-18: 1–2

Answers:

Exercise 10-16:

1. biased generalizing
2. hasty generalizing
3. hasty generalizing
4. hasty generalizing
5. biased generalizing
6. hasty generalizing
7. hasty generalizing

Exercise 10-18:

1. If you are flipping a coin, rolling a die, or using some other device that results in random outcomes (heads sometimes and tails sometimes, or a number between 1 and 6, or whatever), then if you just do it a few times, it would not be surprising if the results don't match what you expect (e.g., a roughly equal mixture of heads and tails, or a roughly equal mixture of 1's, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, and 6's). But if you do it many times, then the results should match what you expect. The more times you do it, the closer you can expect the results to match the ratios that you would have predicted at the start.
2. This might be a reasonable application of the law of large numbers, and it might not be. It all depends on whether it is true, biologically, that reproduction in humans is exactly as likely to result in a male baby being born as a female baby being born.

in discussion section April 18–23:

- Your homework will be collected, recorded, and returned.
- You'll work on the following questions:
 - Exercise 10-16: 8–10
 - Exercise 10-18: 3

before lecture on Monday, April 23:

- Read chapter 11.
- Answer the following questions at the end of the chapter for practice. You can check your answers below.
 - Exercise 11-3: 1–15

Answers:

Exercise 11-3:

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b

7. a
8. b
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. a
13. a
14. a
15. a

in lecture on Monday, April 23:

- I'll talk about chapter 11, including the following questions at the end of the chapter:
 - Exercise 11-3: 16–20

before lecture on Wednesday, April 25:

- Answer the following questions at the end of chapter 11 for practice. You can check your answers below.
- Exercise 11-4: 1–15

Answers:

Exercise 11-4:

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A

7. C
8. A
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. B

in lecture on Wednesday, April 25:

- I'll talk more about chapter 11, including the following questions:
- Exercise 11-4: 16–20

before discussion section April 25–30:

- Answer the following questions at the end of the chapter. You will turn in your answers in discussion section, for credit towards your homework grade. You can check your answers below.
- Exercise 11-11: 1–10

Answers:

Exercise 11-11:

1. A, A, A
2. F, A, A
3. F, A, A

4. A, A, A
5. A, F, A
6. F, F, F
7. F, A, F
8. F, A, A
9. A, A, F
10. A, A, A

in discussion section April 25–30:

- Your homework will be collected, recorded, and returned.
- You'll work on the following questions:
- Exercise 11-12: 1–10

before lecture on Monday, April 30:

- Read chapter 12, pp. 419–432.
- Answer the following questions at the end of that section for practice. You can check your answers below.
- Exercise 12-1: 1–5
 - Exercise 12-3: 1–5
 - Exercise 12-4: 1–5
 - Exercise 12-5: 1–5

Answers:

Exercise 12-1:

1. yes
2. no
3. yes
4. yes
5. no

1. no
2. no
3. yes
4. yes
5. no

Exercise 12-4:

Exercise 12-3:

1. When someone borrows something and damages it, he or she ought to pay for it to be repaired.

2. People ought to keep their promises.
3. When someone does you a big favor, you ought to help him or her out in return.
4. People ought to do what they sign contracts to do.
5. A mayor who takes bribes should resign.

Exercise 12-5:

1. Tory is being consistent in that he is proposing that everyone should have the right to marry a member of the opposite sex.
2. Shelley is being consistent as long as she can identify reasons in favor of special admissions programs for art and music

students, athletes, or children of alumni that are not also reasons in favor of special admissions programs for women and minority students.

3. No, Marin is not being consistent. (It might be possible for him to make his opposition to abortion consistent with his support of capital punishment by changing his moral principle from “Thou shalt not kill” to “Thou shalt not kill except when necessary for appropriate criminal punishment” or something like that.)
4. Yes, Koko is being consistent since 17-year-olds are not adults.
5. No, Jack is not being consistent.

in lecture on Monday, April 30:

- I’ll talk about chapter 10, including the following questions:

- Exercise 12-1: 6–7
- Exercise 12-3: 6–7
- Exercise 12-4: 6–7
- Exercise 12-5: 6–7

before lecture on Wednesday, May 2:

- You should begin studying for the test on chapters 10–12, if you have not already done so.
 - This will count for 15 percent of your grade.
 - To study for this test, you can look at the tests from last semester (one practice, one for credit) that I’ve attached to the end of this part of the syllabus. (You can ignore questions 21–24, since they cover material you won’t be responsible for.) The answers are given below; try to ignore them until you’ve answered the questions on your own.
 - Here are the ground rules for the test: You’ll have 45 minutes to take the test. To be fair to the students who finish on time (who will be the vast majority—time shouldn’t be a factor), I’ll take off 10 points per minute from the score of any student who doesn’t turn in his or her test when time is up. Also, if you arrive late, you can take the test, but you still have to finish at the same time as everyone else.
 - You might also want to be aware of my make-up test policy, which is on p. 10 of the syllabus (pp. 1–20 of which can be downloaded from the course web site, at <http://web.ku.edu/~utile/courses/reason2>).

in lecture on Wednesday, May 2:

- You’ll take the test on chapters 10–12.

Answer key for practice test on chapters 10–12:

A	A	D	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

A	B	A	C	A	A	C	C	A	B	D	A
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Answer key for test on chapters 10–12:

B	B	D	B	A	A	A	C	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

A	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	B or C	B	C	A
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Practice Test on Chapters 10–12

[Here are the instructions that will be on the real test.] This test has 24 questions. They are all equally weighted. You can mark up the questions, but you must write your answers to all of the questions in the blanks below. No credit will be awarded for answers written below the following two rows of blanks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

- When a person makes an inductive generalization, is the sample a part of the class about which the person is generalizing?
(A) yes
(B) no
- When a person makes an analogical argument, the larger the number of instances in the first term of the analogy,
(A) the stronger the argument is
(B) the weaker the argument is
(C) the more variety there is among the instances
(D) the more similar the instances are to the target
- Suppose someone says that although Japanese cars are reputed to be the most reliable cars in the world, that is surely incorrect, because he (the speaker) had to have his new Toyota repaired five times within the first year that he owned it. The sample here is
(A) Japanese cars
(B) non-Japanese cars
(C) the most reliable cars in the world
(D) the speaker's new Toyota
- The target is
(A) Japanese cars
(B) non-Japanese cars
(C) the most reliable cars in the world
(D) the speaker's new Toyota
- This is an example of
(A) hasty generalizing
(B) biased generalizing
(C) the law of large numbers
(D) the gambler's fallacy
- Suppose that Juanita has taken six courses at Valley Community College, and she has a grade average of B so far. All of the courses she has taken have been in sociology and psychology. She's thinking of enrolling in another course next term, and she expects to make at least a B in whatever she takes. If we don't know yet what subject she will take, would her argument be stronger, weaker, or neither if her previous six courses had been in four different subjects rather than two?
(A) stronger
(B) weaker
(C) neither
- Would Juanita's argument be stronger, weaker, or neither if we knew that the new course will be in psychology?
(A) stronger
(B) weaker
(C) neither
- There are 36 ways that a pair of dice can come up. Only one of them produces a total of 2—namely, 1 and 1, or "snake eyes." Suppose that the dice have been rolled 40 times and "snake eyes" still has not appeared. The gambler's fallacy is the failure to realize that which of the following is true?
(A) In 41 rolls of the dice, "snake eyes" may not come up at all.
(B) "Snake eyes" is no more likely to appear on the 41st roll of the dice than on any previous roll.
(C) The more times the dice are rolled, the closer to 1-in-36 will be the occurrence of "snake eyes."
(D) The more times the dice are rolled, the smaller the percentage of "snake eyes" that will occur.

For each of the next three questions, identify the claim argument as relying primarily on (A) relevant-difference reasoning or (B) common-thread reasoning.

- Sharon has observed that her teacher sometimes seems to be in a bad mood and speculates why. "Well," she thinks, "it seems to happen only when people haven't done their assignments. That must be it."

10. Cheryl and her new acquaintance, Ted, have just walked into Target when in comes her steady boyfriend, Lemmy. “Oh, for crying out loud,” Cheryl thinks. “Why would he come into Target, of all places? I must be being punished for something I did, and I know what.”

11. “Have you noticed how yellow the Doerrs’s lawn has gotten since they started fertilizing it? Must be terrible fertilizer, to make it turn yellow like that.”

For each of the next three questions, assume that the given causal claim is mistaken, and identify which kind of mistake is most likely: (A) possible coincidence, (B) reversed causation, or (C) a case in which the indicated cause and stated effect both result from some third thing.

12. “February 2 is Groundhog Day. If the groundhog sees his shadow, there’ll be six more weeks of winter. If he doesn’t, spring is right around the corner.”

Now start using the second row of answer blanks.

13. “I’d wash the car but for the fact that we don’t need any more rain.”

14. “Top executives wear expensive clothes and drive nice cars. That must be the key to success.”

For each of the next two questions, identify the most significant problem with the causal claim it contains: (A) lack of testability, (B) circularity, (C) vagueness, or (D) conflicts with well-established theory.

15. “I wonder what made me choose Budweiser. I’ve probably been subjected to subliminal advertising.”

16. “Why does Greg do badly in school? He does badly because he has a bad approach.”

17. Is the following claim a value judgment? “Kelly did the right thing when he turned in the wallet he found.”

- (A) yes
- (B) no

18. Is the following claim a moral value judgment? “Everybody should be as fair as Mario tries to be.”

- (A) yes
- (B) no

19. Which of the following is a general moral principle that would make the following argument valid? “John has done something terribly wrong. He copied all of the equations on the take-home exam from Tony’s paper and turned them in as his own.”

- (A) Professors should not assign take-home exams.
- (B) When a professor assigns a take-home exam, he is she is making cheating more likely.
- (C) A person ought not to copy the work of others.
- (D) People ought to keep other people from copying their work.

20. Suppose Marina is the principal support for one of her sons at college, whereas she provides only a small portion of the financial support of her other son at college, since the other son won a large scholarship. Which of the following is the best analysis of this situation?

- (A) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is clearly consistent.
- (B) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is consistent if whether a son gets admitted to college can make two sons different from one another in a relevant way.
- (C) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is consistent if whether a son gets a scholarship can make two sons different from one another in a relevant way.
- (D) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is not consistent.

21. Consider the claim that prostitution should be illegal because it is wrong to have sex with other people in exchange for money. Which approach the justification of laws would this claim exemplify?

- (A) legal moralism
- (B) the harm principle
- (C) legal paternalism
- (D) the offense principle

22. Do defenders of the harm principle usually believe that it is only one among several acceptable justifications for laws forbidding conduct?

- (A) yes
- (B) no

23. Consider the claim that the aesthetic value of PT Cruiser cars is a purely subjective matter—some people like them, and some people don’t, and there’s nothing more to be said for or against their aesthetic merits. Which of the following principles of aesthetic judgment does this claim best exemplify?

- (A) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they have the capacity to produce certain emotions we value, at least when the emotion is brought about by art rather than life.
- (B) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they have the capacity to produce special nonemotional experiences, such as feeling of autonomy or the willing suspension of disbelief.
- (C) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they possess a special aesthetic property or exhibit a special aesthetic form.
- (D) No reasoned argument can conclude that objects are aesthetically valuable or valueless.

24. Consider the claim that *Othello* is an aesthetically valuable play because it helps us experience the lure of jealous rage without the consequences that it would have in real-life circumstances. Which of the principles of aesthetic judgment listed as the answer choices for the previous question does this claim best exemplify?

Test on Chapters 10–12

This test has 24 questions. They are all equally weighted. You can mark up the questions, but you must write your answers to all of the questions in the blanks below. No credit will be awarded for answers written below the following two rows of blanks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

- When a person makes an analogical argument, is the target a part of the first term in the analogy?
(A) yes
(B) no
- When a person makes an inductive generalization, the fewer the number of instances in the sample,
(A) the stronger the argument is
(B) the weaker the argument is
(C) the more variety there is among the instances
(D) the more similar the instances are to the target
- Suppose someone is driving from one county to another and notices that the pavement deteriorates when she crosses the county line. Suppose she concludes that they don't keep up the roads very well in the second county. The sample is
(A) the roads in the first county
(B) the roads in the second county
(C) the road she was just driving on, in the first county
(D) the road she is now driving on, in the second county
- The target is
(A) the roads in the first county
(B) the roads in the second county
(C) the road she was just driving on, in the first county
(D) the road she is now driving on, in the second county
- This is an example of
(A) hasty generalizing
(B) biased generalizing
(C) the law of large numbers
(D) the gambler's fallacy
- Suppose that Julia sells exotic birds. She has placed four orders with wholesale bird supplier Papagayo Co., and each of them has been filled with a healthy bird. Lately, however, some wholesale competitors have been trying to get her to order from them. But, when it's time to make the next order, she decides she's better off with Papagayo because she's pretty sure she'll get a healthy bird. If Julia had placed seven orders with Papagayo with the same results, her argument would be
(A) stronger
(B) weaker
(C) neither
- If all the preceding orders had been for parrots, then her argument would be stronger if the new order was for
(A) a parrot only
(B) a macaw only
(C) a parrot and a macaw
- There are 36 ways that a pair of dice can come up. Only one of them produces a total of 2—namely, 1 and 1, or "snake eyes." The law of large numbers says which of the following?
(A) In 36 rolls of the dice, "snake eyes" may not come up at all.
(B) "Snake eyes" has as good a chance as any other number of coming up on a given roll.
(C) The more times the dice are rolled, the closer to 1-in-36 will be the occurrence of "snake eyes."
(D) The more times the dice are rolled, the smaller the percentage of "snake eyes" that will occur.

For each of the next three questions, identify the claim argument as relying primarily on (A) relevant-difference reasoning or (B) common-thread reasoning.

- "Parker's mimosa tree is getting yellow and drooping leaves. He figures it must be the tiny little caterpillars he sees on it, since before he saw them the tree seemed fine."

10. “Studies indicate that older women who attempt weight training seem to be in better shape physically than those who don’t. This is a good reason for older women to lift weights.”
11. “Four years ago, nonfat milk sold for 95 cents per half gallon. Today I paid \$1.45 per half gallon from one of our low-priced supermarkets. That’s a 52 percent increase in just four years for an average rate of 11 percent per year, while the official government inflation rate is less than 3 percent. Why is this? It’s no coincidence that four years ago we got our first Republican governor in this state in a long time.”

For each of the next three questions, assume that the given causal claim is mistaken, and identify which kind of mistake is most likely: (A) possible coincidence, (B) reversed causation, or (C) a case in which the indicated cause and stated effect both result from some third thing.

12. “See? When she has a good day at the store and sells lots of clothes, she always is in a good mood. It just shows you how effective a good mood can be in the sales business. The customer eats that stuff up.”

Now start using the second row of answer blanks.

13. A lottery winner, asked why he thought he had won a major prize, pulled a small rhinestone four-leaf clover out of his pocket and said, “I think this had a lot to do with it.”
14. “It’s odd. I’ve seen a huge number of snails this year, and the roses have mildew. The snails must secrete chemicals that lead to the growth of mildew on roses.”

For each of the next two questions, identify the most significant problem with the causal claim it contains: (A) lack of testability, (B) circularity, (C) vagueness, or (D) conflicts with well-established theory.

15. “Why does she oversleep so often? I guess she’s just one of those people who have a hard time getting up on time in the morning.”
16. “How did he win the lottery? He’s probably psychic.”
17. Is the following claim a value judgment? “The paint job on Linda’s car is awful—it looks as though someone did it with a brush.”
- (A) yes
(B) no
18. Is the following claim a moral value judgment? “The Pittsburgh Steelers were the best football team of the 1970s, the Forty-Niners were the best team of the 1980s, and the Redskins were the best team of the 1990s.”
- (A) yes
(B) no

19. Which of the following is a general moral principle that would make the following argument valid? “When Sarah bought the lawnmower from Jean, she promised to pay another fifty dollars on the first of the month. Since it’s now the first, Sarah should pay Jean the money.”
- (A) People should keep their promises.
(B) People should buy things from other people.
(C) People should pay for goods before receiving them.
(D) When you sell something to someone, you might not get paid for it.
20. Suppose Marina’s will stipulates that her son by birth will receive substantially less of her estate than her adopted son will, even though both sons love her equally, have treated her with similar regard, and have lived with her for about the same amount of time. Which of the following is the best analysis of this situation?
- (A) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is clearly consistent.
(B) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is consistent if whether a son is adopted or not can make two sons different from one another in a relevant way.
(C) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is consistent if how much a son loves his mother can make two sons different from one another in a relevant way.
(D) The difference in Marina’s treatment of her two sons is not consistent.
21. Consider the claim that prostitution should be illegal because it is harmful to a person to have sex with other people in exchange for money. Which approach to the justification of laws would this claim exemplify?
- (A) legal moralism
(B) the harm principle
(C) legal paternalism
(D) the offense principle
22. Does a law justifiable by legal moralism always prohibit activities that do not harm others?
- (A) yes
(B) no
23. Consider the claim that *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* is aesthetically valuable because of the way it contributed to the anti-slavery movement. Which of the following principles of aesthetic judgment does this claim best exemplify?
- (A) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they are meaningful or teach us truths.
(B) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they have the capacity to convey values or beliefs that are central to the cultures or traditions in which they originate or that are important to the artists who made them.
(C) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they have the capacity to help bring about social or political change.
(D) Objects are aesthetically valuable if they have the capacity to produce pleasure in those who experience or anticipate them.
24. Consider the claim that tragic plays are valuable because they help us understand the fragility of the things we value. Which of the principles of aesthetic judgment listed as the answer choices for the previous question does this claim best exemplify?

Please remember to write your answers to the multiple-choice questions in the blanks on the first page.