

Instructions

- The results that are currently available for your attempt are listed to the right.

Legend

- ✓ Correct Response
- ✗ Incorrect Response
- ➡ Correct Answer

Final Exam

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Attempt 1

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Submission View

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

True/False Questions

The following section is a random presentation of True/False questions. Select the best answer.

Question 1

1.25 / 1.25 points

It is possible to show that the benefits of the policy you advocate outweigh any cost by showing the consequences of action and inaction in an extended case.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

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Question 2

1.25 / 1.25 points

A claim is an expressed opinion that the arguer is trying to deny.

- ☐ True
- ✓ ☒ False

Question 3

1.25 / 1.25 points

Benefits are the positive consequences of policy action.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

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Question 4

1.25 / 1.25 points

Argument style is the orientation arguers choose to use to balance content and relationship needs in an argument situation.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

Question 5

1.25 / 1.25 points

The stock issue of cure demonstrates that some course of action can work to solve the ill.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

Question 6

1.25 / 1.25 points

An argument requires a claim, evidence and reasoning, and an attempt to influence.

-  ☒ True
- ☐ False

Question 7

1.25 / 1.25 points

Argumentation can never be used to help people understand differing points of view.

- ☐ True
-  ☒ False

Question 8

1.25 / 1.25 points

Fact, value, and policy claims are unrelated to one another.

- ☐ True
-  ☒ False

Question 9

1.25 / 1.25 points

Fact, value, and policy propositions operate independantly.

- ☐ True
-  ☒ False

Question 10

1.25 / 1.25 points

Novice thinkers withhold their opinions until they have sufficient evidence.

- ☐ True
-  ☒ False

Fill in the Blanks

The following questions are randomly selected and vary from person to person. Enter the word that best completes the statement. Pay close attention to proper spelling.

Question 11

1.25 / 1.25 points

According to the principles of case construction mentioned in the discussion of intercollegiate debate, the four themes covered in the introduction of a speech are the attention getter  (25%) justification  (25%) purpose  (25%) preview  (25%)

Question 12

1.25 / 1.25 points

In debate, the format 

is the statement of the order for each participant to speak and how much time is allocated for each speaker.

Question 13

1.25 / 1.25 points

The disjunctive deduction  (two words) is when we have two possible outcomes. We negate one and therefore prove the other.

Question 14

1.25 / 1.25 points

jurisdiction  is the issue that establishes whether a judge can vote for or against a case by the affirmative.

Question 15	1.25 / 1.25 points
In Toulmin's Model, <u>data</u> ✓ is synonymous with the term "evidence" and can be defined as facts and conditions that are objectively observable, beliefs, or premises accepted as true by the audience, or conclusions previously established.	
Question 16	0 / 1.25 points
In a discussion about debate propositions, the issue of <u>parameter</u> ✗ (topicality) deals with the boundary that defines what issues are relevant and what issues are not relevant for a given proposition.	
Question 17	1.25 / 1.25 points
A <u>syllogism</u> ✓ is a formal deductive argument made up of a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.	
Question 18	1.25 / 1.25 points
Issues are the various points of <u>potential disagreement</u> ✓ (2 words) related to a proposition.	
Question 19	1.25 / 1.25 points
Who has the Burden of Rejoinder? <u>opponent</u> ✓	
Question 20	1.25 / 1.25 points
A <u>needs-analysis case</u> ✓ (3 words) claims that the ill existing in the current system cannot be corrected within the present system but can be cured by the advocate's policy proposal	
Question 21	1.25 / 1.25 points
Regardless of the organizational pattern used, a <u>transition</u> ✓ between major divisions of the speech tells us where we have been in the speech and where we are going.	
Question 22	1.25 / 1.25 points
When discussing how arguments work, the perspective on argumentation that views arguments as appeals to an audience and requires us to consider the circumstances in which the argument is made and the strategies used to influence the audience is known as the <u>rhetorical perspective</u> ✓ (2 words).	
Question 23	1.25 / 1.25 points
The process we use to make arguments intended to justify beliefs, attitudes, and values as we seek to influence others is called <u>argumentation</u> ✓	
Question 24	1.25 / 1.25 points
The <u>warrant</u> ✓ in Toulman's Model helps us understand how we processed the data to come to the conclusion we have made.	
Question 25	1.25 / 1.25 points
A <u>co-orientational</u> ✓ approach to argument presumes that the relationship between arguer and recipient is as important as the content of the argument.	
Question 26	1.25 / 1.25 points
A flow sheet is a two-dimensional representation of all the <u>arguments</u> ✓ presented in a debate by both teams.	
Question 27	1.25 / 1.25 points
An <u>argument field</u> ✓ (two words) is a sociological context for an argument and is marked by patterns of communication that participants in dispute can recognize.	
Question 28	1.25 / 1.25 points
The "SAT" in the outlines discussed stands for <u>speaker</u> ✓ (33.34%) <u>audience</u> ✓ (33.34%) <u>topic</u> ✓ (33.34%)	
Question 29	1.25 / 1.25 points
Regardless of the organizational pattern utilized in a persuasive argument, every claim is be supported by <u>evidence</u> ✓ (50%) and <u>reasoning</u> ✓ (50%)	
Question 30	1.25 / 1.25 points

When attempting to oppose a policy argument, the approach designed to argue and disprove at least one of the stock issues in the advocate's proposal is called direct refutation ✓ (2 words).

Question 31 1.25 / 1.25 points

The overarching, main claim of an argument is called a proposition ✓

Question 32 1.25 / 1.25 points

If we attempt to critically analyze whether we should eat a Bic Mac or a salad for lunch, we might examine the possible consequences ✓ of our decision.

Question 33 1.25 / 1.25 points

During a debate if a speaker begins an ad hominem attack, a debater may stand and request a point of personal privilege ✓ to address the attack by the speaker.

Question 34 1.25 / 1.25 points

rebuttal ✓ speeches are used to synthesize the arguments that have been developed in the debate and to explain what the most important arguments are that should govern the final decision.

Question 35 1.25 / 1.25 points

In an attempt to understand and synthesis the information about a proposition including context, situation, participants and the issues, an issues map ✓ (2 words) proves to be an invaluable tool.

Question 36 1.25 / 1.25 points

When an advocate provides good and sufficient arguments for adopting their viewpoint or taking the recommended action, the case is said to be prima facie ✓ (2 words)

Question 37 1.25 / 1.25 points

A syllogism ✓ is made up of three statements, three terms associated in pairs, and draws a conclusion from a major and minor premise.

Question 38 1.25 / 1.25 points

What are the three stock issue in fact based cases? definition ✓
(33.34%) threshold ✓ (33.34%) application ✓ (33.34%)

Question 39 1.25 / 1.25 points

A claim ✓ is an expressed opinion or conclusion that the arguer wants accepted.

Question 40 1.25 / 1.25 points

Using a specific example to say that it is typical of the entire proposition involves in the issue of generalization ✓

Question 41 1.25 / 1.25 points

When an advocate argues that a particular plan will solve or cure the ill, this argument is called effects ✓

Question 42 1.25 / 1.25 points

An upward movement in the importance of a value is known as value emphasis ✓ .(2 words)

Question 43 1.25 / 1.25 points

In a policy argument, some person, group, or agency has to be responsible for the the current policy and any implementation of a new or revised policy. This person is called the agent ✓

Question 44 1.25 / 1.25 points

When considering the various perspectives from which we can view argumentation, the logical ✓ perspective emphasizes the accuracy of the premises and the correctness of the inferences linking premises and evidence to the claims they support.

Question 45 1.25 / 1.25 points

When testing to determine the validity of an argument, field invariant standards ✓ (three words) generally apply regardless of the field of argument.

Question 46**1.25 / 1.25 points**

The level of dispute ✓ (3 words) is the level of agreement or the imaginary line that separates what is accepted from what is not accepted by the audience.

Question 47**1.25 / 1.25 points**

When debating policy issues, the organizational pattern that works well in developing the four stock issues is the motivated sequence ✓

Question 48**1.25 / 1.25 points**

The sphere in which an argument occurs can be either personal ✓
(33.34%) technical ✓ (33.34%) public ✓ (33.34%)

Question 49**1.25 / 1.25 points**

Who has the burden of proof? advocate ✓

Question 50**1.25 / 1.25 points**

A systems perspective ✓ (2 words) recognizes that the world is a complex and interconnected set of relationships between and among component parts that compose a whole and that the change in any part changes or affects other elements/parts.

Multiple Choice Questions

Select the answer that best completes the statement. This is a randomized section of questions and it will vary from person to person

Question 51**1.25 / 1.25 points**

When attempting to orient your audience in any of the organizational patterns mentioned in class, you should clearly state your proposition and _____.

- ☐ A) credibility
- ☐ B) topic
- ✓ ☒ C) Main points
- ☐ D) attention getter

Question 52**1.25 / 1.25 points**

A claim that deals with the need for a change in a current course of action is called a

- ☐ Fact claim
- ☐ Value claim
- ✓ ☒ Policy claim
- ☐ Explicit claim

Question 53**1.25 / 1.25 points**

An argument that moves from specific examples to generalizations uses:

- ✓ ☒ Induction
- ☐ Deduction
- ☐ Causal reasoning
- ☐ Enthymeme

Question 54**1.25 / 1.25 points**

When discussing the stock issues of policy argumentation, discussion of the number of people affected by a problem as a means to prove that there is a warrant for change must address the _____.

- ☐ A) Structural significance
- ☐ B) Argument significance
- ☐ C) Qualitative significance
-  ☒ D) Quantitative significance

Question 55

1.25 / 1.25 points

Which of the following statements is true in regards to how many examples are needed to support an inductive argument?

- ☐ Inductive arguments require only one solid example
- ☐ Inductive arguments must have a minimum of three examples.
-  ☒ inductive arguments need sufficient numbers of examples to support and strengthen the argument.
- ☐ Inductive arguments do not actually require examples to produce generalizations.

Question 56

1.25 / 1.25 points

When considering the characteristic of argument fields, which of the following is incorrect?

- ☐ Fields are a human creation.
- ☐ Fields are developed by people with shared goals.
-  ☒ Fields allow for individual membership in one field at a time.
- ☐ Fields survive only as long as they serve a common purpose.

Question 57

1.25 / 1.25 points

_____ refers to the dynamic relations among the values in our individual values system.

- ☐ Instrumental Value
- ☐ Value content
- ☐ Terminal value
-  ☒ Value structure

Question 58

1.25 / 1.25 points

Select the answer that best describes the stock issues implied by the example:

"The reason that our roads are not maintained properly is the fact that it is nearly impossible to cut through the Department of Transportation's red tape to be approved for funding."

- ☐ A) Ill
-  ☒ B) Blame
- ☐ C) Cure
- ☐ D) Cost Benefit

Question 59

1.25 / 1.25 points

In this organizational pattern, the advocate is required to explain the reason an event occurred and what the resulting conditions were.

- ☐ Problem/Solution

-  ☒ Cause/Effect
- ☐ Refutation
- ☐ Motivated Sequence

Question 60

1.25 / 1.25 points

Arguing the position that a proposed policy should be superceded by a presented alternative requires an extended argument strategy known as

- ☐ Comparative advantages
- ☐ Goals
-  ☒ Counterproposals
- ☐ Defense of the present policy system with minor repairs
- ☐ Defense of the present policy system

Question 61

1.25 / 1.25 points

In critical thought, the question at issue is:

- ☐ rarely clearly defined.
-  ☒ the reason we have engaged in the critical thinking process.
- ☐ the part of the process which involves our presuppositions and viewpoints.
- ☐ the generalization of the argument.

Question 62

1.25 / 1.25 points

Refutation aimed at tearing down an opponent's arguments as presented is called:

- ☐ Case level refutation
- ☐ Bargaining refutation
-  ☒ Destructive refutation
- ☐ Constructive refutation

Question 63

1.25 / 1.25 points

Claims that develop as the argument proceeds are known as:

- ☐ Explicit claims
- ☐ Implicit claims
-  ☒ Emergent claims
- ☐ Predetermined claims

Question 64

1.25 / 1.25 points

The process in which a value becomes widely diffused throughout society until virtually all members adhere to is known as:

- ☐ Reevaluation
- ☐ Recommendation
- ☐ Reassimilation

 ☒ Redistribution

Question 65

1.25 / 1.25 points

What is the problem with the following example?

All birds fly south for the winter

Canaries are birds

Therefore, canaries fly south for the winter

-  ☒ The major premise is incorrect.
- ☐ The minor premise is incorrect.
- ☐ There is nothing wrong with this example.
- ☐ There is an error of 4 terms

Question 66

1.25 / 1.25 points

In preparation for an on campus debate about the return of football to ETSU, you must select the best proposition from the following list.

- ☐ The return of football to ETSU would be an incredible waste of money.
-  ☒ The return of football to ETSU will result in a reduction of funds available for academics.
- ☐ The return of football to ETSU will require funding.
- ☐ The return of football to ETSU will require additional repairs to the Mini Dome and increases in student fees.

Question 67

1.25 / 1.25 points

Select the answer that best describes the stock issues implied by the example:

"The roads in Johnson City are in a deplorable condition"

-  ☒ ill
- ☐ blame
- ☐ cure
- ☐ cost benefit

Question 68

1.25 / 1.25 points

The first thing you should do when you begin your speech is to utilize an _____ to attract the audience.

- ☐ A) credibility
- ☐ B) relevance
- ☐ C) main points
-  ☒ D) attention getter

Question 69

1.25 / 1.25 points

This approach to argument is used when neither content nor relationship is considered important because it results in issues being ignored or abandoned.

- ☐ Competing

- ☐ Collaborating
- ✓ ☒ Avoiding
- ☐ compromising
- ☐ Accommodating

Question 70**1.25 / 1.25 points**

Select the answer that best describes the stock issues implied by the example:

"If we eliminate some of the safeguards to the approval process for road maintenance funding, there may be a rash of abuses resulting in a rapid depletion of funds."

- ☐ Ill
- ☐ Blame
- ☐ Cure
- ✓ ☒ Cost benefit

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Question 71**1.25 / 1.25 points**

When discussing culture and language in relation to argumentation, to use a word's objective meaning that is held by language users in general is to utilize the word's _____ meaning.

- ☐ Emotive
- ✓ ☒ Denotative
- ☐ Connotative
- ☐ Motivative

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Question 72**1.25 / 1.25 points**

On the Ladder of Abstraction, if we discuss Sam's Honda Accord we are being the _____ we can be.

- ☐ Most abstract
- ☐ Neutral
- ✓ ☒ Least Abstract

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Question 73**1.25 / 1.25 points**

When discussing language in argumentation, euphemism ✓ is a linguistic device form replacing words and phrases that carry a negative connotation with words and phrases that carry a positive connotation.

Question 74**1.25 / 1.25 points**

The connotative meaning of a word is the literal dictionary definition of the word.

- ☐ True
- ✓ ☒ False

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Question 75

1.25 / 1.25 points

In a discussion of language, the linguistic filter through which human beings perceive their world is called a terministic screen ✓ (2 words)

Question 76

0 / 1.25 points

Systems of shared meanings that are expressed in rituals, stories, symbols, and myths that hold a group together is known as a cultures ✗ (culture)

Question 77

1.25 / 1.25 points

In the area of reasoning, when two events or phenomena vary together an increase or decrease in one is accompanied by an increase or decrease in the other. This is known as:

- ☐ Inference
- ☐ Analogy
- ✓ ☒ Correlation
- ☐ Coexistence

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Question 78

1.25 / 1.25 points

An argument that is flawed by irrelevant or inadequate evidence, erroneous reasoning or improper expression is called a _____.

- ☐ Claim
- ✓ ☒ Fallacy
- ☐ Presumption
- ☐ Generalization

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Question 79

1.25 / 1.25 points

In a debate situation, if the arguer fails to deal with the issues and instead begins to verbally attack the opposition, he or she is committing what logic fallacy?

- ✓ ☒ Ad Hominem
- ☐ equivocation
- ☐ Non Sequitur
- ☐ False Cause

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Question 80

1.25 / 1.25 points

If a person claims that a condition is true and claims too few or atypical incidences are representative of the whole situation, he or she could be committing what logical fallacy?

- ☐ Ad Populum
- ☐ Amphiboly

☐ Non Sequitur

 ☒ Hasty generalization

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Attempt Score: 97.5 / 100 (97.50 %)

Overall Grade (highest attempt): 97.5 / 100 (97.50 %)