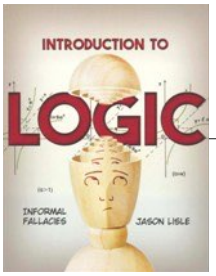

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Chapters 1-11: Quiz

1. In Chapter 1, Dr. Lisle asserts that logical thinking does not mean the suppression of emotions. He says that "God always reasons correctly, and yet he has feelings." Give an example from Scripture of how He shows us that He has feelings.

God shows us His anger when we sin against Him and break His commandments (Exodus 22:24) and when we worship idols and false gods (Exodus 20:5).

2. Some questions can be answered by science, and some cannot. Give an example of a question or type of question that cannot be answered by science.

One example of a question that science cannot answer is: What is the meaning of life? Science can provide some facts about how life originated and evolved, but it cannot tell us why we are here or what our purpose is.

3. What is stoicism?

- ○ A lifestyle characterized by minimalism
- ● A philosophy advocating the suppression of emotions and pleasure
- ○ A style of art popularized in Greek society
- ○ The idea that there can be no absolute truth

4. What would you say to an unbeliever who says that since he can reason, this proves that logic and knowledge do not come from God?

logic and knowledge do come from God, and that the unbeliever's ability to reason is a gift from God, not a proof against Him.

5. Why is it a sin to think irrationally (Chapter 3)?

Thinking irrationally means thinking in a way that does not conform to reality, logic, or evidence. It can lead to false beliefs, distorted emotions, and harmful actions. The Bible warns us about the dangers of irrational thinking and the importance of renewing our minds with God's truth.

6. In the realm of logic, what is an argument (Chapter 4)?

An argument is a form of reasoning that aims to support a conclusion with evidence or reasons. An argument consists of one or more premises and a conclusion.

7. Give an example of a logical argument. It should include two premises that are correctly connected to a conclusion. Be sure your conclusion begins with a word such as “therefore, so, it follows that, because these are true,” or some other phrase to indicate it is a conclusion based on the premises.

Dogs are canines, canines are mammals, therefore all dogs are mammals. This argument has the following logical form: A = B and B = C, therefore A = C. This form is called syllogism and it is a valid argument form.

8. What is an inductive argument (Chapter 5)?

An inductive argument is a type of argument that uses specific observations, facts, or experiences to draw a general conclusion.