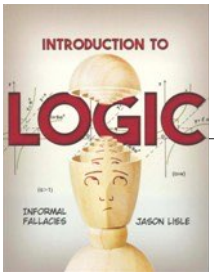

Name: Gavin Edwards

Chapters 6-11: Quiz

1. What are the three basic laws of logic (Chapter 6)?

   The law of non-contradiction

   The law of excluded middle

   The law of identity

2. The laws of logic are universal, invariant, and abstract. How do each of these qualities reflect God (Chapter 6)?

   Universal means that the laws of logic apply everywhere and at all times. They are not dependent on human conventions, cultures, or preferences. They are true for all possible worlds and all possible beings. This reflects God's omnipresence and sovereignty. God is present everywhere and at all times, and He rules over all His creation.

   Invariant means that the laws of logic do not change. They are fixed and constant. They are not affected by the physical conditions of the world, such as temperature, pressure, or gravity. They are also not affected by human emotions, opinions, or beliefs. They are the same yesterday, today, and forever. This reflects God's immutability and faithfulness. God does not change His nature, character, or promises.

   Abstract means that the laws of logic are not material or physical. They are not made of atoms or molecules. They do not have shape, size, color, or location. They are not observable by the senses or measurable by instruments. They are conceptual and mental entities that exist in the realm of ideas. This reflects God's spirituality and transcendence. God is not material or physical. He is not made of atoms or molecules. He does not have shape, size, color.

3. What's wrong with the idea that the laws of logic were created by people, rather than revealed to humanity by God (Chapter 7)?

   The laws of logic are not fixed or absolute, but dynamic and evolving. They reflect the changing needs and interests of human beings in different contexts and situations. They are not given by God, but discovered by people through trial and error, experimentation and innovation. They are not static or eternal, but adaptable and progressive.

4. What is true is not always intuitive (Chapter 8). Why is this?

   Intuition is often defined as a form of unconscious knowledge or insight that guides our behavior without requiring conscious reasoning or analysis. Intuition can be useful and efficient in many situations, especially when we have to make quick decisions based on limited information or experience.

   One reason is that intuition is influenced by cognitive and motivational biases that can distort our perception and judgment of reality. For example, confirmation bias is the tendency to seek, interpret, and remember information that confirms our existing beliefs or expectations, while ignoring or rejecting information that contradicts them. This can lead us to rely on intuition that supports our preconceived notions, rather than intuition that challenges them. Another example is overconfidence bias, which is the tendency to overestimate our own abilities, knowledge, or accuracy, while underestimating the difficulty or uncertainty of a task or situation.

5. Define rhetoric (Chapter 9).

   Classical rhetoric: This is the oldest and most influential form of rhetoric, which originated in ancient Greece and Rome. Classical rhetoric focuses on the analysis and practice of oral communication, especially in public speaking and argumentation. Classical rhetoric is based on five canons or parts: invention (finding the best arguments for a topic), arrangement (organizing the arguments in a logical order), style (choosing the appropriate words and figures of speech), memory (memorizing the speech), and delivery (presenting the speech with voice and gesture).

6. What does it mean to be arbitrary (Chapter 10)?

To Have a reason

7. What is the difference between the definition of a word and its meaning (Chapter 11)?

The word “rose” has several definitions in English, depending on its part of speech and its context. One possible definition of “rose” as a noun is “a flower with delicate petals that are often fragrant and have thorns on their stems”. Another possible definition of “rose” as a verb is “past tense of rise”.

8. Why is it important to be crystal clear about words, arguments, and facts in an argument (from classroom discussion)?

Reliable sources of information, such as academic journals, books, newspapers, websites, etc., which provide factual data or evidence that support or challenge one’s claims or reasons. These can help one verify the accuracy and relevance of one’s information, and avoid false or misleading statements. For example, this is a chapter from a book that provides a framework for clarifying arguments.

9. What are three ways you can clear up confusion, reject lies, verify facts, and/or call out emotional attacks during an argument (from videos and classroom discussion)?

a) Asking questions

b) Checking sources

c) Identifying fallacies