Gratia Christian College
宏恩基督教學院

Examination

Programme	:	General Education
Academic Year (Semester)	:	2025–2026 (Semester 3)
Course Code	:	GEN1502
Course Title	:	Critical Thinking
Date	:	26 August 2026
Time	:	1900-2100
Time Allowed	:	2 hours
Weighting	:	40% of the overall marks

Student ID No. : _____

Student Name : _____

This paper has 10 pages (including this cover page)

Instructions to candidates:

1. This paper has three sections.
2. Answer all questions in sections A, B, and C.
3. This paper carries 100 marks, which are allocated to each question as indicated.
4. This is a closed-book examination.

No materials or aids are allowed during the whole exam. If any unauthorized materials or aids are found on a candidate during the exam, the candidate will be subject to disciplinary action.

Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.
You should hand in this question paper after the exam.

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Section B: True or False Questions

Attempt all questions (10%)

State whether the following statements are true or false.

Each question weighs 1%.

1. The slippery slope fallacy suggests that a small first step will lead to a chain of significant events, without evidence.
2. The false dilemma presents only two options when more may exist.
3. Conditional statements are not deductive arguments.
4. Illustrations are used to strengthen an argument by providing proof.
5. "I dreamt a dream tonight" is a cognitively meaningful statement.
6. A straw-man fallacy involves misrepresenting an opponent's argument to make it easier to attack.
7. An appeal-to-authority fallacy is valid when the authority cited has legitimate expertise in the relevant field.
8. An *ad hominem* argument strengthens the reasoning by focusing on the character of the person making the argument.
9. The appeal to emotion fallacy involves using emotional appeals to persuade an audience, rather than relying on logical arguments.
10. An inductive argument is an argument in which a generalization is claimed to be necessarily true.

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Section C：Short Questions (50%)
Attempt all questions

1. Critically comment on at least two instances of fallacious reasoning involved in the following passage. (10%)

Charlie Kirk's Critique of Modern Feminism and Female Happiness

Charlie Kirk argues that modern feminism, initiated in the 1960s by figures like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem, is the primary driver of a mental health crisis among Western women. He asserts that feminist ideology falsely characterized traditional monogamous marriage as a "tyrannical environment", pressuring women to reject domestic life in favor of corporate careers, birth control, and egg freezing.

According to Kirk, this cultural shift forces women to suppress their biological and God-given nature in pursuit of career promotions and material "trinkets". He contends that prioritizing corporate advancement over family leaves women deeply isolated and miserable by their late thirties. To reverse rising female depression and suicide rates, Kirk argues that society must actively celebrate motherhood and encourage young women to find partners early, marry, and have children.

2. Identify the premise(s) and conclusion of the following arguments. (5%)

Feminism is fundamentally not the cause of modern female unhappiness. Modern female unhappiness is caused by dual professional-domestic pressures and material economic hardships, not personal freedom. The apparent rise in unhappiness is a visibility illusion; dissatisfied women in the past were chemically and socially silenced, whereas flawed modern surveys simply capture their stress.

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3. a. Use truth-table method to determine the value of " $(p \supset q) \cap q$". (5%)

Given:

p	q	p ∩ q
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

p	q	p U q
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

p	q	p ⊃ q
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

b. Use truth-table method to determine if the following argument form is valid or not. (10%)
"$(p \supset q) \cap q$", therefore "p."

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4. Logical Puzzle (10%)

   The Case of the Uncertain Prosecutor

   On an occasion, two men named X and Y were on trial for a crime on the island of Knights and Knaves, where Knights only tell the truth and Knaves only tell lies.

   Now the most curious aspect of this case is that the prosecuting attorney was known to be either a Knight or a Knave. He made the following two statements in court:

   (1) X is guilty.

   (2) X and Y are not both guilty.

   If you were on the jury, what would you make of this? Could you come to any conclusion about the guilt of either X or Y? What would be your opinion about the veracity of the prosecutor?

5. Use examples to explain why the statements A (All S are P) and E (No S is P) are not contradictory. (10%)

END

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