True/False Sentences about Truth and Falsity of Sentences (& Arguments)
PHI 154 (Eliot) Fall 2022

_____ 1. Some arguments are false.

_____ 2. Really good arguments are true.

_____ 3. Arguments can be *necessarily* true.

_____ 4. We can assess the logical validdty of an argument without knowing whether any of its sentences are true or false.

_____ 5. Sets of sentences are always jointly possible.

_____ 6. Sentences that are necessary falsehoods are false in logic, but in the real world they're sometimes true.

_____ 7. If a sentence is false but not necessarily false, we understand it as logically possible for that sentence to be true.

_____ 8. Every sentence can sometimes be true, under some circumstances.

_____ 9. Some sentences can be false even though they have truth-values.

_____ 10. True sentences are sound.

_____ 11. Some true sentences are logically valid.

_____ 12. Any set of sentences containing a false sentence is not jointly possible.

_____ 13. Any set of sentences containing all true sentences is jointly possible.

_____ 14. Necessary falsehoods are jointly impossible with every other sentence.

_____ 15. Any two true sentences are jointly possible.

_____ 16. Any two false sentences are not jointly possible.

_____ 17. Two true sentences can be jointly impossible.

_____ 18. Two false sentences must be not jointly possible.

_____ 19. A false sentence and a true sentence must be jointly impossible.

_____ 20. Some valid arguments have false conclusions.

_____ 21. A sound argument must be valid.

_____ 22. Every argument has a conclusion.

_____ 23. Every argument has two or more premises.

_____ 24. Every argument has premises.

_____ 25. An argument's premises are always relevant to its conclusion.

_____ 26. The premises of a valid argument are always on the same general topic, or about the same things, as its conclusion.

_____ 27. The premises of valid arguments logically entail their conclusions.

_____ 28. A contingent sentence cannot be a necessary falsehood.

_____ 29. If all the premises of an argument are true, the argument is valid.

_____ 30. A sentence without a truth value can be a premise of an argument.

_____ 31. An argument never has a truth-value.

_____ 32. A valid argument must be sound.

_____ 33. An argument with one false premise is always invalid.

_____ 34. An argument with a false conclusion is always invalid.

_____ 35. An invalid argument must have at least one false premise.

_____ 36. An argument with a necessarily true sentence for its conclusion must be valid.

_____ 37. An argument with some true premises and some false premises can be valid.

_____ 38. An argument with a necessary falsehood for a conclusion can be valid.

_____ 39. An argument with a necessary falsehood among its premises must be valid.

_____ 40. The premises of a valid argument must be jointly possible.

_____ 41. If the premises of an argument are jointly possible with its conclusion, the argument is valid.

_____ 42. If the premises of an argument are not jointly possible with its conclusion, the argument is invalid.

_____ 43. If the premises of an argument are not jointly possible, it must be valid.

_____ 44. An argument with a necessary falsehood for a conclusion must be valid.

_____ 45. If by "the negation" of a sentence we mean the sentence "It is not the case that [that sentence]," every sentence is not jointly possible with its own negation.

_____ 46. The premises of a valid argument must be jointly possible with its conclusion.

_____ 47. The premises of a valid argument must not be jointly possible with its conclusion not being the case.