

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf

Understanding Logical Fallacies: A Comprehensive Guide and Quiz

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf are essential tools for critical thinking, helping us identify flawed reasoning in arguments. This comprehensive guide explores common logical fallacies, provides examples, and offers a quiz designed to test your understanding. Whether you're a student, a professional, or simply someone who wants to sharpen their analytical skills, mastering the identification of these errors in logic is crucial for informed decision-making and effective communication. We will delve into various categories of fallacies, from informal to formal errors, and equip you with the knowledge to spot them in everyday discourse. Prepare to enhance your critical thinking abilities with practical insights and a challenging assessment, all available in a convenient format.

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Introduction to Logical Fallacies

Logical fallacies are errors in reasoning that undermine the logic of an argument. They are often used, intentionally or unintentionally, to persuade an audience. Understanding logical fallacies is a cornerstone of critical thinking and helps individuals evaluate the validity of claims made in speeches, articles, advertisements, and everyday conversations. By recognizing these deceptive patterns of thought, one can avoid being misled and construct more sound and persuasive arguments themselves. This article aims to demystify common logical fallacies and provide a practical assessment for readers.

Why Identifying Logical Fallacies Matters

The ability to identify logical fallacies is paramount in navigating a world saturated with information and persuasive appeals. In academic settings, it's crucial for evaluating research papers, understanding

philosophical debates, and constructing persuasive essays. In the professional realm, recognizing faulty reasoning can prevent costly mistakes in business strategy, legal arguments, and public relations. In personal life, it empowers individuals to make better decisions, engage in more productive debates, and resist manipulative tactics. A keen awareness of these errors in logic fosters intellectual honesty and promotes a more rational and informed society. The pursuit of truth often hinges on the capacity to distinguish sound reasoning from deceptive rhetorical tricks.

Common Types of Logical Fallacies

Logical fallacies can be broadly categorized into several groups, each representing a different type of error in argumentation. Understanding these categories provides a framework for identifying and analyzing flawed reasoning more effectively. These categories, while not always mutually exclusive, offer a systematic way to approach the vast landscape of logical errors.

Fallacies of Relevance

These fallacies occur when the premises of an argument are logically irrelevant to the conclusion. The evidence presented does not support the claim being made, even if it might seem emotionally appealing or persuasive on the surface. These are some of the most common fallacies encountered in everyday arguments.

Argumentum ad Hominem (Attacking the Person)

This fallacy involves attacking the person making the argument rather than the argument itself. Instead of addressing the merits of the claim, the focus is shifted to the character, motives, or circumstances of the individual presenting it. For example, dismissing a scientific theory because the scientist has a controversial past is an ad hominem attack.

Appeal to Emotion (Argumentum ad Populum)

This fallacy attempts to manipulate an audience's emotions to win an argument, rather than using valid reasoning. Instead of providing evidence, it plays on feelings such as fear, pity, or patriotism. An advertisement showing sad animals to encourage donations to an animal shelter, without detailing how the money is used, might be an example of an appeal to emotion.

Red Herring

A red herring is an irrelevant topic introduced into an argument to divert the audience's attention from the original issue. The intent is to distract from the weakness of the original argument by shifting the focus to something else. For instance, when asked about rising unemployment, a politician might start discussing foreign policy to avoid the question.

Fallacies of Weak Induction

These fallacies occur when the premises provide some support for the conclusion, but the support is too weak to justify the conclusion. The evidence presented is insufficient or unreliable, leading to an unwarranted generalization or a faulty causal link.

Hasty Generalization

This fallacy involves drawing a conclusion based on a sample size that is too small or unrepresentative. The conclusion is then applied too broadly to a larger population. For example, meeting two rude individuals from a particular city and concluding that everyone from that city is rude is a hasty generalization.

Appeal to Authority (Argumentum ad Verecundiam)

This fallacy occurs when an argument relies on the testimony of an authority figure who is not an expert in the relevant field, or when the authority's opinion is misrepresented. While citing legitimate

experts can be valid, relying on unqualified authorities weakens the argument. For instance, citing a famous actor's opinion on a complex scientific issue.

False Cause (Post Hoc ergo Propter Hoc)

This fallacy assumes that because one event followed another, the first event must have caused the second. Correlation does not equal causation, and this fallacy mistakenly infers a causal relationship. If you wear your lucky socks and your team wins, you might wrongly conclude that the socks caused the victory.

Fallacies of Presumption

These fallacies involve an argument that makes an unjustified assumption or presupposes the truth of what it is trying to prove. The argument contains a hidden premise that is itself questionable.

Begging the Question (Petitio Principii)

This fallacy occurs when the argument's premises assume the truth of the conclusion, instead of supporting it. It's essentially a circular argument where the conclusion is already taken for granted. For example, "The Bible is the word of God because the Bible says it is, and God wouldn't lie."

False Dilemma (Black-or-White Fallacy)

This fallacy presents only two options or outcomes when there are actually more possibilities. It forces a choice between two extremes, often to simplify a complex issue or to make one option seem more appealing. "You're either with us or against us" is a classic example of a false dilemma.

Fallacies of Ambiguity

These fallacies arise from the use of ambiguous language. A word or phrase with multiple meanings is used in a way that creates confusion or leads to a faulty conclusion.

Equivocation

This fallacy occurs when a word or phrase is used with two or more different meanings in the same argument, making it seem valid when it is not. For example, "All trees have bark. Every dog barks. Therefore, every dog is a tree." The word "bark" is used equivocally.

Amphiboly

This fallacy arises from grammatical ambiguity in a sentence. The structure of the sentence allows for multiple interpretations, leading to a misunderstanding or a mistaken conclusion. For instance, "I met the president on the way to the White House with a distinguished visitor." It's unclear who had the distinguished visitor.

Logical Fallacies Quiz

Test your knowledge of logical fallacies with the following quiz. For each question, identify the type of fallacy being committed. The answer choices will relate to the common fallacies discussed above.

1. "If you don't support this new policy, you must be a traitor to our country!" What fallacy is this?
2. "My doctor told me I should exercise more. But he's always telling people what to do, and he's overweight himself. So, I don't think I need to exercise." What fallacy is this?

3. "I saw a black cat cross my path, and then I got a flat tire. That black cat must have cursed me!"
What fallacy is this?
4. "Everyone is buying this new smartphone, so it must be the best one on the market." What fallacy is this?
5. "Either we ban all sugary drinks, or our nation will face an epidemic of obesity." What fallacy is this?
6. "The government should cut taxes. After all, the government is the largest employer, so cutting taxes will stimulate the economy." What fallacy is this?
7. "I have a friend who is a lawyer, and she says climate change is a hoax. Therefore, climate change is not real." What fallacy is this?
8. "The politician's argument for economic reform is flawed because he divorced his wife last year." What fallacy is this?
9. "We must increase military spending to protect our freedom. If we don't, our enemies will conquer us." What fallacy is this?
10. "The sign said, 'Fine for parking here.' Since it was fine, I parked there." What fallacy is this?

Answers to the Logical Fallacies Quiz

Here are the answers to the logical fallacies quiz, along with a brief explanation for each.

1. False Dilemma (Black-or-White Fallacy) - This presents only two extreme options and forces a choice.
2. Appeal to Authority (Argumentum ad Verecundiam) - It dismisses the doctor's advice based on personal perceived flaws rather than the validity of the advice itself.
3. False Cause (Post Hoc ergo Propter Hoc) - It assumes a causal relationship between two unrelated events simply because one followed the other.
4. Hasty Generalization - It draws a conclusion about the quality of the smartphone based on the popularity of its purchase, not its actual merit.
5. False Dilemma (Black-or-White Fallacy) - It presents only two extreme options, ignoring other potential solutions or outcomes regarding national health.
6. Begging the Question (Petitio Principii) - The premise that cutting taxes will stimulate the economy (especially by implying the government is the largest employer in a way that justifies tax cuts) assumes what it is trying to prove without sufficient evidence.
7. Appeal to Authority (Argumentum ad Verecundiam) - It relies on the opinion of an individual who is not necessarily an expert in climate science.
8. Argumentum ad Hominem - It attacks the character of the politician rather than the substance of his economic reform proposals.
9. Appeal to Emotion (Argumentum ad Populum) - This uses fear to persuade rather than presenting logical reasons for increased military spending.
10. Equivocation - The word "fine" is used with two different meanings: "acceptable" and "penalty."

Conclusion

Mastering the identification of logical fallacies is an ongoing process, but a critical skill for anyone seeking to engage with information thoughtfully. By understanding the common fallacies of relevance, weak induction, presumption, and ambiguity, individuals are better equipped to analyze arguments, avoid deception, and construct their own more robust reasoning. This guide and quiz serve as a starting point for developing a more discerning and analytical mind. Continued practice and awareness will undoubtedly lead to improved critical thinking abilities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a logical fallacy and why is understanding them important for critical thinking?

A logical fallacy is an error in reasoning that renders an argument invalid. Understanding logical fallacies is crucial for critical thinking because it allows you to identify weak or deceptive arguments, avoid being misled by flawed reasoning, and construct more sound and persuasive arguments yourself.

Name and briefly describe the Ad Hominem fallacy. Provide a simple example.

The Ad Hominem fallacy attacks the person making the argument rather than the argument itself. Example: 'You can't trust John's opinion on climate change because he's just a failed actor.'

Explain the Straw Man fallacy. What makes it an ineffective argument?

The Straw Man fallacy misrepresents an opponent's argument to make it easier to attack. It's ineffective because it doesn't address the actual argument, creating a false target that is easily

knocked down, thus failing to engage with the opponent's real point.

What is the False Dichotomy (or Black-or-White) fallacy and how can one identify it?

The False Dichotomy fallacy presents only two options or outcomes when in reality, more possibilities exist. You can identify it by looking for phrases that suggest an either/or situation and considering if there are any middle grounds or alternative solutions.

Describe the Slippery Slope fallacy. Why is it considered fallacious?

The Slippery Slope fallacy argues that a particular action will inevitably lead to a series of increasingly negative and extreme consequences, without sufficient evidence to support this chain reaction. It's fallacious because it assumes a causal link between events that is not necessarily proven.

What is the Appeal to Authority (Argumentum ad Verecundiam) fallacy, and when is it legitimate?

The Appeal to Authority fallacy occurs when someone claims something is true simply because an authority figure (who may not be an expert in the relevant field) says it is. It is legitimate when the authority cited is a genuine expert in the specific subject being discussed and is not biased.

Define the Bandwagon Fallacy (Argumentum ad Populum). What is its persuasive appeal?

The Bandwagon Fallacy argues that something is true or good because many people believe it or are doing it. Its persuasive appeal lies in the human desire to belong and conform, implying that widespread acceptance is a mark of validity.

Explain the Correlation/Causation fallacy (Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc).

Give an example.

The Correlation/Causation fallacy assumes that because two events occur together or one follows the other, the first event must have caused the second. Example: 'Since I started wearing my lucky socks, my team has won every game. Therefore, my lucky socks are causing them to win.'

What is the Begging the Question fallacy (Circular Reasoning)? How does it differ from a genuine argument?

Begging the Question is a fallacy where the premise of an argument assumes the truth of the conclusion it is trying to prove. It differs from a genuine argument because it doesn't offer independent support for its conclusion; it simply restates the conclusion in different words as a premise.

Additional Resources

Here is a numbered list of 9 book titles related to logical fallacies quizzes and PDFs, with short descriptions:

1. *The Thinker's Toolkit: Practical Tools for Making Better Decisions and Solving Problems*

This book offers a hands-on approach to critical thinking, equipping readers with practical strategies to identify flawed reasoning. It delves into various cognitive biases and common logical fallacies, providing exercises to hone analytical skills. The goal is to empower individuals to dissect arguments effectively and make more informed choices in both personal and professional life.

2. *Attacking Faulty Reasoning: A Practical Guide to Fallacy-Free Arguments*

This comprehensive guide serves as an excellent resource for understanding and identifying a wide array of logical fallacies. It breaks down complex concepts into accessible explanations and provides numerous examples from everyday discourse. The book encourages readers to become more discerning consumers of information and more effective communicators by avoiding persuasive pitfalls.

3. *Thinking, Fast and Slow*

While not exclusively about fallacies, this seminal work explores the two systems of thought that drive the way we think, judge, and make decisions. It details how our intuitive System 1 can lead us astray through cognitive biases, many of which underpin common fallacies. Understanding these biases is crucial for recognizing and avoiding fallacious reasoning in ourselves and others.

4. Logic: A Very Short Introduction

This concise introduction offers a clear and accessible overview of the fundamental principles of logic. It covers essential concepts like deductive and inductive reasoning, propositional logic, and the identification of common errors in reasoning. The book provides a solid theoretical foundation for anyone looking to grasp the mechanics of sound argumentation and fallacy detection.

5. Introduction to Logic and Critical Thinking

This textbook is designed to introduce students to the core concepts of logic and critical thinking, with a strong emphasis on recognizing and analyzing fallacies. It offers a systematic approach to evaluating arguments, distinguishing between valid and invalid reasoning. The book often includes practice exercises and examples that are suitable for quiz preparation.

6. Asking the Right Questions: A Guide to Critical Thinking

This guide focuses on the process of actively questioning information to uncover underlying assumptions and potential flaws. It teaches readers how to analyze arguments, identify manipulative techniques, and assess the credibility of sources. The emphasis on interrogative thinking is a powerful tool for debunking fallacies.

7. Your Deceptive Mind: A Scientific Guide to Critical Thinking Skills

This book delves into the psychology behind flawed reasoning, exploring why humans are prone to cognitive biases and fallacies. It uses scientific research and real-world examples to illustrate how our minds can be tricked. By understanding the origins of these errors, readers can become more adept at spotting them.

8. The Art of Reasoning: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Logic

This text provides a thorough grounding in philosophical logic, which is essential for a deep

understanding of logical fallacies. It explores the structure of arguments, the nature of truth, and the rules governing valid inference. The book equips readers with the analytical tools necessary to dissect complex reasoning and identify subtle errors.

9. Bad Arguments: 100 of the Most Misleading Arguments for a Reasonable Person to Spot and Refute

This book is a direct and practical resource for identifying and countering common fallacious arguments. It presents 100 distinct fallacies with clear explanations and illustrative examples, making it an ideal companion for honing skills in fallacy detection. The format is well-suited for practice and quick reference when preparing for assessments.

[Logical Fallacies Quiz With Answers Pdf](#)

Logical Fallacies Quiz with Answers (PDF)

Sharpen your critical thinking skills and conquer the art of persuasive argumentation! Are you tired of being swayed by misleading rhetoric? Do you struggle to identify weaknesses in arguments, leaving you vulnerable to manipulation and misinformation? Do you need a quick and effective way to improve your logical reasoning and spot fallacies in everyday conversations, news articles, and even marketing materials? This comprehensive quiz book is your ultimate weapon against illogical thinking.

This ebook, *Mastering Logical Fallacies: A Comprehensive Quiz Book*, provides a fun and engaging way to test your knowledge of common logical fallacies and dramatically improve your critical thinking abilities.

What's Inside:

Introduction: Understanding the Importance of Logical Reasoning and Identifying Fallacies.

Chapter 1: Quiz Section 1 – Covering Fallacies of Relevance (e.g., Ad Hominem, Red Herring, Straw Man).

Chapter 2: Quiz Section 2 – Focusing on Fallacies of Ambiguity (e.g., Equivocation, Amphiboly).

Chapter 3: Quiz Section 3 – Examining Fallacies of Presumption (e.g., Begging the Question, False Dilemma).

Chapter 4: Answer Key with Detailed Explanations. Each answer will show not only why it's correct, but also why other options are incorrect.

Conclusion: Strengthening Your Critical Thinking Skills for a More Informed Life.

Introduction: The Power of Critical Thinking

In today's world, bombarded as we are by information – much of it misleading or manipulative – the ability to think critically is not just an advantage; it's a necessity. Critical thinking involves objectively analyzing information, identifying biases, and evaluating arguments for validity and soundness. A key component of this process is recognizing and understanding logical fallacies. Logical fallacies are flaws in reasoning that undermine the validity of an argument. They can be subtle and deceptive, leading even intelligent individuals to accept false conclusions. This book provides a practical approach to enhancing your ability to identify these flaws and strengthen your critical thinking skills. By understanding common logical fallacies, you can improve your ability to construct sound arguments, evaluate the claims of others more effectively, and avoid being manipulated by unsound reasoning.

Chapter 1: Fallacies of Relevance - Quiz Section 1

1.1 What are Fallacies of Relevance?

Fallacies of relevance, also known as red herrings, occur when the premises of an argument are not logically relevant to the conclusion. While the premises might seem to support the conclusion, they actually distract from the central issue or introduce irrelevant information. The connection between the premises and the conclusion is superficial or non-existent.

1.2 Key Fallacies of Relevance

Ad Hominem: This fallacy attacks the character or motives of the person making the argument instead of addressing the argument itself. For example, "You can't believe anything Professor Smith says about climate change; he's a known liberal." The argument's validity isn't determined by the arguer's political affiliation.

Red Herring: This fallacy introduces an irrelevant topic to divert attention from the main issue. For instance, "You're concerned about my spending habits? Well, you should be more concerned about the state of the economy!" The economy is a separate issue.

Straw Man: This fallacy misrepresents an opponent's argument to make it easier to attack. Instead

of addressing the actual argument, a distorted or simplified version is presented. Example: "My opponent wants to cut military spending. Clearly, he wants to leave our country defenseless!" The opponent may have proposed targeted cuts, not a complete elimination of military spending.

Appeal to Authority: While expert opinion can be valuable, this fallacy uses the authority of a person to support a claim that's outside their expertise or when the authority is questionable. "My dentist says that climate change is a hoax, therefore it must be true." A dentist's expertise is not in climatology.

Appeal to Emotion: This fallacy uses emotional appeals, such as fear, pity, or anger, to persuade the audience instead of providing logical reasons. "If we don't pass this bill, our children will suffer!" This lacks concrete evidence linking the bill to children's well-being.

1.3 Quiz Questions (Example)

(Multiple choice questions with detailed explanations for each option in the answer key would follow here. This section would contain numerous questions testing understanding of the fallacies described above.)

Chapter 2: Fallacies of Ambiguity - Quiz Section 2

2.1 Understanding Ambiguity in Arguments

Fallacies of ambiguity arise from the imprecise or multiple meanings of words or phrases. The ambiguity leads to a faulty conclusion. Careful attention to wording is crucial to avoid and identify these fallacies.

2.2 Key Fallacies of Ambiguity

Equivocation: This fallacy uses a word or phrase with multiple meanings in a way that misleads the audience. For example, "The sign said 'fine for parking here,' and since it's fine to park here, I parked." "Fine" has two distinct meanings.

Amphiboly: This fallacy arises from grammatical ambiguity, often due to poorly structured sentences. "I saw the man with binoculars." Did the speaker use binoculars to see the man, or was the man carrying binoculars?

Composition: This fallacy assumes that what is true of the parts is also true of the whole. "Each player on the team is a great athlete, therefore the team is a great team." Individual talent doesn't guarantee team success.

Division: This fallacy assumes that what is true of the whole is also true of the parts. "The company is highly profitable, therefore every employee must be wealthy." Company profitability doesn't guarantee individual employee wealth.

2.3 Quiz Questions (Example)

(Multiple choice questions with detailed explanations for each option in the answer key would follow here. This section would contain numerous questions testing understanding of the fallacies described above.)

Chapter 3: Fallacies of Presumption - Quiz Section 3

3.1 Presumptions and Their Impact on Arguments

Fallacies of presumption make unwarranted assumptions in their premises. These assumptions are often hidden or unstated, making them difficult to detect.

3.2 Key Fallacies of Presumption

Begging the Question: This fallacy assumes the truth of the conclusion in the premises. It's a circular argument. For example, "God exists because the Bible says so, and the Bible is the word of God." The conclusion is already assumed in the premise.

False Dilemma: This fallacy presents only two options when more exist. "You're either with us or against us." This ignores the possibility of neutrality or other perspectives.

Complex Question: This fallacy asks a question that presupposes the truth of an unproven assumption. "Have you stopped beating your wife?" This presupposes that the person has been beating their wife.

Hasty Generalization: This fallacy draws a broad conclusion based on insufficient evidence. "I met two rude people from that city, therefore everyone from that city is rude." The sample size is too small to draw such a conclusion.

Slippery Slope: This fallacy claims that a small first step will inevitably lead to a series of negative consequences. "If we legalize marijuana, then everyone will become addicted to heroin." This is a chain of unsubstantiated claims.

3.3 Quiz Questions (Example)

(Multiple choice questions with detailed explanations for each option in the answer key would follow here. This section would contain numerous questions testing understanding of the fallacies described above.)

Chapter 4: Answer Key with Detailed Explanations

(This chapter would provide the answers to all quiz questions in the preceding chapters. Each answer would include a detailed explanation of why it is correct and why the other options are incorrect. This section would be crucial for reinforcing learning and understanding.)

Conclusion: Becoming a More Critical Thinker

Mastering the identification of logical fallacies is a crucial step in developing strong critical thinking skills. By understanding the different types of fallacies and their underlying flaws, you equip yourself to evaluate arguments more effectively, construct more persuasive arguments of your own, and resist manipulation in everyday life. This book is merely a starting point. Continue to hone your critical thinking skills by actively analyzing arguments, seeking diverse perspectives, and challenging assumptions. The ability to identify flawed reasoning is a powerful tool that empowers you to make informed decisions and contribute to more productive and reasoned discourse.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between a fallacy of relevance and a fallacy of ambiguity? Fallacies of relevance involve premises that are irrelevant to the conclusion, while fallacies of ambiguity arise from the imprecise or multiple meanings of words or phrases.

2. How can I improve my ability to spot logical fallacies in everyday life? Practice regularly! Analyze arguments you encounter in news, social media, and conversations, actively trying to identify any flaws in reasoning.
3. Is this book suitable for beginners? Yes, the book is designed to be accessible to readers with little or no prior knowledge of logical fallacies.
4. What makes this quiz book different from others? The detailed explanations for both correct and incorrect answers make it particularly effective for learning and retention.
5. How many fallacies are covered in this book? The book covers a comprehensive selection of common logical fallacies categorized for easy understanding.
6. Is the answer key provided in the PDF? Yes, a detailed answer key with explanations is included in the PDF.
7. Can I use this book for educational purposes? Absolutely! It's an excellent resource for students and educators alike.
8. What if I don't understand a particular fallacy? The detailed explanations in the answer key should help clarify any confusion. If not, consider further research on that specific fallacy.
9. Is there any additional support available after purchasing the book? While direct support isn't offered, further research into the discussed fallacies using online resources is encouraged.

Related Articles

1. Common Logical Fallacies Explained: A comprehensive guide covering all the main types of logical fallacies with real-world examples.
2. How to Construct Sound Arguments: A guide on building strong, logical arguments that avoid common fallacies.
3. Identifying Logical Fallacies in Political Discourse: An analysis of how logical fallacies are used in political speeches and debates.
4. Critical Thinking Skills: A Beginner's Guide: A foundational introduction to critical thinking principles and techniques.
5. Debunking Common Myths Using Logic: Practical applications of logical reasoning to dispel misconceptions.
6. The Importance of Logical Reasoning in Decision Making: How logical reasoning impacts personal and professional choices.

7. Logical Fallacies in Advertising: An examination of how persuasive techniques exploit fallacious reasoning.
8. The Psychology of Logical Fallacies: Exploring the cognitive biases that contribute to accepting fallacious arguments.
9. Using Logic to Improve Your Writing Skills: How to incorporate sound logical reasoning in your written communication.

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf: Introduction to Logic (Teacher Guide) Jason Lisle, 2018-12-10 The vital resource for grading all assignments from the Introduction To Logic course, which includes: Instructional insights enhanced with worksheets and additional practice sheets Special chapter reviews at the beginning of each new chapter worksheet created to help students and teachers grasp the scope of each section. OVERVIEW: Welcome to the world of logic. This logic course will both challenge and inspire students to be able to defend their faith against atheists and skeptics alike. Because learning logical terms and principles is often like learning a foreign language, the course has been developed to help students of logic learn the practical understanding of logical arguments. To make the course content easier to grasp, the schedule provides worksheets and practice sheets to help students better recognize logical fallacies, as well as review weeks for the quizzes and the final. The practice sheets in the back of the book offer practical study for both the final exam and for actual arguments you might encounter online or in the media. FEATURES: The calendar provides daily sessions with clear objectives and worksheets, quizzes, and tests, all based on the readings from the course book.

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf: The Amazing Dr. Ransom's Bestiary of Adorable Fallacies Douglas J. Wilson, Nathan D. Wilson, 2015-07-21 This book makes discovering informal fallacies (fallacies of content, rather than form) fairly simple...book is modeled after medieval bestiaries. Each fallacy is drawn as a caricature of a mythical beast. The beast is described, as well as its appeal. Then, the authors use anecdotes to show how each beast behaves in the wild. Each adorable fallacy is discussed in a matter of just a few pages....Each fallacy is followed up with a few short discussion questions, and an opportunity to identify these beasts in the field--Web review.

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf: The Fallacy Detective Nathaniel Bluedorn, Hans Bluedorn, 2015-04-04 The Fallacy Detective has been the best selling text for teaching logical fallacies and introduction to logic for over 15 years. Can learning logic be fun? With The Fallacy Detective it appears that it can be. I thoroughly enjoyed this book and would recommend it to anyone who wants to improve his reasoning skills.--Tim Challies, curriculum reviewer Cartoon and comic illustrations, humorous examples, and a very reader-friendly writing style make this the sort of course students will enjoy.--Cathy Duffy, homeschool curriculum reviewer I really like The Fallacy Detective because it has funny cartoons, silly stories, and teaches you a lot!--11 Year Old What is a fallacy? A fallacy is an error in logic a place where someone has made a mistake in his thinking. This is a handy book for learning to spot common errors in reasoning. - For ages twelve through adult. - Fun to use -- learn skills you can use right away. - Peanuts, Dilbert, and Calvin and Hobbes cartoons. - Includes The Fallacy Detective Game. - Exercises with answer key.

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf: An Illustrated Book of Bad Arguments: Learn the Lost Art of Making Sense (Bad Arguments) Ali Almosawi, 2014-09-23 "This short book makes you smarter than 99% of the population. . . . The concepts within it will increase your company's 'organizational intelligence.' . . . It's more than just a must-read, it's a 'have-to-read-or-you're-fired' book."—Geoffrey James, INC.com From the author of An Illustrated Book of Loaded Language, here's the antidote to fuzzy thinking, with furry animals! Have you read (or stumbled into) one too many irrational online debates? Ali Almosawi certainly had, so he wrote An Illustrated Book of Bad Arguments! This handy guide is here to bring the internet age a much-needed dose of old-school

logic (really old-school, a la Aristotle). Here are cogent explanations of the straw man fallacy, the slippery slope argument, the ad hominem attack, and other common attempts at reasoning that actually fall short—plus a beautifully drawn menagerie of animals who (adorably) commit every logical faux pas. Rabbit thinks a strange light in the sky must be a UFO because no one can prove otherwise (the appeal to ignorance). And Lion doesn't believe that gas emissions harm the planet because, if that were true, he wouldn't like the result (the argument from consequences). Once you learn to recognize these abuses of reason, they start to crop up everywhere from congressional debate to YouTube comments—which makes this geek-chic book a must for anyone in the habit of holding opinions.

logical fallacies quiz with answers pdf: Logical Reasoning Bradley Harris Dowden, 1993 This book is designed to engage students' interest and promote their writing abilities while teaching them to think critically and creatively. Dowden takes an activist stance on critical thinking, asking students to create and revise arguments rather than simply recognizing and criticizing them. His book emphasizes inductive reasoning and the analysis of individual claims in the beginning, leaving deductive arguments for consideration later in the course.

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