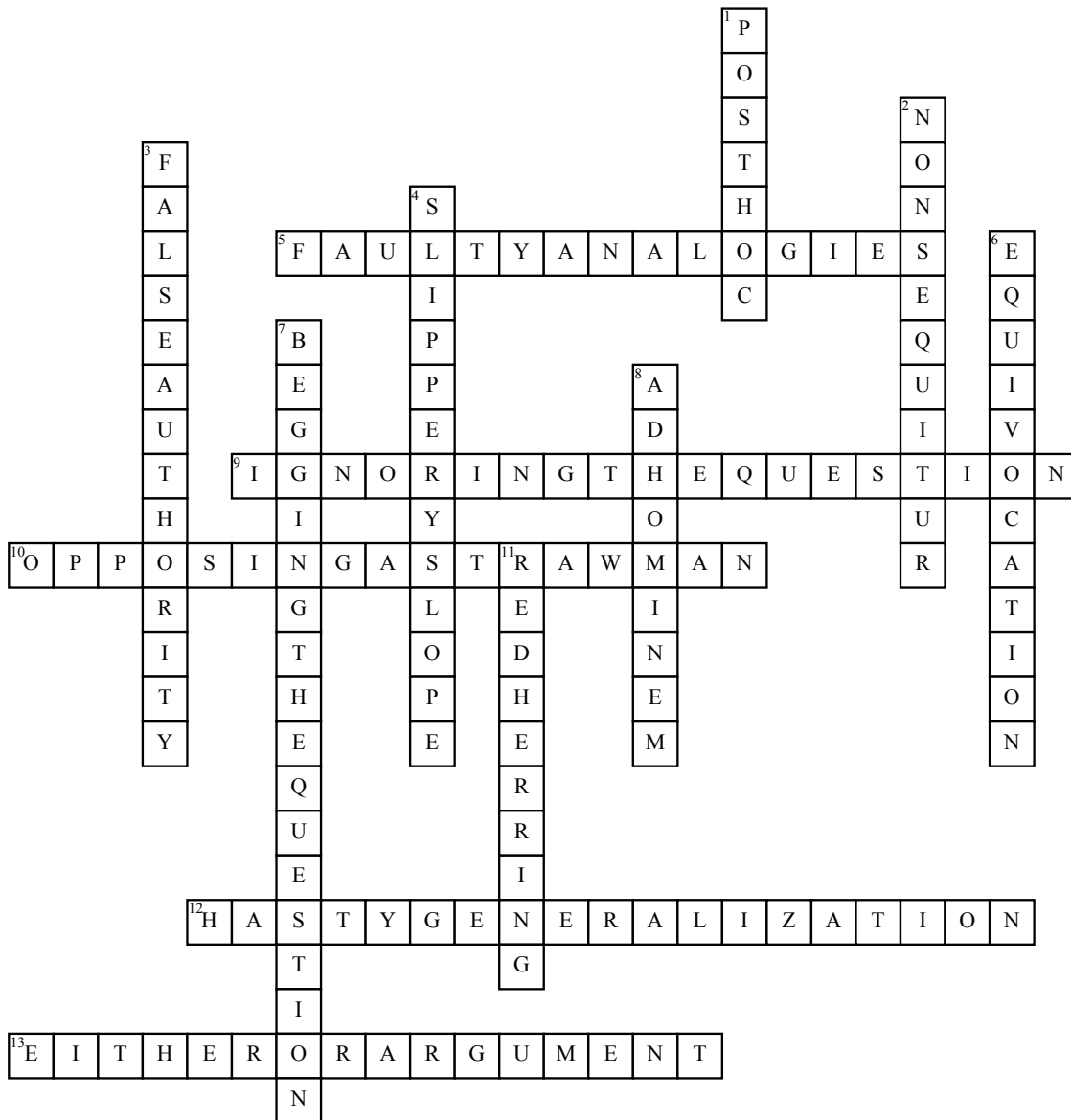


Name: _____

Date: _____

Logical Fallacies



Across

5. Writers often use similar situations to explain a relationship. Sometimes, though, these extended comparisons and metaphors attempt to relate ideas or situations that upon closer inspection aren't really that similar.

9. Rather than answering the question that has been asked or addressing the issue at hand, the writer shifts focus, supplying an unrelated argument.

10. Writers may also pick only the opposition's weakest or most insignificant point to refute. Doing so diverts attention from the real issues and rarely, if ever, leads to resolution or truth.

12. Writers may draw conclusions too quickly, not considering the whole issue. They may look only at a small group as representative of the whole or may look only at a small piece of the issue.

13. These arguments reduce complex issues to black and white choices.

Down

1. assume a faulty causal relationship. One event following another in time does not mean that the first event caused the later event. Writers must be able to prove that one event caused another event and did not simply follow in time.

2. The conclusion doesn't logically follow the explanation.

3. a tactic used by many writers, especially in advertising. An expert in one field may know nothing of another field. Being knowledgeable in one area doesn't constitute knowledge in other areas.

4. one step will inevitably lead to more, eventually negative steps. While sometimes the results may be negative, this argues that the descent is inevitable and unalterable.

6. This fallacy happens when the writer makes use of a word's multiple meanings and changes the meanings in the middle of the argument without really telling the audience about the shift.

7. when the writer presents an arguable point as a fact that supports the argument. This error leads to an argument that goes around and around, with evidence making the same claim as the proposition.

8. Writers who fall into this fallacy attempt to refute the claims of the opposition by bringing the opposition's character into question.

11. Desperate arguers often try to change the ground of the argument by changing the subject. The new subject may be related to the original argument, but does little to resolve it.