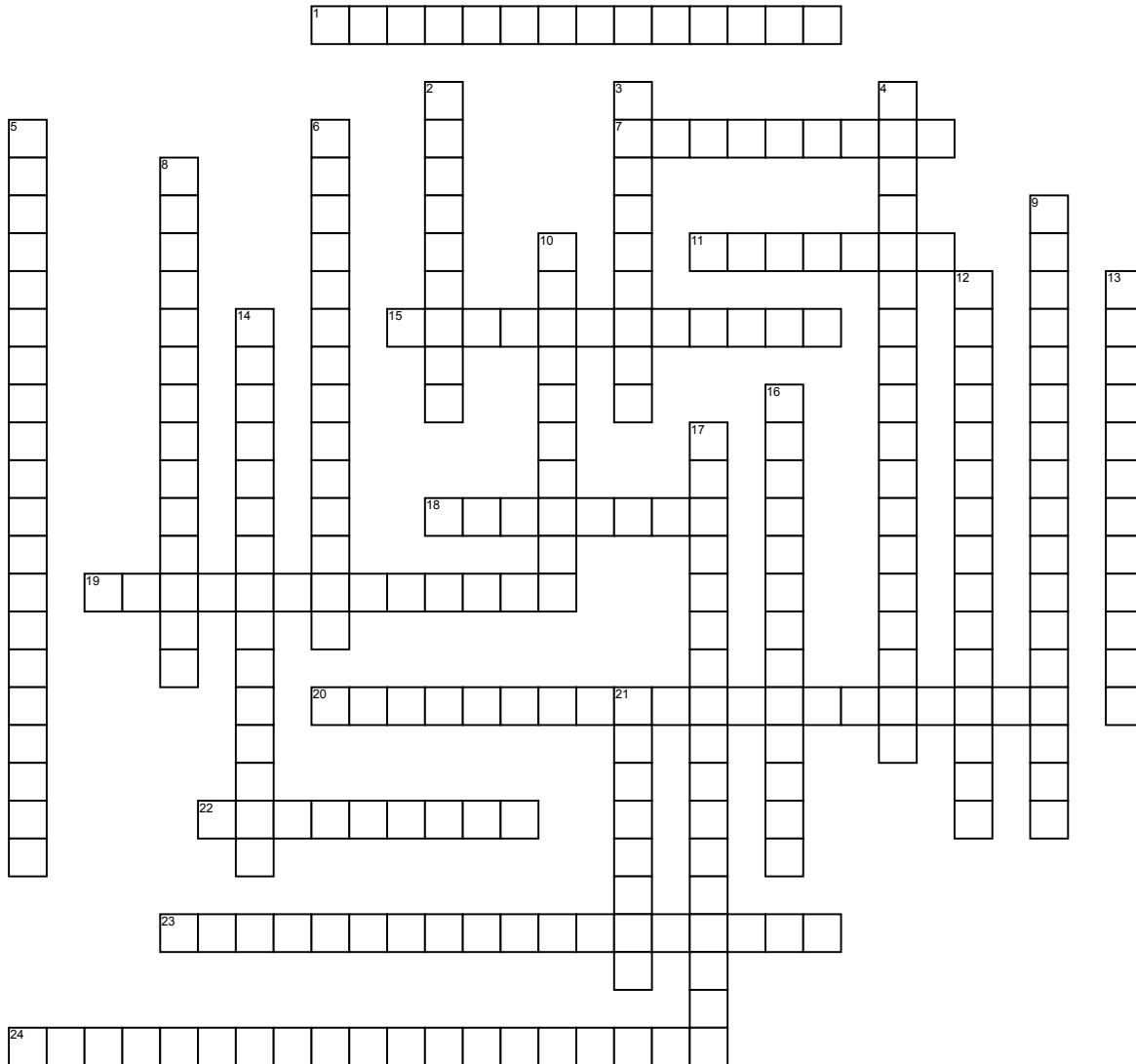


Name: _____

Date: _____

Logical Fallacies



Across

1. Making what could be called an appeal to purity as a way to dismiss relevant criticisms or flaws of an argument

7. Attacking your opponent's character or personal traits in an attempt to undermine their argument

11. Judging something good or bad on the basis of where it comes from, or from whom it comes

15. Saying that a compromise, or middle point, between two extremes is the truth

18. Avoiding having to engage with criticism by turning it back on the accuser - answering criticism with criticism

19. Asserting that if we allow "A" to happen, then "Z" will consequently happen too, therefore "A" should not happen

20. Cherry-picking data clusters to suit an argument, or finding a pattern to fit a presumption

22. Using personal experience or an isolated example instead of a valid argument, especially to dismiss statistics

23. Believing that 'runs' occur to statistically independent phenomena such as roulette wheel spins

24. Saying that because one finds something difficult to understand that it's therefore not true

Down

2. Using double meanings or ambiguities of language to mislead or misrepresent the truth

3. Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation

4. A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise

5. Assuming that what's true about one part of something has to be applied to all, or other, parts of it

6. Making the argument that because something is 'natural' it is therefore valid, justified, inevitable, good, or ideal

8. Asking a question that has an assumption built into it so that it can't be answered without appearing guilty

9. Using the opinion or position of an authority figure, or institution of authority, in place of an actual argument

10. Presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other

12. Manipulating an emotional response in place of a valid or compelling argument

13. Where two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more possibilities exist

14. Moving the goalposts to create exceptions when a claim is shown to be false

16. Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim, but with someone else to disprove

17. Presuming that because a claim has been poorly argued, or a fallacy has been made, that it is necessarily wrong

21. Misrepresenting someone's argument to make it easier to attack.