

44/48

(92) ✓

Name \_\_\_\_\_

48 points total

1. Provide definitions for the following fallacies. They do not have to be complete sentences, but must be specific enough to differentiate them from all other fallacies. (2 each, 20 total) | 8 ✓

1. Tu quoque - distracts by pointing out the inconsistencies of someone else (when they are trying to help you.) between argument & behavior

2. Chronological snobbery - distracts by playing on the human desire for tradition and/or newer/novelty.

3. Appeal to ignorance - distracts by using the lack of reasoning against something as a reason for something. puts burden of proof on the other person's more realistic idea.

4. Irrelevant goals or functions - distracts by saying something is not good for not accomplishing goals it was not intended/made to do.

5. Ad hominem circumstantial - distracts by attacking the person's background or circumstances.

6. Genetic fallacy - distracts by attacking the slimpersonal <sup>source</sup> part of an argument. judging not at the person but higher sources.

7. Mob appeal - distracts by playing on the desire to fit in. <sup>argument</sup>

8. Snob appeal - distracts by playing on the desire to stand out or seem sophisticated.

9. Irrelevant thesis - distracts by giving good reasoning for the wrong issue. not giving evidence for the slsme at hand.

8<sup>th</sup> Grade Introductory Logic

10. Straw Man -

*distracts by making the opponents requirements easier by oversimplifying, assigning bad motives, etc.*

II. Identify which fallacy is present in the following examples. Note that they are divided into subsections. (1 each, 19 total)

*Ad fontem:*

1. "Filthy Story-Teller, Despot, Liar, Thief, Braggart, Buffoon, Usurper, Monster, Ignoramus Abe, Old Scoundrel, Perjurer, Robber, Swindler, Tyrant, Fiend, Butcher." - *Harper's Weekly* on Abraham Lincoln

ad hominem abusive

2. Officer, why did you pull me over for speeding? Policemen are always driving way over the speed limit themselves.

tu quoque

3. Jasmine, I know you think everyone should purchase a hybrid electric car, but you only get that idea from all those liberal magazines you read. I think we can safely ignore your opinion.

genetic

4. "You didn't even finish high school. How could you contribute something valuable to this conversation?"

ad hom circumstantial

*Appeals to Emotion:*

5. Don't vote for these country-club, blue-blooded Republicans. Vote for John Jackson, champion of the American working man and strong leader in recent polls!

mob appeal

6. There's nothing wrong with polygamy; it's been around as long as civilization itself.

chronological snobbery

7. No! No son of mine will be allowed to hike for two days up into those mountains. Do you know how cold it could get up there? And you could easily fall and break your neck.

argumentum ad baculum (appeal to fear)

8. This Christmas, leave behind the packed malls and tinsel. There are families right in your hometown who are struggling to make ends meet. Please support them by donating to the Salvation Army.

argumentum ad misericordiam (appeal to pity)

9. In 1974, football star Joe Namath was in a commercial for Beautymist pantyhose and even wore them to show how great they could make your legs look! Clearly, that makes Beautymist the best brand of pantyhose you can buy.

appeal to illegitimate authority (celebrity expert)

*ad hom abusive*

*ad hom circum*

*tu quoque*

*genetic*

*appeal to illegitimate authority*

*biased expert wrong/false expert, uncred*

*celebrity*

*miser cordiam*

*baculum*

*mob appeal*

*snob appeal*

*chro. snob*

10. If you read *Moby Dick*, you will join the exclusive ranks of well-read Americans. It is an accomplishment of which few can boast.

snob appeal

11. Any art from before the twentieth century is better than the modernist and abstract paintings of who-knows-what.

Chronological snobbery

12. Hershey's chocolate is the best-selling chocolate in America! Everyone loves a Hershey's kiss.

appeal to Illegitimate authority (Biosci expert)  
mub

Red Herrings:

bed's

13. A puritan is someone who is terribly afraid that somewhere, somehow, someone may be having fun.

Strawman

gait

14. I don't see why we are spending so much on the so-called "war on drugs." It sure hasn't done anything for my uncle's gambling problem.

man

Irrelevant goal/function

talk

15. Him: "C'mon, go on a date with me tonight." Her: "Why should I?" Him: "Why shouldn't you?"

base

appeal to Ignorance

16. Reporter: "If you were elected president, how would you benefit the unemployed?"  
Candidate: "I'm glad you asked. If I were elected president, I would vote for the immigration law to stop Mexicans from illegally crossing the border into the United States. This would help our economy greatly."

Irrelevant thesis

17. Person A: Given the tragic nature of mass shootings, we should consider implementing some sort of background check to make sure people buying guns don't have any known major psychological problems or any records of violent criminal behavior.

Person B: My opponent doesn't think people have the right to own guns. In person A's world, citizens won't be able to lawfully defend themselves or even go hunting.

Strawman

18. Why would you major in history? You probably won't get a high-paying job.

-5

Irrelevant goal/thesis

19. Let's get serious here, gentlemen. Giving the American people a tax cut is not going to solve all of their financial problems.

Irrelevant Thesis goal

III. Short answer: Answer the following questions in 2-5 complete sentences. (3 points each, 9 total) 9 ✓

1. *Ad fontem* fallacies, Appeals to Emotion, and Red Herrings are subtypes of Fallacies of Relevance – explain why for all three subtypes.

- ad fontem attacks the source and not dealing with the issue at hand.  
 3 therefore it is irrelevant. appeal to emotion does not deal with the issue at hand and plays on emotion, therefore it is irrelevant. Red Herring is the rest of things that don't talk about the issue at hand. All these fallacies are not relevant.
2. How do Straw Man fallacies violate the rules of good arguing, especially from a Christian perspective? How can we actively avoid committing Straw Man?

- Straw man fallacies paint a bad motive/picture of the opponent. As Christians we are called to do what's right and tell the truth. We can avoid this by doing research and telling the full truth along with being motivated by love for your neighbor.
- 3

3. Create an example of an Appeal to Ignorance, and explain why it is an example.

- "aliens are real because there is not evidence saying they're not real."  
 3 This is an example because it uses a lack of evidence against aliens as reason for why aliens are real.

57.5  
64  
90

Name \_\_\_\_\_ 64 points total

**Common Topics 1-4**

A. **Identify.** Name the term/phrase that is being defined in each statement below. (1 point each, 14 total) 13.5

1. A declarative statement of opinion that can be proven true or false; a statement which the rest of the argument supports.

2. A fallacy committed when someone uses alternative definitions of a single word as though he were using one definition.  
thesis

3. A larger class that contains a wide variety of items sharing key similarities.  
Equivocation

4. The science of observing, organizing, and summarizing data into meaningful patterns.  
genus

5. An argument technique that draws a conclusion based on relevant similarities between two examples.  
Statistics

6. A Latin phrase meaning "from the stronger." Refers to an argument that can be from the stronger to the weaker, or from the weaker to the stronger.  
Analogy

7. A fallacy committed in which the speaker appeals to a sense of elitism or to those of "discriminating tastes."  
a fortiori

8. When people use the method of Snob Appeal to investigate a cause-and-effect relationship, they look at many examples with that effect to determine a common factor that is causing a shared characteristic.

9. An argument technique that draws a conclusion based on what can be naturally inferred from a given phenomenon or example.

Antecedent and Consequence

10. A Contradiction statement uses the word "not" to oppose another statement by denying it altogether.
11. A Contrary statement uses an antonym of a key term in a thesis statement to express its opposite position.
12. The fallacy which claims that the "middle road" between two extremes is always the correct position.

13. What is one way to put into words the relationship of Antecedent and Consequence (Use "A" and "B" to represent the relationship)?

Fallacy of Moderation  
If A, then B follows.

**B. Definitions:** Provide definitions for the following terms in complete sentences. (2 points each, 14 total) 10.5

- Etymology: This is the background of a word. It could tell where it came from and how its meaning has changed over time.
- Clichéd thinking: This is making a generalization on too few examples. overapplication of a proverb / sweeping gen Toasty you
- Bandwagon Fallacy: This is a fallacy that is made when your argument appeals to what most people do in an effort to make you feel left out if you don't do what it says.
- Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc Fallacy: This fallacy is made when you mistake chronology for causality.
- Slippery Slope Fallacy: This fallacy is made when you assume what the next event will be based on slight evidence and keep on making more until you come to the result.
- Provide one Consequence for this Antecedent: "Given that a person is walking in the sun..." they will see its light.

7. Necessary Cause: This is an event that <sup>must be present</sup> is provid to make <sup>15</sup> something happen.

C. Short Answer Responses. Answer the following questions in 2-5 complete sentences. (4 points each, 16 total) 15.5

1. What is the difference between a legitimate and an illegitimate use of authority? Provide an example of an illegitimate use of authority.

4 A legitimate way to use authority is to choose an expert in their proper field and is really an expert. Also, even if an expert comments, you still must evaluate their argument. Illegitimate authority either doesn't use a real expert or one not in their proper field. One use of illegitimate authority is a celebrity appeal. An example of this would be if someone said, "Use this anti-itch cream because Katy Perry says all the ingredients are safe and effective."

2. Name two of the six ways of arguing from Degree and give an example of each.

4 good! One way is says if something doesn't exist where it is more likely to exist, then it definitely won't exist where it is less likely to exist (a fortiori). E.g. - If your wealthy father doesn't give you bad gifts, your heavenly father will definitely not give you bad gifts. Another way is more abundant of a thing is more valuable than less abundant of that same thing. E.g. - 120 expo markers hold more value than 100 expo markers.

3. Describe Mill's Method of Difference as it relates to Cause and Effect.

4 Mill's methods are different methods (ways) of finding what the cause of something is. The method of Difference finds what the change is between the affected and unaffected are to figure out what the cause is.

4. Explain how the subtopic of Cause and Effect is different from the subtopic of Antecedent and Consequence.

Cause and Effect has a relationship of cause. In the examples, one thing causes the other. In Antecedent and Consequence there is inference. One thing infers that the other must <sup>be true</sup> happen. There is no causal relationship in this subtopic.

**D. Essay (10 each, 20 total) 9**

1. Write a brief essay in the space provided. Address all of these questions/issues:

- What is an analogy? <sup>an example illustrated supports a generalization</sup>
- How is an analogy different from an example?
- What must be true of an analogy for it to work well? ✓
- What is a situation in which an analogy is especially helpful? ✓
- Imagine that you are the manager of a car company. Create an analogy that compares aspects of the game of volleyball or football to your new business plan to increase sales. ✓

An analogy is one of the subtopics of comparison. It takes a circumstance and compares it to something simpler to <sup>based on similarity</sup> make it easier to understand. It is not an example because it is a whole new circumstance that is made. An analogy can have differences, but the differences must not be so different that it undermines the similarities. Analogies are especially helpful when you have an abstract and confusing idea, because you can come up with a simple analogy to make it more clear.

Now, let's say one wants to increase sales by putting the workers in positions that are tailored to the skills they have. It's just like football. The coach will



put each player into the position that best suits them based on the skills they have. It is similar to what we should do in sales. The workers with the best people skills and enthusiasm should be the ones talking to the customers. The ones who do better with strategy will do the behind the scenes work getting orders ready and getting cars in.

2. Read the following essay and answer the response questions:

9  
*Doctor's New Orders: Laugh a Little and Call Me in the Morning*

Someone once said that laughter is the shortest distance between two people. This is certainly true, but many people don't realize that laughter accomplishes a multitude of other good things, as well, including resolving conflict, improving one's outlook on life, and increasing one's health and sense of well-being. These various positive results of laughter make it a priceless commodity.

In order to fully understand the benefits of laughter, it is important to understand what laughter is. To laugh is "to find amusement or pleasure in something, which leads to a verbalization of that amusement." However, this definition does not fully reveal the true nature of laughter. In fact, there are actually two types of laughter. One type is negative laughter, which is when someone engages in demeaning, or hurtful, laughter. When someone laughs in this way, that person ridicules another. This type of laughter is destructive. The second type of laughter is positive laughter in which one finds joyful, rather than scornful, amusement in the craziness of life.

Some people may not understand the value of laughter, but it can be very beneficial. Interestingly, some health research has indicated that frequent laughter can help cure some diseases or send them into remission. In addition, laughter often helps to diffuse tension. Next time you are involved in an unpleasant argument, make a joke about yourself that makes the other person laugh and watch how it can improve the situation. Laughing frequently and consistently, every day, can help transform a negative person into a positive one. When one is constantly looking for and finding the absurd and hilarious in life, it is difficult to be gloomy.

Considering all the positive benefits of laughter, one might wonder why people do not laugh more often. People often become too busy, "sophisticated," or serious to be silly and carefree, both of which are attitudes that often generate laughter. Just watch young children laugh as they twirl around in circles, roll down hills, or chase bubbles and you'll see how being silly and carefree can make you laugh. Tragically, as we grow up, we often avoid these activities in order to appear more mature. Although adults cannot roll down every hill they see or chase bubbles at work all day, they can often do playful things at home, away from the ever-present public eye. At the very least, one can watch funny movies on a regular basis.

Laughter lightens; laughter energizes; laughter exhilarates. In fact, laughter might just be what the doctor ordered.

—Shelly Johnson

1. State the thesis of this essay in your own words. (2 points)

2  
Laughter does many good things such as solving problems, improving the way you look @ life, and keeps you well physically and mentally.

2. Find an example in the essay of each of the following common topics, and explain why it is an example of that common topic/subtopic: definition, testimony, comparison, and relationship. (4 points)

3  
Definition (orange highlighter) - This is an <sup>(description)</sup> enumeration definition of laughter. It shows the range of what laughter can mean through two examples. Testimony (green highlighter) - This is using authority to make a testimony. It uses "health research" as its authority. Comparison (yellow highlighter) - This contrasts serious adults with fun and carefree children.

Relationships (pink highlighter) - This says if you laugh it infers that you will be energized. It is an antecedent and consequence relationship.

3. Identify one subtopic of the common topics that has not been used in this essay, and write three to five sentences that use the subtopic to develop this essay topic/thesis further. For example, you could use another definition, comparison or relationship subtopic. (4 points)

4  
Antonym - Laughter brings happiness and joy to a conversation. The opposite of this would be crying. Crying makes you feel you lowest and brings the whole mood of the conversation down.