Practice with Logic Fallacies

Group 1 Logic Fallacies

a.  double talk  b.  complex question  c.  false analogy

d.  oversimplification  e.  question begging  f.  argument ad hominem

I. Match each fallacy from Group 1 with its definition below.

1.____ The error of making things seem much simpler than they are.

2.____ A comparison of things that should not be used because they differ too much; a comparison that is made in an unfair way.

3.____ Asking a question containing one or more unproven assumptions and expecting a simple answer.

4.____ An attack on the personality and character of a man when it should be on his professional qualifications or the soundness of his action.

5.____ Nonsense, rambling ambiguity, or elaboration of the obvious.

6.____ Assuming that you have already proven what you set out to prove or using a statement to prove itself.

II. Match a fallacy with the example.

7.____ His vices prohibit his functioning properly as this company’s personnel manager.

8.____ Nevertheless, the system fails to refine the systematic refusal of vegetable aspect in the failure system, requiring a rediscovery of the original process and signal that end.

9.____ If we’d just treat each other fairly, we’d have no more problems.

10.____ How long have you been out of jail?

11.____ Apply the golden rule to foreign affairs and we’ll minimize global strife.

12.____ He can’t be right because he’s as wrong as he can be.

13.____ It’s the best car on the road because it’s better than all the others.

14.____ We should never allow a former mental patient to be our Vice-President.
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15. ___ When did you stop cheating on tests?

16. ___ Driving too fast is no more serious a crime than spitting on the sidewalk.

17. ___ The fence will fall, because a fence is raised and what goes up must come down. That’s nature and science.

18. ___ If I’m old enough to fight, I’m old enough to vote.

Group 2 Logic Fallacies

a. the bandwagon  
   b. atmosphere effect  
   c. guilt by association  
   d. poisoning the well  
   e. hypothesis contrary to fact  
   f. confusing what should be with what is

III. Match each fallacy from Group 2 with its definition.

19. ___ When you start speculating from a false assumption.

20. ___ When desire is confused with reality.

21. ___ When a false statement is assumed true because it is introduced among a series of true statements.

22. ___ When someone’s qualities are deduced from the qualities of the friends she has.

23. ___ When an action or assumption is agreed to merely because it is agreed to by many other people.

24. ___ When evidence is disallowed because its source is questionable.

IV. Match a fallacy with the example.

25. ___ We would have won if Bill could have played.

26. ___ It’s in the Top 40, it must be good.

27. ___ Since $2 \times 3 = 6$, then if you take three apples and cut them in half, you’ll have six apples.
28.___ Yeah, but EVERYONE’s gonna be there except me!
29.___ He associates with known criminals.
30.___ That doesn’t count ‘cause you got it from Reader’s Digest.
31.___ It can’t be lost! I just saw it yesterday.
32.___ If I’d read the assignment, I would have passed the test.
33.___ If you want to save money, and you want clean clothes, but you don’t want to pollute the environment, THIS is the soap for you!
34.___ Birds of a feather flock together.
35.___ What does your grandfather know about hip hop?
36.___ If you’d have stayed home, Mom would have let me go to the concert.