

# FALLACY DETECTIVE

Workbook

2020-2021

## Challenge A Schedule:

For the following assignments, read the assigned lessons in *The Fallacy Detective* and complete the exercises. The assigned exercises are indicated in my study guide by “Exercises” preceding the questions. The additional questions are ones of my own creation and are not part of the book or the assigned lessons below.

The weeks marked by a \* have a note in the guide: CC Connected offers additional support for this week’s reasoning assignment

### Semester 2

Week 1 – Lessons 1 – 3

\*Week 2– Lessons 4-5

Week 3 – Lessons 6 – 7

Week 4 – Lessons 8 – 9

Week 5 – Lessons 10-12

\*Week 6 – Lessons 13 – 14

Week 7 – Lessons 15-16

Week 8 – Lessons 17 – 18

Week 9 – Lessons 19 – 21

Week 10 – Lessons 22 – 23

Week 11 – Lessons 24 – 25

Week 12 – Lessons 26 – 28

Week 13 – Lessons 29 – 31

Week 14 – Lessons 32 – 34

Week 15 – Lessons 35 - 37

## INQUIRING MINDS

### Lesson 1: Inquiring Minds

What are some examples of things you can do to exercise your mind? \_\_\_\_\_

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What is the first quality of an inquiring mind? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercises (pages 16-17 in *The Fallacy Detective*)

Decide if the person probably

(a) doesn't want to exercise his mind

(b) has an inquiring mind

(c) none of the above

And mark your answers below

1.  A  B  C

2.  A  B  C

3.  A  B  C

4.  A  B  C

5.  A  B  C

6.  A  B  C

7.  A  B  C

8.  A  B  C

## Lesson 2: Love to Listen

What are some characteristics of a person who is humble and who loves to listen? (List 2)

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What is another quality of an inquiring mind? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercises (pages 20-21 in *The Fallacy Detective*)

Are the people in the following examples

(A) showing that they love to listen

(B) showing that they don't love to listen

(C) Neither

Mark your answers below

1.  A  B  C

2.  A  B  C

3.  A  B  C

4.  A  B  C

5.  A  B  C

6.  A  B  C

7.  A  B  C

**Lesson 3: Opposing Viewpoints**

What are two benefits from looking at opposing viewpoints?

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What is another part of an inquiring mind?

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**Exercises (pg 24-25 in The Fallacy Detective)**

In the list of issues below, try to think of at least 2 sides to each issue. Some of these are well known opposing viewpoints. If you find a different pair of opposing views that we do in the answer key, that is all right We have done the first one for you.

1. The Civil War

Example answer: the view of the Union and the view of the Confederacy

2. The reasons for the American Revolution

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3. Taxes

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4. The existence of God

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**Lesson 3 continued**

5. Baseball teams

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6. Breeds of Dogs

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7. Gun Control

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8. The origin of the universe

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9. Slavery in America before 1860

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10. Logic

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11. Should little boys take baths?

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12. The color pink

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## AVOIDING THE QUESTION

### Lesson 4: Red Herring Fallacy

When are we avoiding the question? \_\_\_\_\_

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What is a red herring? \_\_\_\_\_

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When is something NOT a red herring? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercises (pg 31 – 33 in The Fallacy Detective)

Look at the examples in the book, is the speaker addressing the question and staying on topic? If he isn't and he is introducing something irrelevant, shout "Red Herring!" at the top of your lungs.

Mark below whether the example is a red herring or not a red herring

1.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
2.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
3.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
4.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
5.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
6.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
7.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring
8.  Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

**Lesson 5: Recognizing Red Herrings**

How can you recognize a red herring? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 35-38 in The Fallacy Detective)**

In the examples in the book, answer these questions (1) What is the question that is being argued? (2) Is the speaker addressing the question and staying on topic? If he isn't, and he is introducing something irrelevant, scream "Red Herring!" at the top of your lungs.

1. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

2. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

3. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

4. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

5. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring



**Lesson 5 continued**

6. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

7. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

8. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

9. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

10. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

11. Question being argued: \_\_\_\_\_

Is speaker addressing the question and staying on topic?  Yes  No

Red Herring!  Not a Red Herring

## Lesson 6: Special Pleading

What is the fallacy of special pleading? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercises (pg 40 – 42 in The Fallacy Detective)

Which of the following examples in the book are red herring, special pleading or neither?

1.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
2.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
3.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
4.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
5.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
6.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
7.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
8.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
9.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
10.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither
11.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Neither

## Lesson 7: Ad Hominem Attack

What is an ad hominem attack? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What does “ad hominem” mean in Latin? \_\_\_\_\_

When is something not ad hominem? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 46 – 48 in The Fallacy Detective)

What form of bad reasoning, if any, do you find in the following examples in the book? If there is no bad reasoning, write “none”. Ad hominem, red herring, special pleading, or non.

1.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
2.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
3.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
4.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
5.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
6.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
7.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
8.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
9.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
10.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
11.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
12.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None
13.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  None

## Lesson 8: Genetic Fallacy

What is a genetic fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercises (pg 51 – 52)

What form of reasoning, if any, do you find in the following examples in the book?

1.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
2.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
3.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
4.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
5.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
6.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
7.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
8.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None
9.  Red Herring!  Special Pleading  Ad Hominem  Genetic  None

**Lesson 9: Tu Quoque**

What is Tu Quoque? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What does Tu Quoque mean in Latin? \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 54 - 55)**

What form of reasoning, if any, do you find in the following examples in the book? Red Herring, Special Pleading, Ad Hominem, Genetic, Tu Quoque. Or None.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 10: Faulty Appeal to Authority**

What is a faulty appeal to authority?

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What are two ways the book lists as ways to commit a faulty appeal to authority?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Exercises (pg 60 - 63)**

In the book, which of the following appeals to authority are good and which ones are faulty?

- 1.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 2.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 3.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 4.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 5.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 6.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 7.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 8.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 9.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 10.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 11.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 12.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 13.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 14.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 15.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority
- 16.  good appeal to authority    faulty appeal to authority

## Lesson 11: Appeal to the People

What is the appeal to the people fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 66 -68)

What form of reasoning, if any, do you find in the following examples in the book? Red Herring, Special Pleading, Ad Hominem, Genetic, Tu Quoque, faulty appeal to authority, appeal to the people. Or None.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 12: Straw Man**

What is the fallacy of the straw man? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 66 -68)**

What form of reasoning, if any, do you find in the following examples in the book? Red Herring, Special Pleading, Ad Hominem, Genetic, Tu Quoque, faulty appeal to authority, appeal to the people, straw man. Or None.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_



## MAKING ASSUMPTIONS

### Lesson 13: The Story of Aroup Gupta

#### Exercises (pg 79 – 81)

After reading the story for lesson 13, read the statements and indicate below whether you think the statement is true or you don't know if the statement is true. In your answer, stick to what you know was said in the story. As you answer each exercise, check your answer. You can look back at the story if you need to.

1. Aroup Gupta was a man, not a woman.  true  don't know
2. Aroup was in a city.  true  don't know
3. Aroup was in a capital city.  true  don't know
4. Aroup was in a country called Clovnia.  true  don't know
5. Aroup was in the most densely populated part of the city.  true  don't know
6. Aroup was probably a foreign journalist who had come to investigate the political unrest in the country.  true  don't know
7. Aroup had a sweater with him.  true  don't know
8. Aroup was over twenty five years old.  true  don't know
9. The man with the moustache was Aroup's friend.  true  don't know
10. The man with the moustache pulled Aroup into a restaurant.  true  don't know
11. The man with the moustache spoke Clovneeze.  true  don't know
12. The man with the moustache was a native Clovnian.  true  don't know
13. The man with the moustache could have worked in a restaurant.  true  don't know
14. The short men were drinking beet juice.  true  don't know
15. The leader of the uniformed men wanted to know where the sympathizers were.  
 true  don't know
16. The short men at the table were afraid of being arrested as "sympathizers."  true  don't know
17. Aroup thought the oatmeal tasted terrible.  true  don't know
18. Aroup ate the oatmeal.  true  don't know
19. Aroup was too young to be in a restaurant where they served beet juice.  true  don't know

**Lesson 13 continued**

20. The tall woman wanted to save Aroup.  true  don't know

21. Aroup escaped in the nick of time.  true  don't know

22. This is the story that never ends.  true  don't know

**Lesson 14: Assumptions**

What is an assumption? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What are three suggestions on how to be objective:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 85 – 87)**

A. Read the story about Brent on page 85. Based on the paragraph, Brent is probably assuming which of the following:

- 1.  yes  no
- 2.  yes  no
- 3.  yes  no
- 4.  yes  no
- 5.  yes  no
- 6.  yes  no

B. Answer the following riddles on page 86. See if you can catch the hidden assumptions. Write your answers below.

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 14 continued**

9. Answer each of the riddle questions and then check your answers at the end.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_

i) \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 15: Circular Reasoning**

What is circular reasoning? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 90 – 93)**

A. Which of the following examples in the book contain the fallacy of circular reasoning?

- 1.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 2.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 3.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 4.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 5.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 6.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 7.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 8.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 9.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 10.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning
- 11.  circular reasoning  not circular reasoning

B. What fallacy, if any, is committed in the following examples?

- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_

C. Is there an example of circular reasoning the dialogue on pg 93 and if so, what is it?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 16: Equivocation

What is equivocation? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 96-98)

A. What are the terms which have changed their meanings in the examples in the book?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 17: Loaded Question**

What is a loaded question? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Exercises (pg 102-103)**

A. Which of the following arguments contain a loaded question? If an argument contains a loaded question, explain what the unstated question is.

1.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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2.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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3.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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4.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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5.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

---

6.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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7.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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8.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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9.  loaded question  no loaded question \_\_\_\_\_

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**Lesson 17 continued.**

B. What fallacy, if any, is committed in the following examples?

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 18: Slippery Slope

What is the slippery slope fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 109 – 112)

What form of bad reasoning, if any, do you find in the following exercises?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 19: Part – to – Whole**

What is the part-to-whole fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 115 – 118)**

A. Which of the following arguments contain a part-to-whole fallacy?

1.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
2.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
3.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
4.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
5.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
6.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
7.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
8.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy
9.  part-to-whole fallacy  not part-to-whole fallacy

B. What fallacy, if any, is committed in the following examples?

10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 20: Whole-to-part

What is whole-to-part fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 121-124)**

A. Which of the following examples contain a part-to-whole fallacy, a whole-to-part fallacy or neither?

- 1.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 2.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 3.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 4.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 5.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 6.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 7.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither
- 8.  part-to-whole fallacy  whole-to-part fallacy  neither

B. What fallacy, if any, is committed in the following examples?

- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 21: Either-Or

What is the either-or fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 127 – 131)

A. Identify which of the following arguments use either-or reasoning and which do not.

1.  either-or  not either-or
2.  either-or  not either-or
3.  either-or  not either-or
4.  either-or  not either-or
5.  either-or  not either-or
6.  either-or  not either-or
7.  either-or  not either-or
8.  either-or  not either-or
9.  either-or  not either-or
10.  either-or  not either-or
11.  either-or  not either-or

B. What fallacies, if any, are committed in the following examples?

12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 21 continued**

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

21. \_\_\_\_\_

22. \_\_\_\_\_

## STATISTICAL FALLACIES

### Lesson 22: What is a generalization?

#### Elements of a generalization

What is a class? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is a sample of a class? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is a generalization? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Strong and Weak Generalizations

Re-copy the 4 points in the book under this heading on pages 135-136

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 22 continued**

**Exercises (pg 137 – 140)**

A. Decide whether the following examples are generalizations. Assume the speaker is telling the truth about his findings.

1.  generalization  not a generalization

2.  generalization  not a generalization

3.  generalization  not a generalization

4.  generalization  not a generalization

5.  generalization  not a generalization

6.  generalization  not a generalization

7.  generalization  not a generalization

8.  generalization  not a generalization

9.  generalization  not a generalization

10.  generalization  not a generalization

11.  generalization  not a generalization

12.  generalization  not a generalization

13.  generalization  not a generalization

14.  generalization  not a generalization

15. Bonus: Find an example of a generalization in the newspaper or on television and describe below:

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**Lesson 23: Hasty Generalization**

What is a hasty generalization? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ways people make hasty generalizations:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 143 – 149)**

A. In the following exercises, answer these questions:

(a) is it a generalization? (b) if so, how large is the sample which is being taken? (c) in your opinion, is the generalization strong or hasty? Why? Assume the speaker is telling truth about his findings.

1.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_
2.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_
3.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_
4.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_
5.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_
6.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_
7.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_  
 strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_



**Lesson 23 continued**

8.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_

strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_

9.  generalization  not a generalization Size of sample? \_\_\_\_\_

strong  hasty Why? \_\_\_\_\_

B. Evaluate these conclusions. Based upon your own knowledge of the subject, decide whether the conclusion is probably true or probably false. If you don't know about subject to decide, then determine what you would need to know before you could draw a conclusion.

10.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

11.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

12.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

13.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

14.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

15.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

16.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

17.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

18.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

19.  probably true  probably false  Don't know enough

Information needed: \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 23 continued**

20. Bonus: Find an example of a hasty generalization in the newspaper or television. Look for broad statements (“all”, “always”, “most”, “many” ) and see how well these statements are supported.

Describe below:

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**Lesson 24: What is an analogy?**

What is an analogy? \_\_\_\_\_

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What is reasoning by analogy? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Exercises (pg 153 – 156)**

1.  analogy  generalization  neither

2.  analogy  generalization  neither

3.  analogy  generalization  neither

4.  analogy  generalization  neither

5.  analogy  generalization  neither

6.  analogy  generalization  neither

7.  analogy  generalization  neither

8.  analogy  generalization  neither

9.  analogy  generalization  neither

10.  analogy  generalization  neither

11.  analogy  generalization  neither

12.  analogy  generalization  neither

B. Turn these analogies into generalizations. See example on pg 155

13. \_\_\_\_\_

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14. \_\_\_\_\_

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15. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Lesson 25: Weak Analogy

What is a strong analogy? \_\_\_\_\_

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What is a weak analogy? \_\_\_\_\_

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What is the fallacy of weak analogy? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercises (pg 159 – 165)

A. Here are some analogies with relevant or irrelevant evidence below each analogy. Does the added evidence strengthen, weaken or do nothing for the analogy?

1.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
2.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
3.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
4.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
5.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
6.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
7.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
8.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
9.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
10.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
11.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
12.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
13.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
14.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
15.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing
16.  strengthens  weaken  does nothing

**Lesson 25 continued**

B. Decide whether the following analogies are, in your opinion, strong or weak.

17.  strong  weak

18.  strong  weak

19.  strong  weak

20.  strong  weak

21.  strong  weak

22.  strong  weak

23.  strong  weak

24.  strong  weak

25.  strong  weak

C. Read the following examples in the book and answer the questions listed below them.

Mosquitoes story

26. What is being compared here? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

27. How does this show that the similarities between mosquitoes and lawyers are major and the differences minor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

28. What conclusion is drawn from this analogy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

29. In your opinion, is this conclusion justified?  yes  no

**Lesson 25 continued**

The Great Ape Legal Project (pg 164)

30. What is being compared here? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

31. How does this show that the similarities between humans and apes are major and the differences minor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

32. What conclusion is drawn from this analogy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

33. In your opinion, is this conclusion justified?  yes  no

**Lesson 26: Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc**

What is post hoc ergo propter hoc? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What does post hoc ergo propter hoc mean in Latin? \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 168-171)**

A. For these examples of post hoc ergo propter hoc, give some other, possibly overlooked, causes for the events in question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Name the faulty reasoning, if any, in the following examples

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 27: Post hoc ergo propter hoc in statistics**

**Exercises (pg 174 – 177)**

What form of faulty reasoning, if any, is being used in the following examples?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_



**Lesson 28: Proof by Lack of Evidence**

What is the proof of lack of evidence fallacy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 180 – 185)**

A. Which attorney is committing the proof of lack of evidence fallacy?

1.  prosecuting attorney     defense attorney

2.  prosecuting attorney     defense attorney

B. What form of faulty reasoning, if any, is used in the following examples?

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 28 continued**

21. \_\_\_\_\_

22. \_\_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_\_

24. \_\_\_\_\_

25. \_\_\_\_\_

## PROPAGANDA

### Lesson 29: What is propaganda?

What is propaganda? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is manipulative propaganda? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 190-191)

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of people use propaganda?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do only bad people use propaganda?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are some places where we hear propaganda?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is it always wrong to use propaganda?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Are the viewpoints of propagandists always wrong?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 29 continued**

6. Is propaganda always manipulative?

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7. Does propaganda always play on our emotions?

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8. Is propaganda always irrelevant?

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9. Does propaganda always lie?

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10. What is the capital of Australia?

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B. Which of the following advertisements are using manipulative and emotional propaganda techniques?

11.  manipulative     not manipulative

12.  manipulative     not manipulative

13.  manipulative     not manipulative

14.  manipulative     not manipulative

15.  manipulative     not manipulative

16.  manipulative     not manipulative

### Lesson 30: Appeal to Fear

What is Appeal to Fear and how is it used? \_\_\_\_\_

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When is an appeal to fear not being used? \_\_\_\_\_

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#### Exercises (pg 195 – 197)

Which of the following examples are an appeal to fear?

1.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
2.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
3.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
4.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
5.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
6.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
7.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
8.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
9.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear
10.  appeal to fear     not appeal to fear

**Lesson 31: Appeal to Pity**

What is an appeal to pity? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 200 – 201)**

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 32: Bandwagon**

What is the bandwagon technique? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 204 – 205)**

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 33: Exigency**

What is an exigency? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 207 – 209)**

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 34: Repetition

What is repetition? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercises (pg 211 – 213)

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 35: Transfer**

What is transfer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When is a transfer not being used? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 216 – 218)**

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 36: Snob Appeal**

What is snob appeal? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 220-221)**

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 37: Appeal to Tradition and Appeal to Hi-Tech**

What is appeal to tradition? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is appeal to hi – tech? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercises (pg 227-229)**

What form of propaganda, if any, is being used?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 38: Find some propaganda on your own**

**Exercises (pg 230- 231)**

A. Some of the following examples of propaganda use methods not covered in this book. Identify the emotion being appealed to in each.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

B. 10. Take a current magazine – like National Geographic, Time, or Reader’s Digest – and look through all the advertisements in it. Find as many propaganda techniques as you can in the advertisements. You could do the same thing with television commercials. Describe some of them below:

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