***Exercises 4B***

**I.**

**1.** True

**2.** True

**3.** False

**4.** False

**5.** False

**6.** False

**7.** False

**8.** True

**9.** True

**10.** True

**II.**

**1.** Poisoning the well

**2.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**3.** Appeal to fear or force

**4.** *Tu quoque*

**5.** *Ad hominem* abusive

**6.** Appeal to the people (bandwagon effect)

**7.** Appeal to pity

**8.** No fallacy

**9.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**10.** Appeal to the people

**11.** *Tu quoque*

**12.** Abusive

**13.** Appeal to the people

**14.** Appeal to pity

**15.** Appeal to the people (bandwagon effect)

**16.** Poisoning the well

**17.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**18.** No fallacy

**19.** Appeal to fear or force

**20.** Appeal to pity

**21.**  *Ad hominem* abusive

**22.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**23.** Appeal to the people (bandwagon effect)

**24.** No fallacy

**25.** Poisoning the well

**26.** Appeal to fear or force

**27.** *Tu quoque*

**28.** Appeal to the people

**29.** No fallacy

**30.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**31.**  Appeal to the people (bandwagon effect)

**32.** Appeal to fear or force

**33.** Poisoning the well

**34.**  Fear or force

**35.** No fallacy

**36.** Appeal to the people

**37.**  *Ad hominem* abusive

**38.** Appeal to pity

**39.** Appeal to the people

**40.** No fallacy

**41.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**42.** *Tu quoque*

**43.** Appeal to the people (elite group)

**44.**  Appeal to pity

**45.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**46.** *Tu quoque*

**47.** Appeal to pity

**48.** *Ad hominem* circumstantial

**49.** No fallacy

**50.** *Tu quoque*

***Exercises 4C***

**I.**

**1.** True

**2.** True

**3.** False

**4.** False

**5.** True

**6.** True

**7.** True

**8.** False

**9.** False

**10.** True

**II.**

**1.** Biased sample

**2.** Rigid application of a generalization

**3.** Coincidence

**4.** *Post hoc* fallacy

**5.** No fallacy

**6.** Composition

**7.** No fallacy

**8.** Hasty generalization

**9.** Slippery slope

**10.** *Post hoc* fallacy

**11.** Rigid application of a generalization

**12.** Division

**13.** Biased sample

**14.** *Post hoc* fallacy

**15.** Rigid application of ageneralization

**16.** Slippery slope

**17.** No fallacy

**18.** Coincidence

**19.** Hasty generalization

**20.** Composition

**21.** Biased sample

**22.** Hasty generalization

**23.** Division

**24.** Composition

**25.** No fallacy

**26.** Slippery slope

**27.** Coincidence

**28.** *Post hoc*

**29.** Biased sample

**30.** Rigid application of a generalization

**31.** *Post hoc*

**32.** No fallacy

**33.** Division

**34.** Composition

**35.** Hasty generalization

**36.** Slippery slope

**37.** *Post hoc*

**38.** No fallacy

**39.** Composition

**40.** Coincidence

**41.** Division

**42.** Hasty generalization

**43.** Slippery slope

**44.** *Post hoc* fallacy

**45.** Composition

**46.** Coincidence

**47.** Slippery slope

**48.** Biased sample

**49.** Division

**50.** Coincidence

***Exercises 4D***

**I.**

**1.** False

**2.** False

**3.** False

**4.** True

**5.** False

**6.** True

**7.** False

**8.** True

**9.** False

**10.** True

**11.** False

**12.** False

**13.** False

**14.** False

**15.** True

**II.**

**1.** Straw man

**2.** False dichotomy

**3.** Equivocation

**4.** Missing the point

**5.** Begging the question

**6.** Appeal to ignorance

**7.** Red herring

**8.** Misleadingprecision

**9.** No fallacy

**10.** Complex question

**11.** Equivocation

**12.** Appeal to an unqualified authority

**13.** Straw man fallacy

**14.** False dichotomy

**15.** Appeal to an unqualified authority

**16.** Appeal to ignorance

**17.** Complex question

**18.** Red herring

**19.**  Missing the point

**20.** Misleading precision

**21.** No fallacy

**22.** Begging the question

**23.** Appeal to ignorance

**24.** Complex question

**25.** Straw man

**26.** Begging the question

**27.** Missing the point

**28.** Misleadingprecision

**29.** Red herring

**30.** False dichotomy

**31.** Appeal to an unqualified authority

**32.**  Missing the point

**33.** Appeal to ignorance

**34.** Begging the question

**35.** Appeal to an unqualified authority

**36.** Appeal to ignorance

**37.** False dichotomy

**38.** Misleadingprecision

**39.** Begging the question

**40.** Red herring

**41.**Appeal to an unqualified authority

**42.** Equivocation

**43.** Misleading precision

**44.**  False dichotomy

**45.** Straw man

**46.** Appeal to an unqualified authority

**47.** Begging the question

**48.** No fallacy

**49.** Equivocation

**50.** Red herring

***Exercises 4E***

**1.** Hasty generalization. The conclusion about the entire university is based on two instances.

**2.** Begging the question. The argument assumes as evidence in the premises the very thing that it attempts to prove in the conclusion.

**3.** Argument from ignorance. The argument is built on a position of ignorance; it claims that a statement must be true because it has not been proven to be false.

**4.** False dichotomy. The asserted disjunction assumes that only two choices are possible when in fact others exist.

**5.** Red herring fallacy. Notice that Brewster does not deny the allegations. Also, he says “Until I see the materials, it’s hard to comment.” But he does offer comments: “It’s obviously a piece completely out of context slanted for the purposes of the organization that caused somebody to deceptively be hired by the Asmussen stable.”

**6.** No fallacy

**7.** False dichotomy. The disjunction offers two choices, but it neglects to acknowledge that other possibilities exist.

**8.** Begging the question. The argument assumes as evidence in the premises the very thing that it attempts to prove in the conclusion.

**9.** False dichotomy. The disjunction offers two choices, but it neglects to acknowledge that other possibilities exist.

**10.** Straw man. The argument sets up an impossible task (“you must examine all the Universe and all the places where God could possibly be”) and then uses this as support for the conclusion.

**11.** *Post hoc* (coincidence).The fallacy occurs from the mistaken assumption that just because one event occurred before another event, the first event *must* *have caused* the second event.

**12.** Hasty generalization. The generalization is created on the basis of one instance.

**13.** *Post hoc* (coincidence).The fallacy occurs from the mistaken assumption that just because one event occurred before another event, the first event *must* *have caused* the second event.

**14.** No fallacy

**15.** Red herring. The speaker changes the subject by diverting the discussion in a new direction.

**16.** Begging the question. The argument assumes as evidence in the premises the very thing that it attempts to prove in the conclusion.

**17.** *Ad hominem* abusive. The argument uses purported character flaws of people’s lives to reject their claims.

**18.** Argument from ignorance. The argument is built on a position of ignorance; it claims that a statement must be true because it has not been proven to be false.

**19.** *Post hoc* (coincidence).The fallacy occurs from the mistaken assumption that just because one event occurred before another event, the first event *must* *have caused* the second event.

**20.** No fallacy

**21.** Hasty generalization. The generalization is created on the basis of one instance.

**22.** Division.The mistaken transfer of an attribute of an object as a whole to its individual parts.

**23.** Begging the question. The argument assumes as evidence in the premises the very thing that it attempts to prove in the conclusion.

**24.** Rigid application of a generalization.The argument points out that there are exceptions to the right of free speech.

**25.** No fallacy

**26**. Misleadingprecision. The argument’s conclusion seems to be statistically significant, but its precision is misleading.

**27.** Composition. The mistaken transfer of an attribute of the individual parts of an object to the object as a whole.

**28.** False dichotomy. The asserted disjunction assumes that only two choices are possible when in fact others exist.

**29.** *Post hoc*. A fallacy involving either a short-term or long-term pattern that is noticed *after the fact*.

**30.** No fallacy

**31.** False dichotomy. The asserted disjunction assumes that only two choices are possible when in fact others exist.

**32.**  No fallacy

**33.** Two possibilities. (1) *Post hoc* (coincidence).The fallacy occurs from the mistaken assumption that just because one event occurred before another event, the first event *must* *have caused* the second event.

(2) *Post hoc* (common cause). The mistake occurs when the writer thinks that one event causes another when both events are the result of a common cause (perhaps the rise of economies).

**34.** Slippery slope. The argument attempts to make a final event the inevitable outcome of an initial act.

**35.** No fallacy

**36.** *Ad hominem* abusive. Quayle’s claim is rejected based on alleged character flaws.

**37.** Appeal to an unqualified authority. The argument relies on the opinions of people who have no expertise, training, or knowledge relevant to the issue at hand.

**38.** *Tu quoque*.The argument attempts to avoid the issue at hand by claiming the other person is a hypocrite.

**39.** Slippery slope. The argument attempts to make a final event the inevitable outcome of an initial act.

**40.** No fallacy

**41.**Appeal to the people. The avoidance of objective evidence in favor of an emotional response.

**42.** No fallacy

**43.** Slippery slope fallacy. Each chain in the alleged causal link needs support.

**44.** Slippery slope. The argument attempts to make a final event the inevitable outcome of an initial act.

**45.** No fallacy

**46.** Begging the question. The argument assumes as evidence in the premises the very thing that it attempts to prove in the conclusion.

**47.** Appeal to ignorance. The argument claims that a statement must be true because it has not been proven to be false.

**48.** Equivocation. The argument uses intentional or unintentional different meanings of words.

**49.** No fallacy

**50.** False dichotomy. The asserted disjunction assumes that only two choices are possible when in fact others exist.