

## Study Guide / Logic Midterm 2017

### Unit 1: Argument

Know the following definitions: Logic, philosopher, deductive reasoning, inductive reasoning, formal logic, informal logic, fallacy of relevance, fallacy of presumption, fallacy of clarity.

Be able to identify inductive versus deductive arguments when given examples of each.

### Unit 2: Propaganda

Be able to define:

Testimonial, Stereotyping, Plain Folks, Bandwagon, Glittering Generality.

Be able to match each of the terms above with specific examples.

### Unit 3: Ad Fontem Arguments

Know the following definitions: Ad Hominem Abusive, Tu Quoque, Genetic Fallacy, Ad Fontem Fallacies, Ad Hominem Circumstantial.

Be able to match each of these terms above with specific examples.

### Unit 4: Appeals to Emotion

Know the following definitions: Appeals to Emotion, Appeal to Fear, Appeal to Pity, Appeal to Force, Mob Appeal, Snob Appeal, Appeal to Illegitimate Authority, Chronological Snobbery.

Be able to match each of these terms above with specific examples.

### Unit 5: Red Herrings

Know the following definitions: Red Herrings, Appeals to Ignorance, Irrelevant Goals or Functions, Irrelevant Thesis, Straw Man Fallacy.

Be able to match each of these terms above with specific examples.

### Unit 6: Fallacies of Presupposition

Know the following definitions: Begging the question, Bifurcation, Fallacies of Presupposition, Fallacy of Moderation, Is-ought Fallacy, Fallacy of Division, Fallacy of Composition, Circular Reasoning, Loaded Question, Loaded Label, Loaded Definition.

Be able to match each of the above terms with specific examples.

### Unit 7: Fallacies of Induction

Know the following definitions: Sweeping Generalization, Hasty Generalization, False Analogy, False Cause, Fake Precision, Fallacies of Induction, Partial Cause, Confusing a Necessary and Sufficient Condition, Confusing Cause and Effect, Neglect of a Common Cause.

Be able to match each of the above terms with specific examples.

### Unit 8: Fallacies of Clarity

Know the following definitions: Fallacies of Clarity, Equivocation, Accent, Distinction without a Difference.

Be able to match each of the above terms with specific examples.

### Short Answer portion of Exam

Student will be given a text with several logical fallacies contained in the text. Students will have to identify and correct the logical fallacies in the text.

Students will create their own argument based on several different prompts and will create that argument using a given number of logical fallacies.