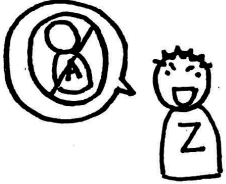
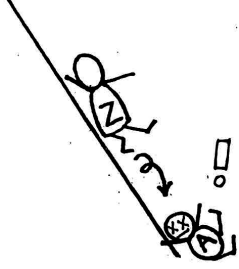

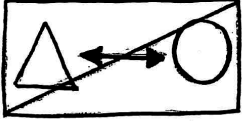
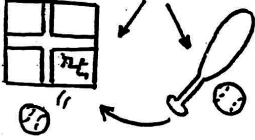
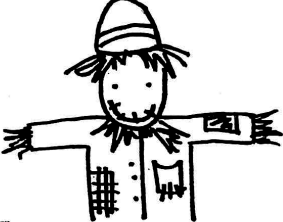


Some Common Logical Fallacies

| Logical Fallacy | Description | Example | |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|
|  | Ad Hominem | Talking badly about people instead of addressing their argument. | "Students who want to use cell phones in school just don't get it. They are just kids who have no idea what they're talking about." |
|  | Slippery Slope | Making it seem that one side of the argument opens the door to a slide toward a worst possible scenario. | "If we let kids have cell phones in class, then they'll be making phone calls all day long and they'll never get any work done. Then our classrooms will be chaos and our kids will never learn anything. And they'll be academic failures. We don't want kids to be academic failures so we shouldn't let them have cell phones in class." |
|  | Begging the Claim | Using loaded language to push ideas instead of proving them. | "Cell phones, high-tech devices that cause distraction and cyber bullying, should be banned in schools." |
|  | False Analogy | Comparing two things that really aren't the same. | "Administrators who don't want kids to have cell phones are like wardens of a jail." |
|  | Correlation, No Causation | Assuming that because two things happened, one caused the other. | "Some kids failed a test last week and they all had cell phones. Having cell phones in school made them fail." |
|  | Straw Man | Misrepresenting (and often oversimplifying) the original argument and then arguing against the misrepresentation. | "All these teachers are all claiming that kids having cell phones in class is the end of all learning. Now, it is simply just not the case that cell phones are the end of all learning and here's why..." |