

Name: _____ Date: _____

Terms of Argument and Fallacies

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| 1. When a speaker/writer presents two extreme options | A. quantitative evidence |
| 2. occurs when two things are compared that are not comparable | B. Toulmin model |
| 3. Speeding isn't bad; I speed all the time and never had an accident or a ticket. | C. warrant |
| 4. a logical process from particulars to universals | D. qualifier |
| 5. a thesis that does not list all the points the writer intends to cover in an essay | E. hasty generalization |
| 6. it is incorrect to claim that something is a cause just because it happened earlier | F. open |
| 7. usually, probably, maybe, in most cases | G. straw man |
| 8. evidence that can be measured, cited, counted, or otherwise represented in numbers | H. reservation |
| 9. gives voice to possible objections | I. rebuttal |
| 10. arguments that are based on assumptions that having a full understanding of an opposing position is essential to responding to it persuasively and refuting it in a way that is accomodating rather than alienating | J. second-hand |
| 11. evidence that is accessed through research, reading and investigation | K. induction |
| 12. explains the terms and conditions necessitated by the qualifier | L. Rogerian |
| 13. when a speaker or writer chooses a deliberately poor or oversimplified example in order to ridicule and refute an idea | M. post hoc ergo propter hoc |
| 14. expresses the assumption necessarily shared by the speaker and the audience | N. faulty analogy |
| 15. an approach to analyzing and constucting arguments | O. either/or |