COMMON TOPICS AND THEIR FALLACIES   Group: _____

Common Topic	Subtopics: Circle Subtopics Used	Where is Topic Located? Who will Present Topic? How does it Support your Argument? Where will logos, pathos, and ethos show?	Check for Fallacies. Circle Those Needing Correction
Definition	Genus: *larger group a word belongs to* Species: *characteristics that make it different than other words in the genus* Etymology: history/origin of the word Synonyms: same or similar meaning Antonyms: *opposite meaning* Description: *explains word in greater detail* Examples: *one instance that illustrates what is being defined*		Problem-Ambiguity Equivocation: *using alternate definitions of a word as if using one* Amphiboly: *Using a phrase that could be interpreted in different ways*
Testimony	Examples/ Precedent: *Looking to the past to determine action* Statistics: *numerical data taken in mass that analyzes and interprets* Authority: *Supports a conclusion by examining the similarities between two examples* Proverbs: *memorable and insightful sayings that illustrate general truths* Testimonials: *firsthand account of someone's experience* Scripture		Accent: *Leaving out part of someone's words or purposefully misrepresenting their ideas* Bandwagon: *Because everyone is believing or doing it, we should too.* Hasty Generalization: *Making a claim based on evidence that is atypical or with too small of a sample* Illegitimate Appeal to Authority: *Making a claim based on evidence that is atypical or with too small of a sample* Cliché Thinking: *presenting a general truth as an ironclad rule* Note: No specific fallacy is named for misuse of statistics, but we all know that statistics lie, as addressed in the book titled *How to Lie with Statistics*.
Comparison	Analogy: *Supports a conclusion by examining the similarities between two examples* Difference: *Supports a conclusion by examining the dissimilarities between two examples* Degree: *Forming premises by examining dissimilarities of examples*		False Analogy: *The two examples being compared are too different* Distinction without Difference Snob Appeal: *My argument must be correct because the elite believe in* Appeal to Moderation: *Assuming the correct answer is always the middle ground b/t two extremes*

Relationship	Cause and Effect: *draws a conclusions based on one phenomenon causing another phenomenon. Addresses consequences. Note: address sufficient cause (may cause) and necessary cause (must cause) to avoid errancy. Also, there are often multiple causes to an event, so use caution.* Antecedent and Consequence: *logical conclusion of a belief or action. Given this antecedent, what follows?* Contraries and Contradictories: *examines the opposite or negative form. Contraries are opposite effects. Contradictories deny entirely.*		False Cause (Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc): *Because A happened before B, B happened (ex. Athlete wearing same socks because team won)* Slippery Slope: *assumption that one step in a given direction will lead much further down the path without reason given for why one thing will inevitably lead to another*
Circumstance	Possible and Impossible: *why something can or cannot occur* Past and Future Fact: *what has happened in the past and what that means for present circumstances*		False analogy: *too many differences to be an accurate analogy* Denying the antecedents: *If A, then B. If not A, then not B. Ex. If someone is kind and friendly, she will have friends. Errors in reason because unfriendly, unkind people also have friends.* Affirming the consequence: *If A, then B. If B, therefore, A.*

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