

Common Logical Fallacies Explained

Logic · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. What is the meaning of the Ad Hominem fallacy?

- A) Attacking the argument itself with evidence.
- B) Attacking the person making the argument instead of the argument.
- C) Using emotional appeals to persuade the audience.
- D) Presenting an argument that is popular to be true.

2. Which fallacy involves using an emotional response in place of a valid argument?

- A) Slippery Slope
- B) Bandwagon Fallacy
- C) Appeal to Emotion
- D) Red Herring

3. In the Slippery Slope fallacy, what is assumed about a series of events?

- A) That each step will inevitably lead to the next.
- B) That the steps are unlikely to happen.
- C) That the initial event is impossible.
- D) That the final outcome is beneficial.

4. The Bandwagon Fallacy argues that something must be true because:

- A) It is supported by experts.
- B) It is logically sound.
- C) Most people think it is true.
- D) It has historical precedent.

5. What is the primary goal of a Red Herring fallacy?

- A) To strengthen the original argument.
- B) To introduce a new, relevant point.
- C) To mislead and distract with an unrelated issue.
- D) To provide evidence for the conclusion.

6. The Straw Man fallacy involves:

- A) Accurately representing an opponent's argument.
- B) Misrepresenting an opponent's argument to make it easier to attack.
- C) Using evidence to support a weak argument.
- D) Acknowledging the validity of opposing viewpoints.

7. What happens in Circular Reasoning?

- A) New evidence is presented to support a claim.
- B) The argument is proven with external facts.
- C) The conclusion is used as a premise to prove itself.
- D) An unrelated issue is introduced to distract.

8. A False Dilemma oversimplifies an argument by presenting it as having:

- A) Multiple valid options.
- B) Only one correct choice.
- C) Only two opposing choices.
- D) A complex spectrum of possibilities.

9. Example: 'We should not listen to her opinion on public health. She failed her medical board exam twice.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Appeal to Emotion
- B) Ad Hominem
- C) Slippery Slope
- D) Bandwagon Fallacy

10. Example: 'Think about your family. Think about your children. Do you really want to vote for a candidate who will destroy everything we have built?' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Red Herring
- B) Straw Man
- C) Circular Reasoning
- D) Appeal to Emotion

11. Example: 'If we allow students to redo one exam, they will expect to redo every exam, and eventually grades will mean nothing.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) False Dilemma
- B) Slippery Slope
- C) Ad Hominem
- D) Bandwagon Fallacy

12. Example: 'Millions of people use this supplement daily. It must work.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Appeal to Emotion
- B) Straw Man
- C) Bandwagon Fallacy
- D) Red Herring

13. Example: 'In regard to my recent indictment for corruption, let us be clear about what is really important: unemployment. We really need to focus on creating jobs.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Circular Reasoning
- B) Red Herring
- C) Ad Hominem
- D) False Dilemma

14. Example: Person A: 'We should have stricter regulations on fast food advertising targeting children.' Person B: 'So you want to ban all food and control what people eat? That is absurd.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Slippery Slope
- B) Straw Man
- C) Appeal to Emotion
- D) Bandwagon Fallacy

15. Example: 'The Bible is true because it says so in the Bible.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Red Herring
- B) Circular Reasoning
- C) False Dilemma
- D) Ad Hominem

16. Example: 'You are either with us or against us.' This is an example of which fallacy?

- A) Straw Man
- B) Bandwagon Fallacy
- C) False Dilemma
- D) Slippery Slope

17. Which fallacy targets the character, background, or past behavior of a person?

- A) Appeal to Emotion
- B) Ad Hominem
- C) Slippery Slope
- D) Red Herring

18. Appeals to fear, envy, hatred, pity, and pride are types of which fallacy?

- A) Bandwagon Fallacy
- B) Straw Man
- C) Appeal to Emotion
- D) Circular Reasoning

19. The premise of the Slippery Slope fallacy is that if event A happens, then eventually through a series of small steps, what will happen?

- A) Z will happen.
- B) Nothing will happen.
- C) A will be proven false.
- D) The argument will be strengthened.

20. What does the Bandwagon Fallacy treat as proof of truth?

- A) Logical reasoning
- B) Expert opinions
- C) Popularity
- D) Empirical evidence