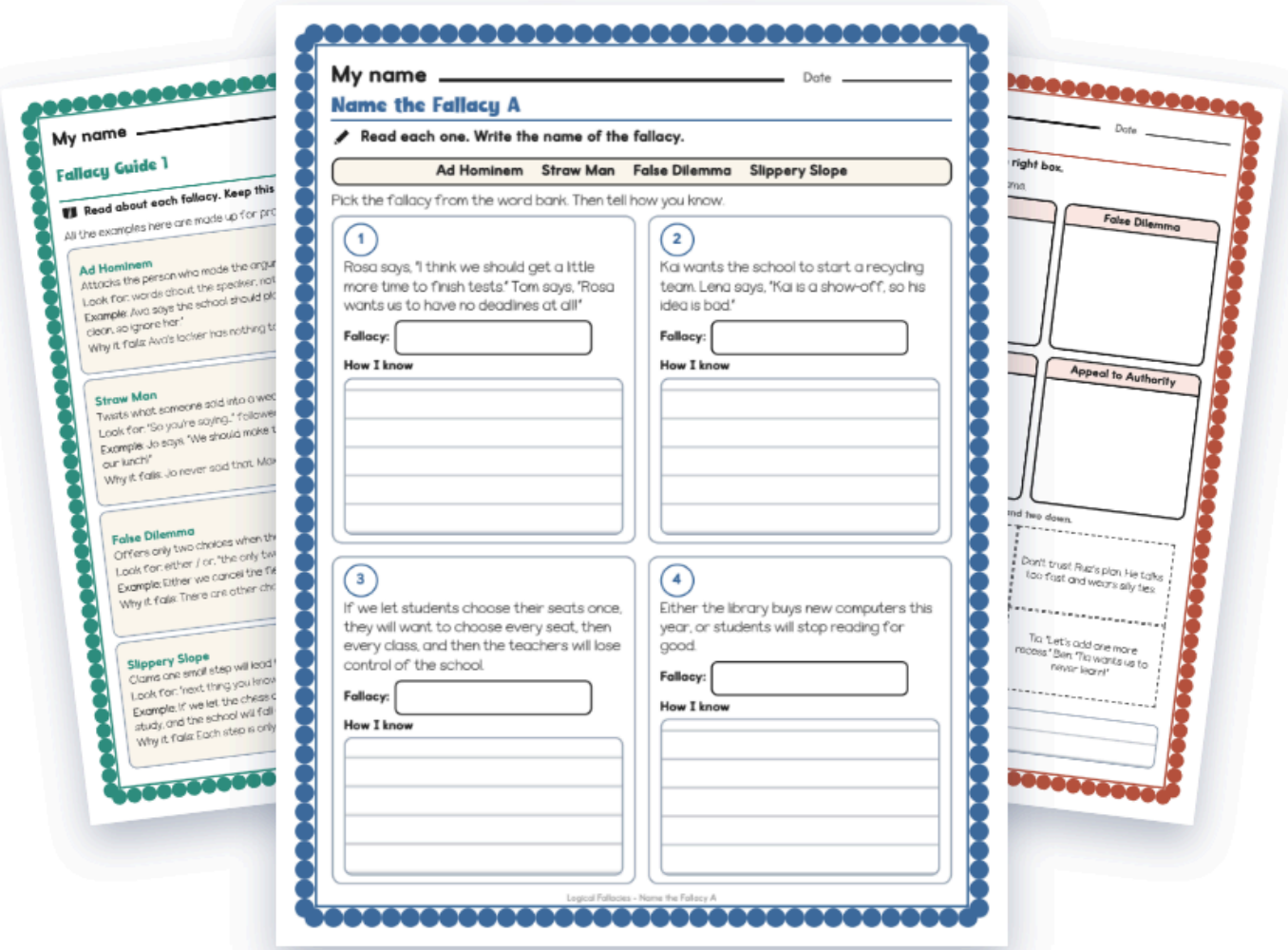
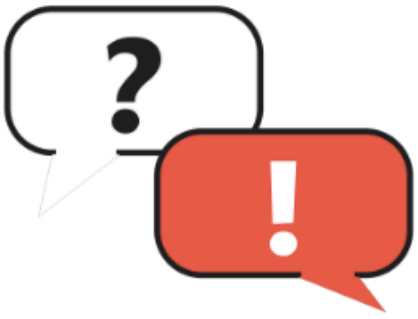
LOGICAL FALLACIES WORKSHEETS

Worksheets, Sorts, Keys - Grades 7-12







23 pages - 3 sorts - keys

Terms of Use

Please read before you print your first page.

One classroom license

- This file is for one classroom: one teacher, one group of students.
- Please do not share it, post it online, or sell it.
- Extra licenses for a team or a school are available on the product page.

This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

© Bright Path Sped. For single-classroom use by the original purchaser.

PREVIEW

Preview · Bright Path Sped

How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a fallacy name or a short answer. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart for explaining and rewriting. Students write in full sentences here.
- **The check box.** Claim or reason, the best of two names, sure or not sure: click or mark one.
- **The word bank.** The names a student may use on that page. Mixed practice and the quiz list all twelve.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Basics, Guide, Notes	5 pages	Claims and reasons, twelve fallacies with definitions and examples; students write their own notes.
Name the Fallacy A to C	12 passages	Read, pick the name from a short word bank, tell how you know.
Tell Them Apart	4 pairs	Look-alike fallacies (ad hominem and tu quoque, straw man and red herring) and a reason.
Mixed Practice A and B	8 passages	A word bank of all twelve names.
Rewrite It	6 arguments, 5 lines each	Keep the idea, replace the fallacy with a real reason.
Spot the Fallacy	6 ads and posts	Invented ads, headlines, posts and letters. Name it and point to the words.
Quiz, Exit Tickets, Sorts	12 items, 3 tickets, 18 pieces	A quiz with one of each fallacy, quick checks and three cut-and-paste mats.

Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 28 to 30.

Invented examples

Every passage, ad, headline, brand, post and person is made up for practice. Nothing here is a real quotation or a real statistic. Some passages are about school life so students can read them easily.

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. The name line, every answer box, every ruled box and every check box are type-in fields in any PDF reader: click one, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

One right answer, or two?

Some fallacies overlap. The keys name the best answer and the clue that points to it. If a student names a close relative and explains why, you can decide to give credit.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

What Is a Fallacy?



Read about claims and reasons. Then try them.

A fallacy is a mistake in reasoning. First, know the two parts of any argument.

Claim — What the speaker wants you to believe or do. **Example:** "Our school should plant a garden."

Reason — Why you should believe the claim. A good reason gives facts or evidence that connect to the claim. **Example:** "A garden gives us a place to learn about plants."

Fallacy — A mistake in reasoning that makes an argument look stronger than it is. The reason looks like proof, but it is not. **Sound:** We should add a crosswalk by the school. Two students were nearly hit there last year, and a crosswalk makes drivers slow down. **Fallacy:** We should add a crosswalk by the school. The mayor's cousin said so, and everyone in town agrees.

PREVIEW

Try it. Is each sentence a claim or a reason?

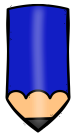
1. Our class should plant a garden. ☐ **claim** ☐ **reason**
2. A garden gives us a place to learn about plants. ☐ **claim** ☐ **reason**
3. Many schools have a garden that students take care of. ☐ **claim** ☐ **reason**
4. The cafeteria should offer a salad bar. ☐ **claim** ☐ **reason**

Write a claim of your own and one reason for it.

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Fallacy Guide 2



Read about each fallacy. Keep this page next to you.

All the examples here are made up for practice.

Bandwagon

Says something is true or good just because many people believe it or do it.

Look for: everyone, most people, millions

Example: Everyone in our grade is reading this book series, so it must be the best ever written.

Why it fails: How many people read a book does not show whether it is good.

Appeal to Authority

Treats a famous name or a title as proof, even when that person is not an expert on the topic.

Look for: a famous name, but no evidence

Example: A famous basketball player says this laptop is the fastest, so it must be.

Why it fails: A basketball star is not an expert on computers. (A real expert in the right field who gives evidence is fine.)

Hasty Generalization

Draws a big conclusion from too few examples.

Look for: all, always, never, after one or two cases

Example: Two of my cousins do not like pizza, so nobody likes pizza.

Why it fails: Two people are too few to tell what everyone likes.

Circular Reasoning

Uses the claim as its own reason, so the argument goes around in a circle.

Look for: the reason says the same thing as the claim

Example: This news site is always right because it never prints anything wrong.

Why it fails: The reason only repeats the claim in other words. It gives no new proof.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

My Fallacy Notes

Write what each fallacy means in your own words.

Use your own words. A short sentence is enough. Look back at the guide pages if you need a clue.

Ad Hominem
Clue: words about the speaker, not the idea

Straw Man
Clue: "So you're saying..." followed by something nobody said

False Dilemma
Clue: either / or, "the only two options"

Slippery Slope
Clue: "next thing you know," "soon," "then"

Bandwagon
Clue: everyone, most people, millions

Appeal to Authority
Clue: a famous name, but no evidence

Hasty Generalization
Clue: all, always, never, after one or two cases

Circular Reasoning
Clue: the reason says the same thing as the claim

Red Herring
Clue: an answer to a different question

Post Hoc
Clue: "after that, so because of that"

Appeal to Emotion
Clue: tugs at your feelings, gives no facts

Tu Quoque
Clue: "you do it too"

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Name the Fallacy B

Read each one. Write the name of the fallacy.

Bandwagon	Appeal to Authority	Hasty Generalization	Circular Reasoning

Pick the fallacy from the word bank. Then tell how you know.

1

My neighbor is a famous singer. She says the new bike lane will cause traffic jams, so she must be right.

Fallacy: _____

How I know

2

You can trust our club's treasurer because she is honest, and we know she is honest because she is trustworthy.

Fallacy: _____

How I know

3

Almost every kid in our grade streams this show, so it has to be great.

Fallacy: _____

How I know

4

I tried two apps from this company and both crashed. All of their apps must be junk.

Fallacy: _____

How I know

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Tell Them Apart

Pick the best name. Then tell why.

These pairs are easy to mix up. Read closely before you choose.

1 Noah says, "Maya is bossy and loud, so nobody should listen to her idea."

Think: Does it attack the person, or only say "you do it too"?

☐ **Ad Hominem** ☐ **Tu Quoque**

It is this one because

2 Lena says, "We should add a bike rack." Owen says, "Lena wants kids to ride bikes through the halls!"

Think: Does it twist what was said, or change the subject?

☐ **Straw Man** ☐ **Red Herring**

It is this one because

3 Three of my friends like the new cafeteria pizza, so every student must love it.

Think: Is it too few examples, or "everybody does it"?

☐ **Hasty Generalization** ☐ **Bandwagon**

It is this one because

4 Our class got a pet fish on Monday. Test scores went up on Friday. The fish raised our scores.

Think: Is it "one thing came after another," or a reason that repeats the claim?

☐ **Post Hoc** ☐ **Circular Reasoning**

It is this one because

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Mixed Practice B

Read each one. Pick a name from the word bank.

Ad Hominem	Straw Man	False Dilemma	Slippery Slope	Bandwagon	Appeal to Authority
Hasty Generalization	Circular Reasoning	Red Herring	Post Hoc	Appeal to Emotion	Tu Quoque

Every fallacy from the guide may show up. Some names may not be used.

5

A reporter asks, "Does the company dump waste in the river?" The spokesperson says, "Our company gave free school supplies to hundreds of kids."

Fallacy:

How I know

6

This movie is the best one ever made because no other movie is better.

Fallacy:

How I know

7

Since the new bus driver started, more kids have been late. The new driver must be the reason.

Fallacy:

How I know

8

Give to our drive right now. Do you want to be the person who let a hungry family go without?

Fallacy:

How I know

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Rewrite It 2

Fix each argument. Give a real reason.

The fallacy is named for you. Keep the idea, but give a real reason that fits.

4 **False Dilemma:** Either we have no homework at all, or we will never learn anything.

My better argument: a claim and a real reason

5 **Post Hoc:** I studied with a green pen and got an A, so green pens make you smarter.

My better argument: a claim and a real reason

6 **Appeal to Emotion:** You have to let me stay up late. I will be so sad and I will cry all night if you say no.

My better argument: a claim and a real reason

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Spot the Fallacy 2

Find the fallacy in each one.

The ads, posts and people on this page are made up. Name the fallacy, then point to the words.

4

Ad: Famous chef Rico Vale says Wumpus sneakers are the best for running. That settles it!

Fallacy:

The words that give it away

5

Letter: Either the town builds a new skate park, or teens will have nothing to do but cause trouble.

Fallacy:

The words that give it away

6

Ad: Look at this tiny kitten with no home. If you care at all, you will buy a Glimmerfield raffle ticket right now!

Fallacy:

The words that give it away

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part B

Name the fallacy in each one.

Ad Hominem	Straw Man	False Dilemma	Slippery Slope	Bandwagon	Appeal to Authority
Hasty Generalization	Circular Reasoning	Red Herring	Post Hoc	Appeal to Emotion	Tu Quoque

7. Think of how heartbroken the team will be if you vote no. How could you be so heartless?

Fallacy: _____

8. Senator Hale says, "Let's fix a few more roads." Senator Brook says, "Hale wants to bankrupt the state!"

Fallacy: _____

9. Millions of people watched this video, so what it says must be true.

Fallacy: _____

10. My new neighbor forgot to wave once. The people on this street are unfriendly.

Fallacy: _____

11. Mr. Lane tells his daughter to wear a seat belt. She says, "You don't always wear yours either, so I don't have to."

Fallacy: _____

12. Asked why the playground is unsafe, the principal says, "Our science fair was a hit!"

Fallacy: _____ **Why? Write it here:**

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Write Your Own

Write your own examples.

Tip: first pick the idea, then decide how the reason will go wrong. Trade pages with a partner to see if they can name it.

1 Write a straw man about a school rule.

My example

A partner named it: ☐ **right** ☐ **not yet**

2 Write a bandwagon ad for a snack you invent.

My example

A partner named it: ☐ **right** ☐ **not yet**

3 Write a false dilemma about a weekend plan.

My example

A partner named it: ☐ **right** ☐ **not yet**

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 2

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Read each piece. Paste it in the box with its fallacy name.

Hasty Generalization	Circular Reasoning	Red Herring

Post Hoc	Appeal to Emotion	Tu Quoque

PREVIEW

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

If you say no, I will be so sad. Please just say yes!	I met three rude drivers today. All drivers are rude.	You tell me to read more, but you never read either.
"Why is your room messy?" "Look how well I did on my science quiz!"	Our team is the best because no team is better.	The lights went out right after I sneezed, so my sneeze did it.

Which piece was the easiest? What gave it away?

My name _____ Date _____

Check My Own Work

Check your own work. Mark yes or not yet.

1	I can say what a claim is and what a reason is.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
2	I can name the twelve fallacies in the guide.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
3	I look at the reason, not at who said it.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
4	I can tell a straw man from a red herring.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
5	I can tell a bandwagon from a hasty generalization.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
6	I know a sound argument is not a fallacy.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
7	I can rewrite a fallacy with a real reason.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
8	I can explain my answer to a partner.	☐ yes	☐ not yet

The fallacy I can spot best is...

The one I still mix up is...

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Rewrites, Spots, Quiz

Rewrite It, pages 16, 17. The people, ads and brands in every passage are invented.

#	Fallacy	A sample of a better argument (accept any fair reason that fits)
1	Ad Hominem	Pia's idea for the trip should be judged on its reasons. We can ask what she suggests, what it costs and whether it is safe.
2	Hasty Generalization	Two students are too few to judge a whole school. I would need to meet many students, or ask for a fair survey, before I decided.
3	Bandwagon	Many people are signing up, but I want to know what the club does. I will read about it and ask a member before I decide.
4	False Dilemma	Homework is not the only way to learn. We could have a little homework that practices what we did in class, plus time to ask questions.
5	Post Hoc	I got an A after studying with a green pen, but the pen did not cause it. I also studied for an hour and asked for help, which are better reasons.
6	Appeal to Emotion	May I stay up one hour later on Friday? My homework is done, and I will still wake up on time on Saturday.

Spot the Fallacy pages 18, 19

#	Item	Answer	Look for
1	Ad: Everyone on your street …	Bandwagon	everyone, most people, millions
2	Headline: Town's First Two Electric …	Hasty Generalization	all, always, never, after one or two cases
3	Post: I wore my red …	Post Hoc	"after that, so because of that"
4	Ad: Famous chef Rico Vale …	Appeal to Authority	a famous name, but no evidence
5	Letter: Either the town builds …	False Dilemma	either / or, "the only two options"
6	Ad: Look at this tiny …	Appeal to Emotion	tugs at your feelings, gives no facts

Exit Tickets page 22

#	Starts with	Answer
1	"Look at this photo of …	Appeal to Emotion
2	"Everybody says this song is …	Bandwagon
3	Any fallacy sentence	Check the sentence and the name match

Quiz pages 20, 21: 12 items, one of each. Item 12 also asks why.

#	Starts with	Answer
1	Our principal is always right …	Circular Reasoning
2	Don't believe Ms. Ortiz's report …	Ad Hominem
3	If students may wear hats …	Slippery Slope
4	Since I started eating breakfast …	Post Hoc
5	A famous movie star says …	Appeal to Authority
6	You are either with us …	False Dilemma
7	Think of how heartbroken the …	Appeal to Emotion
8	Senator Hale says, "Let's fix …	Straw Man
9	Millions of people watched this …	Bandwagon
10	My new neighbor forgot to …	Hasty Generalization
11	Mr. Lane tells his daughter …	Tu Quoque
12	Asked why the playground is …	Red Herring

PREVIEW

Fallacies Tracker

One student, every scored page. Filled example: page 35.

Student _____ Teacher _____ Month _____

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	What Is a Fallacy?	4			
10	Name the Fallacy A	4			
11	Name the Fallacy B	4			
12	Name the Fallacy C	4			
13	Tell Them Apart	4			
14	Mixed Practice A	4			
15	Mixed Practice B	4			
16	Rewrite It 1	3			
17	Rewrite It 2	3			
18	Spot the Fallacy 1	3			
19	Spot the Fallacy 2	3			
20	Quiz, Part A	6			
21	Quiz, Part B	6			
22	Exit Tickets	3			
24	Cut and Paste 1	6			
25	Cut and Paste 2	6			
26	Cut and Paste 3	6			

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right with no prompt, and the date. A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 73 items on the 17 scored pages. Answer keys: pages 28 to 30. Filled example: page 35.

This month we are working on (your own standard or wording)

PREVIEW

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
Claims and reasons			
Name the fallacy			
Tell them apart			
Mixed practice			
Rewrite it			
Spot the fallacy			
Quiz			
Exit tickets			
Sorts			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named ___ of ___ fallacies without a prompt.
- Told look-alikes apart on ___ of ___ (page 13).
- Rewrote a fallacy with a real reason on ___ of ___ (pages 16, 17).
- Pointed to the words that give a fallacy away: yes / no / with a reminder.

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Named 4 of 4 fallacies on Name the Fallacy A with no prompt on 9/24. Next step: practice telling an ad hominem from a tu quoque." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 35.

PREVIEW

Priya's Tracker (Invented Student)

Priya R. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 31.

Student: Priya R. (an invented student)

Teacher: Mr. Alvarez (invented)

Month: September to October

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	What Is a Fallacy?	4	4	9/22	-
10	Name the Fallacy A	4	4	9/24	-
11	Name the Fallacy B	4	3	9/27	Called a hasty generalization a bandwagon
12	Name the Fallacy C	4	4	9/29	-
13	Tell Them Apart	4	2	10/1	Mixed up ad hominem and tu quoque
14	Mixed Practice A	4	3	10/5	Slippery slope called a red herring
15	Mixed Practice B	4	2	10/6	Red herring called a straw man
16	Rewrite It 1	3	2	10/8	Third rewrite had no real reason
17	Rewrite It 2	3	-	-	-
18	Spot the Fallacy 1	3	-	-	-
19	Spot the Fallacy 2	3	-	-	-
20	Quiz, Part A	6	-	-	-
21	Quiz, Part B	6	-	-	-
22	Exit Tickets	3	-	-	-
24	Cut and Paste 1	6	-	-	-
25	Cut and Paste 2	6	-	-	-
26	Cut and Paste 3	6	-	-	-

How to read it

Priya R. has done **8 of 17** scored pages and got **24 of 31** items right with no prompt. **3** pages were all right and **5** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest pages are Tell Them Apart (2 of 4) and Mixed Practice B (2 of 4). Those are where the next practice goes. The 9 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

PREVIEW