

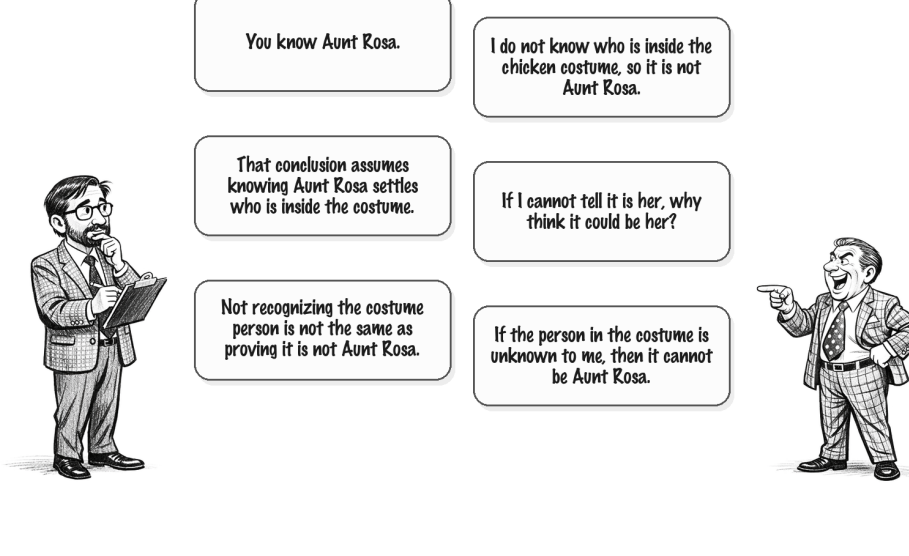
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 1 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



You know Aunt Rosa.

I do not know who is inside the chicken costume, so it is not Aunt Rosa.

That conclusion assumes knowing Aunt Rosa settles who is inside the costume.

If I cannot tell it is her, why think it could be her?

Not recognizing the costume person is not the same as proving it is not Aunt Rosa.

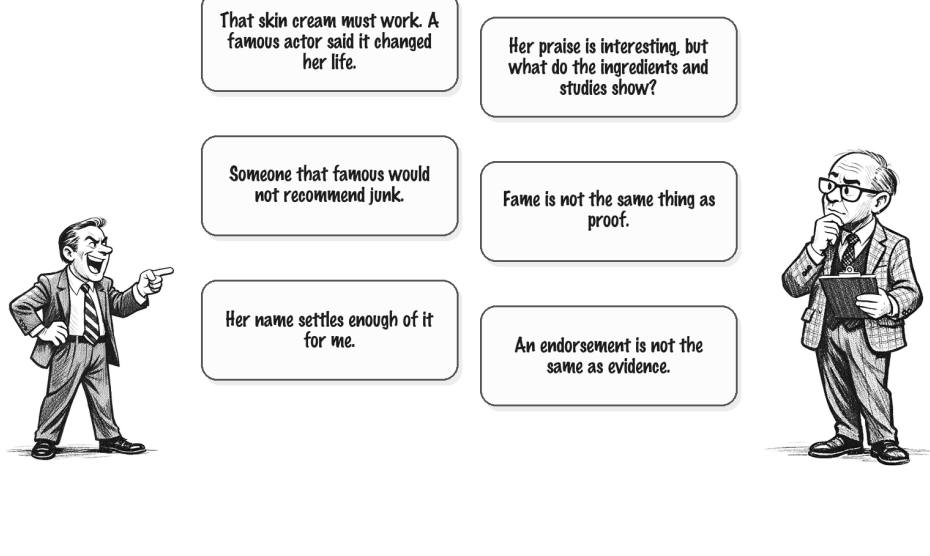
If the person in the costume is unknown to me, then it cannot be Aunt Rosa.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 2 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



That skin cream must work. A famous actor said it changed her life.

Someone that famous would not recommend junk.

Her name settles enough of it for me.

Her praise is interesting, but what do the ingredients and studies show?

Fame is not the same thing as proof.

An endorsement is not the same as evidence.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 3 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?

I am not sure this diet is really working overall.

Look at the three mornings this week when the scale number dropped.

Why only those mornings and not the full month?

Because those are the clearest proof that it works.

The rest of the month mostly went the other way.

The best mornings tell the real story, so those are the ones I care about.

Mark one choice:

Left Formal
 Left Informal
 No speaker None
 Right Informal
 Right Formal

Assessment Item 4 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?

People watching that storm years ago did not have the radar tools we have now, so we should be careful about saying they obviously should have known everything.

That is different from excusing every mistake. It just means using the information they actually had.

Right. Some warning signs were there, but hindsight makes the picture clearer than it looked at the time.

So the caution is against sneaking our later knowledge back into their moment.

Exactly. The goal is fairness, not automatic pardon.

That makes sense. Judge them by their information, not ours.

Mark one choice:

Left Formal
 Left Informal
 No speaker None
 Right Informal
 Right Formal

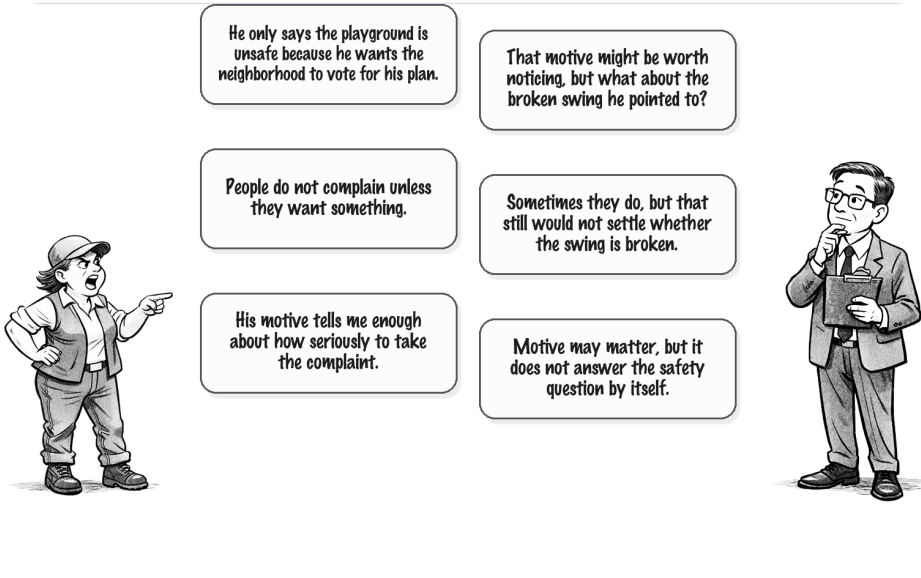
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 5 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



He only says the playground is unsafe because he wants the neighborhood to vote for his plan.

That motive might be worth noticing, but what about the broken swing he pointed to?

People do not complain unless they want something.

Sometimes they do, but that still would not settle whether the swing is broken.

His motive tells me enough about how seriously to take the complaint.

Motive may matter, but it does not answer the safety question by itself.

Mia says the new stop sign would make this corner safer.

Mia spends all day posting dance videos, so I am not taking her traffic ideas seriously.

That says something about Mia, not yet about the corner.

People like that do not know how streets really work.

But the question was whether cars are speeding through the turn.

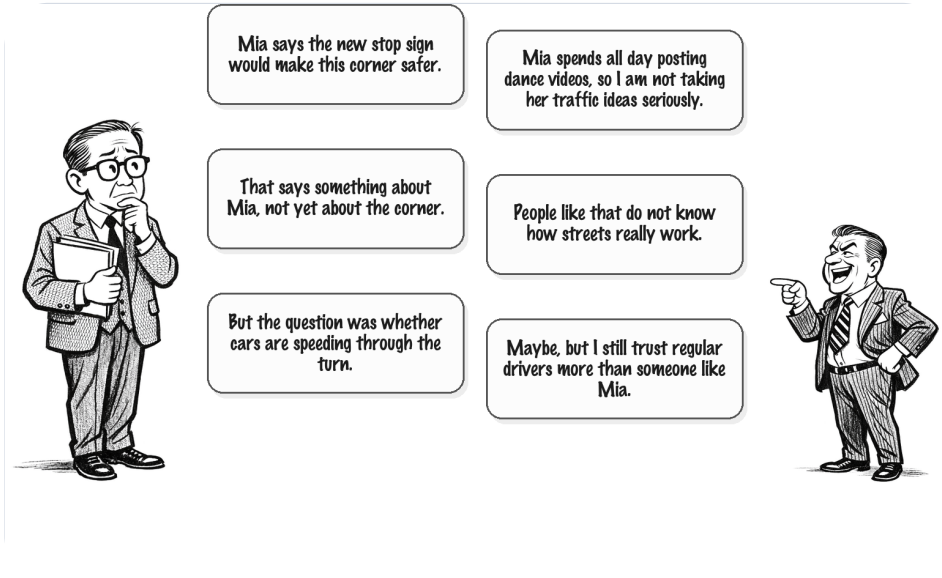
Maybe, but I still trust regular drivers more than someone like Mia.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 6 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

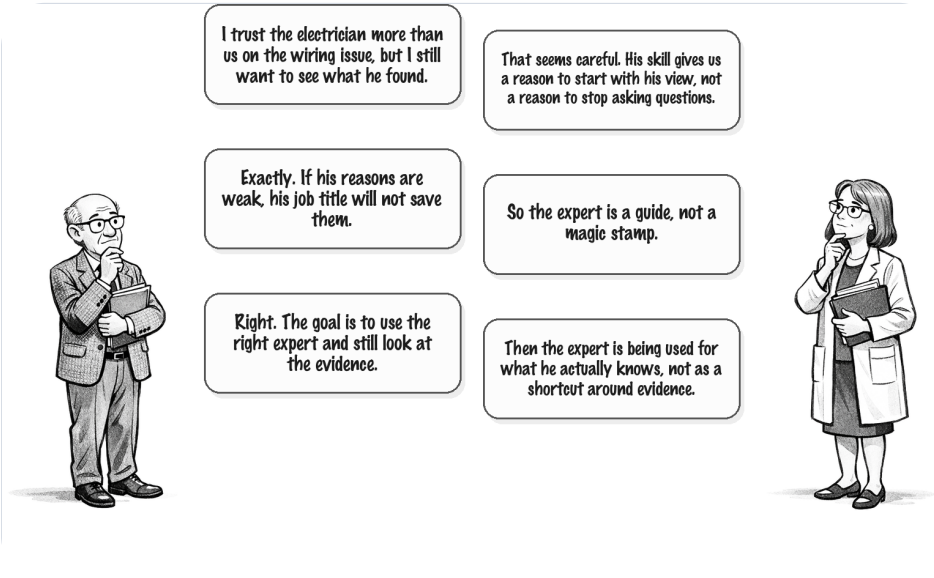
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 7 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



I trust the electrician more than us on the wiring issue, but I still want to see what he found.

Exactly. If his reasons are weak, his job title will not save them.

Right. The goal is to use the right expert and still look at the evidence.

That seems careful. His skill gives us a reason to start with his view, not a reason to stop asking questions.

So the expert is a guide, not a magic stamp.

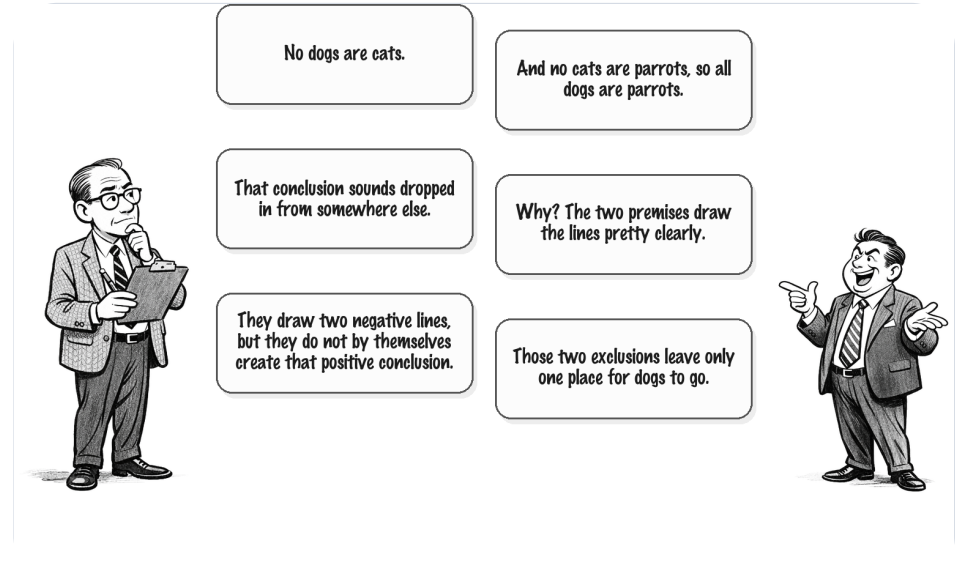
Then the expert is being used for what he actually knows, not as a shortcut around evidence.

Mark one choice:

Left Formal
 Left Informal
 No speaker None
 Right Informal
 Right Formal

Assessment Item 8 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



No dogs are cats.

That conclusion sounds dropped in from somewhere else.

They draw two negative lines, but they do not by themselves create that positive conclusion.

And no cats are parrots, so all dogs are parrots.

Why? The two premises draw the lines pretty clearly.

Those two exclusions leave only one place for dogs to go.

Mark one choice:

Left Formal
 Left Informal
 No speaker None
 Right Informal
 Right Formal

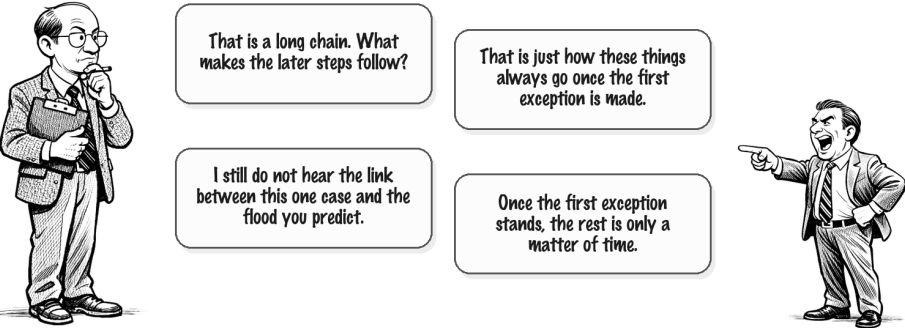
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 9 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



I am okay with letting one student retake a quiz after being sick.

Once you allow one retake, the next step is everyone begging for new grades.

That is a long chain. What makes the later steps follow?

That is just how these things always go once the first exception is made.

I still do not hear the link between this one case and the flood you predict.

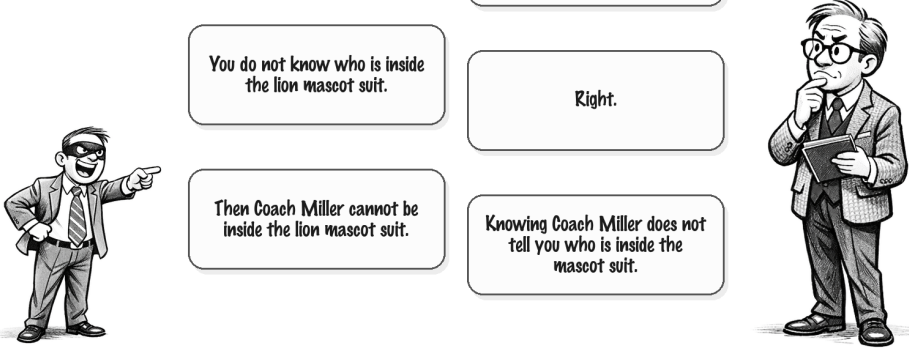
Once the first exception stands, the rest is only a matter of time.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Assessment Item 10 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



You know Coach Miller.

Of course.

You do not know who is inside the lion mascot suit.

Right.

Then Coach Miller cannot be inside the lion mascot suit.

Knowing Coach Miller does not tell you who is inside the mascot suit.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

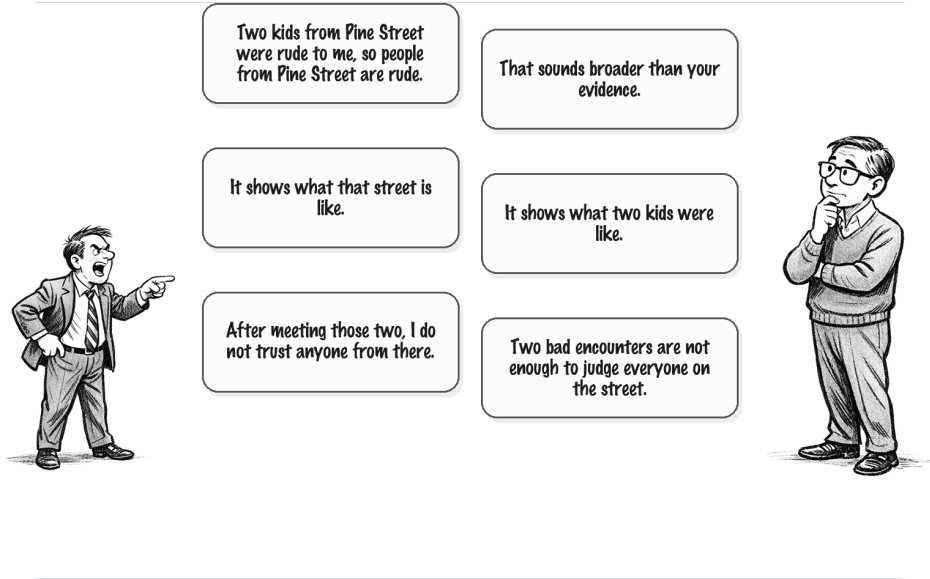
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 11 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Two kids from Pine Street were rude to me, so people from Pine Street are rude.

That sounds broader than your evidence.

It shows what that street is like.

It shows what two kids were like.

After meeting those two, I do not trust anyone from there.

Two bad encounters are not enough to judge everyone on the street.

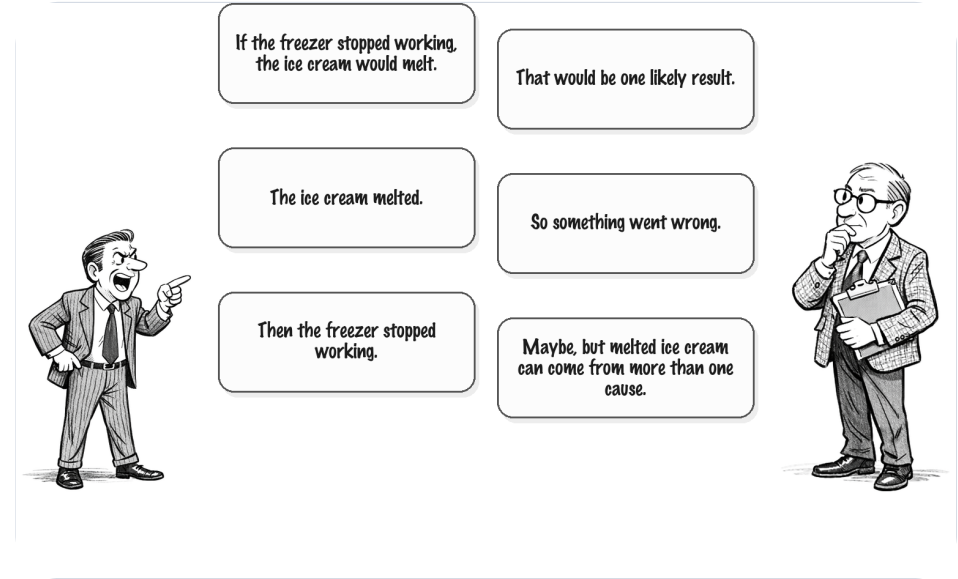
The illustration shows a man in a suit on the left pointing towards a man in a sweater and glasses on the right who is thinking.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 12 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



If the freezer stopped working, the ice cream would melt.

That would be one likely result.

The ice cream melted.

So something went wrong.

Then the freezer stopped working.

Maybe, but melted ice cream can come from more than one cause.

The illustration shows a man in a suit on the left pointing towards a man in a suit and glasses on the right who is holding a clipboard and thinking.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

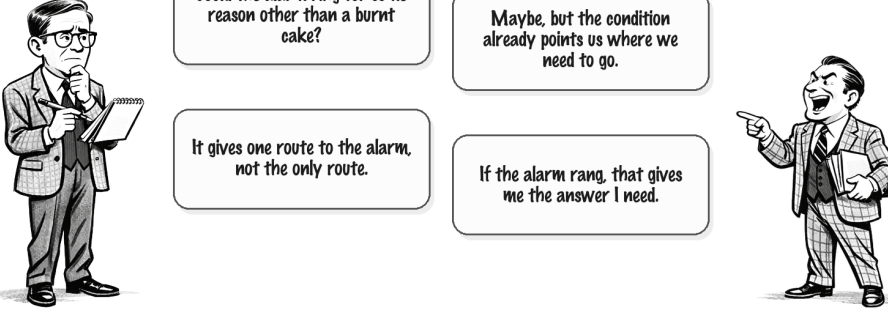
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 13 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



If the cake burned, the smoke alarm would ring.

The smoke alarm rang, so the cake burned.

Could the alarm ring for some reason other than a burnt cake?

Maybe, but the condition already points us where we need to go.

It gives one route to the alarm, not the only route.

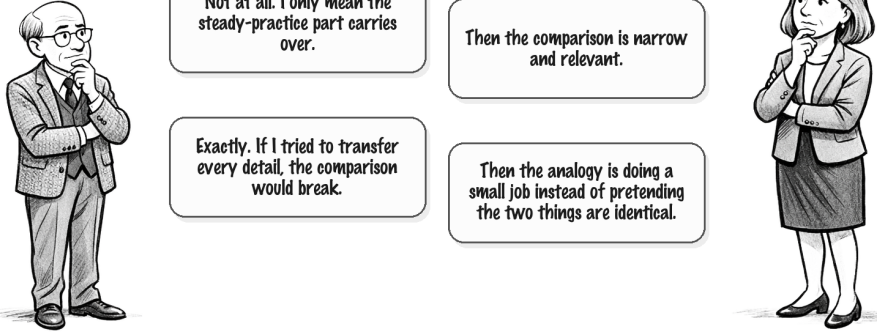
If the alarm rang, that gives me the answer I need.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Assessment Item 14 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Learning to drive is like learning piano in one way: short practice sessions work better than cramming.

So you are not saying driving and piano are the same thing in every respect.

Not at all. I only mean the steady-practice part carries over.

Then the comparison is narrow and relevant.

Exactly. If I tried to transfer every detail, the comparison would break.

Then the analogy is doing a small job instead of pretending the two things are identical.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

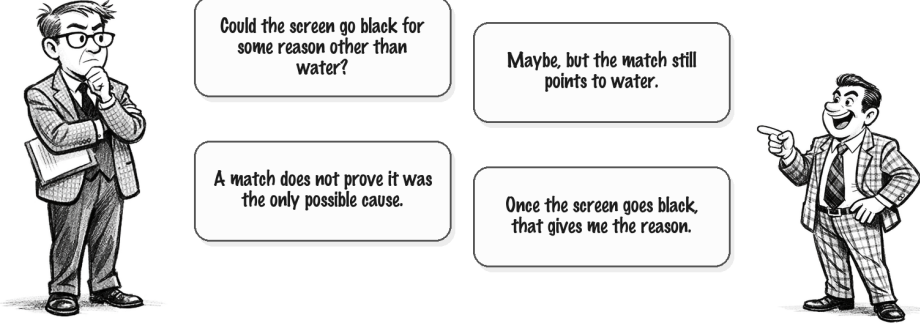
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 15 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



If the phone got wet, the screen would go black.

The screen went black, so the phone got wet.

Could the screen go black for some reason other than water?

Maybe, but the match still points to water.

A match does not prove it was the only possible cause.

Once the screen goes black, that gives me the reason.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Assessment Item 16 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Kids who sleep more often get better grades, but I do not think that alone proves sleep caused the grades.

So you are treating the pattern as a clue, not as a finished explanation.

Exactly. We would still need timing and other evidence.

Then the link is being handled carefully instead of being inflated into cause.

Right. It gives us a reason to study more, not to close the case.

That keeps the uncertainty honest.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 17 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?

If Dad gets his bonus early, we can go to the beach this weekend.

Right, that would make the trip easy to afford.

He did not get the bonus early.

So that money is not coming in.

Then we cannot go to the beach.

That shuts one door, but why think every way of paying for the trip is gone?

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 18 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?

Forgetting to text back is rude, but it is not the same as lying to your face.

It is basically the same because both leave someone in the dark.

Both may frustrate people, but they are not equal in kind.

Once you hide something, the moral difference disappears.

That flattens an important difference.

If both acts hide information, then they are the same sort of wrong.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

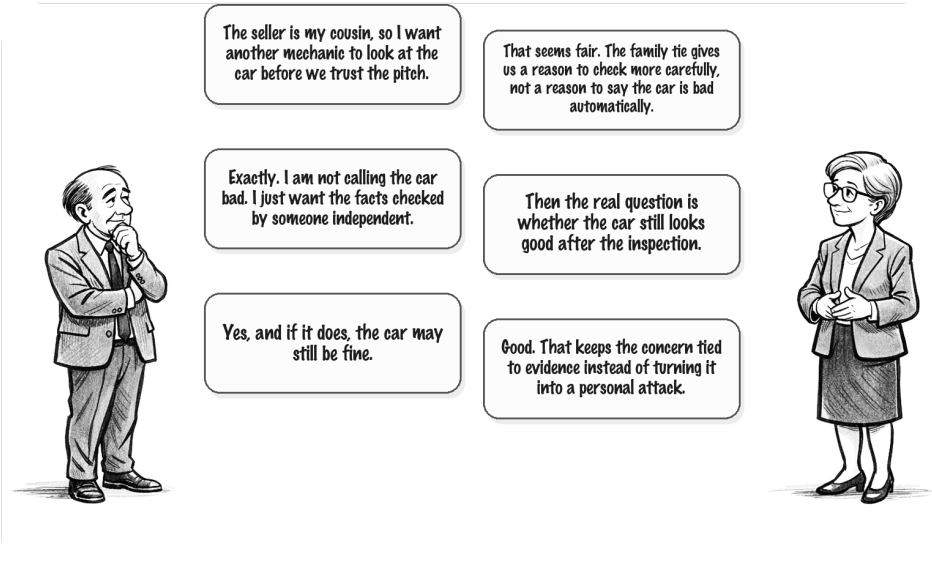
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 19 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Left Speaker:

The seller is my cousin, so I want another mechanic to look at the car before we trust the pitch.

Exactly. I am not calling the car bad. I just want the facts checked by someone independent.

Yes, and if it does, the car may still be fine.

Right Speaker:

That seems fair. The family tie gives us a reason to check more carefully, not a reason to say the car is bad automatically.

Then the real question is whether the car still looks good after the inspection.

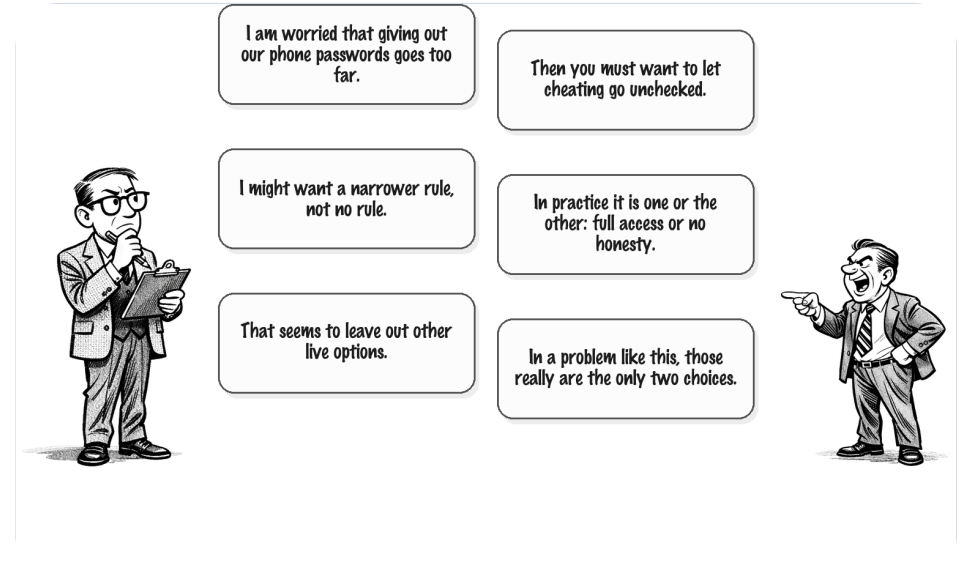
Good. That keeps the concern tied to evidence instead of turning it into a personal attack.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 20 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Left Speaker:

I am worried that giving out our phone passwords goes too far.

I might want a narrower rule, not no rule.

That seems to leave out other live options.

Right Speaker:

Then you must want to let cheating go unchecked.

In practice it is one or the other: full access or no honesty.

In a problem like this, those really are the only two choices.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 21 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?

If the power is out, the garage door will not open.

The power is not out, so the garage door will open.

That only rules out one reason it might stay shut.

It rules out the reason we named.

Yes, but not every possible reason.

If the power problem is gone, the closed-door result should go with it.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 22 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?

Either the dog knocked over the trash or the wind did.

The wind was strong, so the dog did not do it.

That only follows if the two possibilities could not both be involved.

I took the either-or to settle that.

But you have not shown that it was exclusive.

If the wind is in, the dog is out.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

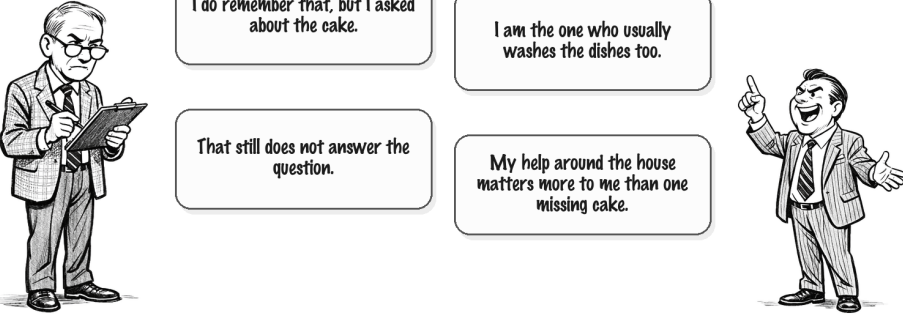
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 23 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Did you eat the cake I was saving for tomorrow?

Before we talk about that, remember how often I help with dinner.

I do remember that, but I asked about the cake.

I am the one who usually washes the dishes too.

That still does not answer the question.

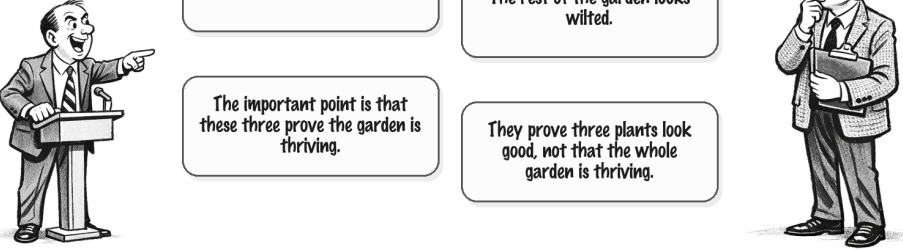
My help around the house matters more to me than one missing cake.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Assessment Item 24 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



This garden is doing great; look at these three big tomatoes.

Why those three plants and not the whole yard?

Because those are the clearest ones.

The rest of the garden looks wilted.

The important point is that these three prove the garden is thriving.

They prove three plants look good, not that the whole garden is thriving.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

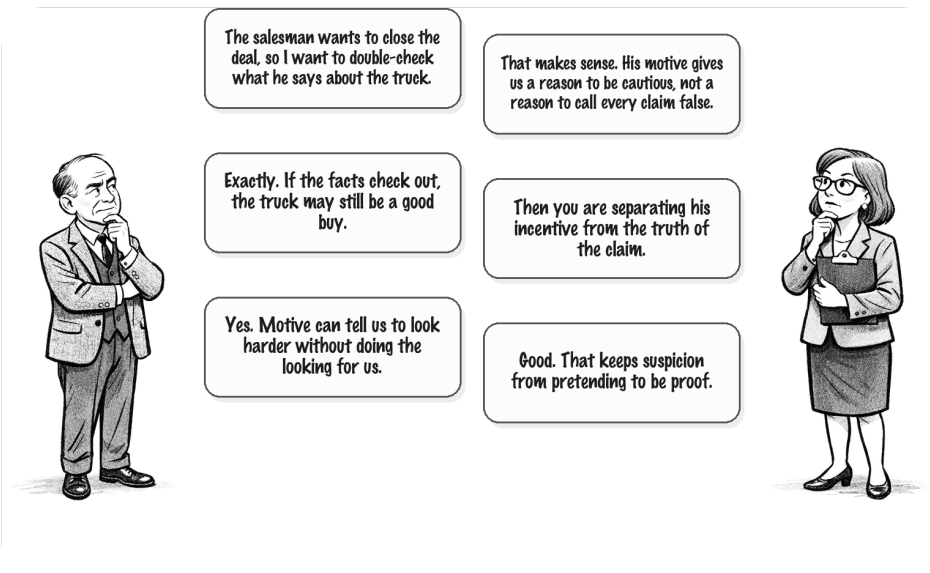
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 25 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



The salesman wants to close the deal, so I want to double-check what he says about the truck.

That makes sense. His motive gives us a reason to be cautious, not a reason to call every claim false.

Exactly. If the facts check out, the truck may still be a good buy.

Then you are separating his incentive from the truth of the claim.

Yes. Motive can tell us to look harder without doing the looking for us.


Good. That keeps suspicion from pretending to be proof.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 26 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



I am not taking Leah's advice about safe driving seriously; she still posts goofy videos all day.

That may say something about her hobbies, but what about her point about using seat belts?

People like that always want attention.

That still does not answer her warning.

If she were a serious person, maybe I would listen.

You are talking about Leah instead of whether the advice is good.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

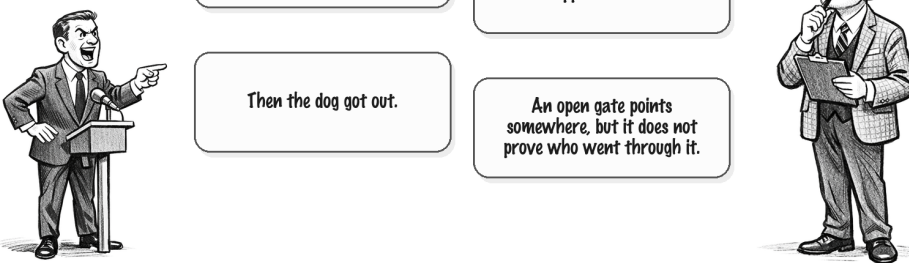
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 27 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



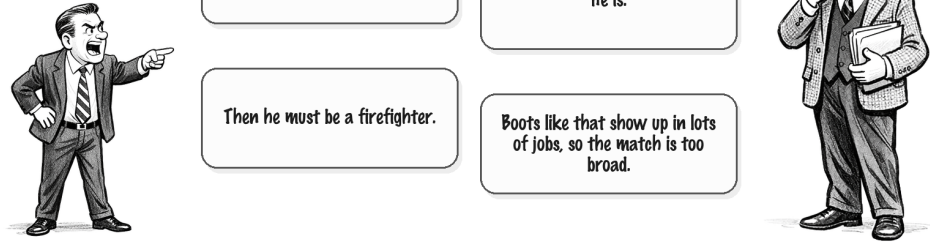
If the dog got out, the side gate would be open.	Sure, that would be one sign.
The side gate is open right now.	So something may have happened there.
Then the dog got out.	An open gate points somewhere, but it does not prove who went through it.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 28 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



All firefighters wear heavy boots.	Sure.
My uncle is wearing heavy boots.	He is.
Then he must be a firefighter.	Boots like that show up in lots of jobs, so the match is too broad.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

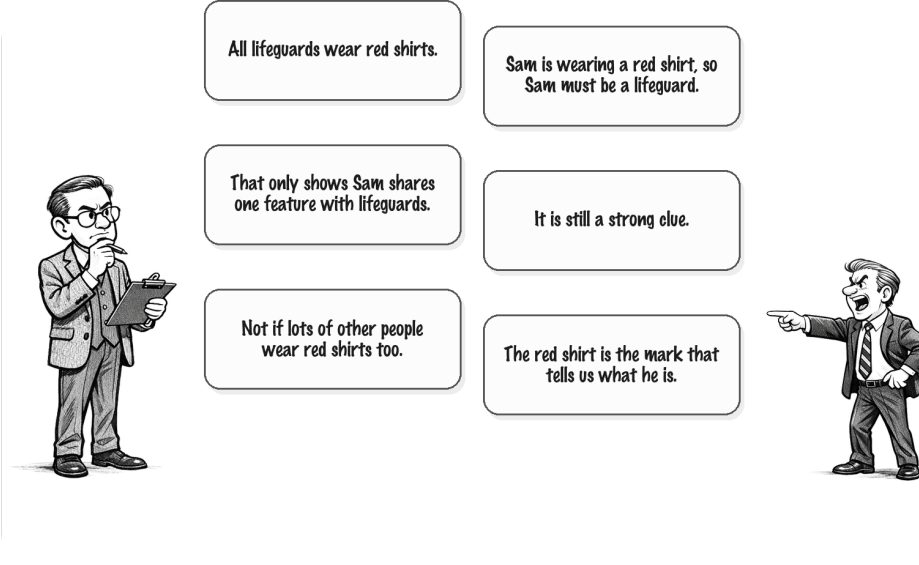
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 29 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



All lifeguards wear red shirts.

Sam is wearing a red shirt, so Sam must be a lifeguard.

That only shows Sam shares one feature with lifeguards.

It is still a strong clue.

Not if lots of other people wear red shirts too.

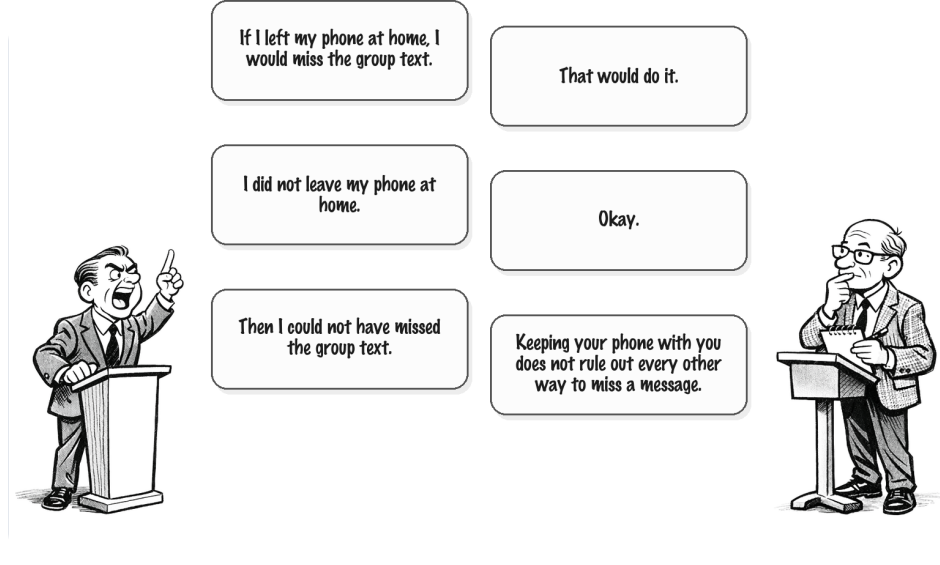
The red shirt is the mark that tells us what he is.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Assessment Item 30 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



If I left my phone at home, I would miss the group text.

That would do it.

I did not leave my phone at home.

Okay.

Then I could not have missed the group text.

Keeping your phone with you does not rule out every other way to miss a message.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

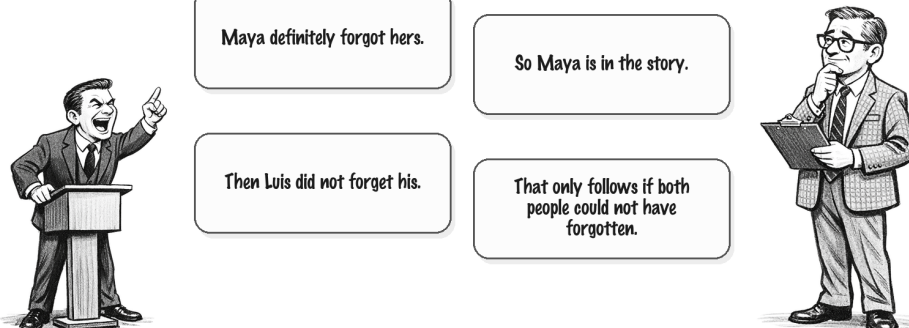
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 31 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



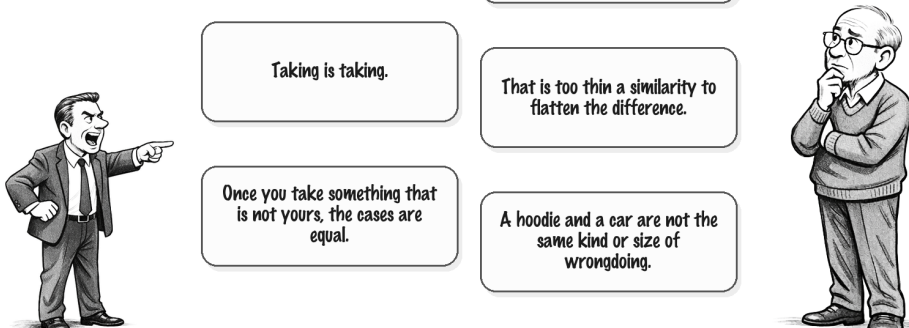
Either Maya forgot the tickets or Luis forgot them.	Those are two real possibilities.
Maya definitely forgot hers.	So Maya is in the story.
Then Luis did not forget his.	That only follows if both people could not have forgotten.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 32 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Borrowing my hoodie without asking is basically the same as stealing a car. Both are stealing.	Both are wrong, but they are not wrong in the same way.
Taking is taking.	That is too thin a similarity to flatten the difference.
Once you take something that is not yours, the cases are equal.	A hoodie and a car are not the same kind or size of wrongdoing.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

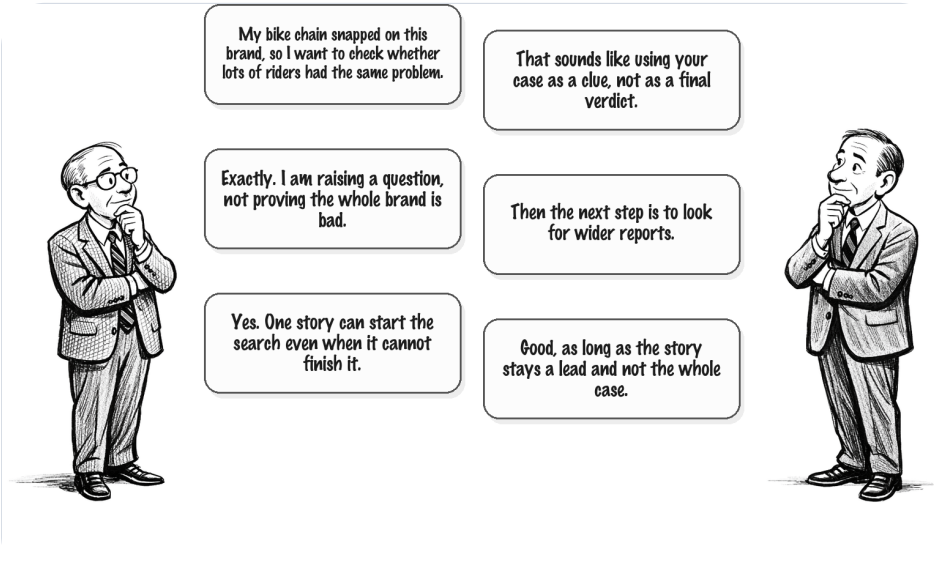
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 33 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



My bike chain snapped on this brand, so I want to check whether lots of riders had the same problem.

That sounds like using your case as a clue, not as a final verdict.

Exactly. I am raising a question, not proving the whole brand is bad.

Then the next step is to look for wider reports.

Yes. One story can start the search even when it cannot finish it.

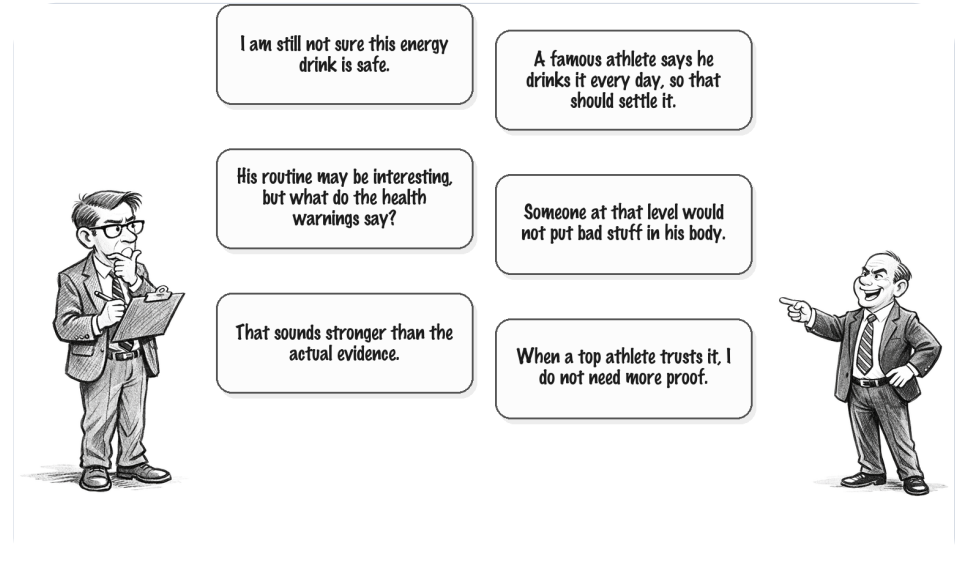
Good, as long as the story stays a lead and not the whole case.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 34 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



I am still not sure this energy drink is safe.

A famous athlete says he drinks it every day, so that should settle it.

His routine may be interesting, but what do the health warnings say?

Someone at that level would not put bad stuff in his body.

That sounds stronger than the actual evidence.

When a top athlete trusts it, I do not need more proof.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

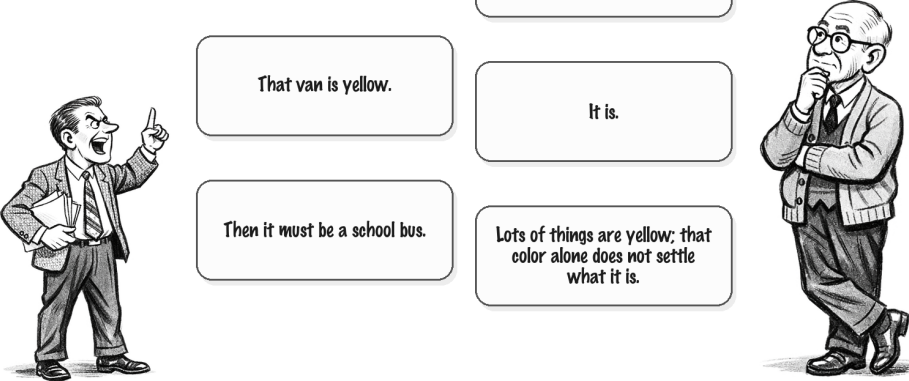
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 35 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



All school buses are yellow.

Yes.

That van is yellow.

It is.

Then it must be a school bus.

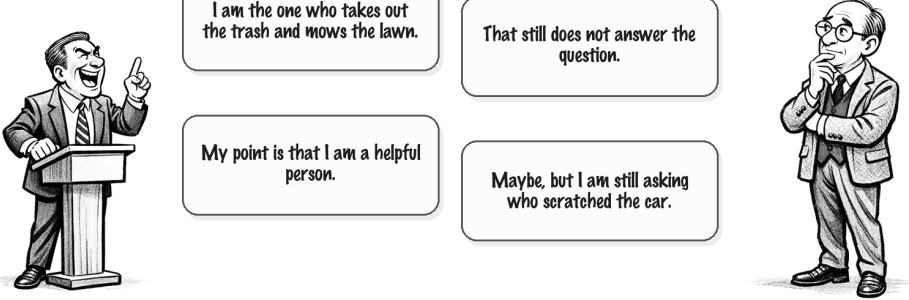
Lots of things are yellow; that color alone does not settle what it is.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

Assessment Item 36 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Before we talk about who scratched the car, remember how much I help around the house.

I appreciate that, but I asked about the scratch on the car.

I am the one who takes out the trash and mows the lawn.

That still does not answer the question.

My point is that I am a helpful person.

Maybe, but I am still asking who scratched the car.

Mark one choice:

- Left
Formal
- Left
Informal
- No speaker
None
- Right
Informal
- Right
Formal

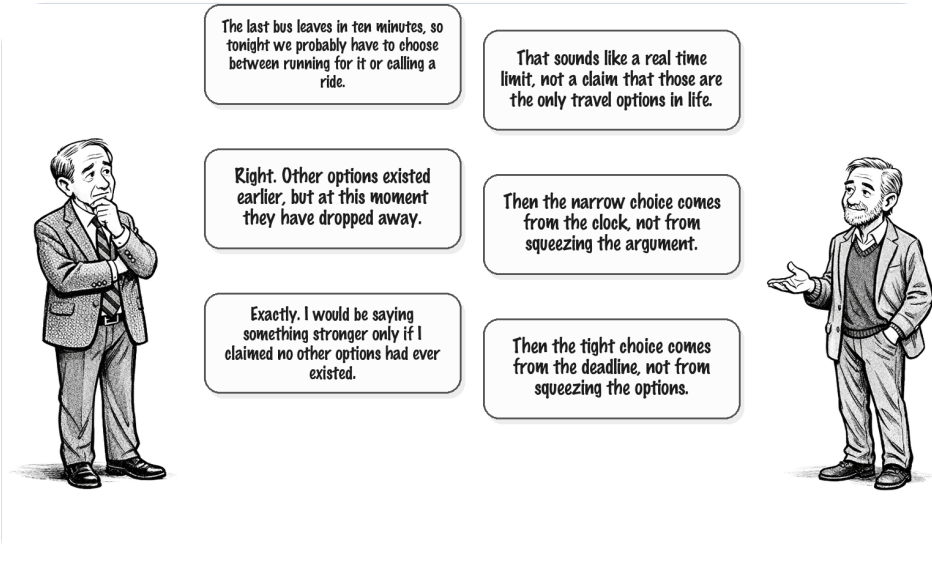
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 37 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



The last bus leaves in ten minutes, so tonight we probably have to choose between running for it or calling a ride.

That sounds like a real time limit, not a claim that those are the only travel options in life.

Right. Other options existed earlier, but at this moment they have dropped away.

Then the narrow choice comes from the clock, not from squeezing the argument.

Exactly. I would be saying something stronger only if I claimed no other options had ever existed.

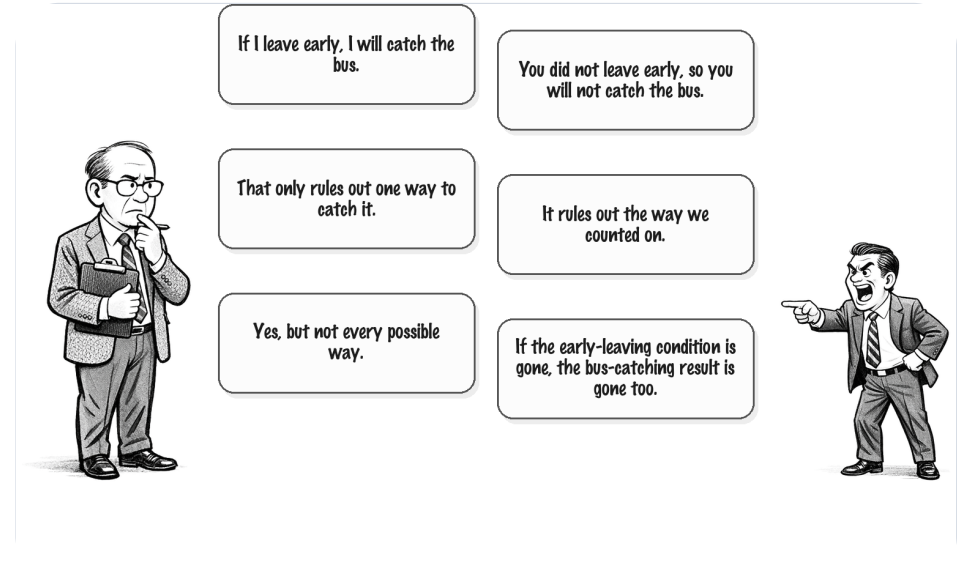
Then the tight choice comes from the deadline, not from squeezing the options.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 38 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



If I leave early, I will catch the bus.

You did not leave early, so you will not catch the bus.

That only rules out one way to catch it.

It rules out the way we counted on.

Yes, but not every possible way.

If the early-leaving condition is gone, the bus-catching result is gone too.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

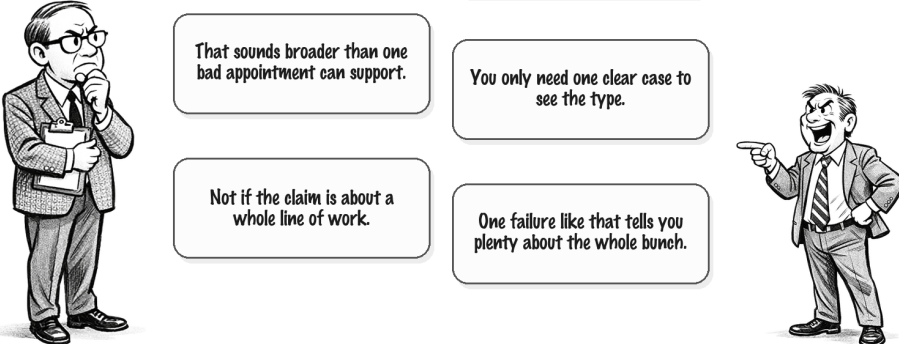
Part I

Illustrated dialogue assessment

Choose whether the fallacy is on the left, on the right, or nowhere, and whether it is formal or informal.

Assessment Item 39 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



One plumber missed our appointment, but I am not sure that tells us about all plumbers.

That sounds broader than one bad appointment can support.

Not if the claim is about a whole line of work.

After something like that, it is obvious plumbers are all unreliable.

You only need one clear case to see the type.

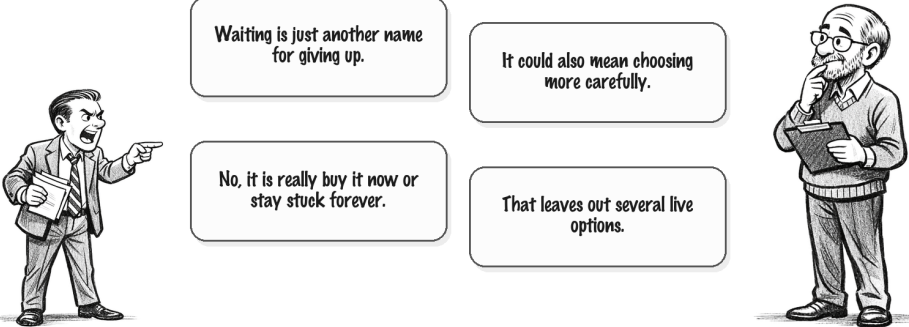
One failure like that tells you plenty about the whole bunch.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Assessment Item 40 of 40

Where is the fallacy, if anywhere?



Either we buy this car today or we admit we will never get ahead.

Waiting is just another name for giving up.

No, it is really buy it now or stay stuck forever.

Could we keep looking for a cheaper one next week?

It could also mean choosing more carefully.

That leaves out several live options.

Mark one choice:

- Left Formal
- Left Informal
- No speaker None
- Right Informal
- Right Formal

Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 1 of 40

Masked man fallacy



You know Aunt Rosa.

I do not know who is inside the chicken costume, so it is not Aunt Rosa.

That conclusion assumes knowing Aunt Rosa settles who is inside the costume.

If I cannot tell it is her, why think it could be her?

Not recognizing the costume person is not the same as proving it is not Aunt Rosa.

If the person in the costume is unknown to me, then it cannot be Aunt Rosa.

Correct answer: Right Formal

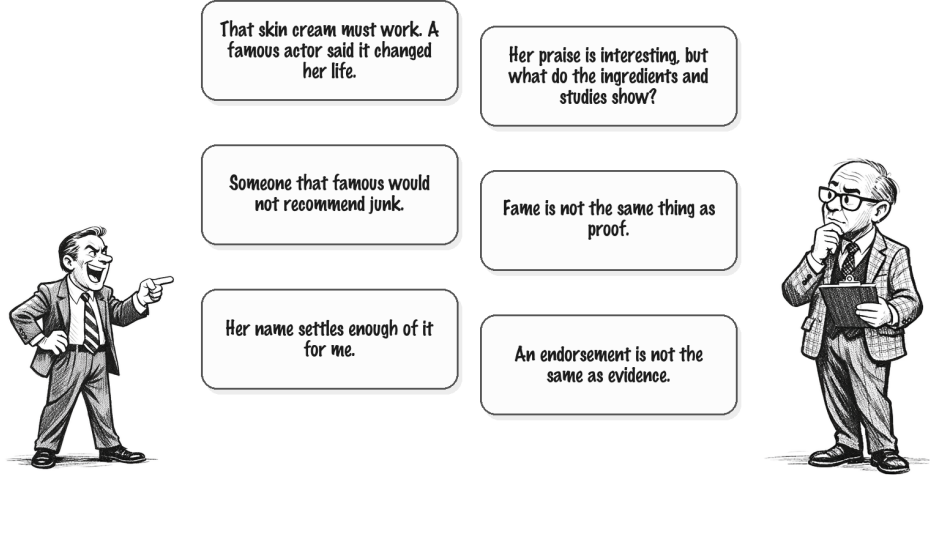
Decisive line: "If the person in the costume is unknown to me, then it cannot be Aunt Rosa."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker infers a difference in identity from a difference in what is known. Not recognizing the person in costume does not prove it is not Aunt Rosa.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/masked-man-fallacy/](http://fallacies/masked-man-fallacy/)

Answer Key Item 2 of 40

Appeal to authority



That skin cream must work. A famous actor said it changed her life.

Her praise is interesting, but what do the ingredients and studies show?

Someone that famous would not recommend junk.

Fame is not the same thing as proof.

Her name settles enough of it for me.

An endorsement is not the same as evidence.

Correct answer: Left Informal

Decisive line: "Her name settles enough of it for me."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker leans on a movie star's endorsement as if that settled whether the skin cream works. Fame may catch attention, but it does not replace evidence.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/appeal-to-authority/](http://fallacies/appeal-to-authority/)

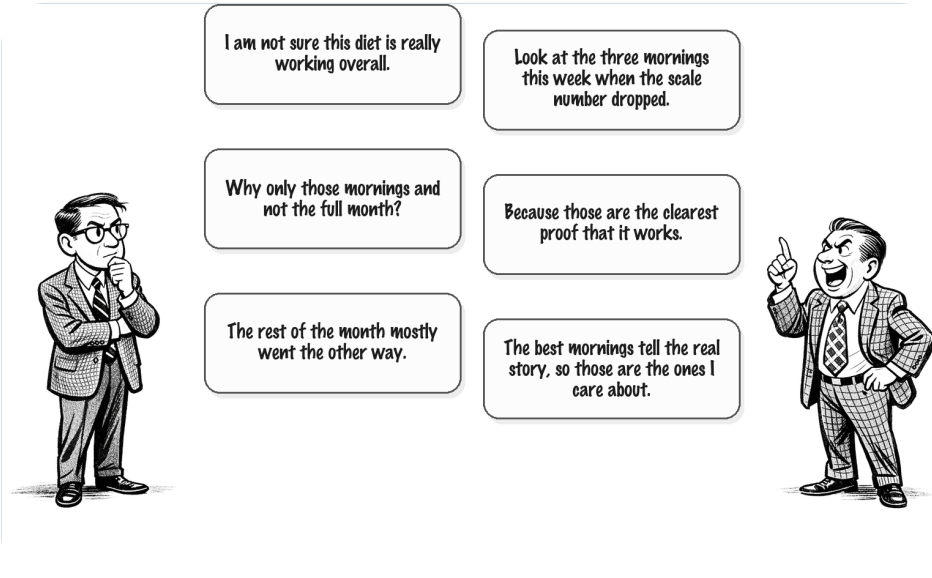
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 3 of 40

Cherry picking



I am not sure this diet is really working overall.

Look at the three mornings this week when the scale number dropped.

Why only those mornings and not the full month?

Because those are the clearest proof that it works.

The rest of the month mostly went the other way.

The best mornings tell the real story, so those are the ones I care about.

Correct answer: Right Informal

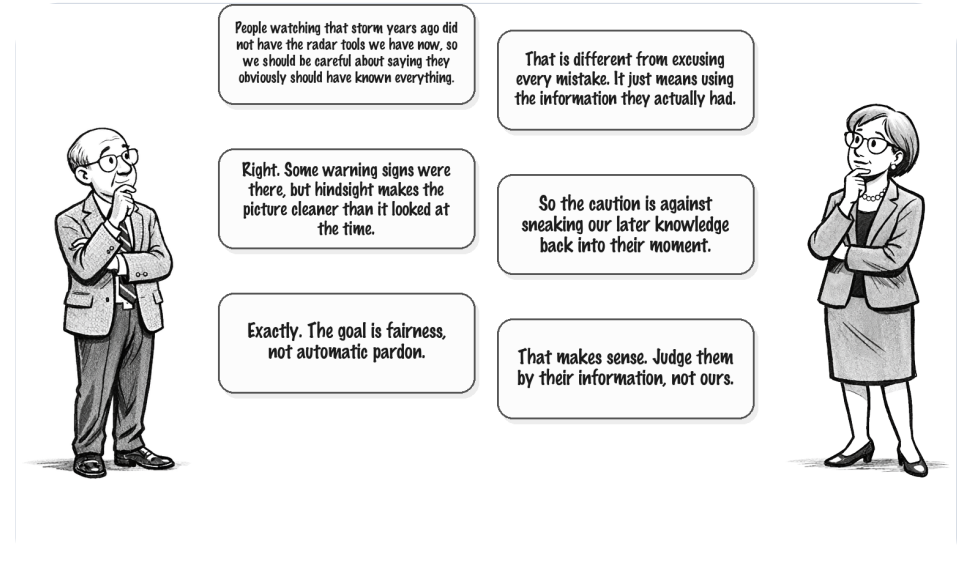
Decisive line: "The best mornings tell the real story, so those are the ones I care about."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker points to three good weigh-ins and treats them as decisive while ignoring the broader month-long pattern.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/cherry-picking/](http://fallacies/cherry-picking/)

Answer Key Item 4 of 40

No fallacy



People watching that storm years ago did not have the radar tools we have now, so we should be careful about saying they obviously should have known everything.

That is different from excusing every mistake. It just means using the information they actually had.

Right. Some warning signs were there, but hindsight makes the picture clearer than it looked at the time.

So the caution is against sneaking our later knowledge back into their moment.

Exactly. The goal is fairness, not automatic pardon.

That makes sense. Judge them by their information, not ours.

Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The speakers insist on judging people in the past by the information they had at the time, which avoids unfair hindsight.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

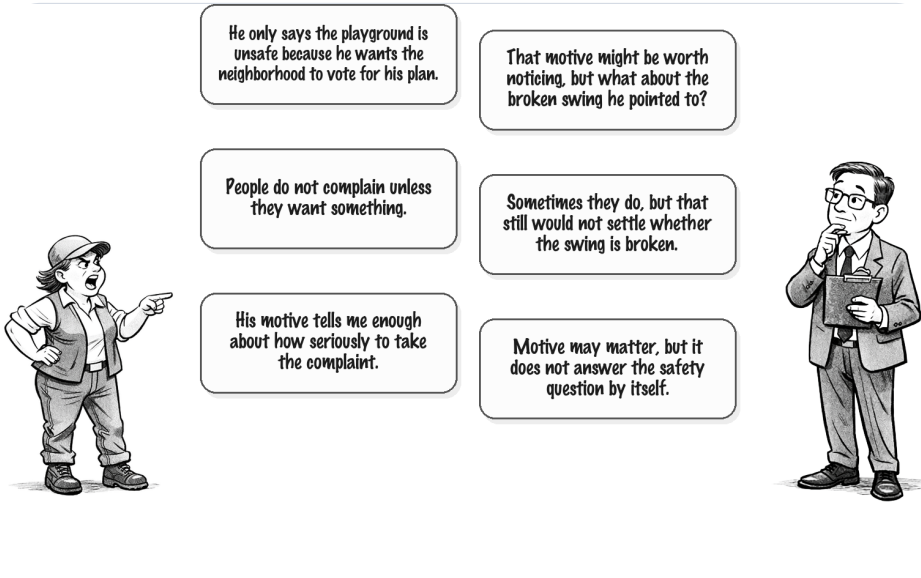
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 5 of 40

Appeal to motive



He only says the playground is unsafe because he wants the neighborhood to vote for his plan.

That motive might be worth noticing, but what about the broken swing he pointed to?

People do not complain unless they want something.

Sometimes they do, but that still would not settle whether the swing is broken.

His motive tells me enough about how seriously to take the complaint.

Motive may matter, but it does not answer the safety question by itself.

Correct answer: Left Informal

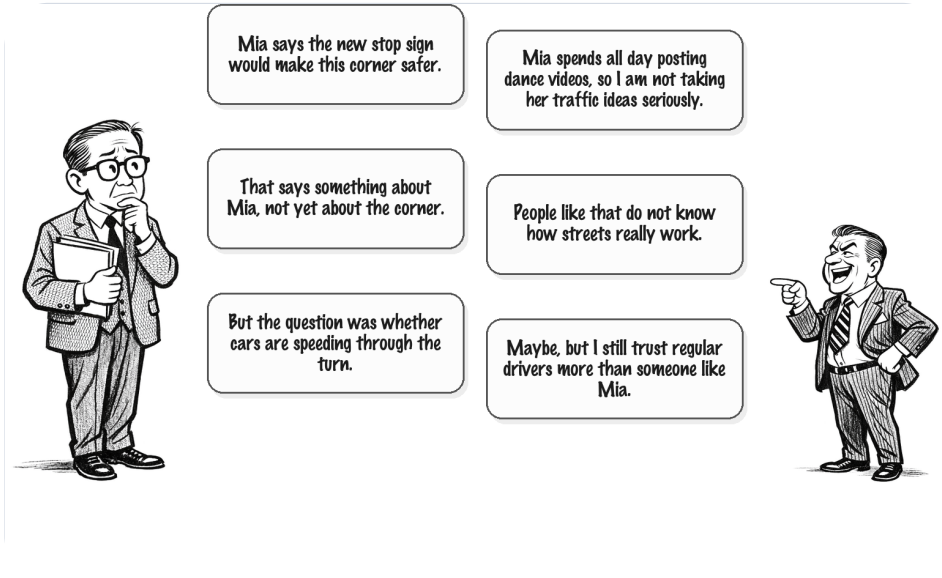
Decisive line: "His motive tells me enough about how seriously to take the complaint."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker treats a neighbor's motive as if it settled the playground safety complaint itself. Motive may matter, but it does not answer whether the swing is actually broken.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/appeal-to-motive/](https://fallacies/appeal-to-motive/)

Answer Key Item 6 of 40

Ad hominem



Mia says the new stop sign would make this corner safer.

Mia spends all day posting dance videos, so I am not taking her traffic ideas seriously.

That says something about Mia, not yet about the corner.

People like that do not know how streets really work.

But the question was whether cars are speeding through the turn.

Maybe, but I still trust regular drivers more than someone like Mia.

Correct answer: Right Informal

Decisive line: "Maybe, but I still trust regular drivers more than someone like Mia."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker dismisses the stop-sign argument by attacking Mia's lifestyle instead of answering the safety point she raised.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/ad-hominem/](https://fallacies/ad-hominem/)

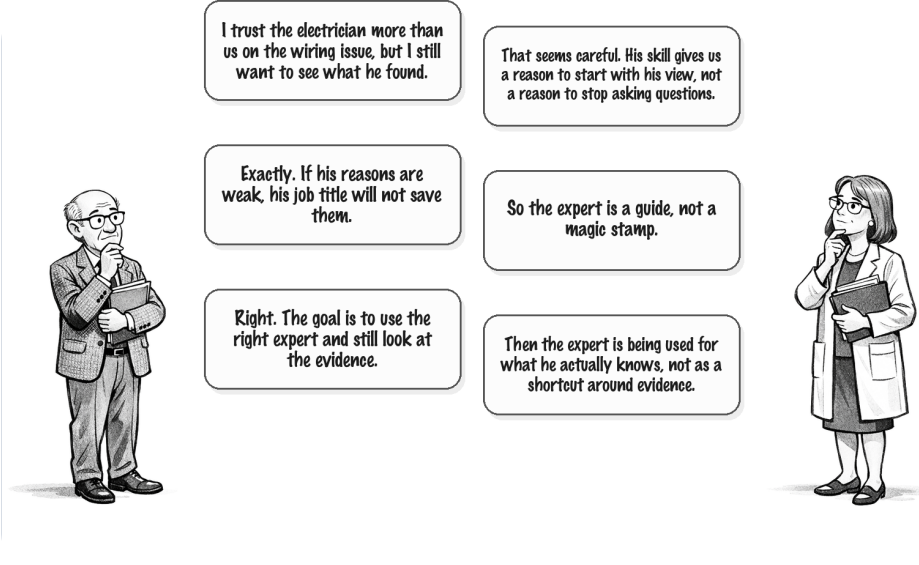
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 7 of 40

No fallacy



I trust the electrician more than us on the wiring issue, but I still want to see what he found.

That seems careful. His skill gives us a reason to start with his view, not a reason to stop asking questions.

Exactly. If his reasons are weak, his job title will not save them.

So the expert is a guide, not a magic stamp.

Right. The goal is to use the right expert and still look at the evidence.

Then the expert is being used for what he actually knows, not as a shortcut around evidence.

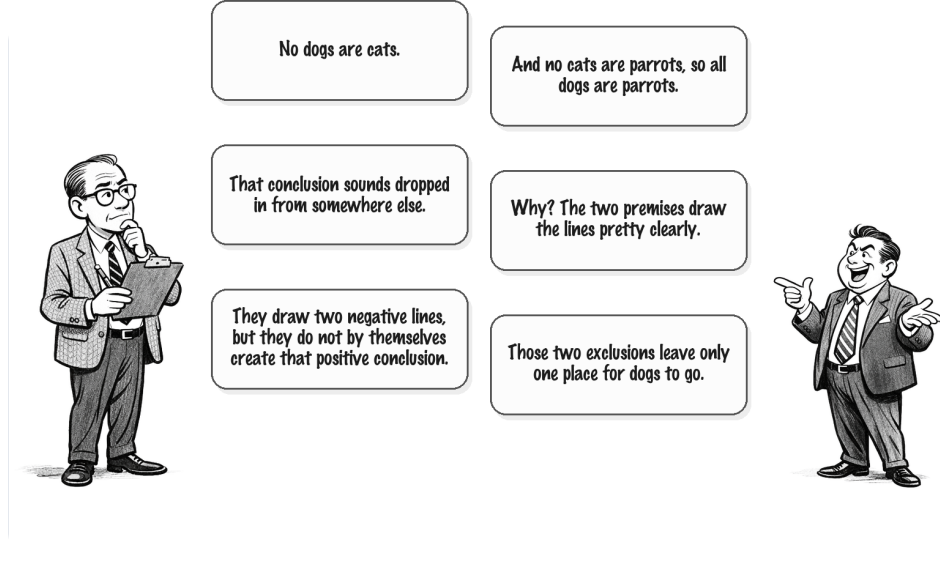
Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The speakers use the electrician's judgment as a guide while still appealing to the underlying evidence and relevant skill.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

Answer Key Item 8 of 40

Exclusive premises



No dogs are cats.

And no cats are parrots, so all dogs are parrots.

That conclusion sounds dropped in from somewhere else.

Why? The two premises draw the lines pretty clearly.

They draw two negative lines, but they do not by themselves create that positive conclusion.

Those two exclusions leave only one place for dogs to go.

Correct answer: Right Formal

Decisive line: "Those two exclusions leave only one place for dogs to go."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker tries to get a positive conclusion from two negative premises. The structure does not support that jump.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/exclusive-premises/](http://fallacies/exclusive-premises/)

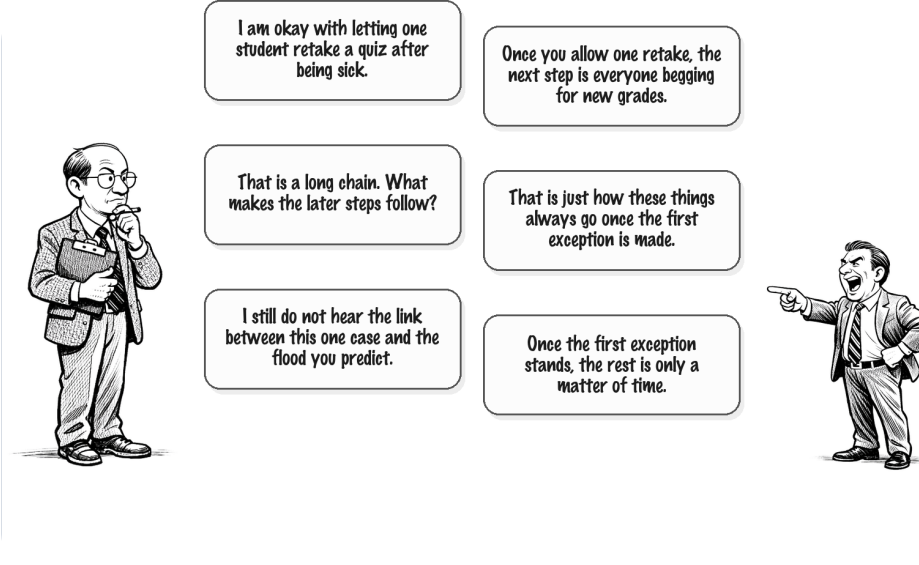
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 9 of 40

Slippery slope



I am okay with letting one student retake a quiz after being sick.

Once you allow one retake, the next step is everyone begging for new grades.

That is a long chain. What makes the later steps follow?

That is just how these things always go once the first exception is made.

I still do not hear the link between this one case and the flood you predict.

Once the first exception stands, the rest is only a matter of time.

Correct answer: Right Informal

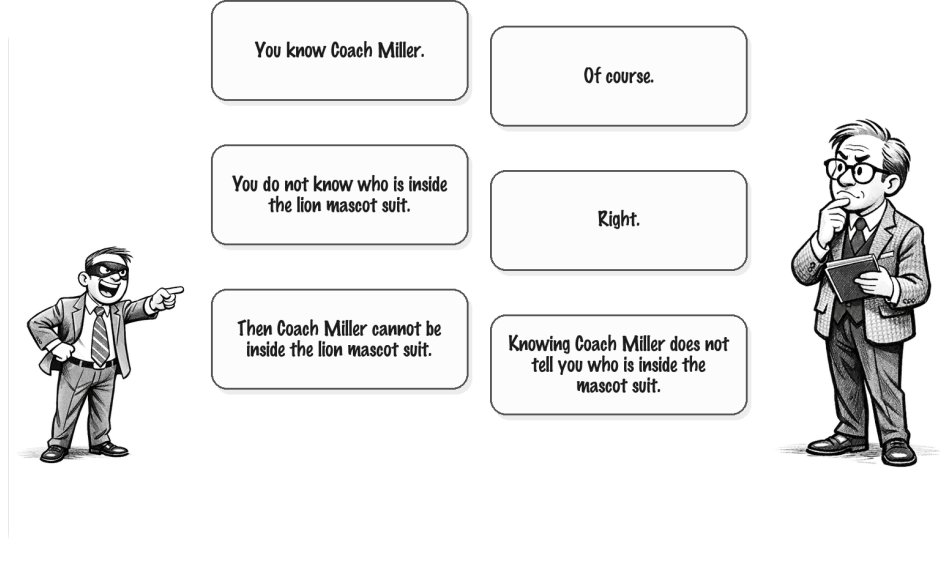
Decisive line: "Once the first exception stands, the rest is only a matter of time."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker projects from one make-up quiz to a flood of grade requests without showing the steps in between. The slide is asserted rather than argued for.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/slippy-slope/](http://logfall.com/fallacies/slippy-slope/)

Answer Key Item 10 of 40

Masked man fallacy



You know Coach Miller.

Of course.

You do not know who is inside the lion mascot suit.

Right.

Then Coach Miller cannot be inside the lion mascot suit.

Knowing Coach Miller does not tell you who is inside the mascot suit.

Correct answer: Left Formal

Decisive line: "Then Coach Miller cannot be inside the lion mascot suit."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker argues from a difference in what is known to a difference in identity. Knowing Coach Miller does not tell you who is inside the mascot suit.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/masked-man-fallacy/](http://logfall.com/fallacies/masked-man-fallacy/)

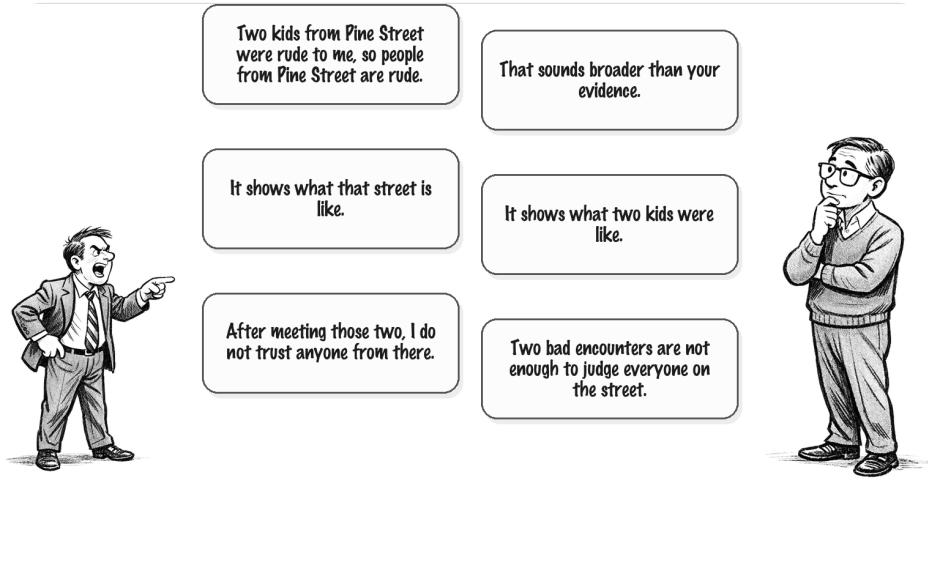
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 11 of 40

Hasty generalization



Two kids from Pine Street were rude to me, so people from Pine Street are rude.

That sounds broader than your evidence.

It shows what that street is like.

It shows what two kids were like.

After meeting those two, I do not trust anyone from there.

Two bad encounters are not enough to judge everyone on the street.

Correct answer: Left Informal

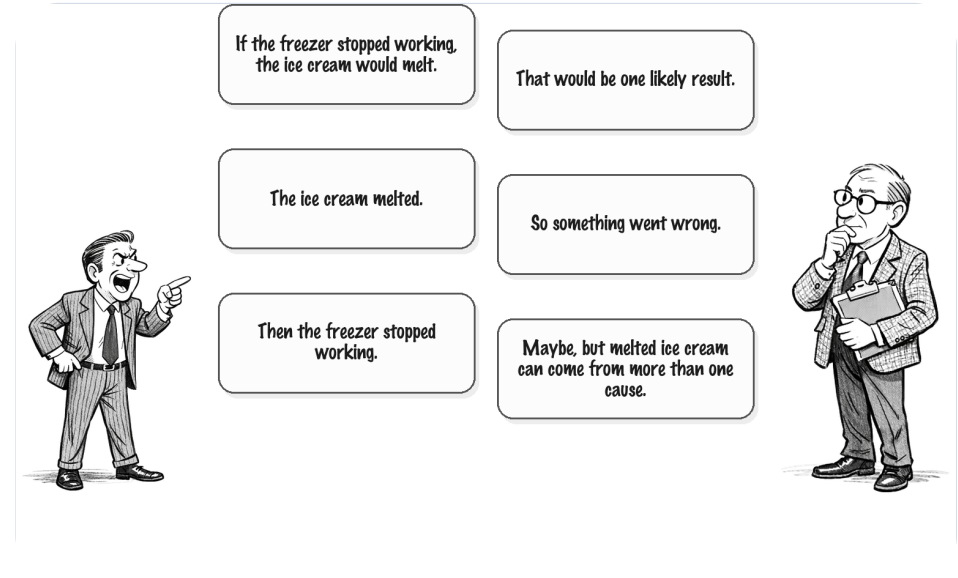
Decisive line: "After meeting those two, I do not trust anyone from there."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker generalizes from two rude kids to a broad claim about everyone on Pine Street. The sample is far too small to support that conclusion.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/hasty-generalization/](https://www.logfall.com/fallacies/hasty-generalization/)

Answer Key Item 12 of 40

Affirming the consequent



If the freezer stopped working, the ice cream would melt.

That would be one likely result.

The ice cream melted.

So something went wrong.

Then the freezer stopped working.

Maybe, but melted ice cream can come from more than one cause.

Correct answer: Left Formal

Decisive line: "Then the freezer stopped working."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker infers that the freezer failed from the fact that the ice cream melted, even though melting could have other causes. One expected result is treated as if it proved the cause.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/](https://www.logfall.com/fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/)


Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 13 of 40

Affirming the consequent



If the cake burned, the smoke alarm would ring.


The smoke alarm rang, so the cake burned.

Could the alarm ring for some reason other than a burnt cake?

Maybe, but the condition already points us where we need to go.

It gives one route to the alarm, not the only route.

If the alarm rang, that gives me the answer I need.



Correct answer: Right Formal


Decisive line: "If the alarm rang, that gives me the answer I need."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker reasons from the ringing smoke alarm back to one specific cause, even though the alarm could have been set off in other ways too.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/](https://www.logfall.com/fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/)

Answer Key Item 14 of 40

No fallacy



Learning to drive is like learning piano in one way: short practice sessions work better than cramming.


So you are not saying driving and piano are the same thing in every respect.

Not at all. I only mean the steady-practice part carries over.

Then the comparison is narrow and relevant.

Exactly. If I tried to transfer every detail, the comparison would break.

Then the analogy is doing a small job instead of pretending the two things are identical.



Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The analogy is limited to one relevant point, and the speaker makes that limit explicit instead of pretending the two cases are identical.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

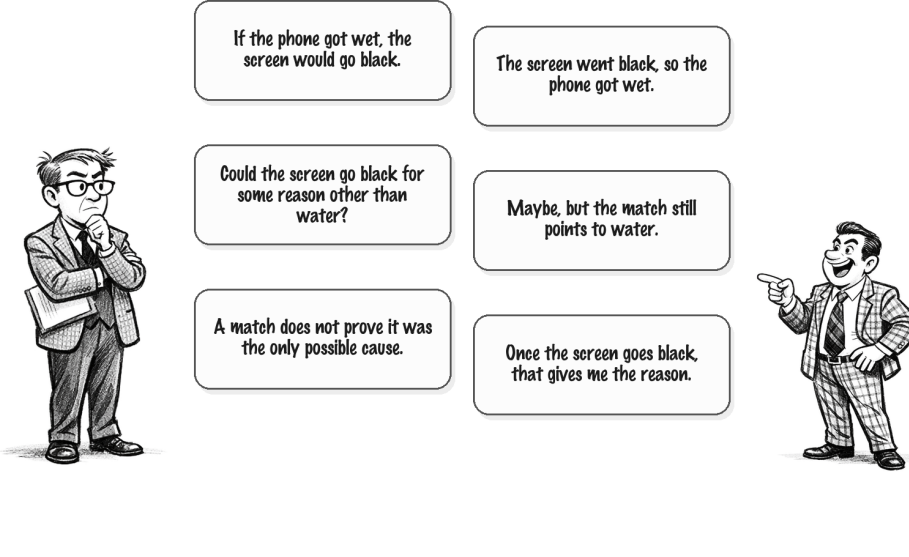
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 15 of 40

Affirming the consequent



If the phone got wet, the screen would go black.

The screen went black, so the phone got wet.

Could the screen go black for some reason other than water?

Maybe, but the match still points to water.

A match does not prove it was the only possible cause.

Once the screen goes black, that gives me the reason.

Correct answer: Right Formal

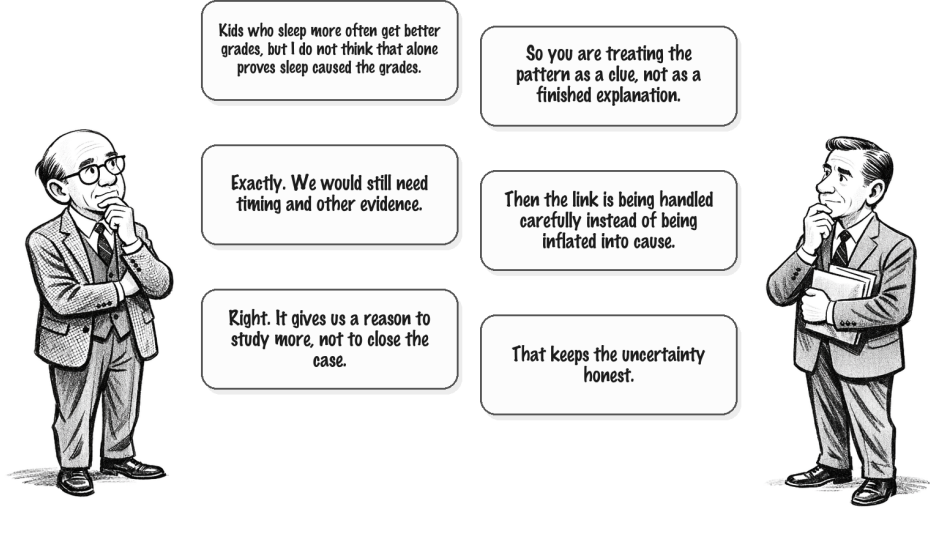
Decisive line: "Once the screen goes black, that gives me the reason."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker infers water damage from a black screen, even though a black screen can have other causes too.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/](http://fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/)

Answer Key Item 16 of 40

No fallacy



Kids who sleep more often get better grades, but I do not think that alone proves sleep caused the grades.

So you are treating the pattern as a clue, not as a finished explanation.

Exactly. We would still need timing and other evidence.

Then the link is being handled carefully instead of being inflated into cause.

Right. It gives us a reason to study more, not to close the case.

That keeps the uncertainty honest.

Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The speakers notice a correlation but openly refuse to treat it as proof of causation without better evidence.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

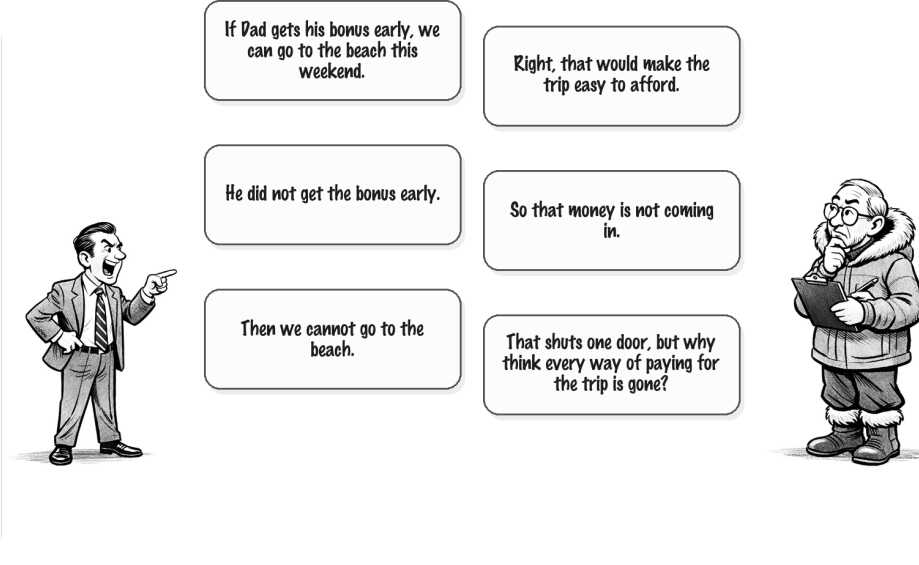
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 17 of 40

Denying the antecedent



If Dad gets his bonus early, we can go to the beach this weekend.

Right, that would make the trip easy to afford.

He did not get the bonus early.

So that money is not coming in.

Then we cannot go to the beach.

That shuts one door, but why think every way of paying for the trip is gone?

Correct answer: Left Formal

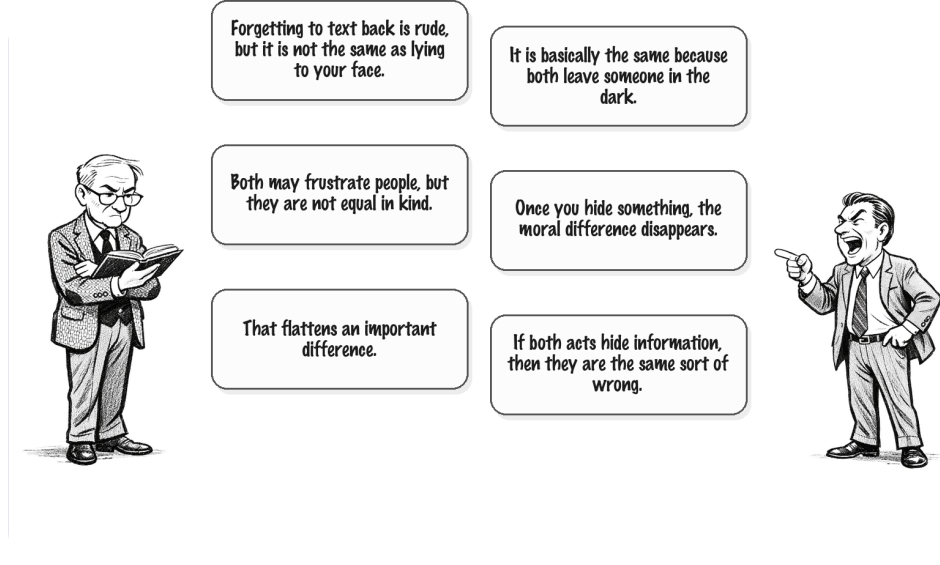
Decisive line: "Then we cannot go to the beach."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker assumes that because Dad did not get his bonus early, the beach trip cannot happen. But that bonus was only one possible way to pay for it, not the only way.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/](http://fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/)

Answer Key Item 18 of 40

False equivalence



Forgetting to text back is rude, but it is not the same as lying to your face.

It is basically the same because both leave someone in the dark.

Both may frustrate people, but they are not equal in kind.

Once you hide something, the moral difference disappears.

That flattens an important difference.

If both acts hide information, then they are the same sort of wrong.

Correct answer: Right Informal

Decisive line: "If both acts hide information, then they are the same sort of wrong."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker treats forgetting to text back as basically the same as lying to someone's face because both hide information. The comparison erases an important difference.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/false-equivalence/](http://fallacies/false-equivalence/)

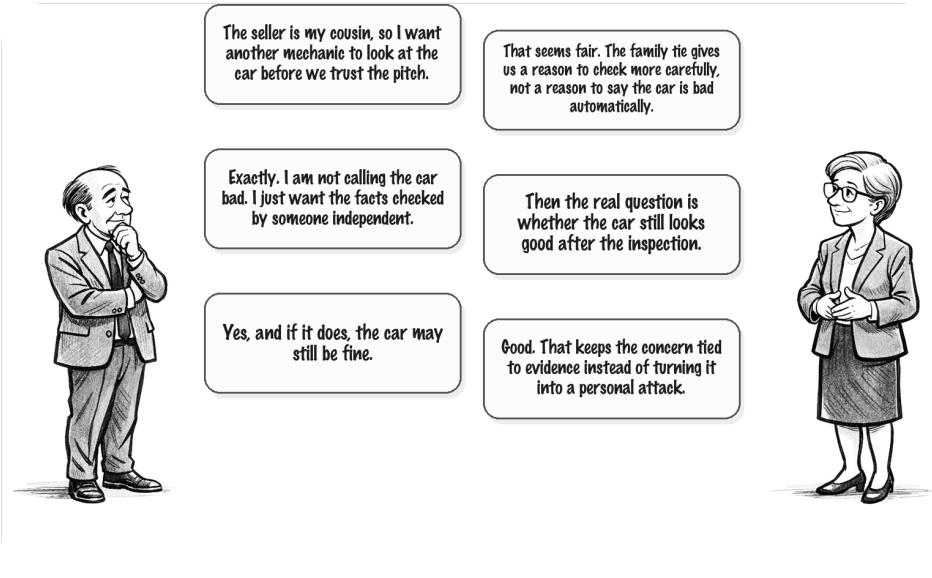
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 19 of 40

No fallacy



The seller is my cousin, so I want another mechanic to look at the car before we trust the pitch.

That seems fair. The family tie gives us a reason to check more carefully, not a reason to say the car is bad automatically.

Exactly. I am not calling the car bad. I just want the facts checked by someone independent.

Then the real question is whether the car still looks good after the inspection.

Yes, and if it does, the car may still be fine.

Good. That keeps the concern tied to evidence instead of turning it into a personal attack.

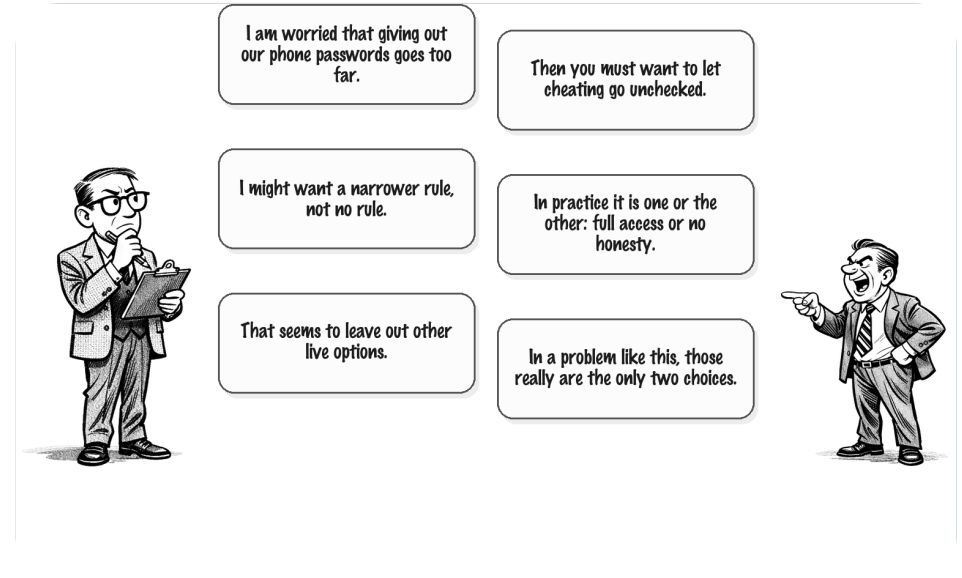
Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The speakers treat the family tie as a reason for stricter checking, not as an automatic refutation of the claim itself.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

Answer Key Item 20 of 40

False dilemma



I am worried that giving out our phone passwords goes too far.

Then you must want to let cheating go unchecked.

I might want a narrower rule, not no rule.

In practice it is one or the other: full access or no honesty.

That seems to leave out other live options.

In a problem like this, those really are the only two choices.

Correct answer: Right Informal

Decisive line: "In a problem like this, those really are the only two choices."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker compresses the issue into sharing phone passwords or allowing cheating, which leaves out more limited and reasonable options.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/false-dilemma/](http://fallacies/false-dilemma/)


Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 21 of 40

Denying the antecedent



If the power is out, the garage door will not open.


The power is not out, so the garage door will open.

That only rules out one reason it might stay shut.

It rules out the reason we named.

Yes, but not every possible reason.

If the power problem is gone, the closed-door result should go with it.



Correct answer: Right Formal


Decisive line: "If the power problem is gone, the closed-door result should go with it."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker treats the absence of a power outage as if it guaranteed the garage door would open. But the original conditional named only one sufficient reason for failure.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/](http://fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/)

Answer Key Item 22 of 40

Affirming a disjunct



Either the dog knocked over the trash or the wind did.


The wind was strong, so the dog did not do it.

That only follows if the two possibilities could not both be involved.

I took the either-or to settle that.

But you have not shown that it was exclusive.

If the wind is in, the dog is out.



Correct answer: Right Formal

Decisive line: "If the wind is in, the dog is out."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker treats a disjunction as exclusive without showing that only one option could be true.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/affirming-a-disjunct/](http://fallacies/affirming-a-disjunct/)

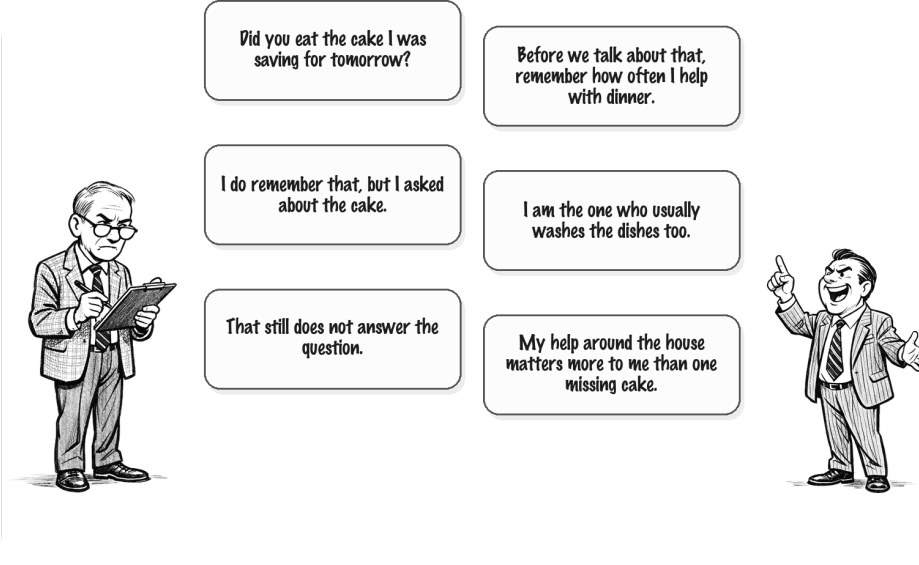
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 23 of 40

Red herring



Did you eat the cake I was saving for tomorrow?

Before we talk about that, remember how often I help with dinner.

I do remember that, but I asked about the cake.

I am the one who usually washes the dishes too.

That still does not answer the question.

My help around the house matters more to me than one missing cake.

Correct answer: Right Informal

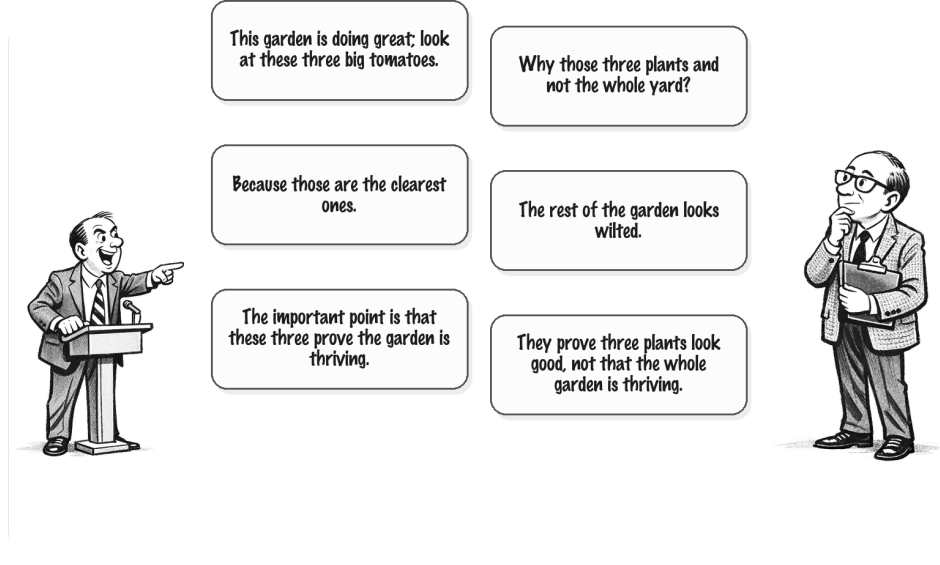
Decisive line: "My help around the house matters more to me than one missing cake."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker answers a question about the missing cake by shifting to how helpful he is around the house. That may be flattering, but it does not answer the issue raised.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/red-herring/](http://fallacies/red-herring/)

Answer Key Item 24 of 40

Cherry picking



This garden is doing great; look at these three big tomatoes.

Why those three plants and not the whole yard?

Because those are the clearest ones.

The rest of the garden looks wilted.

The important point is that these three prove the garden is thriving.

They prove three plants look good, not that the whole garden is thriving.

Correct answer: Left Informal

Decisive line: "The important point is that these three prove the garden is thriving."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker points to three strong tomato plants and treats them as proof that the whole garden is thriving. The argument looks stronger only because the weaker evidence is left out.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/cherry-picking/](http://fallacies/cherry-picking/)

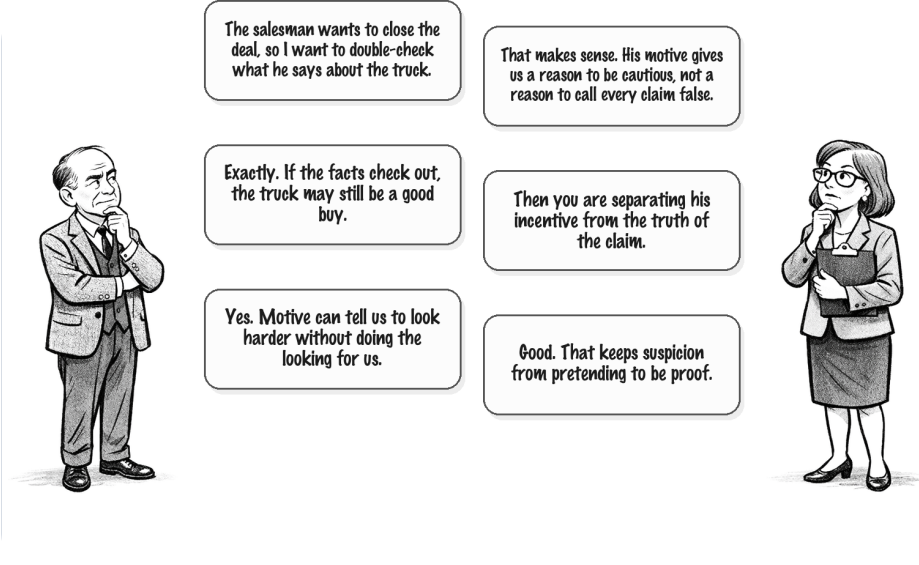
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 25 of 40

No fallacy



The salesman wants to close the deal, so I want to double-check what he says about the truck.

That makes sense. His motive gives us a reason to be cautious, not a reason to call every claim false.

Exactly. If the facts check out, the truck may still be a good buy.

Then you are separating his incentive from the truth of the claim.

Yes. Motive can tell us to look harder without doing the looking for us.

Good. That keeps suspicion from pretending to be proof.

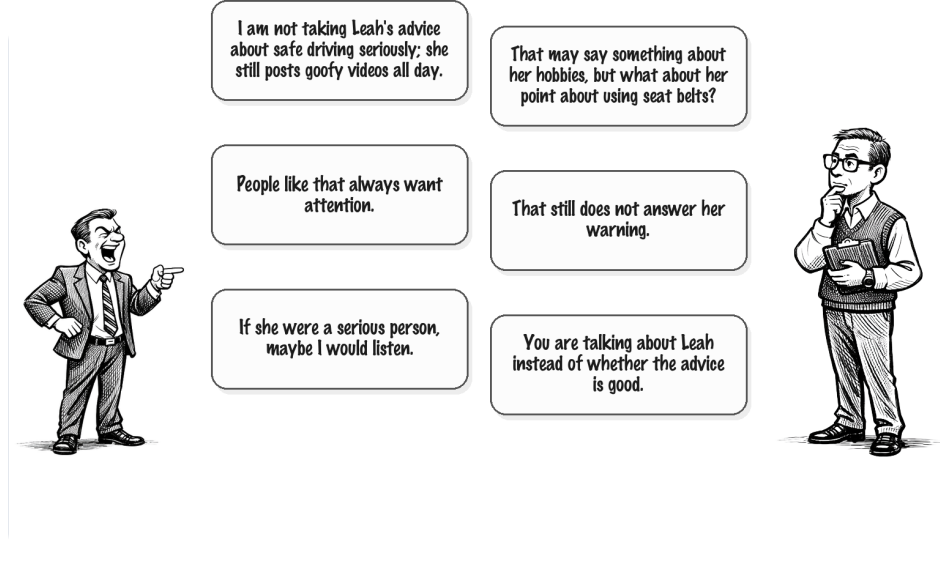
Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The speakers treat the salesman's motive as a reason for caution while refusing to let motive alone settle the truth of the claim.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

Answer Key Item 26 of 40

Ad hominem



I am not taking Leah's advice about safe driving seriously; she still posts goofy videos all day.

That may say something about her hobbies, but what about her point about using seat belts?

People like that always want attention.

That still does not answer her warning.

If she were a serious person, maybe I would listen.

You are talking about Leah instead of whether the advice is good.

Correct answer: Left Informal

Decisive line: "If she were a serious person, maybe I would listen."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker dismisses Leah's driving advice by attacking her personality and hobbies rather than answering the advice itself. The target is the person, not the support for the claim.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/ad-hominem/](https://fallacies/ad-hominem/)

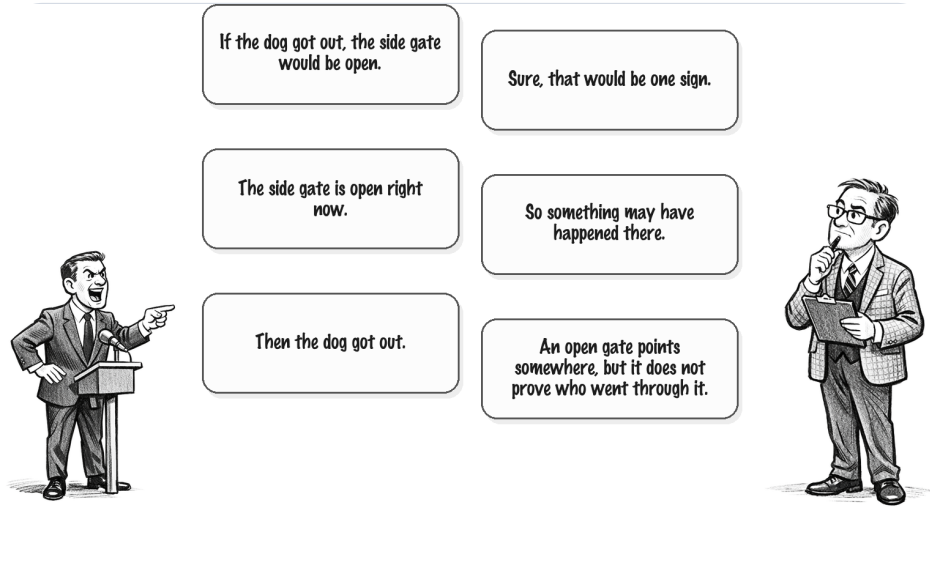
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 27 of 40

Affirming the consequent



If the dog got out, the side gate would be open.

The side gate is open right now.

Then the dog got out.

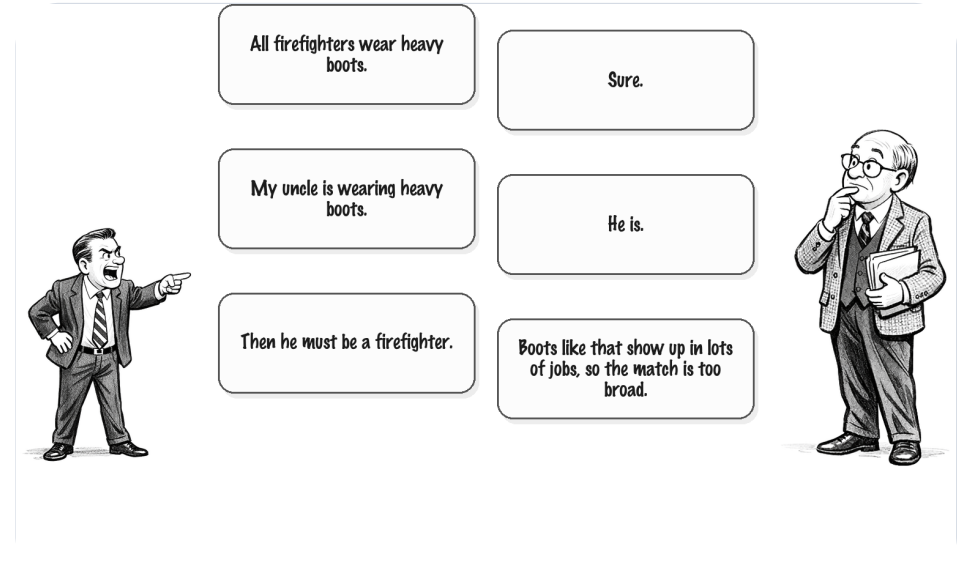
Sure, that would be one sign.

So something may have happened there.

An open gate points somewhere, but it does not prove who went through it.

Answer Key Item 28 of 40

Undistributed middle



All firefighters wear heavy boots.

My uncle is wearing heavy boots.

Then he must be a firefighter.

Sure.

He is.

Boots like that show up in lots of jobs, so the match is too broad.

Correct answer: Left Formal

Decisive line: "Then the dog got out."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker moves from if the dog got out, the side gate would be open and the gate is open to therefore the dog got out. An open gate could have other causes too.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/](http://fallacies/affirming-the-consequent/)

Correct answer: Left Formal

Decisive line: "Then he must be a firefighter."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker notes that all firefighters wear heavy boots and that an uncle is wearing heavy boots, then concludes he must be a firefighter. The shared middle feature is too broad to prove identity.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/undistributed-middle/](http://fallacies/undistributed-middle/)

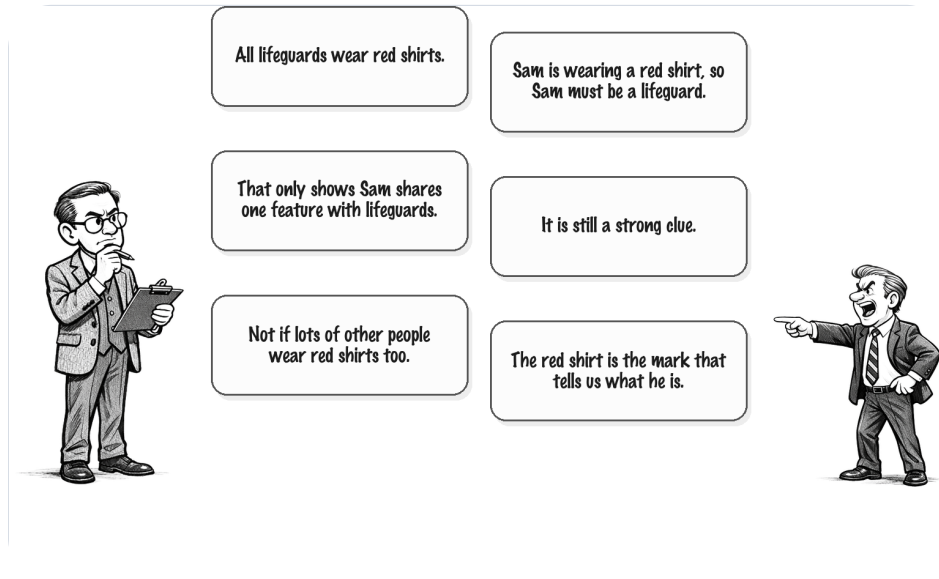
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 29 of 40

Undistributed middle



All lifeguards wear red shirts.

Sam is wearing a red shirt, so Sam must be a lifeguard.

That only shows Sam shares one feature with lifeguards.

It is still a strong clue.

Not if lots of other people wear red shirts too.

The red shirt is the mark that tells us what he is.

Correct answer: Right Formal

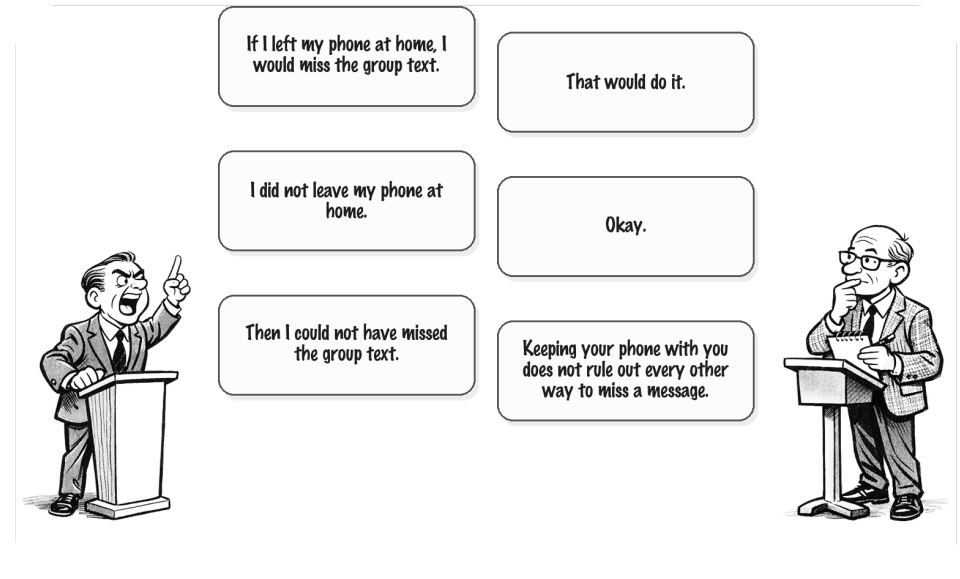
Decisive line: "The red shirt is the mark that tells us what he is."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker infers that Sam is a lifeguard because both Sam and lifeguards wear red shirts. Sharing a broad feature is not enough.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/undistributed-middle/](http://fallacies/undistributed-middle/)

Answer Key Item 30 of 40

Denying the antecedent



If I left my phone at home, I would miss the group text.

That would do it.

I did not leave my phone at home.

Okay.

Then I could not have missed the group text.

Keeping your phone with you does not rule out every other way to miss a message.

Correct answer: Left Formal

Decisive line: "Then I could not have missed the group text."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker reasons that because the phone was not left at home, there is no way the group text was missed. But having the phone nearby does not rule out every other way to miss a message.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/](http://fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/)

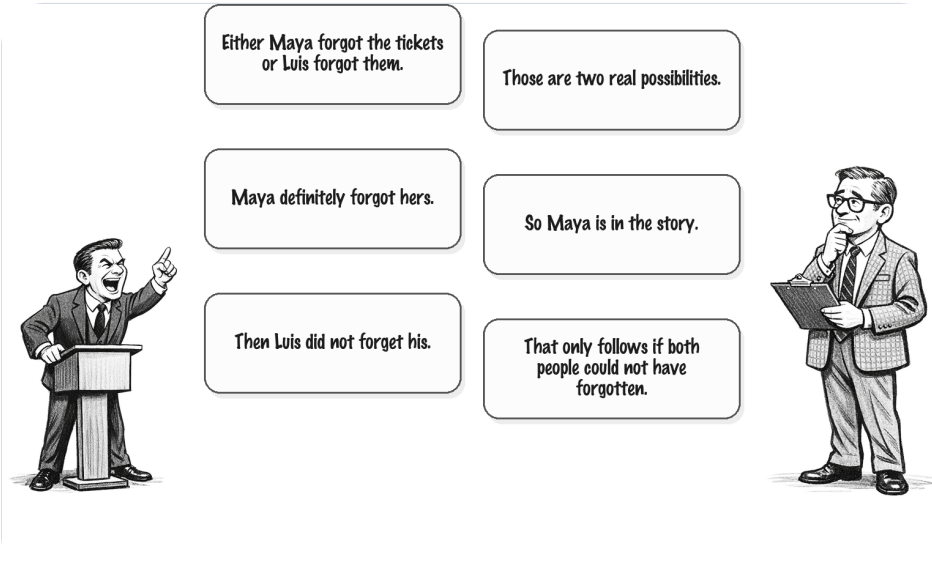
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 31 of 40

Affirming a disjunct



Either Maya forgot the tickets or Luis forgot them.

Those are two real possibilities.

Maya definitely forgot hers.

So Maya is in the story.

Then Luis did not forget his.

That only follows if both people could not have forgotten.

Correct answer: Left Formal

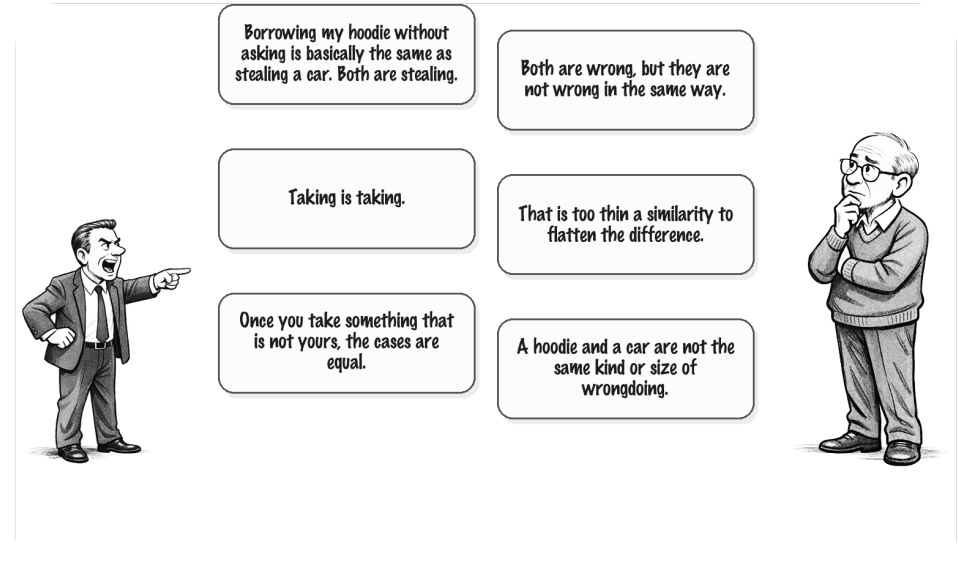
Decisive line: "Then Luis did not forget his."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker treats an either-or claim as if only one option could be true. From either Maya forgot the tickets or Luis forgot them and Maya forgot hers, the speaker jumps to so Luis did not forget his.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/affirming-a-disjunct/](http://fallacies/affirming-a-disjunct/)

Answer Key Item 32 of 40

False equivalence



Borrowing my hoodie without asking is basically the same as stealing a car. Both are stealing.

Both are wrong, but they are not wrong in the same way.

Taking is taking.

That is too thin a similarity to flatten the difference.

Once you take something that is not yours, the cases are equal.

A hoodie and a car are not the same kind or size of wrongdoing.

Correct answer: Left Informal

Decisive line: "Once you take something that is not yours, the cases are equal."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker treats borrowing a hoodie without asking as basically the same as stealing a car because both involve taking something. The comparison flattens a major difference.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/false-equivalence/](http://fallacies/false-equivalence/)

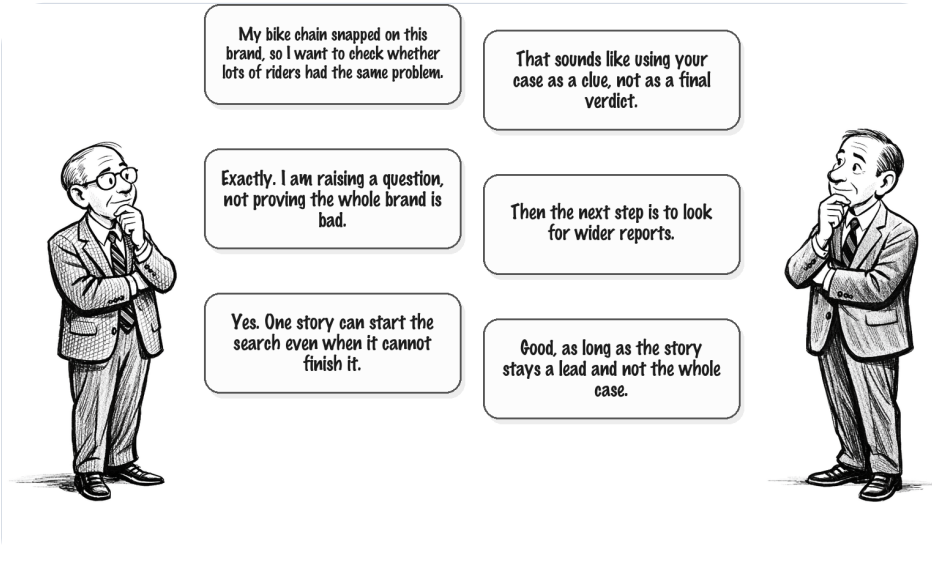
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 33 of 40

No fallacy



My bike chain snapped on this brand, so I want to check whether lots of riders had the same problem.

That sounds like using your case as a clue, not as a final verdict.

Exactly. I am raising a question, not proving the whole brand is bad.

Then the next step is to look for wider reports.

Yes. One story can start the search even when it cannot finish it.

Good, as long as the story stays a lead and not the whole case.

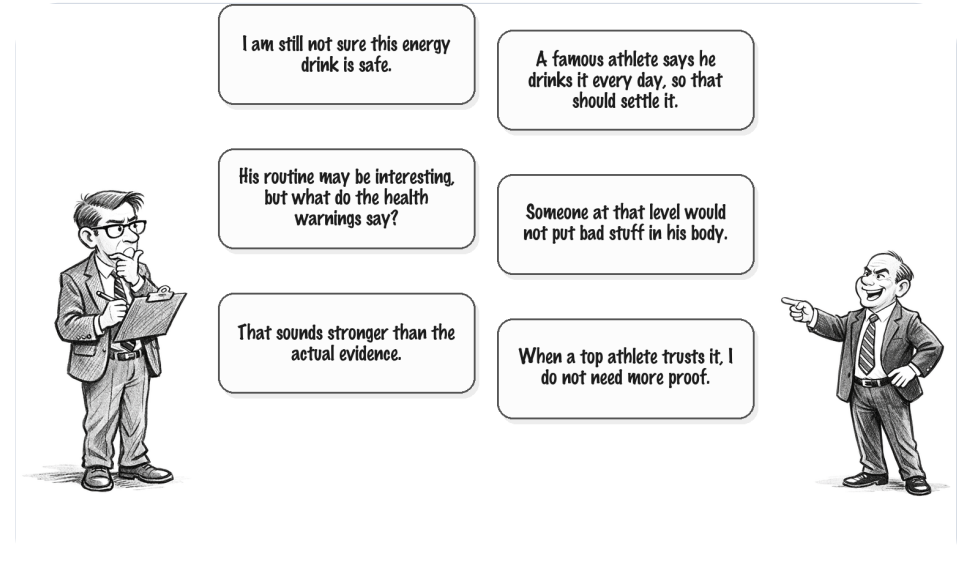
Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The anecdote is used as a reason to investigate further, not as if it were enough to settle a broad claim.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

Answer Key Item 34 of 40

Appeal to authority



I am still not sure this energy drink is safe.

A famous athlete says he drinks it every day, so that should settle it.

His routine may be interesting, but what do the health warnings say?

Someone at that level would not put bad stuff in his body.

That sounds stronger than the actual evidence.

When a top athlete trusts it, I do not need more proof.

Correct answer: Right Informal

Decisive line: "When a top athlete trusts it, I do not need more proof."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker treats a famous athlete's endorsement as if it settled whether the drink is safe. Prestige is doing evidential work the claim has not earned.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/appeal-to-authority/](https://fallacies/appeal-to-authority/)

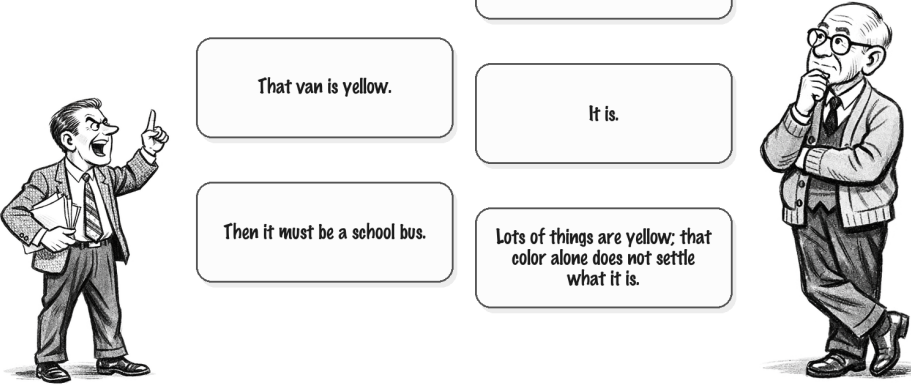
Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 35 of 40

Undistributed middle



All school buses are yellow.

Yes.

That van is yellow.

It is.

Then it must be a school bus.

Lots of things are yellow; that color alone does not settle what it is.

Correct answer: Left Formal

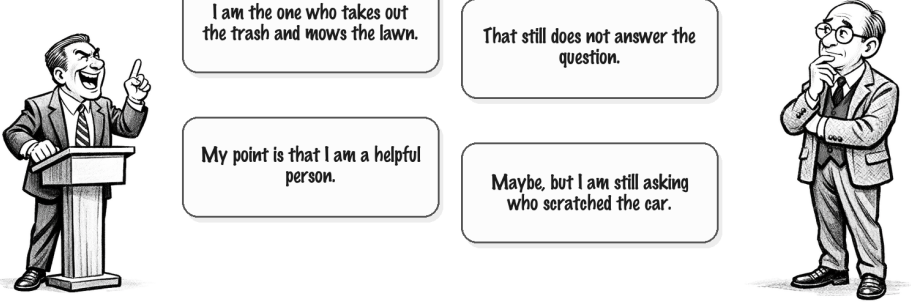
Decisive line: "Then it must be a school bus."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker notes that all school buses are yellow and that a van is yellow, then concludes it must be a school bus. Sharing one broad feature does not prove identity.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/undistributed-middle/](http://fallacies/undistributed-middle/)

Answer Key Item 36 of 40

Red herring



Before we talk about who scratched the car, remember how much I help around the house.

I appreciate that, but I asked about the scratch on the car.

I am the one who takes out the trash and mows the lawn.

That still does not answer the question.

My point is that I am a helpful person.

Maybe, but I am still asking who scratched the car.

Correct answer: Left Informal

Decisive line: "My point is that I am a helpful person."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker is asked about scratching the car and replies with points about helping around the house. Those points may be favorable, but they do not answer the original question.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/red-herring/](http://fallacies/red-herring/)


Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 37 of 40

No fallacy



The last bus leaves in ten minutes, so tonight we probably have to choose between running for it or calling a ride.


That sounds like a real time limit, not a claim that those are the only travel options in life.

Right. Other options existed earlier, but at this moment they have dropped away.

Then the narrow choice comes from the clock, not from squeezing the argument.

Exactly. I would be saying something stronger only if I claimed no other options had ever existed.

Then the tight choice comes from the deadline, not from squeezing the options.




Correct answer: None

Why no fallacy is present: No fallacy is committed. The speakers describe a real short-term limit created by the bus schedule rather than pretending that all possible options have vanished forever.

This is a control item with no fallacy.

Answer Key Item 38 of 40

Denying the antecedent



If I leave early, I will catch the bus.


You did not leave early, so you will not catch the bus.

That only rules out one way to catch it.

It rules out the way we counted on.

Yes, but not every possible way.

If the early-leaving condition is gone, the bus-catching result is gone too.



Correct answer: Right Formal

Decisive line: "If the early-leaving condition is gone, the bus-catching result is gone too."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker infers that missing the early start means missing the bus, even though leaving early was only one sufficient way to catch it.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/](http://fallacies/denying-the-antecedent/)


Part II

Answers and commentary

Each illustrated item is shown again with the correct diagnosis and a short explanation of why it fits.

Answer Key Item 39 of 40

Hasty generalization



One plumber missed our appointment, but I am not sure that tells us about all plumbers.


After something like that, it is obvious plumbers are all unreliable.

That sounds broader than one bad appointment can support.

You only need one clear case to see the type.

Not if the claim is about a whole line of work.

One failure like that tells you plenty about the whole bunch.



Correct answer: Right Informal


Decisive line: "One failure like that tells you plenty about the whole bunch."

Why this answer is correct: The right speaker leaps from one missed plumbing appointment to a broad claim about all plumbers. The conclusion outruns the evidence.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/hasty-generalization/](http://fallacies/hasty-generalization/)

Answer Key Item 40 of 40

False dilemma



Either we buy this car today or we admit we will never get ahead.


Could we keep looking for a cheaper one next week?

Waiting is just another name for giving up.

It could also mean choosing more carefully.

No, it is really buy it now or stay stuck forever.

That leaves out several live options.



Correct answer: Left Informal

Decisive line: "No, it is really buy it now or stay stuck forever."

Why this answer is correct: The left speaker compresses the options into buying one car today or staying stuck forever, ignoring other live options such as waiting, saving, or choosing a different car.

LogFall reference: [../fallacies/false-dilemma/](http://fallacies/false-dilemma/)