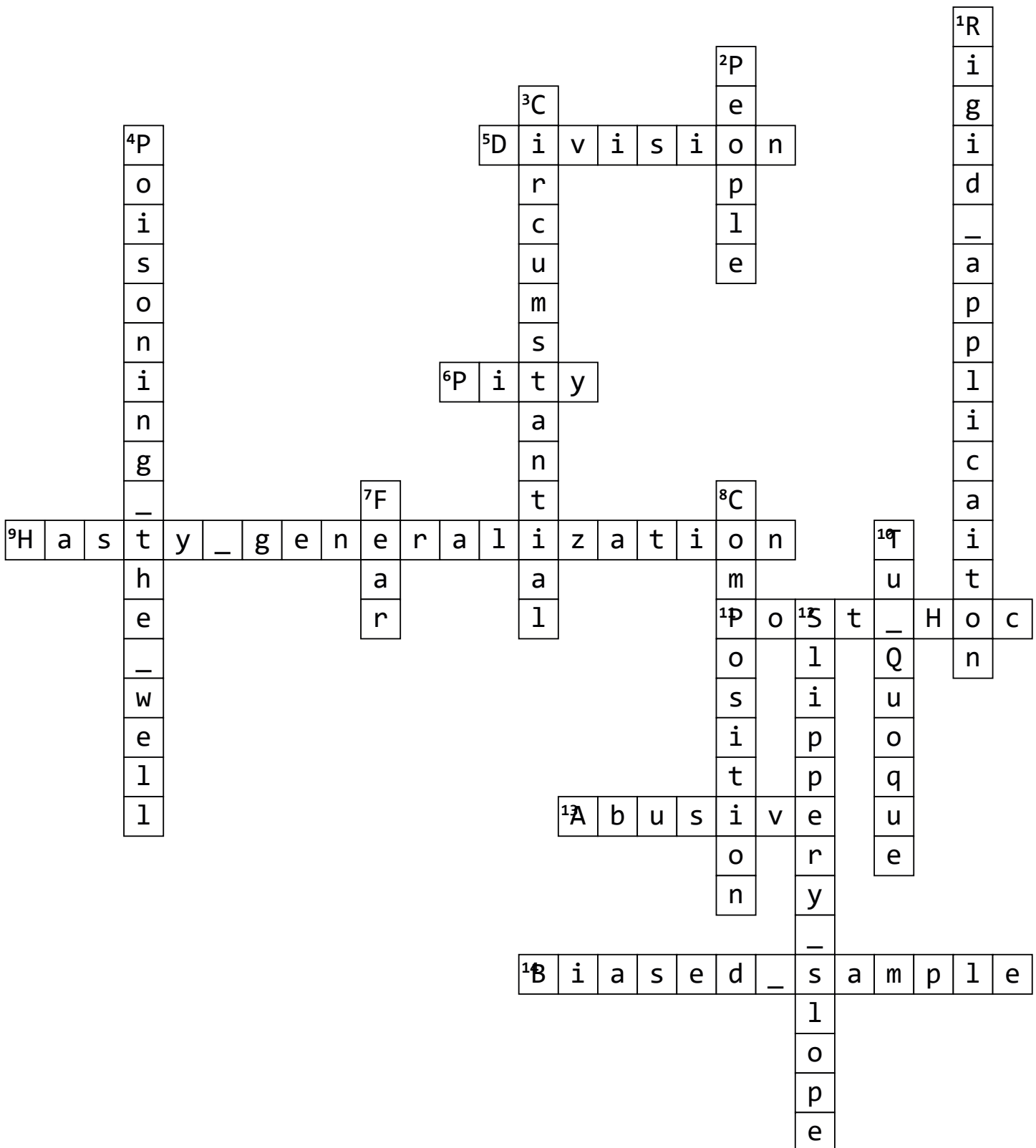


Informal Fallacies



Across

5. When characteristics of the whole is applied to all the parts.

Down

1. When a generalization applied to a situation it shouldn't.

6. Appeal to _____. Attempting to gain support by calling for pity or mercy.

9. When a generalization of a group is made based on the observation of a few members.

11. When two coincidental events proceeding each other are said to be cause and effect.

13. Ad hominem _____. When the other side is attacked after their argument is made.

14. When a nonrepresentative sample is used to support an argument based off of the entire population.

2. Appeal to the _____. An attempt to gain support by rallying the audience emotionally.

3. Ad hominem _____. When the other side's circumstances are attacked.

4. Fallacy that attacks the other side before their argument can be presented.

7. Appeal to _____. An attempt to gain support by threats.

8. When the characteristics of the parts is applied to the whole.

10. 'You too' fallacy, when the other side's argument is dismissed by calling them a hypocrite.

12. An argument who's conclusion relies on a string of unlikely events linked together.