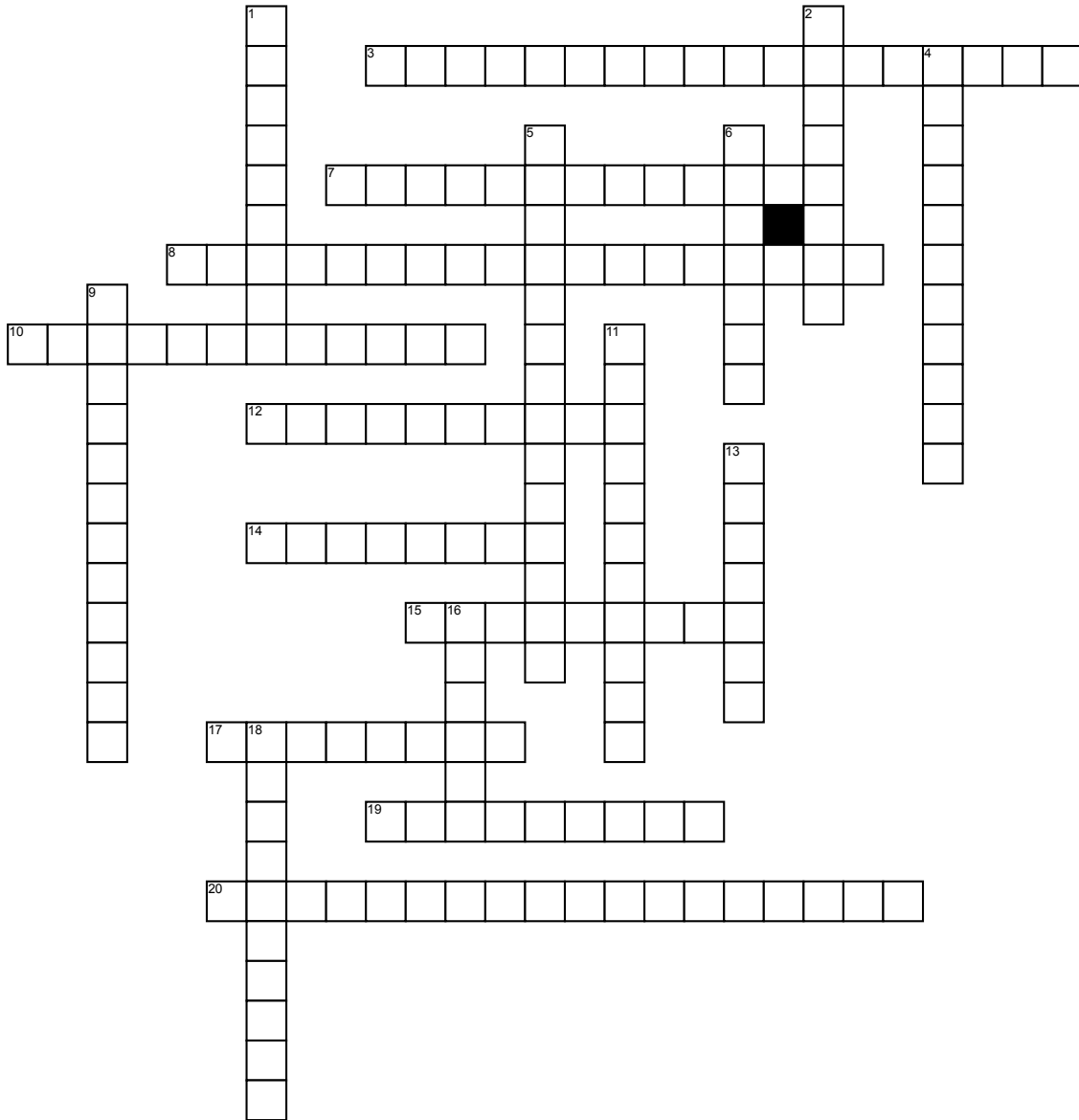


# Argument



## **Across**

- 3.** Trying to provide a simple solution to a complex problem; type of fallacy
- 7.** One bad thing will lead to another
- 8.** "Required first year courses like Composition are a waste of time thus first year Composition should not be a required course." What is the fallacy?
- 10.** Loaded language or verbiage; type of fallacy
- 12.** Logos, ethos, and pathos. These are the three forms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14.** To inquire, to assist, to dominate, and to negotiate differences. These are the four purposes for writing an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15.** Attacking a person's motive or character instead of his/her argument; type of fallacy

- 17.** Syllogism have three parts- two \_\_\_\_\_ and one conclusion
- 19.** Specific examples, general examples, and general conclusion
- 20.** Women can cook. Elizabeth is a woman. Therefore, Elizabeth can cook. What type of reasoning is the conversation an example of?
- ### **Down**
- 1.** To gain support; type of fallacy
- 2.** "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem." What is the fallacy?
- 4.** Designed to appeal to pity (pathos); type of fallacy
- 5.** "All of my blind dates have been embarrassing disasters, so I know this one will be too." What is the fallacy?

- 6.** "A man was arrested and accused of murder because he was seen near the scene of the crime." What is this fallacy?
- 9.** "A student remarks: 'What's wrong with low grades? Is cheating any better?'" What is the fallacy?
- 11.** An attempt to relate two or more ideas which are not related; type of fallacy
- 13.** Argument broken down into six steps; Claim, evidence, warrant, backing, counterargument, and qualifier.
- 16.** Challenge, \_\_\_\_\_, Qualify; three stances in argument writing.
- 18.** Something used to distract attention from the real issue; evading issue