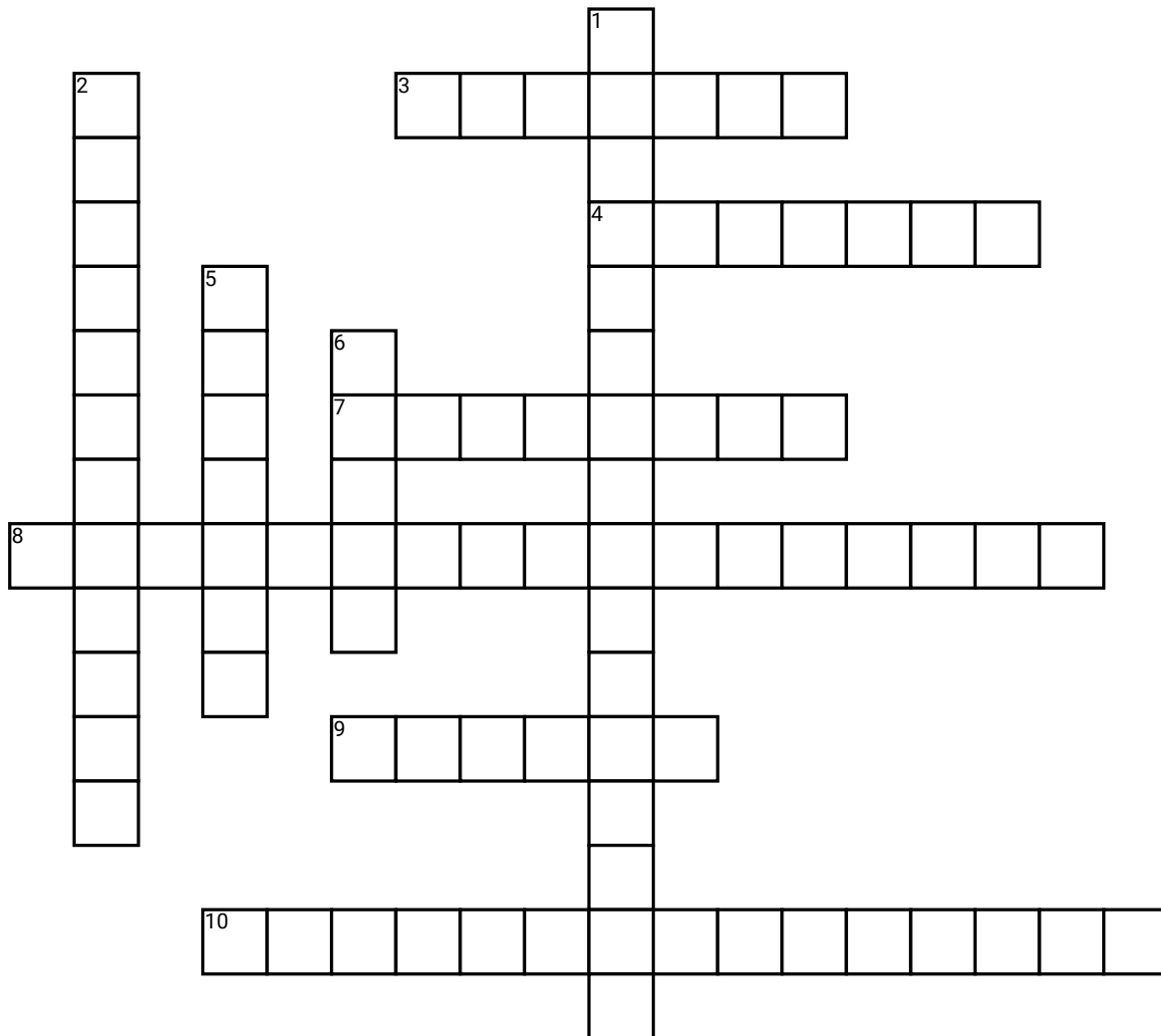


Arguments in Action



Across

3. An argument that has either false premises or invalid form (or both).

4. The use of invalid or otherwise faulty reasoning, or "wrong moves" in the construction of an argument. A fallacious argument may be deceptive by appearing to be better than it really is.

7. a series of statements (premises) given in support of a conclusion (the point that is being argued for).

8. Attacks a person by focusing on their past words or actions instead of the truth of their current claims. In an Ad Hominem Tu Quoque the person's claims are attacked because they are not consistent with their current or past behaviour.

9. An inductive argument that is both strong and all of its premises are true

10. Arguments where premises are dependent on each other.

Down

1. This is the tendency to notice or seek out information that confirms existing opinions and to avoid or reject information that suggests our opinions are wrong.

2. A simplified way of presenting an argument in language.

5. When two things are compared to each other and we are asked to accept that because something is the case in one of the things then it will also be the case in the thing it is being compared to.

6. An argument that forces you to accept its conclusion if you accept its premises.