

# Logical Fallacies Quiz 1

Advanced Debating Resource



**Masters Academy**

# Logical Fallacies Quiz 1

## Suitable for Years 9 & 10

### Activity Setup

These arguments contain a variety of flaws. Identify and explain 3 flaws in each point. Please note that there may be more than 3 flaws in a single argument.

### List of Possible Flaws:

Logical Flaw | Principle Flaw | Practical Flaw  
Internal Contradiction | Mischaracterisation  
Unreasonable Evidence

### That we should ban tests in primary schools - Affirmative

*"Tests in primary schools are a waste of time and money that could be spent in other ways for students. In the status quo, classroom tests are created quickly by teachers and standardised tests such as NAPLAN are so*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

*underfunded that they aren't good quality. If we took tests away, schools would be able to divert this time and money to other more valuable educational resources such as improving the air conditioning in classrooms."*

### That we should ban cheerleaders at sporting events - Affirmative

*"Mr Speaker, cheerleaders are detracting from the experience of watching sporting events as they distract audience members from watching the game. Currently, cheerleaders are wearing skimpy outfits and dancing provocatively on the sides of football fields which can distract both players and spectators. By choosing to participate in cheerleading, these women are becoming bad role models, particularly for children as young as 7*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

*that may be present at the game. Additionally, many potential audience members decide not to attend a game because of cheerleaders in order to try and protect the innocence of their children. For the sake of creating a more positive view towards women's rights in our society, we must ban cheerleading"*

### That we should ban junk food advertising – Affirmative

*"Ladies and gentlemen, we live in a society that is plagued by obesity. In most cases this obesity is caused, or at least impacted by, poor dietary choices such as junk food. We believe that in order to change peoples' poor eating*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

*habits, we also need to change their buying habits, encouraging people to buy more healthy foods and less junk foods. Banning junk food advertising is an important step in this process as it reduces the likelihood that people are aware of junk foods, making them less likely to buy. Additionally, once these ads are taken off the air, vulnerable groups such as young children will be less likely to be affected by the advertising and therefore less likely to make bad choices and buy junk food.“*

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## Logical

# Fallacies Quiz 1

## Suggested Answers

### That we should ban tests in primary schools

1. Internal contradiction – if tests are underfunded as suggested, there would not be enough money for air conditioners.
2. Internal contradiction – If tests are created quickly as suggested, not much time would be freed up from a teacher’s perspective after they are banned.
3. Flawed conclusion/logical flaw – there is no proof that air conditioning is a better use of educational resources than a test.

### That we should ban cheerleaders at sporting events

1. Mischaracterisation – It is unlikely that a young child would be influenced by provocative dancing at the age of seven.
2. Principled contradiction/tension – banning cheerleaders because they are ‘distracting’ is at odds with standing for a system that sexualises women less.
3. Principled contradiction – conceding that cheerleaders choose to participate in cheerleading and still enforcing a ban in order to further their ‘rights’ means that we are enforcing our own values on individuals.
4. Flawed conclusion/logical flaw – by conceding that audience members choose to not attend a game, the opposition is also conceding that there are reduced harms.

### That we should ban junk food advertising

1. Logical flaw – Banning advertising will not reduce a persons’ ‘awareness’ to the existence of junk food.
2. Mischaracterisation/logical flaw – Suggesting that children can buy junk food is a flawed premise as most food is bought by parents.
3. Practical flaw – This argument does not suggest any methods for promoting healthy food as suggested in the premise.