

Logical Fallacies

By Magedah Shabo

**PowerPoint®
for the
Classroom**



PRESTWICK HOUSE, INC.
"Everything for the English Classroom!"

Logical Fallacies PowerPoint, © November 2010
by Prestwick House, Inc. All rights reserved.

ISBN 978-1-935466-31-4
Item #: 307622

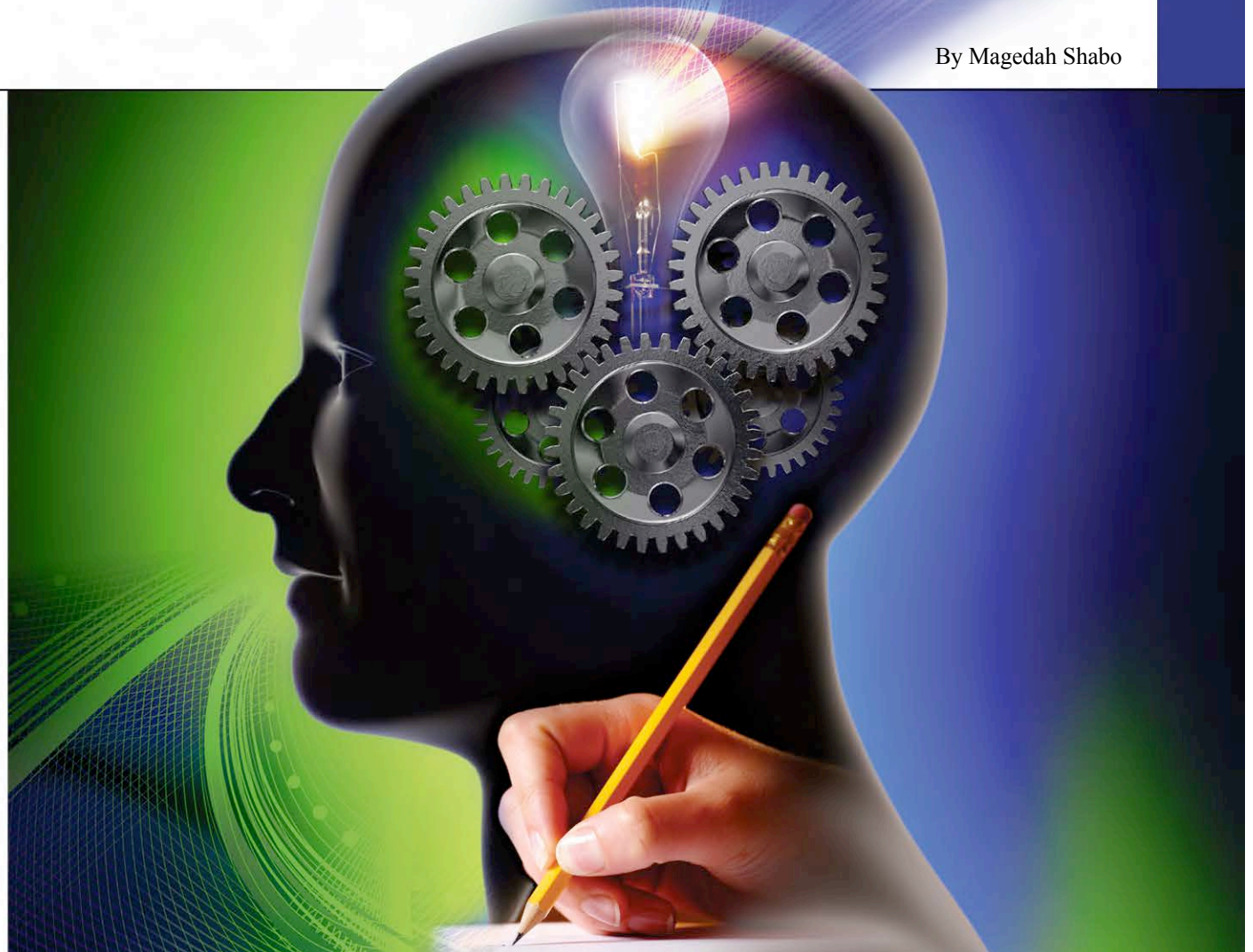


Table of Contents

Non Causa Pro Causa	4	Red Herring	132
Cum Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc	14	Argument from Authority	139
Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc	20	Ad Hominem	148
Exercises	29	Guilt by Association	160
Weak Analogy	43	Straw Man	165
Hasty Generalization	61	Emotional Appeal	173
Stereotyping	74	Exercises	183
Exercises	84		
Loaded Question	98		
Exercises	116		

PowerPoint® for the Classroom

Logical Fallacies



Non Causa Pro Causa

A *logical fallacy* is a mistake in reasoning that follows one of various well-known patterns.

In the following slides, we'll discuss several of the most common types of logical fallacies.



Non Causa Pro Causa

[Back to Contents](#)

PowerPoint® for the Classroom
Logical Fallacies



Non Causa Pro Causa

The *non causa pro causa* fallacy is an error of mistaken causation.

Its Latin name means “non-cause for cause.” It is also known as the fallacy of “false cause” or “questionable cause.”

A speaker commits this fallacy when he or she identifies a factor that is not a cause (i.e., a “non-cause”) as a cause.



Non Causa Pro Causa

Often, non causa arguments mistake mere coincidence or correlation for causation.

It's important to recognize that correlation is not the same as causation.

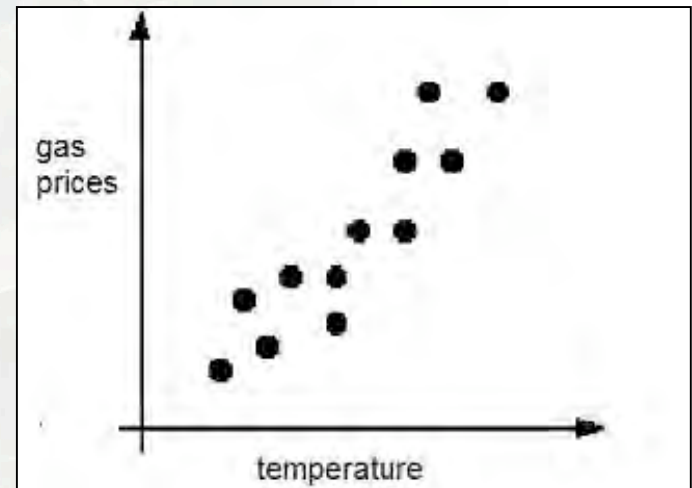
Non Causa Pro Causa

Correlation describes a relationship between two or more factors.

Example:

“The increase in temperature was correlated with a simultaneous increase in gas prices.”

As the temperature increases,
the price of gas also increases.



PowerPoint® for the Classroom

Logical Fallacies

[Back to Contents](#)



Non Causa Pro Causa

By contrast, *causation* is the act of producing an effect.

If we identify a factor as a *cause*, there is no doubt that it has brought about a particular result.

Example:

“Falling down the stairs caused Jennifer to break her arm.”



Non Causa Pro Causa

Even if multiple factors appear to be related in some way, one cannot assume that there is any kind of cause-and-effect relationship between them *without further evidence*.

Non causa arguments often overlook the possibility that two factors may be related by mere chance.

They presume that if two factors appear to be related in some way (e.g., if they occur at the same time or in the same place), the relationship must be of a cause-effect nature.