



Argumentative Writing

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. A logical _____ is an error in reasoning that makes an argument weaker.
2. The _____ fallacy happens when a writer claims something is true because many people believe it.
3. Attacking the person instead of their argument is called a personal _____ or ad hominem.
4. A hasty _____ is made when a writer draws a big conclusion from only one or two examples.
5. Saying 'if we allow gum in class, soon students will bring candy, then pizza' is the slippery _____ fallacy.
6. An either/or fallacy presents only _____ choices when there are actually more options available.
7. A red _____ introduces an unrelated topic to distract from the real argument.
8. Using words like "always" and "never" without proof is a sign of _____ thinking.
9. Writers who rely on fallacies instead of _____ will not convince careful readers.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

"Everyone is buying this brand, so it must be the best."

→ _____

Ad hominem — attacks the person, not the argument

"You are wrong because you are only ten years old."

→ _____

Hasty generalization — concludes from too little evidence

"Either you support longer recess or you hate exercise."

→ _____

Either/or fallacy — presents only two extreme choices

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. A logical fallacy is an error in reasoning that makes an argument weaker.
2. The bandwagon fallacy happens when a writer claims something is true because many people believe it.
3. Attacking the person instead of their argument is called a personal attack or ad hominem.
4. A hasty generalization is made when a writer draws a big conclusion from only one or two examples.
5. Saying 'if we allow gum in class, soon students will bring candy, then pizza' is the slippery slope fallacy.
6. An either/or fallacy presents only two choices when there are actually more options available.
7. A red herring introduces an unrelated topic to distract from the real argument.
8. Using words like "always" and "never" without proof is a sign of absolute thinking.
9. Writers who rely on fallacies instead of evidence will not convince careful readers.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| "Everyone is buying this brand, so it must be the best." | → <u>Bandwagon — assumes popularity equals correctness</u> | Ad hominem — attacks the person, not the argument |
| "You are wrong because you are only ten years old." | → <u>Ad hominem — attacks the person, not the argument</u> | Hasty generalization — concludes from too little evidence |
| "Either you support longer | → <u>Either/or fallacy — presents only two extreme choices</u> | Either/or fallacy — presents only two |