

Name: _____ Date: _____

Detective of Distraction: 5th Grade Logic & Fallacy Quiz

Expose sneaky arguments and flawed shortcuts. Use your analytical skills to separate solid facts from tricky reasoning errors in everyday life.

1. Imagine your friend says, 'If we don't buy this new video game today, we will never have fun again!' Which logical error are they making?

- A. Hasty Generalization
- B. Slippery Slope
- C. False Dilemma (Either/Or)
- D. Circular Reasoning

2. A 'Strong' inductive argument means the conclusion is 100% guaranteed to be true forever.

- A. True
- B. False

3. Complete the logical pattern: (1) All reptiles are cold-blooded. (2) A chameleon is a reptile. (3) Therefore, a chameleon is _____.

- A. a lizard
- B. changing colors
- C. cold-blooded
- D. not a mammal

4. During a debate about school lunch, Leo says, 'We should have more salad.' Maya replies, 'Leo wants us to eat nothing but grass like cows!' What fallacy did Maya use?

- A. Ad Hominem (Personal Attack)
- B. Straw Man
- C. Bandwagon
- D. Red Herring

5. Which of these is an example of ANALOGICAL reasoning?

- A. Since this key fits the front door, it will likely fit the back door too.
- B. Every cat I've met purrs, so all cats in the world must purr.
- C. The sign says 'No Dogs,' and I have a dog, so I cannot enter.
- D. I flipped a coin and it landed on heads four times in a row.

6. When someone says 'Everyone in class is wearing these shoes, so you should too,' they are using the Bandwagon fallacy.

- A. True
- B. False

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7. An argument is considered _____ if the logic is correct AND all the premises are actually true facts.

- A. Sound
- B. Opinionated
- C. Circular
- D. Complex

8. If you see dark clouds, hear thunder, and conclude it is about to rain, what type of reasoning are you using?

- A. Deductive Reasoning
- B. Fallacious Reasoning
- C. Inductive Reasoning
- D. Ad Hominem

9. The 'Ad Hominem' fallacy is when you focus on an opponent's character or personality instead of their actual argument.

- A. True
- B. False

10. In logic, a _____ is a starting statement that provides evidence or reasons for a conclusion.

- A. Fallacy
- B. Premise
- C. Generalization
- D. Syllogism