

逻辑 第十节

23种常见谬论之12至23:练习

23 common fallacies 12 to 23: Exercises

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绝对主义谬论 Absolutism Fallacy

12. 绝对主义谬论：我们对有例外的规则不容许有例外的情形出现。这与偶例/意外谬论相似。偶例谬论是基于某个通则的存在，而否定例外的存在或正当性，即不恰当地以一个普遍原则来解释一个特殊事例。

Absolutism Fallacy : We make no exceptions for rules that have exceptions. It is similar to the fallacy of accident. The fallacy of accident is based on the existence of a general rule, and denies the existence or legitimacy of exceptions, i.e. inappropriately interpreting a particular case in terms of a universal principle.

<http://lucidphilosophy.com/12-absolutist/>, <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/偶例謬誤>,
<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/逆偶例謬誤>

乞题/循环论证谬论

Begging the Question/Circular Reasoning

13. 乞题/循环论证谬论：我们把试图要证明的结论作为论证的前提假设。结论是已被陈述或假设的前提。 Begging the Question/Circular Reasoning: We assume what we are trying to prove. The conclusion is stated or assumed the premises. <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/循環論證>; <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/乞題>, <http://lucidphilosophy.com/13-begging-the-question-or-circular-reasoning/>

一词多义谬论 Equivocation

14. 一词多义/模棱两可谬论
：我们会在辩论或论据中
改变一个词的意思。

Equivocation: We shift the
meaning of a word in an
argument.

以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

15. 以偏概全/轻率概括谬论：我们不合理地从一个非典型样本中得出结论。它们在许多刻板印象/固执成见的来源。

Hasty Generalization: We illegitimately generalize from a non-representative sample. They are the source of many stereotypes.

合成谬论 Fallacy of Composition

16. 合成谬论：我们从事物一部分的性质推导出不正确/站不住脚的整体性质。

Fallacy of Composition: We invalidly infer the quality of the whole from the quality of parts.

<http://lucidphilosophy.com/16-composition/>; [https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/合成_\(謬誤\)](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/合成_(謬誤))

分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

17. 分解/分割谬论：我们从一个整体的性质推断出站不住脚/不合理的组成部分的性质。分解谬论可看成是合成谬论的反面。合成谬论是从组成部分向上引申到整体，而分解谬论是从整体向下推广到组成部分。

Fallacy of Division: We invalidly infer/deduce the qualities of parts from the qualities of the whole. It is helpful to think of it as the opposite to the fallacy of composition fallacy. Fallacy of Composition moves up from parts to whole, and division moves down from whole to parts. Fallacy of division occurs when someone argues that something that is true for the whole is also true for the parts of the whole.

逻辑训练 Logic exercise

现在请澄清一下您的思维...准备好了吗?
Clear your mind please... are you ready?



乞题/循环论证谬论

Begging the Question/Circular Reasoning

上帝存在，因为圣经是这样说的。圣经是正确的，因为它是上帝的话语。 God exists because the Holy Book says so, and the Holy Book is true because it is God's word.

绝对主义谬论 Absolutism Fallacy

马丽相信努力工作能带来繁荣。因此，她认为非洲的饥饿儿童根本不努力工作。 Mary believes hard work leads to flourishing. Therefore, she thinks starving children in Africa simply do not work hard.

一词多义谬论 Equivocation

甲：“小明玩到很晚才回家，把妈妈急疯了。”

乙：“疯子应该送去精神病院。所以我们应该把小明妈妈送去精神病院。”

A: ‘Xiao Ming didn't come home until very late, which made her mom mad’.

B: ‘A mad person should be sent to a psychiatric hospital. So we should send Xiao Ming's mother to the psychiatric hospital’.

乞题/循环论证谬论

Begging the Question/Circular Reasoning

每个人总是自私的，
因为人类肯定是自私
的。 Everyone is selfish
because all humans are
selfish.

以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

我认识的家人和朋友中，所有抽烟的人都没有得肺癌，因此抽烟不会导致肺癌。 Among the family and friends I know, none of the smokers have lung cancer; so smoking does not lead to lung cancer.

绝对主义谬论 Absolutism Fallacy

一位老师认为学生永远不应该迟到。所以，她开除了一个迟到的学生，而不问她为什么迟到。 A teacher believes a student should never be late. So, she expels a late student without asking the student why she was late.

乞题/循环论证谬论

Begging the Question/Circular Reasoning

原生态的食物是比较健康的，因为它是自然的。 Organic
farmed food is healthier
because it is natural.

一词多义谬论 Equivocation

一台电脑是由一位聪明的设计师所创造的。大脑是一台电脑，因此它也由一位聪明的设计师所创造。

A computer was created by an intelligent designer. The brain is a computer, therefore it had an intelligent designer.

分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

水 (H_2O) 是湿的，所以氢气 (H_2) 与氧气 (O_2) 都是湿的。 Water is wet, so hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2) are wet.

以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

这群天鹅是白色的，这片地区的天鹅也是白色的，因此，所有天鹅都是白色的。 The swans are white and the swans in this area are white; so all swans are white.

合成谬论 Fallacy of Composition

宇宙里每样东西都是有起因的，因此整个宇宙也是有起因的。

Everything in the universe has a cause, so the whole universe has a cause.

分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

这支交响乐团是非常出色的，因此交响乐团里的每一位乐师都非常出色。

This orchestra is very excellent, so every musician in the orchestra is very excellent.



一词多义谬论 Equivocation

小明：“我要买鸡蛋。”

售货员：“现在太晚，我们要关门了。”

小明：“真可惜，以后鸡蛋要到其他的超市才能买到了。”

Xiao Ming: ‘I want to buy eggs’.

Salesman: ‘It's too late now. The shop has closed down’

Xiao Ming: ‘It's too bad that I have to buy eggs from other supermarkets in the future’

合成谬论 Fallacy of Composition

这支球队里的每个球员都很棒，所以这支球队很棒。 Every player on the team is great, so the team is great.

以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

我曾经遇到三个红头发的人，他们都是没礼貌的人，因此，所有红头发的人都是没礼貌的。 I've met three redheads and they were all impolite , so all redheads are impolite .

合成谬论 Fallacy of Composition

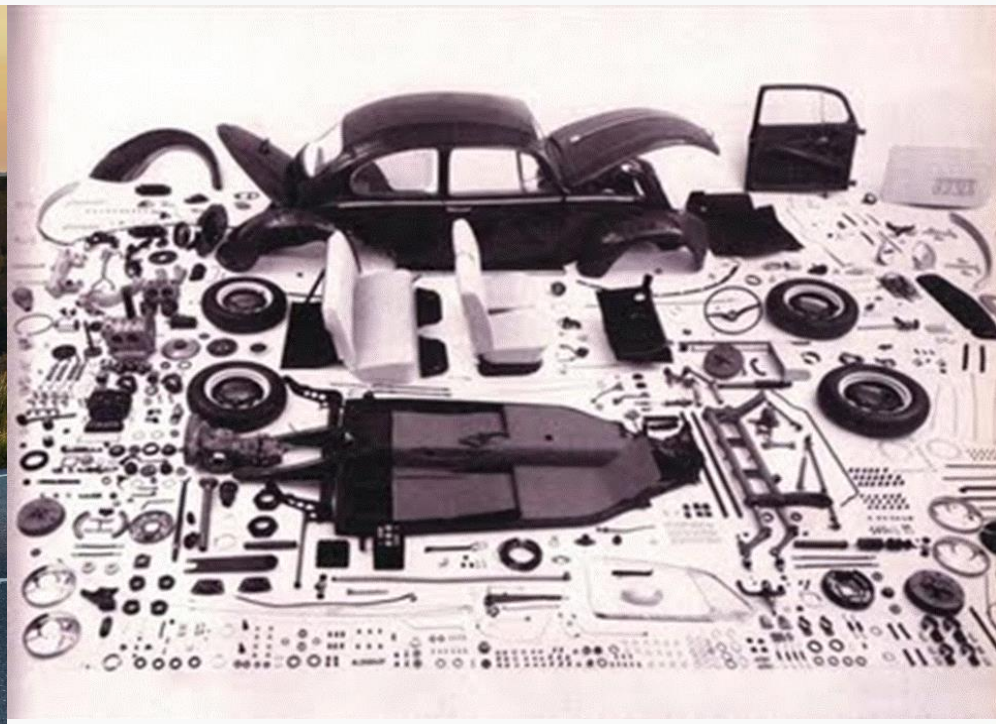
氢气 (H_2) 和氧气 (O_2)
都是干燥的，因此水
(H_2O) 是干燥的。

Hydrogen (H_2) and Oxygen (O_2)
are dry, so water (H_2O) is dry.

分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

汽车是可以跑动的，所以组成汽车的每个零件都是可以跑动的。

The car can run, so every part of the car can run.



运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

18. 运气/彩票谬论：我们认为某件事情X的发生是被设计或注定的，因为X看上去是几乎不可能发生的。

Lottery Fallacy: We invalidly infer X must be designed because X is so improbable. The problem is there is no “pattern” to observe in lotteries. All of it is random, so it’s impossible (and rather foolish) to predict what numbers are going to be drawn. Unless you’re psychic, the lottery is and always will remain a game of chance – nothing more, nothing

less. <http://lucidphilosophy.com/18-lottery-fallacy/> 不同于賭徒謬誤；

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/賭徒謬誤>；<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/熱手謬誤>；

诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

19. 诉诸不适当权威谬论：我们通过求助于不可靠/不合适的，或被其他权威人士所反对的权威/专家来支持一个结论。

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority: we support a conclusion by appealing to a person who is not an authority on the subject. Or, it is when we appeal to an authority with whom other authorities

disagree. [http://lucidphilosophy.com/19-appeal-to-authority/;](http://lucidphilosophy.com/19-appeal-to-authority/)

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/訴諸權威>

20. 红鲱鱼/转移话题谬论：
我们改变主题（论题/话题），
或者给出一个毫不相关的
回应来使人分心/转移注意
力。 Red Herring fallacy : We
change the subject or give an
irrelevant response to distract.

扮演上帝谬论 Playing God fallacy

21. 扮演上帝谬论：我们认为，我们不应该干涉事件的自然发展进程，否则就是在扮演着上帝的角色。 Playing God fallacy: we argue that we should not intervene in the “natural” course of events because intervening would be playing God.

推理失效谬论 Non Sequitur fallacy

22. 推理失效谬论：意味着“该结论不合逻辑”。这是用另一种方式表述“该结论是靠不住的”或者“结论从证据或前提是推不出来的”。 Non Sequitur fallacy: means “it does not follow.” It is another way of saying “the argument is fallacious” or the “the conclusion does not follow from the evidence/premises.”

<https://www.logicallyfallacious.com/tools/lp/Bo/LogicalFallacies/136/Non-Sequitur;>

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/不相干的謬誤>

挪动门柱谬论

moving the goalposts fallacy

23. 挪动门柱谬论：是驳回某一特定主张所提出的证据，并要求对方提供其他的（通常更大）证据。即是说，在对方进球后，球门柱会被挪动以排除进球。这样改变比赛规则的问题是，比赛结果的意义也会改变。

Moving the goalposts :(gravity game, raising the bar, argument by demanding impossible perfection [form of])is an informal fallacy in which evidence presented in response to a specific claim is dismissed and some other (often greater) evidence is demanded. That is, after an attempt has been made to score a goal, the goalposts are moved to exclude the attempt. The problem with changing the rules of the game is that the meaning of the result is changed, too.

运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

我去伦敦旅行时，在大街上遇到了朋友小陈，我想他肯定是知道我的行程并跟着我过来的。

While I was visiting London, U.K., I bumped into my friend Xiao Chen by *chance*. I think he must have known about my trip and followed me here.

诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

你应该服用这些维生素，
因为一位电影明星说它们
是最好的。 You should take
these vitamins because the
movie star recommends them to
be the best .

运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

我认为老张彩票中奖一定是他作弊了，因为中奖的几率是二千万分之一。

○ I conclude that Bob must have cheated when he won the lottery because the odds of winning were twenty million to one.

诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

添加了氟 (fluoride) 的自来水可以直接饮用的，因为市政厅的公共卫生负责人是这样说的。 Tap water with fluoride added is drinkable directly because the city hall's manager of public health department said so.

推理失效谬论 Non Sequitur fallacy

人们通常喜欢在海滩上散步。海滩上有沙子。因此，在家里有个沙地板是个好主意！

People generally like to walk on the beach. Beaches have sand. Therefore, having sand floors in homes would be a great idea!

红鲱鱼/转移话题谬论 Red Herring fallacy

甲：你真的不应该收他们30%的贷款利息，这是**不道德的**。

乙：就算我不收他们这个数，**别人也会收的**。

A said: You really shouldn't charge them 30% on their loans. It's unethical.

B said: Well, someone else would charge that rate if I didn't.

扮演上帝谬论 Playing God fallacy

我们不应该使安乐死和克隆合法化，因为这等同于允许医生扮演上帝

- We shouldn't legalize euthanasia or cloning because that would allow doctors to play god.

红鲱鱼/转移话题谬论 Red Herring fallacy

甲：这家学校办得好。它的学生在标准化考试，情商表现，和被录取入读最好大学这几个方面得分比较高。我们应该支持这家学校。

乙：我认为教育应该教会人们在本质上热爱学习。

A said: This School works. It's students score higher on standardized tests, demonstrate emotional intelligence, and get admitted into the best colleges. We should support this school.

B said: Well, I think education should teach people to intrinsically love learning.

推理失效谬论 Non Sequitur fallacy

巴迪汉堡是镇上最美味的食物。
巴迪汉堡被当地报纸评为汉堡第一。
因此，巴迪汉堡的老板菲尔应该去竞选美国总统。 Buddy

Burger has the greatest food in town. Buddy
Burger was voted #1 by the local
paper. Therefore, Phil, the owner of Buddy
Burger, should run for president of the United
States.

诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

精神病学是垃圾，因为一位国家总理这么说。 Psychiatry is rubbish because a Prime Minister said so.

挪动门柱谬论

moving the goalposts fallacy

甲：顺势疗法有效。给我看一个研究证明它是无效的。 Jeff: Homeopathy works. Show me a study that proves otherwise.

乙：好的。这是一项双盲、安慰剂对照的研究，表明它不起作用。 Megan: Okay. Here is a double blind, placebo controlled study showing that it doesn't work.

甲：好吧，但那是一项研究。这并不能证明什么。 Jeff: Okay, but that's one study. That doesn't prove anything.

红鲱鱼/转移话题谬论 Red Herring fallacy

有神论者: 必须有一个上帝或某种超越性的东西, 因为所有的神秘体验都有一个共同的跨文化核心。

不可知论者/无神论者: 我只是认为宗教人士是伪善者, 宗教弊大于利。

Theist: There must be a God or something transcendent because there is a common transcultural core to all mystical experiences.

Agnostic or atheist: Well, I just think religious people are hypocrites and that religion does more harm than good.

扮演上帝谬论 Playing God fallacy

不要干涉（比如事故，
灾难或罪恶事件等）！
你不是上帝。 Don't interfere
（accidents, disasters, or criminal
incidents, etc.）！ You aren't God.

挪动门柱谬论

moving the goalposts fallacy

甲：如果进化是真的，那就给我举一个进化的例子。 Bob: If evolution is real, then show me an example of evolution occurring right now.

乙：当然可以。看看抗细菌的抗生素的出现。当使用抗生素时，大多数细菌对抗生素敏感，但有一小群对抗生素不敏感，因为没有生存竞争的压力而存活下来，剩下的一代的细菌全部都是对抗生素不敏感，这就是进化了。

Suzy: Of course. Look at the emergence of antibiotics against bacteria. When antibiotics are used, most bacteria are sensitive to antibiotics, but a small group is insensitive to antibiotics. They survive without the pressure of survival competition. The next generation of bacteria are insensitive to antibiotics. This is an example of evolution.

甲：不，那不算数。给我看一个长期发生的例子。 Bob: No, that doesn't count. Show me an example that occurs over long periods of time.

23种常见谬论 23 common fallacies

1. 诉诸自然谬论

Appeal to Nature

2. 非黑即白谬论

Black and White Thinking

3. 人身攻击谬论 Ad Hominem

4. 起源谬论 Genetic Fallacy

5. 滑坡谬论 Slippery Slope

23种常见谬论 23 common fallacies

6. 诉诸无知谬论 Argument from Ignorance
7. 采樱桃谬论 Cherry Picking
8. 1 诉诸情感谬论 Appeals to emotion
8. 2 诉诸群众谬论 Appeal to People)
9. 居先为因谬论 Post Hoc ergo Propter Hoc
10. 稻草人谬论 Straw Man Fallacy

23种常见谬论 23 common fallacies

11. 相对主义谬论

Relativist Fallacy

12. 绝对主义谬论

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結束
THE END

感谢！

Thank You !

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