

Lecture Twelve

(10大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语言
之9-“非此即彼类错误”)

本节课授课要点

- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理1
- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理2
- 非此即彼类错误的标志词
- 非此即彼类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

非此即彼类攻击原理I

现象/问题



非此即彼类攻击原理 I

现象/问题



本节课授课要点

- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理Ⅰ
- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理2
- 非此即彼类错误的标志词
- 非此即彼类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

非此即彼类攻击原理2

现象/问题



A

B

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- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理2
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非此即彼类错误的标志词

- **either...or**

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例题：OG Argument 官方题库第28题

“Commuter use of the new subway train is exceeding the transit company’s projections. However, commuter use of the shuttle buses that transport people to the subway stations is below the projected volume. If the transit company expects commuters to ride the shuttle buses to the subway rather than drive there, it must **either** reduce the shuttle bus fares **or** increase the price of parking at the subway stations.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.

第一种非此即彼错误的攻击体系

Even assuming A is not the reason for C , the author falsely assumes that C must be attributable to B. This “either-or ” argument is fallacious in that it ignores other possible causes of C . Perhaps D, or perhaps E.

第二种非此即彼错误的攻击体系

The editorial seems to make two irreconcilable claims. One is that__A__; the other is__B__. However, this assumption presents a false dilemma, since ___A,B___ are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

回顾本节课授课要点

- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理Ⅰ
- 非此即彼类错误的攻击原理2
- 非此即彼类错误的标志词
- 非此即彼类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

预告下节课授课要点

- 无理假设的攻击原理
- 无理假设类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

The End