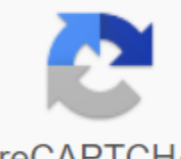


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Comparing apples to oranges logical fallacy

False analogies are logical misconceptions, and they occur when two things are mis-compared to make a false conclusion. There are no two scenarios or ideas in exactly the same way, and they are not so different that there is nothing like it about them. Thus, no analogy is perfect, so we must take care not to focus on superficial similarities while ignoring fundamental similarities. This is a very common misconception, because our language functions partly through comparisons; We use them to teach and explain situations. We use comparisons when deciding how to handle new experiences, and we use them to make unfamiliar situations and ideas more familiar, helping us avoid actions out of fear. However, it was unreasonable to rely on analogies in making arguments, since they would undoubtedly fail in key aspects. How it applies: This misconception is very common in the anti-evolution and intelligent design community. For example, to claim that the probability of accidental development of a complex organism is the same as a tornado that bursts through a landfill and creates 747 accidentally - a very common analogy - is false. Evolution works not by accident, but through the accumulation of changes, so it fails on a fundamental level. The analogy of watchmaker William Paley is the fundamental idea of the intellectual design movement, as well as a false analogy. The analogy is that the universe, like a clock, clock was created by an intelligent being (watchmaker), and therefore the universe must also be created by an intelligent being. However, there are too many different between the clock and the universe to make this valid comparison (not only do the clock have little resemblance to the universe, the universe, being everything we've ever experienced has nothing to it to be adequately compared to.) Referring to the creator, because DNA code is also a false analogy (unlike codes, DNA precedes the information it helps to create). Examples: Customers are always right, and as a student, I pay you to teach me, so I demand that I get A. (Students are not customers buying grades; they pay for the opportunity to study. Iraq is another quagmire, just like Vietnam. Feminazi. Meat - It's Murder What's the Big Deal with early pioneers killing several Indians to justify the West? After all, you can't make an omelette without breaking a few eggs. Just as an alley cat has to scour, a normal person cannot be tied to one lover. Employees are like nails. Just as nails must be struck in the head to force them So are the employees. Opponent of bill that would ban the use of chlordan, found to cause cancer in lab lab Reporter: This bill reminds me of legislation that should be outlawed by cars on the grounds that cars kill people, said Rep. Tom DeLay, R-Texas, who owns a decimating business. (Associated Press, June 25, 1987) People who need to drink a cup of coffee every morning before they can function are no less of a problem than alcoholics who need to have their alcohol every day to support them. Forcing people to register their own weapons is like the Nazis making Jews register in their government. This policy is crazy. If you listen to only one type of music or there is only one type of food, it will soon become tasteless or boring. Diversity makes food and listening an exciting and enriching experience. So it seems to me that an exclusive sexual relationship with only one partner for the rest of life, that is, marriage, will not hold up much hope for very much excitement or enrichment. Smoking cigarettes is just like eating arsenic in your system. Both were found to be causal to death. So if you don't want to take a spoonful of arsenic, I think you wouldn't want to continue smoking. As human bodies become less active as they get older, and as they eventually die, it is reasonable to expect that political bodies will become less and less active the longer they will exist, and that they too will eventually die. Tofu is like meat: Both have the necessary protein to build muscle mass. Tofu is like meat: just as we have rules against the inhuman killing of animals, we must have rules against the inhumane collection of soybeans. You can read this page in the order it was written or follow the links below on the topic most interesting to you. The Misconception Comparison of The Fallacious Binarization Fallacious Comparison is a familiar misconception of comparing things that are not comparable - such as comparing apples to oranges - and then building an argument around the results of comparison. Mistaken comparisons are often issues that are either too vague or too broad. So while it makes sense to ask whether apples are more or less per pound than oranges in a certain market on a certain day, there is no point simply asking whether apples are more economical than oranges, a question that is too broad since it does not specify not only the date and market, but also the intended use of fruit. No matter how cheap apples are, they will never become an economical source of orange juice! Similarly, the question are apples or better oranges is too vague to give one, a definite answer seems to ask personal opinion in response, not a statement of facts. Although it is also found in many other places in the Christian Christian Misleading apples and oranges are particularly common in arguments constructed from the events of biblical history, in which the comparison of meanings (good versus bad, better against worse, more vs. less) is done between 1) the actions of two different historical personalities or peoples, where people are compared to have been found in different situations in fact, historically and/or culturally in some way, that relates to the moral value of their actions; 2) God's responses to the actions of people or peoples in different conditions, as described above; or 3) comparing our current behavior with that of a historical person or a nation whose situation was somehow different from ours. Combined with other misconceptions, invalid comparisons can be the source of some very amusing arguments. For example, some televangelists who build their following through anxiety and fear are able to build the following by transforming the invalid moral comparison of modern America with ancient Israel, Babylon, Nineveh, Rome or Egypt (usually combined with variants of territorial, cultural and legal misconceptions discussed elsewhere) into an argument that America will necessarily be destroyed soon, if it is not yet (and blindly follows). A little calm thought, however, will convince most people that these ancient forces were in a completely different historical and cultural setting than the modern U.S. - all but Rome met God's judgment before Christmas, and the scriptures were completed before the Fall of the Roman Empire (although Rome is still a great city) and clearly has no state cause of its fall... A return to the top of the page of Fallacious quantification mathematics, as an industry of philosophy, has long taught that any continuous range of values that can be compared (e.g. more vs. less) can also be quantified. Thus, the erroneous presentation of the incorrect comparison already under discussion naturally leads to erroneous quantification, i.e. erroneous assertion as a number of facts that either cannot be made in numbers or which neither the statement nor the number is specified in the context. This misconception is unfortunately quite common in some systems that have been published to interpret the prophecy, in which figures from one context are sometimes imported in bulk to fill in real or perceived gaps in information found in another biblical context, and arguments are then constructed from an imported number, as if that number is truly authoritatively stated in its new context. The most ridiculous extreme erroneous quantitative quantification occurs when people use numerological or other methods to try to establish the date of Jesus' return - the date that the scriptures themselves us that we can't know. Action 1:6-7... The return to the top of the Fallacious Binarization page of Fallacious binarization is associated with an erroneous comparison. Unsealed binary requires binary value to a statement to which neither of the two permitted options applies everywhere. Thus, it is wrong to insist that such a statement as the current king of France bald must be either true or false: since France is no longer a monarchy, the truth of the statement is neither true nor false. Similarly, it is wrong to insist that the statement of apples are more economical than oranges, without more, should be either true or false - in this example, the truth of the statement is determined, but not universal, in that it depends on the context in which the statement was made. Similarly, it is wrong to insist that the assertion of apples is better than oranges should be universal or false, since this statement covers a wide range of individual judgments that are influenced by individual tastes, social, economic and practical context. The most common binary values in logical discussion are true and false. However, when binary values are applied (or, too often, wrong) to moral or religious debate, other pairs of binary values are often used, such as good versus evil, right versus wrong, holy vs. wicked (or evil), saved against the lost, or us against them. However, even when another binary pair is used, it remains a mistake to first force on a statement a universal binary value that does not correspond to it, and then build arguments to condemn others on the basis of this binaryization of the issue. Here is a deliberately far-fetched example: The scriptures say little about the moral value of nudity. Obviously, before Adam brought sin into this world, nudity was not a problem. When Adam sinned, he insisted on fig leaves (or perhaps Eve did); the idea of hiding from God (impossibility) was not God's idea. Ever since Adam sinned, most references to nudity in Scripture refer to him as an incident of poverty, persecution, or captivity, that is, as a result of a curse or divine judgment, not as a sin or cause of judgment. In both Covenants, the direct commandments concerning the naked indicate that believers should clothe them, not stone them. The Bible does not appear anywhere unequivocally to prohibit nudity. However, most North Americans reflexively assign the notion of nudity to the moral binary value of sin or evil, and some long-standing church traditions seem to agree with this reflexive assessment of the issue. However, if the views of the North American Christian community as a whole are accepted as standard, the line between naked and humble (often seen as an all-inclusive binary couple) is somewhat fuzzy, as different denominations, and sometimes even different groups within the same denomination, can line very differently. Some groups take the term naked very literally and allow their fellowship members while wearing very little Others require more clothing to come to worship, but will tolerate their members wearing much smaller homes or even in public places outside church walls. On the other hand, many groups insist that their members (and in particular their female members, various double standards) should not be found in public anywhere without having much of their body covered, but, even here, exactly how much can be disclosed without risking the anger of the church varies from group to group. Also, most people who call nudity a sin don't thoroughly binarize the issue, in that almost everyone (even those who insist God usually requires ankle-length dresses) also has a mental list of exceptions to the alleged ban - places such as a shower or doctor's office in which, despite the general rule, nudity is allowed. But if someone actually had to make a thorough application of the false binary notion of the absolute evil of nudity, he or she would wear as many clothes as possible and would keep it at all times, even in the soul, because even there God could see the evil of their nudity and judge them for it. If God is truly offended by our bodies, nudity is absolutely evil under all circumstances, and this concept will tend to push the line to the opposite extreme and eat all exceptions. While this illustration of the concept is somewhat fanciful, most thoughtful observers recognize that many differences in the church arise from real moral issues (such as clothing) that have been falsely divided into black or white, when there are really gray areas in which the scriptures do not draw an unambiguous or universally valid line. In addition, many other disagreements arise from issues that have been made into black or white moral issues when they are not really biblical moral issues at all, as is true in most individual tastes issues that churches are trying to control. In addition, many other divisions arise because one Christian church or denomination once drew a line between right and wrong for itself on an issue to which the scriptures do not speak unequivocally, then will defend the line it has drawn by refusing to acknowledge its communication with any Christian who draws a line elsewhere or supports another list of rule exceptions... Back to the top of the Page Shared Disagreement Misconceptions index Other misconceptions mentioned above are territorial (political) misconceptions. Cultural misconception. Cultural misconception. Homo-practitioner and homoaesthetic misconceptions, stating that all real Christians will behave the same way and as the same thing. Related material on another SITE DISCLOSURES Worship website and giving Richard Blake a review of the book Our Oneness by Christ's Loston Stevens and Ian Johnson. 2005: Ian B. Johnson Johnson

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