

WORD LIST PDF

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Strengthen reasoning, logic, analysis, evaluation, and intellectual judgment with essential critical thinking vocabulary used in academic, professional, and real-world decision-making.

CATEGORY

**Academic and
Personal Development
Vocabulary**

LEVEL

Advanced

WORDS

82

Critical thinking vocabulary is essential for analyzing information, evaluating arguments, and making well-reasoned decisions in academic, professional, and real-world contexts. Whether you are writing essays, preparing for exams, engaging in debates, or solving complex problems, critical thinking depends on clear reasoning, logical structure, and the ability to identify strong and weak arguments. This critical thinking vocabulary list brings together carefully structured terms across reasoning and logic, analysis and evaluation, cognitive biases, argument structures, and intellectual mindset. From foundational concepts like “reasoning,” “logic,” “argument,” and “evidence” to advanced ideas such as “cognitive bias,” “fallacy,” “systems thinking,” “Occam’s razor,” and “second-order thinking,” this page helps learners understand how thinking itself works and how to improve it. Use this page to strengthen your analytical skills, improve academic writing, and build confidence in structured thinking for exams like SAT, GRE, GMAT, IELTS, and TOEFL. Each word is designed to be practical, contextual, and easy to apply — helping you think more clearly, argue more effectively, and make better decisions in both academic and professional environments.



OVERVIEW

Resource Summary

A quick overview of this LVF resource before you move into the lesson or vocabulary pages.

At a glance

- **Resource Type:** Word List PDF
- **Category:** Academic and Personal Development Vocabulary
- **Level:** Advanced
- **Total Words:** 82
- **Basic Words:** 19
- **Intermediate Words:** 24
- **Advanced Words:** 39
- **Brand:** LearnVocabularyFree.com

How to use this PDF

1. Read the definitions carefully.
2. Review examples and usage notes.
3. Try the practice section independently.
4. Check the answer key for self-review.

STARTER LIST

Words you will meet in this PDF (but not limited to)

- **Abductive Reasoning** — A form of reasoning that seeks the most likely explanation for an observation.
- **Ad Hominem** — A fallacy in which someone attacks a person instead of addressing the argument.
- **Analogy** — A comparison between two things to explain or clarify an idea.
- **Analysis** — The detailed examination of ideas, evidence, or arguments.
- **Anchoring Bias** — The tendency to rely too heavily on the first piece of information encountered.
- **Argument** — A set of statements or reasons presented to support a conclusion.
- **Assumptions** — Beliefs or ideas accepted without full proof.
- **Availability Heuristic** — A mental shortcut in which people judge likelihood based on how easily examples come to mind.

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Abductive Reasoning

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A form of reasoning that seeks the most likely explanation for an observation.

EXAMPLE

Abductive reasoning is often used when forming a hypothesis from limited evidence.

SYNONYMS

inference to the best explanation

Ad Hominem

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A fallacy in which someone attacks a person instead of addressing the argument.

EXAMPLE

The debate became unproductive once it shifted to ad hominem attacks.

SYNONYMS

personal attack

Analogy

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A comparison between two things to explain or clarify an idea.

EXAMPLE

The teacher used an analogy to simplify the concept.

SYNONYMS

comparison

Analysis

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The detailed examination of ideas, evidence, or arguments.

EXAMPLE

Good analysis breaks a complex issue into smaller parts.

SYNONYMS

examination

evaluation

ANTONYMS

overview

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Anchoring Bias

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The tendency to rely too heavily on the first piece of information encountered.

EXAMPLE

Anchoring bias affected the estimate because the first number seemed persuasive.

SYNONYMS

anchoring effect

Argument

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

A set of statements or reasons presented to support a conclusion.

EXAMPLE

A strong argument is supported by clear evidence.

SYNONYMS

claim

position

Assumptions

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

Beliefs or ideas accepted without full proof.

EXAMPLE

The argument relied on assumptions that were never examined.

SYNONYMS

presumptions

beliefs

ANTONYMS

verified facts

Availability Heuristic

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A mental shortcut in which people judge likelihood based on how easily examples come to mind.

EXAMPLE

The availability heuristic made rare events seem more common than they were.

SYNONYMS

availability bias

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Burden of Proof

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The responsibility to provide evidence for a claim.

EXAMPLE

The burden of proof lies with the person making the accusation.

SYNONYMS

evidential responsibility

Causality

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The relationship in which one event or factor produces another.

EXAMPLE

Researchers must distinguish causality from simple association.

SYNONYMS

cause-and-effect

ANTONYMS

correlation

Circular Reasoning

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A fallacy in which the conclusion is assumed in the premise.

EXAMPLE

The argument showed circular reasoning because it repeated the same claim in different words.

SYNONYMS

begging the question

Claim

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

A statement that asserts something to be true and requires support.

EXAMPLE

The author's claim was supported by research data.

SYNONYMS

assertion

statement

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Clarity

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The quality of being easy to understand and free from confusion.

EXAMPLE

Clarity makes a complex argument easier to evaluate.

SYNONYMS

clearness

lucidity

ANTONYMS

ambiguity

Cogency

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The strength and persuasiveness of an inductive argument.

EXAMPLE

The cogency of the argument depended on strong and relevant evidence.

SYNONYMS

persuasiveness

strength

Cognitive Bias

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A systematic pattern of error in thinking that affects judgment and decisions.

EXAMPLE

Cognitive bias can lead people to misjudge evidence.

SYNONYMS

thinking bias

ANTONYMS

objectivity

Cognitive Dissonance

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

Mental discomfort caused by holding conflicting beliefs, values, or attitudes.

EXAMPLE

Cognitive dissonance may cause people to reject evidence that challenges their identity.

SYNONYMS

mental conflict

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Coherence

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The logical and orderly connection of ideas.

EXAMPLE

The essay lacked coherence due to poor organization.

SYNONYMS

clarity

flow

ANTONYMS

disorder

Conclusion

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

A judgment or decision reached through reasoning.

EXAMPLE

The conclusion should follow logically from the evidence presented.

SYNONYMS

result

judgment

ANTONYMS

premise

Confirmation Bias

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The tendency to seek or favor information that supports existing beliefs.

EXAMPLE

Confirmation bias can prevent fair evaluation of opposing evidence.

SYNONYMS

belief reinforcement bias

Consistency

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The quality of being logically coherent and free from contradictions.

EXAMPLE

Consistency in reasoning strengthens the overall argument.

SYNONYMS

coherence

uniformity

ANTONYMS

contradiction

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Contextualization

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The act of placing an idea or event within its broader context to understand it better.

EXAMPLE

Contextualization helped readers understand the speech historically.

SYNONYMS

framing

situating

Correlation

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A relationship or association between two variables that does not necessarily indicate causation.

EXAMPLE

Correlation alone does not prove one factor caused the other.

SYNONYMS

association

connection

ANTONYMS

causality

Counterargument

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

An argument that opposes or challenges another argument.

EXAMPLE

Addressing counterarguments strengthens your position.

SYNONYMS

opposing view

Counterexample

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

An example that disproves or challenges a general statement.

EXAMPLE

A single counterexample can invalidate a universal claim.

SYNONYMS

contradicting example

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Credibility

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The quality of being trustworthy and believable.

EXAMPLE

Credibility of sources is crucial in academic research.

SYNONYMS

reliability

trustworthiness

ANTONYMS

unreliability

Criterion

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A standard or principle used to judge or decide something.

EXAMPLE

Accuracy was one important criterion in judging the report.

SYNONYMS

standard

benchmark

Curiosity

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

A strong desire to know, learn, or understand something.

EXAMPLE

Curiosity drives deeper questioning and better inquiry.

SYNONYMS

inquisitiveness

interest

ANTONYMS

indifference

Deductive Reasoning

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A logical process in which a conclusion follows necessarily from general premises.

EXAMPLE

Deductive reasoning starts with a rule and applies it to a specific case.

SYNONYMS

top-down reasoning

ANTONYMS

inductive reasoning

VOCABULARY PAGE 8

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Dialectic

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A method of reasoning through the exchange of opposing ideas to reach deeper understanding.

EXAMPLE

Dialectic encourages progress through dialogue and contradiction.

SYNONYMS

reasoned debate

dialogic reasoning

Dunning-Kruger Effect

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A cognitive bias in which people with low ability overestimate their competence.

EXAMPLE

The Dunning-Kruger effect explains why weak understanding can produce false confidence.

SYNONYMS

illusory superiority

Empathy

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The ability to understand and appreciate another person's perspective or feelings.

EXAMPLE

Empathy improves dialogue by encouraging more humane reasoning.

SYNONYMS

understanding

compassion

ANTONYMS

indifference

Ethnocentrism

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The habit of judging other cultures by the standards of one's own culture.

EXAMPLE

Ethnocentrism can distort fair analysis of cultural practices.

SYNONYMS

cultural bias

ANTONYMS

cultural relativism

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Evaluation

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The process of judging the quality, value, or importance of something.

EXAMPLE

Evaluation involves weighing strengths and weaknesses carefully.

SYNONYMS

assessment

appraisal

Evidence

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

Facts or information used to support a claim or conclusion.

EXAMPLE

Strong evidence makes an argument more convincing.

SYNONYMS

proof

support

ANTONYMS

speculation

Explicit

ADJECTIVE

BASIC

MEANING

Clearly and directly stated.

EXAMPLE

The instructions were explicit and easy to follow.

SYNONYMS

clear

direct

ANTONYMS

implicit

Fairness

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The quality of judging without favoritism or prejudice.

EXAMPLE

Fairness requires considering opposing views honestly.

SYNONYMS

impartiality

justice

ANTONYMS

bias

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

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Fallacy

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A flaw in reasoning that weakens an argument.

EXAMPLE

The speaker's claim contained a clear logical fallacy.

SYNONYMS

reasoning error

ANTONYMS

sound argument

False Dilemma

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A fallacy that presents only two options when more possibilities exist.

EXAMPLE

The article created a false dilemma by ignoring alternative solutions.

SYNONYMS

false binary

Falsification

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The process of showing that a claim, theory, or hypothesis is false.

EXAMPLE

Scientific reasoning values falsification as a test of strong theories.

SYNONYMS

disproof

refutation

ANTONYMS

verification

First Principles Thinking

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A method of reasoning that breaks a problem down to its most basic truths and rebuilds from there.

EXAMPLE

First principles thinking helps avoid relying on assumptions or convention.

SYNONYMS

foundational reasoning

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Formal Logic

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The study of reasoning using strict symbolic or structured forms.

EXAMPLE

Formal logic focuses on the structure of valid arguments.

SYNONYMS

symbolic logic

ANTONYMS

informal logic

Generalization

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A broad statement based on limited evidence or observations.

EXAMPLE

The conclusion was a generalization based on a small sample.

SYNONYMS

broad claim

Groupthink

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A pattern of thinking in which the desire for harmony discourages critical evaluation.

EXAMPLE

Groupthink can prevent teams from questioning bad decisions.

SYNONYMS

conformist thinking

ANTONYMS

independent thinking

Implicit

ADJECTIVE

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

Suggested or understood without being directly stated.

EXAMPLE

The author made an implicit claim about social inequality.

SYNONYMS

implied

unstated

ANTONYMS

explicit

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Implicit vs. Explicit

PHRASE

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The distinction between ideas that are implied (implicit) and those that are clearly stated (explicit).

EXAMPLE

Critical thinking involves identifying both implicit and explicit arguments.

SYNONYMS

implied vs stated

Inductive Reasoning

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A process of drawing general conclusions from specific observations or examples.

EXAMPLE

Inductive reasoning helps us form patterns from repeated evidence.

SYNONYMS

bottom-up reasoning

ANTONYMS

deductive reasoning

Inference

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning rather than direct statement.

EXAMPLE

The reader made an inference from the tone of the passage.

SYNONYMS

deduction

interpretation

Informal Logic

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The study of reasoning in ordinary language and everyday arguments.

EXAMPLE

Informal logic helps evaluate arguments found in conversation and writing.

SYNONYMS

practical logic

ANTONYMS

formal logic

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

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Intellectual Humility

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The willingness to recognize the limits of one's knowledge and remain open to correction.

EXAMPLE

Intellectual humility helps people revise their views when evidence changes.

SYNONYMS

modesty in thought

ANTONYMS

arrogance

Intellectual Integrity

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The commitment to honesty, consistency, and fairness in thinking.

EXAMPLE

Intellectual integrity requires applying the same standards to your own beliefs.

SYNONYMS

honesty in reasoning

ANTONYMS

intellectual dishonesty

Interpretation

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The explanation of the meaning or significance of information or events.

EXAMPLE

Different readers may offer different interpretations of the same text.

SYNONYMS

explanation

reading

ANTONYMS

misinterpretation

Lateral Thinking

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A creative way of solving problems through indirect or unconventional methods.

EXAMPLE

Lateral thinking produced a solution that traditional methods had missed.

SYNONYMS

creative problem-solving

ANTONYMS

linear thinking

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Logic

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The study of correct reasoning and valid arguments.

EXAMPLE

Logic helps distinguish valid arguments from flawed ones.

SYNONYMS

rational thinking

ANTONYMS

illogic

Mental Models

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

Internal frameworks or concepts used to understand and interpret the world.

EXAMPLE

Using multiple mental models can improve judgment and decision-making.

SYNONYMS

thinking frameworks

Metacognition

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

Awareness and understanding of one's own thinking processes.

EXAMPLE

Metacognition helps learners notice how they solve problems.

SYNONYMS

thinking about thinking

Nuance

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A subtle difference or distinction in meaning, tone, or interpretation.

EXAMPLE

Critical readers notice nuance instead of forcing simple conclusions.

SYNONYMS

subtlety

shade

ANTONYMS

oversimplification

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Objective

ADJECTIVE

BASIC

MEANING

Based on facts and evidence rather than personal feelings or opinions.

EXAMPLE

Critical thinking requires an objective review of the evidence.

SYNONYMS

unbiased

factual

ANTONYMS

subjective

Occam's Razor

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The principle that the simplest explanation fitting the facts is often best.

EXAMPLE

Using Occam's razor, the team favored the explanation with fewer assumptions.

SYNONYMS

principle of parsimony

Open-mindedness

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The willingness to consider different ideas and perspectives fairly.

EXAMPLE

Open-mindedness strengthens discussion by allowing genuine reconsideration.

SYNONYMS

receptiveness

flexibility

ANTONYMS

closed-mindedness

Overgeneralization

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A fallacy where a broad conclusion is drawn from insufficient evidence.

EXAMPLE

The argument contained an overgeneralization about all students.

SYNONYMS

hasty generalization

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Paradigm Shift

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A major change in the basic way of thinking about or understanding something.

EXAMPLE

The discovery caused a paradigm shift in scientific thought.

SYNONYMS

fundamental change

Persistence

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The ability to continue thinking or working despite difficulty.

EXAMPLE

Persistence is necessary when solving complex problems.

SYNONYMS

perseverance

determination

ANTONYMS

quitting

Precision

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The quality of being exact, accurate, and carefully defined.

EXAMPLE

Precision in language reduces misunderstanding in arguments.

SYNONYMS

accuracy

exactness

ANTONYMS

vagueness

Premise

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

A statement or proposition that forms the basis of an argument.

EXAMPLE

A weak premise can make an entire argument unreliable.

SYNONYMS

assumption

basis

ANTONYMS

conclusion

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Probabilistic Thinking

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A way of thinking that evaluates uncertainty in terms of likelihood and probability.

EXAMPLE

Probabilistic thinking helps decision-makers handle uncertainty more realistically.

SYNONYMS

likelihood-based reasoning

Proposition

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A statement that expresses an idea which can be judged as true or false.

EXAMPLE

Each proposition in formal logic must be clearly defined.

SYNONYMS

statement

claim

Rationality

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The quality of thinking and acting based on reason and evidence.

EXAMPLE

Rationality requires more than emotion or instinct alone.

SYNONYMS

reasonableness

logic

ANTONYMS

irrationality

Reasoning

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

The process of thinking logically to form conclusions or judgments.

EXAMPLE

Strong reasoning is essential for making sound arguments.

SYNONYMS

thinking

logic

ANTONYMS

irrationality

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

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Red Herring

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

An irrelevant point introduced to distract from the main issue.

EXAMPLE

The speaker used a red herring to avoid answering the question directly.

SYNONYMS

distraction

diversion

Reflection

NOUN

BASIC

MEANING

Careful thought about one's experiences, beliefs, or reasoning.

EXAMPLE

Reflection allows people to learn from mistakes in judgment.

SYNONYMS

thoughtfulness

review

Relevance

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The degree to which something is directly related to the issue being discussed.

EXAMPLE

Only relevant evidence should be included in the argument.

SYNONYMS

importance

connection

ANTONYMS

irrelevance

Second-Order Thinking

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The practice of considering the longer-term and indirect consequences of a decision.

EXAMPLE

Second-order thinking prevents people from focusing only on immediate effects.

SYNONYMS

deeper consequence analysis

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

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Skepticism

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

A questioning attitude that seeks evidence before accepting claims.

EXAMPLE

Healthy skepticism helps prevent careless acceptance of misinformation.

SYNONYMS

doubt

questioning

ANTONYMS

credulity

Slippery Slope

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A fallacy that argues a small first step will inevitably lead to extreme consequences.

EXAMPLE

The claim relied on a slippery slope rather than solid evidence.

SYNONYMS

chain reaction fallacy

Soundness

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The quality of an argument that is both valid and based on true premises.

EXAMPLE

An argument may be valid without being sound.

SYNONYMS

logical reliability

Straw Man Fallacy

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A fallacy in which someone misrepresents an argument to make it easier to attack.

EXAMPLE

He used a straw man fallacy by exaggerating the other side's claim.

SYNONYMS

misrepresentation fallacy

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

Definitions, examples, and related vocabulary prepared in a structured LVF format.

Subjective

ADJECTIVE

BASIC

MEANING

Based on personal feelings, interpretations, or opinions.

EXAMPLE

The review was subjective because it relied heavily on personal taste.

SYNONYMS

personal

biased

ANTONYMS

objective

Syllogism

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

A form of logical argument in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises.

EXAMPLE

The student used a syllogism to explain the structure of the argument.

SYNONYMS

logical argument

Synthesis

NOUN

INTERMEDIATE

MEANING

The process of combining separate ideas or pieces of information into a coherent whole.

EXAMPLE

The essay showed synthesis by connecting ideas from multiple sources.

SYNONYMS

integration

combination

ANTONYMS

fragmentation

Systems Thinking

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

An approach that examines how parts of a system interact within a whole.

EXAMPLE

Systems thinking helped the team understand how one policy affected many outcomes.

SYNONYMS

holistic analysis

ANTONYMS

reductionism

Critical Thinking Vocabulary List

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Validity

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The quality of an argument whose conclusion follows logically from its premises.

EXAMPLE

Validity depends on logical structure, not whether the premises are true.

SYNONYMS

logical correctness

Verification

NOUN

ADVANCED

MEANING

The process of confirming that something is true, accurate, or valid.

EXAMPLE

Verification of the data improved trust in the findings.

SYNONYMS

confirmation

validation

ANTONYMS

falsification



PRACTICE

Mini Worksheet

Use the meanings and context from this PDF to answer the following practice questions.

1. Write the meaning of *Abductive Reasoning* and use it in one sentence.

.....
.....

2. Write the meaning of *Ad Hominem* and use it in one sentence.

.....
.....

3. Write the meaning of *Analogy* and use it in one sentence.

.....
.....

4. Write the meaning of *Analysis* and use it in one sentence.

.....
.....

5. Write the meaning of *Anchoring Bias* and use it in one sentence.

.....
.....

6. Write the meaning of *Argument* and use it in one sentence.

.....
.....

ANSWER KEY

Suggested Answers

These answer points are designed to support self-review and classroom guidance.

1. Abductive Reasoning

Meaning:

A form of reasoning that seeks the most likely explanation for an observation.

Example:

Abductive reasoning is often used when forming a hypothesis from limited evidence.

2. Ad Hominem

Meaning:

A fallacy in which someone attacks a person instead of addressing the argument.

Example:

The debate became unproductive once it shifted to ad hominem attacks.

3. Analogy

Meaning:

A comparison between two things to explain or clarify an idea.

Example:

The teacher used an analogy to simplify the concept.

4. Analysis

Meaning:

The detailed examination of ideas, evidence, or arguments.

Example:

Good analysis breaks a complex issue into smaller parts.

5. Anchoring Bias

Meaning:

The tendency to rely too heavily on the first piece of information encountered.

Example:

Anchoring bias affected the estimate because the first number seemed persuasive.

6. Argument

Meaning:

A set of statements or reasons presented to support a conclusion.

Example:

A strong argument is supported by clear evidence.