



Teaching Design



An Introduction

iExplore 2

Assisted Suicide: A right or a wrong?

Unit project

Write an opinion ESSAY: Explain why assisted suicide should be or not be legalized.

Learning objective1

Describe conditions of terminally ill patients

Learning objective2

Argue for legalizing assisted suicide

Learning objective3

Argue against legalizing assisted suicide

Learning objective4

Explain why assisted suicide should be or not be legalized.



Teaching objective



Language gap



Ability gap

Critical thinking
Autonomous learning



Limits 10 minute



Smaller objective

Upon completion of this session, the students will be able to :

Gain a better understanding of “Slippery-slope”

Teaching Procedure



Paint a definition

Define the phrase by drawing

01

04

A case study

Analyze the fallacy in an argument in previous task

Translation in a content

Remember and use in a discourse.

02

05

Extension

Analyze and apply the fallacy in a future task.

Error Finding game

Recognize a fallacy.

03

06

Assignment

Inspire critical thinking



Interdisciplinary
Combine art
and language.

Multiple
Materials, class activities,
dimension, ...

Critical
Inspire the ability
to think critically .



Joyful
funny atmosphere
to arise interest.

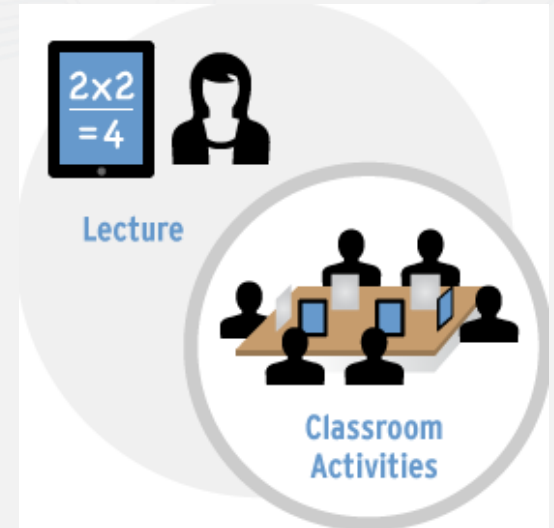


Assessment

Instant and delayed assessment

**Individual assessment , peer
assessment, teacher's
assessment ...**

Summative assessment





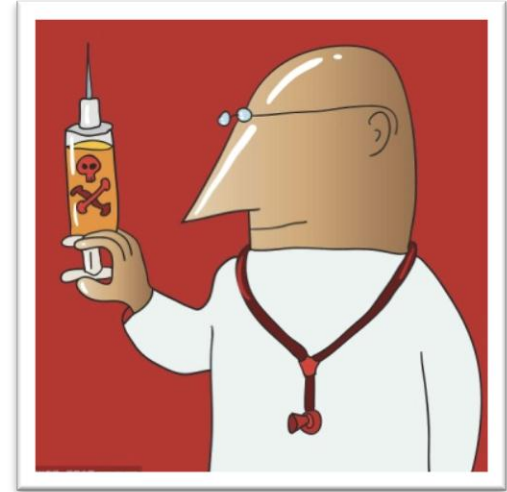
Demo Class

Assisted suicide: A right or a wrong?

01

But, the case against assisted suicide is also powerful for it speaks to us of a fundamental reverence for life and the risk of hurling down a slippery slope toward a diminished respect for life. (Para. 8)

- **What** is a slippery slope?
- **How** can we use it?
-





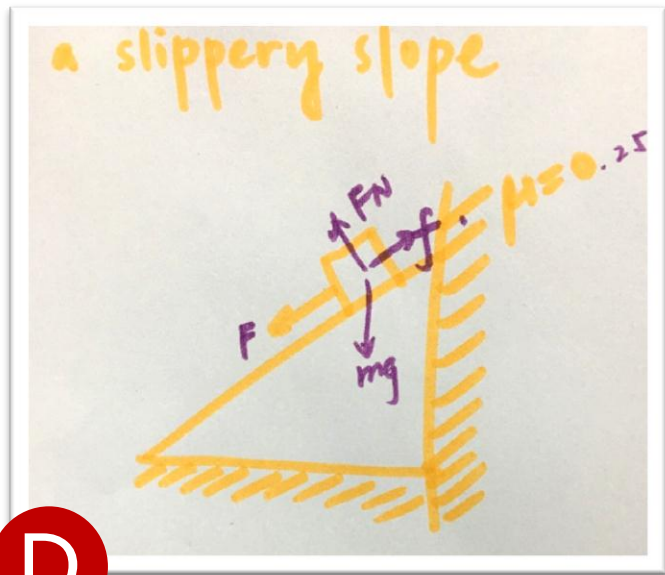
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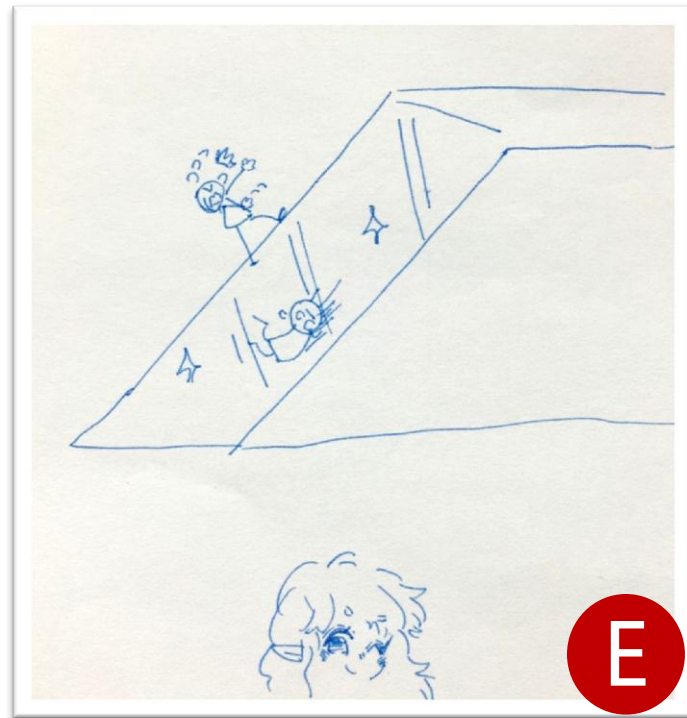
B



C



D



E





*hurling down a
slippery slope*
means falling into
a condition which
becomes worse
and worse

02

2 Broke Girls

S1 EP04



Caroline:

No, that's our future. Once we start doing that, it is a slippery slope.

03

Entirely predictable... so you don't have to be.

370



THE BLOG

02/08/2012 08:20 am ET | Updated Apr 09, 2012

Sugar, on a Slippery Slope

By David Katz, M.D.

A commentary published last week in *Nature* argues for the regulation of sugar as a toxic substance. The authors and I agree about ends — reducing sugar intake — but have some potential differences about means.

The notion that sugar is a “poison” was established when a lecture by Dr. Robert Lustig espousing that view went viral. Dr. Lustig has made the same case in peer-reviewed articles, and he and his co-authors do so again in last week’s commentary.

While the construction of alarming tables and figures demonstrating the calamitous effects of sugar (and specifically, fructose — Dr. Lustig’s particular nemesis) can be

China / Cover Story

Excess oil is slippery slope

Updated: 2012-08-30 08:14

By He Na (China Daily)

Print Mail Large Medium Small

Share 0

Braised pork, boiled fish, roast duck, fried chicken - the thought is enough to make anyone's mouth water. Until recently, Zhang Yingying would have been among them.

But recently, her friends have noticed that Zhang has practically become vegetarian because she refuses to eat meat or vegetables if they've been cooked in an excessive amount of oil.

The change came when Zhang received a health report that suggested she is slightly overweight and has hyperlipidemia, a high level of fat in her bloodstream.



oman like me to

Turkey on the slippery slope

Introduction

On 12 March 1971 the ten-year period of democratic rule Turkey had been enjoying was brought to an end by a military coup which forced the government then in power to resign, and in its place a new 'strong government' designed to put an end to what was regarded as 'anarchy'. This involved the immediate implementation of measures that were directed at anyone



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“On a Slippery Slope to a Totalitarian State”: NSA Whistleblower Rejects Gov’t Defense of Spying

Explore 2



Argument

The Big Bang Theory S1 EP07



**Is his argument
convincing?
Why or why not?**



It's not a big deal

It is a slippery slope.



It starts with a parking lot.

Where does it end?

First they say you can't drink and drive.
You can let your 10-year-old take the wheel while sleep one off in the backseat.



What is a “Fallacy”?

A Fallacy is an argument of a type that is **generally recognized** to be **bad**.

You should adept at recognizing fallacies so that

- *You can avoid using them in your own arguments*
- *You can prevent yourself from being influenced by them when you examine other’s thinking*

THOUGHT EXPERIMENTS

Moral philosopher

A driver trapped in a blazing lorry. There is no way in which he can be saved. He will soon burn to death.

A friend is standing by the lorry. This friend had a gun and is a good shot.

The driver asks this friend to shoot him dead. It will be less painful for him to be shot than to burn to death

What reasons, might you give for believing that the friend should not shoot the driver?



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2. There may be a chance that the driver will not burn to death but might survive the fire?

1. The friend might not kill the driver but might wound him and cause more suffering than if he had not tried to kill him

7. **Killing is in principle a wrong.** The difference between passive euthanasia and mercy killing is that the former involves allowing to die and the latter involves killing, and killing is wrong, it is a fundamental wrong.

6. **The argument from playing god**, which is a religious version of the argument from Nature. Killing is Playing God – taking on a role that should be reserved for God alone.

3. It is **not fair** on the friend in the long run: the friend will always bear the quilt of having killed the driver



4. That although this seems to be a case where it might be right for the friend to kill the driver it would still be wrong to do so; for unless we keep strictly to the rule that killing is wrong, we will **slide down a slippery slope**. Soon we will be killing people when we mistakenly believe it is in their best interests. And we will slip further and kill people in our interests.

5. **The argument from Nature**: whereas withholding or withdrawing treatment, in the setting of a dying patient, is allowing nature to take its course, killing is an interference in Nature, and therefore wrong.

2. There may be a chance that the driver will be killed by the driver who might save the driver.

1. The friend might kill the driver but might cause more deaths if he had not tried to save the driver.

7. Killing is in principle different between passive and mercy killing. Passive killing involves allowing someone to die, while mercy killing involves killing someone. This is a fundamental difference.

6. The argument is a religious version of the argument from Nature. Killing is Playing God – taking on a role that should be reserved for God alone.

3. It is **not fair** on the friend in the long run: the friend will be killed by the driver.

4. That although this seems to be a case where it might be right for the friend to kill the driver it would still be wrong to do so; for **unless we keep strictly to the rule that killing is wrong, we will slide down a slippery slope. Soon we will be killing people when we mistakenly believe it is in their best interests. And we will slip further and kill people in our interests.**

to be a case where the friend to kill the driver would be wrong to do so; so the rule that **slide down a slippery slope** would be killing people when we mistakenly believe it is in their best interests. And we will slip further and kill people in our interests.

reas...ent, in the...g nature to...ence in Nature,

and therefore wrong.

Slippery-Slope

unless we keep strictly to the rule that killing is wrong

A

kill people when we mistakenly believe..

B

and kill people in our interests

C



1. If A then B

2. If B then C

3. Not C

Therefore, not A

a series of connected conditional claims.

Evaluating Arguments

What was its effect? Did the argument convince the friend not to kill the driver?

Was the argument valid? Did the arguer follow a logical order of development? Were those supporting material relevant to the claim advanced?

Was the argument ethical? Did it advocate what is morally good?

Slippery-Slope

unless we keep strictly to the rule that killing is wrong

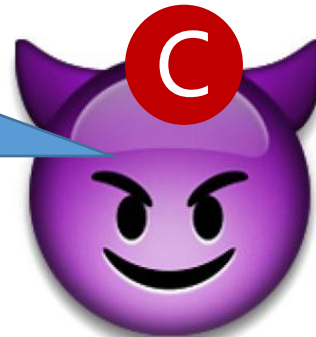
A

kill people when we mistakenly believe..

B

Regulations

and kill people in our interests



How to respond to this fallacy?



The main counter barrier can be placed part way down the slope so that we will not inevitably slide to the bottom.

What are the major arguments provided by the opponents?
(Paragraphs 5-7)

05

If we legalize voluntary euthanasia,

Keep us from "assisting in" and perhaps urging the death

What will become...
What will become.



When we devalue one life, we devalue all lives

...

	reasons against assisted suicide
opponents of assisted suicide	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have a moral duty to protect and preserve life 2. We have a duty to oppose legislation with potential threats to the lives of innocent people, and legislation legalizing/sanctioning assisted suicide will surely pose such a threat. 3. Legalizing assisted suicide may violate the rights of doctors and nurses who are unwilling to do so.

Para 6



Extension



波士顿法律片段
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清.flv



死亡医生.
You.Dont.Know.
Jack.2010.CD2.
Chi_Eng.HDTV...



批判性思维-谬误
-Fallacies
Slippery Slope_
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Individual work:

Self-study with provided materials
Search for more relevant materials

Group work: Discussion

- Q1 How did the defendant refute the prosecutor's opinion in Boston Legal?
- Q2 How did the Judge comment on Dr. Death's verdict in You Don't Know Jack.
- Q3. How can we object to slippery-slope argument?

Produce a group report.



<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/euthanasia-voluntary>



Other
common
fallacies?

- Post hoc fallacy/False cause
- Weak/False analogy
- Bandwagon effect
- Hasty Generalization
- Contradictory Premises
- Red Herring
- Hypothesis Contrary
- Poisoning The Well
- Black and white thinking
- Circular reasoning
-



Logical-Fallacies
逻辑谬误.ppt



Find more and Recognize these fallacies

Think about arguments upon other subjects as **Human Gene Selection, Artificial Intelligence** ...Can we avoid fallacies?

Are Fallacies always bad?

Group work: Discussion



批判性思维-谬误
-What is a
Fallacy_标清.flv



***Class Competition
on FALLACIES***

