Three more logical fallacies:

1. **Non sequitur** ("it does not follow"): drawing a conclusion from irrelevant evidence. In other words, the second thought does not follow from the first.
   If high school English was easier, fewer students would have trouble with the college English requirement. [Presumably, if high school English was easier, students would have more trouble.]

2. **Post hoc fallacy (False Cause)**: assuming that A caused B because A preceded B. This fallacy is called in Latin post hoc, ergo propter hoc, meaning "after this, therefore because of this."
   In the two months since he took office, Mayor Jones has allowed crime in the city to increase 2 percent. [The increase in crime is probably attributable to conditions existing before Jones took office.]
   The town council erred in permitting the adult bookstore to open, for shortly afterward, two people were assaulted. [It cannot be assumed without evidence that the assailants visited or were influenced by the bookstore.]

3. **Begging the question**: treating an opinion that is open to question as if it were already proved or disproved. In other words, the writer begs readers to accept his or her ideas from the start.
   The college library's expenses should be reduced by cutting subscriptions to useless periodicals. [Begged questions: Are some of the library's periodicals useless? Useless to whom?]

Syntax

4. **Periodic sentence**: A long and frequently involved sentence, marked by suspended syntax, in which the sense is not completed until the final word—usually with an emphatic climax.
5. **Cumulative (loose) sentence**: An independent clause followed by a series of subordinate constructions (phrases or clauses) that gather details about a person, place, event, or idea
6. **Balanced sentence**: both sides of a sentence are separated by equal ideas, number of words, general concepts, etc.
8. **Imperative sentence**: An order. Paul, accept the throne.
9. **Interrogative sentence**: A question. Who is Paul's wife?
10. **Exclamatory sentence**: A statement with urgency. Long live the king!

Periodic or Cumulative?
The dragon came down the hallway, its feet pounding the ground, its talons scraping the stone walls, its eyes glaring menacingly, its mouth watering hungrily.

Its feet pounding the ground, its talons scraping the stone walls, its eyes glaring menacingly, its mouth watering hungrily, down the hallway came the dragon.