

# Analogical Inductive Reasoning

Inductive reasoning begins with specifics and reasons to something more general. Inductive reasoning can establish correlation and predict things that are likely to be true or which are possibly true, but its conclusions are often not correct. One type of inductive reasoning is called analogical. Analogical inductive reasoning asserts that because two groups both have some property, they are likely to share another property.

**Example:**

Geese have feathers and they fly. Ducks look like geese, and they have feathers, so they fly.



**DIRECTIONS:** Identify the instances of reasoning that are analogical inductive reasoning.

**Analogical  
Inductive?**

1. Ellen has long hair and she is intelligent. All girls with long hair are intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Robins have feathers and fly and lay eggs. Blue Jays have feathers and fly, so they also lay eggs. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Trees bloom in the spring. The trees are blooming. Therefore, it is spring. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Apples can be red or green, and apples are crispy. Grapes can be red or green, so grapes are also crispy. \_\_\_\_\_