

# ARGUMENT 语言表达模板

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## 资料介绍和使用说明

《Argument 语言表达模板》旨在为大家提供高分的段落结构，帮助大家在短期内快速写出完整的文章。但是大家千万不要机械记忆语言模板，这样写出来的文章会没有灵魂哦。

同时，模板最大的作用是告诉大家如何去描述不同的逻辑错误，并套用不同逻辑错误的攻击套路对文章中作者的逻辑进行深刻的攻击。

此外，在此份资料中，我们也给大家提供多种句式用来丰富大家的语言表达。

## 目录

Argument 常见逻辑错误常见逻辑错误段落结构 .....	3
调查错误 .....	3
论据模糊 .....	3
因果错误 .....	3
时间外推 .....	3
常规版类比错误 .....	4
类比错误之整体 - 个体 .....	4
类比错误之平均值 .....	4
偷换概念 .....	4
利润问题 .....	4
非此即彼 .....	5
条件问题 .....	5
可行性 .....	5
绝对化用词 .....	5
Argument 分析论证句式 .....	5
Argument 常见核心句型 .....	8
开头 .....	8
正文 .....	9
结尾 .....	10

## Argument 常见逻辑错误常见逻辑错误段落结构

### 调查错误

The survey cited by the author is not reliable. Due to lack of certain evidence, the survey cannot indicate \_\_\_\_\_. First of all, \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, \_\_\_\_\_. In short, without better evidence that the survey is statistically reliable, the author cannot rely on it to draw any firm conclusions.

### 论据模糊

The author believes that planning to do XXXX is practical. However, many factors make the plan impossible to be realized. For example, some people may be unwilling to follow the plan, because ... . Besides, the government may also not allow the company to do so. ... . Considering all possible reasons, the plan mentioned by the author cannot be accomplished.

### 因果错误

- a. Based on the fact that A occurred after B, the editor infers that B should be responsible for A. However, the sequence of these events, in itself, does not suffice to prove that the earlier development caused the later one. It might have resulted from some other events instead: C, D, or E to just a few possibilities, without ruling out scenarios such as these, the editor cannot establish a cause-and-effect relationship between A and B upon which the editor's recommendation depends. (有时间先后)
- b. The arguer fails to establish the causal relationship between A and B. It is highly possible that other factors contribute to B. For instance, B might have resulted from C. (此处要有细节论述) It is also likely that D caused B. Lacking evidence that links A to B, it is presumptuous to suggest that A was responsible for B. (无时间先后)

### 时间外推

The author claims that ..., because... This assumption is unwarranted because things rarely remain the same in the future. There are likely all kinds of difference between ... and... For example ... ; however, ... .Any of these scenarios, if true, would serve to undermine the claim that...

## 常规版类比错误

The arguer's recommendation relies on what might be a poor analogy between A and B. The analogy falsely depends on the assumption that ... in both A and B is similar. However, it is

2

entirely possible that ... In short, without accounting for such possible differences between A and B, the arguer cannot prove that B will reap the similar benefits from the proposed methods.

## 类比错误之整体 – 个体

One problem with the argument is that it assumes that the nationwide statistics about ... apply equally to ... Yet this might not be the case, for a variety of possible reasons. Perhaps ...; or perhaps ... Without ruling out such possibilities, the author cannot justifiably conclude that ...

## 类比错误之平均值

Based on the average performance, the author speculates that everybody shared the similar condition. However, individual differences make such average situation unwarranted. For example, some students may obtain extremely high grades and then the average scores among students will be highly improved, but it does not indicate that all students will obtain such high grades. Besides, different majors may have varying things to be tested. In other words, the same grades in different majors cannot represent the same level of academic achievements. On balancing, only using the average data, the author fails to bolster his or her argument.

## 偷换概念

A threshold problem involves the content of A. The arguer regards A as the same as B. However, from many aspects, A and B are totally different. First of all, ..... Besides, ... .. In short, without ruling out those mentioned discrepancies, it is impossible to conclude A is equal to B.

## 利润问题

The author's prediction that doing XXX will help the company earn more profit is unwarranted. Profit is a factor relating to not only revenue, but also cost. It is entirely possible that the cost of A or other costs associated with B, C will offset, even outweigh the revenue. (不同的花费要分别展开论述) Besides, a myriad of other unexpected

occurrences, such as unfavorable economic depression, might prevent... from being as profitable as the argument predicts.

## 非此即彼

The editorial seems to make two irreconcilable claims. One is...; the other is ... However, this assumption presents a false dilemma, since A B are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

## 条件问题

The author believes that if we do A, then we will achieve B. However, common sense informs me that this assumption is a poor one. A myriad of other factors, including C or D, might be the cause of B. To be specific, ... Without ruling out these and other possible causes, the editor cannot justifiably conclude that only by A can B.

## 可行性

The author claims that by doing ..., \_\_\_\_ can be solved. However, this solution may not work, as the author fails to consider following factors. For example, C and D. 此处要有细节描述 Therefore, the solution is not practical.

## 绝对化用词

The author asserts/claims \_\_\_\_\_. This recommendation is too absolute. There are many diverse factors that we need to consider. For example, ... Therefore, author's opinion includes \_\_\_\_ (如: too many people).

## Argument 分析论证句式

1. The mere fact that ticket sales in recent years for screenplay-based movies have exceeded those for book-based movies is insufficient evidence to conclude that writing screenplays now provides greater financial opportunity for writers.
2. It is possible that fees paid by movie studios for screenplays will decrease in the future relative to those for book rights.
3. The argument fails to rule out the possibility that a writer engage in both types of writing as well as other types.
4. In any event, the advertisement provides no justification for the mutually exclusive choice that it imposes on the writer.

5. The argument simply equates success with movie ticket sales, which is unwarranted.
6. The author assumes that physical capabilities are the only attributes necessary to operate a motor vehicle.
7. Moreover, the author provides no evidence that the realism of color photography is the reason for its predominance.
8. This assumption presents a false dilemma, since the two media are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.
9. Common sense tells us that a photographer can succeed by working in both media.
10. The argument ignores the factors – such as initiative, creativity, technical skills, and business judgment – that may be more important than the choice of medium in determining success in photography.
11. The major problem with the argument is that the stated similarities between Company A and B are insufficient to support the conclusion that Company A will suffer a fate similar to Company B's.
12. Consequently, the mere fact that Company A holds a large share of the video – game hardware and software market does not support the claim that Company A will also fail.
13. Thus, the author unfairly assumes that highly-rated public television programs are necessarily widely viewed, or popular.
14. While this may be true in some cases, it is equally possible that only companies with products that are already best-sellers can afford the higher ad rates that popular shows demand.
15. Admittedly, the vice president's reasoning linking employee benefits with company profits seems reasonable on the surface.
16. One can infer from the survey's results that a full one-third of the respondents may have viewed the current benefits package unfavorably.
17. Lacking more specific information about how these other employees responded, it is impossible to assess the reliability of the survey's results or to make an informed recommendation.
18. It is unlikely that the brief one-week periods under comparison are representative of longer time periods.
19. If so, even though 3 percent more accidents occurred after the change, the author's argument that changing the speed limit increases danger for drivers would be seriously weakened.
20. The editorial fails to take into account possible differences between East and West Cambria that are relevant to how drivers react to speed-limit changes.
21. In addition, while it is true that many voters change their minds several times before voting, and that some remain undecided until entering the voting booth, this is not true of everyone.
22. Without knowing the extent and nature of the damage resulting from the bad publicity or the reason for the violation, we can not accept the author's conclusion.
23. The author's proposal is inconsistent with the author's conclusion about the consequences of adopting an ethics code.
24. To begin with, the author fails to consider health threats posed by incinerating trash.
25. The author's conclusion that switching to incineration would be more salutary for public

health would be seriously undermined.

26. However, this is not necessarily the case.

27. The author's implicit claim that incinerators are economically advantageous to landfills is poorly supported.

28. Consequently, unless the author can demonstrate that the city will incur expenses that are not covered by the increased revenues from these projects, the author's concern about these issues is unfounded.

29. First of all, while asserting that real incomes are rising, the author provides no evidence to support this assertion.

30. But no evidence is provided to show that this explanation is correct.

31. Moreover, the author fails to consider and rule out other factors that might account for proportional decreases in spending on food.

32. The author ignores other likely benefits of agricultural technology that affect food prices only indirectly or not at all.

33. In the first place, a great deal of empirical evidence shows that sequels are often not as profitable as the original movie.

34. However, unless the original cast and production team are involved in making the sequel, there is a good chance it will not be financially successful.

35. Since the difficulties inherent in this process make it hard to predict whether the result will be a success or a failure, the conclusion that the sequel will be profitable is presumptuous.

36. This assumption overlooks other criteria for determining a bridge's importance – such as the number of commuters using the bridge, the role of the bridge in local emergencies and disasters, and the impact that bridge closure would have on the economies of nearby cities.

37. Without such evidence, we cannot accept the author's conclusion that no government funds should be directed toward maintaining the Styx River bridge.

38. The fact that the nearby city has a weakening economy does not prove that the city will not contribute significantly to tax revenues.

39. Substantiating this assumption requires examining the proper duty of government.

40. Accordingly, this assumption is simply an unproven claim.

41. The author is presenting a false dilemma by imposing an either-or choice between two courses of action that need not be mutually exclusive.

42. It is equally possible that legislators can address both areas of concern concurrently.

43. The argument relies on the assumption that the legislators in question have an opportunity to address urban crime problems.

44. Finally, the author unfairly trivializes the severity of rural crime by simply comparing it with urban crime.

45. It is possible that the sales trend in a location is not representative of sales in other regions.

46. However, the author fails to acknowledge and rule out other possible causes of such accidents.

47. A third problem with the argument is that the statistical evidence upon which it relies is too vague to be informative.

48. If the subjects for the study were randomly chosen and represent a diverse cross section



of the population of shampoo users, the results will be reliable regardless of the number of participants.

49. Experience alone is far from being enough to guarantee minimized processing costs. Given that Olympic Foods does benefit from lowered processing costs due to its years of experience, the prediction about maximum profits is still in Lake of solid ground.

## Argument 常见核心句型

### 开头

1. The arguer may be right about..., but he seems to neglect (fail) to mention (take into account) the fact that...
2. As opposed to (contrary to) widely (commonly/generally) held (accepted) belief (ideas/views), I believe (argue) that...
3. Although many people believe that..., I doubt (wonder) whether the argument bears much analysis (close examination).
4. The advantages of B outweigh any benefit we gained from (carry more weight than those of/are much greater than) A.
5. Although it is commonly (widely/generally) held (felt/accepted/agreed) that..., it is unlikely to be true that...
6. There is an element of truth in this argument (statement), but it ignores a deeper and more basic (important/essential) fact (reason) that...
7. It is true that (true/to be sure/admittedly) ..., but this is not to say (it is unlikely/it does not follow/it does not mean/it will not be the case) that...
8. The main (obvious/great) problem (flaw/drawback) with (in) this argument (view/remark) is that it is ignorant of (blind to) the basic (bare) fact that...
9. It would be possible (natural/reasonable) to think (believe/take the view) that..., but it would be absurd (wrong) to claim (argue) that...
10. In all the discussion and debate over..., one important (basic) fact is generally overlooked (neglected).
11. There is absolutely (in fact) no (every) reason for us to believe (accept/resist/reject) that...
12. Logical (Valid/Sound) as this argument and I wholeheartedly agree with it, it appears insignificant (absurd) when ... is taken into consideration (account).
13. To assume (suggest) that ... is far from being proved (to miss the point).
14. A close (careful) inspection (examination/scrutiny) of this argument would reveal how flimsy (groundless/fallacious) it is.
15. On the surface (At first thought), it (this) may seem a sound (an attractive) suggestion (solution/idea), but careful weighing on the mind (on closer analysis/on second thought), we find that...
16. Too much emphasis placed on (attention paid to/importance attached to) ... may obscure (overlook/neglect) other facts...

17. The danger (problem/fact/truth/point) is that...
18. What the arguer fails to understand (consider/mention) is that...
19. We do not have to look very far to see (find out) the truth (validity) of this argument (proposition).
20. However just (logical/sound/valid) this argument may be, it only skim the surface of the problem.

## 正文

1. Although the popular belief is that..., a current (new/recent) study (survey/poll/investigation) indicates (shows/demonstrates) that...
2. Common sense tells us that...
3. The increase (change/failure/success) in ... mainly (largely/partly) results from (arises from/is because of) ...
4. The increase (change/failure/success) in ... is due to (owing to/ attributable to) the fact that...
5. Many people would claim that...
6. One may attribute (ascribe/owe) the increase (decrease/change) to ..., but ... is not by itself an adequate explanation.
7. One of the reasons given for ... is that...
8. What is also worth noticing is that...
9. There are many (different/several/a number of/ a variety of) causes (reasons) for this dramatic (marked/significant) growth (change/decline/increase) in ... First, ... Second, ... Finally...
10. There is no evidence to suggest that...
11. Why are (is/do/did) ...? For one thing, ... For another, ...
12. Another reason why I dispute the above statement is that...
13. It gives rise to (lead to/bring/create) a host of problems (consequences).
14. There are numerous reasons why ..., and I shall here explore only a few of the most important ones.
15. it will exert (have / produce) profound (far-reaching / remarkable / considerable / beneficial / favorable / undesirable / disastrous) effect (influence) on...
16. A multitude of factors could account for (contribute to/lead to/result in/influence) the change (increase/decrease/success/failure/development) in...
17. In 1999, it increased (rose/jumped/shot up) from 5 to 10 percent of the total (to 15 percent/by 15 percent).
18. By comparison with 1998, it decreased (dropped/fell) from 10 to 5 percent (to 15 percent/by 15 percent).
19. It account for 15 percent of the total.
20. There were 100 traffic accidents in April, and increase of 5 percent in a five-month period.
21. By 1999, only (less than/more than/almost/about/over/as many as) three quarters (40 percent of/one out of five/one in four) college population (graduates/housewives) as against (as compared with) last year (1998) preferred to (liked)...

## 结尾

1. From what has been discussed above (Taking into account all these factors/Judging from all evidence offered), we may safely draw (reach/come to/arrive at) the conclusion that...
2. All the evidence (analysis) supports (justifies/confirms/warrants/points to) a(n) unshakable (unmistakable/sound/just) conclusion that...
3. It is high time that we place (lay/put) great (special/considerable) emphasis on the improvement (development/increase/promotion) of...
4. It is high time that we put an end to the deep-seated (unhealthy/undesirable/deplorable) situation (tendency/phenomenon) of ...
5. We must look (search/ cry) for an immediate action (method/measure), because the present (current) situation (phenomenon/tendency/state/attitude) of ..., if permitted (allowed) to continue (proceed), will surely (certainly) lead to (result in) the end (destruction/heavy cost) of...
6. There is no easy (immediate/effective) solution (approach/answer/remedy) to the problem of ..., but ... might be useful (helpful/beneficial).
7. No easy method (solution/recipe/remedy) can be at hand (found/guaranteed) to solve (resolve/tackle) the problem of ..., but the common (general/public) recognition of (realization of/awareness of/commitment to) the necessity (importance/significance) of ... might be the first step towards change (on the right way/in the right direction).
8. Following these methods (suggestions) may not guarantee the success in (solution to) ..., but the pay-off will be worth the effort.
9. Obviously (Clearly/No doubt), if we ignore (are blind to) to the problem, there is every chance that...
10. Unless there is a common realization of (general commitment to) ..., it is very likely (the chances are good) that...
11. There is little doubt (no denying) that serous (special/adequate/immediate/further) attention must be called (paid/devoted) to the problem of...
12. It is necessary (essential/fundamental) that effective (quick/proper) action (steps/measures/remedies) should be taken to prevent (correct/check/end/fight) the situation (tendency/phenomenon).
13. It is hoped (suggested/recommended) that great (continuous/persistent/sustained/corporate) efforts should be make to control (check/halt/promote) the growth (increase/rise) of ...
14. It is hoped that great efforts should be directed to (expended on/focused on) finding (developing/improving)...
15. It remains to be seen whether ..., but the prospect (outlook) is not quite encouraging (that rosy).
16. Anyhow, wider (more) education (publicity) should be given to the possible (potential / grave /serious/pernicious) consequences (effects) of...
17. To reverse (check/control) the trend (tendency) is not a light task (an easy job), and it requires (demands/involves/entails) a different state of main towards (attitude towards/outlook on)...

18. For these reasons, I strongly recommend that...

19. For the reasons given above, I feel that...

张巍老师