In this argument, the author first cites that … and …; besides, he emphasizes that … On the basis of those evidences, the author asserts that … Close **scrutiny** of those evidences reveals that they lend no credible support for the authors’ conclusion.

First of all, the author unfairly assumes that … However, we find no evidence to substantiate the **inevitable** relationship between … and … (the former and the latter). Many other factors could also lend to the result. For example, … In short, the author could not **hastily** conclude that … before taking the above factors into account.

Furthermore, (even if … the author still could not conclude that) the author implies that … Whereas, the coincidence of two events could not **sufficiently** demonstrate a causal relationship between them. The **causality** could be qualified by other possibilities. Here is an example, … To sum up, without ruling out those possibilities, we could not be convinced that …

Last but not least, the author **indicates** that … Still, the correlation between them does not necessarily prove that the former triggers the latter. The author must account for all other possible probabilities leading to the … A good case in hand is … In sum, the reasoning does not constitute a logical argument in favor of the conclusion that …

/\*

A hidden assumption behind the argument is that all conditions and factors upon which the effectiveness of the method depends have remained unaltered in the past. However, many factors could have changed such as … which might render the solution which were proved to be effective in the past ineffective in present time of in the **future**.

The author recommends M to carry out the same actions as B, but we might ask whether M and B are similar enough at every aspect and indeed comparable. Actually many difference exist between M and B.S

The reliability of the report/survey from … is open to doubt. They have vested interest in the final decision which was based on the result of the report/survey and thus might distort the conclusion.

The effectiveness of the survey cited as main evidence is also open to doubt. The survey was conducted a long time ago, thus may not reflect the current situations accurately. Many factors that could influence that validity of the survey will change in the future, or respondents may act differently after the survey was conducted, so the result of the survey could not represent the all-time situation.

The people who responded to the survey might not be representative of the general group. We all know that in many cases, people who are interested in … might be generally more likely to respond to the survey than other people, or more willing to express their opinions and positions on the issues.

The argument applies the condition or attributes of a certain general issue to some indigenous / individual issues. Actually the indigenous/ individual issues may have some special conditions.

The information provided in the argument is too vague to make thorough and justified evaluation about the actual situation. The author only informs us the relative results of the action of A and B (percentage/N samples of sub-groups in the general group.) … we do not know the base amount of the …

The size of the sample is insignificant to be statistically representative because the author proves only N samples of the general population.

\*/

Ultimately, the author fails to demonstrate his claim that … To better evaluate his conclusion, he should provide more evidence about the invalidity of other factors.