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, (granted the arguer could substantiate the foregoing assumptions, he 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 … To illustrate this point clearly, let us take a look at the following representative example … In sum, the reasoning does not constitute a logical argument in favor of the conclusion that …

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.

/\*

时间外推

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 … (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.

) Those factors might render the solution which were proved to be effective in the past ineffective in present time of in the **future**.

错误类比

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 differences exist between M and B.

报道可信

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.

错误推广

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.

信息模糊

The information provided in the argument is too vague to justify evaluation about the actual situation. The author only informs us the percentage and we do not know the base amount of the …Maybe the … didn’t not decrease/increase as significant as the author implies.

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

调查人员

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.

\*/

地形因素

the **geographic** features of ... are more conductive to cause accidents. For example, ... has many sharp turns, dangerous curves and intersections or merging points where accidents are more likely to occur.

天气因素

Bad weather like fog, rain, ice, wind or snow is often an important circumstance that helps determine whether the person was acting reasonably

司机因素

there are more younger, inexperienced, or more elderly, unsafe drivers in A

竞争因素

A’s competitive opponent firms and companies move to other cities. (go bankrupt) An alternative explanation may be that there are cheaper but highly-qualified products from

the formidable opponents, coming in the instant future insomuch as these products will

tout more customers and make the future’s sales sharply down;

商业因素

The arguer fails to take into account other relevant factors that might affect the business like the demand, the supply, competitors and the cooperation of their team.

供求因素

Perhaps the demand for … in the area has increased due to an influx of major employers. Or, perhaps the supply of … has decreased. **Either scenario** would provide an alternative explanation for the increase in …

制度因素

may all account for the unfavorable situation of the poor management, lacking of investments or qualified workers and rigid policies

旅游因素

Moreover, it is possible that... is a tour resort, so the customers who ... are mainly tourists instead of local residents. In this case, the business object is different, and they should try their best to attract the tourist to patronize the restaurant/store.

政策因素

It is at least likely that more people intend to live ... lured by the superior local welfare system. For example, the local government received a large amount of funding from the federal government to run for local developing to the desired extent, including exploring new projects and enhancing service facilities.

成本因素

the cost for ... may has gone up rapidly, which will have to be included in the retail price of ...

流行因素

the taste of the public shifts quicker than anyone can imagine. It is possible that A citizens have been making other changes in their dietary or other habits that offset these healthful changes.

地理位置

A is in the heart of the business district, while B is in residential area or outlying district of a city.

Increase augment rise heighten amplify enlarge

Decrease reduce incline lower diminish subside drop

Increase rise enlargement augmentations

Decrease drop reduction decline ebb wane

Affect/have little/large impact on

Resident individual local/indigenous/native person

Popular widespread prevalent prevailing

essential; crucial; indispensable; paramount; fundamental; elemental; inevitable; significant; consequential

contribute to; be conducive to; beneficial; opportune to

satisfy; cater to; satiate; gratify; fulfill; conform to

require; demand; compel; force; oblige; recommend; advocate; endorse; advise; exhort; persuade; dissuade

demonstrate; justify; substantiate; illustrate; exemplify; reveal; cites

argue; imply; emphasize; assert; cites; conclude; insist; recommend; exerts

since as /in view of the fact that/owing to the fact that/seeing that

namely; that is to say; to be specific; specifically; one example is that; A great case in hand is