

# Electromagnetic wave may hurt the human body

B076060052 姚燕珍 B081020055 戴潔伶  
B073040031 葉星佑 B073040047 楊志璿

## INITIAL CLAIM

- Q. What news report (or video which is less than 5 minutes) will this investigation focus on? (Provide citation and reference support.)
- I. Mobile phone electromagnetic waves may incur physical and mental health risks (Qi-Xin, 2017).
- Q. What is the **initial claim** presented in this article or video?
- A. Electromagnetic waves that cell phones produce and use increase the chance of a person developing cancer in their body.
- Q. What is one premise that supports the **initial claim**?
1. Electromagnetic waves from mobile phones can affect the human body.
- Q. What evidence supports the premise?
- a. In 2006, the World Health Organization released a new disease called "Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity" that may affect the human central nervous system, immune system, cardiovascular, reproductive system, visual system (Chen, 2019).
- b. According to the report of Yan of National Yi-Lan University, the participant who uses a mobile phone for a long time will experience more symptoms of physical discomfort, including dizziness, weariness, and headache (Yan, 2010).
- Q. What is another premise that supports the **initial claim**?
2. Electromagnetic waves can increase cancer risk.
- Q. What evidence supports the premise?
- a. Israeli scientists pointed out that people who use mobile phones every day for several hours have a 50% higher chance of developing parotid gland cancer than those who don't use mobile phones at all (Anonymous, 2008; Sadetzki et al., 2007).
- b. According to a book called "Electromagnetic Waves and Human Health", it mentioned there is an association between electromagnetic waves and childhood leukemia which is cancer of the body's blood-forming issues (Feyyaz & Aysegl, 2011).
- Q. What can be concluded from this information?
3. According to the information, we find that electromagnetic wave from cell phones produces could affect different body systems and increase the risk of cancer.

## COUNTERCLAIM

- Q. What news report, video or multiple information sources present a **counterclaim** (i.e., objection) to the **initial claim**?
- II. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What is the **counterclaim** presented in this article or video?

A. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What is one premise that supports the **counterclaim**?

1. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What evidence supports the premise?

a. One declarative sentence answer

b. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What is another premise that supports the **counterclaim**?

2. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What evidence supports the premise?

a. One declarative sentence answer

b. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What can be concluded from this information?

3. One declarative sentence answer

## DISCUSSION

Q. What is your position toward the credibility of the information presented in the **initial claim**?

III. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Is the source (e.g., person or organization) making the **initial claim** academically knowledgeable or experientially qualified in the field or subject area under examination?

A. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Who else endorses the credibility of the information presented in the **initial claim**?

B. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Is there an underlying intention to harm in the message/information in the **initial claim**?

C. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What is your position toward the credibility of the information presented in the **counterclaim**?

IV. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Is the source (e.g., person or organization) making the **counterclaim** academically knowledgeable or experientially qualified in the field or subject area under examination?

A. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Who else endorses the credibility of the information presented in the **counterclaim**?

B. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Is there an underlying intention to harm in the message/information in the **counterclaim**?

C. One declarative sentence answer

## CONCLUSION

Q. From your perspective, what specific information presented in the **initial claim** or **counterclaim** is **mis-**, **flip-**, **dis-**, or **mal-**information?

V. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Why is the information **mis-**, **flip-**, **dis-**, or **mal-**information?

A. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What evidence from other source(s) supports this conclusion?

1. One declarative sentence answer

Q. Why else do you believe the information is **mis-**, **flip-**, **dis-**, or **mal-**information?

B. One declarative sentence answer

Q. What evidence from other source(s) supports this conclusion?

1. One declarative sentence answer

## REFERENCES

Anonymous. (2008). <http://artlife.hs.ntnu.edu.tw/artlife/epaper9706/index.files/page0003.htm>

Chen, Y.-Y. (2019). <https://heho.com.tw/archives/36069>

Feyyaz,., & Aysegl, K. (2011). <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/16094>

Qi-Xin, C. (2017). [https://www.ch.com.tw/index.aspx?sv=ch\\_epaper&chapter=AIA970701](https://www.ch.com.tw/index.aspx?sv=ch_epaper&chapter=AIA970701)

Sadetzki, S., Chetrit, A., Jarus-Hakak, A., Cardis, E., Deutch, Y., Duvdevani, S., Zultan, A., Novikov, I., Freedman, L., & Wolf, M. (2007). Cellular Phone Use and Risk of Benign and Malignant Parotid Gland Tumors—A Nationwide Case-Control Study. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 167(4), <https://academic.oup.com/aje/article-pdf/167/4/457/634208/kwm325.pdf>, 457–467. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwm325>

Yan, H.-N. (2010). <https://ir.niu.edu.tw/bitstream/392340000/713/1/%E9%A1%8F%E6%B5%A9%E5%B9%B4R9631008.pdf>