

【S.W.系列】备考 GRE 之 AW 篇 (Argument)



TOP SECRET

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For GTER in P.R.China

For dream, for new life, and also victory.

Good Luck !

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一.	Argument 开头.....	3
二.	Argument 结尾.....	3
三.	让步式攻击和组织结构过渡.....	5
1.	让步式攻击.....	5
2.	起承转合.....	5
3.	Argument 常用替代词.....	6
	<1> 基础词汇.....	6
	<2> 反复替代.....	7
4.	段落开引出、结尾总结以及段落间的过渡.....	8
四.	常见的逻辑错误及其表述.....	9
1.	常见的逻辑错误说法.....	9
2.	常见逻辑错误的表述模板.....	10
	<1> 通用句式.....	10
	<2> 调查类错误.....	11
	A. 调查可信度.....	11
	B. 调查数据类错误.....	11
	<3> 因果关系.....	12
	A. 无因果关系 Non sequitur.....	13
	B. 混淆因果 Cause and Effect Confusion.....	13
	C. 时序因果 Past hoc ergo propter hoc 和同时因果 Concurrence Fallacy..	13
	D. 因果关系简单化 Causal Oversimplification.....	14
	<4> 外推类错误.....	14
	<5> 错误类比.....	15
	<6> 整体和个体推导错误.....	15
	A. 整体推出个体 Fallacy of Division (包括 average 的情形).....	16
	B. 个体推出整体 Fallacy of Composition.....	16
	<7> 考虑问题不全面.....	16
	A. 未权衡利弊 Failing to weigh the merits and shortcoming.....	16
	B. 不完整或者选择性比较 Incomplete/Selected Comparison.....	16
	C. 急于概括 Hasty Generalization.....	16
	D. 非此即彼类 False Dilemma.....	16
	E. 利润类 Incomplete thought about profit.....	17
	F. 充分类 Sufficient Evidence.....	17
	G. 必要类 Necessary Condition.....	18
	<8> 无理假设 Unwarranted Assumption.....	18
五.	常见论证思路和驳斥理由.....	18
1.	论证思路.....	18
2.	背诵句式 (自己不习惯用的单独拿出来背背吧).....	18
3.	常用辩驳的客观条件.....	23

一. Argument 开头

(In this argument), the author/arguer/speaker (of 简单介绍) attempts/intends to convince us/prove that/draws a conclusion/concludes/recommends that ... To justify/support/strengthen/substantiate this conclusion/claim, the author/arguer/speaker cites/provides a study/poll/survey/correlation/ result of .../points out/states/indicates/claims/reasons (evidence) that ... In addition/Moreover/ Besides/Meanwhile, the author/arguer/speaker also takes it for granted that/indicates/points out/states/claims/reasons that ... At first glance/thought, the arguer's underlying reasoning seem to be convincing/appealing, but from a sane/advisable perspective,/further reflection reveals that , this argument rests on a series of unsubstantiated/poor/unwarranted/unfounded/dubious/vague assumptions and omits enough warranted/insufficient/unconvincing evidence/concerns that should be addressed to substantiate the argument, which render it wholly unpersuasive/untrustworthy as it stands / and is therefore unpersuasive/untrustworthy as it stands. / A careful examination of this argument would reveal how groundless the conclusion is. /From my perspective, this argument based on problematic/critical/ vulnerable/unconvincing/doubtful/vague/ insufficient reasoning /suffers from several problematic/critical/logical flaws/fallacies which can be deeply analyzed as follows.

上文是先说结论再说作者论据，也可以先说论据再说结论，前两句颠倒过来然后，Based on this unsubstantiated/poor/unwarranted/unfounded/dubious evidence/assumption the author draws a conclusion/concludes that ... The author also concludes that ... (适用于多个结论)

以上是比较实用的语言和套路，下面来点变化的句式

Although well-presented this argument is, it's not well-reasoned enough from my perspective.

It is far from well reasoned.

By making an analogy of region A and B

This argument contains several facets that are questionable/unwarranted/not well-reasoned

二. Argument 结尾

To put the conclusion in a nutshell, In conclusion/summary/sum / To sum up/conclude / As it stands, the argument is unconvincing as it stands, the arguer/conclusion/argument fails to substantiate its claims that /establish a causal relationship between A and B / is not well reasoned / is unconvincing/not persuasive as it stands / is invalid and misleading / is weak on several grounds. To

strengthen/bolster/ support/substantiate the argument/conclusion/ To make it more convincing/ more logical acceptable, the arguer would have to/must demonstrate/provide clearer/more convincing evidence/concerning/facts/data/details about and more information about that ... Moreover/Additionally/In addition/To better solidify/evaluate/access/bolster/substantiate the argument, we should need more information/evidence about/with regard to/concerning ... / the arguer must provide evidence to rule out all the above-mentioned possibilities that might weaken the argument. Therefore/Thus/As a result, if the argument had included the given factors discussed above, it would have been more thorough and logically acceptable/convincing

适当添加和加以变化的句式:

From what have been discussed/analyzed above /Taking into account all these analysis/ Judging from all factors above, we can draw a conclusion that ...

However, before any final decisions are made about that/whether ... , better evidence of ... should be provided to ...

The argument can be further improved/convincing by ...

Many more studies/surveys and much more work should be taken to demonstrate/rule out all possible factors which; before this can be made into a final decision/recommendation

Facts/Statistics → conclusion	1. Without ruling out/eliminating/excluding these possible scenarios, the arguer cannot reasonably rely on these (statistics/facts) to support the claim that ...
Analogy	1. Without showing that (the two firms) are similar in these and other respects, the (vice president) cannot justifiably conclude that
Other possibilities	1. Without ruling out/eliminating/excluding such scenarios, the editor cannot establish a cause and effect relationship upon which the editor's recommendation depends.
	Consequently, unless the author can demonstrate that...., the author's concern about these issues is unfounded.
	The author explains result contributed by many causes with just one reason which can not guarantee the result.
	Any of these scenarios, if true, will undermine the rationality of the argument.

三. 让步式攻击和组织结构过渡

1. 让步式攻击

It is correct that ..., however, ...

I admit that ..., yet/but ...

Admittedly, even if ... (it is correct/warranted and acceptable)

Granted that ... Assuming that ... Even so ..., Apart from, notwithstanding

Admittedly, take it for granted, granted that, assuming that, now that, even if/assuming,

To some extent that this is the case, appear/seem

While this may be true in some cases, it is equally possible that

Even if XXX has been proved as a result of ...

While this maybe true/reasonable in some cases, it is equally possible that ...

Admittedly, the reasoning that/linking ... seems reasonable on the surface/in some case.

If so, even though XXX occurred after the change/policy, the argument that YYY would be seriously be weakened/unwarranted.

While the argument has some merits, there are a few assumptions deserve careful/further attention.

2. 起承转合

逻辑结构: Finally, in the first place, in the second place, ~~last but not least~~, first of all, to begin with, next, another, **First and foremost**

递进扩展: **Additionally**, in addition, moreover, furthermore, meanwhile, besides, what's more, particularly, what really/also matters/counts is

让步: Admittedly, take it for granted, granted that, assuming that, now that, even if/assuming, to the extent that this is the case, appear/seem, while this may be true in some cases, it is equally possible that, even so, apart from, despite, in spite of, after all, notwithstanding

对照和对比: In contrast, as compared to, **in comparison with**, at the same time, differentiate between ~ and ~, differentiate ~ from ~, by comparison, by contrast

转折: **Unlike, otherwise**, however, nevertheless, though/although, **instead, yet**, while, **in any case**, on one hand, on the other hand, in spite of, rather than, **on the contrary**, anyway, **whereas, conversely**

推理和反复说明: Since, because, actually, in fact, **as a matter of fact, as a result, due to, owing to, thus, accordingly, consequently**, hence, ultimately, thereby, therefore, as a consequence, if so, if not, according to, in other words, briefly, that is, for this/that matter

引出解释: **specifically, particularly**, for example/instance, **as a case in point**, in this/that case, as well as, such as, in addition to, **consider the fact that, that is to say**, in like manner, **similarly**, likewise, along with, in combination, in the same way, **coincide with**

因果关系:

(后接原因) owing to, in respect that, on account of, **due to, since**, as a consequence/result of, **derive from, result from, be a response to**

(后接结果) **result in, be responsible for, attribute/attributable to, contribute to**, lead to, case, **give birth to, give rise to, serve to**, hence, thereby, thus, as a result, eventually, **correspondingly, accordingly, consequently**, (为了) so as to, for the purpose of, for the sake of, in an attempt to, in efforts to

断言和反映: **Assert, claim, postulate, declare, affirm**, emphasize, advocate; **indicate, reveal, reflect, demonstrate, imply, illustrate, infer, predict, state, point out, reason**

程度副词:

(完全) inescapably 不可避免地, **thoroughly**, indeed, **wholly**, in any case, **certainly, clearly, obviously, apparently**, surly, **undoubtedly**, naturally, for certain, for sure, of course, never, always (有保留) possibly, perhaps, likely, probably, **potentially, presumably, to some extent, in a large sense, normally, generally, likely**

3. Argument 常用替代词

<1> 基础词汇

鉴于此: for that matter; in that case; for that reason; as for;

断言: assert; claim; postulate; declare; affirm; emphasize; advocate;

反映: indicate; reveal; reflect; demonstrate; imply; illustrate; infer; predict;

表面上: on the surface; superficially; ostensibly; apparently;

具体的: concrete; specific; detailed; particular; definite; informative;

不管: no matter what; irrespective of whether/~; regardless of; whatsoever;

缺少: in the absence of; for lack of; lacking; a lack of; in short of;

不足: scant; insufficient

仅仅: mere; only; nothing more than (仅仅, 只不过);

很多大量: a myriad of; a variety of; a multitude of; numerous; a large amount of; a great deal of;

无数: innumerable, countless

过度: undue; exceedingly; excessive; overstate; overemphasize;

好像、可能: likely; possible; probably; perhaps; as though; maybe; may; might;

解决方案: solution; approach; recipe; scheme

获得: acquire; gain; attain; achieve; pursue;

满足: meet; satisfy; accommodate the demand of; be accustomed to;

很明显的: it is conceivable/ obvious/ apparent; conspicuous; strikingly; notably;

类比: apply specifically/equally to;

逻辑: reasoning; way of thinking; line of reasoning; analysis;

影响: interfere with~; have/exert a profound influence on life/personality; have a dramatic/undesirable effect on;

方面: angles; aspect; facet; side; viewpoint;

in all respects; in many fields; highlight an aspect of; in all likelihood;

<2> 反复替代

(忽略了) 把某因素考虑进去:

(fail to; omit to); take ~ into account/ consideration; give an insight into; account for (解释); considering and weighing; considering and ruling out/eliminate; weighing ~ against alternatives/~; concerning;

按照原文的假设/推断:

rest on; rely on; depend on; base on; on the basis of;
upon which the argument depends;
upon which the argument rest;
upon which the argument relies;

支持: substantiate; bolster; justify; solidify; support; strengthen;
validate; in favor of; in support of;

否定:

=>fail;

=>miss; neglect; in ignorance of; is hardly suffice to / do not suffice to;
suggest nothing about;

=> refute; undermine; deny; refuse; weaken;

可行性: feasibility;

好: vital; crucial; essential; overriding; significant; profound; play a key role; potency;

逻辑好:

=> valid; feasible;
 => sound; forceful; reliable; convincing; effective;
 => persuasive; compelling; credible;

好(副词): necessarily; justifiably; confidently; reasonably;

逻辑不好:

=> unwarranted; unsubstantiated; unreliable; unjustified;
unfounded;
without justification/warrant; premature; poor; vulnerable;
indefensible; groundless; reachless
 => dubious; open to doubt; questionable; suspectable; problematic;
which render it unconvincing as it stands/which render it wholly
unpersuasive;
 => insufficiently; atypical /exceptional; oversimplified;

=> fallacious; flawed;

=> plausible; gratuitous;

不好（副词）：unfairly; “好”的副词前面加一个 can not/could not

可能不是这样：(unfortunately)

=>this is not necessarily the case;

this is often/certainly not the case;

this might not be the case;

this need not be the case;

common sense and experience tell us this is not the case/this assumption is a poor one;

=>the argument fails to substantiate this assumption;

perhaps ~that have nothing to do with~;

this argument by analogy is wholly unpersuasive;

this argument, nonetheless, is based on an oversimplified analysis of the cause of~ and the presumptuous correlation is unacceptable;

=>although this is entirely possible, the argument provides no evidence to support this assumption;

if this is not the case, then it is entirely possible that~;

lacking evidence to confirm this assumption, it is entirely possible that ~;

4. 段落开引出、结尾总结以及段落间的过渡

Another point the author **stresses** is that ...

In evaluating the evidence of the survey, one must consider how the survey was conducted ...

Even if one accepts the survey results (is acceptable), the argument remains questionable.

Finally, the author fails to rule out **alternative/other possible explanations**

Another fallacy that weakens in this argument is that ...

Moreover, as mentioned in this argument ...

As discussed above, this argument is weakened by the fact that it does not take into account the **inherent differences/regional disparity** between A and B, It is at least likely that ...

In addition, there is absolutely no evidence provided that ...is any more beneficial than any other kinds of ...

Finally, before I draw my conclusion, one necessary flaw/fallacy in this argument still have to be pointed that ...

Another important factor to consider is that

First, the argument is based on a false analogy./ the arguer fails to consider/take into account XXX/other relevant factors that may influence in the final decision

Second, the arguer **commits a fallacy of** hast generalization.

The major problem with this argument is that
Another fundamental point worthy considering is that/the arguer's fallacy of XXX
One unwarranted/gratuitous major assumption in this argument is the causal correlation/relationship between A and B
A second problem involves the fact that ...
Firstly, a threshold problem/fallacy involves the definition/assumption/presumption/the statistical reliability of the survey.
Secondly, the argument unfairly infers from the fact/assumes that ...But the arguer supplies no
Thirdly, the argument fails to account for the possibility that ...evidence to substantiate this assumption.
Besides, the arguer also overlooks many other possible explanations/factors for ...
Although the fact above/that ...might be relevant to ..., for others this feature would not be relevant.
Moreover, the author hastily generates that ...
Lacking evidence that XXX, the arguer cannot confidently draw the conclusion about/that ...
Without ruling out/considering/accounting for possible differences between A and B, the arguer cannot convince us that his recommendation for XX is sound and absolutely beneficial.
Unless the survey/study is correctly conducted among random and valid respondents, it is possible to draw a conclusion that ...
In view of/ Given other possible explanations for these argument/conclusion/factors, this evidence in itself lends little credible support to the final conclusion/theory about ...
Without accounting for this likelihood the author cannot rely on this claim to conclude that ...
If so, this fact would seriously weaken the argument that ...
Absent evidence to substantiate the assumption that the two cities' various needs and differences are similar or negligible, any analogy between them is dubious at best.
Not only does the arguer fail to AAA, the arguer also fails/omits to BBB.
Comprehensive analysis is necessary to identify the actual case of ...

四. 常见的逻辑错误及其表述

1. 常见的逻辑错误说法

样本数据不能代表整体（数据片面）The biased sample fallacy/ a fallacy of biased sample

样本不充足不充分 The insufficient sample fallacy

非正即反(A 或者-A 正确) The Either-or thinking fallacy
 非此即彼 False Dilemma (mutually exclusive)
 错误类比 The "All things are equal" fallacy/ False Analogy/ Faulty Analogy
 无因果 Non Sequitur/ Fallacy of False Cause
 时序因果 The "after this, therefore, because of this" fallacy 或者 a fallacy of "Post hoc ergo propter hoc" a fallacy of "after this, therefore, because of this"
 偶然因果 Fallacy of cum hoc ergo propter hoc (偶然发生的事情强加因果关系)
 同时因果 Concurrence Fallacy a fallacy of concurrence
 混淆因果 Cause and Effect Confusion/ Wrong Direction
 因果关系简单化(忽略其它因素) Causal Oversimplification
 含糊类 Vague Evidence/Statistics
 充分类(只要有了 A 就能...) Sufficient Evidence Fallacy
 必要类(没 A 不行...) Necessary Condition Fallacy
 整体<—>个体 Composition and Division Fallacy
 成分->整体 Fallacy of Composition (such as band members and the whole band)
 整体->成分 Fallacy of Division (such as the age of univs and the age of staffs)
 统计数据中的以全盖偏 Ecological Fallacy (假设所有群体中的个体都具备群体的特性)
 利润问题 Incomplete Thought about Profit
 过去推出将来 Past conditions remain unchanged in present and future
 现在推出将来 Present conditions remain unchanged in the future
 不完整或者选择性比较 Incomplete comparison or selective comparison
 不一致比较 Inconsistent Comparison (两个不同的测试方法但是结论不相同)
 无理假设 Unwarranted Assumption
 基于概括 Hasty Generalization
 忽略特殊情况 (绝对主义) Fallacy of Accident (such as cutting people)
 由特殊情况推出一般情况 Converse Fallacy of Accident (such as white swan)
 充分不必要 Affirming the Consequent (such as A->B, but B->A is false)

使用方法: The arguer/argument/author commits a fallacy of XXX.

2.常见逻辑错误的表述模板

<1> 通用句式

There mere fact that XXX is insufficient evidence to conclude that

The argument fails to rule out the possibility that ...

The argument provides no evidence that XXX is the reason for its predominance.

But no evidence is provided to show that ...

The claim/evidence/assumption that ... is far from being proved.

Besides, what is also worth noticing is that ...

The arguer's implicit claim that XXX is poorly supported.

Common sense tells us that ...

The argument **fails to consider and rule out other factors that might account for XXX**. Lacking more information about XXX, it is **impossible to assess the reliability of the survey's results or to make an informed recommendation**.

The arguer's proposal is inconsistent with the author's conclusion about XXX.

Substantiating this assumption requires XXX.

Comprehensive analysis is necessary to identify the actual case of...

As it stands, the argument suffers from a host/couple/multitude of critical flaws/fallacies.

Not only does the arguer fail to AAA, the arguer also fails to BBB.

<2> 调查类错误

A. 调查可信度

A threshold problem with this argument involves a survey/ study/ research itself. **The statistical reliability of the survey/study/research/** is really questionable. Namely (也就是), **the speaker provide no evidence that** the number of the respondents (这里建议替换成调查研究中的群体。比如针对谁提问就写谁) **is statistically significant** or that the respondents **were representative** of (接所有群体, 比如北京市所有的一类群体) in general. That is to say, (你要开始攻击了) this survey merely involves ...A.. and B....(A 和 B 就是样本中地区性的调查对象)。It is **entirely possible that** A and B **are not representative of** (所有群体).

The survey cited by the author is too vague to be informative. The claim does not indicate who conducted the poll, who responded, or when, where and how the poll was conducted. **Lacking information about** the cardinal base number of **people surveyed** and the amount of respondents, it is impossible to **access the validity of the results**. For example ... **Since the argument offers no evidence that** would rule out this kind of interpretations, the results of the survey **are worthless as evidence for the conclusion**.

We are told nothing about the way the survey was conducted and how well it represented the public concern.

B. 调查数据类错误

数据没有代表性:

Unless the surveyors sampled a sufficient number/amount of XXX and did so randomly across the entire YYY spectrum, **the survey results are not reliable to gauge AAA generally**.

数据模糊:

Another problem with this argument is that the statistical evidence upon which it relies is too vague to be informative.

被调查者的说法: **Those/people surveyed/subjects, those poll, the whole specimen**

被调查者或者回应者的说法: **Respondent**

The number/amount of sample/survey/poll, in itself, does not ensure representativeness. Lacking the total/base/cardinal numbers of subjects/specimen/those surveyed, only a simple percentage cannot represent a typical and convincing number/amount of people/other things

The arguer tries to use a quantity to support the assumption. However, the arguer fails to indicate the percentage of XXX. Accordingly this evidence is far too vague to be meaningful.

Only a statistical/large/small quantity without (proportion and) the cardinal number of those surveyed is untrustworthy, the proportion would be small/large when it comes to a large/small base number of total respondents, which would render the quantity of the survey meaningless.

The arguer tries to use a proportion to substantiate the assumption. However, the arguer fails to provide information regarding the absolute number/amount of those surveyed.

Only a large/small proportion without (quantity and) the cardinal number of specimen is far too vague and untrustworthy to be meaningful, the quantity would be small/large when it comes to a small/large base number of total respondents, which would render the proportion of the survey meaningless.

回应者错误 (回应者比例):

The respondents must be statistically significant in number and representative of the overall XXX

Without offering the percentage of respondents to those surveyed, only the proportion of respondents supported the specific ideas cannot reasonably substantiate the statement.

回应者错误 (回应者可信程度):

We cannot ensure that it is the respondents' real perception suggested by the arguer that resulted in XXX. Without any demonstration about the credibility of people's attitude, the arguer cannot make a conclusion so curtly and hastily.

谁做的调查:

The surveyor must be cross-bencher/nonaligned.

调查时间的可靠性:

When samples are used to make general claims about a particular group, the samples should be close enough in time to the generalization they are used to support, so that historical changes will not invalidate the generalization.

<3> 因果关系

通用句子:

Due to the fact of A and B, the arguer fails to convince us that A will contribute to B. The arguer simply equates (success) with (movie ticket sales), which is unwarranted.

However, it is not necessarily the case.

Another problem that undermines the argument is that the arguer overlooks other factors that result in the fact that ... In order to properly conclude that ... , the arguer must rule out all other feasible explanations for the disparity.

The argument simply equates XXX/success with YYY, which is unwarranted.

The increase/success/change/improvement/failure in XXX is mainly/largely due to/results from the fact that ...

The argument ignores the factors – such as – that may be more important than the choice of ...

There is no data available/convincing, however, to support any causal relation/correlation between A and B.

A. 无因果关系 Non sequitur

The arguer commits a fallacy of non sequitur. The premise that ... could not certainly lead to the result that ..., in other words, the consequence does not entail the premise.

The arguer fails to establish the causal relationship between the fact that ... and the claim that ...

The mere fact that ... insufficiently follows/substantiates the claim/conclusion/assumption that ...

The argument is unacceptable unless there is compelling evidence to support the connection/correlation between those two events/aspects.

B. 混淆因果 Cause and Effect Confusion

It is possible that the arguer has confused the cause with effect of the sample. Perhaps there is no close or causal relationship between A and B. If so, from common sense, A is always a response to B, while the arguer unwarrantedly considers A as a cause of B.

C. 时序因果 Past hoc ergo propter hoc 和同时因果 Concurrence

Fallacy

The author's assertion that commits a fallacy of "after this, therefore because of this" reasoning. The mere fact that A proceeded B does not naturally warrant that A has significantly contributed to B. If so, the assumption in turn leaves the possibility that factors other than the one cited are responsible for b. Lack a detailed analysis, it would be unwarranted and unconvincing.

Based on the fact that B occurred after A, the arguer infers/assumes that the former happened should be responsible for the later one. However, without convincing proofs, the sequence of events does not suffice to indicate/establish a causal relationship between them. It is entirely possible that B results from several other factors, such as XX. Thus, without ruling out possible factors like this, the arguer

cannot establish a case-and-effect relationship between A and B.

The argument observes a correlation between A and B, and then concludes that the former is the cause of the latter. However, the arguer fails to rule out other possible explanations. Case in point, if ...Without ruling out all other factors it is unfair to conclude that A is responsible for B.

The argument fails to establish a causal connection between A and B. The observed phenomenon says little more than these two events are synchronic to each other and this is all. The author's failure to investigate or even consider the possible explanations for B renders the conclusion based upon it highly suspect.

The author uses the positive correlation between A and B to establish causality. However, the fact that A coincides with B does not necessarily prove that A caused B. This is obviously a fallacious reasoning unless other possible causal explanation have been considered and ruled out. For example, perhaps C is the cause of these events or perhaps B is caused by D.

D. 因果关系简单化 Causal Oversimplification

No evidence has been offered to support/substantiate the assumption that A must be attributable to B. While A is an important contributing factor to B, it is not the only such factor. The arguer fails to account for other alternative explanations, such as ...

The arguer is failing to consider other possible alternatives to _____. Such alternatives may include that _____. It is possible that _____. In addition, the author fails to consider _____. Perhaps _____. Without taking these possibilities into account, the author cannot persuade me that _____

<4> 外推类错误

The author commits the fallacy of "all things are equal". The fact/sample happened XX years ago/happened in city YY is not a sound evidence to draw the conclusion that ... The author assumes without justification that background conditions have remained the same at different times or at different locations. Thus it is impossible/unwarranted/unconvincing to conclude that ..

The author assumes without justification that past conditions would remain unchanged in present and the future. / The arguer infers a similar situation now/in the future from a past/present fact. The survey was conducted XX years ago which is unwarranted because things rarely remain the same over extended periods of time. There are totally likely differences between the past situation and the future, which would not lead the same success to present or the future.

The arguer hastily infers a future condition/trend from a past fact.

Another problem with the argument is that the stated similarities between A and B are insufficient to support the conclusion that A will suffer a fate similar to B.

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

The argument does not provide any evidence suggesting that the increase or decrease in XXX will cause the likewise increase or decrease in YYY, or vice versa.

The success in A will likewise happen in B,

There is absolutely no reason to believe/accept that the trend/tendency in this particular region is representative of the entire state/country.

<5> 错误类比

Based on a false analogy, the arguer simply draws a conclusion that ... The argument relies on what might be a faulty analogy between A and B. The analogy falsely depends on the assumption that ... in both A and B are similar. It is entirely possible that A and B differs a lot from several aspects, such as In short, **without accounting for important possible differences** between A and B, the arguer **cannot reasonably** prove the proposed method with help B succeed/make a considerable profit in the future.

The argument rests on the assumption that A is analogous to B in all respects. Although points of comparison are conducted between A and B there are many dissimilarities as well, thus making the analogy highly suspect.

To strengthen the argument, instead of relying on a dubious analogy between A and B, the arguer should supply convinced evidence, perhaps by way of a survey or a marketing program at A, to prove that A will indeed reap the similar benefits from this kind of method/step.

Although points of comparison are conducted between A and B there are many dissimilarities as well, thus making the analogy highly suspect.

依存型: A 做了 XX 为表明给 A 带来了好处, 即使能给 A 带来好处, 也不能类比到 B

The arguer fails to provide complete information concerning the effect of the policy. Even if the policy could take effect and make a considerable profit, the arguer also draw a conclusion that the policy would almost take the same effect in our local city which is totally based on a faulty analogy. Without accounting for important possible differences between A and B, the arguer cannot reasonably prove the proposed method with help B succeed/make a considerable profit in the future.

<6> 整体和个体推导错误

通用句子: **The author unfairly assumes that the nationwide/statewide/local tendency about XXX is specifically applicable to local/nationwide/statewide**

situation, lacking warranted/convincing evidence to demonstrate it.

A. 整体推出个体 Fallacy of Division (包括 average 的情形)

Another problem with the argument is that it assumes that the nationwide/statewide statistics about XXX applies equally to specific local situation. Yet this might not be the case, for a variety of possible reasons. Perhaps ... Without ruling out these possibilities, the author cannot justifiably conclude that ...

B. 个体推出整体 Fallacy of Composition

The argument resets on the assumption that situation of city XXX typify the nationwide/statewide one. Nevertheless, it is not always necessarily the case. It is entirely possible that Thus/Consequently, lacking more marketing information about XXX, it is insufficient/ unwarranted/unreasonable to access the merit of this recommendation.

<7> 考虑问题不全面

A. 未权衡利弊 Failing to weigh the merits and shortcoming

Only focusing on one side of the event, the arguer draws a slanted conclusion that ... Due to other possible aspects, such as cost and unexpected recession, it is entirely possible that the disadvantages of the policy outweigh the advantages. Without analyzing and weighing the advantages and disadvantages thoroughly, the argument cannot guarantee undoubtedly making a considerable/positive profit/success.

Giving a slanted view of the issue by focusing only on one side, the arguer draws a conclusion that

B. 不完整或者选择性比较 Incomplete/Selected Comparison

类似于因果关系简单化

C. 急于概括 Hasty Generalization

类似于因果关系简单化

The speaker provides no assurances that (the recently collected data) suggesting a correlation between (snoring and weight gain) are statistically reliable.

Moreover, the arguer commits a fallacy of hasty generalization. Even if A, it does not follow B. It is highly possible that other factors may have contributed to B. For instance, ...Without ruling out these and other possible factors that give rise to B, the author cannot confidently conclude that ...

The arguer generalize the evidence without considering the change of space, time and other external conditions which may lead to the alteration of evidence, thereby the result of recommendation that ... will ... lacks credibility.

D. 非此即彼类 False Dilemma

Even assuming A is not the reason for B, the author falsely assumes that B must be contributable to C. This “either-or” argument is fallacious in that it ignores other possible causes of C. For example, ... perhaps, .. or perhaps. Without ruling out ...

The arguer commits a false dilemma, since A and B are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

The author assumes that A and B are mutually exclusive alternatives and there is no room for a middle ground. However, the author provides no reason for imposing an either-or choice. Common sense tells us that adjusting both AA and BB might produce better results.

This argument presents a false dilemma, since the two are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

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

E. 利润类 Incomplete thought about profit

The author's conclusion that ... is unwarranted. Profit is a factor of not only revenue, but also costs. It is entirely possible that the cost of XXX, or other costs associated with YYY, will offset, even outweigh the revenue. Besides, a myriad of other possible occurrence, such as unfavorable economic conditions, or unexpected economic recessions, might prevent ... from being as profitable in the foreseeable future as the argument predicts.

Since the factors/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.

The fact/evidence alone that ... is far from being enough to guarantee XXX/the minimized costs/undoubted profit.

Given that XXX (does profit from policy) due to YY, the predication about maximum profits is still in lack of solid ground.

Any adverse changes in those factors will have negative impact on the profitability. Contingencies such as market changes, competition, material and labor cost, legislative moves, and the national or international economic cycle can lead to dropping profit.

Economy/Profit, as we know, is influenced by the combination of a host of factors, local, national, international, political, social and technological.

F. 充分类 Sufficient Evidence

标志词 **once**, 攻击: A 不充分导致 B, 还有 C/D/E/F 可以导致 B

The fact that A is not sufficient for the predication that B.

The argument assumes too hastily that ... will necessarily result in the behavior that the argument predicts. Perhaps, Moreover, ...Without ruling out these possible factors, the author cannot draw the conclusion that ...

G. 必要类 Necessary Condition

标志词 **only**, **extremely** 等极端词汇, 表示没 A 不行, 是唯一条件

The author's recommendation depends on the assumption that no factors other than A caused B. However, common sense informs me that this assumption is a poor one. A myriad of other factors, including, might just as likely be the cause of B. To be specific,... Without ruling these and other possible causes, the arguer cannot justifiably conclude that only by A can B.

The arguer assumes that ... is due to the fact that... rather than some other factors. But this need not be the case.

<8> 无理假设 Unwarranted Assumption

The author falsely depends on gratuitous/unwarranted assumption that ... However, no evidence is stated in the argument to support/substantiate this assumption. As a matter of fact, it is not necessarily the case. For example, it is most likely that ... Therefore, the argument is unwarranted without ruling out such possibility. The argument is unacceptable unless there is compelling evidence to support the assumption.

五. 常见论证思路和驳斥理由

1. 论证思路

CONNECTION	
1. 例证	For example/instance
2. 推测	1. perhaps / Or perhaps 2. It is (also) possible that / It is entirely possible that / The author also ignores the possibility that /, therefore more likely caused by 3. There is always a chance that ...
3. 反证	In this case / If so, then
4. 常识	Common sense tells me that ...

Lacking information about the sample from diverse geographic locations

2. 背诵句式 (自己不习惯用的单独拿出来背背吧)

As the line of reasoning goes down, the author implies a misleading guidance that Perhaps it is ... rather than ... cause/catalyze/breed the result

让步: Admittedly, take it for granted, granted that, assuming that, now that, even if/assuming, to the extent that this is the case, appear/seem, while this may be true in some cases, it is equally possible that, even so, apart from, despite, in spite of, after all, notwithstanding

Even if XXX has been proved as a result of

Even if one accepts the survey results (is acceptable), the argument remains questionable.

While this maybe true/reasonable in some cases, it is equally possible that ...

引出解释: specifically, particularly, for example/instance, as a case in point, in this/that case, as well as, such as, in addition to, consider the fact that, that is to say, in like manner, similarly, likewise, along with, in combination, in the same way, coincide with

因果关系:

(后接原因) owing to, in respect that, on account of, due to, since, as a consequence/result of, derive from, result from, be a response to, attribute/attribution to

(后接结果) result in, be responsible for, , contribute to, lead to, case, give birth to, give rise to, serve to, hence, thereby, thus, as a result, eventually, correspondingly, accordingly, consequently, (为了) so as to, for the purpose of, for the sake of, in an attempt to, in efforts to

断言和反映: Assert, claim, postulate, declare, affirm, emphasize, advocate; indicate, reveal, reflect, demonstrate, imply, illustrate, infer, predict, state, point out, reason

具体的: Concrete; specific; detailed; particular; definite; informative;

缺少: in the absence of; for lack of; lacking; a lack of; in short of;

不足: scant; insufficient

按照原文的假设/推断:

rest on; rely on; depend on; base on; on the basis of;

upon which the argument depends;

upon which the argument rests;

upon which the argument relies;

好: vital; crucial; essential; overriding; significant; profound; play a key role; potency;

逻辑好:

=> valid; feasible;

=> sound; forceful; reliable; convincing; effective; warranted; justifiable

=> persuasive; compelling; credible; substantiated; founded

好 (副词): necessarily; justifiably; confidently; reasonably;

逻辑不好:

=> unwarranted; problematic; unreliable; unjustified; unfounded; groundless; dubious;

without justification/warrant; premature; poor; vulnerable; indefensible; reachless

=> open to doubt; questionable; suspectable;
which render it unconvincing as it stands/which render it wholly unpersuasive;
=> insufficiently; atypical /exceptional; oversimplified;
=> fallacious; flawed;
=> plausible; gratuitous;
不好 (副词): unfairly; “好” 的副词前面加一个 can not/could not

GOOD:

Convincing, warranted, reasonable, justifiable, sound, persuasive, forceful, reliable, credible, feasible, compelling, trustworthy, meaningful

BAD:

Unconvincing, unwarranted, groundless, problematic, unpersuasive, unreliable, incredible, meaningless, worthless, untrustworthy, unfounded, fallacious, dubious, suspectable, which render it unconvincing as it stands

可能不是这样: (unfortunately)

=>this is not necessarily the case;

this is often/certainly not the case;

this might not be the case;

this need not be the case;

common sense and experience tell us this is not the case/this assumption is a poor/unfounded/persuasive one;

=>the argument fails to substantiate this assumption;

perhaps ~that have nothing to do with~;

this argument by analogy is wholly unpersuasive;

this argument, nonetheless, is based on an oversimplified analysis of the cause of~ and the presumptuous correlation is unacceptable;

=>although this is entirely possible, the argument provides no evidence to support this assumption;

if this is not the case, then it is entirely possible that~;

lacking evidence to confirm this assumption, it is entirely possible that ~;

To justify/support/strengthen/substantiate this conclusion/claim

The author/arguer/speaker also takes it for granted that/indicates

further reflection reveals that

omits enough warranted/insufficient/unconvincing evidence/concerns that
which render it wholly unpersuasive/untrustworthy as it stands

suffers from several problematic/critical/logical flaws/fallacies

Although well-presented this argument is, it's not well-reasoned enough from personal perspective.

It is far from well reasoned.

the arguer must provide evidence to rule out all the above-mentioned possibilities that might weaken the argument

if the argument had included the given factors discussed above, it would have been more thorough and logically acceptable/convincing

Taking into account all these analysis/ Judging from all factors above, we can draw a conclusion that ...

better evidence of ... should be provided to ...

The argument can be further improved/convincing by ...

Consequently, unless the author can demonstrate that..., the author's concern about these issues is unfounded.

To some extent that this is the case

While the argument has some merits, there are a few assumptions deserve careful/further attention.

Another fundamental point worth considering is that/the arguer's fallacy of XXX the argument fails to account for the possibility that ...

Unless the survey/study is correctly conducted among random and valid respondent, it is possible to draw a conclusion that ...

Not only does the arguer fail to AAA, the arguer also fails/omits to BBB.

Comprehensive analysis is necessary to identify the actual case of ...

样本不充足不充分 The insufficient sample fallacy

非正即反(A 或者-A 正确) The Either-or thinking fallacy

非此即彼 False Dilemma

无因果 Non Sequitur/ Fallacy of False Cause

因果关系简单化(忽略其它因素) Causal Oversimplification

成分->整体 Fallacy of Composition (such as band members and the whole band)

整体->成分 Fallacy of Division (such as the age of univs and the age of staffs)

利润问题 Incomplete Thought about Profit

无理假设 Unwarranted Assumption

基于概括 Hasty Generalization

忽略特殊情况 (绝对主义) Fallacy of Accident (such as cutting people)

由特殊情况推出一般情况 Converse Fallacy of Accident (such as white swan)

Besides, what is also worth noticing is that ...

Comprehensive analysis is necessary to identify the actual case of ...

the results of the survey are worthless as evidence for the conclusion.

We are told nothing about the way the survey was conducted and how well it represented the public concern.

Another problem with this argument is that the statistical evidence upon which it relies is too vague to be informative.

Only a large/small quantity without (proportion and) the cardinal number of those surveyed is untrustworthy, the proportion would be small/large when it comes to a

large/small base number of total respondents, which would render the quantity of the survey meaningless.

Without offering the percentage of respondents to those surveyed, only the proportion of respondents supported the specific ideas cannot reasonably substantiate the statement.

The surveyor must be cross-bencher/nonaligned.

Due to the fact of A and B, the arguer fails to convince us that A will contribute to B.

The arguer simply equates (success) with (movie ticket sales), which is unwarranted.

The argument is unacceptable unless there is compelling evidence to support the connection/correlation between those two events/aspects.

Based on the fact that B occurred after A, the arguer infers/assumes that the former happened should be responsible for the later one. However, without convincing proofs, the sequence of events does not suffice to indicate a causal relationship between them.

the arguer cannot establish a case-and-effect relationship between A and B.

However, the fact that A coincides with B does not necessarily prove that A caused B.

The arguer fails to account for other alternative explanations, such as ...

The author assumes without justification that background conditions have remained the same at different times or at different locations.

The author assumes without justification that past conditions would remain unchanged in present and the future.

The arguer hastily infers a future condition/trend from a past fact.

Another problem with the argument is that the stated similarities between A and B are insufficient to support the conclusion that A will suffer a fate similar to B.

The argument does not provide any evidence suggesting that the increase or decrease in XXX will cause the likewise increase or decrease in YYY, or vice versa.

The analogy falsely depends on the assumption that ... in both A and B are similar.

To strengthen the argument, instead of relying on a dubious analogy between A and B, the arguer should supply convinced evidence, perhaps by way of a survey or a marketing program at A, to prove that A will indeed reap the similar benefits from this kind if of method/step.

The author unfairly assumes that the nationwide/statewide/local tendency about XXX is specifically applicable to local/nationwide/statewide situation, lacking warranted/convincing evidence to demonstrate it.

Only focusing on one side of the event, the arguer draws a slanted conclusion that ...Due to other possible aspects, such as cost and unexpected recession,/depression it is entirely possible that the disadvantages of the policy outweigh the advantages. Without analyzing and weighing the advantages and disadvantages thoroughly, the argument cannot guarantee undoubtedly making a considerable/positive profit/success.

Giving a slanted view of the issue by focusing only on one side, the arguer draws a

conclusion that

The arguer generalize the evidence without considering the change of space, time and other external conditions which may lead to the alteration of evidence, thereby the result of recommendation that ... will ... lacks credibility.

The arguer commits a false dilemma, since A and B are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

This argument presents a false dilemma, since the two are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

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Profit is a factor of not only revenue, but also costs. It is entirely possible that the cost of XXX, or other costs associated with YYY, will offset, even outweigh the revenue. Besides, a myriad of other possible occurrence, such as unfavorable economic conditions, or unexpected economic recessions, might prevent ... from being as profitable in the foreseeable future as the argument predicts.

Any adverse changes in those factors will have negative impact on the profitability.

Contingencies such as market changes, competition, material and labor cost, legislative moves, and the national or international economic cycle can lead to dropping profit.

The author's recommendation depends on the assumption that no factors other than A caused B.

The arguer assumes that ... is due to the fact that... rather than some other factors. But this need not be the case.

The author falsely depends on gratuitous/unwarranted assumption that ... However, no evidence is stated in the argument to support/substantiate this assumption. As a matter of fact, it is not necessarily the case. For example, it is most likely that ... Therefore, the argument is unwarranted without ruling out such possibility. The argument is unacceptable unless there is compelling evidence to support the assumption.

Lacking information about the sample from diverse geographic locations

3.常用辩驳的客观条件

地区差异 regional disparity

人才流失 brain drain

企业文化 corporate culture

学历 education background

假文凭 fake diplomas

方针政策 guidelines/policies for XXX

人力资源 Human resources

心理素质 psychological quality

技术改造 technological renovation

经济萎缩 **economic depression/recession/slump**

经济起飞 **economic boom/takeoff**

泡沫经济 **bubble economy**

金融危机 **financial crisis**

宏观调控 **macro-control**

经济体制改革 **economic restructuring**

重复建设 **duplication of similar projects**

通货膨胀 **inflation**

通货紧缩 **deflation**

城市规划 **urban planning**

股市指数 **the stock market index**

货币贬值 **devaluation pressure**

售后服务 **after-sale service**

失业率 **rate of unemployment**

跳槽 **job-hopping**

环境负荷 **carrying capacity of environment**

环境保护 **environment protection**

环境恶化 **environmental degradation**

环保意识 **environmental awareness**

温室效应 **greenhouse effect**

水土流失 **water and soil erosion**

旅游热 **tourism wave**

旅游胜地 **tourist attraction/resort**

交通阻塞 **traffic jam**

分期付款 **installment payment**

两个城市的不同之处:

城市规模 **size,**

通信系统 **communication system**

水与电力供给线 **water and power lines**

公共基础设施 **public infrastructure.**

人口 **population,** 人口消费能力,消费习惯,

交通 **traffic**

运输 **transportation system**

商业贸易 **commercial trade**

政策 **policy made by governor/decision-maker**

人与人之间的不同:

生活方式 **life style**

性别差异 **gender diversity**

健康状况 **health**

职业 **occupation**

年龄 **age**

个人爱好 **hobby**

性格 character

影响健康的因素

饮食 diet

卫生 sanitation

生活方式 lifestyle

年龄 age

运动 exercise

生活环境 living environment

体质 physical condition

影响特定地区经济的因素:

市场 local economic market

政府财政状况 government finance

服务及设施 service, public infrastructure

环境气候 climate

通货膨胀 inflation

整体经济趋势 general economic tendency

投资 investment

影响产品利润的因素:

从产品本身来说:

成本:cost

产品质量:quality

种类:category

销售额:sale

从客户来说:

客户满意度 customer satisfaction

从经营者来说:

广告:advertisement

经营策略 business strategy

从整个经济形势来说:

整体经济趋势 general economic tendency

通货膨胀 inflation

市场 local economic market

当地经济政策 local economic policy made by governor/decision-maker