In this argument, the arguer advocates that [conclusion]. Although this argument might seem reasonable at first glance, it is in fact ill-conceived. The reasons are stated as follows.

In the first place, even if [reason 1], it does not necessarily mean that [result 1]. Apparently, the arguer assumes that [assumption 1]. However, perhaps [counterexample 1]. Therefore, more evidence is needed with regard to [evidence 1]. ­The arguer's reasoning is definitely flawed unless the arguer can convince me that these and other possible scenarios are unlikely.

In the second place, even if [reason 2], it does not entail that [result 2]. Obviously, the underlying rationale behind the arguer’s reasoning is that [assumption 2]. However, it is possible that [counterexample 2]. To really prove that [result 2], the arguer should fully evaluate [evidence 2]. Without accounting for and ruling out these and other alternative explanations, the arguer cannot bolster the conclusion.

The last but not the least important, even if the evidence turns out to support the foregoing assumptions, building on the implication that [reason 3], the arguer simply suggests that [result 3]. Evidently, the arguer assumes that [assumption 3] and neither any conclusive scientific evidence nor any anecdotal evidence is provided to affirm this assumption. He has not mentioned that [counterexample 3]. Thus, [evidence 3] pointing to these possibilities would also serve to challenge the arguer’s argument.

To reach the cited conclusion, the arguer must explain either why none of these alternatives is available or why none of them is able to sustain. To sum up, the arguer’s argument mentioned above is not based on valid evidence or sound reasoning, neither of which is dispensable for a conclusive argument. In order to draw a better conclusion, the arguer should reason more convincingly, cite some evidence that is more persuasive, and take every possible consideration into account.

Counterexamples include Situations and Results.

Inferences include Reasons and Results.

Write a response in which you discuss which specific evidence is needed to evaluate the argument and explain how the evidence would weaken or strengthen the argument.

Write a response in which you discuss one or more alternative explanations that could rival the proposed explanation and explain how your explanations can plausibly account for the facts presented in the argument.

Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be answered in order to decide whether the recommendation is likely to have the predicted result. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the recommendation.

Write a response in which you examine the stated and/or unstated assumptions of the argument. Be sure to explain how the argument depends on these assumptions and what the implications are for the argument if the assumptions prove unwarranted.