

可以把 instruction 分为四类: Assumption, Evidence, Explanation, Question。

1. 比如 Evidence: Write a response in which you discuss what specific evidence is needed to evaluate the argument and explain **how** the evidence would **weaken or strengthen** the argument. 在这里, 你就需要提及为什么这样的 evidence 能够 **weaken or strengthen** 这个 argument: 换句话说, 你需要 Both identifying specific evidence that would **strengthen** the prompt' s argument and identifying evidence that would **undermine** the argument.

以我在 1215G 考场上遇到的高中学生参加驾校为例 (A-134), 第三个攻击点是: 学校提供的驾驶课程是最好的解决方案。我在考场上是这样写的 (大意):

The writer also assumes that the courses that the high school will provide will be effective. But before we believe this assumption, we need to obtain extra evidence to know if it is valid or not. If we can get information that the school will hire some senior professional drivers to teach those students, this assumption will be enhanced **since** those drivers have more experience and thus they may ensure the quality of the driving courses. On the other hand, if we can get information that there will be no practice of driving in those courses, where students will have chance to exercise their driving skills in reality, this writer' s claim will be

undermined **because** in this way students' driving skill will actually not be promoted: what they learn will be merely theories of driving rather than realabilities.

如你所见, 这里面不但提到了, 同时还解释了为什么某些 evidence 能够支持或者削弱这个 writer 的 claim。如果你研究过 OG 里面的第一个模拟考试的 Argument, 你会发现 5 分的文章评论中, 提到了这句话: This writer approaches the task by first discussing the evidence that might **weaken** Dr. Karp' s argument and then, in somewhat less depth, considering the evidence that could **strengthen** it. In both cases the writer **analyzes** the ways in which the evidence would bear on the argument. 所以, 在 Evidence 的 A 中, 需要 support/strength/undermine/weaken 这样的词汇。

2. Question 类的 Instruction: Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be answered in order to decide whether the recommendation and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to **evaluate** the recommendation. 这里面提到了 Evaluate 这个词, 但什么叫 evaluate? 在我看来, 就是判断这个 argument 是 valid 还是不 valid 的, 就像 OG 第二个模考的 5 分范文评论说的那样: In both cases, the writer indicates the specific kinds of information that management would need to gather in order to determine whether its prediction is valid. 至于写法, 可以参照范文。

3. 至于 assumption 类的, 其实是最好写的。因为所有的 argument 都是 assumption 错误, 只是区别在是要求你给出 evidence, question, explanation, 还是 implication。引用 OG 第一篇范文的原话:

Should any of the above assumptions prove unwarranted, the implications are:

- a. That the logic of the argument falls apart/ is invalid/ is unsound.
- b. That the state and city are spending their funds unnecessarily.

也就是说，你需要说明，如果这个 **assumption** 是 **invalid** 的，这暗示着这篇文章是不合逻辑的，然后给出原因（也就是你的分析）。

4. 而 **explanation**，频率比较低（只有 10 篇），也没有范文可以参照，其实无非是表达出来为什么你的解释比文中的解释（**assumption**）更合理（进而表明这篇文章 **invalid**）。

Argument instructions:

1. Write a response in which you discuss what **specific evidence** is needed to evaluate the argument and explain how the evidence would weaken or strengthen the argument.
2. Write a response in which you discuss **one or more alternative explanations** that could rival the proposed explanation and explain how your explanation(s) can plausibly account for the facts presented in the argument.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Write a response in which you discuss what **questions** would need to be answered in order to decide whether the recommendation and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the recommendation.
6. Write a response in which you discuss what **questions** would need to be answered in order to decide whether the prediction and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the prediction.
7. Write a response in which you discuss what **questions** would need to be answered in order to decide whether the advice and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the advice.
8. Write a response in which you discuss what **questions** would need to be

addressed in order to decide whether the conclusion and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to the questions would help to evaluate the conclusion.

我认为这 8 个 instruction 其实可以归结为 4 个。而且从本质上来说它们又都是一样的，都基于材料中的逻辑错误。

specific evidence 其实就是针对逻辑错误进行具体的论证。

one or more alternative explanations 针对文中的事实给出其它的合乎逻辑的解释。

stated and/or unstated assumptions 就是作者的一些表面，肤浅，想当然的看法，即逻辑错误。

Questions 就是对逻辑错误进行提问式的指出，然后进行解答。

下面通过举例来说明如何列提纲以及如何组织文章。

以 Argument 32 为例，相同材料的还有 104,105,106 基本涵盖了这几种 instruction。

首先，我们从老 G 的逻辑推理的方式入手。对于这个题，我们可以列出以下几点进行反驳：

- 1：作者以 30% 作为依据认为 Q.M 公司的更容易发生生产事故，这是一个逻辑错误，因为并不知道两个公司的规模，如果 Q.M 公司有 200 个员工，而其中有 13 起工作事故，于此同时，P 有 100 个员工，发生了 10 起工作事故。还有 P 公司是否只是一个特例，作者没有给出更全面的调查，可能有的公司 shorten work shifts 但有更高的工作事故率。
- 2：作者认为 Q.M 公司的工作事故是因为劳累和睡眠不足所致，这个假设不一定成立，可能存在其他的原因，比如生产管理，员工的安全意识，员工的操作熟练程度。
- 3：即使 1 的假设成立，而且作者提出减少疲劳和睡眠不足的有效途径是 shorten work shifts，但是这个方法有效的前提是工作人员会利用多余的时间去休息，作者并不能证明这一点。
- 4：作者最后的结论也存在问题，减少了工作事故是否就一定会提高生产效率？提高生产率应该会涉及很多方面。

然后，考虑新 G 的各种 instruction 下的提纲：

比如第 32 题：

Instruction: 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.

提纲：1：作者认为 Q.M 公司的工作事故是因为劳累和睡眠不足所致，这个假设不一定成

立，可能存在其他的原因，比如生产管理，员工的安全意识，员工的操作熟练程度。

2：即使 1 的假设成立，而且作者认为 shorten work shifts 就可以减少疲劳和睡眠不足，但是这个方法有效的前提是工作人员会利用多余的时间去休息，作者并不能证明这一点。

3：作者以 30%作为依据认为 Q.M 公司的更容易发生生产事故，这是一个逻辑错误，因为并不知道两个公司的规模，如果 Q.M 公司有 200 个员工，而其中有 13 起工作事故，于此同时，P 公司有 100 个员工，发生了 10 起工作事故。还有 P 公司是否只是一个特例，作者没有给出更全面的调查，可能有的公司 shorten work shifts 但有更高的工作事故率。

4：作者最后的结论也存在问题，认为减少了工作事故是否就一定会提高生产效率，提高生产效率应该会涉及很多方面。

第 104 题（与 32 题稍微有点变动）：

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

提纲：1：事实 workers at our newly opened factory reported 30 percent more on-the-job accidents than workers at nearby Panoply Industries. 文中解释，员工疲劳和睡眠不足。其他解释：新开的厂可能招的是新员工，员工的操作熟练程度不够，公司的设备维护不到位，员工的生产安全意识不够。

2：事实，Panoply's superior safety record，文中解释：shorter work shifts, 其他解释：P 公司的员工比较有经验，操作熟练，P 公司的生产自动化程度高，很多比较危险的工作场合由机器人代替。

第 105 题：

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

提纲：

1：需要证据证明 B.M 公司的工作事故是因为劳累和睡眠不足所致，而不是其他可能的原因，比如生产管理，员工的安全意识，员工的操作熟练程度。

2：即使 1 的假设成立，而且作者提出减少疲劳和睡眠不足的有效途径是 shorten work shifts，需要证据证明工作人员会利用多余的时间去休息，而不会利用这个时间去娱乐。

3：作者以 30%作为依据认为 Q.M 公司的更容易发生生产事故，需要证据证明两个公司的规模是一样的，如果 Q.M 公司有 200 个员工，而其中有 13 起工作事故，于此同时，P 公司有 100 个员工，发生了 10 起工作事故。还有需要证据证明 P 公司不是一个特例，其他公司 shorten work shifts 同时也降低了工作事故率。

4：作者最后的结论也存在问题，需要证据证明减少了工作事故就一定会提高生产效率，而不会有其他因素的影响。

第 106 题：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.

提纲：（需要弄清楚的问题）

1: B.M 公司的工作事故是因为劳累和睡眠不足所致，而没有其他可能的原因吗？我们可以对这个问题给出自己的解答，比如说如果存在其他原因，像生产管理，员工的安全意识，员工的操作熟练程度等影响。作者的观点将得到削弱。

2: 即使 1 的假设成立，而且作者提出减少疲劳和睡眠不足的有效途径是 shorten work shifts，工作人员会利用多余的时间去休息，而不会利用这个时间去娱乐吗？对这个问题我们也可以给出自己的回答，如果员工不这么做，那么作者的建议不可行。

3: 作者以 30%作为依据认为 Q.M 公司的更容易发生生产事故，我们可以问两个公司的规模是一样的吗？如果不是，比如 Q.M 公司有 200 个员工，而其中有 13 起工作事故，于此同时，P 公司有 100 个员工，发生了 10 起工作事故。就不能说 P 公司的制度值得效仿。那么那个建议也就不可行。

总之，我们可以在老 G 提纲的基础上，针对各种 instruction 对提纲进行改写。最重要的是能找出材料中的逻辑错误。对于一些难题我会发个汇总贴，希望大家踊跃参与讨论。

以上仅代表个人观点, 难免会有行文上的疏忽遗漏之处，逻辑推理也可能不是很清晰。如果大家有更好的见解和看法，希望能够提出来大家共同讨论。

Argument 模板

[First paragraph] While it might be true that ..., the author's argument does not make a persuasive/convincing case for It is easy to understand why ..., but this argument is replete with holes and assumptions, and thus, not strong enough to lead to ...

Citing surveys of ..., the author reports.... It is not clear, however, the scope and validity of that survey. For example, that survey could have ..., which may have oscillated responders towards. The survey may . We just don't know. Unless the survey is fully representative, valid and reliable, it can not be used to effectively bolster the author's argument.

Additionally, the author indicates that... a concrete connection between A and B is not effectively made. To strengthen his/her argument, the author would benefit from implementing a normed survey asking a wide range of people why they...

Building upon the implication that..., the author suggests that ... will result in If ..., this may be true. But if ..., this may not be true. Regardless of whether ..., the author fail to effectively show a connection between A and B.