

Argument写作

- 四大类
 - (反驳) Assumption – 找到assumption, 可以是stated assumption or unstated assumption
 - 对于每个自然段:
 - 找出论断或结论依赖的assumption
 - 指出这些assumption在什么情况下不成立, 提出反例
 - 如果不成立 作者的结论就会被如何削弱
 - (正反) Evidence – 找到assumption, 提出可以验证assumption的evidence 和assumption其实很像 就多想一步想一想什么样的evidence可以验证 evidence的结果可以加强可以削弱
 - 对于每个自然段:
 - 指出我们现在还无法评价作者的某个论断
 - 指出为了更好的评价这个论断, 我们需要什么样的新证据
 - 新证据什么结果会削弱 什么结果会增强这一论断
 - Explanation – 找到现象中的推理步骤, 在每一步中加入其他可能性
 - 对于每个自然段:
 - 复述作者对现象的解释, 指出其不唯一性
 - 给出其他可能解释并说明
 - (正反) Question – 和assumption和evidence类似 只不过换成问问题
 - 对于每个自然段:
 - 指出我们现在还无法评价argument中的论断
 - 指出为了更好的评价这个论断, 我们还需要问什么问题
 - 给出问题的答案来评价 正负向
- 思路
 - 建议类: 必要性, 充分性 (替代建议), 可行性 (人力财力物力), 有效性 (能否达到想要的结果)
 - 常见的一些逻辑错误:
 - 调查错误 (调查基数太小, special cases, too limited to be representative, 不具有代表性/以偏概全, 存在说谎可能性)
 - 因果错误 (同时发生: merely a coincidence of two events could not sufficiently demonstrate a causal relationship btw A and B; 排除他因: other factor can lead to the result)
 - 时间外推 (may not reflect current situations accurately; 预测未来: Many conditions and factors could have varied, which might render

the solutions which were proved to be effective in the past
ineffective in present time or in the future)

- 数字错误（只有百分比，没有基数base amount）；只有数字，没有百分比(fraction)
- 类比错误（对象外推）
- 偷换概念（mentions A, but A is not a good indication of B）
- 利润问题（revenue高了可能cost也高了：many key steps of the proposal may involve great expenses; if the cost of carrying out the proposal exceeds projected revenue, the proposal would be profitless）
- 条件错误（If A, then B不一定）
- 非此即彼（不考虑替代可能性）
- 可行性（弊大于利，bring about more harmful effects；有障碍 obstacles in implementing the solution）

- 词组

- assumption:

- rely heavily on the assumption that
 - based on such an assumption
 - this assumption is potentially problematic because
 - we need to re-examine the assumption that
 - doubtful assumption
 - it is unreasonable to assume

- evidence:

- we need evidence to verify/ascertain that ...
 - an accurate evaluation of the developers' request requires additional information.
 - Specific evidence is needed to show whether...
 - no evidence serves to rule out the possibility that ...
 - additional evidence gains great significance to determine whether...
 - if new evidence shows that ... then it is **reasonably safe to claim** that ..., and therefore the author's recommendation is weakened. However, if new evidence **discloses an opposite situation**, then the proposal in the argument **lent great support to**.
 - If the answer is positive, then the reasoning of the argument is strengthened; however, if ..., **we are reluctant to believe** that...
 - if additional evidence **emerges suggesting** that ..., the author's argument will be weakened, since.... On the other hand, if we have evidence such as ..., then it is unlikely that....In this case, the author's conclusion is strengthened.

- explanation:

- However, with only the current information, we are unable to decide which explanation is the best. Nor is it **utterly certain** that one factor alone is responsible for the facts presented in the argument.
- What is of equal possibility is that ...
- ... could be also attributed to/explained by...
- it will be unfair to keep blind to the possible scenario where...
- all of the aforementioned explanations pose a great challenge upon, if not utterly reverse, the proposed one in the argument
- while we **cannot assert** that these factors are present and lead directly to ..., we are **confident** that these explanations could **rival** the one proposed in the argument.
- questions:
 - the author's reasoning relies heavily on ..., a question that is not answered.
 - behind the author's argument lie a critical implied assertion.
 - whether the author's prediction is reasonable hinges on the answers to the following questions.
 - The first series of questions I am going to put forward revolve around the...
 - More specifically, I need to ask...
 - if it turns out to be the other way around, then...instead
 - it is still a question whether...;...?
 - simply speaking, ...?
 - we need to raise a series of questions and the answers to these questions might contribute to confirming the ...
 - otherwise we reserve our approval
 - we should also carefully ponder ...
 - specifically, we need to ask:...?
- 说作者的话就会被削弱
 - then the author's argument for ... is unconvincing
 - if any of these possibilities is true, then we are inclined to believe that...
- A导致B
 - A lead to B, A cause B, A result in B, A trigger B, A contribute to B, A give rise to B
- B由A导致
 - B result from A, B spring from A, stem from, rise from, B is ascribed to A, B is attributed/attribution to A
- 开头
 - 同义改写题目

- While ..., the reasoning of this argument is **unconvincing due to** several **unsubstantiated assumptions** which, **if proven unwarranted**, will **seriously challenge** the author's recommendation (assumption)
- Although ... **may indeed...**, information currently available is **not conclusive** because there are several(同上一段several后面的话) (assumption)
- Although this argument may seem quite **convincing at first glance**, the writer does not **conclusively justify** his/her endorsement of.... More evidence is needed in order to **fully assess** the writer's recommendation. (Evidence)
- **Close scrutiny reveals** that the conclusion **lacks critical support** and therefore we need more evidence to help evaluate the argument. (Evidence)
- There are a number of questions **regarding the writer's lines** of reasoning that requires further analysis. The argument could **end up being pretty convincing or invalid in the end**, depending on the answers to those questions. (Question)
- While this might be the case, we **cannot easily ignore other explanations** which could rival the proposed one endorsed by ... (Explanation)
- 让步开头：好就算前面你都对，那么仍然有这个问题
 - Even if the assumptions mentioned above are valid, the writer's ...
 - Even if we **concede the aforementioned** assumptions, the recommendation may still **not be advisable** because....
 - Granted that ..., we should still be cautious about the assumption that...
 - 其实每段都可以过渡一下 都可以用让步来过渡
 - ..whether ...remains questionable because cost should not be the only factor considered.
 - While I concede that ..., I maintain that...
 - Granted that..., whether or not... needs a second look
- 结尾
 - assumption类：to summarize, whether or not we should implement the writer's recommendation **depends greatly on the validity of the assumptions** in the argument. If these assumptions **prove unwarranted**, then the recommendation will **be little more than the writer's wishful thinking**, and accordingly, we need to consider other solutions to the XXX problem.
 - assumption类：...is still **questionable and worth further investigation**. The answer could turn out to be positive, but **only after** the author can

reasonably demonstrate the validity of his/her assumptions by offering **more compelling evidence**.

- assumption反驳: Consequently, while the author's suggestion **appears appealing**, the **questionable assumptions** discussed above **may deprive it of its feasibility**.
- evidence类: To draw a conclusion, we need **further proof to form a better evaluation of the argument**. Only **after weighing all of the evidence** which serve to weaken the conclusion **as well as** those supporting the argument, can we come to a decision about the **soundness** of this argument.
- explanation类: to summarize, although it is reasonable to believe that..., there are several alternative explanations that could **challenge** the author's one and can also **plausibly account** for the facts presented in the argument. however, it is **unreasonable to draw hasty conclusions** about which explanation is **best until further examination concerning...** is **performed**.
- 通用: To sum up, although..., this is not a conclusion that can be **derived from** the information available in this argument. Furthermore, even if ..., the recommendation is **built upon a shaky assertion**, which is still **open to different possibilities**. Only after those questions are **adequately addressed can we** effectively evaluate the author's argument and **reach a logically sound conclusion**.