Lecture One

\*Argument：基于别人的文章，攻击他的逻辑错误，不需要表达自己的观点

\*备战方法论：

（1）基础阶段：

词汇-艾宾浩斯周期

句型-句子结构分析能力与仿写能力

（2）强化阶段

逻辑-强化句子逻辑判断，总结各类题型（削弱、假设、加强、缺陷）——一类题一类题去做

阅读-SLTAP

语法-总结语法题型分类，适应逻辑语法和书面语法

写作-逻辑架构总结与逻辑错误的分类总结

数学-细心、反复做真题、强化概率、排列组合型题目

综合性推理-加强数据背后的分析和挖掘能力（图表、二元分析）

（3）冲刺阶段

OG+模考

\*GMAT两大关键词：logic、relation

\*GMAT写作与其他部分的关系

（1）写作与阅读

Structure logic topic attitude purpose

Certe，作者的某个观点是正确的，however，推不出第二个观点🡺使作文更有信服力

（2）写作和CR

（3）写作和SC

Lecture Two GMAT 分析性写作备考⽅方法论

\*考试要求：30min（一般400-450字，但不是越多越好）

Critique

Not being asked to present your own opinion（思维收敛性写作）

\*写作特点(Attack logics)

三大攻击对象：Conclusion、evidence、assumption

\*6分文章评分标准

Identifies the most important features（不能罗列所有罗列逻辑错误，深入驳斥重点错误）

Insightfully（分析错误机理）

Cogently（攻击的错误必须和分析匹配）

Logically【1.形式逻辑：firstly，secondly，moreover，however（起承转合的逻辑连接）；2.内容逻辑（内含的逻辑推理过程）】

Transitions（过渡——起承转合，把握文章脉络，虚词意义大于实词）

Effectively support（不过度表达个人观点、不要延展过长、举例中的对象和你所批驳的内容中的对象一致）

Diction（措辞）

Variety（句式、词汇的变化；长短句结合）

Standard written English

Lecture Three Argument 写作整体结构

\*argument 写作全文各段功能分析

第一段：开头段

归纳论点-论据（归纳改写原文的论点论据，证据，暗含性假设）：指明逻辑漏洞个数（主要的逻辑错误）

第二段—第三段—第四段：正文段

分类攻击各个逻辑错误（★独立与组合：一段里面的主要错误+一句话带过里面的小错误）

第五段：结尾段

总结归纳（解决问题：如果怎么做了，逻辑错误就解决了）

\*如何写开头段（发起攻击）

Conclusion（概括原文没能自圆其说的结论）🡺八一 一原则（百分之八十的结论出现在段首和段尾；百分之十的结论出现在段中伴随明显的标志词；百分之十首先提出一个观点，然后通过推理否定它并得出新结论，此时一定驳斥新观点，旧观点可作为evidence）、evidence（概括原文中为了引出结论所用的evidence）、logical flaws（你即将攻击的逻辑错误）

\*开头段的具体写法(CEF)

Merely based on the unfounded assumption and dubious (suspicious) evidence, the statement draws a conclusion that+ C(概括、改写).//To substantiate(support) this conclusion, the arguer points out the evidence that+E1. In addition, he indicates that+E2. Furthermore, he cites the result of a recent survey in support of this recommendation.//At first glance, this argument appears to be somewhat convincing,, but further reflection reveals that it omits some substantial concerns that should be addressed in the argument. From the logical perspective, this argument suffers from several logical flaws.

避免使用I think, From my perspective这样较为主观的表达方式

\*正文段的三种排序方法★★★

（1）顺序式攻击（1-2-3）

（2）主次式攻击（主要-次要）

（3）让步式攻击（逻辑排列）判断错误间的推导关系

A🡺不成立

即便A成立🡺B不成立

即便A和B都成立🡺C不成立

但是并不是每一篇文章都可以从头到尾进行让步式推导

\*正文段首过渡句写法（直线式段首过渡）

(1)The threshold problem with this argument is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) Another problem that weakens the logic of this argument is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Before come to my conclusion, it is necessary to point out the last flaw involved in this argument that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*正文段首过渡句写法（让步式首过渡）

(1) Even if A,\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Admittedly,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(3) If so, even though\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(4) While this may be true in some cases, it is equally possible that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*如何写结尾段（总结陈词）

Conclusion（再次概括一下原文中站不住脚的结论）、solution（该做单没做的事——虚拟语气）

点到为止！！

\*结尾段的具体写法(CS)

To sum up, the arguer fails to substantiate his claim that+C, because the evidence cited in the analysis does not lend strong support to what the arguer maintains.// To make the argument more convincing, the author would have to provide more information with regard to + S1. Additionally, he would have to demonstrate that +S2.// Therefore, if the argument had included the given factors discussed above, it would have been more thorough and logically acceptable.

Lecture Four 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之1-“调查类错误”

\*调查类错误的分类

(1) procedure调查过程

A. selective sample

B. quantity of the sample

C. Are the respondents being forthright?

(2) result of the survey调查结果

A. do the statistics make any meaningfulness? 数据正确不代表有意义

B. respondents 回应者能否代表全局

(3) who conducted the survey?调查者问题

(4) when was the survey conducted?调查时间问题

\*调查类错误核心攻击原理：2Q

Quantity/Quality

Quantity-绝对数值/相对比值

Quality-样本选择是否足够randomly？-缺少representativeness

\*调查类错误标志词

Survey, study(在gmat中一定表示研究，不会表示学习), sample, respondent, response, answer, taste, 1500, 96%

\*调查类错误各子类错误剖析

(I) procedure

A. selective sample

样本选择随机性问题（片面性）

The following appeared in the editorial section of a corporate newsletter:

“The common notion that workers are generally apathetic about management issues is false, or at least outdated: a recently published survey indicates that 79 percent of the nearly 1,200 workers who responded to survey questionnaires expressed a high level of interest in the topics of corporate restructuring and redesign of benefits programs.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The following appeared in the editorial section of a local newspaper:

“This past winter, 200 students from Waymarsh State College traveled to the state capitol building to protest against proposed cuts in funding for various state college programs. The other 12,000 Waymarsh students evidently weren’t so concerned about their education: they either stayed on campus or left for winter break. Since the group who did not protest is far more numerous, it is more representative of the state’s college students than are the protesters. Therefore the state legislature need not heed the appeals of the protesting students.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

B. quantity of sample

样本数量多是错（可能没讲调查人群的总量），少是错，没说数量更是错

The following appeared as part of an article in a magazine on lifestyles:

“Two years ago, City L was listed 14th in an annual survey that ranks cities according to the quality of life that can be enjoyed by those living in them. This information will enable people who are moving to the state in which City L is located to confidently identify one place, at least, where schools are good, housing is affordable, people are friendly, the environment is safe, and the arts flourish.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

C. Are the respondents being forthright?是否说了真话

调查者应该中立（是否利益相关？信息是否保密？）

\*调查类错误攻击体系

Unless the surveyor sampled a sufficient number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and did so randomly across the entire\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spectrum, the survey results are not reliable to gauge\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally (=universally). The number of respondents/samples, in itself, does not ensure representativeness. For example, if the samples included only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then the results would no doubt suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(批判quantity) // Or if the grosses are considerable, (1200) would account for only a little percentage, which would render the result of the survey meaningless.(批判quality)

(2) result of the survey

A. Do the statistics make any meaningfulness?

数据准确但是无法支持结论

The statistics is meaningless/is irrelevant to this conclusion.

The following appeared in an article in the health section of a newspaper:

“There is a common misconception that university hospitals are better than community or private hospitals. This notion is unfounded, however: the university hospitals in our region employ 15 percent fewer doctors, have a 20 percent lower success rate in treating patients, make far less overall profit, and pay their medical staff considerably less than do private hospitals. Furthermore, many doctors at university hospitals typically divide their time among teaching, conducting research, and treating patients. From this it seems clear that the quality of care at university hospitals is lower than that at other kinds of hospitals.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

B. respondents

回应者无法代表被调查对象全局

在调查对象中，90%表示了对gmat考试结构的满意≠在回应者中，90%表示了对gmat考试结构的满意

The following appeared in the editorial section of a corporate newsletter:

“The common notion that workers are generally apathetic about management issues is false, or at least outdated: a recently published survey indicates that 79 percent of the nearly 1,200 workers who responded to survey questionnaires expressed a high level of interest in the topics of corporate restructuring and redesign of benefits programs.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

(3) Who conducted the survey?

调查者必须是第三方中立机构或者个体

“我们做了调查…” ❌

The following appeared as part of a campaign to sell advertising time on a local radio station to local businesses:

“The Cumquat Café began advertising on our local radio station this year and was delighted to see its business increase by 10 percent over last year’s totals. Their success shows you how you can use radio advertising to make your business more profitable.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

写作关键信息表达：

The surveyor must be a cross-bencher/non-aligned.

(4) When was the survey conducted?

调查采样时间需要和得出结论的时间足够近

The following appeared as part of an article in a magazine on lifestyles:

“Two years ago, City L was listed 14th in an annual survey that ranks cities according to the quality of life that can be enjoyed by those living in them. This information will enable people who are moving to the state in which City L is located to confidently identify one place, at least, where schools are good, housing is affordable, people are friendly, the environment is safe, and the arts flourish.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

写作需要的信息表达：

A threshold problem is that the newspaper neglects to indicate when the survey was actually conducted. When samples are used to make general claims about a particular group, the samples should be close enough in time to the generalization. All we know in this newspaper is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*调查类错误写作词汇归纳

名词类

Survey, questionnaire, statistical study, sample, specimen, sampling, accidental sampling, class sampling(群体性采样), randomicity, randomness

Quantity, quality, statistic, poll, absolute value, percentage, proportion, validity, statistical validity, range, spectrum, scope

动词类

Select, choose, sample, indagate(调查研究), comprise, investigate, examine, scrutinize

形容词/副词类

Valid, authentic(权威的), random, quantitative, statistical, representative, characteristic, typical, far-ranging(广泛), comprehensive, extensive, generally, universally, rifely(普遍地)

Lecture Five 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之2-“条件类错误”

\*条件类错误的分类

(1) Sufficient evidence

(2) Necessary condition

\*i充分条件类错误攻击原理

原文：A🡺D

实际：A、B、C🡺D

步骤：①作者错误假设了谁是谁的充分条件 ②还有哪些条件共同作用才能导致结果的发生

【区别】必要条件类错误原理

原文：A是D的必要条件

实际：即使A不发生，D也可以在B、C的影响下发生

\*条件类错误标志词

条件类错误往往预测未来的发生，对于已经发生的往往是因果

Once, will[预测（将来时态）], necessary

\*条件类错误代表性题目讲解

The following appeared in an announcement issued by the publisher of The Mercury, a weekly newspaper:

“Since a competing lower-priced newspaper, The Bugle, was stated five years ago, The Mercury’s circulation has declined by 10,000 readers. The best way to get more people to read The Mercury is to reduce its price below that of The Bugle, at least until circulation increases to former levels. The increased circulation of The Mercury will attract more businesses to buy advertising space in the paper.”

\*条件类错误攻击体系

The editor’s recommendation depends on the assumption that no factors other than A caused B.(点出错误的位置以及错误的类型)// However, common sense informs me that this assumption is a poor one.(解释错误原理)// A myriad of other factors, including \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, might(在gmat中避免过于强势的语气) be the cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(引出其他因素). To be specific,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without ruling out these and other possible causes, the editor cannot justifiably conclude that only by A- can B-.

Lecture Six 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之3-“因果类错误”

\*因果类错误的分类

(1) Non sequitur 没有因果关系

(2) Post hoc, ergo proper hoc 时序性因果

(3) Concurrence 同时性因果类错误

(4) Confuse the cause and effect 混淆因果

\*因果类错误攻击原理（已经发生的事情）

原文：A🡺D

实际：B、C🡺D

条件类错误我们往往攻击充分性；而因果类错误是两件已经发生的事情之间不存在因果联系

\*因果类逻辑错误各子列错误剖析

(1) Non sequitur 没有因果关系🡺强逻辑错误

标志词：

For, cause, reason, since, link, correlation, connection, therefore, and

The following appeared in an announcement issued by the publisher of The Mercury, a weekly newspaper:

“Since a competing lower-priced newspaper, The Bugle, was stated five years ago, The Mercury’s circulation has declined by 10,000 readers. The best way to get more people to read The Mercury is to reduce its price below that of The Bugle, at least until circulation increases to former levels. The increased circulation of The Mercury will attract more businesses to buy advertising space in the paper.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

无因果错误攻击体系

The arguer fails to establish the causal relationship between A and B. It is highly possible that other factors contribute to B. For instance, B might have resulted from C. It is also likely that D caused B. Lacking evidence that links A to B. It is presumptuous to suggest that A was responsible for B.

(2) Post hoc, ergo proper hoc 时序性因果★★

时序性因果错误攻击原理

——**A**—————**B**————**>**

仅仅因为在时间轴上A先于B发生就认为A是B的原因

时间上的先后次序不代表他们之间存在因果逻辑关系

时序性因果错误标志词

Because(有时间性因果联系标志词的), after this, since then, therefore(有时间性因果联系标志词的), consequence, consequently

The following appeared as part of a newspaper editorial:

“Two years ago Nova High School began to use interactive computer instruction in three academic subjects. The school dropout rate declined immediately, and last year’s graduates have reported some impressive achievements in college. In future budgets the school board should use a greater portion of the available funds to buy more computers, and all schools in the district should adopt interactive computer instruction throughout the curriculum.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

时序性因果错误攻击体系

Based on the fact that A occurred after B, the editor infers that B should be responsible for A.(指出错误位置)// However, the sequence of these events, in itself, does not suffice to prove that the earlier development caused the later one. (解释错误的原理)// It might have resulted from some other events instead: C/D/E---to just a few possibilities. Without ruling out scenarios such as these, the editor cannot establish a cause-and-effect relationship between A and B upon which editor’s the recommendation depends.

(3) Concurrence 同时性因果类错误

同时性因果错误攻击原理

同一个时间周期内两件事情同时发生就认为这两件事情存在因果联系

同时性因果错误标志词

Meanwhile, also, with, during, under, over, parallel

The following appeared in the editorial section of a local newspaper:

“In the first four years that Montoya has served as mayor of the city of San Perdito, the population has decreased and the unemployment rate has increased. Two businesses have closed for each new business that has opened. Under Varro, who served as mayor for four years before Montoya, the unemployment rate decreased and the population increased. Clearly, the residents of San Perdito would be best served if they voted Montoya out of office and reelected Varro.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

同时性因果错误攻击体系

The argument observes a correlation between A and B, thenconcludes that the former is the cause of the latter. However, the argument fails to rule out other possible explanations for B. For example,\_\_\_\_\_\_. Any of these factors might lead to B. Without ruling out all other factors, it is unfair to conclude that A is responsible for B.

(4) Confuse the cause and effect 混淆因果

颠倒了A和B的因果关系

在现在的题库中已经不存在了

\*因果类错误的写作词汇归纳

名词类

Relation, causation, relevancy, conjunction, connection, nexus, association, linkage

动词类

Associate, link, connect, relate to, ignore, neglect, lose sight of,

形容词l类

Relational, relevant, causal, related, sequent

Lecture seven 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之4-“范围变化类错误”

\*范围变化类错误的分类

(1) Different concepts偷换概念

(2) What is true for a member is also true for the group放大类错误★

(3) Assuming that characteristics of a group apply to each group member

缩小类错误★

\*范围变化类错误攻击原理

放大类：个体🡺整体

缩小类：整体🡺个体

在解释这类错误的时候要解释清楚为什么范围的变化会造成错误（个体具有多元性）

\*范围变化错误表征现象

①题干引言<>题干正文

②论据<>结论

\*范围变化类错误标志词

论据核心词—结论核心词发生明显改变，使得读者觉得结论没有问题（偷换概念）

Nationwide, Statewide(州)---在statewide中，state永远表示州，因此可能存在与nationwide的范围扩大缩小的问题

Throughout, Overall, across,average

\*范围变化类错误各子类错误剖析

(1) Different concepts偷换概念

论据核心词和结论核心词发生明显改变

The following appeared as part of a recommendation from the financial planning office to the administration of Fern Valley University:

“In the past few years, Fern Valley University has suffered from a decline in both enrollments and admissions applications. The reason can be discovered from our students, who most often cite poor teaching and inadequate library resources as their chief sources of dissatisfaction with Fern Valley. Therefore, in order to increase the number of students attending our university, and hence to regain our position as the most prestigious university in the greater Fern Valley metropolitan area, it is necessary to initiate a fund-raising campaign among the alumni that will enable us to expand the range of subjects we teach and to increase the size of our library facilities.”

偷换概念的攻击体系

A threshold problem involves the definition of A. The arguer fails to define this critical term. If A is defined as B, then C is irrelevant to A. In short, without a clear definition of A, it is impossible to assess the strength of this argument.

(2) What is true for a member is also true for the group放大类错误

The following appeared as part of a campaign to sell advertising time on a local radio station to local businesses:

“The Cumquat Café began advertising on our local radio station this year and was delighted to see its business increase by 10 percent over last year’s totals. Their success shows you how you can use radio advertising to make your business more profitable.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The following appeared as part of a newspaper editorial:

“Two years ago Nova High School began to use interactive computer instruction in three academic subjects. The school dropout rate declined immediately, and last year’s graduates have reported some impressive achievements in college. In future budgets the school board should use a greater portion of the available funds to buy more computers, and all schools in the district should adopt interactive computer instruction throughout the curriculum.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

由个体推整体类错误攻击体系

The argument resets on the assumption that 个体案例 typify nationwide 整体情况. If this is not the case, then it is entirely possible that 在林一个地方，上述个案的结果不会发生相同的情况. Thus, lacking more marketing information about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationwide, it is difficult to assess the merit of the memo’s recommendation.

(3) Assuming that characteristics of a group apply to each group member缩小类错误

The following is part of a business plan being discussed at a board meeting of the Perks Company:

“It is no longer cost-effective for the Perks Company to continue offering its employees a generous package of benefits and incentives year after year. In periods when national unemployment rates are low, Perks may need to offer such a package in order to attract and keep good employees, but since national unemployment rates are now high, Perks does not need to offer the same benefits and incentives. The money thus saved could be better used to replace the existing plant machinery with more technologically sophisticated equipment, or even to build an additional plant.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

由整体推个体类错误攻击体系

One problem with this argument is that it assumes that the nationwide statistics about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applies equally to 个体成员. Yet this might not be the case, for a variety of possible reasons. Perhaps\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; or perhaps\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without ruling out such possibilities, the author cannot justifiably conclude that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*范围变化类错误写作词汇归纳

名词类

Scope, localization(本地化), diversity, variety, individual, unit, whole

动词类

Extend, expand, broaden, enlarge, spread, shrink, differentiate, distinguish

形容词/副词类

Overall, generally, extensive, entire, diverse, dissimilar, multiplex(多元的)

Lecture Eight 10 ⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之5-“考虑不全⾯面”

\*考虑问题不全⾯面的分类

(1) Failing to weigh the advantage and disadvantage thoroughly

同时考虑一个事物的两面性，权衡是利大于弊还是弊大于利，最后得出结论是support还是object

(2) Profit

\*考虑问题不全⾯面的攻击原理

(1) Failing to weigh the advantage and disadvantage thoroughly

一味强调某一事物的好处，并最终得出结论支持它

首先应质疑好处是否存在；即使有利，忽略了弊端，不确定是否弊大于利

★(2) Profit

\*Profit 错误攻击原理

一味强调revenue，然后立刻得出可以有profit，忽略了cost

\*Profit 错误标志词

Profit, profitable, profitability

\*Profit 错误攻击体系

The following appeared as part of a campaign to sell advertising time on a local radio station to local businesses: “The Cumquat Café began advertising on our local radio station this year and was delighted to see its business increase by 10 percent over last year’s totals. Their success shows you how you can use radio advertising to make your business more profitable.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The author’s conclusion that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is unwarranted. (引出错误的位置)Profit is a factor relating to not only revenue but also cost. (引出错误的原理) It’s entirely possible that the cost of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or other costs associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will offset, even outweigh the revenue.(指出必要的成本分析) Besides, a myriad of other unexpected occurrences, such as unfavorable economic depression might prevent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from being as profitable as the argument predicts.

\*考虑问题不全⾯面类错误写作词汇归纳

名词类

Disadvantage, drawback, demerit, advantage, merit, value, worthiness, pros and cons, revenue, income, proceeds, profit, margin, gain, cost, feasibility(可行性)

动词类

Consider, balance, weigh, compare

形容词类

All-round, all-sided, one-sided, unilateral

Lecture Nine 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之6-“时间外推类错误”

\*时间外推类错误攻击原理

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_>

假定在时间轴上某一个东西没有发生任何变化的情况下得出某个结论

（一种assumption）

（1）判断出作者假设了什么没变的情况下得出这个结论

（2）指出A可能会有哪些变化，无法使B一定发生

\*时间外推类错误标志词

时间表达—— two years ago, last years

Trend, tendency, continue, remain, stay

\*时间外推类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

The following appeared in the editorial section of a campus newspaper:

“Because occupancy rates for campus housing fell during the last academic year, so did housing revenues. To solve the problem, campus housing officials should reduce the number of available housing units, thereby increasing the occupancy rates. Also, to keep students from choosing to live off-campus, housing officials should lower the rents, thereby increasing demand.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The author claims that\_\_\_将来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because\_\_\_\_\_\_过去/现在\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This assumption is unwarranted because things rarely remain the same over extended period of time. There are likely all kinds of difference between 过去 and 将来. For example, 将来; however, 过去. Any of these scenarios if true, would serve to undermine the claim that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*时间外推类错误写作词汇归纳

名词类

Trend, tendency, direction, fixedness, diversification

动词类

Forcast, anticipate, expect, continue, remain, alter, inflect(变化), shift, transfer

Shift from A to B

形容词类

Bypast(过去的), forepassed(过去的), current, present, intending(未来的), continued, changeless, unaltered

Lecture Ten 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之7-“论据含糊类错误”

\*论据含糊类写作词汇归纳

Vague, invalid, void(无效的；模糊的), ill-defined(模糊的), indistinct, unclear

这类错误往往放在结尾段或者某一大类错误中用一句话带过，不能够作为一个主要问题独立成段

Lecture Eleven 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之8-“错误类⽐比”

\*错误类⽐比的攻击原理

（1）找出作者在那两类事物之间进行了类比

（2）指出不能在这两类事物之间进行类比的原因（存在深层次的差异性和不可比性，导致在A取得的效果不能够同样在B取得）

\*错误类⽐比的标志词

Similar, same, nearby, neighboring, 两个行业/公司名称, 两个城市/国家/州的名称,

\*错误类⽐比的表征现象

（1）题干和正文之间的类比

（2）正文部分论据和结论之间发生的范围变化

\*错误类⽐比题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

The following is part of a business plan created by the management of the Megamart grocery store:

“Our total sales have increased this year by 20 percent since we added a pharmacy section to our grocery store. Clearly, the customer’s main concern is the convenience afforded by one-stop shopping. The surest way to increase our profits over the next couple of years, therefore, is to add a clothing department along with an automotive supplies and repair shop. We should also plan to continue adding new departments and services, such as a restaurant and a garden shop, in subsequent years. Being the only store in the area that offers such a range of services will give us a competitive advantage over other local stores.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The arguer’s recommendation relies on what might be a poor analogy between A and B. The analogy falsely depends on the assumption that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in both A and B are similar. However, it is entirely possible that A与B的差异. In short, without accounting for such possible differences between A and B, the arguer cannot prove that B will reap(收获) the similar benefits from the proposed method.

\*错误类⽐比写作词汇归纳

名词类

Analogy, comparison, similarity, comparability, parallelism

动词类

Resemble, differ, vary, distinguish, discriminate(鉴别，区分), secern

形容词/副词类

Analogically, homologous, analogous, distinct, dissimilar, disparate(迥异的)

Lecture Twelve 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之9-“非此即彼类错误”

\*非此即彼类错误的攻击原理1**（全盘否定）**

提出一个现象/问题

对于现象在正文中提出两个可能的原因；对于问题提出两个可能的解决方案

否定一个就认为另外一个是对的

我们要指出A和B都不对，并且提出一个C

\*非此即彼类错误的攻击原理2**（全盘肯定）**

提出一个现象/问题

对于现象在正文中提出两个可能的原因；对于问题提出两个可能的解决方案

否定一个就认为另外一个是对的

我们要指出A和B是共同导致现象的原因/是共同作用才能解决问题的方案：不是互斥事件

\*非此即彼类错误的标志词

Either…or…

\*非此即彼类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

“Commuter use of the new subway train is exceeding the transit company’s projections. However, commuter use of the shuttle buses that transport people to the subway stations is below the projected volume. If the transit company expects commuters to ride the shuttle buses to the subway rather than drive there, it must either reduce the shuttle bus fares or increase the price of parking at the subway stations.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

第一种攻击体系

Even assuming A is not the reason for C, the author falsely assumes that C must be attributable to B. This “either-or” argument is fallacious(错误的) in that it ignores other possible causes/solutions of C. Perhaps D, or perhaps E.

第二种攻击体系

The editorial seems to make two irreconcilable claims. One is that A; the other is B. However, this assumption presents a false dilemma, since A and B are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

Lecture Thirteen 10⼤大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语⾔言之10-“⽆无理假设类错误”

\*无理假设的攻击原理

当你找不到某一个题目是具体什么错误的时候，可以用无理假设体系来套用

\*无理假设类错误题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解

The following appeared as part of an article in the travel section of a newspaper:

“Over the past decade, the restaurant industry in the country of Spiessa has experienced unprecedented growth. This surge can be expected to continue in the coming years, fueled by recent social changes: personal incomes are rising, more leisure time is available, single-person households are more common, and people have a greater interest in gourmet food, as evidenced by a proliferation of publications on the subject.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The author falsely depends on gratuitous assumption that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, no evidence is stated in the argument to support this assumption. For example, it is omst likely that\_\_\_. Therefore, the argument is unwarranted without ruling out such possibility.

Lecture Fourteen Argument 题库中的代表性题目分析及逻辑串讲

The following appeared as part of a column in a popular entertainment magazine:

“The producers of the forthcoming movie 3003 will be most likely to maximize their profits if they are willing to pay Robin Good several million dollars to star in it—even though that amount is far more than any other person involved with the movie will make. After all, Robin has in the past been paid a similar amount to work in several films that were very financially successful.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The following appeared as part of a campaign to sell advertising time on a local radio station to local businesses:

“The Cumquat Café began advertising on our local radio station this year and was delighted to see its business increase by 10 percent over last year’s totals. Their success shows you how you can use radio advertising to make your business more profitable.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The following appeared as part of a newspaper editorial:

“Two years ago Nova High School began to use interactive computer instruction in three academic subjects. The school dropout rate declined immediately, and last year’s graduates have reported some impressive achievements in college. In future budgets the school board should use a greater portion of the available funds to buy more computers, and all schools in the district should adopt interactive computer instruction throughout the curriculum.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The following appeared in the editorial section of a local newspaper:

“The profitability of Croesus Company, recently restored to private ownership, is a clear indication that businesses fare better under private ownership than under public ownership.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

The following is part of a business plan created by the management of the Megamart grocery store:

“Our total sales have increased this year by 20 percent since we added a pharmacy section to our grocery store. Clearly, the customer’s main concern is the convenience afforded by one-stop shopping. The surest way to increase our profits over the next couple of years, therefore, is to add a clothing department along with an automotive supply and repair shop. We should also plan to continue adding new departments and services, such as a restaurant and a garden shop, in subsequent years. Being the only store in the area that offers such a range of services will give us a competitive advantage over other local stores.”

Discuss how well reasoned . . . etc.

Lecture Fifteen Argument 范文精讲

The management of the Megamart grocery store ***concludes that adding new departments and services is the surest way to increase profits over the next couple of years（conclusion sentence）***. They are led to this conclusion because of ***a 20 percent increase in total sates, realized after the addition of a pharmacy section to the grocery store（evidence）***. ***On the basis of*** this experience, ***they concluded that the convenience of one-stop shopping was the main concern of their customers（assumption）***. The management’s argument is faulty in several respects.

In the first place, the management assumes that the increase in total sales was due to the addition of the pharmacy section.（概括错误的位置）/ However, the only evidence offered to support this conclusion is the fact that the addition of the pharmacy preceded the increase in sales. But the mere fact that the pharmacy section was added before the increase occurred is insufficient grounds to conclude that it was responsible for the increase. （解释错误的原理）/Many other factors could bring about this same result. Lacking a detailed analysis of the source of the sales increase, it would be sheer folly to attribute the increase to the addition of the pharmacy section.

In the second place, even if it were the case that the increase in total sales was due to the addition of the pharmacy section, this fact alone is insufficient to support the claim that adding additional departments will increase sales even further. It is quite possible that the addition of the pharmacy section increased sales simply because there was no other pharmacy in the vicinity. The additional proposed departments and services, on the other hand, might be well represented in the area and their addition might have no impact whatsoever on the profits of the store. In other words, there may be relevant differences between the pharmacy section and the additional proposed sections that preclude them from having a similar effect on the sales of the store.

In conclusion, the management’s argument is not well-reasoned. ***To strengthen the conclusion***, the management must provide additional evidence linking the addition of the pharmacy section to the increase in total sales. It must also show that there are no exceptional reasons for the sales increase due to the pharmacy section that would not apply to the other proposed additions.

【回顾】十大错误

1. 调查类错误

2. 条件类错误

3. 因果类错误

4. 范围变化类错误

5. 考虑不全面（profit）

6. 时间外推类错误

7. 论据含糊类错误

8. 错误类比

9. 非此即彼类错误

10. 无理假设