

assignment:

caution: yes.

7-9/10 1st

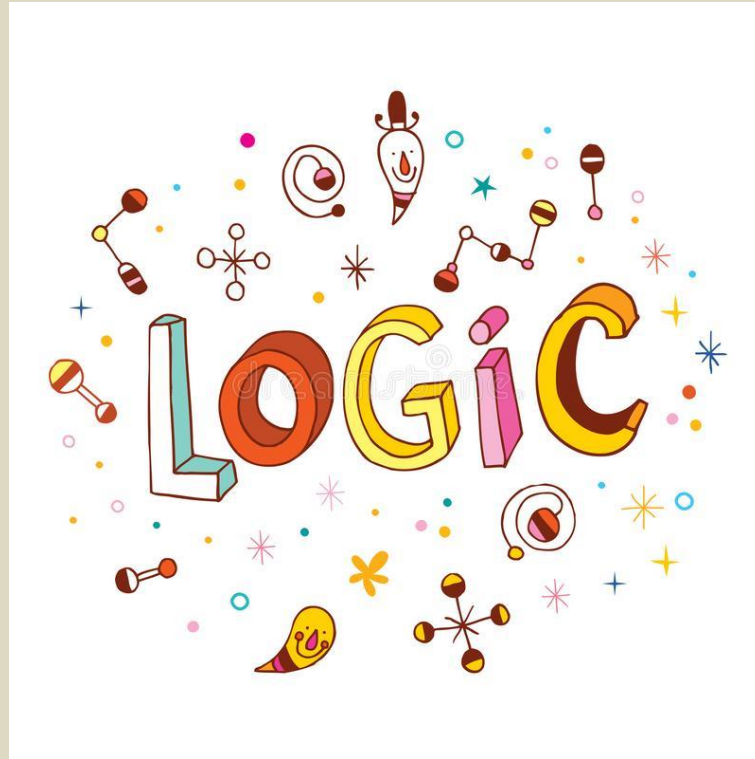
6-42/10 2st

6-76/10 3st.

7-2/10? 4st.

8/10? final

Arguments



Writing 2101

Dr. Andrew Chater

Week 7

Argument

- Supports thesis
- Convincing (examines counter-arguments)
- Logical

thesis →

arguments (reasons) →

Evidence

- Specific
- Relevant
- Reliable

It is an irrelevant one. →

counter arguments →

In this paper, I argue that it is necessary to reform the Canadian Senate.

echo the thesis.

- It is necessary to reform the Canadian Senate because it is an undemocratic institution.
- It is necessary to reform the Canadian Senate because it is not a representative institution.
- It is necessary to reform the Canadian Senate because a lot of people do not support the institution.
- One way to reform the Canadian senate is to abolish it and create an elected body.
- Some people argue that reforming the Senate is not necessary because selecting senators is too important to be left in the hands of voters; however, this view is not valid.

Levels of Evidence

First-Level Evidence (relying on ethos)	Andrew Chater (2019) shows that Arctic Indigenous peoples frequently play a leadership role in international negotiations about Arctic issues, to a greater extent than other regions (159).
Second-Level Evidence (with some logos)	Political scientist Andrew Chater (2019) shows that Arctic Indigenous peoples lead up to 17 per cent of international negotiations to do with the Arctic region from 1998 until 2017 (159).
Third-Level Evidence (with strong logos)	Based on a review of meeting minutes from official sessions of the Arctic Council, political scientist Andrew Chater (2019) shows that Arctic Indigenous peoples lead up to 17 per cent of international negotiations to do with the Arctic region from 1998 until 2017 (159). The Arctic Council is the major venue for negotiations between Arctic states and Indigenous peoples on regional issues.

Context

Logical Fallacies

Fallacy	Explanation
Either/Or	Posits that there are only two choices in a situation that is very complex
False Analogies	Uses an analogy to justify something that may not apply
Hasty Generalization	Draws a conclusion with limited evidence
Non-sequitur	Draws a connection between two things that have no real connection
Post-hoc fallacy	Assumes that two things that follow one-another have a causal relationship
Slippery Slope	Everyone is doing it, so you should too
Name calling	Denigrating your opponent through personal attack
Straw man	Presenting a counter-argument in such a way it is impossible not to reject it

Look For Fallacies

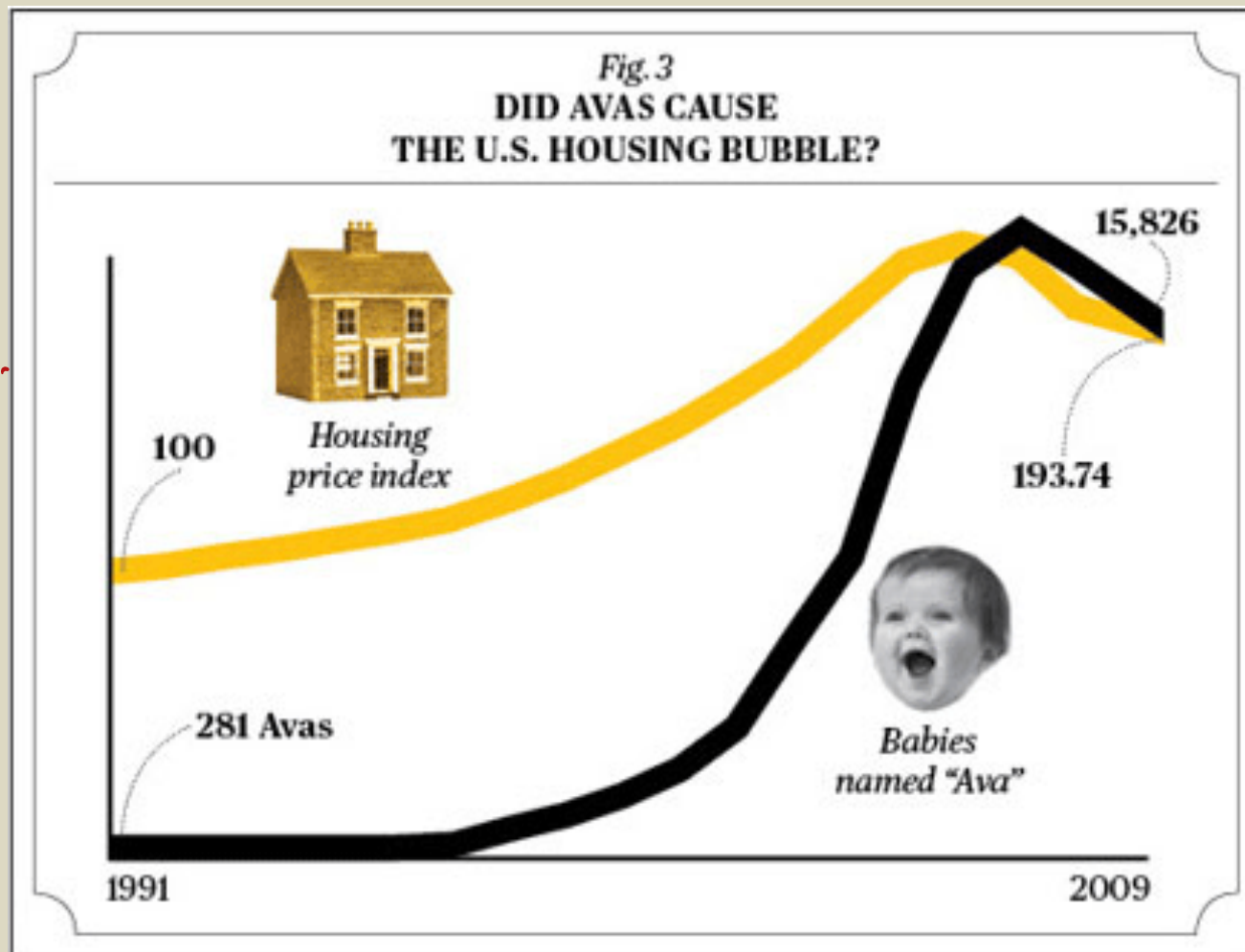
- Either/Or
 - Either we increase income tax, or the government of Canada will go bankrupt!
other way to get money.
- False Analogy
 - Brescia has excellent professors, as evidenced by the number of Brescia students who go on to do great things after graduation!
- Hasty Generalizations
 - The lack of snow in January 2017 demonstrates the severity of climate change.
- Non Sequitur
 - A university that pays its president \$500,000 per year can afford to reduce tuition prices!

Look For Fallacies

- Post-Hoc Fallacy
 - The Toronto Maple Leafs always win when I wear my lucky jersey!
- Slippery Slope
 - If we make marijuana legal, pretty soon we will have to legalize every drug!
- Name Calling
 - The university would be in much better shape if the President wasn't such a crook.
- Straw Man
 - The cigarette industry will not be happy until every last person has cancer!

Logic

- Correlation is not causation



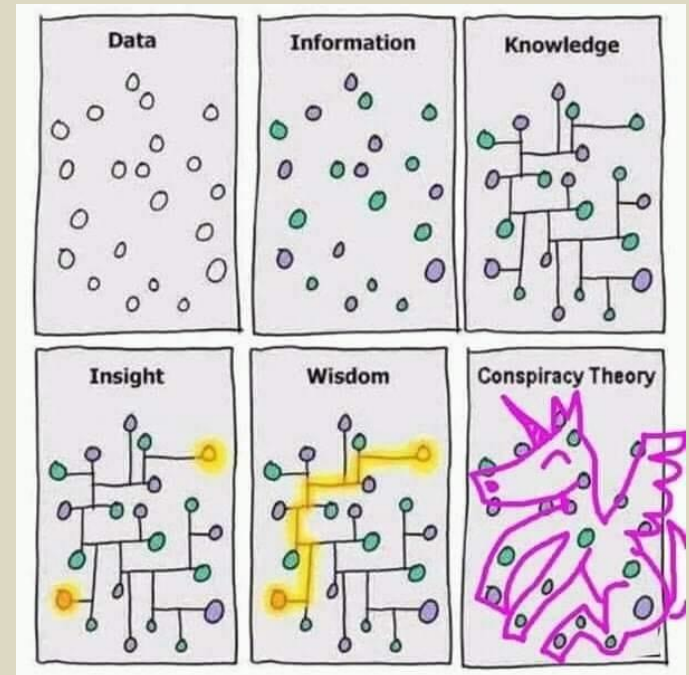
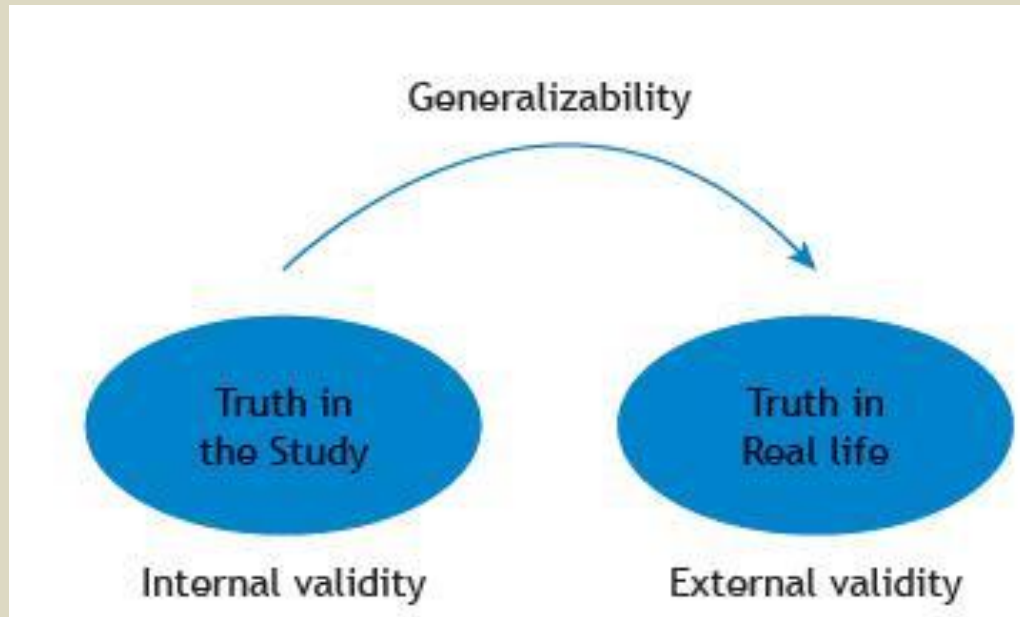
Logic

- Observation is not conclusive



Why?

Logic



- Supports thesis (internal validity)
- Convincing (external validity)
- Logical (internal and external validity)

Logic


Internal and external validity: can you apply research study results to your patients?

[Cecilia Maria Patino](#)^{1, 2} and [Juliana Carvalho Ferreira](#)^{1, 3}

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CLINICAL SCENARIO

Go to: 

In a multicenter study in France, investigators conducted a randomized controlled trial to test the effect of prone vs. supine positioning ventilation on mortality among patients with early, severe ARDS. They showed that prolonged prone-positioning ventilation decreased 28-day mortality [hazard ratio (HR) = 0.39; 95% CI: 0.25-0.63].[_1](#)

Once the internal validity of the study is established, the researcher can proceed to make a judgment regarding its external validity by asking whether the study results apply to similar patients in a different setting or not ([Figure 1](#)). In the example, we would want to evaluate if the results of the clinical trial apply to ARDS patients in other ICUs. If the patients have early, severe ARDS, probably yes, but the study results may not apply to patients with mild ARDS. External validity refers to the extent to which the results of a study are generalizable to patients in our daily practice, especially for the population that the sample is thought to represent.