Argument 模板:

ARGUMENT #2 EVIDENCE REQUIRED

- INTRO (所有argument通用之,3句版本)
- 第一句rephrase作者结论: In this..., the author ...
- <u>Identify 作者evidence:</u>
 - The author has come to the conclusion based on that fact that, (若有来源: according to …), (作者提出的理由)
 - To further support this argument, the author...(作者提出的理由)
 - His argument heavily relies on (作者提出的理由)

● <u>THESIS (随instruction 不同而不同):</u>

- #2 However, although the above information might indeed suggest that (重复作者 观点),several specific pieces of evidence must be collected and analyzed before this argument can be properly evaluated.
- #4 (Plausible as both sides of this debate may appear), in order to decide whether the (recommendation/prediction/suggestion 随题目而变) is (more)reasonable, we need to ask more questions and the answers to these questions might help us settle on the ultimate decision.

● 3*body paragraphs (所有issue&argument遵守之)

- Step1: 直接提出对原文论据的质疑:
 - (让步:可有可无), more evidence/info is needed to help us evaluate (质疑论据)
 - (补充evidence) is critically needed to assist the evaluation of the author's assertion that (质疑论据)
 - (让步: 质疑论据), the writer needs to provide more evidence to validate the assertion
 - The author prematurely assumes that (质疑论据)
- Step 2: 摆出新证据 (都是maybe):
 - Besides (作者已给出的观点), factors such as (新观点) ought to be taken into consideration.
 - For example,
 - o (On the other hand), there is a possibility that (新观点)
 - It may be possible that (新观点)
 - ***也可提出新问题(有助于确定质疑论据是否合理):
 - I.e. specific evidence is needed to show whether (新问题)
- Step 3: 指出新证据 (if true) (增强/削弱) 质疑论据
 - If either of these scenarios has merit, then the conclusion drawn in the original argument is significantly weakened.
 - o If the above is true, (否认conclusion), and thus, the argument does not hold water.
 - If it shows (新证据1), the author's argument will be undoubtedly strengthened.
 If, however, (新证据2:通常取反新证据1), then we have to reject the assertion that (质疑论据)

- 对应step 2的新问题:
- I.e. if the answer is positive, then the reasoning of the argument is reinforced. If, however, (不同答案), we are reluctant to believe that (质疑论据)
- In conclusion, the argument, as it stands now, is considerably flawed due to its reliance on several unwarranted assumptions. If the author is able to (provide/validate) the three pieces of (evidence/assumptions/questions) stated above and perhaps conduct a systematic research study, then it will be possible to fully evaluate(原文conclusion)
- ***让步: Despite the fact that there is (次要evidence), (conclusion)
- While it is possible that ..., ... might ...
- However, this might not be the case.
- Perhaps (== there's a possibility that...)
- While we acknowledge ..., we cannot ...
- Strict Rule: 500 word min, 5 para. (1 intro, 3 body, 1 conclusion)
- 任何语句,皆可作为怀疑不严谨之对象(i.e. River is deep -> need more critical assessment)

ARGUMENT #4 QUESTION & RECOMMENDATION

- 目前的信息不够证明作者观点:
 - We need to raise a series of questions and the answers to those questions might contribute to (质疑论据)
 - We should carefully ponder the author's assertion that (质疑论据)

● 摆出新问题:

- Specifically, we need to ask: (问题)
- Before reaching that conclusion, we need to know whether such a generalization is hasty. Therefore, we need to ask (问题)
- 给出问题答案&用答案(同意/否认)来看对conclusion的影响:
 - If the answer to these questions are yes, then the argument's (prediction) is undermined; otherwise it'll be shored up
 - A positive answer to this question renders the author's claim less convincing and a negative one lends it more credibility
 - It is possible that (针对可能性1)
 - Further, there is a possibility that (针对可能性2)
 - In an ideal world, (质疑论据), but if the reality is such they cannot do so due to ... (反驳理由)
 - o If the answer turns out to be yes, then the (质疑论据) are (not) guaranteed, and we may need to abandon the assertion.

ARGUMENT #1 assumption

- 列出assumption&基于assumption的推断:
 - 同ARGUMENT #2, #4
 - o The writer's assumption relies heavily on the assumption that (质疑的假设)
 - The author's argument also suffers from a questionable assumption which hastily (generalize) (质疑的假设)
 - The validity of this argument may also be impaired by another dubious assumption, the one which... (质疑的假设)
- Assumption 在什么情况不成立:
 - o However, this assumption is potentially problematic because (不成立情况)
 - However, we cannot rule out the possibility that...(不成立情况)
 - However, we do not know...(不成立情况)
 - Both of these assumptions need more support.
 - It is not impossible that (不成立情况)
 - Sth. may be ... (不成立情况)
- 作者结论被削弱:
 - If this is the case, the aforementioned assumptions will not hold and his/her recommendation is clearly weakened.
 - As a result, the author's assertion is debatable
 - In such a circumstance, then the previous assumption is unwarranted and we should vote against the author's proposal that...