

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 ...
- Identify 作者evidence:
 - 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)
- **THESIS (随instruction 不同而不同):**
 - #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,
 - (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.
 - 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)

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- 列出assumption&基于assumption的推断：
 - 同ARGUMENT #2, #4
 - 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：
 - 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...