

In this argument, the arguer claims/concludes/recommends/advocates that ... In order to reach this conclusion, the arguer provides the evidence that ... Besides, the arguer cites/assumes that ... This argument is unconvincing due to several flaws.

The arguer concluded that ... In order to reach this conclusion, the arguer assumes that ... Besides, the arguer cited that ... The conclusion is unconvincing due to several flaws.

1. 小推大

First of all, the arguer assumes that A is representative of B. However, this is not necessarily the case. There may be many dissimilarities between A and B. For example, So unless it can be shown that what is true of A will be true of most other ..., the conclusion that ... is unfounded.

2. 你推我

Second, the author assumes that A and B are sufficiently similar to ... (Even if we accept the view that ...), Differences between A and B could dramatically alter the outcome of B. For example, ... Lacking information of A and B, it is difficult to assess the author's recommendation.

3. 我推我

Plus, the argument assumes that ... has remain unchanged. However, ... can change vary quickly. Perhaps ... All those unpredictable changes might greatly influence ..., so the author cannot assert that ...

4. Oversimplification

First, no evidence has been offered to support the assumption that ... the reason ... was ... Many other factors may contribute to ... A might ... If ... The author's failure to investigate or even consider other possible explanations renders the conclusion highly suspect.

5. 前后因果

To begin with, the mere fact that A preceded B is insufficient to conclude that A is the cause of B. B might be the result of other factors. For example, ... All these other factors might be the real cause of the results.

6. 同时因果

First, the argument assumes that A has caused B. However just because A can be related to B, this does not necessarily mean that A has caused B. To establish a causal relation between A and B, the author needs to provide more evidence.

7. 非黑即白

The author assumes that A and B are mutually exclusive alternatives. However, the author provides no reason for imposing an either/or choice. Adjusting both A and B might produce better results. Moreover, If the author is wrong in the assumption that A and B are the only possible causes of the problem, then the most effective solution might include ...

8. One-sidedness

Only Advantages

The argument relies on an oversimplified reasoning that ignores the demerits brought by... The author assumes that 优点 without sacrificing any other... In fact, ...may have to 缺点 1, 缺点 2, all to offset the benefits associated with 优点. It may turn out that the ...disadvantages of...outweigh the advantages. Lacking a detailed analysis of the situation, the author's ...cannot be taken seriously.

Only Disadvantages

The argument relies on an oversimplified reasoning that ignores the benefits brought by... For example,..., all to compensate the costs associated with... It may turn out that the ...advantages of...outweigh the disadvantages. Lacking a detailed analysis of the situation, the author's ...cannot be taken seriously.

In sum, the author fails to validate the conclusion that ... To make it logically acceptable, the author should provide more evidence to prove that ...

4.1 Vested Interest

We have strong reasons to question the creditability and neutrality of the survey in which the conductor has vested interest and therefore is inclined to manipulate the figures/truth to his own advantage.

We have strong reasons to question the creditability and neutrality of the remarks made by XXX, who has vested interest and therefore is inclined to take the position to his own advantage.

4.2 Specious Statistics

The statistics are intended to support the main claim that...But these statistics are vague and oversimplified, thus may distort the state's overall economic picture. For example,... Moreover,... Finally,...

1. State workers' pay raises may have been minuscule and may not have kept up with cost of living or with pay for state workers in other states. **Wage+**
2. The 5000 new jobs may have been too few to bring state unemployment rates down significantly; at the same time, many jobs may have been lost. **New jobs+**
3. The poll indicates that six new corporations located in the state, but fails to indicate if any left. **New corporations+** (此处用北美范文举例, 3 个非常典型的例子)

4.3 Statistical Evidence

The survey methodology might be problematic in two respects.

Insufficient sample

...is insufficient to gauge ...Lacking information about..., it is impossible to draw any reliable conclusion about...

Respondent

● 根据回复答卷的人分析

Another problem with the argument is that the respondents' views are not necessarily representative of the views of...in general. For example, because the survey has to do with..., it makes sense that only...would respond to it, thereby distorting the overall picture of...Without knowing how the survey was conducted, it is impossible to assess the validity of the survey.

Another problem with the argument is that we are not informed whether the responses were anonymous, or even confidential. If they were not, the respondents might have provided responses that they believed ...would approve of, regardless of whether the responses were truthful.

● 只有结果的百分比, 没有受访人数

Another problem with the argument involves the validity of the survey. The author provides no evidence that the number of respondents is statistically significant or that the respondents were representative of ...in general. Lacking information about the randomness and size of the survey's sample, it is impossible to assess the validity of the results.

Information too vague

The information provided in this program is too vague to be informative. Lacking information about who conducted this survey, who responded, or when, where and how the survey was conducted, it is impossible to assess the validity of the results. For example, if 200 persons are surveyed but only 2 responded, the conclusion that ... would be highly suspect. Until these questions are answered, the results from this survey are worthless as evidence for the conclusion.

5.1 Cost-and-benefit Analysis

First, the author assumes that... This assumption fails to take into account cost increases and inefficiency that could result from.... **For instance, company representatives would have to travel to do business in areas formerly served by a field office, creating travel costs and loss of critical time.** In short, this assumption must be supported with a thorough cost-benefit analysis of centralization versus other possible cost-cutting and/or profit-enhancing strategies.