模版部分：  
  
Argument  
  
In this argument the author reaches the conclusion that.... The basis for this recommendation is that.... An additional reason given in support of this recommendation is that...(The author cites...as an example in support of this recommendation). At first glance, the author's argument appears to be somewhat convincing, but further reflection reveals that it omits some important concerns that should be addressed to substantiate the argument.   
  
In the first place,   
  
In the second place,   
  
In the third place,   
  
In conclusion, the author fails to provide adequate justification for.... As it stands, the reasoning does not constitute a logical argument in favor of the recommendation. To strengthen the argument, the author would have to provide evidence to prove that.... To better assess the argument, we need additional detailed information about...so that we can establish the conclusion whether....

严重推荐：Argument之七宗罪  
  
第一宗罪：无因果联系   
The author commits a fallacy of causal oversimplification. The line of the reasoning is that because A occurred before B, the former event is responsible for the latter. (The author uses the positive correlation between A and B to establish causality. However, the fact that A coincides with B does not necessarily prove that A caused B.) But this is fallacious reasoning unless other possible causal explanations have been considered and ruled out. For example, perhaps C is the cause of these events or perhaps B is caused by D.   
  
第二宗罪 Insufficient-sample   
The evidence the author provides is insufficient to support the conclusion drawn from it. One example is logically unsounded to establish a general conclusion (The statistics from only a few recent years are not necessarily a good indicator of future trends), unless it can be shown that A1 is representative of all A. It is possible that.... In fact, in face of such limited evidence, the conclusion that B is completely unwarranted.   
  
第三宗罪: 错误类比 (based on a false analogy )<横向>   
The argument rests on the assumption that A is analogous to B in all respects. This assumption is weak, since although there are points of comparison between A and B, there is much dissimilarity as well. For example, A..., however, B.... Thus, it is likely much more difficult for B to do....   
  
第四宗罪 all things are equal<纵向>   
The author commits the fallacy of “all things are equal”. The fact that happened two years ago is not a sound evidence to draw a conclusion that.... The author assumes without justification that the background conditions have remained the same at different times or at different locations. However, it is not clear in this argument whether the current conditions at AA are the same as they used to be two years ago. Thus it is impossible to conclude that....   
  
第五宗罪 Either-Or choice   
The author assumes that AA and BB are mutually exclusive alternatives and there is no room for a middle ground. However, the author provides no reason for imposing an either-or choice. Common sense tells us that adjusting both AA and BB might produce better results.   
  
第六宗罪 survey is doubtful   
The poll cited by the author is too vague to be informative. The claim does not indicate who conducted the poll, who responded, or when, where and how the poll was conducted. (Lacking information about the number of people surveyed and the number of respondents, it is impossible to access the validity of the results. For example, if 200 persons were surveyed but only 2 responded, the conclusion that...would be highly suspect. Because the argument offers no evidence that would rule out this kind of interpretations,) Until these questions are answered, the results of the survey are worthless as evidence for the conclusion.   
  
第七宗罪 gratuitous assumption   
The author falsely depends on gratuitous assumption that.... However, no evidence is stated in the argument to support this assumption. In fact, this is not necessarily the case. For example, it is more likely that.... Therefore, this argument is unwarranted without ruling out such possibility.

1. 开头  
   In this argument, the arguer concludes/ suggests/ makes a suggestion/ makes a conclusion that…To justify this conclusion/ suggestion/ argument, the arguer points out/ cites that…The arguer also points out/ cites that…Although the argument/ conclusion/ suggestion seems plausible, after closely scruinizing this argument, I find that this argument is logically flawed in several aspects, which render it unconvincing as it stands.  
   2. 结尾  
   In conclusion, despite that fact that this argument seems appealing, it has several logical flaws, and is therefore unpersuasive as it stands. To bolster his or her argument, the arguer must provide more information which can show that…To better support this argument, the arguer should also provide…To better evaluate this argument, I would also need to know that…  
   3. 调查问题  
   A threshold problem with this argument involves a survey/ study/ research itself. The statistical reliability of the survey/study/research/ is really dubious可疑 for the reason that the speaker provide no evidence which can show that the number of the respondents( 这里建议替换成调查研究中的群体。比如针对谁提问就写谁) is statistically significant or that the respondents were representative of the overall group of people(接所有群体，比如北京市所有的一类群体) in general. Common sense tells us that the smaller the size of the sample, the greater the possiblity for biased results, the less reliable the result of the survey and the less reliable any general conclusions drawn from the survey. That is to say, (你要开始攻击了) The number of participants, 100(文中数据), might be just an insufficiently small sample on which cannot be justifiably relied to draw any reliable conclusions about... Also, the sample might be not necessarily representative of (所有群体). Lacking the information about the randomness and the size of the survey sample, the speaker cannot convince me to believe in the result of the survey—let alone draw any broader recommendation based on the survey/study/research/ result.  
   用于结尾总结的句型: To better support this argument, the arguer should provide more information to show that the respondents of the survey are statistically significant in number and can represent the overall ...  
   总结一下，这个是针对原题中出现什么调查研究的专门攻击段，如果你在考试中看到了任何研究调查，立刻把这一段写好。这个攻击段的主题很简单，你的前提，我表示怀疑，而且你没有给我更多的关于你前提的消息，所以，你的结论我也表示怀疑。  
   4. 因果关系错---作者忽略了其他可能的因素(例:婴儿的反应melantonin是青春期焦虑的典型征兆)  
   The arguer unfairly assumes that the fact that A is due to B. However, there is no sufficient evidence which can substantiate/confirm this assumption. The speaker overlooks other factors that might also lead to the fact that (接原题的结论。比如，盈利，水平上升，总之就是作者希望的那样).  As a matter of fact, the fact that A might be explained by a variety of factors. So lacking evidence to confirm this assumption, it is entirely possible that…It is equalily possible that…Moreover, perhaps that…(一般情况下我推荐3种其他的可能性) In short, without considering and ruling out all of these and other possibilities, the credibility of the arguer’s conclusion is really open to doubt for the reason that each of the possibilities, if true, would serve to undermine the arguer’s conclusion./ the arguer cannot justifiably concludes that…/ I remain unconvinced that…  
   这段很重要，所有的题目都会有这样的错误，必须要完全背熟。  
   结尾中的总结句: The author must consider and eliminate other possible reasons that may also lead to this result.  
     
   5. 无根据假设(无据攻击法)—任何题目通杀(例: 牛奶农庄数量上升一定导致牛奶价格下降)  
   Moreover, the argument rests on a unconvincing assumption that A leads to B for the reason that there is no evidence given to substantiate the claim that A contributes to B. (除了调查，原题一定会给一个其他的逻辑A－B这样的非充分必要条件，本段的攻击就是针对其展开) Even if it is true that…the mere fact that(指向原题的条件) does not necessarily indicate that(原题结论). It is entirely possible that(注意，本次可能性列举是就原题条件列举，上段的列举是就结论列举，完全不同，一个是反证，一个是归谬。请大家注意)..Or perhaps….（这段列举我不建议超过2个，因为太多的列举会显得逻辑性不强。2个就够了）  
   Thus, given these possible scenarios, the fact(原题的条件) prove nothing about (原题结论)  
   本段小结，所有的题目也都会出现这样的错误，也就是说，无论在原题没有调查研究这样的题目中，模版中的3.4段都应该出现，并且绝对是你的主要攻击火力。  
   6. 错误类比  
   The argument is unconvincing also because it is based on a false analogy. Failing to take into account the possible differernces between A and B, the arguer makes a hasty analogy. It is entirely possible that A and B are not similar enough to justify this analogical deduction.(上面的句子是所有错误类比的题目通杀的句子, 只要有错误类比, 那么先把这几句打上) Perhaps…(两者之间可能差异一)Or perhaps…(两者之间可能差异二). Therefore, without providing sufficient information showing that most or even all of the conditions in A and B is similar or the same, the author cannot convince me that the method which is efficient in A can also be efficient in B as well. (结尾句同样是所有错误类比的题目通杀的, 只要有错误类比, 这句就写上)  
   The mere fact that A is scant evidence that B would achieve its goals by following A’s example. Perhaps the same course of action would be ineffective on B due to geological differences between the two islands. Or perhaps ... In short, lacking evidence that conditions on the two islands are relevantly similar, the author cannot convince me on the basis ofA’s experience that the proposed course of action would be effective in attaining Tria’s goals.  
     
   所以我们可以看到, 错误类比也是相当好操作的一种错误, 事实上唯一需要动动脑子的就是中间两者差异的列举, 其余部分都是固定的.  
   7. 错误比较  
   The arguer commits a false comparison for the reason that there is no evidence which can show that A and B is comparable at every aspect…(自己的论证) Therefore, without showing that A and B are really comparable at most or even all of their each aspects, the arguer’s comparison is meaningless.   
   P.S.:  
   一. 一些比较小的但在某些题目中可能遇到的逻辑错误攻击模板  
   1. 差异概念: The arguer unfairly equates A with B. However, there is no evidence in the argument which can show that A is equal to B. ( 上这个老师的课多不代表她的教学质量非常高)  
   2. 定义攻击: A threshold problem involves the definition of A. The arguer does not provide an accutate and exact definition of A. (在大城市拥有一套住房的作家是否不算小城镇作家)  
   3. 忽略时间变化: The author’s inference that … rests on the poor assumption that during the … (the interim) all conditions upon which their effectiveness depend have remained unchanged./ It is assumed without justification that background conditions have remained the same at different times (conditions)  
    (篮子那道题)   
   4. 没有考虑收益和成本: A(地/公司)will not possibly earn a substantial profit by … (措施) for the reason that the author provides no information about the costs involved in … It is entirely possible that the cost of …is prohibitively high. If so, then the costs of … might prevent A from earning a profit. In short, without more information about supply, demand, and production costs, without weighing revenue against expenses the author’s notion is premature at best.  
   5. 非必要（表达作者没有考虑某些情况/途径的句式）  
   The author’s recommendation is based on the assumption that no alternative means of doing sth are available or better than the method mentioned above. However, there may be lots of other ways that may be even better than this method.  Without weighing the proposal against alternatives, the article’s claim that … is the “best ” means of achieving … is wholly unconvincing.  
   6. 必要而非充分条件(还需其他条件同时作用才能保证结果的发生)  
   7. 由过去推将来:   
   The argument does not indicate how much time passed between the two studies. During a sufficiently long interim period the demographic makeup of Leeville might have changed, or the reading habits of the first study’s respondents might have changed. In other words, the longer the time between studies the less reliable the conclusion that respondents in the first study misrepresented their reading habits.(阅读习惯那题)  
     
     
   二. 上下段衔接  
   1. 调查问题后接: Even assuming that the result of study mentioned above is statistically reliable…

**因、果、证**  
  
**1、因**  
  
就是原因上的问题，有以下三个：  
  
可疑调查  
样本不足  
结论无据  
  
**2、果**  
  
就是结论上的问题，有以下两个：  
  
无因果联系  
二者择一  
  
**3、证**  
  
就是论证过程上的问题，有以下两个，纵向横向各一个：  
  
错误类比（横向）  
时地全等（纵向）  
  
这样，只要记住了三字诀：因、果、证，就很容易记牢全部七宗罪了。  
  
**顺便分析一下本月JJ的一篇AA：**  
  
“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. // 无因果联系，可能另有他因。  
  
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. // 时地全等  
  
Being the only store in the area that offers such a range of services will give us a competitive advantage over other local stores.” // 结论无据