

6.3 Build a logical argument with an explicit warrant and a fair objection

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS warrant 论据与结论之间的理由 • counterargument 反驳论点 • criterion 标准

Objective

Build a logical argument with an explicit warrant and a fair objection. This is original GAC015-aligned practice, not an official assessment. All people, texts, records and instructions are fictional. This sheet’s word ranges and analytic points are local teaching conventions, not official assessment specifications. Sources supplied here are original fictional classroom material. Actual research coursework requires genuine retrieved sources, verified methods and references in the required style.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Key knowledge: a source describing a problem does not prove your preferred solution

A **warrant** 论据与结论之间的理由 explains why evidence supports a conclusion. State it clearly rather than moving from a problem straight to an untested solution. A **criterion** 标准 identifies what the decision should achieve or protect.

A fair **counterargument** 反驳论点 engages the real objection. An access concern about email is not hatred of every rule. These invented institutional procedures provide argument practice, not actual law or legal advice.

■ Source A: text or task brief

Original fictional makerspace card L, Log, §1: Across four weeks, forty bookings were recorded. Six slots were unused and four arrivals involved another person already using the equipment. Reasons for unused slots are incomplete. The record does not show whether unused slots and conflicts share cases.

Card P, Proposal, §1: “Ask users to confirm bookings the day before use so unneeded slots can be released.” No confirmation trial has occurred.

Card S, Student concern, §1: “Some users do not check email daily. An email-only confirmation route might exclude them.” No count of affected users or alternative-route performance is supplied.

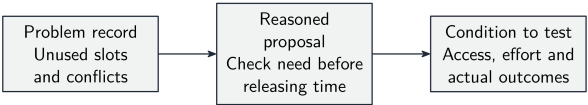
Local writing task: evaluate a limited confirmation trial using reducing conflicts, preserving access and manageable effort as proposed criteria. Attribute cards by label and section.

■ Source B: response or review record

Argument draft: “Ten different users lost access, and confirmations will eliminate every problem. Anyone objecting to email-only confirmation hates all rules. An alternative channel has already solved the access concern for free.”

Review request: connect the log to a bounded conclusion through a warrant, then answer the strongest access objection without inventing a successful trial or a cost estimate.

■ Worked example: make the link and the remaining condition explicit



Known: six unused slots suggest checking whether booked time is still needed; they do not establish why slots were unused or whether email-only confirmation is accessible. Why state a warrant? It makes the proposed release-of-unneeded-time reasoning visible.

Four conflicts may require another explanation or intervention. The records do not establish ten distinct affected users, since overlap and user identities are unknown. An accessible alternative could be investigated, not described as free or proven.

2 Practice

2.1 Give the total bookings and unused-slot count. [2]

2.2 Give the conflict count and whether a confirmation trial has occurred. [2]

2.3 Correct THREE claims in the argument draft. [3]

2.4 State a warrant for testing confirmation, one fair objection and one missing measure.[3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Develop a conditional recommendation, respond to the access objection and specify two evaluation criteria. Explain how the evidence bears on each. [6]

3.2 Write a 160–190 word argument using L, P and S, with an explicit warrant, fair objection, conditions and a proportionate conclusion. [8]