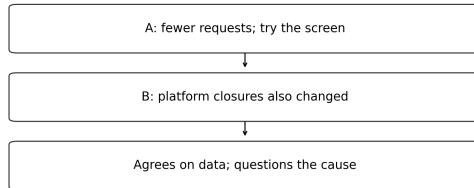


Compare two texts without merging their claims

Original skill preparation; versioned source scope

Method and conditions



- Cross-text comparison connects claims about the same issue.
- Keep speakers separate; distinguish observation from explanation.

Worked method 1

Read and reason

Cross-text comparison connects claims about the same issue. “Signs reduced wrong turns” and “lighting also changed during the trial” can coexist. The second statement challenges a causal explanation, not necessarily the recorded reduction.

Original context 1

Read and reason

Original Text A: During a two-week trial, a station displayed route information on a large screen. Requests for platform directions fell from 60 in the preceding fortnight to 36. The screen seems a promising way to help travellers find their platforms, and other stations should consider a trial.

Original context 2

Read and reason

Original Text B: Fewer requests were recorded during the screen trial, but several platforms were closed for repairs at the same time. The remaining journeys may have been easier to navigate. Before treating the screen as the explanation, compare similar periods with the same platform arrangement. A further trial is reasonable if it separates these changes.

Attempt 1.1

Read and reason

Identify one agreement and the precise disagreement or qualification.

Reasoning 1.1

Read and reason

Both accept that recorded requests fell and allow a further trial. B questions attributing the reduction to the screen because platform closures also changed navigation. B does not claim the screen certainly fails.

Attempt 2.1

Read and reason

How would B most likely respond to “The screen caused a 40% reduction at every station”? Check every part of the claim.

Reasoning 2.1

Read and reason

The observed reduction is $(60 - 36)/60 = 40\%$ at one station, but B would reject the causal certainty and every-station scope. The simultaneous closures leave an alternative explanation and no observations at other stations are supplied.

Attempt 3.1

Read and reason

Propose evidence that would address B's concern, and explain why interviewing the screen's designer about its colour would not.

Reasoning 3.1

Read and reason

Compare otherwise similar periods or randomised station trials with matched platform arrangements, recording requests and traveller numbers. This addresses confounding and rates. A colour preference interview does not isolate the screen's navigation effect.

Transfer and limits

Read and reason

Keep speakers separate; distinguish observation from explanation.

Check yourself

Read and reason

Close the worked reasoning. Explain why the method fits the final transfer task, reconstruct its conclusion, and state a condition that would change your answer. Then check the full reasoning in the reference.