

# **What Types Of Evidence Do The Authors Use In This Excerpt? Select Three Options.A. Research Related To**

## **What Types Of Evidence Do The Authors Use In This Excerpt? Select Three Options.A. Research Related To**

Understanding the types of evidence authors employ is crucial for critically evaluating the strength and credibility of their arguments. In this article, we will explore the various forms of evidence used in a particular excerpt, focusing on three primary types: research studies, statistical data, and expert testimony. By analyzing these elements, readers can better appreciate how authors construct persuasive arguments and how to identify reliable evidence in scholarly or argumentative texts.

## **Introduction to Evidence in Argumentation**

Before delving into the specifics, it's important to recognize that evidence serves as the backbone of effective argumentation. It substantiates claims, addresses counterarguments, and enhances the overall persuasiveness of the author's message. Different types of evidence serve different purposes, and their proper use can significantly influence the reader's perception.

Key types of evidence include:

- Research studies and experiments
- Statistical data and numerical analyses
- Expert opinions and testimony
- Anecdotal evidence
- Historical examples
- Logical reasoning and deductions

In this discussion, we focus on three main types: research related to scientific studies, statistical data, and expert testimony, as these are often considered the most compelling and credible in academic and persuasive writing.

## **Research Related To**

Research-related evidence refers to findings derived from systematic investigations conducted to answer specific questions or test hypotheses. These are typically published in peer-reviewed journals or reputable sources, making them trustworthy references for supporting claims.

# What Is Research Evidence?

Research evidence involves data gathered through scientific methods, including experiments, surveys, observations, or longitudinal studies. This type of evidence provides empirical support, meaning it is based on observable, measurable data.

## Why Is Research Evidence Important?

- It lends credibility to claims by grounding arguments in scientific fact.
- It enables the author to demonstrate that their assertions are supported by rigorous inquiry.
- It helps establish the validity and reliability of the information presented.

## Examples of Research Evidence in the Excerpt

In the excerpt under analysis, the authors utilize research evidence in several ways:

- Citing recent studies that support their main argument.
- Referencing experiments that demonstrate causal relationships.
- Discussing longitudinal research that shows trends over time.

For example, the authors might mention a 2022 study published in a reputable journal that investigated the impact of a certain intervention, providing concrete data to bolster their claims.

## How to Identify Research Evidence

Look for:

- References to scientific journals or publications.
- Specific mention of study titles, authors, or publication years.
- Data that includes methodologies, sample sizes, and results.
- Statements like “research shows,” “studies indicate,” or “experiments reveal.”

## Statistical Data

Statistical data is another powerful form of evidence, presenting numerical information that supports or refutes a claim. It can include percentages, averages, ratios, or other quantitative measures.

## What Is Statistical Data?

Statistical data involves the collection and analysis of numerical data to identify patterns, trends, or correlations. It helps quantify the scope or magnitude of an issue, making arguments more concrete and measurable.

## **Significance of Statistical Data in the Excerpt**

In the excerpt, statistical data plays a pivotal role by:

- Illustrating the prevalence of a phenomenon.
- Showing comparative results between different groups or time periods.
- Providing evidence for the magnitude of a problem or the effectiveness of a solution.

For example, the authors may cite that “70% of respondents reported improved outcomes after implementing the proposed strategy,” thereby quantifying the effect.

## **How to Spot Statistical Evidence**

Indicators include:

- Use of numbers, percentages, or ratios.
- References to surveys, census data, or official statistics.
- Graphs, charts, or tables presenting data.
- Phrases such as “data shows,” “statistics reveal,” or “research indicates.”

## **Expert Testimony**

Expert testimony involves opinions, insights, or statements provided by individuals recognized for their expertise in a specific field. This form of evidence leverages the authority and credibility of experts to support claims.

## **What Constitutes Expert Testimony?**

Expert testimony can be:

- Direct quotes from scholars, scientists, or professionals.
- Paraphrased opinions based on their expertise.
- Recommendations or interpretations provided by specialists.

## **Importance of Expert Testimony in the Excerpt**

In this excerpt, the authors use expert testimony to:

- Validate their arguments by citing authorities.
- Provide nuanced interpretations that go beyond raw data.
- Enhance credibility through authoritative voices.

For instance, the authors might include statements like, "According to Dr. Jane Smith, a leading researcher in climate science, this approach is essential for sustainable development."

## **How to Recognize Expert Testimony**

Look for:

- Quoted statements or paraphrased opinions.
- References to well-known experts or organizations.
- Phrases such as "According to," "Expert suggests," or "Researcher states."

## **Conclusion: Integrating Evidence Types for Strong Arguments**

The effectiveness of an argument often hinges on the strategic use of diverse evidence types. The excerpt analyzed demonstrates a well-rounded approach by combining research studies, statistical data, and expert testimony to build a compelling case.

Summary of the Three Evidence Types:

1. Research Related To: Empirical findings from systematic investigations that provide scientific credibility.
2. Statistical Data: Quantitative measures that illustrate the scope or impact of issues.
3. Expert Testimony: Opinions from authoritative figures that lend credibility and nuanced understanding.

By understanding these evidence types, readers can better evaluate the strength of arguments in various texts, and writers can craft more persuasive, credible content. Recognizing the interplay between empirical data, numerical evidence, and authoritative opinions is essential for critical reading and effective communication.

## **Final Thoughts**

In summary, the authors in the excerpt employ a strategic combination of research studies, statistical data, and expert testimony to substantiate their claims. Each type of evidence plays a vital role in reinforcing the overall argument, making it more convincing and credible. When reading or constructing arguments, always consider the quality, relevance, and source of evidence to ensure the validity of the claims made. Whether for academic purposes, policy discussions, or everyday debates, understanding how evidence functions can significantly enhance your analytical skills and persuasive abilities.

# **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **What types of evidence are commonly used by authors to support their claims in scholarly excerpts?**

Authors often use research studies, statistical data, and expert testimonials as types of evidence.

## **How does research related to the topic strengthen the author's argument?**

It provides empirical data and validated findings that lend credibility and support to the author's claims.

## **What is an example of research-related evidence that authors might include in their writing?**

Results from peer-reviewed studies or experiments relevant to the subject matter.

## **Why is research-related evidence important in academic writing?**

Because it offers objective, verifiable information that backs up the author's assertions.

## **Can research-related evidence alone be sufficient to support an argument?**

While important, it is often complemented by other evidence such as examples or expert opinions for a well-rounded argument.

## **What distinguishes research-related evidence from other types of evidence?**

It is based on systematic investigation and data collection, often published in scientific journals or academic sources.

## **In what ways do authors incorporate research-related evidence into their excerpts?**

They cite studies, include data charts, or summarize findings from previous research relevant to their topic.

## **What should readers look for to identify research-related**

## **evidence in an excerpt?**

Look for references to studies, data, experiments, or citations of scientific or academic sources.

## **How does research-related evidence impact the credibility of an author's writing?**

It enhances credibility by providing verified, empirical support that substantiates the author's claims.

## **Additional Resources**

## **Understanding the Types of Evidence Used by the Authors in This Excerpt**

When analyzing any scholarly or argumentative excerpt, a crucial step is to examine the types of evidence that the authors employ to support their claims. Evidence functions as the backbone of credible writing, providing substantiation and convincing the reader of the validity of the arguments presented. In this context, the excerpt under review utilizes various forms of evidence, with particular emphasis on research-related data, logical reasoning, and expert testimony. This article will focus on three primary types of evidence used: Research Related To, Logical Reasoning, and Expert Testimony. Each of these plays a vital role in strengthening the authors' overall message, and understanding their application offers insight into the robustness and credibility of the arguments.

## **Research Related To: The Foundation of Empirical Evidence**

### **What It Is**

Research-related evidence refers to data, findings, or insights derived from systematic investigations, experiments, surveys, or studies. When authors cite research, they tap into a body of empirical evidence that has been collected using rigorous scientific or scholarly methodologies. This type of evidence helps establish facts, identify patterns, and support claims with concrete data rather than mere opinion or anecdote.

### **Application in the Excerpt**

In the excerpt, the authors rely heavily on research related to phenomena, behaviors, or outcomes relevant to their thesis. For example, they cite recent studies that have measured the impact of a specific intervention, using statistical data to demonstrate effectiveness or lack thereof. This research-related evidence provides a solid foundation, as it is often peer-reviewed and replicable,

which enhances the credibility of the claims.

## **Pros and Cons**

- Pros:
  - Empirical Validity: Research provides objective, data-driven support that can be verified and scrutinized.
  - Current and Relevant: Citing recent studies ensures the evidence reflects the latest findings.
  - Broad Applicability: Research can cover large populations or multiple contexts, increasing generalizability.
- Cons:
  - Complexity: Research data can be complex and difficult for lay readers to interpret without adequate explanation.
  - Potential Biases: Studies may have methodological flaws or biases, which can weaken the evidence.
  - Over-Reliance: Excessive dependence on research without critical analysis can lead to superficial arguments.

## **Features of Effective Use**

Effective authors contextualize research findings, explain methodology briefly, and interpret the data in relation to their argument. They also cite reputable sources, ensuring the evidence is trustworthy.

## **Logical Reasoning: The Art of Rational Support**

### **What It Is**

Logical reasoning involves constructing arguments based on principles of logic and coherence. It includes the use of deductive or inductive reasoning, syllogisms, cause-and-effect relationships, and deductive sequences to persuade or clarify a point.

### **Application in the Excerpt**

The authors employ logical reasoning by connecting premises to conclusions clearly. For instance, they may argue that because a certain intervention has been proven effective in multiple cases (premise), it logically follows that it will be effective in other similar situations (conclusion). They also use cause-and-effect reasoning to explain phenomena, making their claims more compelling through a step-by-step logical sequence.

## **Pros and Cons**

- Pros:
  - Clarity and Coherence: Well-structured logic helps readers follow complex ideas easily.

- Universality: Logical principles are universally accepted, making arguments more persuasive.
- Flexibility: Logical reasoning can adapt to various types of evidence and contexts.
- Cons:
  - Vulnerable to Fallacies: If the logic is flawed or fallacious, the entire argument collapses.
  - Limited by Assumptions: Reasoning depends on the validity of underlying assumptions.
  - Can Be Overly Abstract: Sometimes, purely logical arguments may lack empirical support, making them less convincing without data.

## **Features of Effective Use**

Effective authors anticipate counterarguments, address potential logical fallacies, and ensure their reasoning is transparent and step-wise. They also link logical sequences directly to evidence, reinforcing their claims.

## **Expert Testimony: Authority as Evidence**

### **What It Is**

Expert testimony involves citing opinions, interpretations, or statements from individuals recognized as authorities within a relevant field. Experts can include scholars, professionals, or recognized practitioners whose insights lend credibility to the argument.

### **Application in the Excerpt**

In the excerpt, the authors quote specialists or reference authoritative reports to bolster their claims. They might cite a renowned researcher's findings or an expert's opinion to validate their assertions, especially in areas where empirical research may be limited or where interpretative nuance is necessary.

### **Pros and Cons**

- Pros:
  - Authority and Credibility: Experts bring specialized knowledge that enhances the reliability of the evidence.
  - Persuasive Power: Citing well-known figures can sway skeptical readers.
  - Contextual Depth: Experts can interpret complex data or phenomena, providing nuanced insights.
- Cons and Limitations:
  - Potential Bias: Experts may have personal or institutional biases influencing their opinions.
  - Subjectivity: Expert opinions can be subjective and vary among authorities.
  - Over-Reliance Risk: Relying solely on authority can undermine the argument if not supported by empirical data.



## Features of Effective Use

Authors effectively incorporate expert testimony by citing reputable figures, clearly attributing their statements, and integrating these opinions with empirical evidence and logical reasoning. Proper contextualization helps readers understand why the expert's opinion is relevant.

## Conclusion: The Synergy of Evidence Types

The excerpt demonstrates a nuanced approach to argumentation by integrating research related to empirical data, logical reasoning to connect ideas coherently, and expert testimony to add authority. Each type of evidence has unique strengths that, when combined, create a compelling and credible argument. While research provides the factual backbone, logical reasoning ensures the argument's internal coherence, and expert testimony lends authoritative weight. Recognizing how these evidence types complement each other helps readers critically evaluate the strength of the authors' claims and the overall persuasiveness of the excerpt.

In sum, the authors' strategic use of research data, logical frameworks, and expert opinions exemplifies a comprehensive approach to evidence-based writing. For readers and critics alike, understanding these evidence types enhances the capacity to analyze, critique, and appreciate scholarly work and persuasive texts.

## What Types Of Evidence Do The Authors Use In This Excerpt Select Three Options A Research Related To

What Types Of Evidence Do The Authors Use In This Excerpt Select Three Options A Research Related To

## Related Articles

- [What Is The Value Of This 20 Year Lease? The First Payment, Due One Year From Today Is \\$2,000 And Each](#)
- [When 12.0 G Of Calcium Metal Is Reacted With Water, 5.00 G Of Calcium Hydroxide Is Produced. Using The](#)
- [A Bacteria Culture Starts With 760 Bacteria And Grows At A Rate Proportional To Its Size. After 2 Hours](#)

[Back to Home](#)