Elements of Reasoning

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a. Purpose
    a. I would briefly define purpose as the goal of your statement.
    b. In other words, it is your statement's desired result.
    c. For example, your statement might be to persuade the school to do provide mental health support for students.

b. Question
    a. I would briefly define question as the problem you are trying to solve.
    b. In other words, the question is the what you are trying to answer or support with your reasoning.
    c. For example, your main question might be "How can we support students' mental health in the classroom?" to which you would later provide reasoning to support. The question can also be further broken down into sub-questions.

c. Information
    a. I would briefly define information as the available data you have.
    b. In other words, information are the facts, observations, and experiences you can use. It is important to look into data that both supports and does not support your reasoning.
    c. For example, one piece of data may be the percentage of students who are facing "poor mental health" (as defined by certain parameters) in your school.

d. Interpretation and Inference
    a. I would briefly define interpretation and inference as your conclusions based on the information you have gathered.
    b. In other words, these are the statements one gives after reviewing and interpreting the data collected.
    c. For example, based on the information you have gathered about students' mental health in your school, you may infer that there are a number of students who have difficulties with their mental health.

e. Concept
    a. I would briefly define concept as the definitions of the terms involved in our statements.
    b. In other words, they are the theories and ideas that need to be clearly defined to support our reasoning.
    c. For example, concepts may include "mental health", "emotions", and "well-being". Clearly defining them may help our reasoning and our purpose and will help us understand what we really are trying to figure out.

f. Assumption
    a. I would briefly define assumption as our ideas that we may have previously accepted as true, with or without proof.

      b. In other words, assumptions are related ideas based on our preconceptions, previous experiences, or what we have initially observed. We use these to support our reasoning.

      c. For example, we might assume that many students in our school are facing mental health challenges based on the media that we have seen.

g. Implication and Consequence

      a. I would briefly define implication and consequence as what we may think we should do following the evidence and our reasoning.

      b. In other words, these are the possible fruits of our reasoning. They may be positive or negative, and implications should be checked against one another.

      c. For example, after checking assumptions and gathering evidence, we may imply that mental health support is needed or not needed.

h. Point of view

      a. I would briefly define point of view as your own perspective.

      b. In other words, it is your reasoning based on your own experiences, frame of reference, and what you know about the world.

      c. For example, your point of view about the importance of mental health may be affected whether you, yourself, received mental health support.