

写作强化-1 课程笔记

1. 大作文简介

1.1 雅思写作的本质

- 雅思写作 →→ 英语作文 →→ 一篇作文
- 雅思写作：中高考语文作文用英语呈现

1.2 基本概念

- 观点：一篇文章要表述的中心思想。
- 论点：为证明观点的合理性，需要作者从多个角度证明，这些角度叫论点。
- 论证：为证明论点的正确性，需要用更具体的语言去证明，这些语言叫论证。

【论证中应做到：讲道理、摆事实】

- 主要问题：“说不明白”和“无话可说”
- 解决方案：**有逻辑，有细节。**

【例】（论点）吃油炸食品不健康。论证：

- A. 因为油炸食品很油腻，吃了对身体不好。
- B. 因为油炸食品太油腻，所含成分不健康，吃多了对身体不好。
- C. 因为油炸食品中含有大量油脂，油脂不容易代谢，在体内堆积大量脂肪，容易引起三高、肥胖等病症。
- D. 油炸食品太油腻，吃了会造成身体的不适感。这类食品含有太多油脂，会给身体带来过大压力。视频中高油的成分，会引发很多疾病。
- E. 随着经济的发展和科技的进步，人们的生活水平大大提高。人们的饮食也发生了很大变化，有人吃很多油炸食品，这是不好的。因为油炸食品太油腻，吃了对身体不好。如果人不健康了，工作和生活都会受到影响，注意力不集中会影响工作效率，人在生活中也总是无精打采的。

❖ **注意：**

1. 先要有内在的逻辑链；
2. 在逻辑链的基础上拓展细节。

【有价值的**细节**体现的是背后的**逻辑**。】

2. 大作文写作逻辑公式

- 因为马路上的车越来越多了，所以_____。
- 马路上的车越来越多了，并且马路没有变宽，_____。
- 马路上的车越来越多了，尾气随之增加，_____。

2.1 逻辑公式一：1+2=3

马路上的车越来越多了^①，并且马路没有变宽^②，所以交通拥堵^③。

【条件 1 与条件 2 合并，得出结果 3。】

2.2 逻辑公式二：1→2→3

马路上的车越来越多了^①，尾气随之增加^②，导致空气污染^③。

【第 1 环推出第 2 环，第 2 环推出第 3 环。】

【总结】大作文的写作都是基于这两个逻辑公式，然后在这两个公示的基础上添加细节。

3. 雅思写作大作文的分类

3.1 按提问方式分类



3.1.1 Argument 类

1) 双边讨论

Some people work for the same organization all their working life. Others think that it is better to work for different organizations.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

- ❖ 几乎所有双边讨论类文章都是这种问法，题目中还会提出两个对立的观点，我们需要对两边的观点都予以讨论。

2) 优缺点

One of the consequences of improved medical care is that people are living longer and life expectancy is increasing.

Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

- ❖ 优缺点题目中的特征词汇 advantages/disadvantages 或 positive/negative，题目中会给出一种社会现象，我们需要对这一现象带来的好处和坏处进行讨论。

3) 同不同意

Giving detailed descriptions of crime by newspaper and television, someone says it could make bad consequence; this kind of media should be restricted.

To what extent do you agree or not agree?

- ❖ 同不同意题目中会有 agree/disagree 出现，题目中会提出一种观点，我们需要对这种观点进行明确表态，同意还是不同意。

3.1.2 Report 类

1) 原因+影响

An increasing number of people change careers in their working life.

What are the causes? Do you think it is a positive or negative effect on the development of society.

- ❖ 讨论题目中现象产生的原因及其带来的影响。题目中会给出一种社会现象，我们需要分析这种现象出现的原因，以及这种现象带来的影响。

2) 原因+方案

Some people get into debt by buying things they don't need and can't afford.

What are the reasons for this behaviour? What action can be taken to prevent people from having this problem?

- ❖ 讨论题目中现象产生的原因及其对应的解决方案，题目中会给出一个社会问题，我们需要分析这种现象出现的原因，以及针对这些原因可以采取的解决方案。

3.1.3 Mix 类

Car ownership has increased so rapidly over the past thirty years that many cities in the world are now "one big traffic jam." How true do you think this statement is?

What measures can governments take to discourage people from using their cars?

- ❖ 第一个问题：是否同意(agreement)
- ❖ 第二个问题：解决方案(report)
- ❖ 我们需要对题目中出现的两个问题都予以充分的回应。

意义：题目的提问方式决定了它的回答方式。

3.2 按写作内容分类

- 利弊：指一件事情或者一种做法带来的好处和坏处，强调可能发生的改变
- 现象：指对事实的描述，重在陈述客观的事实。

- 下列哪些句子是利弊？哪些是现象？

1. 太阳东升西落。
2. 多吃蔬菜有利于身体健康。
3. 夏天蚊虫格外多。
4. 城市拥堵是一个大问题。
5. 广泛课外阅读能帮助学生提高考试成绩。
6. 沉迷网络游戏不利于学生的身心健康。
7. 获得信息的渠道越来越多了。
8. 网络平台可以开阔学生的眼界。
9. 旅游可以促进一个地区的经济增长。
10. 学生玩游戏的时候很放松。
11. 学校有各种各样的课外活动。
12. 通过小组讨论，问题可以很快地被解决。
13. 老建筑代表着一个国家的文化与历史。
14. 男女同校，学生能从小培养与异性相处的技巧。
15. 电脑不能像老师一样和学生有情感交流。
16. 和能源如果管理不当，可能会污染环境。

- 利弊、现象与 Argument 题目的关系

我要追小宇还是小美？（她俩谁的优点多？谁对我更有利？）

高中生毕业后，是直接上大学还是先游历一年？（哪种选择对学生更有利？）

→利弊：做 A 还是做 B

当老婆的话，她俩谁更好？（作为老婆，她俩谁的优点多？）

对于学生来说，混校（有男有女）好还是单性别学校好？（哪种对学生更有利？）

→利弊：A 和 B 谁更好更重要

我要不要追小宇？（追的好处/不追的好处？）

要不要把义工列入中学必修课？（列入的好处/不列入的好处？）

→利弊：要不要做某事

她爱不爱我？（从哪些事情看出爱或者不爱？）

用手机电脑交流让人们面对面交流能力下降？（从哪看出下降或没下降？）

→现象：某事是否为某状态

❖ 注：“要不要做某事”是**选择而非判断**，判断的回答为“是否”，而非“要不要、该不该”。

【例 1】

Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programs (for example working for a charity, improving the neighborhood or teaching sports to younger children).

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

如果支持“应该”这个观点，那么论点应该是？

1. 义工让学生可以和更多人交流
2. 义工能提高学生的交流能力。

【例 2】

People believe that using mobile phones and computers to communicate. Therefore, people are losing the ability to communicate with each other face to face.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

如果要支持“面对面交流能力下降”这个观点，那么论点应该是？

1. 越来越多的人不善于当面表达自己的感受。
2. 面对面交流不会使人际交往中的误解增加。

【总结】

● **利弊类题目→选择题→用利弊论点支持观点**

所谓利弊类题目，实际上是让我们做出选择，选择能够带来更多好处的一方，并且用利弊来证明。

- 现象类题目→判断题→用现象论点支持观点

所谓现象类题目，实际上是让我们做出判断，判断事实是否如此，并且用事实来证明。

4. 大作文各段写法：Argument 之双边讨论提问+利弊类题目

➤ 审题 2+1

每一道 Argument 题目都会就一个主题/背景/条件提出两个观点。】

When new towns are planned, it is important to build more public parks or sports facilities than shopping centers for people to spend their free time.

审题 2+1：即 2 个观点和 1 个主题/背景/条件

Universities and colleges are now offering **qualifications** through distance learning from the Internet rather than teachers in the classroom. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

Some **top universities** now offer **free courses** on the Internet that anyone can study anywhere in the world. Do you think this is a positive or negative trend?

1. 题目给的很直接，背景/主题/条件和双方观点各写一句。

In many countries, children are engaged in some kind of paid work. Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility.

Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

题目类型：利弊类

背景/主题/条件：children/paid work

对立的两个观点：参加 vs 不参加

Computers are being used more and more in education. Some people say that this is a positive trend while others argue that it leading to negative consequences.

Discuss both sides of this argument and then and give your opinion.

题目类型：利弊类

背景/主题/条件：education

对立的两个观点：用电脑的好处 vs 用电脑的坏处

2. 题目会把背景/主题/条件和双方观点融在一起。

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

题目类型：利弊类

背景/主题/条件：teach children how to be good members of society.

对立的两个观点：家长 vs 学校

Some people say History is one of the most important school subjects. Other people think that, in today's world, subjects like Science and Technology are more important than History.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

题目类型：利弊类

背景/主题/条件：the most important school subjects

对立的两个观点：历史 vs 科技

3. 个别题目可能出现背景/主题/条件不明显的情况，这个时候只要找到 2 即可。

Nowadays, more and more people own a car, a television, and a refrigerator. Do you think the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

题目类型：利弊类

对立的两个观点：越来越多的人拥有车、电视、冰箱的好处 vs 越来越多的人拥有车、电视、冰箱的坏处。

4.1 开头段写法

- ✓ 开头段无须华丽，篇幅不要过长，只要能体现开头段的功能就可以。
- ✓ **Argument** 开头段怎么写与提问方式（双边讨论、优缺点、同不同意）有关
- ✓ 开头段包含 2~3 句话，其中：
 - 第 1、2 句——题干改写
 - 第 3 句——问题改写（题目问什么就答什么）
- ❖ 前边的句子是绿叶，起陪衬作用；问题改写是红花，起关键作用，因为它实现了“点题”的功能。

4.1.1 第一类，背景/主题/条件和双方观点各写一句的题目。

In many countries, children are engaged in some kind of paid work (背景/主题/条件). Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility (双方观点). Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

原文：In many countries, children are engaged in some kind of paid work.

改写：

- In a wide range of nations, adolescents participate in paid jobs.

Computers are being used more and more in education (背景/主题/条件). Some people say that this is a positive trend while others argue that it leading to negative consequences (双方观点). Discuss both sides of this argument and then and give your opinion.

原文: Computers are being used more and more in education.

改写:

- Computers have become a common tool in education.
- Computers have been increasingly prevalent in education.
- Nowadays, computers are highly related to education.
- Nowadays, the development of education can hardly be promoted without computers.

● 对立观点句可以直接用固定句式来做

1. 一些人认为/支持/相信....., 而另一些人不同意, 认为.....

Some believe that _____, while/whereas others differ in opinion/hold the opposite perspectives, claiming that _____.

2. 一些人认为/支持/相信....., 而反对者们认为.....

Some believe that _____, while/whereas opponents point out that _____.

【表示认为和相信的替换词汇还有】

- argue/believe/consider
- claim/suggest/advocate
- point out/assert/declare/conceive

原文: Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility.

改写: Some indicate it is not a correct approach, while others differ in opinion, claiming that it can foster children's sense of responsibility.

原文: Some people say that this is a positive trend while others argue that it leading to negative consequences.

改写: Some argue that this contributes to many benefits, while opponents point out it brings many drawbacks.

● 写作任务句改写

原文: Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

改写:

- This essay will analyze both sides and endeavor to corroborate my own idea.
- In this essay, I aim at discussing both sides of the problem and put up my own opinion.
- By discussing both sides, I will give my own opinion.

【最终版本】

- In a wide range of nations, adolescents participate in paid jobs. Some indicate it is not a correct approach, while others differ in opinion, claiming that it can foster children's sense of responsibility. This essay will analyze both sides and endeavor to corroborate my own idea.
- Computers have been increasingly prevalent in education. Some argue that this contributes to many benefits, while opponents point out it brings many drawbacks. This essay will analyze both sides and endeavor to corroborate my own idea.

4.1.2 第二类，背景/主题/条件和双方观点融在一起写的。

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Some people say History is one of the most important school subjects. Other people think that, in today's world, subjects like Science and Technology are more important than History. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

【这里我们会发现背景/主题/条件没有独立成句，但是我们可以提炼】

Nowadays, how to foster good members of society has become a hot topic.

In the present age, there is a hot debate about which subject is the most important one in school education.

在当代/在某大环境下，某主题/某事物引起讨论/起重要作用/被广泛应用

在当代/在某大环境下	某主题/ 某事物	引起讨论/起重要作用/被广泛应用
Nowadays/ In the present era,	something	has triggered/sparked off/brought about an intense controversy/a hot debate.
As () is developing/increasing/booming rapidly,		is of great significance to/ importance to/ concern for... (某些人)
Since () has become prevalent	how to do something	plays a vital role in the field of...
Along with the development/prevalence of ().		has been widely used in the field of... (某领域)

- Nowadays, how to foster good members of society has become a hot topic. parents are

supposed to take more responsibilities, while others think it is the duty or serious. In this essay, I aim at discussing both sides of the problem and put up my own opinion.

- In the present age, there is a hot debate about which subject is the most important in school education. Some believe History always takes priority, whereas others hold the opposite perspective, suggesting it is now the era of Science and Technology. By discussing both sides, I will give my own opinion.
- Nowadays, education is apparently faced with a dilemma whether parents or schools should teach children how to be good members of society. By discussing both sides, I will give my own opinion.

【初学者常犯错误】

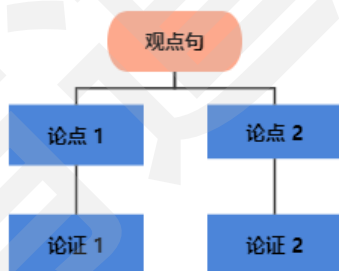
- 开头段篇幅过长
- 开头段搞创新
- 开头段加细节

4.2 主体段写法：段落布局与观点句的写法——大正小负

4.2.1 什么是“大正小负”？

- 大正段：写的是我们相对更为倾向有话说的观点
- 小负段：写的是我们认为相对弱势的观点

大正段结构图示：



小负段结构图示：



Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Some people think that it is government's responsibility to transport children to school, while others think parents should get their children to school. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

❖ 雅思题目中讨论的内容很难一概而论，需要结合社会实际情况**分类讨论**。

➤ 每一段的开头第一句一定是观点句

观点句不但体现了段落的总分结构，还能给整个段落“定调”：因为是“定调”所以**通常不出现具体的好处或坏处**。

4.2.2 大正段观点句

这句话在“定调”时要足够强势，要体现大正观点在大部分情况下都是有利的。

It can be clearly proved that school is the best places to teach students how to be good members of society.

→ 从题目直接改写，词汇几乎没有替换。

As is widely accepted, schools provide every condition to foster students to adapt to and serve society.

→ 与上边的版本相比，词汇进行了大幅度替换改写。

It is an undeniable fact that schools offer knowledge, skills, and experience to students with professional teachers and specialized facilities.

→ 貌似给出了诸多细节，但实则只是体现了一种态度。

4.2.3 小负段观点句

这句话要加以限定，要体现小负观点是在特定情况下才是有利的。

- Admittedly, parental education can benefit (some) students (to some extent) (in certain fields).
- Admittedly, parental education can benefit introverted students.
- Admittedly, parental education can benefit students in behavior and etiquette

【总结】

- 文章主体段“大正小负”。
- 大正段，写的是我们相对更为倾向有话说观点
- 小负段：写的是我们认为相对弱势的观点
- 每一段的开头第一句一定是观点句
- 大正段观点句要足够强势，要体现大正观点在大部分情况下都是有利的。
- 小负段观点句要加以限定，要体现小负观点是在特定情况下才是有利的。