

写作强化-5 课程笔记

1. 大作文写法：Report 类题目

1.1 Report 之原因+解决方案类题目

✓ Report: 讨论一个问题的原因和解决方案，或者一件事情的原因和影响。

如：

- In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

常见的提问方式还有很多，如：

- What are the causes of this trend? How can we prevent it?
- Why has this happened? What can be done to deal with this?

【不管如何呈现，提问的内容就是两点：出现问题的原因和解决方法。】

➤ 文章结构——四段

开头、原因、解决方案、结尾

1.1.1 开头段写法

✓ 依然沿用之前改写的方法，比如上题，开头段的写法如下：

Nowadays, the problems of overweight and decreasing fitness level are bothering an increasing number of individuals. This essay will discuss both reasons and possible solutions.

1.1.2 原因段写法——2 1 2+ 3'

✓ 雅思考试中，写原因就是写现象。

1	2	3
现在的人不喜欢做饭或是工作太忙导致吃饭不及时	饮食不健康	体重上升、健康程度下降
	具体表现：吃饭不规律或者吃了太多高油、高盐、高热量的外卖	
工作太辛苦、筋疲力尽、或者对电子产品上瘾	运动量不足	
	具体表现：回家躺在床上不想动，窝在沙发上打游戏	

原因段写法—2 1 2+ 3'

The problem arises due to many factors (观点句). The most obvious reason is that people nowadays don't have sufficient sports (原因一). (2) More specifically, due to the rapid life pace, people are exposed to enormous workload and pressure, most of whom feel exhausted after work. (1) They are more likely to lie in sofas or go to bed directly. In other words, they are willing to do anything but sports after work, (2+) which leads to the condition of obesity. (3') Unhealthy diet is another essential reason (原因二). (2) To be exact, along with the prosperity of catering services, fast-food and take-outs are so popular that an increasing number of people give up cooking at home. (1) But these foods are generally high in oil, salt, and calories (2+) with all evidence proving that this kind of diet is closely linked with hypertension and diabetes. (3')

1.1.3 解决方案写法——方法/过程/结果

- ✓ 对于解决方案，一定要记住：
- ✓ 解决方案要与原因形成一一对应的关系。

However, there are corresponding solutions in terms of these problems. More sports facilities are supposed to be built around residential areas to enhance individuals' chances of working out (解决方法). To be exact, people are more likely to do sports after work if they don't have to walk a long way to gyms. Along with accessible facilities (playgrounds or fitness equipment), the public tend to stretch themselves, like playing basketball, jogging, or just doing some simple exercises (解决过程). In addition, media are supposed to propagandize ideas of healthy diet (解决方法). Concretely speaking, many bad habits stem from ignorance, but if individuals know the potential hazards of junk food, they are more likely to choose vegetables or something high in protein but low in fat. According to what they learn from health-care columns on newspapers or cooking programs, many people have chances to cook by themselves and have meals with balanced nutrients (解决过程). Along with measures above people will gradually embrace a wholesome lifestyle, lose weight and have all physical indices returning to normal (解决结果).

- 解决方法不需要太复杂的陈述，但解决过程和解决结果需要有足够多的细节。
 - 解决方法可以特意与原因部分形成呼应，让考官在阅卷时一目了然。
 - 解决方法不可以过于简单粗暴。比如当原因是缺乏运动时，解决方法不可以直接写那就多运动运动，我们需要想个“招”，通过这“招”让人们能够多运动。
 - 有人可能会问：“是否可以把原因和对应的解决方案合成一段来写？依然是两个主体段，每一段讲一个原因和其对应的解决方案？”答案是：可以的。但这里我个人并不推荐，因为这种写法的稳定性不好控制，经常出现的情况是原因篇幅大、解决方案篇幅小。如果你有兴趣，可以自己尝试一下，这里就不多做分析了。
 - 这类文章的篇幅较长为正常现象。因为相比于其他类文章，“原因+解决方案类”的文章需要写到 4 个点(2 个原因和 2 个解决方案)，这样篇幅自然会更长，但是请不要担心，虽然篇幅长，但在实际操作的时候所用的时间并不会更久，因为这类文章中原因和解决方案是对应的，所以在构思的过程中难度较小。
- 寻找解决方案——政/法/教/媒/钱
- 政府政策、立法执法、教育培训、媒体宣传与监督、资金募集。

1.1.4 结尾段

结尾段的规则不变，主体段怎么写，结尾段就怎么写。

主体段分析了原因和解决方案，那么在结尾段只需要对其进行改写总结。

1.2 Report 之原因+影响方案类题目

- ✓ 开头结尾加两个主体段，也就是原因一段，影响一段。
- ✓ 原因影响类题目不存在一一对应的要求。

2. 大作文写法：Mix 类题目

2.1 问现象和解决方案

例题：

- 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?

2.2 问利弊和解决方案

例题：

- It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age. Punishment is necessary to help them learn the distinction.
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?
What sort of punishment should parents and teachers be allowed to use to teach good behavior to children?

2.3 问影响和利弊

例如：

- Nowadays, there are many television advertisements aimed at children.
What are the effects of these advertisements on children? Should TV advertisements be controlled?
- ✓ 这一类题目通常会采用四段式，一个主体段回答一个问题。
- ✓ 根据具体情况，每段写一到两个论点，确保全文共有三个论点即可。

3. 大作文写法：“绝对词”类题目

- Some people say that the **best** way to improve public health is by increasing the number of sports facilities. Others, however, say that this would have little effect on public health and that other measures are required. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.
- Some people say that the **only** reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others say that these are not the only reasons why someone should learn a foreign language. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.
- Some people think **everyone** should be a vegetarian, because we do not need to eat meat to have a healthy diet. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【段落布局】——不再是先大正后小负，而是先小负后大正。

4. 小作文简介

4.1 小作文写作“第一原则”

- ✓ 共性合并、差异对比

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

- 总结概述主要特点

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting main features.

- 在有必要时作出比较

Make comparisons where relevant

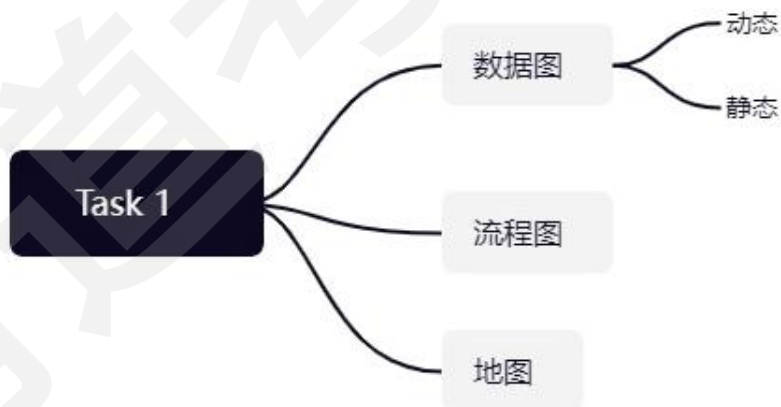
1) overview:

有清晰的宏观描述，描述的内容可以是趋势、区别、阶段 (trends、differences、stages)，退而求其次也可以是经过挑选的有特点的数据 (information appropriately selected)。

2) key features/bullet points:

有清晰地描述、强调关键特征与数据，要做到适度、充足、相关、精确、不机械。

4.2 小作文图表分类：动态、静态、地图、流程



- 动态图：数据随着时间而发生改变。（线、柱、饼、表）
- 静态图：时间固定、不发生改变。（柱、饼、表）
- 地图：分为动态地图和静态地图。
- 流程图：分步骤图示。

5. 小作文写法

一分钟搞定开头段：图显数主地时

➤ 易犯错误

1. 遗漏重要信息；
2. 改写后出现语法错误；
3. 改写完美，但耗时略长。

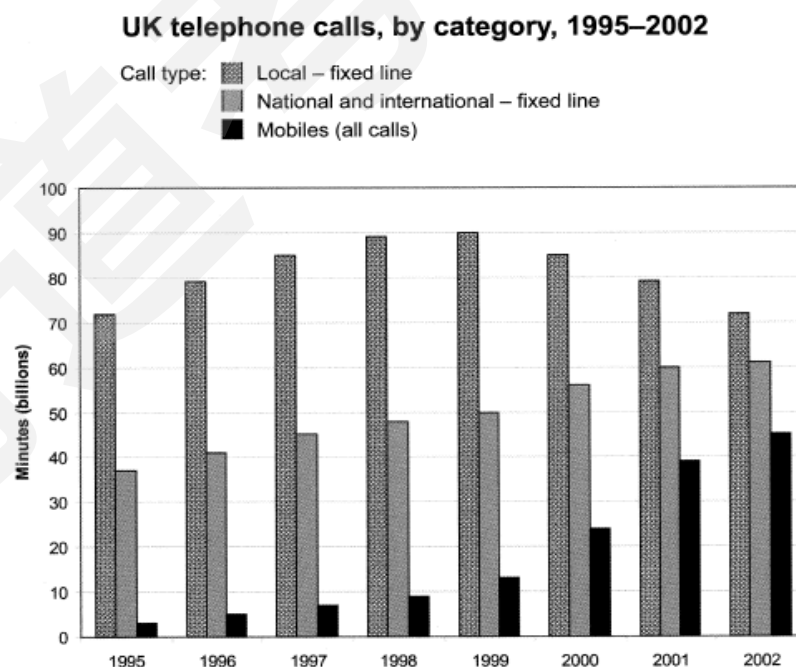
【例】

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	11% (1,837,000)

➤ 图显数主地时

1. 图形类型 chart/table
2. 显示动词 shows
3. 数据类型 the total number of/the proportion of
4. 主体对象 minutes of telephone calls..divided into three categories
different categories of families living in poverty.
5. 地点范围 in the UK/in Australia
6. 时间范围 from1995 — 2002/in1999

【一个图或表显示了某类型数据，数据是关于某个主体在某个地点或时间的大小或变化。】

5.1 图形类型

1. 数据图: table 表格、pie 饼、bar 柱、line 线。其中 pie、bar、line 后可以搭配 graph 或 chart, table 可以替换成 chart。
2. 地图: map,可以替换成 picture、graph,对未来的规划还可以替换成 plan。
3. 流程图: flow chart,可以替换成 flow diagram。

【替换的时候要注意单复数在替换前后的一致性。】

5.2 显示动词

1. 题目上常见的显示动词: show、present、give information about。
2. 可以替换的动词: illustration、describe、reflect、compare。

5.3 数据类型

1. 具体数字:

- the number/quantities of+可数名词
- the amount of+不可数名词
- the figure for+可数名词\不可数名词均可

【以上都是题目中可能出现的表达，我们需要根据实际情况进行调整。】

2. 比例数与百分比: proportion、percentage、ratio 相互替换。

5.4 主体对象

1. 常见可替换名词: categories—kinds—sorts—types、changes—variation。
2. “概括—具体”的思维方式: 题目上的内容通常会说得比较概括,而我们可以把这些信息进行具体呈现。比如:某题目上给到的信息是 some different kinds of meat,如果图中的内容可能有三四种肉类,那么我们可以在开头段把它们直接写出来(pork、beef、lamb and chicken);如果图中的内容有 5 种及以上,假设为 6 种,那么我们可以把 some different 换成 6。

5.5 地点范围

1. 常见的词汇替换: country—nation、America—the US、Great Britain—the UK(要注意: England 不能替换英国)。
2. “概括—具体”的思维方式: 由概括到具体的思维方式同样也适用于地点的改写。比如:题目中说 in three different countries,可以替换成 in Japan, Sweden, and the USA。

5.6 时间范围

1. 时间点: 比如 in 1995 可替换成 during 1995 或 in the days of 1995。
2. 时间段: 比如 from 1990 to 1995 可替换成

➤ 【题目改写范例】

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

- ➔ The bar graph illustrates the total figure for minutes (in billions) of local-fixed line, national and international-fixed line, and mobiles in Britain, during the period from 1995 to 2002.

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

- ➔ The table presents the percentage of 6 types of households in an impoverished state in Australia in the days of 1999.