

研究数据

● 思路

…时间，实验主体对实验对象做了…内容的实验；得出…的结论。

关键在于对于“实验内容”和“实验结论”的确认

实验内容：

1. 单对象：对“主题词”进行提问。
2. 多对象：进行多对象比较。

实验结论：

对于分论点的进行准确（含数字）同意替换。

● 实验主体：

- Researchers at China Academy of Social Sciences
- According to a report from a major education website,
- the RAND Corporation, a leading research nonprofit
- the Peking University
- 环保局 Environmental protection agency
- 卫生厅 department of public health
- 教育部 Ministry of Education
- 人力资源部 Human resource Department
- 交通局 Traffic department

● 实验对象

- 10 key high schools in Shanghai
- 10 large enterprises
- 2000 common citizens in Nanjing
- two groups of people with the first at the age of 50 and above as well as the second aged from 20 to 30.

● 实验过程

They drafted a list of questions centering on … and asked the … to fill out the questionnaire.

● 实验结论

Among the 2,000 students who wrote out their answers, over half/90% of them mentioned…

According to the above survey, 32.5% of the first group respectively choose … On the contrary, 72.4% of the second group circled the option of…

Sample：

题目: teachers should assign homework to students every day.

分论点 : Daily homework will enhance students` understanding of teaching content.

*In 2017, researchers at China Academy of Social Sciences conducted a survey in 10 key high schools in Shanghai. They **drafted** a list of questions centering on *the factors that enhance students` understanding of teaching content* and asked the students to **fill out** the **questionnaire**. Among the 2,000 students who wrote out their answers, 95% of them *believed that the daily assignments are an efficient method to improve their comprehension*.*

题目 : Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In the past, young people depended too much on their parents to make decisions for them; today young people are better able to make decisions about their own lives.

分论点 : Compared with the past, parents nowadays emphasize more the cultivation of children`s independent personality, which enables kids to make more decisions independently.

Compared with the past, parents nowadays emphasize more the cultivation of children`s independent personality, which enables kids to make more decisions independently. In 2016, researchers in Peking University conducted a survey in two groups of parents with the first at the age of 50 and above as well as the second aged from 20 to 30. They drafted a list of questions centering on the importance of cultivating children`s sense of independence. According to the above survey, only *22.5% of the first group* respectively believed that independent personality is vital to children`s growth. On the contrary, *72.4% of the second group* emphasized the significance of independence in children`s future development of wellbeing.