



考满分 GRE

AIO写作讲义（笔记版）

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请勿外传



写在前面的话

各位同学：

谢谢你参加考满分的 All In One 写作课程。这份笔记版的讲义是上课使用的 ppt 内容的大纲版本，目的是为了辅助大家上课记笔记。

笔记记什么？

写作 AIO 的大部分内容都是逻辑分析能力的锻炼，这些只要理解了就是掌握了。最需要大家记笔记的就是 Argument 部分的模板句。因为模板是最后大家要自己写到文章里面的，而记笔记的过程相当于是写了一遍。如果仅仅通过看视频的时候阅读模板，这个效果是很弱的。毕竟绝大部分同学并没有过目不忘的本领，唯有自己写一遍印象才深刻。

怎样记笔记？

形式：使用电脑记。因为考试是机考。有同学觉得自己不喜欢打字或者打字速度慢，那这本来就是 GRE 写作考试的一部分，是必须克服的问题。

内容：一种方法是大家可以把 ppt 中的模板抄写下来。第二种方法，特别是对于想要考高分的同学，建议在理解掌握 ppt 中的模板之后，自己阅读范文，再额外多整理一些模板。模板整理的越多，自己在使用的時候就会越灵活。如果是一个模板写所有文章的话，非常可能的情况是文章写得生硬死板。

如果我的笔记记不全怎么办？

1. 录播是可以暂停的，可以暂停一下，把模板的部分抄下来再继续；
2. 实在担心自己记得不全也没关系，在 AIO 课程结束的时候会发完整版的讲义给大家。里面包含上课里面讲过的所有的知识点、模板并补充了几篇 ETS 的满分范文。（尽管如此，仍然非常建议大家自己整理一遍模板。这都是根据以前大量同学的经验反馈：只看录播阅读模板，相比自己动笔整理，效果相差甚多）。

最后，这份资料及我们 AIO 期间所发的所有材料均是内部资料，仅供各位自己学习参考，请不要共享到公共网络（包括且不限于百度文库、各类备考论坛、淘宝），更勿用于商业用途。大家备考期间有任何问题，请及时在群里@我询问。

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GRE Argument 讲义

Argument 介绍

1. Argument 写什么：

证明作者的逻辑不能推出作者的结论。

2. Argument 答题步骤：

1. 分析题目结构，找出作者结论
2. 寻找作者的逻辑错误
3. 构建段落，依次攻击作者的逻辑错误
4. 组织全文

3. Argument6 分标准

- 1) 清晰指出逻辑错误 clearly identifies aspects of the argument relevant to the assigned task and examines them insightfully
- 2) 展开有力且有过渡 develops ideas cogently, organizes them logically, and connects them with clear transitions
- 3) 支持主旨令人信服 provides compelling and thorough support for its main points
- 4) 语言流畅词句丰富 conveys ideas fluently and precisely, using effective vocabulary and sentence variety
- 5) 词汇语法没有错误 demonstrates superior facility with the conventions of standard written English (i.e., grammar, usage, and mechanics) but may have minor errors

Argument 逻辑错误

一：调查错误

1. 什么是调查错误：作者引用了一个调查来论证自己的观点，但这个调查不一定可靠。
2. 标志词：
 - 1) Survey, study, test
 - 2) Sample, respondent, response, answer
 - 3) Many, most, 1500, 96%
3. 模板（重要错误，整理 2-3 个）：

二、论据含糊

1. 什么是论据含糊：作者使用一个计划或者猜测来论证他的观点
2. 标志词：
 - 1) Promise
 - 2) Plan
 - 3) Guess

三、因果关系

1. 什么是因果关系错误？
 - 1) 同时性因果
 - 2) 时序性因果
 - 3) 强加因果
2. 标志词：
 - 1) Because/therefore/cause/reason
 - 2) Two years ago（时序性因果错误）
 - 3) Meanwhile/during（同时性因果错误）
 - 4) Link/connection/and
3. 模板（重要错误，整理 2-3 个）

四、时间外推

1. 什么是时间外推错误：过去这样做成功或失败了=》现在这样做也会成功或失败；现在这样做成功或失败=》将来也会成功或失败
2. 标志词
 - 1) Two years ago/last month
 - 2) Trend
 - 3) Continue/remain
3. 模板（重要错误，整理 2-3 个）：

五、比较错误

1. 什么是比较错误：人/公司/地区 A 采取某措施取得成功/失败=》人/公司/地区 B 采取同样的措施也会同样成功/失败
2. 关键词：
 - 1) Similar/same
 - 2) Nearby/neighboring
 - 3) 名称类：公司名、地名等
3. 模板（重要错误，整理 2-3 个）：

六、整体个体

1. 什么是整体个体错误：整体有某特征=》个体也有某特征；个体有某特征=》整体也有某特征
2. 关键词：
 - 1) Nationwide/statewide
 - 2) Throughout/overall/across
 - 3) 名称类：地名等
3. 模板：
 - 1) 整体推个体：
 - 2) 个体推整体：

七、平均值

1. 关键词：Average

八、偷换概念

1. 什么是偷换概念：证据中提到一个概念，结论中变成另外一个概念
2. 模板（重要错误，整理 2-3 个）：

九与十、利润问题/正负得失

1. 什么是利润问题：使用某种措施可以带来很高或更高的收入/可以降低成本=》这种措施 **profitable**
2. 标志词：
 - 1) Profit
 - i. Profitable
 - ii. Income
 - iii. Cost/Expense
 - 2) Benefit
 - i. Beneficial
 - ii. Advantage
 - iii. Disadvantage
3. 模板
 - 1) 利润问题：
 - 2) 正负得失：

十一、条件问题

1. 什么是条件问题：只要 A，就能 B；只有 A，才能 B；如果 A，则 B
2. 关键词：
 - a. Once
 - b. Will, be going to
 - c. Without
 - d. Necessary
 - e. Only
3. 模板：
 - 1) 攻击充分必要性：
 - 2) 攻击充分性：
 - 3) 攻击必要性：

十二、可行性

什么是可行性问题：作者的建议/措施不可行

十三、非此即彼：

1. 什么是非此即彼错误：

1. 有两个原因，不是 A，就是 B；
2. 有两个解决方法，不是 A，就是 B；

2. 标志词：Either... or...

3. 模板：

十四、绝对化词汇

a. 标志词：

- a. All, any, anything
- b. Everybody
- c. Best
- d. Only
- e. -est

Argument 写作要求

Question	<p>Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be answered in order to decide whether the recommendation and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the recommendation.</p> <p>Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be answered in order to decide whether the advice and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the advice.</p> <p>Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be answered in order to decide whether the recommendation is likely to have the predicted result. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the recommendation.</p> <p>Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be answered in order to decide whether the prediction and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to these questions would help to evaluate the prediction.</p> <p>Write a response in which you discuss what questions would need to be addressed in order to decide whether the conclusion and the argument on which it is based are reasonable. Be sure to explain how the answers to the questions would help to evaluate the conclusion.</p>
Evidence	<p>Write a response in which you discuss what specific evidence is needed to evaluate the argument and explain how the evidence would weaken or strengthen the argument.</p>
Assumption	<p>Write a response in which you examine the stated and/or unstated assumptions of the argument. Be sure to explain how the argument depends on these assumptions and what the implications are for the argument if the assumptions prove unwarranted.</p>
Alternative explanation	<p>Write a response in which you discuss one or more alternative explanations that could rival the proposed explanation and explain how your explanation(s) can plausibly account for the facts presented in the argument.</p>

Argument 全文结构及通用模板句

1. 开头段

1) 开头段要素

- Conclusion: 题目的结论
- Evidence: 题目的证据
- Evaluation: 对题目的评价

2) 开头段结构

- i. C+E+EV
- ii. E+C+EV
- iii. EV+C+E
- iv. C+EV

3) 模板句

1) Conclusion:

2) Evidence:

3) Evaluation

a) Question:

b) Evidence:

c) Assumption:

d) 通用:

2. 正文段落：3-4 段

- 一个段落写一种逻辑错误：3-4 段=3-4 个逻辑错误；
- 质>量：着重点在把每一个逻辑错误攻击到位，而不是写的错误越多越好；

3. 段首句模板句

1) Question 题目：

2) Evidence 题目：

3) Assumption 类题目：

4. 列举可能性模板句

5. 联系结论模板句

6. 结尾段

GRE Issue 讲义

Issue 介绍

1. **Issue 写什么：** 结合写作要求，讨论对题目中的观点/建议的认同程度并说明理由；

2. **Issue 6 分标准**

- 观点清晰有深度： It articulates a clear and insightful position on the issue in accordance with the assigned task
- 说理/举例有力度： It develops the position fully with compelling reasons and/or persuasive examples
- 逻辑清晰有条理： It sustains a well-focused, well-organized analysis, connecting ideas logically
- 语言流畅且丰富： It conveys ideas fluently and precisely, using effective vocabulary and sentence variety
- 用词语法没错误： It demonstrates superior facility with the conventions of standard written English (i.e., grammar, usage, and mechanics) but may have minor errors

Issue 思路拓展

1. 思路总结



2. 怎样拆分分论点？

1. 定义拆分
2. 领域拆分：范围/群体/行业
3. 时间拆分：长期/短期
4. 关系拆分：直接/间接
5. 程度拆分：适度/过度

3. 怎样论证分论点？

- 1) 拆分：同上
- 2) 列举：列举分论点包括的不同可能性
- 3) 因果：具体展开得到分论点的原因：因为。。。所以（分论点）
- 4) 反证：如果。。。则。。。；如果不这样。。。则。。。。
- 5) 举例：
 - 类型：数据、常识、名人
 - 标准：真实、国际、学术、新颖、细节

Issue 题目类型

分类一：根据题目逻辑分类

1. 观点题：

- 1) 什么是观点型题目：没有推理或思维过程，直接阐述了一个观点或判断。

2. 建议题：

- 1) 什么是解决问题型题目：作者提出了一个方案/建议去解决某一个问题的或者实现某一个目标
- 2) 标志词：
 - should
 - recommend
 - To..., it is necessary/one must...

3. 对比题：

- 1) 什么是对比型题目？：题目对比了两种观点、概念或行为
- 2) 关键词：
 - 显性对比：Some believe A... Others believe B...
 - 隐性对比：A rather than B

4. 推理题：

- 1) 什么是推理型题目：题目给观点提供了论证的理由
- 2) 标志词：
 - 显性推理：Claim+Reason
 - 隐性推理：Because/thus/therefore

分类二：根据写作要求分类

1. Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.
2. Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.
3. Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.
4. Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.
5. Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.
6. Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

Issue 全文结构

1. 开头段

a. 开头段作用

- 表达话题
- 表达观点
 - 带让步的支持/反对
 - 完全支持/反对
 - 具体问题具体分析
 - 中立观点

b. 开头段常见元素

- 话题 Topic
 - 背景 Background
 - 问题 Question
- 立场 Position
 - 让步观点 Concession
 - 原因 Reason

2. 正文段

段落结构

- 主旨句: Topic Sentence
- 2-4 句: 论证
- 小结句: Conclusion

3. 结尾段