Issue 题目逻辑公式全集

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目录

一、 主题逻辑：N＞M

常见拆分方式：领域拆分

N 和 M 哪个重要，有两种处理方式：

1. N 和 M 不一样大，N or M 随便选一个进行领域拆分

2. N = M

很多题目中，都是我们应该做 N 还是做 M？一旦涉及到了这种两难的选择，就是在论证 N 和 M 到底谁好，就是变相的比大小

1. 觉得好写，我们就直接比出 N 和 M 的大小

2. 觉得不好写，我们就求证 N=M

科技类题目

64. The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds.

科技类题目我们一般不拆 machine 和 technology，所以这道题目我们拆 human mind。

我们有情感、能力但是机器没有

社会类题目

4. Scandals are useful because they focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could.

丑闻和演说家哪个更有用呢？我们需要在不同领域对丑闻和演说家进行比较哦

19. Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future.

眼前的问题和未来的问题哪个重要呢（可以一样重要，也可以其中一个更重要）

在不同领域，对眼前和未来的问题进行比较

43./89. The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves.

快节奏的生活到底是解决的问题多，还是处理的问题多（要在不同领域进行比较哦）

33./109. As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.

知识让事情更容易理解，还是复杂呢？

在不同的领域比较知识的力量（心理，疾病、历史等都可以）

28./85./113./120./121./127./145. The surest indicator of a great nation is represented not by the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but by the general welfare of its people.

A of B 中，B 是主体，对 great nation 下定义（伟大的国家还有国际责任）

领导人的成就和福利待遇谁更重要（N=M 比较好写，但是如果大家会，N>M 也可以哦）

27. In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions.

领域拆分，在不同领域，将新人和专家进行比较

93. Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become more important than the reality or truth behind that image.

不同领域，到底是表象重要，还是本质重要

105./106./126. Claim: Imagination is a more valuable asset than experience.
Reason: People who lack experience are free to imagine what is possible without the constraints of established habits and attitudes.

同上

教育类题目

48./92. Educators should teach facts only after their students have studied the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain those facts.

这个可以认为是 N 应该对 M 做某事，也可以理解成 N>M,因为涉及到了两个事物的对比

领域拆分：在知识习得领域，谁重要；在能力培养领域，谁重要

大家看到 teach，就和看到 learning 一样，教或者学什么

如果论述难度大，这个也可以使用程度拆分（适度依赖其中一个）

51./71. Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

这个和眼前问题、未来问题的思路很像哦，可以程度也可以直接领域拆分

在学习领域，只关注眼前的学习成绩，会导致学习过于功利

在经济领域，只追求短期的政绩和经济发展，不考虑长期的影响也不行

49./76. Claim: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from those whose views contradict our own.
Reason: Disagreement can cause stress and inhibit learning.

到底从谁身上学的多

拆 learning – 1. 和谁能学到更多的知识、2. 和谁能学到更多的能力

政治类题目

5./23.117. Claim: Governments must ensure that their major cities receive the financial support they need in order to thrive.

　　　Reason: It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are preserved and generated.

这道题目有点特殊，里面只提到了 major cities，但是潜在的是和其他城市进行比较

N 是大城市、M 是其他城市和地区

1. 政府的责任是维持平衡 – N 和 M 一样重要（也可以不一样重要）

2. 文化保护 – 可以写大城市保护的好，也可以写小地方保护的好，解释合理就可以

3. 让步

60./151. Politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals.

N：common ground

M：elusive ideals

不同领域的领导人的责任是什么，和 N、M 有什么关系

二、 主题逻辑：N 对 M 有影响

（一）科技类

1. As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate.

由于我们不拆科技，所以我们这道题目拆的是 ability – 对能力下定义

132. Some people believe that our ever-increasing use of technology significantly reduces our opportunities for human interaction. Other people believe that technology provides us with new and better ways to communicate and connect with one another.

同样的，我们不拆科技，那我们就拆分 human interaction – 人们交流需要满足的不同条件，可以当做是对交流的领域拆分（共同话题，沟通的途径等）

（二）社会类

2. To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one must study its major cities.

我们要讨论社会的特点都是什么的，然后再说和大城市有什么关系

N 是大城市 M 是社会的特点 我们拆 M

22./122 Claim: The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.
Reason: Heroes and role models reveal a society's highest ideals.

N 是英雄的特征 M 是社会的特点 我们拆 M

在 reasoning 的过程可以涉及：英雄确实可以反映社会的最高水平，正是因为如此，英雄的特征很多人都没有，所以他们并不能反映社会的特征

152. The best way to solve environmental problems caused by consumer-generated waste is for towns and cities to impose strict limits on the amount of trash they will accept from each household.

N 是施加限制 M 是环境问题

我们可以把 M 拆开，讨论环境问题的来源，然后再和 N 产生联系 – 这道题目和 human interaction 的思路很像

11./99. People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

N 是 behavior M 是 forces 随便拆一个就好了 这个我们上课讲过了哦

38. It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.

N 是社会组织 M 是我们对自己的理解

41. /144.The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries.

N 是人们 M 是一个人的伟大

我们对 M 进行领域拆分 – 讨论不同领域的人的伟大是由哪一部分的人决定的

44. Claim: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.
Reason: The reputation of anyone who is subjected to media scrutiny will eventually be diminished.

N 是 media scrutiny M 是英雄 我们对 M 进行领域拆分，讨论不同领域的英雄和媒体审核之间的关系

75./84. In this age of intensive media coverage, it is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

这道题和上面的思路如出一辙哦

103. The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things.

N 是 interests M 是 ideas 我们把 M 进行领域拆分， 通过对不同领域的想法进行分析，来讨论常见事物对人们想法的影响

Interests in commonplace things 是什么呢：可以理解成日常事物的有心人，把台式机变成 laptop 就是一个很好的例子—关注身边的例子

33./109. As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.

N 是 knowledge， M 是 things 我们要对 M 进行领域拆分

34. In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.

N 是 contrasting points M 是 progress

N 对 M 有影响 ， 对 M 进行 领域拆分；讨论不同领域内的进步和相左观点的关系

78. People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole.

N 是 immediate situation 或者是 society，M 是 attitudes

对 M 进行领域拆分，讨论不同领域中，人们的态度都收到了什么了因素的影响

79./146. Claim: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.
Reason: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea.

N 是 convince 别人 /　M 是 argument 的价值

这道题目和一个人的伟大是被谁决定的逻辑很像；一场争论或辩论的价值肯定不在于说服别人，还有很多其他的意义

M1．在社会领域：争论的意义在于唤醒人们的意识，introduce 新的思想，即使别人不一定认可

M2．在政治领域，争论的意义在于彰显民主

108./110. Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

N 是 expert，M 是 work

A of B 中我们拆 B 哦　B 是主体呢

(三) 历史类

基本所有历史类题目都是 N 对 M 有影响

论述和拆分的思路都是雷同的，大家可以快速掌握哦

9. In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field.

N 是前人的经验，M 是 contribution

在科技领域，正是借鉴了前任的经验，才有了突出的贡献 – 电话

在政治领域，前任的经验给后人的政策制定提供了基础 – 新政。

但有的时候，我们也需要突破过去给我们的限制 – 哥白尼

74./113./133./134. Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

N 是 knowing，M 是决定

57. The main benefit of the study of history is to dispel the illusion that people living now are significantly different from people who lived in earlier times.

N 是学习历史，M 是 illusion

(四) 政治类

62. Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them.

N 是 demand，M 是 leaders

可以按领域拆分 leaders

94./147. The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

N 是 effectiveness，M 是 well -being

把 well – being 拆开

(五) 教育类

45. Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education.

N 是 competition， M 是 learning

对 learning 的内容进行拆分

101. Although innovations such as video, computers, and the Internet seem to offer schools improved methods for instructing students, these technologies all too often distract from real learning.

N 是科技，M 是 learning

拆分思路和上题一致

(六) 文化类

文化类并不高频，做了解就好了

55. In order for any work of art—for example, a film, a novel, a poem, or a song—to have merit, it must be understandable to most people.

N 是 understandable to most people， M 是 work of art

把艺术的价值进行拆分

77. The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.

N 是 trends of its youth， M 是 understand contemporary culture

把 culture 拆开

三、 主题逻辑：N 应该对 M 做某事

主要是针对教育类话题

常规思路：是 N 的责任吗？对 M 有什么影响？V 可以做得到吗？

3./15./137. Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.
N 是 educational institutions，M 是 students， V 是 succeed

6./14./96./116. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

12./25. Governments should offer a free university education to any student who has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition.

13./46./70./102./140. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

20./40. Some people believe that college students should consider only their own talents and interests when choosing a field of study. Others believe that college students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

47./90. Educators should find out what students want included in the curriculum and then offer it to them.

54. In order to become well-rounded individuals, all college students should be required to take courses in which they read poetry, novels, mythology, and other types of imaginative literature.

73. Colleges and universities should require all faculty to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach.

80. /95. All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.

这个题目有点特殊哦
MP1：这是不是家长的责任
MP2：对孩子会有什么影响
MP3： 能不能所有家长都可以做到

82./97./100. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

39./98./129./136. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

135. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

142. Claim: Colleges and universities should specify all required courses and eliminate elective courses in order to provide clear guidance for students.

Reason: College students—like people in general—prefer to follow directions rather than make their own decisions.

四、 主体逻辑：N 应该做 M

此类逻辑主要强调是做某事的影响，以结果论英雄，影响好就应该做做，影响不好就不要去做。
常用的拆分方式 – 时间拆分/ 程度拆分
如果字数不够，可以单写一段下定义哦 – 讨论政府和社会的责任和义务
保护（protect/save 等），不是时间拆分，就是程度拆分
此类逻辑我们不再以话题为单位，而是以拆分方式为分类的依据 – 一部分是时间拆分，一部分是程度拆分

程度拆分

一般需要一对取反的动词，或者是 question、mistrust 这样的单词

一般政治类的题目都需要程度拆分

141. It is more harmful to <mark>compromise</mark> one's own beliefs than to <mark>adhere to</mark> them.

程度拆分

7. Some people believe that government funding of the arts is necessary to <mark>ensure</mark> that the arts can flourish and be available to all people. Others believe that government funding of the arts <mark>threatens</mark> the integrity of the arts.

程度拆分

8./111./149 Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should <mark>step down</mark> after five years.
Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership.

16. /50./86./114./115.Some people believe that in order to be effective, political leaders must <mark>yield to</mark> public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise. Others believe that the most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to <mark>remain</mark> consistently committed to particular principles and objectives.

17. Formal education tends to <mark>restrain</mark> our minds and spirits rather than <mark>set them free</mark>.

适度的放飞是好的，但是也不能不加以约束

18. The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority.

对 question 进行程度拆分

24./29./52. The best way to teach is to <mark>praise</mark> positive actions and <mark>ignore</mark> negative ones

30. Teachers' salaries should <mark>be based on</mark> their students' academic performance.

适度考核是可以的，但是不能是唯一标准

42. Students should always <mark>question</mark> what they are taught instead of accepting it passively.

87. Claim: Any piece of information referred to as a fact should be <mark>mistrusted</mark>, since it may well be proven false in the future.
Reason: Much of the information that people assume is factual actually turns out to be inaccurate.

Mistrust 和 question 是近义词，拆分方式也是一样的，都是程度拆分

65. Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws.

适度遵守是好的，但是以为的遵守、不加思考是不对的

104./107. To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

适度就好

69. Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.

119. When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings.

适度保护是好的额，但是过度就没有必要了，社会发展也很重要

123./128. The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.

时间拆分

10./125./148. Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain.

时间拆分：保护环境的长短期影响

1. 对社会

2. 对人类

3. 环境好了才能发展经济--- 反驳段：保护环境并不影响经济的发展

37. Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.

短期对孩子不好 – 不能准确判断孩子们的特长

长期对社会不好 – 孩子没有自处选择，长大后性格等会有问题；同时专门的筛选和培养会耗

费大量的资源

让步：可以鼓励，但是不要强求

23. <mark>Governments</mark> should place few, if any, <mark>restrictions</mark> on scientific research and development.

短期对科研不好：影响了研究了 integrity

长期对社会不好：不够民主

让步：要有基本的限制 – 不违背伦理道德

36./72. <mark>Governments</mark> should not <mark>fund</mark> any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

这道题目拆分的方法有很多，我们选取其中的一种进行查分哦

短期对科技不好 – 严重影响了科学的发展

长期对社会不好 – 少了很多发明创造，很多社会问题都不能得到很好的解决

让步：但也要量力而行，不要过度投资

88. <mark>Nations</mark> should <mark>suspend</mark> government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

31. Society should make efforts to <mark>save</mark> endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.

53. If a goal is worthy, then any means taken to attain it are justifiable.

不同领域的目标（个人的和国家的），都不可以不折手段。

中心段强调：在个人领域，盲目追求利益会有不良后果。Reasoning 体现时间拆分

在国家领域，只管自己会影响整个世界的平稳发展。Reasoning 体现时间拆分

63. There is little <mark>justification</mark> for society to make extraordinary efforts—especially at a great cost in money and jobs—to <mark>save</mark> endangered animal or plant species.

67. Some people believe that society should try to <mark>save</mark> every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society need not make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species.

36./72. Governments should not fund any scientific research <mark>whose consequences are unclear</mark>.

讨论停止赞助之后的影响

短期对科学研究的影响

长期对社会或公众的影响

让步 – 可以有侧重

59. Scientists and other researchers should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people.

同上

69. Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.

程度拆分哦

139. Claim: Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts.
Reason: Politicians and other government experts are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public.

适度听领导的

141. It is more harmful to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them.

到底是妥协好，还是坚持好嗯呢？

这个和 question 很像，建议可以用程度拆分（适度是好的，但是过度就不好了）

也可以直接拆开，在不同的领域，坚持和妥协进行对比

123./128. The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.

适度合作是好的

130./150. Some people believe that corporations have a responsibility to promote the well-being of the societies and environments in which they operate. Others believe that the only responsibility of corporations, provided they operate within the law, is to make as much money as possible.

如果认为挣钱和社会责任广义取反，就程度拆分

一味的赚钱是不对的，要以社会责任为主，这样对公司和社会都好

五、 <mark>主体逻辑：N 是 M</mark>

这个逻辑并不多见，大家只要掌握就好了

56. Many important <mark>discoveries or creations</mark> are <mark>accidental</mark>: it is usually while seeking the answer to one question that we come across the answer to another.

N 是 M，我们一般拆 N

66. <mark>People</mark> who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most <mark>critical</mark> of it.

N 是 people, M 是 critical
不同领域的人对自己支持的态度是不一样的
Critical 在这里的解释（来源于韦氏）*exercising or involving careful judgment or judicious evaluation*
这句话可以理解成那些支持某个观点的人对这个观点的要求更高，更严苛
在教育领域：一定要确保自己的方式方法对学生有好处
在政治领域：要多方验证自己的观点，以确保可以解决相对应的社会问题
在科技领域：只有严格的要求，才能有技术的进步和新产品的问世

58. <mark>Learning</mark> is primarily a matter of <mark>personal discipline</mark>; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone.

把 Learning 拆开 – 讨论不同的学习内容和个人行为之间的关系

91 The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time.

这道题目比较特殊，M 不是形容词，而是一个不定式，但是处理方式是不一样

N：科技进步的目的   M：提高效率
重点讨论科技进步的目的
N1：解决社会问题
N2：提升人们的生活水平
这些都是提升效率没有什么关系
然后再来递进：即使提升了效率，也不一定能让人们有更多的娱乐时间 – 这个取决别的因素