TOEFL Writing

Introduction to TOEFL Writing

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- 实战演练
- 独立写作: 议论文, 至少 300 个词, 展现对话题的思考
- 考试介绍
  - 题目类型:
    - 综合写作: 3m 阅读, 2min 听, 20m 写 150-225 词
      - 概括听力部分的内容, 并结合阅读部分的内容提出观点展开论证
      - 考察能力: 读、听、**学术**写作, 不要自己的想法
      - 常考话题: 生物、历史、考古、天文等
    - 独立写作: 30m 写作, 理解给出的问题, 300 单词
      - 考察能力: 在一个给定的问题上有效展示你的观点

综合写作

- 听力与阅读中观点的联系
  - 驳斥: 阅读赞成, 听力反对; 阅读反对, 听力赞成;
  - 解决问题: 阅读提出问题, 听力一个一个解决阅读的问题。
  - 即阅读若提问题, 则听力解决; 若提观点未提问题, 则听力驳斥
- 占比: 生物类 48%, 考古 20%, 环境地质类 18%, 其它 14%
- 评分标准
  - important information, coherently and accurately (from lecture), relevant information (from reading)
  - coherence, organization, language use
- 解题步骤
  - 阅读部分: 读、记、猜(predict the points in the listening part)
  - 听力部分: 听、写、查(proofread)
- 记笔记技巧
  - 分为左边 Reading 和右边 Listening, 符号、缩写（提取单词当中的辅音）

R	L
· Thesis stmt	· Thesis stmt
· Main point (What)	· Main point (What)
· Details (Why/How)	· Details (Why/How)

· Main point	· Main point
· Details	· Details
· Main point	· Main point
· Details	· Details

- 步骤例子
  - 读：找关键词
  - 记：笔记技巧，能够根据阅读结果综述原文（paraphrase）
    - 例子：
      - Thesis stmt: The reading passage provides three theories explaining the usage of great house in Chaco Canyon.
      - Main point1: First, these structures were residential because they resemble apartment buildings at Taos.
      - Main point2: Second, the great houses were used to store grain maize, for the size of the houses suits the purpose.
      - Main point3: Finally, the broken pots found in the mound near Pueblo Alto could be a proof that people held ceremonies in the great houses.
  - 猜：合理猜测听力将会用何种思路叙述
  - 听：像阅读一样记笔记
  - 写：结合听力和阅读
    - 框架
      - 阅读中说……但是听力反驳了
      - 第一点……阅读……听力……
      - 第二点……阅读……听力……
      - 第三点……阅读……听力……
    - 常用词汇
      - 阅读
        - The reading/the reading material/the passage/the article
        - The author/the writer
      - 听力
        - The listening material/the lecture
        - The lecturer/the speaker/the professor
      - 反驳
        - refute/deny/challenge/undermine/dispute/contradict
        - disagree with/oppose to/cast doubt on/call into question
        - 关联词：On the contrary/however/whereas/conversely/while
    - 写作模板
      - The reading passage …. However, this idea is questioned by the following lecture.
      - First the reading material asserts that …. On the contrary, the speaker argues that …. Therefore, … is false.
      - Secondly, the lecturer points out that … which contradicts the theory discussed by the article that …. Thus, …
      - Finally, the reading passage states that … Conversely, the lecturer refutes the idea by saying that …

- 练习 P18 Test15

> The reading passage claims that several measures have been taken to solve the problem of the rapid growth of cane toads in Australia. However, this idea is questioned by the following lecture.
>
> First, the reading material asserts that building national fences would be useful for preventing cane toads from invading domestic ecosystem. It states that this measure has been used for prevent rabbit spreads in Australia before. On the contrary, the speaker argues that streams and rivers can bring young cane toads and ~~cane toads'~~ toad eggs from one side to the other side ~~of the fences~~.
>
> Secondly, the lecturer points out that untrained volunteers could destroy ~~national~~ native frogs and even put young frogs that are difficult to distinguish in danger, which contradicts the theory discussed by the article that Australians can gather volunteers to catch toads and even destroy them by traps and hands. Thus, this method won't be practical.
>
> Finally, the reading passage states that virus can be used to control the population of cane toads because it only does harm to the cane toads while do little harm to most of the other species. Conversely, the lecturer refutes the idea by saying that virus may be transported by scientist pets from Australia to America, which is the origin inhabitant for cane toads, while the cane toads play an important role in the local ecosystem. This could be a disaster for the species there and the ecosystem.

- 注意规避过长的从句，冗长。
- 作业
  - tpo.xdf.cn，realskill 暂时先不填班级号，等后续群内说可以再加群
  - realskill：写作->托福->智能批改->TPO30 铜镜引火
  - tpo30：精听+修改，不能搞错
  - 作业的 word+realskill 生成的报告 pdf
  - 文件名：班级+姓名，下周天晚上六点前提交到 903268312@qq.com

独立写作

- 常考话题：学校和教育、环境、科技、工作与成功、品质与技能、朋友、生活、媒体、政府、
- Sample Question: Agree or Disagree? Which?
- 评分系统：well-organized and developed essay：organization and development 很重要，还有很重要的 Language use
  - Organization:
    - unity：点题
    - progression：逻辑递进，因果论述
    - coherence：连贯，logically and smoothly, no sudden jumps
      - 推理需要常常用到因果关系，尤其是应该有因果关系的却不用因果，用其它的逻辑就会导致错误
      - 例子里面：moreover, however, as also, A striking example, consequently, the fact is, consequently, …
  - Development: How well you develop (support) you ideas
    - Reasons

- ◆ examples
- ◆ details
- ■ Language use: How well you use language to express your ideas
  - ◆ A variety of sentence structures
  - ◆ Appropriate word choice
  - ◆ Grammar: 例如比较的对象要正确，句子从句嵌套不能错，**不要嵌套多重从句**
  - ◆ Style
    - ● Word Repetition: **规避词语的重复**，用同一类词替换，例如一个人在不同时刻有不同的身份和指称，例如 kids, youngster, elderly；或者：一个人上班 policeman 和下班以后是一个 father 等。
    - ● Formality: 用词的正式性
    - ● Passive sentences: **不要有超过一句被动句**
    - ● Length of the sentence: 15~20 词之间是最好的，好的作者经常将长句拆分成很多**短句**来让写作更加 effective
    - ● 结合短句：并列复合句，主从复合句
    - ● **学术性文章不要用连词开头！！但可以用副词开头，例如 However, Therefore, Thus, As a result, Nevertheless 等**

独立写作的开头段

- ● 背景法步骤：三句话，注意连贯
  - ■ 结合背景，引出**话题**
    - ◆ 步骤：
      - ● 找出题干所涉及的话题背景/类别
      - ● 对背景或类别的现象做一个描述
  - ■ 点明**争论**，有的时候没有争论，就不用点明争论
    - ◆ 如果没有争论的话，需要进一步描述/细化问题
  - ■ 表明**观点 thesis**
- ● 背景法
  - ■ 例子：科技 Technology 让人们的生活更加复杂了
    - ◆ 引出话题：科技在发展/科技与我们的生活密不可分/科技是现代社会的一部分
    - ◆ 点明争论：科技是一把双刃剑
      - ● 不错的用法：People hold conflicting opinions about whether technology has made our lives better.
    - ◆ 表明观点
      - ● 我同意……/我不同意……
  - ■ 例子：孩子应该在一开始上学的时候就接触一门外语
    - ◆ 引出话题：外语为什么重要，全球化（increasing globalized society/ Along the process of globalization, … has become …）的大背景，小学生的早期教育都算是背景
    - ◆ 点明争论：不同的外语学习的开始时间
    - ◆ 表达观点：我认为……
  - ■ 练习：Students nowadays do not respect teachers as much as they did in the past.
    - ◆ Respecting teachers is a tradition for students. However, with the development

of the society, subtle changes have appeared in the relationship between them students and teachers. People hold conflicting opinions about whether students respect teachers as they did before. Personally, I believe that they haven't change their attitude towards teachers.

- 练习：Your job has a greater effect on your overall happiness than the social life does.
  - ◆ Job and social life are two main parts of our daily life and both of them can bring us happiness. Naturally, there would be a controversy on which one of them has greater influence on our overall happiness than the other one does. For me, I hold the opinion that social life is the dominating one plays a more important role.
  - ◆ 让步：事情 A 好处，但是事件 A 有坏处，因此 B 来说，B 有好处。
- 练习：When you do some tasks that need creativity, do you prefer to work with others or do them by yourself?
  - ◆ At some point, the works we do require us to have unique creativity. When it comes to this problem, people may ask whether it is proper to complete them by cooperating with others or by themselves. As for me, I prefer to finish the tasks by exchanging ideas with each other.
- 叙事法
  - 步骤
    - ◆ 叙述一件事情
  - 例题：Some people like to do only what they already do well. Other people prefer to try new things and take risks. Which do you prefer?
    - ◆ 引出话题：我曾经冒险
      - When I was 8 years old, I tried to learn how to ride a bike…
      - My dad told me then…
    - ◆ 突出主题：冒险使我成长
      - 尝试新的方法/学会了新的技能
      - 在叙事过程中，否定另外一方
    - ◆ 表明论点
      - I prefer to do more than what I already do well and to take risks.
  - 练习 1：Some people believe that
    - ◆ When I was 18 years old, I had to choose my favorite university and major like most of the other Chinese students did. At that time, I turned to my parents for suggestions, but they gave me advice which was out of time. Now, I'm studying in my favorite university and have a bright future that my parents and I can never expect. Therefore, I prefer to … through personal experience.
  - 练习 2：Decisions can be made quickly, or they can be made after careful thought. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The decisions that people make quickly are always wrong.
    - ◆ Last autumn, I encountered a chance to win a scholarship. But unfortunately, the time for signing up was close and I still had plenty of homework to do. With no hesitate, I chose to fight for the award and stay up late to finish the rest of my homework. Finally, I won the award and finish my homework in time. So I

disagree with the statement that the decisions that people make quickly are always wrong.

独立写作的审题

- **第二次课课后练习：TPO37 拯救海龟**
- 题型分析
    - Group1:
        - 利弊分析：Universities **should** require every undergraduate student to take public speaking courses.
        - 现象证明：We can learn about a person from the books and movies that the person likes.
    - Group2:
        - 现象证明：Student today don't respect their teachers as much as they did in the past.
        - 利弊分析：Students **should** respect teachers…
    - 利弊分析:
        - should/better/more important to do A than to do B/Which do you prefer?
    - 现象证明：是不是能不能，偏结论性
- 利弊分析方法
    - 步骤：找受益对象->对受益对象进行利弊分析->写主题句
        - 找受益对象
            - 个体：Individuals
            - 集体：Groups
            - 社会：Countries
            - 一些例题
                - 例子：It is more important for **universities** to spend money on improving **facilities** than on hiring **famous professors**
                - 例子：Some people think **employees** should work in the same **company** or for same **employer** for their whole life, while others don't think it is necessary. Which do you prefer?
                    - 受益对象还有 **Society**
                - **Parents** should help **children** to work independently, rather than help their children with schoolwork.
                    - 受益对象还有 Teachers 和 School
        - 对受益对象进行利弊分析
            - 个人：Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
                - 基本需求 Basic needs
                - 心理需求 Psychological needs
                - 自我满足（补充）需求 Self-fulfillment needs
            - 个人
                - 第一想：Health：physical health & mental health 生理健康和心理健康（这里可能插入 security 什么特殊的东西）
                - 第二想：3E：Economy/Finance、Effectiveness（Convenience）、

Efficiency（教育的时候好用）
- 第三想：Relationship：例如 Friendship、Kinship/Parent-kid bond、love relationship、other social network
- 第四想：Skill (interpersonal skills, negotiating skills,…)、Experience、Achievement、Fame (reputation)

- 组织/集体
  - Group: Reputation（名誉）, Profit（Investment, fund,…）
- 社会国家：Country
  - Stability（就业、经济和稳定）
  - Economy (GDP): tourism, employment rate, development, welfare, culture (tradition, customs), environments, etc.
- 一些例题
  - 例子：Do you agree or disagree? It's important for families to regularly eat their meals together.
    - Person
      - Physical & Mental health: 一起吃饭很开心
      - Relationship: kinship 和父母吃饭促进关系，sense of belonging
      - communication: problem-solving
      - stress: release
    - Family
      - Stability: solve problems …
- 写主题句（topic sentence）
  - 主题句=题目动作+产生结果
  - 句式：稍晚看 ppt
    - For…
    - In the case of
    - With regards to
    - In terms of
    - From the perspective of
    - …
  - 段落的衔接
- 举例：It has recently been announced that a new high school may be built in your community. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why?
  - 受益对象：
    - 个人：
      - Students
        - Education
        - Security
        - Convenience
        - …
      - Parents
        - Convenience
        - Economy

- ■ Teachers
  - ◆ 更多就业机会->可以放到社会里面
- ● 集体：Community
  - ■ Stability: 受教育程度提高了
- ● 社会：Government
  - ■ Economy: employment rate
- ■ 举例：For successful development of a country, should a government focus its budget more on very young children's education rather than on universities?
  - ◆ 选择 Young children：
  - ● 受益对象：
    - ■ Young children:
      - ◆ Education:
        - ● lay a solid foundation for study
        - ● have/gain access to high quality fundamental/elementary education
      - ◆ Good jobs
        - ● attain well paid/ideal/decent/rewarding jobs
    - ■ Country
      - ◆ Morality
        - ● Improve the overall/average morality of the country
- ■ 练习：Some people prefer to study alone while others prefer to study in a group. Which one do you prefer?
  - ◆ 选择小组学习
  - ● 受益对象：
    - ■ Group member：
      - ◆ Effectiveness
      - ◆ Efficiency
      - ◆ Relationship
      - ◆ Skill(cooperating skill 甚至是 leadership)、critical/creative thinking
  - ● 三句主题句
    - ■ To begin with, study in a group can boost our process of learning by exchanging our ideas.
    - ■ Additionally, exploring with group members can tighten our relationship with each other
    - ■ Besides, we can cultivate our cooperating and communicating skills by **learning with peers**.
- ■ 练习：It is better to spend money on traveling and vacation than save money for the future.
  - ◆ 受益对象
  - ● 我
    - ■ physical health
    - ■ work more efficiently
    - ■ experience
  - ◆ 三句主题句

- To begin with, spending money on traveling is good for your physical health.
- Additionally, going for a traveling when you are free can help you release burdens and enjoy life.
- Last but not least, experiencing different people and ~~different~~ things will broaden your horizons.
- 现象证明题
  - 如何拆分题目？
    - 抓范围较广、概念较模糊的名词、形容词
      - 例如 person, types of friends, impact, life
    - 抓时间
      - 人生发展
        - infants, kids/children, teenagers, young adults, (the working class) adults, middle-ages, senior citizens
      - 事件发展
        - beginning, process, ending
    - 例如：Only people who earn a lot of money is successful
      - Disagree，这些方面都是成功的表现
        - Students/parents
          - academic performance, high GPA, dream school/fine institution
          - no less successful than anybody else.
        - Working class
          - dream job, good reputation, self-improvement
          - finding a fulfilling career path
        - Senior citizens
          - healthy, family harmony, plenty of friends.
          - success is nothing but maintaining good physical health
    - 例如：Playing sports teaches people important lessons about life
      - academic life
        - competence
        - never give up: endurance（耐力）, perseverance（毅力）
          - **endure the hardship when we get stuck in a tough spot**
          - running into dilemma
      - career life
        - good preparation
        - work together, team spirit
          - inculcate into team members a sense of team spirit
        - obey rules
      - social life
        - keep fit
          - reminds us of …
    - 练习：Young people enjoy life more than older people do.
      - academic life
        - As the old saying goes, it's our best age to learn when we are young,

so young people can enjoy their academic life more than old people do.

- social life
  - Secondly, for youngsters, they have more colorful social networks than the elders
- health problems
  - Moreover, teenagers have less health problems to worry about.
  ◆ 第二次课练习：Movies and television have more negative effects than positive effects on behaviors of young people

独立写作的主体

- 写作结构
  - Topic sentence
  - Supporting details: facts, logical arguments, or the opinion of experts
    ◆ 逻辑、对比、举例论证等
  - Concluding parts
- 逻辑论证：一定要 **be specific**
  - 串联、并联、对比、让步，无论什么论证，一步一步推出来的时候一定要细化每一个抽象的名词，例如 evaluation 要用具体的指标，put heads together 要加上 share unique insights, learn from each other, teach confusing concepts 等具体内容，improve learning efficiency：什么才是学习效率的提高，比如完成题目的时间缩短了、分工更加细致，每人负责不同的部分、还可以在 complete projects, develop presentations, prepare for exams，**细节补充！！！！！！ WHAT, WHY, HOW**
  - 串联
    ◆ 方法
      - A（原因）->B（结果）
      - A->R1->R2->R3->B（这个提纲最好要列）
      - Make sentences + Language use
      - Add details + Language use
      - Transition words-cause & effect
    ◆ 连接词->托福考试**很看重**逻辑性，连接词什么的
      - Because, as a result, since, one cause is, … + 句子
      - because of, result from, due to, with, … + doing
      - thus, therefore, consequently, accordingly, hence, as a result, …
      - contribute to + 词
    ◆ 练习：Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people enjoy life more than older people do.
      - Thesis: Agree
      - 推理：Health issues->enjoy life less
        - 我的：Health issues->have health problems to worry about->go to hospitals often + obey doctors' advice->have less time doing other things or spending with others->enjoy life less
        - 样例：

- ◆ health issues
  - ◆ ->suffer from serious physical diseases
    - ● simple flu->complicated medical complications（严重的医学并发症）
    - ● chronic diseases: high blood pressure, cancer, diabetes, ···
  - ◆ ->mentally depressed
    - ● feeling constantly tired and drained of energy fighting the physical pain
  - ◆ ->enjoy life less
  - ■ First, with more health issues to worry about, the elders can enjoy life less that younger people do.
- ◆ 练习：It is better to spend money on traveling and vacation than save money for the future.
  - ● Thesis: spend money on traveling
  - ● 推理：traveling->physical health.
    - ■ Traveling->walk more than ten thousand steps + even climbing hills or mountains->improve our strengths and promote our heart and lung functions->be strong and improve physical health.
    - ■ To begin with, it's good for your physical health to spend your extra money on traveling. During your travelling, you will probably walk more than ten thousand steps in a day and even climb several hills or mountains. Therefore, your strengths can be improved and your heart and lungs functions will be promoted, due to the sweat that flows during the tour helping you reduce the body fat level, so that you can endure much more incidents than ever before. Accordingly, your physical health can be improved after spending money in traveling.
  - ● 推理：traveling-> enjoy lives
    - ■ Traveling->keep away from daily works and social activities + breath fresh air and enjoy the beautiful scene （intriguing landscapes） while traveling->release burdens->enjoy lives.
  - ● 语用：intriguing landscapes、mysterious cultures
- ◆ 串联如果不知道怎么推的话，可以反推什么东西可以推出现在的东西
- ■ 并联推理
  - ◆ 方法
    - ● A (cause)->B (effect)
    - ● 推理
      - ■ A->R1->R2->B
      - ■ A->M1->M2->B
      - ■ 按照重要性、时间、先后顺序等排并联顺序
    - ● 句子框架
    - ● 完善细节
    - ● 连接词：Besides, In addition, Additionally, What's more, Furthermore, Apart/Aside from that, ···
  - ◆ 例题：It has recently been announced that a new high school may be built in

your community. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why?

- Thesis: Agree
- Topic sentence: The unemployment rate can be reduced effectively.
- 并联推理:
  - 新学校->新的 Faculty(teaching staff, administrative and logistical personnel, security force)->reduce unemployment rate
  - 新学校->建筑工人、建筑设计师、工程师(workers, designers, architects, engineers)-> reduce unemployment rate

◆ 练习: Some people prefer to study alone while others prefer to study in a group. Which one do you prefer?

- Thesis: group study is better
- Topic sentence: Studying in a group can help students to learn more effectively.
- 并联推理
  - 小组学习->共同解决问题(instead of wasting valuable time trying to solve difficulties alone,…)（对比论证）->节约时间->提高学习的效率
  - 小组学习->在固定的时间见面(usually meet at a regular times)->预防拖延(rather than postpone projects until the night before the class, …cannot procrastinate because …)->提高学习的效率

■ 对比论证: 注意 What、Why、How
  ◆ 方法论
    - 找到题目中的两个对象 C, E
    - 对两个对象分别进行推理（比较鲜明的正反或单纯的对比都可以，不同的对象不同的结果）
      - C->M1->M2->P
      - E->F1->F2->N
    - Make sentences+ language use
    - Add details+ language use
    - Transition words
  ◆ 例题: Some people prefer to study alone while others prefer to study in a group. Which one do you prefer?
    - Thesis: Studying in a group has more benefits
    - Topic sentence: Studying in a group has higher efficiency
    - 对比论证
      - study in a group->集思广益(put heads together)->容易解决问题(tackle the problems: **e.g.: share unique insights, learn from each other, teach confusing concepts** 要细化内容)->节约时间->高效**(particularly for completing projects, developing presentations,…)**
      - study alone->独自思考->思想受到限制(be confined to)->浪费时间->低效
        ◆ In contrary, students learning alone have to think independently especially when delivering their ideas on a specific topic, calculating difficult math problems and so forth. Therefore, their mind may be confined to a specific area by making **many**

detours. For example, math problems…

- 连接词：result in, lead to, contribute to doing；while, whereas, otherwise, occasionally, …

◆ 例题：
- Traveling and vacation->stimulate to work harder
  - traveling and vacation->get excited while preparing->relaxed during vacation->look forward to the next trip->stimulate to work harder
- save money for the future->lose working passion
  - save money for the future->not enough ways to release the burden->the burden accumulates day by day->get anxious and depressed ->lose working passion
  - 例子：saving money->bear stresses and strains on consecutive works without caring about their health->unable to aware of quality of their lives->as a result, those employees might despair of their future and thus lack motivation to work.

◆ 练习：In many places, students aged 12-18 are taught diff subjects by diff teachers while younger children are usually taught by only one teacher all day long. Some people believe that it is better to have several diff teachers to teach those younger children every day.
- Thesis: diff teachers
- 推理：不同老师->学生的学习效果更好
  - 正面：diff teachers->has their strengths in diff fields->teachers can play their strengths while teaching->better learning effectiveness
  - 反面：same teacher->have insufficient understanding of some fields->mislead students->students get confused when studying these fields, even get bored on other subjects->worse learning effectiveness
- 段落：To begin with, teaching by different teachers will improve younger children's learning effectiveness. Apparently, different people have their strengths to(have expertise in) different fields and so do teachers. For a specific topic, teachers who are familiar with it, such as majoring in the subject in this field, can play their strengths while propagating(impart, propagate 一般用于政治传播) knowledge to young students. As a result, students can gain a better learning effectiveness. In contrary, teaching by the same teacher all day long may mislead students because of their insufficient understanding in some fields. If students encounter some professional problems(in specific fields), the teacher will probably not give a correct solution to them. Therefore, students might get confused when studying these fields. What's worse, it's possible for them to get bored on other related subjects and this may lead to worse(lower level of) learning initiative. Thus, teaching by same teacher will cause worse learning effectiveness for young students.

■ 让步论证（欲擒故纵？先抚摸再打一棒）
  ◆ 方法

- 承认问题->解决问题
  - 确认自己存在问题->提出解决方法
  - 双方都有问题->但是我可以解决，你不可以（包含了对比）
- 错误->转换角度->其实不是问题
- ◆ 例子：A，B，C 三个角度，现在假设选 C
  - A+，A-
  - B+，B-
  - C-，C+
- ◆ 例题：Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people enjoy life more than older people do.
  - 诚然，年轻人身体比较健康，但是年轻人也有越来越多的疾病
    - 年轻人->新陈代谢（metabolism）快&免疫系统强->更不容易感染疾病->身体比较健康
    - 但是年轻人->学习压力大->久坐不动->各种各样的疾病问题（back ache and neck pain）->越来越多的疾病
- ◆ 转折词：
  - Nevertheless, to take a close look, after careful deliberation,
  - However, the limitations are obvious, ···
  - However, it is well worth noticing that this assertion cannot be taken as a general rule as ··· also ···
- ◆ 逻辑词
  - Admittedly（诚然），Granted, Undeniably, Indisputably, ...
  - At first glance/sight
- ◆ 练习：It is more important for universities to spend money on improving facilities (such as library, computer labs, and technology in general) than to spend money on hiring famous teachers.
  - A+提升设施->A-：设施不是必须的->B+：pro 老师，会更好
  - B+：诚然，更新设施（cutting-edge 尖端的，前端的）可以满足（cater to）学生的一些需求（demands），但是，这些更新对于学生来说并不是必需品（Nevertheless, to take a close look, such facilities are probably bonuses rather than necessities.）
  - A+：雇佣更多有名的老师（impart sufficient knowledge to students.）
- ◆ 练习：Movies and television have more negative effects than positive effects on behaviors of young people.
  - 弊大于利：虽然各种类型的电影作品可以带来好处（领略风光、文化，拓宽视野），但是与此同时越来越多的电影作品在监管不力的情况下未经审核（censor）的内容会质量良莠不齐（hard to distinguish the good composition from the bad one/are patchy(斑驳的) in terms of quality）这样。
  - 。。。见证了前所未有的。。。：sth. has witnessed an unprecedented boom in recent years.
- ◆ **第三次作业**：练习：The government wants to make investment to improve education. Which one of the following investments do you think is best?

  - To hire more teachers to teach in small class

- Preschool education before kindergarten
- To provide some training courses so that teachers can be more professional
- 文章推理逻辑：
  - 小班教学可以针对学生定制个性化学习->但个性化学习更多的是针对学生的弱点做补充，而非增强学生探索专业化道路的能力；
  - 学前教育可以让孩子赢在起跑线上->但是和让孩子在未来的专业道路上始终保持领先不具有必然的联系；
  - 虽然让老师变得更加专业没法达到以上两种方法的优点->但是让老师更加专业可以让学生的专业能力提升得更快，从而达到更高的水准。
- 第一段推理逻辑及段落写作
  - 逻辑：（更多的老师用于小班教学）可以针对学生定制个性化学习->主要对学生的弱点进行针对性提高->学生更加全面平均->但是更加平均意味着学生对于某一专业方面的兴趣和能力没有得到培养->探索专业化道路的能力不足
  - Admittedly, hiring teachers to teach in small classes can apply personalized teaching schemes, such as one-on-one consultation, homework counseling and so forth, for different students. With these methods, teachers can help students eliminate their weakness and make their learning skills more averaging. Nevertheless, students' interest in some fields are not well cultivated results from teachers not focusing on students' strengths, but their weakness. Therefore, their professional skills are so poor that they have less possibility on exploring some special areas.
- 举例论证（例子）：
  - 具体举例论证段落结构：**主题句 TS->explanation->事例->结论**
  - 思路：A->R1->R2->R3->B
  - 每个推理过程给出具体相关联的细节->讲故事
  - Give examples to main idea of the topic sentence.5W1H
    - 例子：engage in many social activities
      - 不同的维度：
        - Who: my brother, James Lee
        - Where: Nanjing University
        - When: study accounting leisure time
        - What: AIESEC, International Trade competition and Voluntary activities
    - 例子：Cultivate various practical skills
      - What: interpersonal and communication skills
      - Why: this is a task that I have to finish/Encounter some problems, you have to solve this problem
      - How: negotiate with his teammates; contact related parties
    - 练习：Find a good job after graduation
      - What: junior auditor
      - Where: PwC, which is one of the Big accounting firms worldwide.
      - How/why: have an excellent performance in the interview

- ◆ Some people prefer to study alone while others prefer to study in a group. Which one do you prefer?
  - ● TS: Studying in a group can help students to learn more effectively.
    - ■ study in a group->ask for help on difficulties->save time for other tasks->learn more effectively.
    - ■ study in a group
      - ◆ Who: my classmates and me
      - ◆ What: form a learning group
      - ◆ When: every Saturday
      - ◆ Where: in the seminar room
      - ◆ How: taking our homework and pens. sharing our ideas on the unfinished assignments for this week.
      - ◆ For example, my classmates will get together for a learning group activity in the seminar room on the campus every Saturday. We are required to take our homework and our pens to the room and share our ideas with each other on the unsolved assignments. This is helpful for us in using our strengths and helping others' weaknesses.(抽象名词要拓展开来讲，最后，要具体化什么有效，例如 need a shorter time)Judging from…（这个例子），…
    - ■ ask for help on difficulties
      - ◆ Who: I
      - ◆ What: encounter difficult problems, especially math problems
      - ◆ Why: help me change my angle of looking into problems
      - ◆ How: turn to other students for help
    - ■ Save time for other tasks
      - ◆ Who: I
      - ◆ What: Save time for studying TOEFL and participating in multiple kinds of social activities
      - ◆ How: help me sort out ideas and finish those diff problems as soon as possible.
- ■ 举例论证（假设）
  - ◆ 常用句型
    - ● …（待补充）
  - ◆ Always telling the truth is the most important consideration in any relationship
    - ● Disagree: 主题句->解释主题句->假设论证

Actually, a lie serves as a kind of social oil when they smooth connections between people. (Topic sentence) It can be more acceptable if it is said to avoid hurting someone's feelings and lowering his or her self-esteem. Let's consider the following hypothetical situation. If a girl asks her friend whether or not she looks good in her new outfit, her friend would be justified to lie and say that she does, even though she does not, as she would be lying to avoid hurting her feelings. Telling a white lie is always acceptable if it is to prevent an unreasonable fight between two friends and avoid hurting someone's feelings.

- ◆ 例子结尾常用句型:
  - ● Thus, it is sufficient that …

独立写作的结尾段

- ● 目的
  - ■ restate the thesis
  - ■ sums up the main ideas of the paper
- ● 信号词
  - ■ In short, In conclusion,
  - ■ …【待补充】
- ● 例题：Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Only people who earn a lot of money are successful
  - ■ Disagree: As for me, success is not just about money. …… In short, we should never equate success with money, because every individual values success differently.
    - ◆ people 拆：teenagers, working class, senior citizens
    - ◆ success(ful)拆：health, family harmony, get access to ideal university, get a fulfilling job with a prospective career path.
    - ◆ 写：(paraphrase)
      - ● Students who can get access to their ideal university is success.
      - ● For the working classes, a fulfilling job will certainly provide them with a prospective career path, which means success.
      - ● Besides, success can be maintaining a stable level of physical status for senior citizens.
      - ● In short, we should never equate success with money, because every individual values success differently. 然后加上 students, working class, senior citizens 的三个分论点的 paraphrase 就可。

写作思维导图

- ● 待补充

绝对词题型

- ● 例题：Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide

	+	-
A：in a group with a tour guide	safe	inflexible
	convenience	forced shopping
B：in a group without a tour guide	freedom	conflict
	accompany	some body have to take the burden to bring up a scheme that satisfies all people

	safe	
	mental health	
C：alone	no confliction	lonely
	no need to compromise	expensive: 不好点餐, 团体票便宜等

- 思路：选择论点
  - ◆ 例如 Agree：
    - safety：A 和 C 对比论证
    - freedom：A 和 B 让步，虽然 B 的自由好，但是也会产生不好（争端，有人必须要站出来制定让所有人都满意的方案），所以 A 和 B 比怎么怎么样。
- 虽然有 scheme，但是这个 scheme 可能变得不 flexible，相反，without 旅行导游，可以根据现在的情况尽可能改变后续的行程（e.g.行程紧就放松，松就加紧，累就多休息等等），让旅程更加舒适，因此 without a tour guide 更好。
- To begin with, group travelling without a tour guide is more flexible. Considering this, although a tour guide may set up a general scheme for everyone, this scheme may become inflexible because it lacks the ability to deal with flight delay or severe weather. In contrast, without a tour guide provides the group a more flexible choice when they encounter some incidents. For example, if the group members feel that the schedule is too tight, they can reduce subsequent travel plans and vice versa. In this case, the trip will be more comfortable based on the freedom on schedule rather than travelling in a group with a tour guide.

- 方法：
  - 选 A，但是 A 的优势不明显：B-, C-, A+
  - 选 A，且 A 的优势明显：【B-，A+】【C-，A+】（对比）
  - 不明显优劣，或几乎一样的话：让步论证
- 练习：What is the most **useful** action for people to help environment in their local community：（注意审题：关键是"useful"！）

  - Plant trees and create parks

  - Persuade local shops not to provide plastic bags to customers

  - Increase access to public transportation (such as buses and trains), thus, reduce the auto mobile on the road.

	+	-
A	produce more oxygen and absorb polluted air	need extra places, take up residential
	provide habitats for animals	need labor resources
B	help water and air expands in the soil	inconvenient
	white pollution	hard to promote
	reduce land occupation by landfills	+cost
	expensive	
	consciousness↑	
C	reduce the polluted air produced by auto mobile（emission）	inconvenient
	↓ traffic jam	need extra places
	save energy	+cost(gov)

- 对比 A 是被动的接受，C 会带来很多不便->B 可以提升人们的环保意识，主动环保
- 对比 AC 占用土地，但是 B 可以 reduce land occupation by landfilld
- 对比 AC 可能造成大量的财力花费，B 可以节省金钱