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GRE 官方写作题库 44-75-84

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

范文:

Under intensive media coverage no public figure would safely escape public scrutiny. That is, as every detail of a public figure's personal life is revealed, more and more people would find something to be dissatisfied with. This phenomenon will certainly lead to the downfall of that figure. While this certainly happens a lot in modern society, the argument is too radical inasmuch as it claims no woman or man could secure his or her place as heroes.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	作为文章的开头和背景段,前三句话分析了题目,作者同意媒体监
		督有揭示公众人物生活的作用,也因此给了人们对那些人不满的理
		由,导致公众人物的形象下滑。最后一句表达作者对此的看法:尽
		管上述现象很常出现,但题目关于这造就不了英雄的看法过于激
		进。言外之意,作者不太同意。
	此段功能	分析题目,提出作者观点。

The mass media has a role in the demystification of public figures. For one thing, the mass media owes much success to their ability to dig up information about people. Executives understand bad news sells. Consider presidential scandals for example. If it were not for the mass media scrutiny, we could still regard those individuals as national heroes. People somehow enjoy the downfall of others.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	可以看作是总分结构。段首句指出媒体有使公众人物去神秘化的作
		用。随后的内容继续谈到媒体可以成功地挖掘人的消息,尤其是人
		们都感兴趣的坏消息、丑闻。尾句说媒体监督让人们了解更多关于
		公众人物的信息。
	此段功能	提出论点一:media scrutiny 使公众人物去神秘化,让普通人知道更
		多。

Although public figures are less and less likely to go unscathed after intense media scrutiny, people understand that humans are not perfect. If they didn't, the result would be deleterious. Society would have no one left to draw inspiration from. Additionally, even if the psychology of public is critical with who would stand with their scrutiny and secure a place as public models, they learn that heroes are just ordinary people and to fully appreciate them requires an unbiased perspective from all sides of their life. Former president Clinton, for example, is remembered for his misuse of



power in deceiving public about his wrongdoing as well as his undisciplined behavior. However, he is still an important figure in American history who played an important role in guiding the American economy back on track. I argue that heroes will always be there to be our models and under strict scrutiny, we would more easily observe the true self.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	分总结构。本段的论点在最后一句,作者的意思是,媒体监督再
		严格,榜样人物还是榜样人物,我们应该借此去全面地了解真实
		的他们。前面的内容则是解释公众人物在媒体监督下不可能毫发
		无损,如果人们只以完美的人做榜样,那根本就不存在榜样了。
		应该知道一个公众人物的优点和缺点,全面地看待每一个人。作
		者用克林顿的例子作为支持。
	此段功能	论点二:人无完人,榜样人物也有缺点,媒体监督暴露了他们的
		缺点,而大众应该借此全面地了解他们真实的样子。

What is more, we should observe a strange phenomenon in today's media industry that is on one hand, they create many heroes and on the other hand they downplay a lot of heroes. We observe too often that a singer may regarded as national hero since he won the favor of fans all over the world, or a athlete as a hero for the sake that he won the Olympic games, or a entrepreneur as a hero with regard to the economic contribution he devote to the country. These phenomenons aptly informs us that media scrutiny is not always the most precise way of examining the qualification of a hero or public figure and we would not rely on the media to make judgment.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	分总结构。作者在解释了媒体可以"捧"榜样亦可以"毁"榜样的
		现状后,在本段末尾提出论点:人们不应该只依靠媒体去评判榜样
		人物。
	此段功能	提出论点三:媒体监督并不是检视公众人物的最佳方式,人们不该
		只凭借该方式来评判公众人物。

To sum up, I concede with that the scrutiny of the mass media certainly makes it more difficult to become a perfect public figure. However, the speaker goes too far to claim the result would be that no woman or man could become a public hero as a result.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	第一句作者承认了媒体的监督让公众人物很难完美;第二句指出题目
		关于这样的形势无法造英雄的说法有点过头。
	此段功能	总结全文论述,重申作者观点。他/她认为媒体为公众人物去神秘化
		使人们知道了他们的缺点和丑闻,但人们既应该全面看待他人,又不
		可以媒体为唯一的评判手段,因此英雄和榜样还是会存在的。



满分要素剖析

语言表达

尽管作者在本文用到了很多 GRE 级别的词汇,表意也很准确,但个别地方存在名词单复数混乱问题(已改)。比如 phenomenon 一词的单复数,还有 man or woman 后对应 hero 还是 heroes 的问题。希望各位考生引起注意,不要让这种简单的错误挡住自己奔向高分的去路。

While this certainly happens a lot in modern society, the argument is too radical inasmuch as it claims no woman or man could secure his or her place as heroes. 这里的 inasmuch 是"因……的原因,鉴于"的意思,后面多加 as。用在 GRE 写作中,是语言更加学术和书面。

If it were not for the mass media scrutiny, we could still regard those individuals as national heroes. 这一句采用了虚拟语气,假设 mass media scrutiny 没有监督公众人物的情况下会发生什么。 前半句的 were , 和后半句的 could 是标志。

Additionally, even if the psychology of public is critical with who would stand with their scrutiny and secure a place as public models, they learn that...这句话中的 is critical with 是 "对……挑剔的"之意,在这里是指大众心理对谁能通过媒体监督并使公众形象不损很在意,很挑剔。后面的 Secure 一词是保护,保卫的意思,形象地表现了公众人物为了令自己有一席之地需要破除一些阻碍,比如说不被媒体报道或放大一些负面消息。

These phenomenons aptly informs us that media scrutiny is not always the most precise way of examining the qualification of a hero or public figure...现象 phenomenon 的复数可以在后面直接加 s,也可以变成 phenomena,考生不应混淆。Aptly 是 apt(GRE 级别)的副词,虽然拼写起来很简单,意思也很常见,但有时候被中国学生使用的频率并不高。Aptly 就是 appropriately 的意思,短但一样好用。

逻辑结构

这篇文章首先针对题目的叙述做了简单分析,随后作者提出自己的看法(文章首段)。作者的观点包含两大方面:第一,媒体审视有可能使人的名誉受损;第二,一不代表 any living man or woman 不能够成为英雄模范。作者的论述也是围绕它们展开的。他/她先解释了媒体的审视使公众人物的负面消息也得以暴露人前,这满足了大众心理,也让他们知道的更多(第二段)。这是围绕第一方面观点的。对于第二方面观点,作者先提出模范榜样也并非完人,人们应该借助媒体的审视了解到更全面的他们(第三段);又提出评判一个榜样不能只通过媒体(第四段)。这三段的三个论点结合起来,完整地支持了坐着的两方面观点。





