

GRE Analytical Writing

1. transitional words:

1. 最后5分钟要刻意去加transitional words(方程等号), 逻辑顺畅最重要, 别去管typo了
2. 对于高手来说, 不要加过多的BHYN, 因为会让文章读起来“坑坑洼洼”
3. 相反, 要用负向词和换对象来替换
4. 用transitional words把你写的几句话连成长句
5. 多连词(两个)意味着表达能力强, 句子写的好

因果关系: therefore; thereby; hence; thus; accordingly; consequently

注意: 以上的词都是副词, 因此都不能连接两个完整的句子。

并列关系: moreover; in addition; furthermore; likewise; similarly; also; besides; namely; firstly; secondly; thirdly

注意: 以上的词都是副词, 因此都不能连接两个完整的句子。

转折关系: but; yet; however; nevertheless; nonetheless; conversely

注意: **but** 和 **yet** 表示转折时可以做连词, 可以连接两个完整的句子; 而 **however** 做连词时表示的是“不论...”的意思, 如 “**However hard it is, I will try**”, 但它在表示转折的“然而”时, 是副词, 不能连接两个完整的句子; 其余的词都是副词, 都不能连接两个完整的句子。

2. Be Specific:

1. 别让读者有疑惑
2. how? PREC
3. RE——对应, 有几个R, 写几个对应的E

3. planting naysayer:

1. 敌方观点和我方观点都按照PREC展开
2. Velazquez 《The Maids of Honor》
3. 模板:

1. Yet some readers may challenge my view by insisting that...
2. Of course, many will probably disagree on the grounds of...
3. While it is true that, it does not necessarily follow that...

4. 建议先写敌方观点, 写完, 再写我方: 这样比较容易上手

4. Metacommentary (元评述):

1. 作用: 防止读者偏离文章所要表达的意思
2. e.g. This is not to say, but rather...

不要把事情想得太简单, 体现事物的复杂性。

PREC: 如何展开一个观点

- P: position
- R: reason
- E: example
- C: conclusion

写issue的时候，可以按照上面的格式，不过应该注意先照顾敌方观点，再阐明自己的观点

写作的时候如何同义替换：只要隔一个词换一下就行

重点往前放而非避免头重脚轻

1. 程度
2. 长期、短期
3. 主观能动性 v.s 客观规律，不可抗力
4. 背后动机：私利，政治利益，人民利益...
5. 提出解决方案

反驳两者的相关性：

1. 样本数据不足，你观察到的相关性是exception，而general是...

1. 分析角度

1. 分析建议

1. 必要性
2. 充分性
3. 替代建议
4. 建议可能产生结果

2. 常见错误

1. 没有按照Instruction来写

2. Issue立意不高，只看表面，没有深挖

3. Issue例证不具说服力

1. well-chosen:

1. 例子本身要可信，假设性的例子是可以接受的
2. 贴合观点

2. persuasive

1. 说明白例子是怎么支撑观点的

3. concise: 例子太长喧宾夺主。

4. Argument组织不当

1. 写几段？每段什么内容？→ organize ideas logically

2. **要和原Argument推理的组织结构贴近**，按顺序反驳原Argument的每一次推理，从而彼此呼应，形成一个整体的推理过程。

5. 句子连接：逗号不能连接两套svo，分号可以，或者可以加上连词

6. 代词用法

1. 单复数要和指代对象统一
2. 指代要清晰无歧义（例如，前面有两个名词复数，后面就不能用those指代）

7. 名词单复数

- evidence不可数：several, abundant, plentiful, ample, a body/mass of

8. 冠词使用

1. 特指加 The

2. 否则

1. 不可数/复数: 不加

2. 可数且单数: 加A/An

9. 从句主语保持一致, 且正确使用主被动

10. 多用active voice

3. Argument

1. 4种direction (分别对应逻辑单题的四种题型)

1. evidence: 加强/削弱

2. question: 评价

3. assumption: 假设

4. explanation: 解释

2. 破题步骤:

1. 定位文章中的论据和结论

2. 用逻辑图再现推理过程

3. 依照Instruction分析

3.1. Assumption类

3.1.1. assumption的含义:

1. poorly supported claims

2. 包括提到的和未提到的

3.1.2. 写单段:

1. 考查原文各论断所依赖的assumptions

2. 解释这些assumptions是如何支持题目的

3. Assumptions在什么情况下不成立, 并说明如果这些assumptions没有被证实会产生什么结果(作者的结论会被削弱)。

3.1.3. 句子模板

1. 文章开头: 简要概括作者的推理。While A maybe beneficial to some extent, the reasoning of the argument is unconvincing due to several unsubstantiated assumptions which, if proven unwarranted, will seriously challenge the author's (recommendation).

2. 单段开头: the writer's (recommendation) relies heavily on the assumption that.... Based on such an assumption, the writer therefore.... However, this assumption is potentially problematic because...(Neither,nor等平行结构).

3. 如果有类似"only solution": By stating..., the writer rules out alternative methods which could rival the proposed.... However, we need to re-examine the assumption that... (展开,最后总结如下) In addition, A could also serve as an alternative method. If any of these possibilities is true, then we are inclined to believe that other solutions could

overshadow the one proposed to...

4. assumption在哪些情况下不成立: It is likely that.... It is of equal possibility that....
5. 单段开头: Even if the assumptions mentioned above are valid, the writer's (recommendation) could be unnecessary due to the doubtful assumption regarding...
6. 单段结尾: If this is the case, the writer's assumption **will not hold** and his/her recommendation will be undermined.
7. 总结: To summarize, whether or not we should implement the writer's (recommendation) depends greatly on the validity of the assumptions in the argument. If these assumptions prove unwarranted, then the (recommendation) will be little more than the writer's wishful thinking, and accordingly we need to consider other solutions to....

3.1.4. 形容词

1. unsubstantiated
2. problematic
3. doubtful

3.2. Evidence类

3.2.1. Evidence含义

1. 类似Assumption, 寻找原Argument推理漏洞: 漏洞即我们因为**缺少证据**而无法确定某些 assumption是否成立
2. 完善推理过程: 提供新的**具体**的证据, 然后**评价**原Argument (strengthen/weaken)

3.2.2. 单段写法

1. 指出现在无法判断作者的某一论断
2. 说明还需要哪些新证据
3. 用新证据削弱或增强该论断

3.2.3. 注意点

1. 不能贸然说原Argument的错误, 不能用unconvincing, flawed...

3.2.4. 句子模板

1. 简要概括作者的推理。Although..., **close scrutiny of this argument reveals a lack of critical evidence** and we are therefore unable to evaluate the conclusion. As a result, further information is needed to **form a better evaluation** of the author's (recommendation).
2. 单段开头:
 1. We need more evidence to **demonstrate** the causal relationship between A and B.
 2. We need evidence to **verify** that.../to ascertain whether...
 3. Finally, despite the presence of all the previous evidence, an accurate evaluation of... requires additional information.
3. 单段展开:

1. While..., no evidence serves to rule out the possibility that.... Thus, additional evidence gains great significance to determine whether...
2. The evaluation of ... **entails** evidence about...
3. Specific evidence is needed to show...
4. 用First, Second, Third展开并列的逻辑推理（例如对应原Argument用三个原因推出论证一个次要Claim）
4. 评价原argument:
 1. be thereby **rendered** unconvincing.
 2. we are **disposed to** believe...
 3. If the answer is positive, then the reasoning of the argument is **strengthened**; however, if..., we are **reluctant to** believe...
 4. If new evidence shows..., then it is **reasonably safe to claim** that..., and therefore (weaken/strengthen). However, if new evidence **disclose an opposite situation, then the (proposal) is lent great support to**.
 5. If..., then we are disposed to believe that the author's conclusion is advisable. On the contrary, if the evidence shows us the contrary, then we remain **doubtful of** the (recommendation) given in the argument.
 6. If..., then the author's conclusion is weakened and the (recommendation) should therefore be rejected. **Otherwise**, it should be encouraged.
5. 结尾总结:
 1. To sum up, the current information available in this argument does not sufficiently substantiate that.... As a result, we need more evidence to better evaluate the writer's (recommendation).
 2. the evidence cited by the developers does not **provide enough conclusive information** to make their request convincing.

3.3. Explanation类 (少见)

3.3.1. 题干

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.

写一篇文章,在这篇文章中,讨论一个或者更多的解释,这个解释也同样能合理地说明文章中的事实。

题目首先会陈述一个现象,然后作者对其解释。

3.3.2. 方法论

1. Explanation的逻辑图与以上两类相反: 由果溯因,而非由事实性信息推出结论。
2. 善于发现作者隐含的claims/assumptions,完整化作者逻辑推理过程。
 1. 添加/细化逻辑推理步骤: 得到至少三次推理。

3.3.3. 单段写法

1. 复述作者对题目中现象的解释，指出解释不唯一
2. 给出其他解释并说明

3.3.4. 句子模板

1. commonly used phrases:

1. attribute/ascribe... to...
2. spring/derive from 源于
3. could also be explained by
4. be responsible for

2. 首段:

1. (Synopsis) While I concede that... could result in..., I maintain that other plausible explanations can also account for the facts presented in the argument. However, with only the current information, we are unable to decide which explanation is best. Nor is it utterly certain that one factor is responsible for the facts presented in the argument.

3. 单段展开:

1. Absence of significant information contributes to the failure to rule out the possibility that...
2. A alone does not sufficiently indicate B.
3. It will be unfair to keep blind to the possible scenario wherein...

4. 单段结尾:

1. All of the aforementioned explanations pose a great challenge upon, if not utterly reverse/once proves true, the proposed one in the argument.
2. (在指出一个现象的多种可能原因后) While we cannot assert that these factors are present and lead directly to..., we are confident that these explanations could rival the one proposed in the argument.
3. Without further information, we cannot unhesitatingly preclude the possibility that A stems from any of the aforementioned factors, or combination of these factors. Thereby it is ill-conceived to solely credit A to B.
4. I therefore reserve my approval of...

5. 结尾总结:

1. To summarize, although it is reasonable to believe that..., there are several alternative explanations that could challenge the author's one and could also plausibly account for the facts presented in the argument. However, it is unreasonable to draw hastily conclusions about which explanation is the best until further examination concerning....

3.4. Question类

3.4.1. 题干

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.

写一篇文章,在这篇文章中,讨论需要问什么问题来判断题目中的建议是否会取得预想的结果.解释这些问题的答案会如何帮助你评价题目中的建议.

3.4.2. 单段写法(和Evidence本质一样)

1. 指出我们现在还无法评价原 Argument 中的某一论断。
2. 说明为了更好地评价这一建议，我们还需要问什么样的问题。
3. 给出问题的答案并用答案来评价题目中的建议（既可以正面评价，也可以负面评价）。

4. Issue

ETS不在意我们的立场

4.1. 是非判断类

4.1.1. 题干

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

4.1.2. 方法论

1. "the extent"意味着：ETS 对我们所采取的**立场并不看重**。这一点适用于 Issue 部分的所有 Instruction。
2. 对内容和立场均无限制
3. 事例论证紧贴事理论证展开，可以重复事理论证中的逻辑（各种连词）以及同意重复其中的关键词

4.2. 因果类

4.2.1. 题干

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.

4.2.2. 方法论

1. 既要谈到题目中的结论，又要提到题目中支持结论的原因
2. 谈到原因时，注意其是否真的能支持结论，看看有没有其他原因能推出该结论

4.3. 两种看法类

4.3.1. 题干

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**.

4.3.2. 方法论

1. 题干包含两种观点，不一定互斥，可能不矛盾
2. 写作中要兼顾双方
3. 可以说两种观点和我的立场一样接近
4. 两种观点讨论的篇幅不限
5. 照应在学术写作中，esp“文献综述”中，对前人看法的处理

4.4. 敌方看法类

4.4.1. 题干

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**.

4.4.2. 方法论

1. 至少用一段讨论敌方观点
2. recommended思维模板：敌方看法+我对敌方看法的分析+我对敌方看法的评价（+提供敌我矛盾的解决方案）
 1. 不一定反对敌方看法，可以承认合理性，或是辩证的（承认合理，批判局限），或是说敌方和我方在本质上不矛盾。
 2. 所谓分析：分析为什么敌方会反对我方，其出发点和依据是什么

4.5. 建议类（一）

4.5.1. 题干

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.

4.5.2. 方法论

1. 题干是一条建议
2. 思考维度：
 1. 必要性
 2. 紧迫性
 3. 充分性...

3. 但是不能只讨论上面这些，一定把它们落在**建议产生的结果**中，结果有利/不利
4. 对应现实中，不能对某个理论单示已好恶，而应说明理论在什么情况下会产生什么结果，正是结果的好坏决定了是否采用理论。

4.6. 建议类（二）

4.6.1. 题干

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.

4.6.2. 方法论

同上一条

5. Reminder

1. 不要用不熟悉用法的词

6. useful expressions

1. because of A as opposed to B.
2. and so on 改为 to name a few
3. A 比 B 重要:
 1. A should take precedence over B.
 2. A should be given/assigned priority over B.
 3. A overshadow/outshine/dwarf B.
 4. B is subordinate/inferior to A.
 5. B lose luster in front of A.
 6. B pale/lag in significance in comparison with A.
4. A 和 B 不可比:
 1. A and B are not comparable.
 2. It is ill-conceived to draw a parallel between A and B.
5. A 和 B 不矛盾:
 1. A does not necessarily contradict B.
 2. A and B are not mutually exclusive.
 3. A is compatible with B.
 4. We have to admit the coexistence of A and B in some circumstances.