1.1/1.2 独立写作基本结构 note

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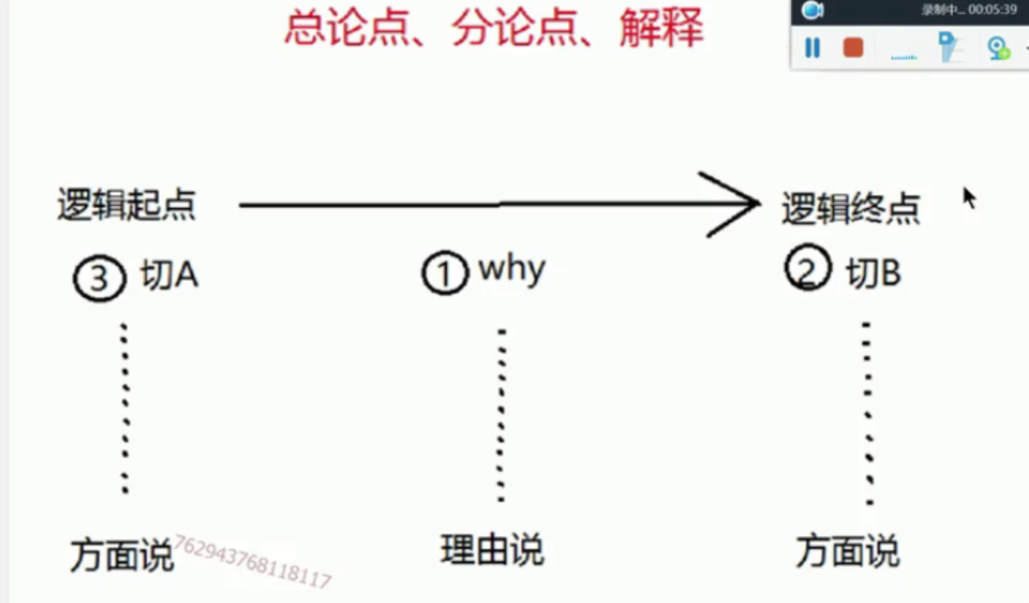
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# 全文结构



## 方面说，理由说

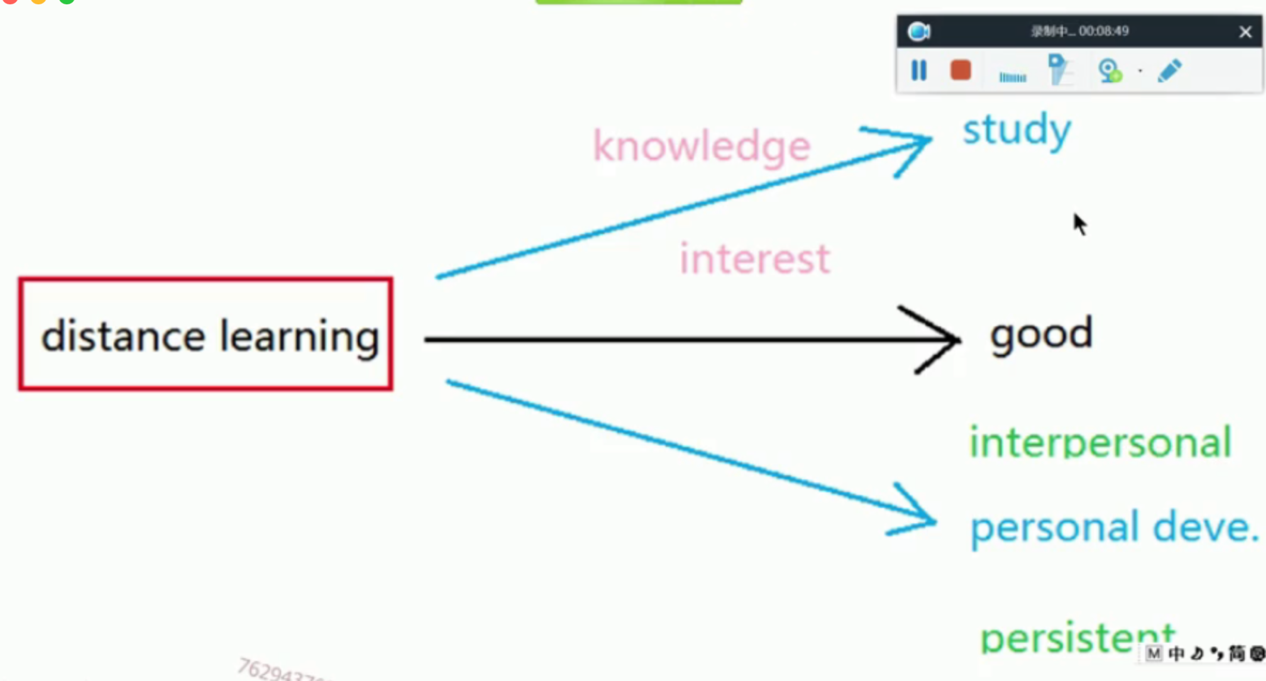


理由说：拆中间环节。

拆逻辑起点or终点：方面说：对什么好。对学习好，对发展好。

对总论点，分论点，解释等等逻辑链都可以用这种方法拓展。

e.g.



总论点：切逻辑终点：在线教育对学习和发展好。

第一个分论点：理由说：拆中间环节：学到知识，激发兴趣所以对学习好。

第二个分论点：方面说：拆逻辑终点：对坚持不懈和人际关系有好处。

## 开头段



### 现象引入

N, 同位语, has been valued and even triggers a heated discussion over 题目改写.

N从题目中选择的中性词汇。中性：没有观点偏颇

同位语：

1. N为中性词 the foundation of [the quality life]

2. N为褒义词 the object everyone strives for

题目改写over（what/whether引导的）名词性从句

### 对方观点

主语, in some point of views,…

不需要给对方增加理由

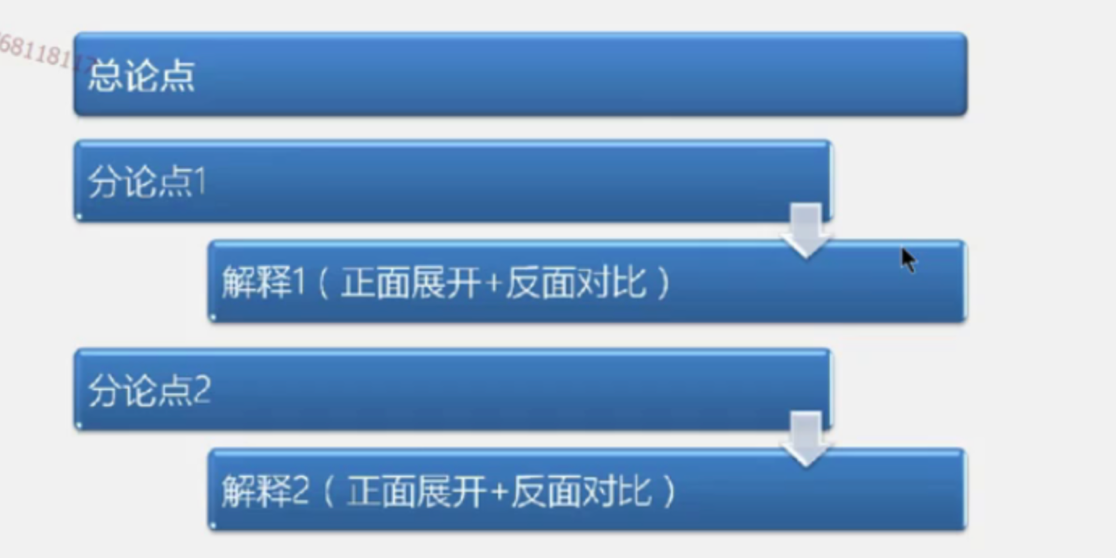
### 自己观点

Contrary to these people's opinions is my perspective that 自己观点, due to

due to 呼应两个段落总论点

due to the contributions to（如果是对...有好处）

## 理由段



### 总论点1

What must be prioritized is that …(你选择的东西), instead of (你不选的东西), is beneficial to (你的观点), by ... 提到分论点.

#### 分论点1

To begin with, [it is 你的论点 that …]

解释同样采用方面说或者理由说

In detail, ......(解释可以列举abc或者举例子，举例子时不要过多无关信息，不要过于口语化); In contrast, 根据正面写反面逻辑，可以加since，但原因尽量反驳前面的理由

#### 分论点2

Moreover, ... To explain further, ...; On the other hand, ....

### 总论点2

What should be equally worth discussing is that ..., rather than ..., can ... by 你的总论点2

#### 分论点1

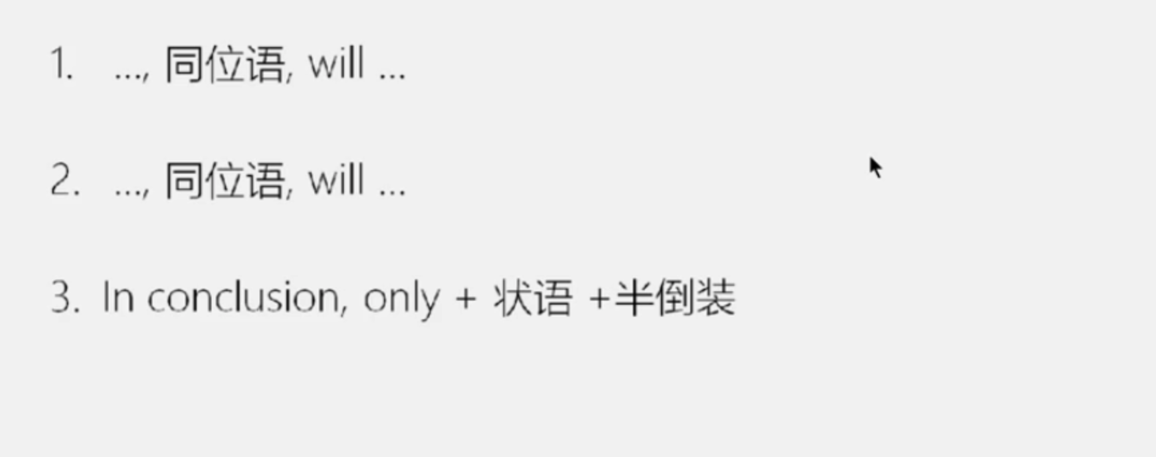
﻿Initially, ... Specifically, …; on the contrary, …

#### 分论点2

Additionally, … To be more specific, …; however, …

## 结尾段





e.g. ﻿Adults, the major components of the society, will benefit from watching educational programs. Students, the future of the society, will reap advantages from informative shows. To conclude, only by watching instructional programs can people maximize their benefits.