**Analysis of an issue**

**Issue考察要点**：Critical thinking & Persuasive writing

**Issue题目分类：**

* 领域
* 核心思想
* 正文逻辑结构

**Preparing steps**

1, 抓住主题定分类；

2, 思维发散找切入

PFW: Purposeful Free Writing

3, 根据特点定结构

4, 针对要求做调整

PFW: Purposeful Free Writing

DCD(CP)R(IBN)E

* Definition of the critical term
* Categories of critical term and concept
* Domains that would be affected by the claim
* Under what Condition is the claim valid?
* At what historical Period is the claim valid?
* Reasons that would probably lead people to come to such claim
* Importance
* Benefit
* Necessity
* Effects that would possibly be brought about by the claim

Example : Category B

(+) Benefits of technology improvement *(R & E)*

* making lives more efficient;
* improving living standard;
* freeing people from repetitive, boring, and dangerous works

(—) problems of technology improvement:

* traffic jam, pollution, accidents; *(E)*
* adversely affecting quality of living; *(De)*

　　As Roger Waters put it, “I’ve got thirteen channels of shit on the TV to choose from.”

---- Pink Floyd, The Wall

* making human lives (and the society as a whole) unstable and unsafe.

**总体立场类型**

* 完全支持/反对
* 有保留意见
* 平衡结构

**四种论证结构**

* Comparison 对比型
* Solution 问题解决型
* Reasoning 推理型
* Claim 观点型

**对比 Comparison**

**标志：**

more … than

A rather than B

instead of B, A

**审题：**

* 确定对比双方；
* 确定题目倾向

**论证内容：**

* Positive vs. Negative: 分析AB双方的正负优劣
* Comparability

Example : A, 19 (p78)

A: current problems (+)

Solving some existing problems might be a prerequisite for the stability and survival of a society. *(R: I/N)*

Example:

unemployment, CPI, The Global Financial Crisis

A: current problems (—)

Overemphasis of some current problems may potentially jeopardize future development. *(E)*

Example:

Economic Reform of China

B: future problems (+):

The investment for expected problems could help future generations. *(R: I/N)*

Example:

Sustainable development,

Environmental protection,

Infrastructure construction

B: future problems (—) :

Some investment, researches, measures, actions aimed on solving future problems may cause unclear consequences. *(Co/E)*

Example:

cloning

genetic engineering

**问题解决 Solution**

**标志：**

The way to … is …

To do …, we must do …

through, by

**审题：**

* 明确 topic issue;
* 找出 topic solution

论证内容：

* (+) topic solution的合理性；

(—)

* topic solution局限性、问题
* feasibility
* other solutions

Example : F, 77 (p96)

(+) Fashion culture is best represented by the trends of youth. *(Ca)*

Example: fast food

MAGIC: Music/Animation/Game/Internet/Comic

(—) other solutions

mainstream culture:

Adults and seniors are the primary producer of fortune, and

the primary consumer of mainstream culture. *(Ca)*

domestic/foreign culture: the media, custom and history *(Ca)*

Example: festivals

Example 2: F, 2 (p95)

* Business society: “The business of American is to do business”
* racial diversification
* WASP: White Anglo- Saxon Person (Protestant);
* Afro - American;
* Hispanic;
* Asian - American
* American history

**推理 Reasoning**

**标志：**

because (of), since, for, as, :

**审题：**

\* 分清论据结论；

\* 看清推理关系

**论证内容：**

(+) A 🡪 B的合理因素

\* 论据A合理；

\* 推理过程合理；

\* 结论B有道理

(—) A 🡪 B的不合理因素

\* 质疑论据；

\* 质疑推理关系；

\* 结论的问题或不良后果

Example: B, 64 (p84)

machines are tools 🡪 human superior

(+)推理过程合理：

From ethical point of view, dominator is superior to his tools. *(De)*

(+) 结论的合理性：

creative thinking

emotional sensitivity

*(Do)*

(—) 推理过程的问题：

Most tools are superior to human in their special use, that’s why human produce them. *(R:N)*

(—) 结论的问题：

accuracy

speed

*(Do)*

**观点 Claim**

**标志：**

* 判断句
* 无法归入前三类

**论证内容：**

(+)

观点的客观合理性；

形成该观点的主观理由

(—)

分析观点不合理之处;

有条件时转化成其他论证结构

Example : A, 63 (p77)

(+)

* The extinction of some species has nothing to do with human activities. Therefore, it is not an obligation for societies to save them. *(Co/R:B)*
* The protection of some species is beyond human capability. *(Feasibility)*

Example: dinosaurs

* Some urgent problems of human society have higher priority than to save endangered species. *(Co/R: I)*

Example:

unemployment, Financial Crisis

poverty, famine, disease, etc.

(－)转化为reasoning结构：

No relation 🡪 no need to save

(－)质疑前提

Most extinctions are caused by human activities, directly or indirectly. *(R: B/E)*

Example: dodo

(—) 质疑推理关系

Human society has the responsibility to save those species even if they would become naturally extinct. *(R: N)*

Genesis 1:28, And God blessed them, and God said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth.

Example: panda, koala

(—)观点的不良后果

Many species possess great values to human race, some of which are not realized by human yet. *(R:I/E)*

Example:

rubber tree — latex

A, 148 (p76)

(+)

Human interference will more or less disturb natural environment. *(R:N)*

(—) problem of the claim:

Some wilderness areas have little value to preserve. *(Ca)*

(—) other solution:

Eco-development

Example: Phillip Island, Australia

论证点总结

(+)

* It’s one of the primary tasks of government.
* Human interference will more or less disturb natural environment.

(—)

* Some wilderness areas have little value to preserve.
* Adopting other measurement to achieve social and economical gain.

Para 1: my position + reason

Para 2: challenging position + reason

Para 3: response to challenging position

[agree]

para 1: human activity 🡪 disturbance

para 2: no value 🡪 develop

para 3: investigation 🡪 other solution

[disagree]

para 1: no value 🡪 develop

para 2: human activity🡪 disturbance

para 3: investigation 🡪 other solution

B, 91 (p83)

(+)

One of the goals and functions of technology improvement: making human lives more efficient. *(R:I)*

(—) problem

Other function of technology:

* original mission of technology: To discover the laws of nature, thereby help human better understand nature and make efficient use of it.

Example:

Hubble Space Telescope (HST)

* To promote the well-being of mankind: Health, safety, education, freedom
* a motive force of social improvement *(E)*

(—) problem

technology is not always a positive force:

* creates more problems
* threatens the quality of life

(E)

(—) 质疑推理关系

Technological developments have actually contributed to a more rushed and frantic pace of life, due to the human nature. *(E)*

Technology can change the material world, but not the condition of humanity.

论证点总结

(+)

One of the goals and functions of technology improvement is making human lives more efficient.

(—)

* The speaker may ignore many other important objectives of technology development.
* Placing efficiency as the major target of technology advancement may bring about undesirable consequences.

(—)

Even if technology could improve efficiency, our leisure time would not increase.

D, 55 (p90)

categories of arts:

painting / sculpture / handcraft / architecture / music / dancing / literature / drama / movie / game

(—) Art works are usually exclusive expressions of artists’ inner feeling, some great works confront us with uncertainty and lack of reason. *(De/Ca)*

Example:

Picasso: Cubism

Pink Floyd: The Dark Side of the Moon

(—) other solution

Art works that reveal otherwise hidden ideas and impulses could also have merit. *(Do)*

Pablo Picasso

Salvador Dali

The Velvet Underground: Heroin

Pink Floyd: The Wall

Roger Waters: Watching TV (from the album Amused to Death)

(—) other solution

The purpose of some art works is to upset old ways of artistic creation. *(Do)*

Painting: Dadaism

Architecture: Modernism, Post-modernism, Deconstructivism

论证点总结

(+)

The theme, technique, and means of expression of some great art works are so simple that almost everyone could understand them.

(—) problems

* Being understandable to most people is neither sufficient nor necessary for an art work to hold merit.
* Accepting the claim may lead artists to pander to public taste.

(—) feasibility

For some types of arts, there is nothing can be said of understandable.

(—) other solutions

* Art works that reveal hidden ideas and impulses could also have merit.
* Some art works hold merit through upsetting old ways of artistic creation.

E, 18 (p91)

(+) benefit

* motivating force of social improvements and innovations
* avoiding negative social tendency

necessity

* Some theories will become out of date;
* Some theories have inherent drawbacks.

(—)

* the primary goal: development and progress;
* avoid vicious challenge

E, 65 (p93)

(+) Disobedience of law is a sublime virtue under certain circumstances. *(Condition)*

Example: war crime

Schindler’s list

slavery

(—) problems

* How to define just and unjust? *(Assumption/Feasibility)*
* may result in social disturbance and chaos *(E)*

(—) other solution

* mass media
* legislation

论证点总结

(+)

The radical approach raised by the speaker is applicable to certain extreme circumstances.

(—) problems

* How to define just and unjust?
* Fighting against laws would probably result in social disturbance and chaos.

(—) feasibility

Citizens are unable to fight with the law enforcement institutions of the government.

(—) other solutions

reasonable, moderate approach such as legislation, mass media

Para 1: my position + reason

Para 2: challenging position + reason

Para 3: response to challenging position

[agree]

para1: basic principle: justice 🡪 modify

para2: unable to define/ harmful effect

para3: other solution: moderate approach

[disagree]

para1: moderate approach

para2: basic principle: justice 🡪 revise by any means

para3: unable to define/ harmful effect/ feasibility

F, 69 (p103)

A (+)

Necessity: National security

Benefit: Political purpose

A (—)

\* (To public/society) information monopoly 🡪 extreme power 🡪 corruption, autarchy *(E)*

\* (To leader/government) May raise public distrust *(E)*

B (+)

* To avoid unnecessary disturbance or panic *(R:I/N)*
* The settlement of some accidents requires instant information-publication. *(Co/R:N)*

Example:

SARS

Chernobyl Accident

F, 38 (p101)

Example:

political group/ religious group /vegetarian

(—)problem

The image reflected by incompatible groups will sometimes distort.

(—)other solution

solitude: One’s inner feeling and subjective experience can only be acquired through introspective method. *(De/Ca)*

F, 62 (p102)

(+) Certain demands are fundamental condition for the creation of a leader. *(R:I)*

Example:

George Washington

* economical: taxation
* political: land property
* The War of Independence /The American Revolution

Abraham Lincoln

* economical: industrialization
* political: The Abolition of Slavery

Franklin Roosevelt

* economical: the Depression and the New Deal
* political: the WW II

(—) other solution

Many other essential characteristics are necessary for a leader to be successful.

* knowledge; vision; great target
* moral standard;
* courage,
* broad-mindedness,
* organization skills

**How to write the introduction**

不好的写法:

* 问句结束；
* 空洞重复
* T+P+(R)

Topic + Position + (Reason),

题目观点+立场+（理由）

* T+CC+P

Topic + Concession + Position

题目观点+让步+立场

* T+A+P

Topic + Assumption + Position,

题目观点+暗含假设+立场

* T+CP+P

Topic + Complexity + Position,

题目观点+问题复杂性+立场

* T+CT+P

Topic + Controversy + Position,

题目观点+相反观点+立场

* Q+A+P

Question + Answer + Position,

问题+回答+立场

* P+R+(E)

Position+ Reason+ (Example),

立场+概述理由（框架型开头）

* B+P

Background + Position,

背景+立场

Nature / education / science / social / politics / intelligence

* O+P

Old-saying + Position, 格言+立场

It takes decades to raise a tree, centuries a person.

Giving a man a fish, you feed him a day; teaching a man to fish, you feed him a life.

* E+P

Example + Position,

例子+立场

**Basic structure of a body paragraph**

* topic sentence
* reason (theory/ analysis/ explanation/ reasoning)
* example
* 反证
* paragraphic conclusion

**段首句的语言衔接**

并列：

on the one hand / on the other (hand);

for one thing / for another (thing);

in one sense / in another (sense);

递进：

further / furthermore; moreover, what is more, in addition, additionally, not only…but (also)

让步：

it is true, it is correct, of course;

no doubt, undoubtedly;

do, may, seem, appear, sound;

admittedly;

concede, admit, acknowledge

反证句

Unless A, B;

If not A, then B

We cannot do B without A.

No A no B.

**How to write the conclusion**

Basic elements:

* Reprise of position (P)
* Explanation (E)
* 反证 (D)
* Concession (C)

Combinations

P+E / E+P / P+D / D+P

C+D+P/D+C+P/D+P+E, etc.

D+C+P+E/E+C+P+D, etc.

P+E+E/C+C+P+D, etc.

**写作语言提炼**

* formal written English
* variety

**词汇使用原则**

* 避免重复，同义词替换
* 使用专用词汇、具体描述；避免通用词汇、抽象概括
* 注意词汇搭配

**常用句式变化**

* 后置修饰语

　　用途：段首句、修改文章

* 同位语

　　用途：代替定语从句

* 插入语
* 表示论证前提

　　　　if (it occurs) at all;

　　　　if (there is) any(thing);

　　　　if (sth is indeed) necessary;

　　　　if (sth) ever (happened)

* 表示递进推理：

　　　　if so

* 表示取非：

　　　　if not

五大重点句型

* 让步句
* 被动句

Traditionally, saving is viewed as a virtue, while borrowing a vice.

* 强调句

It is … that, so … that

It is the belief in a brighter future that gives us optimism.

* 双重否定句

　　用途：正文段、结尾段反证句

* 倒装句
* 长短句结合

“You have no idea what I’m talking about, I’m sure.

You will someday.””

—— The American Beauty

“Ernest Hemingway once wrote: ‘The world is a fine place, and worth fighting for.’

I agree with the second part.”

—— Se7en

**Issue语言原则**

* 避免人称主语
* 形式主语：

it is widely claimed that…

* there be:

there is a controversy over …

* 第三人称泛指作主语
* 词义替换
* 避免极端词汇
* 最高级词汇：
* 频率最高级：

always, forever /never, no

* 顺序最高级：

first, top, best, paramount, supreme

* 唯一性词汇： only, unique
* 感情色彩词汇：
* 过分肯定

perfect, outstanding, extreme, absolute, total, complete, thorough

* 过分负面：

reproach, condemn, curse ironically, surprisingly nonsense

F, 11 (p96)

Absolute freedom does not exist at all.

For some aspects, choice is an illusion.

Choice is an illusion created between those with power and those without.

——The Matrix Reloaded

Although inherent condition – one’s physical condition, family, nationality, etc – cannot be chosen, many other aspects (thoughts, wisdom, values) could be acquired.

Example:

Napoleon

Beethoven

**Issue preparing strategies**

1, 复习

* 主线：文章结构/ 论证过程/ 论证语言
* 重点：PFW + 四种论证结构

2, 熟读题目

3,每类题目进一步发散思考，搜集素材例证

　例证的原则：

* 无限制
* 熟悉
* 无争议，不难解释

4,列提纲

5, 全文练习；

* 没有思路时：
* 分析论证结构
* 看限定词
* 看类似题目
* 思考I, B, and N
* 推极端
* 字数不够时：
* 加反证
* 深入分析例子
* 变换分析角度

6, 修改文章：

7, 模考；

8, 考前2-3天：

* 提纲、模板过一遍；
* 读经典范文
* 改最后一遍文章

9, 广泛阅读