英语写作

串讲1

考试题型分值

- 补全段落1x20=20

- 列提纲1x20=20

- 300字作文2x60=60

题型分析

题型	做题步骤
补全段落	①提取短文提纲 ②判断空白段落主题 ③写作
列提纲	①总结段落大意 ②整理文章思路（提纲）
作文	①审题 ②列提纲 ③写作

课程安排

- 10:00~12:00   串讲1   补全段落

- 13:00~15:00   串讲2   列提纲

- 16:00~18:00   串讲3   300字作文

列提纲

提纲类型

- 句子提纲sentence outline

- 论点提纲topic outline

提纲组成

- Introduction:(绪论)
  - 需包含主题句thesis
- Main body(主体)
- Conclusion(结论)

注意事项

- 提纲可分二至三个层次，分别由罗马数字，英语大写字母和阿拉伯数字表示。

- 如果某一点列为I，那么至少应有另一点为II与之对应，同一层次的小标题应同等对待，前后安排要一致。将段落标在后面

- Thesis无论在哪种类型的提纲中都是句子，且是陈述句

- 论点式提纲和句子式提纲不可混用。

常见结构

- 三段式

I. Introduction 提出论点
II. 论证论点
III. conclusion 重申论点

常见结构

- 五段式

I. Introduction 提出论点
II. 分论点一
III. 分论点二
IV. 分论点三
V. conclusion

解题步骤

步骤	策略
确定主题	文章题目就是主题，每段中都出现的名词是主题
确定主题句	第一段中出现。与主题相关。一句完整的话。
概括每段大意	浏览每段段首和段尾，总结段落关键词
整理全文提纲	按照三段式或五段式或其他结构归纳每个段落，列出提纲

Read the following passage carefully and compose a "Topic Outline" for it.

Living Trash Free

Three years ago, I heard on the radio the tale of a British couple who lived trash-free. Walking home from my laboratory, I told my roommate that I could also do that and I'd start soon. "No, "he said. "If you care about this, you start today. "Just like that, I began an experiment of a trash-free life in the face of large environmental problems.

The average American produces about four pounds of trash per day, about 1, 500 pounds per year. In my first year of living trash-free, I produced less than eight pounds of waste. In year two, I made it down six pounds—about 0. 4 percent of the American average. That was an accomplishment of my experiment.

To get there, I need to change the way I lived. I collected my waste, such as concert tickets, packaging and glass, and didn't throw it away. I knew my experiment wouldn't make much difference, but I felt I should do it. Since unnecessary consumption existed everywhere, I had to get creative. When a restaurant furnished a napkin-wrapped fork and knife, I asked the waiter to give me a set without the napkin. I carried a fork, a spoon, a plate and a bowl wherever I went, just in case the food was served only with plastic to eat with. Sometimes it was awkward.

The hardest part was figuring out the best way to talk about what I was doing. It is important to speak to people in a language they understand from their background. Also, big issues such as trash and recycling are tied to other big issues such as economic growth and climate change. So, as I wrote about the experiment on reducing trash, I had to discuss economy, peace, poverty, and so on. It was much harder to explain all that than simply announcing myself as a vegetarian, for instance.

Sometimes I failed, as some people didn't see the need of my experiment. More often, though, people gave me their support. The experiment inspired others to do similar experiments on their own. A couple of friends in Ann Arbor are doing it for a year. Their efforts have paid off. Ann Arbor has become one of the most environmentally conscious cities in America. When I visit that city now, I can get nearly all of my food unpackaged. There are several great secondhand stores I can go to, if really need something. I can get shoes and tools that don't come in paper or plastic boxes.

Humans have caused terrible problems: The polar ice caps are melting, and the oceans are full of trash. My project did not reshape those trends. But my views on consumption and social change had an impact. My experiment of trash-free life allowed me to answer the question of how we stand up in the face of large environmental problems. I am convinced each individual can help to create examples and communities of change.

1810真题

第一步：确定文章主题（题目多是主题）

Living Trash Free 没有生活垃圾

1810真题

第二步：确定中心论点（多在首段出现）

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1810真题

第三步：总结各段段落大意

1810真题

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I experimented with a trash-free life to promote environmental protection.

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Results: reducing a considerable amount of waste

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Means: changing the way of living

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Communicating my idea to others with some difficulties

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Inspiring others to act with positive outcomes

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Positive effects of the experiment and my reflection

1810真题

I. Introduction: (Paragraph 1)
A. Start of my trash-free life
B. Thesis: I experimented with a trash-free life to promote environmental protection.
II. Experimenting with a trash-free life (Paragraph 2-3)
A. Results: reducing a considerable amount of waste
B. Means: changing the way of living
III. Influencing others with my efforts (Paragraph 4-5)
A. Communicating my idea to others with some difficulties
B. Inspiring others to act with positive outcomes
IV. Conclusion: Positive effects of the experiment and my reflection (Paragraph 6)

1804真题

Read the following passage carefully and compose a "sentence outline" for it.

Smart Ravens

A flock of ravens ravaging a dead body may technically be called an unkindness. People hate them, but ravens are not terrifying. Do they have sharp, curved beaks(鸟喙)that they use to tear dead animals to pieces? Yes. Are their calls close to a horrifying and mysterious laugh? Most definitely. But that doesn't make them evil. Rather, they are masterminds, good at making awesome plans for the future.

The latest findings of ravens come from two Swedish scientists who literally put ravens to test. Up until now, we know that ravens have some ability to plan ahead for their own food needs because they hide food to dig up later. Then again, squirrels store food in the ground for later and they're, well, not the smartest. They forget about 75 percent of their nuts, accidentally planting millions of trees in the process. And if "stupid" squirrels can be biologically programmed to store food for later maybe ravens aren't as smart as we thought. Except obviously they are.

Ravens, as it turns out, will often choose to give up a tasty nut now in favor of getting a better treat later. Faced with a piece of food and a tool that they know can open a box containing more delicious food, they will generally choose the tool- even if they don't have the box yet. They've learned that when researchers present them with the box in 15 minutes' time, they can use that tool to unlock their prize. That's great vision right there. Even small children often choose to eat one ice-cream immediately rather than wait a few minutes for more.

This shouldn't come as such a shock Ravens also steal from each other by watching competitors hide food, noting the location, and returning later to dig it up. And because they get stolen from, some ravens will actually pretend to hide food to mislead thieves. What's more, they can tell other ravens where to find a juicy, rotting animal body and team up to scare off their competitors. That ability-to communicate information about a distant location -is shared only by ants, bees and humans. Besides deceiving one another to keep a food source a secret, they can also take advantage of other animals. For example, they would call wolves over to a dead body that hasn't broken down enough yet so that the wolves can rip it apart, leaving more convenient scraps for the ravens to eat.

If all that doesn't make you love and embrace our raven lords, nothing will. These birds are geniuses in their own right--so what if their look is a little weird? Their intelligence isn't to be feared; it's to be revered.

1804真题

- 句子提纲的步骤：
  第一步：确定文章主题（题目多是主题）
  第二步：确定中心论点（多在首段出现）
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Smart Ravens

聪明的乌鸦

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Ⅰ Introduction: Ravens are masterminds, good at making awesome plans for the future.

Ⅱ Thesis: Ravens are smart.

A. Ravens have some ability to plan ahead for their own food needs.

B. Ravens are wise enough to make a better choice.

C. Ravens can communicate information about a distant location.

III Conclusion: Ravens' wisdom should be revered.

1704真题

Read the following passage carefully and compose a "sentence outline" for it.

How to Raise a Moral Robot

In the future, humans will create more intelligent and more moral robots than those portrayed in the recent film *Chappie*. What the film touches on is perhaps the greatest challenge of raising moral robots. The toughest part is how to safely integrate robots into society. As is known, humans are the most powerful learning machines on Earth. If robots are to be part of human society, they have to become at least second best at learning. Is it possible for humans to produce moral robot learners?

More and more scientists of artificial intelligence (AI) agree that true intelligence comes from learning, not just from programming. With a growing number of machine learning approaches available, robots can take in new information. They turn that information into instructions and learn from feedback to adjust actions in the ever-changing environments.

Robot learning, however, must have limits If scientists succeed in building sophisticated robots that can learn, they will have to establish limits to how robots learn. If robots are allowed to learn anything they can and want, they may become brutal bullies Therefore, programmers must set rules and laws that prohibit them from learning anything socially undesirable.

One approach to that problem is democratic robot learning. Programmers write a small number of fundamental norms into the robot, and let it learn the remaining ones. These fundamental norms will include prevention of harm, especially to humans, but also politeness and respect. The norms will then be translated into behavior, for example, what it means to be polite in a particular context. They also define conditions under which one fundamental norm can replace another. It's OK, for instance, to drop politeness when a robot tries to save someone from harm.

Democratic robot learning would also guide a robot in dealing with contradictory teachers. Say one person tries to teach the robot to share, and another tries to teach it to steal. In that ease, the robot should ask the whole community which teacher it should listen to. After all, the norms and morals of a community are typically held by the majority of members in that community.

This approach would also prevent robots from learning something evil in human society. Humans are generally cooperative and kind towards those whom they consider part of their group, but they can become wicked and cruel towards those outside their groups If robots learn such hostile sentiments and evil actions, they may very well become a threat to humanity. Take robots in some science-fiction films for example. They get out of human control, turn their human masters into slaves, and even kill them. If those horrible scenes come into reality, it would be a disaster to mankind.

Somehow, society will have to protect robots from continuing dark human heritage. If successful, robots will be helpful to humanity as a whole-lending a hand in production, health care, education and elder care. That is what AI scientists should pursue, and those are the moral robots human society should raise.

1704真题

第一步：确定文章主题（题目多是主题）
第二步：确定中心论点（多在首段出现）
第三步：总结各段段落大意
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How to Raise a Moral Robot

如何培养道德机器人

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1704真题

I. Introduction: (Paragraph 1)
A. It's challenging for humans to raise moral robots.
B. Thesis: To be part of human society, robots have to become good moral
II. True intelligent robots can learn, but within the boundaries set by humans. (Paragraphs 2-3)
A. Robots can learn to adjust their actions.
B. Limits mast be set for robots lo slay away from anything undesirable.
III. Democratic robot learning approach helps to make robots moral. (Paragraphs 4-6)
A. Robots learn fundamental norms.
B. Robots learn to deal with conflicting instructions.
C. Robots learn to stay away from something evil.
IV. Conclusion：Humans need to raise trustworthy and truly helpful robots. (Paragraph 7)

1610真题

Write an outline. Read the following passage carefully and compose a ”sentence outline “ for it .

What Technology Has Done to Us

I am not a patient person. As I was waiting for the elevator the other day, I must have looked at my watch 25 times in one minute. Living in a world of fast-moving technology, I am used to instant reactions. I push a button, the elevator should open, right? All, this is what technology has done to me.

So, why do we use technological devices so much? It saves time and is convenient. With the Internet, we can receive and send information, communicate with friends and buy various items all instantly by the click of a mouse. In fact, our patience level has changed drastically all because of faster connections.

While this technology does make it more convenient to receive information, sometimes I wonder if all this is too convenient. We take advantage of the speed so much that if the Internet is not working or the fax machine is not sending properly, our world seems to shut down temporarily. We simply find it difficult to function without access to our e-mail or or updated news. In fact. technology can often make us lazy. I cannot possibly spend the time to mail a letter in the acclaimed snail mail. "Fax it. E-mail it.r, the world cries. Society seems to revolve around time as it never did before.

This speed of communication has caused us to be so impatient that we have grown apart from each other. Our society can practically thrive without physical contact. Many people have all the required devices already in their homes: a computer, scary that contact with anyone in the world? I think it decreases our value of face-to-face human contact as a whole. visit someone who lives 40 minutes away when you can e-mail them or chat online? It saves time, yet nothing can replace having face-to-face conversation with someone.

What about those who have limited access to the Internet or other technology? They seem to get lost. Sometimes, when I am too busy to check my e-mail or have no access. I miss out on important information and events that have already taken place without my knowledge. The common thought seems to be that if you have an e-mail address, you must check it every hour, right? Sadly, this idea is becoming truth.

While technology is an essential part of our thriving society, it should be less emphasized as the only way to communicate efficiently. Instead, accuracy should be the priority; While the Internet and fax machines are faster, efficiency can have its drawbacks. They do not always promise accurate information in sending. For example, these devices might not be the best way to submit important documents， such as college applications. Also, with the Internet, valuable information, such as credit card information, can fall into the wrong hands without being detected.

While completely abandoning these communication devices is not feasible, society needs to be more patient with the inefficiencies of human-made inventions and of course with human connections.

What Technology Has Done to Us
技术为我们做了什么

I am not a patient person. As I was waiting for the elevator the other day, I must have looked at my watch 25 times in one minute. Living in a world of fast-moving technology, I am used to instant reactions. I push a button, the elevator should open, right? All, this is what technology has done to me.

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1610真题

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Sentence Outline
I. Introduction: Technology makes people impatient. (Paragraphs 1-2)
A. I am used to instant reactions due to technology.
B. Thesis: Our patience level has changed drastically because of faster connections.
II. Technology brings about problems. (Paragraphs 3-5)
A. People take advantage of the speed too much.
B. The speed of communication causes people to grow apart from each other.
C. Those who have limited access to the Internet or other technology seem to get lost.
III. Conclusion: (Paragraph 6-7)
A. Technology should be less emphasized as the only way to communicate efficiently.
B. Society needs to be more patient with the inefficiencies of human inventions and human connections.

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Write an outline. Read the following passage carefully and compose a "sentence outline" for it.

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