

**举例 1：大纲要求-英语一大作文样题 Sample One(文字表述，新增)**

52.Directions:

Read the following excerpt from an article and write an essay. In your essay, you should explain whether or to what extent you agree with the author. Support your argument with reasons and relevant examples.

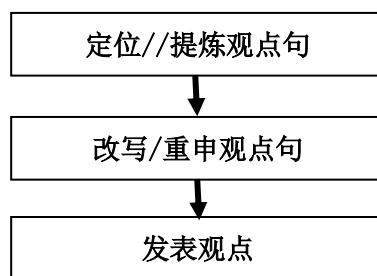
Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Many of us, whatever our field of work, fear that showing uncertainty can damage our image—and we may compensate by expressing overconfidence in an attempt to win trust. But in many situations people are willing to trust those who can admit they don't have a definitive answer. Recent studies found that communicating uncertainty and even admitting our mistakes is not harmful and can even be beneficial to trustworthiness. So, failure in expertise" can be compensated by higher integrity and benevolence. When communicating uncertainty in a transparent way, we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth.

**文字提示信息整体思路：**

- 一 现象段（区别于图画作文）
- 二 论证段（同强化冲刺讲义，可复用）
- 三 结论段（同强化冲刺讲义，可复用）

现象段思路：



## 1. 定位/提炼观点句

【1】显性观点（文中已给出观点，只需定位到）：

标志：

- （1） 带有总结性质的词或短语：find, demonstrate, illustrate, show, summary, in brief, in conclusion, in short, in all, on the whole 等
- （2） 转折处
- （3） 高频词

【2】隐性观点（文中未给出观点，需要自行归纳总结）：

- （1） 位置：段首句，段末句等，通常观点句比较短小
- （2） 建议句式：**They should** know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy.
- （3） 无主要观点句，需归纳

## 2. 改写/重申观点句

（1） 必备词汇

- ① 文章：paper, article, essay, thesis, excerpt(摘要), summary 等
- ② 表明，阐述，展示等：deal with, discuss, explore, present, focus on, analyze, elaborate, explain, develop, concern 等

（2） 语言构思

- ① 根据这篇文章，作者想要表明+观点句同义替换
- ② 这篇文章表明+观点句同义替换

（3） 必备句式

- ① The paper deals with...
- ② The article focuses on the topic of...
- ③ The essay presents the knowledge of...
- ④ This excerpt compares ...and summarizes key findings about...
- ⑤ The paper addresses important topics including...
- ⑥ The article is devoted to examining the role of...
- ⑦ The essay reports an analysis of...
- ⑧ The aim/objective/purpose of this paper is to determine/explore/review...
- ⑨ The author of the paper tries to touch on...
- ⑩ There has been much discussion revolving around this issue of whether....in this essay, the author reflects...

(4) 同义替换方法简介

① 同义词或者同义词组替换

Admitting our mistakes is not harmful to trustworthiness.

Admitting our errors is not harmful to credibility.

② 反义词组的否定式进行替换

Admitting our mistakes is not harmful to trustworthiness.

Admitting our errors is somewhat helpful to credibility.

③ 语态替换

Higher integrity and benevolence can compensate failure in expertise.

Failure in expertise" can be compensated by higher integrity and benevolence.

④ 简单句与复合句的替换

When communicating uncertainty in a transparent way, we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth.

If we communicate unsureness in an apparent way, we are regarded as more impartial and honest.

⑤ 特殊结构替换

Many of us fear that showing uncertainty can damage our image.

Many of us are too fearful to show uncertainty.

3. 发表观点

(1) 必备语法

① 副词作状语

Obviously, the picture shows that a girl is walking.

上句中, obviously 为副词充当状语。

② it 充当形式主语

当主系表句型中, 主语过长时, 用 it 充当形式主语, 真正的主语置于句末。

It is very important that every student should learn English.

上句中, that every student should learn English 为真正的主语, it 为形式主语。

③ there be 句型

there be + 名词, 中文译为“有...”

④ as 引导非限制性定语从句

as 引导非限制性定语从句, 指代主句内容, 译为“正如.....”

As we all know, she is a student. 正如我们所知, 她是一个学生。

⑤ 表语从句

be 动词之后的表语成分由 that 引导的从句充当, 即为表语从句。

My dream is that I can be a millionaire.

上句中, that I can be a millionaire 从句充当 be 动词的表语。

⑥ 主语从句

由 wh-词或者 that 引导的从句充当句子主语, 即为主语从句。

What I need is a chance.

上句中, what I need 为从句作主语。

## (2) 语言构思

第一步: 确定引出主题的表达结构。

第二步: 确定主题句。写作主题可分为四类: 正向、负向、中立、趋势。构思正面主题时, 需要突出一个行为或者事物的必要或者重要; 构思负面主题时, 需要讲明负面的事物或者行为动作等; 揭示双面主题时, 需要强调有利有弊; 若图中现象是没有明显的正向、负向或中立态度, 而是描述一种事态发展的趋势, 可直接表明趋势作为中心观点句。

第三步: 明确对观点的赞同程度, 一般分为: 不赞成, 部分赞成, 完全赞成

## (3) 必备句式

### ① 评注性状语

admittedly adv. 无可否认地

conspicuously adv. 显而易见地

obviously adv. 明显地

undoubtedly adv. 毫无疑问地

clearly adv. 清晰地

### ② It 形式主语

It goes without saying that ... 不言而喻, 理所当然

It is evident that ... 显然, 很明显

It is generally acknowledged that ... 人们普遍认为.....

It should be emphasized that ... 应该强调的是.....

It should be noted that ... 应该注意的是

It seems clear that ... 很明显.....

Most generally it seems hard to deny that ... 大多数情况下, 似乎很难否认.....

It is universally acknowledged that ... 大家公认.....

It is conceivable that ... 可以想象.....

### ③ There be 句式

There is no doubt that ... 毫无疑问的是.....

There is no denying that ... 不可否认.....

### ④ As 结构

As is well-known to everybody, ... 每个人都知道, .....

As is widely acknowledged, ... 正如大家所公认的, .....

### ⑤ 表语从句

The key point to note about the passage is that ... 要注意这篇文章的关键是.....

The implication of the paper is that ... 文章的含义是.....

### ⑥ 主语从句

What is really remarkable from the article is that ... 这篇文章中真正值得注意的是.....

---

What the article really conveys is that ...	这篇文章真正传达的是.....
What the article obviously tells us is that ...	这篇文章告诉我们的是.....
What the article implies is that ...	这篇文章所暗示的是.....
What actually strikes a chord with me is that ...	真正打动我的是.....

⑦ 赞成程度 (to what extent)

赞成: approve of, support, favor, consent to, be for doing sth. 等

反对: disapprove, be opposed to, object to, be against 等

完全地: utterly, totally, absolutely, completely, thoroughly 等

部分地: partially, slightly 等

现象段范文:

From the excerpt of this paper, the author mainly tries to explore that in our daily relationship communicating unsureness in combination with even admitting some errors are not always detrimental to our trustworthy image, which is conspicuously applicable to most of our real experience. Therefore, I'm utterly consent to the implication of this article. The contributing factors responsible for this phenomenon can be summarized as follows.