

雅思写作第二次课

课前测







学习要点

- 1. 主体段句型
- 2. 四段论结构
- 3. 优缺比较题型
- 4. 问题解决题型
- 5. 社会和政府话题
- 6. 评分标准之连贯与衔接



优缺比较题型

Advantages and disadvantages



Section 1



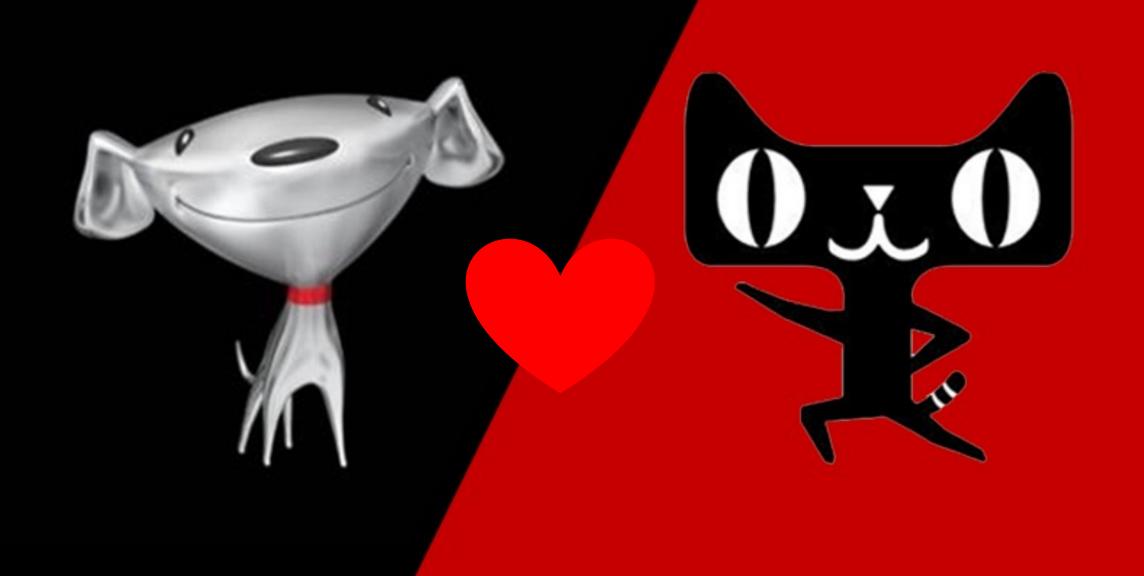
优缺比较题型表述

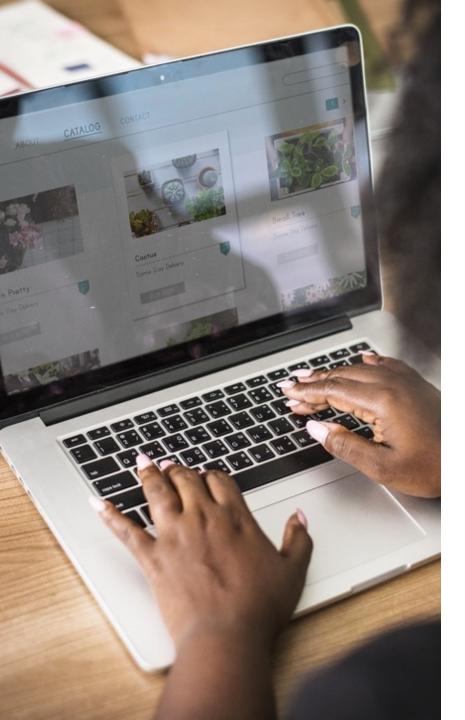
Do the advantages of X (rather than Y) **outweigh** the disadvantages (for Z)?

- 介绍advantages
- 介绍disadvantages
- 检查有无限定Y范畴
- 检查有无限定Z范畴
- 评价哪方outweigh

What are the advantages and disadvantages of X (rather than Y) (for Z)?

- 介绍advantages
- 介绍disadvantages
- · 检查有无限定Y范畴
- 检查有无限定Z范畴





例题1

- Buying things on the Internet, such as books, air tickets and groceries, is becoming more and more popular.
- Do the advantages of shopping in this way outweigh the disadvantages?

总起段:每句话的功能是什么?涎

- 1. It is becoming increasingly common for people to go online to buy what they need rather than going to a shop or travel agent to do so.
- 2. Although there are some dangers and disadvantages to internet shopping, I believe that the convenience often outweighs any drawbacks.

篇章布局:哪些【立场+主体段】组合比较恰当?

A 优大于缺

- 优点段
- 缺点段

B只有缺点

- 缺点1
- 缺点2
- 缺点3

C优大于缺

- 优点1
- 优点2
- 缺点1

D优缺相当

- 优点段
- 缺点段



主体段句型(四段论)

Structuring a body paragraph (2)



Section 2



主体段1: main, this means, unless, further, most ≥ €

buying things on the Internet. The one that attracts the (2)	
baying timings on the internet. The one that attracts the (2)	
publicity is the problem of internet fraud. (3)	
the website is secure, hackers may be able to co	շբչ
your credit card details and steal your money. A (4)	
disadvantage is that you cannot examine what you are buying]
until after you have bought it. (5) you may	
sometimes buy something that you do not really want.	

主体段2: because, main, other, several, also 涎

On the other hand, shop	ping for certain things	s on the Internet has
(1) points in	n its favour. The (2)	one is
its convenience. People	who want to compare	e products and
prices can look at all this		
to go from shop to shop.	` '	
purchases at any time of		
world. The (4)	advantage is that	(5)
internet companies do no	ot need a shop, the p	roducts which they
sell are often cheaper.		

优缺比较:双边平衡主体段(5个句子): 主旨、分论点1、细节1、分论点2、细节2

There are two main dangers and disadvantages to X 【名词短语:话题内容】

- The one that attracts the most publicity is the problem of ... 【名 词短语:缺点1】
 - Unless..., ... may ... 【状从:条件; 主句:缺点1表现】
- A further disadvantage is that you cannot ... 【动词短语:缺点2】
 - This means ... 【表从: 缺点2的 结果】

On the other hand, X【名词短语:话题内容】 has several points in its favour.

- The main one is ... 【表从:优点1】
 - People who ... can ... 【定从:限定;主句:优点具体表现】
- The other advantage is that ... 【表 从:优点2】
 - Because ..., ... 【状从:原因;

主句:优点2表现】

同意与否:双边平衡主体段(5个句子): 主旨、分论点1、细节1、分论点2、细节2

It should be noted that X 【名词短语:话题内容】is a reasonable choice/solution in certain contexts.

- The main reason is ... 【表从:理由1】
- People who ... can ...【定从:限定;主句:理由1具体表现】
- Another point is that ...【表从:理由2】
- Because ..., ... 【状从:原因;主句: 理由2表现】

However, there are plenty of reasons for argue against X【名词短语:话题内容】

- The one that attracts the most publicity is the problem of ...【名词短语:理由1】
 - Unless..., ... may ... 【状从:条件; 主句:理由1表现】
- A further consideration is that you cannot ... 【动词短语:理由2】
- This means ... 【表从:理由2的结果】



内容(TR)
 X和Y的优缺点都是有效思路
 检查有无限定对象Z
 优点或缺点都要介绍、篇幅尽可能平衡
 留意是否需要评价outweigh(不是overweight!)

• 结构 (CC)

主体段间排序:份量更重的方向后写,自然过渡到

总结段

主体段内排序:不是单纯并列关系;重要性高的先

写

主体段内细节:灵活使用各种句间逻辑关系,体现

多样性



例题2:X?Y?Z? outweigh?

- Some suggest that young people should take a job for a few years between school and university.
- Discuss what the advantages and disadvantages might be for people who do this.

【主旨句】 There are two main dangers and disadvantages to

- 【分论点1】 The one that attracts the most publicity is the problem of
 - · 【细节1】Unless

- 【分论点2】 A further disadvantage is that ______
 - 【细节2】This means ______.

主体段1

- There are two main dangers and disadvantages to working for a few years before college.
 - The one that attracts the most publicity is the problem of <u>decline in cognitive</u> <u>capacity beyond young adulthood.</u>
 - Unless there is consistent specialized training to stimulate one's brain to engage in abstract thinking, it can be an overwhelming task to return, after years of practical work, to much more complex theoretical knowledge in university.
 - A further disadvantage is that a lengthy delay of college entrance may have consequences in students' social life.
 - This means <u>as more mature members on campus, they may not share</u> the same interests with young adults and find it difficult to blend in to the <u>college community</u>.

On the other hand,has several points in its favour.
 The main one is People who can Also, they can
 The other advantage is that Because

主体段2

- On the other hand, a significant amount of pre-college work experience has several points in its favour.
 - The main one is the increased financial power to satisfy personal and educational needs.
 - People who have earned a solid amount of income can cover university tuition fees without requiring support from their parents.
 - Also, they can afford more expensive accommodation and purchase necessary items as they see fit, factors that can significantly improve one's college experience.
 - The other advantage is that <u>industry-specific experience may, in some cases, provide a unique perspective when approaching case analysis</u>.
 - Because people with hands-on experience are familiar with the technicalities and complexity in their own field, their solutions are often more focused and pragmatic.



评分标准:连贯与衔接

Coherence and cohesion



Section 3



Which one is about cohesion?

- A. Appropriately sequenced
- B. Easy to understand and follow
- C. Logically organized
- D. Linking words to connect ideas



CC: 组织和思路进展(段间逻辑、段内逻辑)

Band score	Description
7	logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout
6	arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression
5	presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression

衔接用语:mechanical, inadequate, range, effectively

Band score	Description		
7	ses a of cohesive devices appropriately though ere may be some under-/over-use		
6	uses cohesive devices, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or		
5	makes, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices		

6.5+承接手段升级1:低频表达

- 1. Firstly / first of all
- 2. However
- 3. Similarly
- 4. Moreover / in addition
- 5. For example
- 6. In conclusion

5+适用 6.5+适用 To sum up One example of For instance To illustrate this is What is By the same Likewise token more In spite of

In contrast

this / despite this

To begin with

First and foremost

On the

whole

Furthermore

Conversely

6.5+承接手段升级2:位置变化——副词从句首移动到

- Another disadvantage is that you can lose the habit of studying.
- 1. For example, school students are trained to use a range of study skills, which help them achieve academic success.
- 2. <u>However</u>, if you are not using these skills regularly, it is easy to forget them.

This could make university life much harder.

指代和替换: repetitive, lack, clearly

Band score	Description		
7	1		
6	may not always use r	referencing	or appropriately
5	may beand substitution	because of	of referencing

指代:改错-代词回指、同义替换、上下义表达

- On the other hand, there are several advantages to getting a job.
 The first is that you can become independent.
- 1. For example, <u>people</u> who earn their own <u>money</u> can afford to rent <u>people's</u> own apartment.
- 2. In addition, some of the <u>money</u> can be saved and used to pay for university fees.
- 3. Another advantage is that <u>working</u> gives <u>students</u> some time to think about what <u>you</u> would really like to study.
- 4. Working is very useful if you are unsure about your future career.

分段

Band score	Description
?	may not write in paragraphs, or paragraphing may be inadequate
?	uses paragraphing, but not always logically
?	presents a clear central topic within each paragraph

每段写多少句合适?20x13=260

四段论

- ・ 总起段: 2-3 = 背景/事例、表态/强调重要
- 主体段1:4-5 = 主旨、要点1、原因、 要点2、条件
- 主体段2:4-5 = 主旨、要点1、举例、要点2、结果
- 总结段:2=(重申)立场、拓展

五段论

- ・ 总起段: 2-3 = 背景/事例、表态/强调重要
- 主体段1:3 = 主旨、要点1、要点2
- 主体段2:3 = 主旨、条件、原因
- 主体段3:3 = 主旨、举例、结果
- 总结段:2=(重申)立场、拓展

分段 x 题型

	同意与否	优缺比较	多方观点	问题解决
四段论	✓ 赞成方向的两个理由 ✓ 分两种情况讨论	√ 优缺各一 段	√ 强烈认同其中 一方:双方观点 各一段	√ 问题解决各一段 √ 按问题分段: 每段一个问题+相 应解决方法
五段论	✓ 分两种情况讨 论+补充因素 ✓ 赞成方向的两 个理由+让步段	X相对罕见	√ 不完全认同任何一方:双方观点各一段、自己观点一段	√按问题分段: 每段一个问题+相 应解决方法

CC:小结

- 组织和思路进展需要符合逻辑
- 衔接用语 避开烂大街的连接词 不能全部放在句首 不能全是并列
- 指代和替换 避免重复
- 分段
 - 一段话只有一个重心 (main idea) 必须写直白的主题句 (高分必备) 大作文不分段CC最多5分



两问组合题型

Two-part questions



Section 4



问题解决组合

- A. 20221022 The level of noise around us is constantly increasing, and is affecting the quality of our lives. What causes the noise? What should be done about it?
- B. 20221013 In some countries, more people choose to live by themselves in recent years. Why is this the case? Is it a positive or negative development for society?
- C. 2022040 People in many countries spend more and more time far away from their families. Why does this happen? What effects does it have on these people and their families?
- D. 20210911 The natural resources such as oil, forests and freshwater are being consumed at an alarming rate. What problems does this cause? How can we solve these problems?

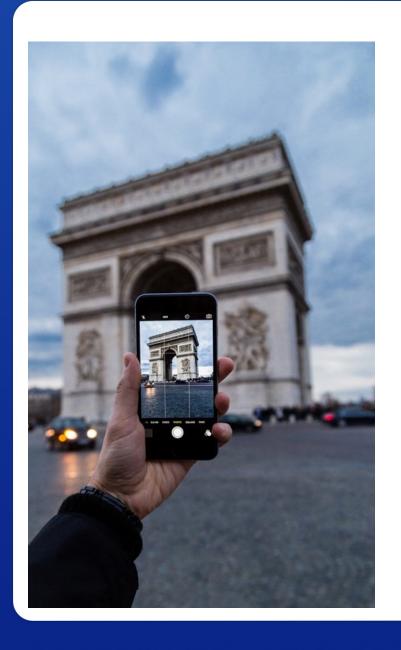
题目要求的微妙区别

问题的表述

- What are the causes of X? 解释原因
- How true is this statement? 描述特征

解决的表述

- What measures can be taken? 不限人群
- What should Y do to remedy this situation? 限定人群



写旅游业好处?解释问题原因? 写政府措施吗?

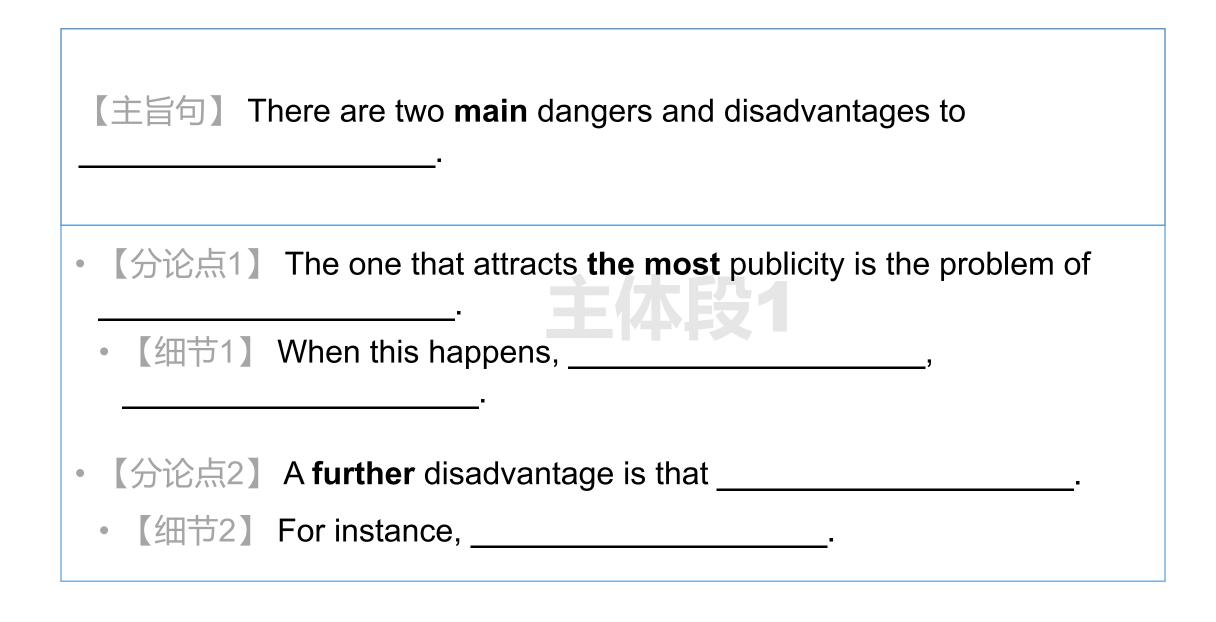
- Some people say that tourism has many negative effects on the countries that people travel to.
- How true is this statement? What can tourists do to reduce the harmful effects of tourism on local cultures and environments?

范文: 总起段、总结段

Some countries rely on tourism, as it is their main industry.
 These countries receive large numbers of tourists and have to provide many facilities for them. This brings money into the economy and creates jobs, but it can also cause problems.

•

Overall, I believe tourism has many benefits for everyone.
 However, it is important that people still think about protecting tourist locations and reducing the undesirable impacts of tourist behaviour.



主体段1

 There are two main dangers and disadvantages to <u>turning cities and towns into</u> tourist attractions.

The one that attracts the most publicity is the problem of <u>insufficient resources</u> <u>necessary to accommodate these visitors</u>, <u>especially during peak seasons</u>.

 When this happens, <u>catering and power demands can go up within a</u> <u>short period of time</u>, <u>placing stress on the limited local infrastructure and</u> <u>possibly resulting in long-term damage</u>.

A further disadvantage is that the local way of life may de disrupted.

 For instance, it is unlikely for a scenic spot favoured by tourists to remain quiet and clean, so people living nearby might have to endure the noise and congestion generated by the popularity of their town. 【主旨句】 Generally, I think there are positive things that tourists can do.

- 【分论点1】 The most effective solution is ______.
 - 【细节1】This is because _______,
- 【分论点2】 Tourists should **also** ______.
 - 【细节2】 This means _______.

主体段2

- Generally, I think there are positive things that tourists can do. The most effective solution is to travel off-peak for vacations.
 - This is because <u>a smaller number of visitors at the same time</u> means lower pressure in terms of resources and thus better <u>sustainability in the long run</u>.

Tourists should also adopt a respectful attitude when visiting other countries.

• This means they should research the local culture beforehand and follow practices of the locals, so that their regular lifestyle is not constantly disrupted.

问题解决题型注意事项

内容

看清问题:解释原因、描述特征

解决方法:注意有无限定人群

问题和解决的篇幅相当

结构

问题和解决可以分开写也可以合并

分开写:先问题段后解决段;段内信息点根据重要性排序

合并写:段间根据重要性排序;段内先问题后解决

段内细节:灵活使用各种句间逻辑关系,体现多样性

写作第二节作业



- 1. 课后小测: https://www.wenjuan.in/s/3amAZnd/#
- 2. **讲义练习**:完成单元练习。分析范文、摘录有用的表达和句型、整理题型要求和答题策略、学习功能句型。
- 3. 全文写作:完成一篇大作文,详见作业清单。
 - □文章完整回答了问题的两个部分,且两个部分的细节展开篇幅大致相当。
 - □每个主体段的开头都有主旨句(使用课上分析的模版句型)概括段落主旨。
 - □主体段的第一个分论点句使用形容词最高级,表明重要性高所以排列在前;而不是使用单调的句首副词firstly。
 - □承接手段书面化,包括避免口头表达、将承接短语从句首移动到主谓之间等。
 - □通过代词回指、同义替换、上下义词等手段,避免用词重复。
 - □全文字数达到250。
 - □排查用词和语法错误。





THANKS

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