Issue写作

- 思路
  - 开头，对方，我方，两者关系（升华，常见：两种并不矛盾反而相互补充，如果是命令式题目那可以反过来找找两者的矛盾，作用不同，另有他因，本质目的是什么，可以抛出妥协可行的兼顾两方的做法），结尾
  - 思考角度：是否应该balabala的题目：必要性（情况危急？有义务？道德义务？）充分性（做了就有用吗？）可行性（人力 财力 物力）后果（付出>不做的损失？>做了的好处？）
  - 讨论academic 经常可以分领域讨论 art literature science（政治教育历史）这样子去拆解
  - 教育类经常可以思考的角度：老师 学生 专业 学校 社会
    - 老师的研究/专业技能/教学技能发展 devleopment of research, of expertise, of teaching；学生的知识积累（accumulation of knowledge），development of knowledge-acquisition skills, ethical development, career development
  - 例子前要跟一段解释
  - 写的时候 yet however nevertheless按顺序用 这样保证多样性哈哈哈（或者全部用but，最后修改）
  - 同样的，Despite, in spite of, although, on the contrary, even按顺序用（或者全部用although，最后修改）
  - 同样的，due to, because, as, insofar as（谨慎），since, for 按顺序用（或者全部用because，最后修改）
  - 同样的 Therefore, thus, so, consequently, as a result 按顺序用（或者全部用Therefore, 最后修改）
  - 可以最后检查的时候把however位置多样化一下，或者改成;nervertheless和Yet
  - 想不出例子的时候，善用最近发生的时事，比如covid很好用；以及无中生友和编造study
- 六大题型
  - ways in which might or might not hold true and explain – 基础 就正反两面讲就行 多大程度上同意
  - 有claim有reason：两个都提到就行 可以同意c同意r 不同意c同意r 同意c不同意r 都不同意
  - which view more closely align with yours 也是基础 就正反两面讲就行

- most compelling reason to challenge your position 敌方观点出发+我对对方看法的分析（为什么敌方会反对我会这么想，出发点和依据；他们的论点12）+我对对方观点的评价，不一定要驳倒！辩证就行了！最后可能还可以升华 其实我们两方是不矛盾的balabala
  - advocates of this claim will reject my position. They argue that...
  - Opposition to my argument also comes from
  - Although I maintain that, some people may disput my position
- recommendation, circumstances, advantageous 要讨论结果！不利的和有利的结果！！
- views on policy, consequence of implementing policy 一样，也是讨论结果！
- 要掌握的词群
  - 观点类：
  - 替换argument 表示论点
    idea/contention/assertion/claim/belief/attitude
  - 替换argue 表示认为
    regard/maintain/believe/claim/consider/conceive/assert
  - 替换argue 表示反对 reject/resist/deny/doubt/contradict/object
  - 替换agree 表示同意 (lend)support to/defend/give support to
  - 替换acknowledge/admit表示承认 accept/face/recognize/realize
  - 替换show表示表明 betray/indicate/mention/point out/disclose/entails/indicate/reveal/suggest/prove/demonstrate/bring about/set forth
  - 替换feeling表示感觉 concern over/attitude towards/trend towards/awareness of/realization of
  - 例子类：
  - 替换result 表示结果 consequence/ramification/outcome/aftermath
    - far-reaching, adverse, detrimental, devastating, beneficial, positive, profound
  - 替换mention 表示引用 cite/quote/point out
  - 替换general 表示广泛的 widespread/growing/widely-held
  - 表示阻碍 impede/hinder/hamper/stymie/deter
  - 表示促进 foster/encourage/cultivate/enhance/champion
  - 替换explain 表示解释
    elucidate/demonstrate/clarify/illustrate/illuminate
  - 替换strong 表示有力的 potent/cogent/compelling/robust/telling
  - 替换field 表示领域 world/universe/aspect/facet
  - 替换combination 表示结合 marriage/cooperation/
  - 替换beneficial 表示有好处的 benefit by/benefit from, it is advisable to/favorable/constructive

- 表示有坏处的 deleterious/detrimental/destructive/harmful
- 替换good表示好
  typical/concrete/notable/striking/considerable/sufficient/robust/reliable/indisputable/astonishing/wonderful/substantial/distint
- 替换important表示重要 indisputable/essential/indisputable/self-evident/undeniable/profound/superior/significant/marked/extraordinary
- 替换wrong表示不对
  foolish/absurd/untenable/tenuous/untrue/dangerous/undesirable
- 替换has表示有 secures/enjoys/gains
- 其他形容词:
- 表示明智的 insightful/prudent/...
- 表示持续的
  indefatigably/unrelenting/unremitting/persistent/continuous
- 表示顽固的
  obdurate/obstinate/stubborn/canned/inveterate/tyrannnical
- 概念比较
  - A比B重要
    - A should take precedence over B
    - A should be given/assigned priority over B
    - A overshadow/outhine/dwarf B
    - B is subordinate/inferior to A
    - B lose luster in front of A
    - B pale/lag in significance in comparison with A
  - A和B不可比
    - A and B are not comparable
    - It is il-conceived to draw a parallel between A and B
  - A和B不矛盾
    - A does not necessarily contradict B
    - A and B are not mutually exclusive
    - A is compatible with B
    - We have to admit the coexistence of A and B in some circumstances
- 词组
  - 无端假设:
    - falsely assumes
  - 臆想因果关系
    - The presumed causal relationship between A & B is open to doubt
  - 很多例子/充分证据
    - abundant evidence

- - - plentiful/ample/a body of/a mass of evidence
  - 连接词
    - In the first place
    - That being said
    - I have to admit, on the one hand, that ...
    - More importantly
    - To begin with
    - In other words
    - Let's return to...
    - When we turn to.../If we switch our attention to...
    - From this perspective
    - What is more
    - Clearly, this is not true.
    - Naturally
  - 举例子
    - For supporting examples one need look no further than
  - 其他常用
    - social norms
- 句型
  - needless to say....（用于递进）
  - ...taking account into such circumstances
  - all of these give me a lesson that....
  - ... outshine ...
  - puzzled by..., we are nevertheless ....
  - ..., however,...
  - Neither is it.....
  - at the expense of...
  - any attempt to claim one is more ... than the other is overly simplistic
  - （第二次提到一个例子）Expanding on the example about ....
  - （连接两个例子）Similar logic can be applied to ...
  - Admittedly, ...
  - thanks to ...
  - Even if..., it would be/is ...
  - as long as..., ...
  - ... surly comprises an irreplaceable role in ...
  - such...
  - 主语, once ..., will...
  - ...,if not...,...（是一种递进 但有点难 怕写不好）
  - this ..., in most cases, ...
  - springs from...

- Neither the reason nor the claim of this issue stands tenable in … field.
- This perspective is emphasized by…
- .. serves as a simple but persuasive example.（接例子）
- …; overwise…
- Before elaborating on my reasoning, it is necessary to address a number of potential objections based on the nature of my view.
- Doing/done … is …
- 思考方式套路句：**Thinking ability, both** analytical reasoning and rational decision–making, has always **marked the human species** and therefore **distinguished** human beings from other animals
- this claim cannot be further from truth
- 例子
  - 政治
    - moral:
      - 秦始皇 大一统，expansion，但暴君，活埋，exploit劳动力
      - Franklin D. Roosevelt, Great Depression, dragged USA out of the financial crisis 但有affairs with secretary long time until his death
      - Jefferson Clinton sexual scandal
      - Obama's drug addiction when young
    - Lincoln's prestigious motto "of the people, by the people and for the people."
    - Franklin D. Roosevelt, New Deal, Great Depression revitalization of American economy；实际上是subordinated了 capitalist interest，他执意要做 成功；desirable consequence outshine undesirable ones
    - Winston Churchill英国士气最低的时刻。没有同僚愿意接替首相，没有人对英国国运有希望。丘吉尔被推选出来，因为他可被两党接受。在很多人眼里，他只是一个过渡人物，甚至可看成替罪羊。没人相信他能坐稳首相。很多内阁成员不相信，一个酒鬼能够领导英国。他早上一起床就喝威士忌，中午和晚上各来一瓶香槟，晚上喝白兰地到凌晨。他曾严厉镇压过罢工游行，甚至动用了军队大炮。连打字员都受不了他的火爆脾气.1953年荣获诺贝尔文学奖 领导英国人民取得二战胜利 坦克之父
    - 曼德拉 Mandela: fighting for equality—and ultimately helped topple South Africa's racist system of apartheid
    - 政府/领导人的ultimate goal：unite the people, distribute limited resources, and make important decisions to ensure social prosperity
    - 政府由何而来：politics rose from a contract btw governors and citizens, where the people authorized the governors' power and

governors, in turn, provided essential services to the people to promote the well being of the people.

- 事业：
  - 教育因材施教，或者把握机会类 Bill Gates, as we know, dropping out from Harvard university when he found the possibility of earning money in a new massive market – personal computer market. As a result, he succeeded 同样的：Zuckerberg从harvard drop out
  - Steven Jobs found Apple company when he was young, and when his business reached the peak, he was fired by directors of board. However he never lost hope and didn't give up. Jobs set up a new company named Pixar and made several famous animation movies. Finally when Pixar was bought by Apple, Jobs returned to Apple.
- 科学：
  - 未解之谜：light is both a form of waves and particles, counterintuitive
  - 科技类套路段：To begin with, the purpose of all technological advances, in my opinion, boils down to the improvement of the efficiency of human lives. For instance, transportation technologies enhance our efficiency of commuting on this planet; medical technologies help us more effectively combat diseases and hence improve our life qualities; and similarly, communication technologies make inter–personal interactions more efficient by allowing us to connect with others without the limits of space and time.
  - 政府与科学：政府提供资金 资金来自税收 所以科学有责任和义务为公众服务，但科学本身应该是explorative；如果限制，会。。。；科学研究推动技术发展，推动社会进步，因此资助科学是政府实现自身目的的一个手段
  - Thomas Edison: 坚持不懈，克服困难类 When a reporter asked, "How did it feel to fail 1,000 times?" Edison replied, "I didn't fail 1,000 times. The light bulb was an invention with 1,000 steps."
  - Newton mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian 神学 可以用来讲知识之间的通用性之类的 还有人的兴趣会改变之类的
- 文学：
  - Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy, 19th century of Russia
- 艺术：
  - Leonardo Da Vinci, Last Supper & Mona Lisa; Renaissance Italian; Nonetheless, Leonardo's notebooks reveal a sharp intellect, and his contributions to art, including methods of representing space, three–dimensional objects, and the human figure, cannot be

overstated.;他在别的领域也很牛逼 an architect, an engineer, a theatrical producer

- Claude Monet, France, impressionist, shadowing of objects under light, unfettered imagination of relocation of objects on the same piece of paper 代表作：Impression, Sunrise; Pygmy water–lily
- Vincent van Gogh，Dutch post–impressionist 死了才出名 最后几年高产 割耳朵 maniac 但是天才；The Starry Night，自画像，sunflowers

- 教育：
  - 高等教育的本质是充分让学生挖掘兴趣爱好 或者 获得终生学习的能力：知识可以快速网上/图书馆查询，但学习能力/批判性思维能力不是能够轻易获得的
  - 教育 – 筛选人才 – 公平可观 可量化
  - Socrates was a Greek philosopher from Athens 他认为，无论是天资比较聪明的人还是天资比较鲁钝的人，如果他们决心要得到值得称道的成就，都必须勤学苦练才行；他主张首先要培养人的美德，教人学会做人，成为有德行的人；其次要教人学习广博而实用的知识
  - While in the eyes of those who support the aforementioned policy and who argue **motivation stems from interests**, education should be about the acquisition of knowledge, i cannot fully agree with them. After all, in today's world human beings have accumulated so much knowledge that **not a single person can master them all**. Moreover, the advancement in **digital technologies** has enabled us to search for and acquire information much more efficiently than doing so through schools. In my view, as a result, the purpose of education is actually for the society to identify and **select talents** so human resources can be more **effectively allocated** and hence maximize the overall societal efficiency according to Adam Smith's theory on the division of labor.

- 历史功能段
  - Learning abou the history is thought to be **objective, which is not the case**. To understand the reason, we must go back to the fundamentals on how history is learned. We understand history based on our **interpretation of the archives**. While it is true that historical documents and **artifacts are objective**, the interpretation on them is very subjective, As a result, there could be different views on the same object.

- 开头结构
  - 大背景（In modern society where ....)
  - 指出题目背后的那个问题 或者 opinions vary greatly regarding .... 或者 which criterion should be given more weight when ...., A or b?

- 同义改写claim（One side argues..., while the other regards...）
  - in my opinion, it is undeniably true that ....; however, ... 或者While the author ..., I ....+解释
- 结尾结构
  - To sum up/To summarize.
  - 给结论：
    - 模糊：Given..., conclusions drawn from a hasty comparison would certainly be oversimplified. 或者 whether ... requires further deliberation
    - 确定：To gain a better ...., we should better foster ...., rather than ....
- 一些奇怪的升华
  - 表象的对立往往意味着本质的相同。Superficial confrontation indicates the similarity of essence.
  - 科技貌似推动人类向前，可前方是一片彷徨;人文让我们照见过往，给了我们存在希望。Technology seemingly pushes humans forward, yet forward to the unknown; humanities mirror humans into the past, the past of existence and hope.
  - 时间对于个体来说是线性而不可逆转的;而对于整个宇宙，无非是一个周而复始的圆圈。Time for individuals is consecutive and irreversible, but for the universe, just a repetitive circle.