

# 太极语法

简化英语学习，释放你的时间！

祁连山老师

以不变应万变





有道精品课

# 无词写作训练营 充满思辨的议论文

讲师：祁连山老师

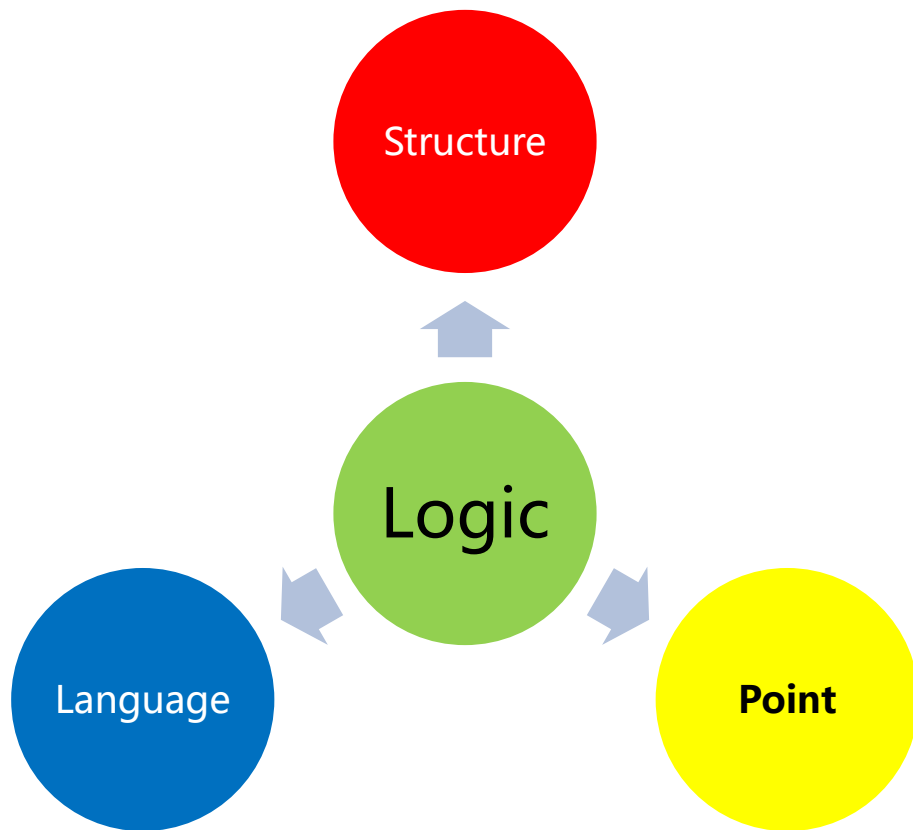
# 个人简介

**北京大学法学院硕士精英  
带你体验最强英语思辨**

- | 全国著名英语出国考试培训权威
- | 全国首批托福官方认证教师
- | 中国ACT考试培训第一人
- | 《雅思无词阅读法》作者
- | 《托福无词写做法》作者
- | 享誉雅思阅读、托福写作提分王



# 无词写作——逻辑思维



# 议论文写作五步骤

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| 步骤1：审题目 | <b>A. 确定全文主题（名词短语、各方围绕）</b><br><b>B. 确定各方观点（单体、二选一、三选一等）</b> |
| 步骤2：挑观点 | A. “随大流” 观点作为己方<br>B. “好反驳” 观点作为对方                           |
| 步骤3：找理由 | 筛选万能理由（十八罗汉）   |
| 步骤4：写中文 | 开头结尾一带而过，主体段火力全开   |
| 步骤5：翻英文 | 将书面中文翻译成书面英文   |

# 议论文1

**Suppose you have two options upon graduation: one is to work in a state-owned business and the other in a joint venture. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice.**

# 如何确定 “全文主题”

- 1、全文主题必须是名词或者名词性短语
- 2、全文主题必须是双方立场共同围绕的中心，而非辩论的某一方
- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
- A teacher' s ability to relate well with students is more important than the knowledge of the subject being taught.

# 如何挑选“己方观点”

**“哪个好写就写哪个” = 超级大废话**

**标准一：“随大流”原则**

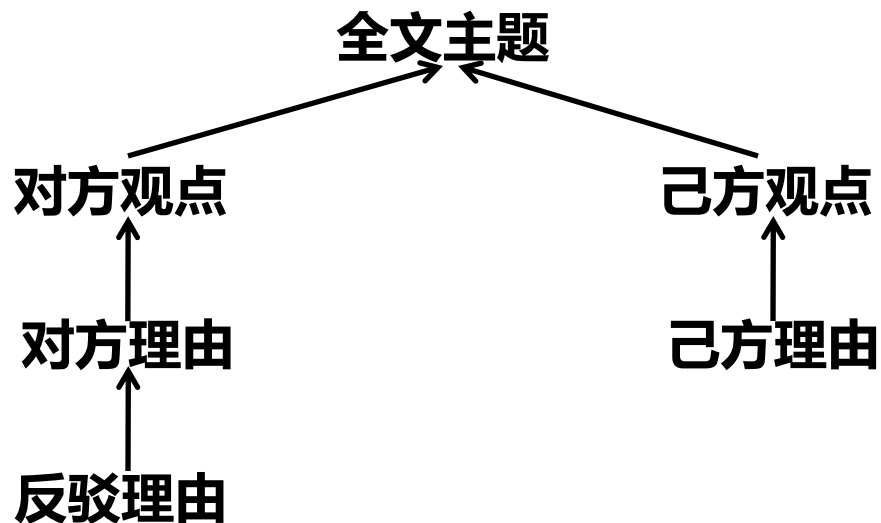
**标准二：“好反驳”原则**



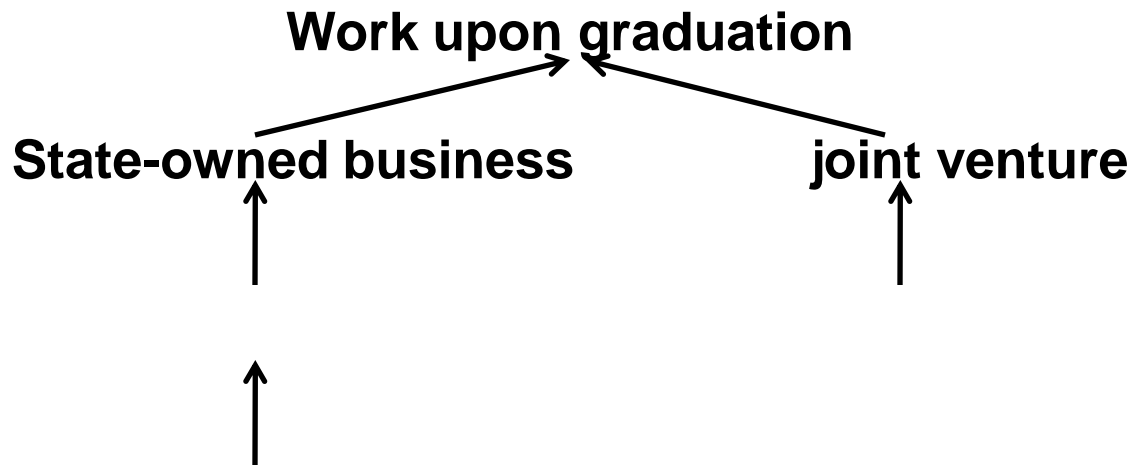
# 独门秘籍——“交锋式”结构



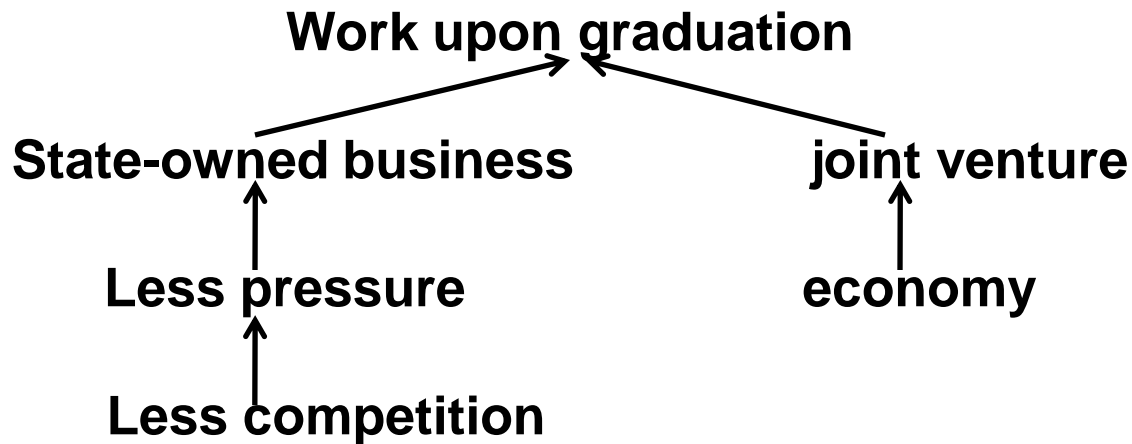
# 审题 “三板斧” ——思路图



# 审题 “三板斧” ——思路图



# 审题 “三板斧” ——思路图



# 议论文结构

|     |           |  |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 段落一 | 观点 ( 3句 ) | <p>①全文主题 : It is now widely debated whether...</p> <p>②对方观点 : Some claim that ...</p> <p>③自己观点 : However, I do not agree with the opinion for the following reasons.</p>           |
| 段落二 | 理由 ( 5句 ) | <p>①对方理由 : Admittedly, it is true that ...</p> <p>②反驳理由 : Nonetheless, ... + ③理由展开 : This is because...</p> <p>④己方理由 : On the other hand, ... + ⑤理由展开 : For example,...</p>        |
| 段落三 | 结论 ( 2句 ) | <p>①总结结论 : In conclusion, were it left for me to decide ... , I should not hesitate a moment to prefer ...</p> <p>②该怎么做 : Therefore, we ought to seize every opportunity to...</p> |

# 议论文结构

## 段落一

①It is now widely debated whether大学毕业生应该在国有企业还是在合资企业工作。②Some claim that如果他们被前者雇佣会更舒服。③However, I do not agree with the opinion for the following reasons.

## 段落二

①Admittedly, it is true that在国有企业里面工作有更小的压力。②Nonetheless,由于压力小,这种企业的工作人员往往缺少竞争力。③This is because他们习惯于慢节奏工作,而这使得这些机构效率低下。④On the other hand,合资企业的员工总是比国有企业的人工高。⑤For example,在北京刚从大学毕业的合资企业新员工每月平均挣超过5000元,但是同样的人在国有企业只能挣大概3000元。

## 段落三

①In conclusion, were it left to me to decide我想要给哪种公司工作, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer合资公司。②Therefore, we ought to seize every opportunity to在合资企业工作。

# 议论文

①It is now widely debated whether **大学毕业生应该在国有企业还是在合资企业工作。**

①It is now widely debated whether college graduates should work in state-owned businesses or joint ventures.

# 议论文

②Some claim that如果他们被前者雇佣会更舒服。

②Some claim that they will feel more comfortable if they are employed by the former.



# 议论文

①Admittedly, it is true that**在国有企业里面工作有更小的压力。**

①Admittedly, it is true that there is less pressure working in state-owned corporations.

# 议论文

- ②Nonetheless,由于压力小，这种企业中的工作人员往往缺少竞争力。
- ②Nonetheless, staff members in this kind of businesses tend to lack competitiveness due to less pressure.

# 议论文

③This is because他们习惯于慢节奏工作，而这使得这些机构效率低下。

③This is because they are accustomed to working slowly, which makes the organizations inefficient.

# 议论文

④On the other hand,合资企业的员工总是比国有企业的人工工资高。

④On the other hand, employees in joint ventures always have higher salaries than those in state-owned companies.

# 议论文

⑤For example,在北京刚从大学毕业的合资企业新员工每月平均挣超过5000元，但是同样的人在国有企业只能挣大概3000元。

⑤For example, in Beijing, new comers to a joint venture, who just graduate from universities, averagely earn more than 5000 RMB per month, but their counterparts in a state-owned business get only about 3000 RMB.

It is now widely debated whether college graduates should work in state-owned businesses or joint ventures. Some claim that they will be more comfortable if they are employed by the former. However, I disagree with the statement for the following reasons.

Admittedly, it is true that there is less pressure working in state-owned corporations. Nonetheless, staff members in this kind of businesses tend to lack competitiveness due to less pressure. This is because they are accustomed to working slowly, which makes the organizations inefficient. On the other hand, employees in joint ventures always have higher salaries than those in state-owned companies. For example, in Beijing, new comers to a joint venture, who just graduate from universities, averagely earn more than 5000 RMB per month, but their counterparts in a state-owned business get only about 3000 RMB.

In conclusion, were it left to me to decide which type of company I want to work for, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer a joint venture. Therefore, we ought to seize every opportunity to be employed by it.

# “交锋式” 结构

| 段落  | 交锋式   |
|-----|---|
| 观点段 | 双方观点 ( 3句 )   |
| 理由段 | 对方理由 ( 1句 )<br>+<br>反驳理由 ( 2句 )<br>+<br>己方理由 ( 2句 ) |
| 结尾段 | 己方观点 ( 2句 )   |

# 雅思写作——“交锋式”结构

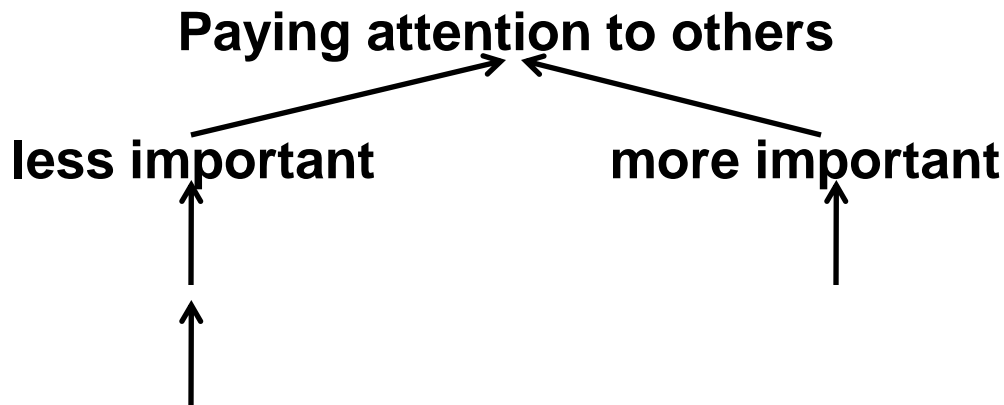
| 段落   | 交锋式                       |
|------|---------------------------|
| 观点段  | 双方观点（3句）                  |
| 理由段1 | 对方理由（2句）<br>+<br>反驳理由（2句） |
| 理由段2 | 己方理由（4句）                  |
| 结尾段  | 己方观点（2句）                  |



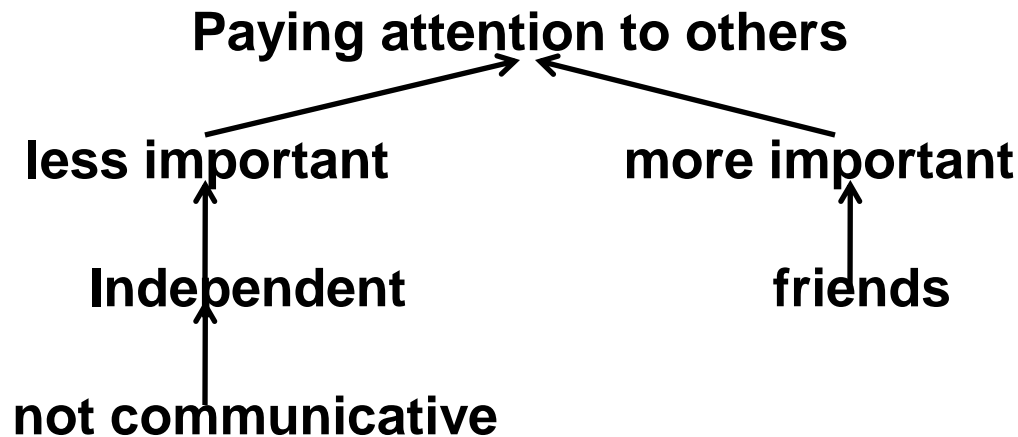
# 议论文2

**Please write an essay commenting on the saying “Listening is more important than talking.” You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of paying attention to others’ opinions.**

# 审题 “三板斧” ——思路图



# 审题 “三板斧” ——思路图



# 议论文结构

## 段落一

①It is now widely debated whether我们应该在做决定的时候多听别人的意见还是发表自己的意见。②Some claim that应该尽量让别人接受自己的看法，而非随便受别人的影响。③However, I do not agree with the opinion for the following reasons.

## 段落二

①Admittedly, it is true that在决策过程中应该保持自己的独立思考。②Nonetheless,我们发现往往难以和过于坚持自己看法的人沟通。③This is because这些人一旦有了自己的想法就不会考虑别人的建议是否有道理。④On the other hand,善于倾听的人可以有更多的朋友，而这对于他们的成功是关键。⑤For example,我父亲非常乐意在与同事的讨论中尽量少发表自己的意见，因此其他人都愿意在我父亲面前讲真话。

## 段落三

①In conclusion, were it left to me to decide多听还是多说，I should not hesitate a moment to prefer前者。②Therefore, we ought to seize every opportunity to听取周围人的建议。

**It is now widely debated whether we should listen to others' or express our own opinions in making decisions. Some claim that it is better to make others accept our views instead of being influenced easily by them. However, I disagree with the statement for the following reasons.**

**Admittedly, it is true that we need to think independently in the process of decision making. Nonetheless, we often find it hard to communicate with people who strongly insist on their ways of thinking. This is because they ignore whether advice from people around is reasonable or not once they have their own ideas. On the other hand, those who are good at listening may have more friends, which is the key to their success. For example, my father would like to talk less about his point of views when discussing with his colleagues, so they are willing to tell truth to him.**

**In conclusion, were it left to me to decide whether I want to listen more or say more, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the former. Therefore, we ought to seize every opportunity to accept suggestions from our friends or colleagues.**

# *Keep in touch!*



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