



# Unit 5 Writing



# 学习目标

- 01 上单元内容复习
- 02 大作文题型识别
- 03 审题-扣题和避免离题
- 04 同意与否开头段的写法
- 05 主体段-立论段单点论证；全段让步
- 06 论证方法-举例拓展
- 07 同意与否结尾段的写法

# 上单元内容复习

## 1 雅思写作小作文流程图主要考察以下类型：

**生产流程**：这类流程图通常描述的是某种产品（如面包、巧克力、纸等）从原材料到最终产品的生产过程。

**自然流程**：这类流程图描述的是自然界中的某种现象或过程，如水循环、生命循环-三文鱼的生命周期等。

### 分析题目

1 看标题找**主题**，避免描述不清楚。

2 看图文找**步骤**，分析清楚总步骤。

流程图和其他数据图或地图不一样，时态相对较为单一，通常一般现在时就可以；其次，偶尔在使用从句表达先后过程时，可能会用到现在完成时，或者一般将来时。

### 要点挑选：

1 要点挑选口诀：**材动工**

2 若步骤较少，可以适当补充内容，通常可以补充：**目的，细节**（如**形状，大小，目的地**等）

# 上单元内容复习

## 2 流程图分段

1 小作文常见分段为4段或者5段，包括 **开头段**，**主体段**和**概述段**。

2 开头段和概述段各自一段，学生需要重点分析主体段如何分段，考察对于步骤的归类能力。

3在主体段的分段中，常见的分段方式是：

**按步骤**：图中有几个明显的大步骤，如制作前，制作中，制作后

**按场地**：图中场地区分明显。

# 上单元内容复习

## 3 流程图表达

1 建议背诵流程图中的常用动词，并注意过去分词的不规则变化，如put的过去分词是put本身。

2 描述流程图步骤时，如果主语不清楚的情况，需要用被动结构。

如：A is done.

A is poured (pour) onto a belt.

A is ground (grind) into powder.

3 除此之外，偶尔还可以用到以下两种结构表示动作：

4 若确定过去分词，建议被动语态；不确定过去分词，可用to do句式替代

<b>主动语态</b>	<b>A does sth.</b>
<b>【注意只能用于本身不能用被动的词汇】</b>	如：A <u>travels</u> (travel) along the belt.
<b>To do 结构</b>	<b>The next stage is to do sth.</b>
	如：
	The next stage is <u>to pour</u> (pour) A onto a belt.
	The final stage is <u>to grind</u> (grind) A into powder.

# 大作文题型介绍

## 1. 阅读题目，并回答问题。

### WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

1. 大作文考试时间：
2. 大作文要求最低字数：
3. 方框中的题由哪两部分组成：

# 大作文题型介绍

## 1. 阅读题目，并回答问题。

### WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

1. 大作文考试时间：40分钟
2. 大作文要求最低字数：不低于250词
3. 方框中的题由哪两部分组成：话题和任务

## Pre-writing

### 2. Analyzing-审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

(1) 本题话题是：

(2) 本题任务是：

(3) 题目关键：

话题词 (n. v.) :

修饰限定词：

本题逻辑：

## Pre-writing

### 2. Analyzing-审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

(1) 本题话题是： 科技类

(2) 本题任务是： *To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?* 同意与否

(3) 题目关键：

话题词 (n. v.) : the use of mobile(cell) phones; should be banned; public places

修饰限定词： in libraries and shops; on public transport

本题逻辑： 无

# 要点总结



## 1 审话题类型

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Government
- Social development
- Crime
- Culture
- Media

# 要点总结



## 1 审话题类型

- Technology
- Education
- Environment
- Government
- Social development
- Crime
- Culture
- Media

# 要点总结



## 2 审任务类型

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you agree or disagree? \_\_\_\_\_
- Discuss both \_\_\_\_\_ and give your own opinions. \_\_\_\_\_
- Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is this a positive or negative trend/development? \_\_\_\_\_
- What are the \_\_\_\_\_/problems/\_\_\_\_\_/effects? \_\_\_\_\_

a. 讨论一个观点

b. 讨论两个观点

c. 分析一种现象

# 要点总结



## 2 审任务类型

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you agree or disagree? (a)
- Discuss both \_\_\_\_\_ and give your own opinions. (b)
- Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (c)
- Is this a positive or negative trend/development? (c)
- What are the \_\_\_\_\_/problems/\_\_\_\_\_/effects? (c)

a. 讨论一个观点

b. 讨论两个观点

c. 分析一种现象

# 要点总结



## 3 审话题关键

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_：题目中的讨论的\_\_\_\_\_、  
\_\_\_\_\_及\_\_\_\_\_。找到这些关键点，并且围绕这些关键点进行写作可以避免你在论证中离题
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_：通常是形容词，介词短语，但是要多注意  
\_\_\_\_\_如 fully, \_\_\_\_\_如the best, 忽略这类修饰比较容易审题错误
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_：有时题目中会出现逻辑关系，例如\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_等。这时需要关注该逻辑关系是否是你需要回应的观点部分，还是题目中的事实部分。

# 要点总结



## 3 审话题关键

- 1) **话题词 (n. v.)** : 题目中的讨论的 **主体**、**动作** 及 **主要对象**。找到这些关键点, 并且围绕这些关键点进行写作可以避免你在论证中离题
- 2) **修饰限定词** : 通常是形容词, 介词短语, 但是要多注意 **绝对词** 如 fully, **最高级** 如 the best, 忽略这类修饰比较容易审题错误
- 3) **逻辑关系** : 有时题目中会出现逻辑关系, 例如 **因果**、**对比** 等。这时需要关注该逻辑关系是否是你需要回应的观点部分, 还是题目中的事实部分。

## Pre-writing

### 3. Brainstorming-头脑风暴

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

(1) 拆分题目信息，并回答以下问题

the use of mobile(cell) phones 谁会使用cell phone? 通常用来干嘛?	
should be banned 是否可行?	
public places such as in libraries 手机在libraries用来干嘛? 可以禁止吗	
Shops 手机在shops用来干嘛? 可以禁止吗	
public transport 手机在public transport用来干嘛? 可以禁止吗	

## Pre-writing

### 3. Brainstorming-头脑风暴

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

(1) 拆分题目信息，并回答以下问题

the use of mobile(cell) phones 谁会使用cell phone? 通常用来干嘛?	年轻人: 支付, 拍照, 玩儿游戏等 老年人: 打电话, 看抖音等
should be banned 是否可行?	不太可行, 可能得分情况
public places such as in libraries 手机在libraries用来干嘛? 可以禁止吗	可以禁止, 不是一定要用手机的场合
Shops 手机在shops用来干嘛? 可以禁止吗	没有必要, 支付需要, 可以用其他方法避免吵闹
public transport 手机在public transport用来干嘛? 可以禁止吗	没有必要, 支付需要, 可以用其他方法避免吵闹

## Pre-writing

### 3. Brainstorming-头脑风暴

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

(2) 把以下观点放进对应的立场中

<i>Agree</i> : the use of mobile(cell) phones <b><u>should be banned</u></b> in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.	<i>Disagree</i> : the use of mobile(cell) phones <b><u>should not be banned</u></b> in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

- a. Phones provide instant information access.
- b. Mobile phones disrupt quiet environments.
- c. Phones can infringe on others' privacy.
- d. Phone use can cause accidents on public transport.
- e. Phones are crucial for staying connected.
- f. Phones are lifesaving in emergencies.
- g. Excessive phone use hinders social engagement.
- h. Constant phone use can lead to health issues.
- i. Banning phones infringes on personal freedom.
- j. Enforcing a ban could be challenging.

## Pre-writing

### 3. Brainstorming-头脑风暴

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

(2) 把以下观点放进对应的立场中

<i>Agree</i> : the use of mobile(cell) phones <b>should be banned</b> in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.	<i>Disagree</i> : the use of mobile(cell) phones <b>should not be banned</b> in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.
<b>b</b> Mobile phones disrupt quiet environments.	<b>e</b> Phones are crucial for staying connected.
<b>c</b> Phones can infringe on others' privacy.	<b>f</b> Phones are lifesaving in emergencies.
<b>d</b> Phone use can cause accidents on public transport.	<b>a</b> Phones provide instant information access.
<b>g</b> Excessive phone use hinders social engagement.	<b>i</b> Banning phones infringes on personal freedom.
<b>h</b> Constant phone use can lead to health issues.	<b>j</b> Enforcing a ban could be challenging.

# 要点总结



头脑风暴时如果把题目当成一个完整的句子，就很难想到观点；我们需要做的是：

- 1 拆分题目信息：按照勾画\_\_\_\_\_进行拆分
- 2 针对名词：\_\_\_\_\_，比如the use of mobile(cell) phones，可以从具体的人出发，去思考他们使用手机的目的，是否会造成不好的影响。
- 3 针对动词：\_\_\_\_\_，比如ban，禁止带来的正面或负面影响；其次，should这个词要注意，通常可以思考\_\_\_\_\_，是否可行。
- 4 题目给出来的限定，其实就是可以\_\_\_\_\_的，比如本题：library，shops，public transport，不要以偏概全。

# 要点总结



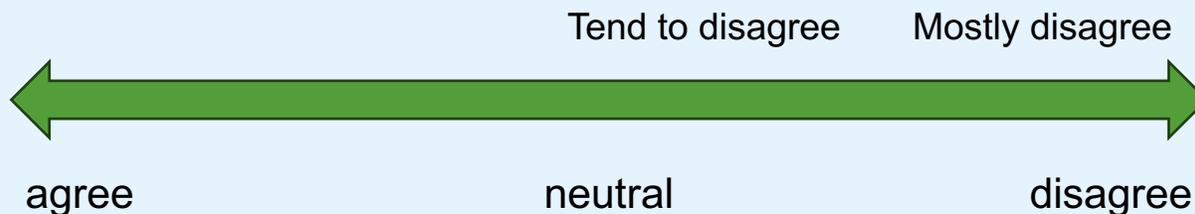
头脑风暴时如果把题目当成一个完整的句子，就很难想到观点；我们需要做的是：

- 1 拆分题目信息：按照勾画 **关键词** 进行拆分
- 2 针对名词： **思考对象** ，比如the use of mobile(cell) phones，可以从具体的人出发，去思考他们使用手机的目的，是否会造成不好的影响。
- 3 针对动词： **思考影响** ，比如ban，禁止带来的正面或负面影响；其次，should这个词要注意，通常可以思考 **feasibility** ，是否可行。
- 4 题目给出来的限定，其实就是可以 **分类讨论** 的，比如本题：library, shops, public transport，不要以偏概全。

## Pre-writing

### 4. Structuring-同意与否的结构

(1) 阅读以下文章框架，总结文章的立场。



结构1: \_\_\_\_\_

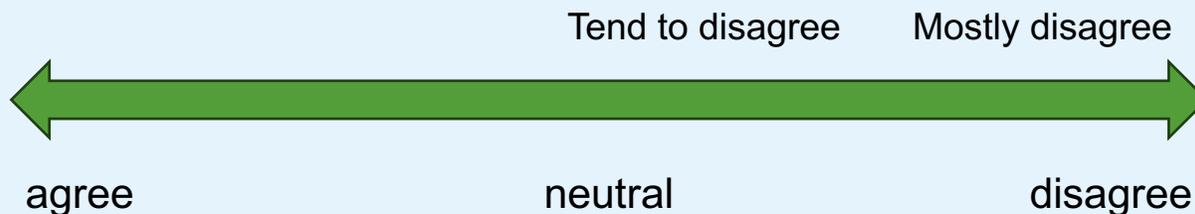
Body1: On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.

Body2: However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

## Pre-writing

### 4. Structuring-同意与否的结构

(1) 阅读以下文章框架，总结文章的立场。



结构1: tend to disagree

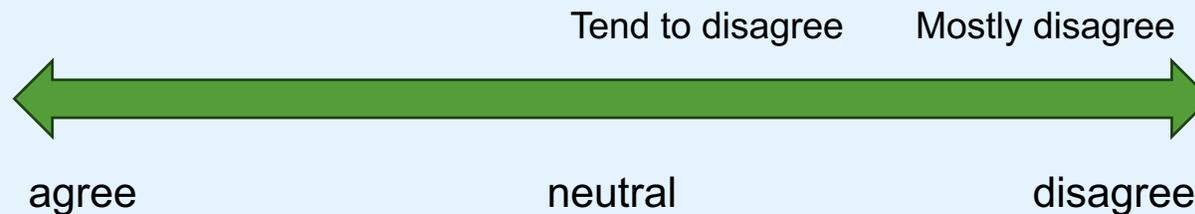
Body1: On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.

Body2: However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

## Pre-writing

### 4. Structuring-同意与否的结构

(1) 阅读以下文章框架，总结文章的立场。



结构2: \_\_\_\_\_

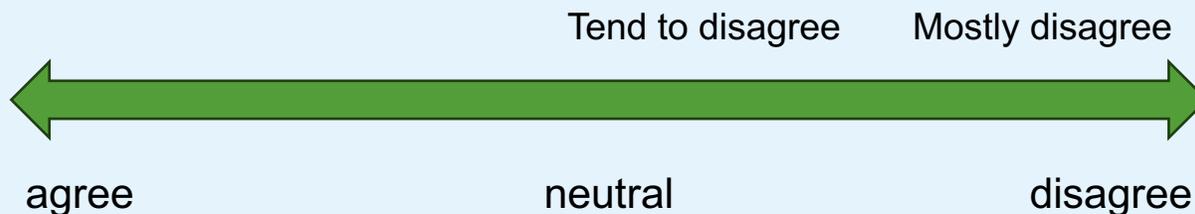
Body1: On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort..... However, it's worth noting that the lack of tranquility in public spaces is not solely due to the use of mobile phones.

Body2: Moreover, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

## Pre-writing

### 4. Structuring-同意与否的结构

(1) 阅读以下文章框架，总结文章的立场。



结构2: mostly disagree

Body1: On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort..... However, it's worth noting that the lack of tranquility in public spaces is not solely due to the use of mobile phones.

Body2: Moreover, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

### 4. Structuring-同意与否的结构

(1) 阅读以下文章框架，总结文章的立场。

Body1: On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.

Body2: However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

Body1: On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort..... However, it's worth noting that the lack of tranquility in public spaces is not solely due to the use of mobile phones.

Body2: Moreover, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

思考：结构1与结构2的第一个主体段有什么区别？

# 要点总结



## 1 同意与否两种结构

(_____倾向性)	(_____倾向性)
倾向于同意/不同意	很倾向于同意/不同意
Para1. 开头段	Para1. 开头段
Para2. _____段 (承认_____)	Para2. _____段 (承认_____ & _____)
Para3. 立论段 (论证本方合理性)	Para3. 立论段 (论证本方合理性)
Para4. 结论段	Para4. 结论段

2 文章立场，不建议中立，因为根据评分标准A clear and developed position is presented. 即要求我们要有一个：\_\_\_\_\_。

3 根据TR 7分评分标准：The main parts of the prompt are appropriately addressed. 用以上两种结构的原因是：\_\_\_\_\_。

# 要点总结



## 1 同意与否两种结构

( <u>60%</u> 倾向性)	( <u>80%</u> 倾向性)
倾向于同意/不同意	<b>很</b> 倾向于同意/不同意
Para1. 开头段	Para1. 开头段
Para2. <u>让步</u> 段 (承认 <u>反方合理性</u> )	Para2. <u>驳论</u> 段 (承认 <u>反方合理性</u> & <u>反驳反方</u> )
Para3. 立论段 (论证本方合理性)	Para3. 立论段 (论证本方合理性)
Para4. 结论段	Para4. 结论段

2 文章立场，不建议中立，因为根据评分标准A clear and developed position is presented. 即要求我们要有一个：清晰且贯穿始终的立场。

3 根据TR 7分评分标准：The main parts of the prompt are appropriately addressed. 用以上两种结构的原因是：更加辩证，且更容易回应到所有部分。

# Pre-writing 综合演练

## 5. 读题，并完成以下练习。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

Analyzing-审题

(1) 本题话题是:

(2) 本题任务是:

(3) 题目关键:

话题词 (n. v.) :

修饰限定词:

本题逻辑:

# Pre-writing 综合演练

## 5. 读题，并完成以下练习。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

Analyzing-审题

(1) 本题话题是： **科技类**

(2) 本题任务是： **To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? 同意与否**

(3) 题目关键：  
children; spend time watching TV; playing computer games;

话题词 (n. v.) :  
negative effects; children's mental abilities

修饰限定词: **too much; negative**

本题逻辑: **因果**

# Pre-writing 综合演练

## 5. 读题，并完成以下练习。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

### Brainstorming-头脑风暴

Agree : children spending too much time watching TV and playing computer games has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

Disagree: children spending too much time watching TV and playing computer games does not have negative effects on children's mental abilities.

# Pre-writing 综合演练

## 5. 读题，并完成以下练习。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

### Brainstorming-头脑风暴

Agree : children spending too much time watching TV and playing computer games <u>has negative effects</u> on children's mental abilities.	Disagree: children spending too much time watching TV and playing computer games <u>does not have negative effects</u> on children's mental abilities.
lead to decreased focus and concentration hinder the development of essential social skills limit opportunities for creative play and imagination negatively impact children's academic performance	improve language skills, and gain knowledge about the world enhance problem-solving skills, strategic thinking, and hand-eye coordination provide a form of relaxation and stress relief, which is beneficial for children's mental health gain exposure to different cultures, ideas, and perspectives

# Pre-writing 综合演练

## 5. 读题，并完成以下练习。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

### Structuring-本题结构

Introduction: 表明立场

Body1:

Body2:

Conclusion: 重申立场

# Pre-writing 综合演练

## 5. 读题，并完成以下练习。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

### Structuring-本题结构

Introduction: 表明立场

Body1: One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children.

Body2: That being said, doing either of these activities for long periods, I feel, is harmful for children.

Conclusion: 重申立场

## While-writing

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

(1) 阅读本文开头段，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

1) 请填写每句话的功能。

范文内容	句子作用
The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette.	
This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.	

## While-writing

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

(1) 阅读本文开头段，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

1) 请填写每句话的功能。

范文内容	句子作用
The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette.	大众观点改写
This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.	我的立场

## While-writing

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

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The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette. This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

#### (2) 总结开头段结构

\_\_\_\_\_ (optional) + 介绍题目 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) + \_\_\_\_\_

## While-writing

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette. This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

#### (2) 总结开头段结构

背景 (optional) + 介绍题目 (改写大众观点) + 个人观点

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

---

The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette. This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

(3) 本文开头段如果要加一个背景句，以下两句话，哪句话更适合？

- 1) In an era where digital technology is deeply integrated into our daily lives, the ubiquity of mobile phones has sparked various discussions on their appropriate use in public spaces.
- 2) Mobile phones, originally invented for making distant communication easier, have now evolved into multi-functional devices.

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette. This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

(3) 本文开头段如果要加一个背景句，以下两句话，哪句话更适合？

- 1) In an era where digital technology is deeply integrated into our daily lives, the ubiquity of mobile phones has sparked various discussions on their appropriate use in public spaces.
- 2) Mobile phones, originally invented for making distant communication easier, have now evolved into multi-functional devices.

第一句，因为第二句并没有明确地引导读者进入关于在公共场所禁止使用手机的讨论

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

(4) 阅读以下考官常用大众观点改写句子，并总结出句型？

- 1) It is believed that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted.
- 2) It is suggested that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted..
- 3) It is argued that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted..
- 4) It is said that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted..

It is \_\_\_\_\_ that +大众观点改写

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

(4) 阅读以下考官常用大众观点改写句子，并总结出句型？

- 1) It is believed that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted.
- 2) It is suggested that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted..
- 3) It is argued that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted..
- 4) It is said that in public settings like libraries, shops, and on public transport, the utilization of mobile (cell) phones should be restricted..

It is believed/ suggested/ argued/ said that +大众观点改写

## While-writing

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

#### (5) 开头段之\_\_\_\_\_常用句型

1) 阅读以下五句话，并回答它们填入下方对应框格中。

A. I tend to believe that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

B. My personal conviction is that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

C. I am convinced that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

D. Although certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, I agree that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

E. I strongly believe that that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

普通倾向 60%	较强倾向 80%	非常坚持的倾向 100%

## While-writing

### 6. 同意与否开头段写作

(5) 开头段之 个人观点 常用句型

1) 阅读以下五句话，并回答它们填入下方对应框格中。

A. I tend to believe that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

B. My personal conviction is that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

C. I am convinced that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

D. Although certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, I agree that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

E. I strongly believe that that a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.

普通倾向 60%	较强倾向 80%	非常坚持的倾向 100%
A, D	B, C	E

# 要点总结



开头段写作三步骤:

Step1 给出背景 (紧贴\_\_\_\_\_), 背景并不是一定要写, 且背景通常没有模版, 但是可以从以下角度思考:

- 1 描述\_\_\_\_\_: 当前的社会环境或者趋势, 这有助于引入主题。

例如:

"In today's digital age, mobile phones have become an integral part of our lives..."

"It is not uncommon to see people using their mobile phones in public places..."

- 2 和\_\_\_\_\_对比: 提供一些历史信息, 以展示问题的发展和变化。

例如: "Since the invention of mobile phones, their use has dramatically increased..."

# 要点总结



开头段写作三步骤:

Step1 给出背景 (紧贴 **关键词**) , 背景并不是一定要写, 且背景通常没有模版, 但是可以从以下角度思考:

- 1 描述 **当前情况** : 当前的社会环境或者趋势, 这有助于引入主题。

例如:

"In today's digital age, mobile phones have become an integral part of our lives..."

"It is not uncommon to see people using their mobile phones in public places..."

- 2 和 **过去做** 对比: 提供一些历史信息, 以展示问题的发展和变化。

例如: "Since the invention of mobile phones, their use has dramatically increased..."

# 要点总结



开头段写作三步骤:

- Step2介绍题目 (改写\_\_\_\_\_)

常用句型: It is \_\_\_\_\_ that + 大众观点

There is a school of thought that...

A common viewpoint is that...

Many people contend that...

A popular belief is that...

Some individuals maintain that...

It is widely believed that...

A number of people advocate that...

# 要点总结



开头段写作三步骤:

- Step2介绍题目 (改写 **大众观点** )

常用句型: It is **believed / argued / said / suggested** that + 大众观点

There is a school of thought that...

A common viewpoint is that...

Many people contend that...

A popular belief is that...

Some individuals maintain that...

It is widely believed that...

A number of people advocate that...

# 要点总结



开头段写作三步骤:

Step3 回答问题 (给出\_\_\_\_\_)

_____倾向 60%	较强倾向 80%	非常坚持的倾向 100%
Although..., I agree... I _____ believe...	Personally, I would argue... My personal _____ is that... I am _____ that	I _____ believe...

# 要点总结



开头段写作三步骤:

Step3 回答问题 (给出 立场)

<u>普通</u> 倾向 60%	较强倾向 80%	非常坚持的倾向 100%
Although..., I agree... I <u>tend to</u> believe...	Personally, I would argue... My personal <u>conviction</u> is that... I am <u>convinced</u> that	I <u>strongly</u> believe...

# While-writing 开头段演练

## 7. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

开头段:

# While-writing 开头段演练

## 7. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

开头段:

The issue of children watching television and playing computer games to excess and the negative effect this has is often discussed.

While there are some points in favour of this behaviour, I agree that sitting in front of a screen for long periods can be damaging to the child's mental health.

## While-writing

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

- (1) 分析框架, 以下例文结构为\_\_\_\_\_倾向性
- (2) 找出文章的立场句(a), 论点句(b), 结论句(c), 并在旁边进行标注

Paragraph 1	The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette. This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable.
Paragraph 2	On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.....
Paragraph 3	However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life....
Paragraph 4	To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective....
Paragraph 5	In summary, while certain restrictions on mobile phone use in specific public settings are necessary to preserve peace and order, a comprehensive ban is impractical and unnecessary. By fostering a culture of respect and consideration, society can enjoy the benefits of mobile technology without compromising public comfort.

## While-writing

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

- (1) 分析框架, 以下例文结构为 60% 倾向性
- (2) 找出文章的立场句(a), 论点句(b), 结论句(c), 并在旁边进行标注

Paragraph 1	The debate over banning mobile phones in public places is a reflection of our society's struggle to balance technological convenience with public etiquette. <b>This essay will argue that while certain restrictions are necessary for specific settings, a complete ban is neither practical nor desirable. (a)</b>
Paragraph 2	On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort..... <b>(b)</b>
Paragraph 3	However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.... <b>(b)</b>
Paragraph 4	To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective.... <b>(b)</b>
Paragraph 5	In summary, while certain restrictions on mobile phone use in specific public settings are necessary to preserve peace and order, a comprehensive ban is impractical and unnecessary. By fostering a culture of respect and consideration, society can enjoy the benefits of mobile technology without compromising public comfort. <b>(c)</b>

## While-writing

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

(3) 阅读文章第一个主体段，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

1) 阅读本段每句话，并填写每个句子在本段的功能。

范文内容	句子作用
On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.	
For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.	
Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers.	
In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.	

## While-writing

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

(3) 阅读文章第一个主体段，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

1) 阅读本段每句话，并填写每个句子在本段的功能。

范文内容	句子作用
On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.	主题句-论点：在公共场所禁止使用手机
For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.	例子1：（图书馆）来说明主要论点，并显示手机如何破坏宁静
Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers.	例子2：（公共交通）来进一步支持主要论点，强调手机在不同公共场所的负面影响
In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.	段落总结，概括主要论点，并强化在某些公共场所禁止使用手机的理由

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

(3) 阅读文章第一个主体段，并回答问题。

On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort. For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive. Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers. In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.

- 1) the argument在这里是同意还是反对禁止在公共场所使用手机?
- 2) 请问作者在这里是否表明了自己对argument的立场?
- 3) 作者是否有给出支持该argument的论证内容?

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

(3) 阅读文章第一个主体段，并回答问题。

On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort. For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive. Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers. In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.

- 1) the argument在这里是同意还是反对禁止在公共场所使用手机? **同意**
- 2) 请问作者在这里是否表明了自己对argument的立场? **没有**
- 3) 作者是否有给出支持该argument的论证内容? **是, 举了两个例子**

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

(3) 阅读文章第一个主体段，并回答问题。

5) 再次阅读本段第一句话，如果换成以下这个句子，作者是否表明了自己的立场？

On one hand, it is true that banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort. For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive. Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers. In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.

## While-writing

### 7. 主体段写作—全段让步

(3) 阅读文章第一个主体段，并回答问题。

5) 再次阅读本段第一句话，如果换成以下这个句子，作者是否表明了自己的立场？

On one hand, it is true that banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort. For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive. Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers. In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.

是，作者承认了该观点

# 要点总结



让步段的写法通常有两种：

## 1 分析反方可能持有的论点

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

这些句型结构体现出了一定的客观性，即作者站在反方的角度分析反方的理由。由这类句型引出的反方论点可能在让步段的后半部分就被作者以自己的论点进行反驳。

# 要点总结



让步段的写法通常有两种：

1 分析反方可能持有的论点

- The argument for doing sth is that...
- People who are against ...believe that...
- People in favour of the idea believe that...
- One argument claims that...

这些句型结构体现出了一定的客观性，即作者站在反方的角度分析反方的理由。由这类句型引出的反方论点可能在让步段的后半部分就被作者以自己的论点进行反驳。

# 要点总结



常用的反驳句型结构有：

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

# 要点总结



常用的反驳句型结构有：

- However, it is not necessarily the case that...
- Contrary to this belief, some people propose that...
- Nevertheless, it can be argued that...
- That being said, ..., I feel, is ... for ...

# 要点总结



## 2 承认反方存在的合理性

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

这些句型结构则体现出了作者的观点，即作者肯定反方理由中存在的合理性。由这类句型引出的反方论点一般会在本段形成闭环，到下一个主体段才引出作者观点的反驳。

# 要点总结



## 2 承认反方存在的合理性

- It is true that...
- It cannot be denied that...
- Admittedly, ...
- There is no denying that...

这些句型结构则体现出了作者的观点，即作者肯定反方理由中存在的合理性。由这类句型引出的反方论点一般会在本段形成闭环，到下一个主体段才引出作者观点的反驳。

# While-writing 主体段-全段让步

## 9. 阅读题目，并独立完成本题让步段写作。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

让步段	
反驳段第一句	

# While-writing 主体段-全段让步

## 9. 阅读题目，并独立完成本题让步段写作。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

让步段	One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children. Children can learn important and interesting information from some television programmes to supplement their school education. Documentaries, for example, can raise awareness of the world around us and the need to take care of our planet.
反驳段第一句	That being said, doing either of these activities for long periods, I feel, is harmful for children.

## While-writing

### 10. 主体段写作—单点论证 PEEL

(1) 阅读文章第二个主体段，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

1) 阅读本段每句话，并填写每个句子在本段的功能。

范文内容	句子作用
However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.	
Mobile phones are not merely tools for communication; they serve as navigational aids, sources of critical information during emergencies, and platforms for digital transactions.	
In places like shops, where quick communication or digital payments via mobile devices have become commonplace, banning their use could inconvenience individuals and hinder smooth operations.	

## While-writing

### 10. 主体段写作—单点论证 PEEL

(1) 阅读文章第二个主体段，并回答问题。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

1) 阅读本段每句话，并填写每个句子在本段的功能。

范文内容	句子作用
However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.	主题句-论点：用于反驳上一段内容，手机在现代生活中的重要性
Mobile phones are not merely tools for communication; they serve as navigational aids, sources of critical information during emergencies, and platforms for digital transactions.	解释：对论点的进一步解释和支持，列举了手机的多种功能
In places like shops, where quick communication or digital payments via mobile devices have become commonplace, banning their use could inconvenience individuals and hinder smooth operations.	举例：说明禁止使用手机可能带来的问题

### 10. 主体段写作—单点论证 PEEL

(2) 再次阅读Topic sentence, 并回答问题

However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life. Mobile phones are not merely tools for communication; they serve as navigational aids, sources of critical information during emergencies, and platforms for digital transactions. In places like shops, where quick communication or digital payments via mobile devices have become commonplace, banning their use could inconvenience individuals and hinder smooth operations.

- 1) Is it short or long?
- 2) Does it include topic word(s) or substitution of topic word(s)?
- 3) Is there a clear central idea?

## While-writing

### 10. 主体段写作—单点论证 PEEL

(2) 再次阅读Topic sentence, 并回答问题

However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life. Mobile phones are not merely tools for communication; they serve as navigational aids, sources of critical information during emergencies, and platforms for digital transactions. In places like shops, where quick communication or digital payments via mobile devices have become commonplace, banning their use could inconvenience individuals and hinder smooth operations.

- 1) Is it short or long? Short, 是简单句
- 2) Does it include topic word(s) or substitution of topic word(s)? 是, mobile phone, public places
- 3) Is there a clear central idea? 有, overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.

# 要点总结



## 学术写作段落延展常见结构 PEEL

PEEL 是一种常用于学术写作的段落结构，它的每个字母代表一个段落的部分：

- P - \_\_\_\_\_：主要\_\_\_\_\_，通常在段落的开头提出；要求\_\_\_\_\_，含有\_\_\_\_\_，以及\_\_\_\_\_。
- E - \_\_\_\_\_：对主要观点的\_\_\_\_\_，进一步详细说明观点存在的合理性。
- E - \_\_\_\_\_：提供证据支持主要观点。证据可以是\_\_\_\_\_，  
\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_等。
- L - \_\_\_\_\_：将观点、解释和证据与文章的其他部分联系起来。可以是对主要观点的总结，或者是一个过渡，引导读者进入下一个段落。注意，对于一篇250字的文章，一个主体段可能没有最后这个link。

使用PEEL结构可以更清晰、有逻辑地组织段落，使观点更加有说服

# 要点总结



学术写作段落延展常见结构 PEEL

PEEL 是一种常用于学术写作的段落结构，它的每个字母代表一个段落的部分：

- P - **Point**: 主要**观点或论点**，通常在段落的开头提出；要求**简洁**，含有**主题词**，以及**中心论点**。
- E - **Explanation**: 对主要观点的**解释**，进一步详细说明观点存在的合理性。
- E - **Evidence**: 提供证据支持主要观点。证据可以是 **例子**，**研究数据**、**引用**、**事实** 等。
- L - **Link**: 将观点、解释和证据与文章的其他部分联系起来。可以是对主要观点的总结，或者是一个过渡，引导读者进入下一个段落。注意，对于一篇250字的文章，一个主体段可能没有最后这个link。

使用PEEL结构可以更清晰、有逻辑地组织段落，使观点更加有说服力。

## While-writing

### 10. 主体段写作—单点论证 PEEL

阅读以下句子，根据PEEL结构给每句话排序，并写出每句话功能

- 1) Therefore, it is clear that playing games, especially action-packed computer games, can potentially lead to mental health issues in children. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) That is because many action games are adrenaline-inducing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The increasing popularity of playing games, particularly computer games, among children has sparked concerns about its potential to cause mental problems. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Studies have shown that the production of adrenaline, without the naturally expected physical response, can lead to mental tension, and in some cases, violent and irrational behaviour in children \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. 主体段写作—单点论证 PEEL

阅读以下句子，根据PEEL结构给每句话排序，并写出每句话功能

- 1) Therefore, it is clear that playing games, especially action-packed computer games, can potentially lead to mental health issues in children. (第四句话: Link).
- 2) That is because many action games are adrenaline-inducing. (第二句话: Explanation).
- 3) The increasing popularity of playing games, particularly computer games, among children has sparked concerns about its potential to cause mental problems. (第一句话: Point).
- 4) Studies have shown that the production of adrenaline, without the naturally expected physical response, can lead to mental tension, and in some cases, violent and irrational behaviour in children. (第三句话: Evidence).

# While-writing 主体段单点论证

## 11. 阅读题目，并使用单点论证独立完成本题主体段写作。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

开头段:	The issue of children watching television and playing computer games to excess and the negative effect this has is often discussed. While there are some points in favour of this behaviour, I agree that sitting in front of a screen for long periods can be damaging to the child's mental health.
Body1 让步段	One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children. Children can learn important and interesting information from some television programmes to supplement their school education. Documentaries, for example, can raise awareness of the world around us and the need to take care of our planet.

主体段2 我方观点段	
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# While-writing 主体段单点论证

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Body1 让步段	One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children. Children can learn important and interesting information from some television programmes to supplement their school education. Documentaries, for example, can raise awareness of the world around us and the need to take care of our planet.

主体段2 我方观点段	<b>That being said, doing either of these activities for long periods, I feel, is harmful for children. Television is characterised by regular commercial breaks and extended exposure to this advertising can adversely affect children's mental well-being in a number of areas. Feelings of shame about body shape, eating disorders and the creation of needs for unnecessary products can all be connected to images in advertising.</b>
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## While-writing

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

#### (1) 再次阅读本文主体段1和2，并回答问题

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort. **For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive. Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers.** In these contexts, restricting phone use is justified to maintain a conducive environment for all.

However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life. Mobile phones are not merely tools for communication; they serve as navigational aids, sources of critical information during emergencies, and platforms for digital transactions. **In places like shops, where quick communication or digital payments via mobile devices have become commonplace, banning their use could inconvenience individuals and hinder smooth operations.**

1) 以上两段勾画出来的部分，都用到了什么方式证明论点？

## While-writing

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

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1) 以上两段勾画出来的部分，都用到了什么方式证明论点？ **举例论证**

## While-writing

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

2) 请勾画出以下两句话和主题句之间是如何对应的。

主题句	On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones in certain public places is grounded in the pursuit of preserving tranquility and ensuring public comfort.
例子1	For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.
例子2	Similarly, on public transport, loud conversations can invade personal space and disturb the peace of fellow passengers.

## While-writing

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

2) 请勾画出以下两句话和主题句之间是如何对应的。

主题句	On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones <b>in certain public places</b> is grounded in the pursuit of <b>preserving tranquility</b> and <b>ensuring public comfort</b> .
例子1	For instance, <b>libraries</b> are <b>sanctuaries of study and reflection</b> where <b>the ringing of phones and conversations</b> can be particularly disruptive.
例子2	Similarly, on <b>public transport</b> , <b>loud conversations</b> can invade <b>personal space</b> and disturb <b>the peace of fellow passengers</b> .

3) 举例拓展用到的逻辑衔接词：

## While-writing

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

2) 请勾画出以下两句话和主题句之间是如何对应的。

主题句	On one hand, the argument for banning mobile phones <b>in certain public places</b> is grounded in the pursuit of <b>preserving tranquility</b> and <b>ensuring public comfort</b> .
例子1	For instance, <b>libraries</b> are <b>sanctuaries of study and reflection</b> where <b>the ringing of phones and conversations</b> can be particularly disruptive.
例子2	Similarly, on <b>public transport</b> , <b>loud conversations</b> can invade <b>personal space</b> and disturb <b>the peace of fellow passengers</b> .

3) 举例拓展用到的逻辑衔接词：**For instance; like**

# 要点总结



## TR 举例论证【人事地物时】

举例论证时，通常需要考虑以下几点：

- \_\_\_\_\_：提供相关的人物例子，这些人物最好是一类群体，也可以是一个人，如历史人物、公众人物，他们的行为或经历能够支持你的观点。
- \_\_\_\_\_：提供相关的事件例子，这些事件可以是历史事件、当前事件。
- \_\_\_\_\_：提供相关的地点例子，这些地点可以是国家、城市或者是具体的地方，这些地方的特点或发生的事情能够支持你的观点。
- \_\_\_\_\_：提供相关的物品例子，这些物品可以是具体的物品或者是抽象的事物。
- \_\_\_\_\_：提供相关的时间例子，这些时间可以是具体的时间点、时间段或者是历史时期。

# 要点总结



## TR 举例论证【人事地物时】

举例论证时，通常需要考虑以下几点：

- **【人】**：提供相关的人物例子，这些人物最好是一类群体，也可以是一个人，如历史人物、公众人物，他们的行为或经历能够支持你的观点。
- **【事】**：提供相关的事件例子，这些事件可以是历史事件、当前事件。
- **【地】**：提供相关的地点例子，这些地点可以是国家、城市或者是具体的地方，这些地方的特点或发生的事情能够支持你的观点。
- **【物】**：提供相关的物品例子，这些物品可以是具体的物品或者是抽象的事物。
- **【时】**：提供相关的时间例子，这些时间可以是具体的时间点、时间段或者是历史时期。

# 要点总结



以上五点并不是每次举例论证都必须全部包含，具体需要提供哪些点取决于你的论证主题和论证需要。

- 比如：For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.

提供了： \_\_\_\_\_

# 要点总结



以上五点并不是每次举例论证都必须全部包含，具体需要提供哪些点取决于你的论证主题和论证需要。

- 比如：For instance, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.

提供了：地点+具体事件

# 要点总结



## Cohesion-举例论证的逻辑衔接

举例论证常见逻辑衔接词:

1) 加完整句子: \_\_\_\_\_,

2) 加单词或短语:

\_\_\_\_\_

评分标准中, CC在\_\_\_\_\_分中提及, cohesion有过于机械的问题, 在举例论证时, 我们可以用以下方式避免机械。

# 要点总结



## Cohesion-举例论证的逻辑衔接

举例论证常见逻辑衔接词：

- 1) 加完整句子：for example, for instance,
  - 2) 加单词或短语：such as, like, including but not limited to
- 评分标准中，CC在6分中提及，cohesion有过于机械的问题，在举例论证时，我们可以用以下方式避免机械。

# 要点总结



逻辑衔接词的位置：

- 1) 句首： \_\_\_\_\_, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.
- 2) 句中： Libraries, \_\_\_\_\_, are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.
- 3) 句尾： Libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive, \_\_\_\_\_.

用句子代替逻辑衔接词：

\_\_\_\_\_ libraries, which are sanctuaries of study and reflection. In such places, the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.

# 要点总结



逻辑衔接词的位置：

- 1) 句首: **For instance**, libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.
- 2) 句中: Libraries, **for instance**, are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.
- 3) 句尾: Libraries are sanctuaries of study and reflection where the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive, **for instance**.

用句子代替逻辑衔接词：

- **A good example of this is** libraries, which are sanctuaries of study and reflection. In such places, the ringing of phones and conversations can be particularly disruptive.

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

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(2) 请将以下中文句子翻译成英文，并将逻辑衔接词放于句中或使用句子代替逻辑衔接词。

科技会推动经济的发展。例如，中国的高铁技术是世界领先的，这极大地推动了国内的经济的发展。

### 12. 主体段写作—论证方式：举例拓展

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科技会推动经济的发展。例如，中国的高铁技术是世界领先的，这极大地推动了国内的经济的发展。

- a. Technology will drive economic development. In China, the development of high-speed rail technology, for example, has greatly promoted domestic economic development.
- b. Technology will drive economic development. A good example of this is the development of high-speed rail technology in China, which has greatly promoted domestic economic development.

# While-writing 主体段举例拓展

- 13. 请根据主题句，给本文body3加例子。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

主题句	To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective.
例子1	For example,
例子2	Furthermore,

# While-writing 主体段举例拓展

## 13. 请根据主题句，给本文body3加例子。

Some people think the use of mobile(cell) phones should be banned in public places such as in libraries and shops or on public transport.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

主题句	To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective.
例子1	For example, <u>designated areas in libraries and quiet zones on public transport can ensure that those who wish to use their phones do not disturb others.</u>
例子2	Furthermore, <u>promoting mobile phone etiquette, such as encouraging the use of earphones and keeping devices on silent mode, can mitigate disturbances without imposing outright prohibitions.</u>

## While-writing

### 14. 同意与否结尾段写作

#### (1) 阅读结尾段，根据body主题句，填写conclusion对应部分

In summary, while certain restrictions on mobile phone use in specific public settings are necessary to preserve peace and order, a comprehensive ban is impractical and unnecessary. By fostering a culture of respect and consideration, society can enjoy the benefits of mobile technology without compromising public comfort.

Body主题句	Conclusion对应部分
One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children.	
However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.	
To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective.	

## While-writing

### 14. 同意与否结尾段写作

#### (1) 阅读结尾段，根据body主题句，填写conclusion对应部分

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Body主题句	Conclusion对应部分
One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children.	In summary, while certain restrictions on mobile phone use in specific public settings are necessary to preserve peace and order,
However, implementing an outright ban on mobile phone usage in all public places overlooks the essential role these devices play in modern life.	a comprehensive ban is impractical and unnecessary.
To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective.	By fostering a culture of respect and consideration, society can enjoy the benefits of mobile technology without compromising public comfort.

# 要点总结



Step 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (supporting ideas)

Step 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Step 3 \_\_\_\_\_

总结段逻辑衔接词:

- In conclusion; In summary; To sum up; \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_...
- Based on all the arguments mentioned above,  
\_\_\_\_\_...

# 要点总结



Step 1 总结论点 (supporting ideas)

Step 2 形成结论

Step 3 给出表达

总阶段逻辑衔接词:

- In conclusion; In summary; To sum up; **To conclude**
- **In a nutshell, I pen down saying that...**
- Based on all the arguments mentioned above, **it is safe to conclude that ...**

# While-writing 主体段举例拓展

## 13. 请根据主题句，撰写结尾段。

Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

开头段	The issue of children watching television and playing computer games to excess and the negative effect this has is often discussed. While there are some points in favour of this behaviour, I agree that sitting in front of a screen for long periods can be damaging to the child's mental health.
Body1让步段	One argument claims that both TV programmes and computer games can have benefits for children. Children can learn important and interesting information from some television programmes to supplement their school education. Documentaries, for example, can raise awareness of the world around us and the need to take care of our planet.
Body2我方观点段	That being said, doing either of these activities for long periods, I feel, is harmful for children. Television is characterised by regular commercial breaks and extended exposure to this advertising can adversely affect children's mental well-being in a number of areas. Feelings of shame about body shape, eating disorders and the creation of needs for unnecessary products can all be connected to images in advertising.
Body3我方观点段	To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective. For example, designated areas in libraries and quiet zones on public transport can ensure that those who wish to use their phones do not disturb others. Furthermore, promoting mobile phone etiquette, such as encouraging the use of earphones and keeping devices on silent mode, can mitigate disturbances without imposing outright prohibitions.

结尾段：

# While-writing 主体段举例拓展

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Body3我方观点段	To strike a balance, specific guidelines rather than a blanket ban could be more effective. For example, designated areas in libraries and quiet zones on public transport can ensure that those who wish to use their phones do not disturb others. Furthermore, promoting mobile phone etiquette, such as encouraging the use of earphones and keeping devices on silent mode, can mitigate disturbances without imposing outright prohibitions.

**结尾段:** To conclude, I agree that there are real risks to children's mental health from too much screen time, whether watching TV or playing computer games. These far outweigh any possible benefits connected to these activities.

## Post-writing

### 16. 阅读范文，并回答问题。

The most important aim of science should be to improve people's lives.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

Scientific developments are occurring at a great rate but some of them do not seem to be of help to people. In fact, sometimes scientific innovations are regretted by those who invented them. This essay will argue that science should never harm people but scientists should aim to further their understanding as much as to improve people's lives.

On one hand, there is a strong argument that the public good should be the top priority for scientists. They are the ones who have the potential to make discoveries and invent things that can change the world. Electricity, modern medicine, telecommunications and the internet are just some of the scientific innovations that have changed lives for the better.

On the other hand, sometimes scientists do research just in the hope of adding to their knowledge. While they should make absolutely sure that their experiments do no harm, they may not know until they have finished how their findings will be used and whether they will improve people's lives. The scientist Nobel invented dynamite to help with mining, not knowing that it would one day be used in weapons, and the scientist who discovered the life-saving drug penicillin did so quite by chance.

Overall, it seems that science should improve the lives of people and that ought to be one of its aims. However, knowledge and discovery are aims in themselves and are just as important for scientists. Sometimes scientists do not know how their scientific breakthroughs will be used until their work is done.

## Post-writing

### 16. 阅读范文，并回答问题。

Scientific developments are occurring at a great rate but some of them do not seem to be of help to people. In fact, sometimes scientific innovations are regretted by those who invented them. This essay will argue that science should never harm people but scientists should aim to further their understanding as much as to improve people's lives.

On one hand, there is a strong argument that the public good should be the top priority for scientists. They are the ones who have the potential to make discoveries and invent things that can change the world. Electricity, modern medicine, telecommunications and the internet are just some of the scientific innovations that have changed lives for the better.

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- (1) 勾画出本文立场句
- (2) 本文立场是：
- (3) 范文中的四个段落主旨分别是什么？请完成下方配对

1) 第一段	→	重申本文的立场
2) 第二段	→	让步支持者的观点，即科学的目的是提升生活质量
3) 第三段	→	转折，我方观点，即科学的目的是增加知识本身
4) 第四段	→	提供本文的背景，需要讨论的话题并表明立场

## Post-writing

### 16. 阅读范文，并回答问题。

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On the other hand, sometimes scientists do research just in the hope of adding to their knowledge. While they should make absolutely sure that their experiments do no harm, they may not know until they have finished how their findings will be used and whether they will improve people's lives. *The scientist Nobel invented dynamite to help with mining, not knowing that it would one day be used in weapons, and the scientist who discovered the life-saving drug penicillin did so quite by chance.*

Overall, it seems that science should improve the lives of people and that ought to be one of its aims. However, knowledge and discovery are aims in themselves and are just as important for scientists. Sometimes scientists do not know how their scientific breakthroughs will be used until their work is done.

- (1) 勾画出本文立场句
- (2) 本文立场是: **tend to disagree**
- (3) 范文中的四个段落主旨分别是什么? 请完成下方配对

1) 第一段	4)	重申本文的立场
2) 第二段	2)	让步支持者的观点, 即科学的目的是提升生活质量
3) 第三段	3)	转折, 我方观点, 即科学的是增加知识本身
4) 第四段	1)	提供本文的背景, 需要讨论的话题并表明立场

## Post-writing

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Scientific developments are occurring at a great rate but some of them do not seem to be of help to people. In fact, sometimes scientific innovations are regretted by those who invented them. This essay will argue that science should never harm people but scientists should aim to further their understanding as much as to improve people's lives.

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- (4) 第二段是让步段，是怎么看出来的？
- (5) 第二段和第三段是否符合PEEL？
- (6) 勾画出文章中的例子。
- (7) 第二段和第三段的以下例子，哪一个更符合举例原则：人事地物时？

## Post-writing

### 16. 阅读范文，并回答问题。

Scientific developments are occurring at a great rate but some of them do not seem to be of help to people. In fact, sometimes scientific innovations are regretted by those who invented them. This essay will argue that science should never harm people but scientists should aim to further their understanding as much as to improve people's lives.

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On the other hand, sometimes scientists do research just in the hope of adding to their knowledge. While they should make absolutely sure that their experiments do no harm, they may not know until they have finished how their findings will be used and whether they will improve people's lives. The scientist Nobel invented dynamite to help with mining, not knowing that it would one day be used in weapons, and the scientist who discovered the life-saving drug penicillin did so quite by chance.

Overall, it seems that science should improve the lives of people and that ought to be one of its aims. However, knowledge and discovery are aims in themselves and are just as important for scientists. Sometimes scientists do not know how their scientific breakthroughs will be used until their work is done.

(4) 第二段是让步段，是怎么看出来的？有引用there is a strong argument that...

(5) 第二段和第三段是否符合PEEL？是

(6) 勾画出文章中的例子。

(7) 第二段和第三段的以下例子，哪一个更符合举例原则：人事地物时？第三段的例子，因为有具体的人，物，和具体事情。

# 课后练习

## ● WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that development of technology is making life more complicated, and we should return to simpler life without using technology.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

# 课后练习

## ● SAMPLE ANSWER:

There is a view that life, for many people, has become more complex due to technological developments and that we should do away with technology and aim for a less complicated way of living. I disagree with this notion and believe instead that technology has simplified our lives and trying to reverse the advances in technological development is both unrealistic and unfeasible.

Firstly, human history has been characterised by technological developments, from the invention of the wheel right up to machine learning in the present day. Progress in human societies has been governed by how humans have adapted to these advances rather than rejecting them. Furthermore, there is a clear argument, I feel, for technology bringing greater comfort into our lives instead of complexity. One area where this benefit has been felt is health care. For example, technological advances have helped develop cancer scans that, by detecting the disease early, save and extend hundreds of thousands of lives each year.

While returning to a simpler life is an appealing theory, I believe it is unrealistic. Trying to regress in this way is not possible, in my eyes, as humans have great problems unlearning new ideas. History books show us that these concerns about new technology have been shown on a number of occasions in the past - in response to the invention of the combustion engine, for example. However, we have been able to move forward by embracing and adapting to new technologies rather than trying to reject them.

To conclude, I disagree that technology has complicated our lives and should therefore be shunned. As in the past, we need to enjoy the benefits the new developments provide, while accepting the challenges they bring.