雅思写作运用让步思维赚眼球 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式 ,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/643/2021_2022__E9_9B_85_E 6 80 9D E5 86 99 E4 c7 643960.htm 编辑点评:将"让步" 思维运用到雅思写作中,会收到不错的效果。 I 背景介绍 根 据多年来对雅思写作大作文的分析研究,发现,尽管议论文 的话题繁多,但其问题模式都可以归属于两大类,讨论和分 析解决,讨论类常见的如:To what extent do you agree or disagree?What is your opinion?而分析解决是指对某一负面现象 进行原因的分析,再给出解决方法。如:Discuss the possible causes of this phenomenon and suggest some recommendations about how to combat it. 百考试题 - 中国教育考试门户网站(www . 100test。com) 上述两类相信参加国雅思考试或者在准备的 烤鸭们都已经非常熟悉了,那么在考试中出现几率较高的是 第一类讨论型的题目,占了百分之八十以上,所以学会此类 题目的论证过程的扩展对议论文分数的提高起关键作用。 在 雅思写作的评分标准中,我们看到前两个评分标准中,均出 现了对段落扩展的描述,第一个评分标准task response,指任 务完成度,在文章内容方面的体现即文章是否回答了题目的 关于topic的论证,是否都围绕主题,无偏题离题现象发生, 能否完整全面的对话题进行论证。而第二点coherence and cohesion,指连贯和衔接,内容是否连贯,很大程度上取决与 论证过程的扩展是否有紧密关联,有无逻辑性。可见议论问 论证过程的合理有逻辑的扩展非常重要。 Ⅱ 让步段的概念及 用法 在议论文中,常见的论证方法很多,如举例子、解释、 类比、对比、列数据等,今天写作组的专家要给大家总结介

绍一类在论证中能否体现论证的全面性的方法,即让步的论 证方法,首先我们来看几个句型:1. As is granted, ... However, convincing arguments have been made that ...2. Opponents would argue that... However, ... 3. Although In spite of the fact that ..., people tend to believe that ...4. It is undeniable that ...从以上三个 句型,我们看出让步就是先退一步承认自己不同意的一个事 实,再对其进行反驳,如某人去面试,老板要拒绝聘请录用 这个员工,他会在拒绝前先说一番承认这个人在某些方面还 不错的一些话,这就是让步。这样论证的优点是更加全面的 论证,不会一味的一边倒,就片面的认为一个事件的存在只 有优点或只有缺点,且论证也更有说服力。这种论证方法常 出现在讨论类的单边论证中,我们来看一个题目: The main purpose of public libraries is to provide books and they should not waste their limited resources and space on providing expensive hi-tech media such as computer software, videos and DVDs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?针对这样一个题目,通过审 题,题目要求考生探讨图书是否需要提供高科技媒体。根据 分析,我们可以得出单边论证的结构,同意提供多媒体。具 体结构参照如下: Introduction: State my opinion The hi-tech media should been provided by the public libraries. Body: Ph 1 Making concession Multimedia facilities are expensive. Ph2 Reason one to support my opinion. Hi-tech media can store information much longer than traditional means. Ph3 Reason two to support my opinion Visiting a library with multimedia access is much more interesting. Conclusion: Restate my opinion The investment is justified and should be encouraged. 从上述结构我们看出作者的

观点是支持提供高科技媒体,但这个论证过程非常全面,它 先在论证的第一代就退一步承认其缺点,然后再就这一点进 行反驳,这个段落就是让步段,参考之前提供句型,得出这 一段: Opponents of a high-tech library would argue that multimedia facilities are expensive. This may be true to some extent, because a DVD player is often more expensive than a bookshelf. However, with immense storage capacity, these new high-tech media can actually save the most valuable resource-space. 让步段还可以 运用到讨论类另一种结构中,笔者谓之双边倾向论证。我们 通过一个具体的实例来解释这种论证结构以及让步在其中的 用法。 There are social, medical and technical problems associated with the use of mobile phones. What forms do they take? Do you agree that the problems outweigh the benefits of mobile phones? 老 师建议此题一定要认真审题,因为这个问题模式对文章的结 构有着直接的影响。它有两问,第一问要回答手机的三个方 面的问题,第二问优缺点讨论,结合这两问,得出文章结构 如下: Introduction: State my opinion The problems of mobile phones far exceed the merits. Body: Ph 1 the benefits brought about by mobiles (Making concession) Convenient, functional Ph2 the social, medial and technical problems of mobile phones Conclusion: Restate my opinion Although mobile phones have some benefits, the negative influences should not be overlooked. 看完结构,不难理 解双边倾向的结构即两个方面优点和缺点都提及,作者的观 点是倾向其中一方的,那么不同意的那一方的论证段就可以 理解为让步段。结合句式,我们可以写一下让步段的topic sentence: It is undeniable that mobile phones have facilitated our lives in many different ways. 接着可以列举手机使用的几个具体的优点。这种让步和单边论证让步的区别是它可以不用直接在这个段落后面反驳。 III 结语 让步段在论证过程中有着相当广泛的实战意义,它可以帮助考生扩展文章的字数,达到要求,此外,它还能使得论证过程更加全面,希望为写作取得高分有切实的帮助。 相关推荐:#0000ff>5月-8月雅思写作复习重点 #0000ff>雅思大作文写作的低分原因 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com