

1 ABC 的定义

ABC 是简单的一个逻辑次序：A 一般是个动作或者行为，B 是这个行为产生的结果，C 是 B 的结果。

我们有时候也叫 ABC 叫 ARE。A 是 action，R 是 result，E 是 end result。

也就是 R 是 A 的结果，E 是 R 的结果。

2 ABC 的应用

应用一：ABC 主要的应用是确定观点思考的方向，确保不要跑题。

一个类似的题目，不同的问法，决定了思考的方向。

| 题目 | AC 确定法 |
|--|---|
| Some people think it is good to work in teams. Do you agree or disagree? | <p>这个题目确定了 A（也就是题目确定了一个事情），要往后面想结果（思考 B 和 C）</p> <p>观点范例：</p> <p>A 团队工作 B 群策群力 C 解决问题</p> <p>A 团队工作 B 相互支持 C 更有信心</p> |
| Some people think in the modern world, | 这个题目确定了 C（也就是题目确定了一个 |

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| working in teams will become more popular. Do you agree or disagree? | 结果)，要往前面想原因（思考 A 和 B） 观点范例： A 现在工作很复杂 B 一个人做不好 C 要团队工作 A 世界变化很快 B 一个人学不了太多东西 C 要团队工作 |
| Some people think that the ability to work in teams is the key to a successful career. Do you agree or disagree? | 这个题目确定了 A（一个事情），也确定了 C（一个结果），要思考它们之间的原因（也就是 B） 观点范例： A 团队工作 B 从别人那里学习 C 职业成功 A 团队工作 B 工作效率 C 职业成功 |

应用二：ABC 的英文出现在每个主体段的中心句，让中心句有逻辑，并且扣题。

一个作文如果主体部分有两段，那么你思考观点的时候就应该想两个观点，也就是要写两个 ABC。如果主体部分有三段，那么就要想三个观点，也就是要写三个 ABC。

应用三：雅思作文要获得高分，解释 A 导致 C 的原因是重点，也就是如何解释清楚 B 和细化 B。

3 ABC 和雅思作文题型的关系

| 题目类型 | 问法 | AC 确定法 |
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| 优缺点题目 | Disadvantages outweigh advantages? Positive or negative development? Is this a positive or negative development? | 确定 A |
| 报告类题目 | Why has it happened? How to deal with this ? | 两个问题都确定 C，主体部分分段来回答两个问题 |
| 混合类题目 I | Why has it happened? Is this a positive or negative development? | 第一个问题确定 C，第二个问题确定 A，主体部分分段来回答两个问题 |
| 混合类题目 II | What problems has it caused? How to improve the situation? | 第一个问题确定 A，第二个问题确定 C，主体部分分段来回答两个问题 |

论述类文章和 do you agree or disagree 的文章比较复杂，可能确定 A，也可能确定 C，也有可能确定 A 和 C。

4 例子

| 题目类型 | 问法 | AC 确定法 |
|-------|---|--|
| 优缺点题目 | Many people today play computer games every day. Is it a positive or negative development? | 确定 A A 打游戏 B 不运动 C 身体不好 |
| 报告类题目 | Many people today play computer games every day. Why has it happened? How to deal with this ? | 确定 C A 城市变得拥挤 B 没有很多空间玩体育或者搞其他的娱乐活动 C |

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| | | 打游戏 A 社区里增加设施 B 鼓励人们出去运动和参加社区活动 C 不玩游戏 |
| 混合类题目 I | Many people today play computer games every day. Why has it happened? Is this a positive or negative development? | 前面确定 C，后面确定 A A 城市变得拥挤 B 没有很多空间玩体育或者搞其他的娱乐活动 C 打游戏 A 打游戏 B 不运动 C 身体不好 |
| 混合类题目 II | Many people today play computer games every day. What problems has it caused? How to improve the situation? | 前面确定 A，后面确定 C A 打游戏 B 不运动 C 身体不好 A 社区里增加设施 B 鼓励人们出去运动和参加社区活动 C 不玩游戏 |

5 在观点类题目的应用

| 题目类型 | 问法 | AC 确定法 |
|------------------|--|---|
| 问一个事情到底要不要做 | Some people think it is a good idea to impose congestion charges. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 确定 A A 征收拥堵税 B 用车成本增加 C 身不开车，减少拥堵 A 征收拥堵税 B 政府收入增加 C 有更多钱去修路和增加公共交通 |
| 问一个事情是不是发生了 | Some people argue that more and more cities will impose congestion charges. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 确定 C A 汽车越来越便宜 B 大家都开车，拥堵问题严重 C 政府需要征收拥堵税提高用车成本 |
| 问一个事情是是否能够产生一个效果 | Some people argue that the government should impose congestion charges, in order to reduce traffic congestions. To | 确定 A 和 C A 征收拥堵税 B 用车成本增加 C 身不开车，减少拥堵 |

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| | what extent do you agree or disagree? | |
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6 优缺点题目和观点类题目的区别

| | 优缺点题目 | 观点类题目 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 题目出现了目的状语 | <p>坚定不移确定 A</p> <p>In order to reduce traffic congestion, cities have chosen to impose congestion charges. Is this a positive or negative development? (可以讨论对经济、生活成本和环境的区别)</p> | <p>确定 A 和 C</p> <p>In order to reduce traffic congestion, some people argue that cities impose congestion charges. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (只能讨论交通堵塞)</p> |
| 题目出现了 rather than, instead of | <p>Rather than 前面是重点</p> <p>Many students are taught to push themselves to be better than their classmates, rather than work for everyone's benefits. Do you think disadvantages outweigh advantages? (不能说 work for everyone's benefit 的好坏处)</p> | <p>Rather than 前后都可以是观点</p> <p>Students should push themselves to be better than their classmates, rather than work for everyone's benefits. Do you agree or disagree? (可以说 work for everyone's benefit 的好处)</p> |
| 题目出现因果关系 (because, so) | <p>坚定不移确定 A</p> <p>There are more workers working at home and more students studying at home, because the computer technology is more and more easily accessible and cheaper. Do you think it is a positive or negative development? (讨论电脑科技让人们可以在家里读书和学习的好坏处)</p> | <p>确定 A 和 C</p> <p>People can choose to work or study at home, because the computer technology is more and more easily accessible and cheaper. Do you agree or disagree?</p> <p>(支持的话，要解释是否电脑可以让人们在家里工作和学习。反对的话，可以反对电脑未必 accessible and cheaper, 也可以反对即便电脑很好，但是人们不一定在家工作和学习)</p> |

7 历史真题的例子

| 真题 | AC 确定法 |
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| Many universities offer online courses to students instead of delivering them on campus. Do you think it is a positive or negative development? | 优缺点题目。 确定 A。 A 网络课程 B 让更多人上大学, 获得更多个人发展的机会 C 消除教育不均衡 |
| Many cities have vehicle-free days, when people are required or encouraged to take a bus, cycle or travel by taxi. Do advantages of this outweigh disadvantages? | 优缺点题目。 确定 A。 A 无车日 B 减少汽车使用, 减少尾气排放 C 空气好 |
| The best way for governments to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 观点类题目。 确定 A 和 C。 A 提供免费的公共交通 B 大家不开自己的车 C 减少交通堵塞 |
| Many people think modern communication technology is having some negative effects on social relationships. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 观点类题目。 确定 A 和 C。 A 交流科技 B 交流更加方便 C 提升社会关系 A 交流科技 B 大家只打电话和发信息, 不见面 C 影响关系 |
| People who decide on a career path early in their lives and keep to it are more likely to have a satisfying working life than those who change jobs frequently. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 观点类题目。 确定 A 和 C。 A 换工作 B 找到自己的兴趣和才能 C 职业满意 A 换工作 B 丰富技能 C 职业满意 |
| Some people think children nowadays have too much freedom. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 观点类题目。 确定 C。 A 科技发展 B 小孩可以用科技获得很多信息, 和不同的人交流 C 太多自由 |

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| | A 父母的教育方式不好 B 要么溺爱，要么不管 C 太多自由 |
| More and more people read news from the Internet, but newspapers will continue to be used by the majority of people. To what extent do you agree or disagree? | 观点类题目。 确定 C。 A 生活节奏更快 B 人们希望用不同的方式节省时间 C 阅读在线新闻比较快，大家不看报纸 A 一个人对不同的新闻报道感兴趣 B 读，看，听新闻在线 C 阅读在线新闻满足不同人的需要，大家不看报纸 |
| Developing countries require international organizations' help. Some people prefer financial aid while others think practical aid and advice are better. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. | 论述类题目。 确定 A。 A 经济援助 B 获得金钱购买生活必需品 C 国民生活质量在短期内能提升 A 具体的建议和援助 B 有助于发展国家的科技发展和促进贸易 C 这是经济自给自足的关键 |
| Some people think what children watch on television influences their behaviour, while some people think the time children spend watching TV can influence their behaviour. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. | 论述类题目。 确定 A 和 C。 A 小孩看电视 B 模仿其中的角色行为 C 行为被影响 A 小孩长时间看电视 B 不喜欢社交交流 C 行为变得孤僻 |
| Many businesses think that the new employees who graduate from schools lack basic interpersonal skills, such as working with colleagues as a team. What has caused this and what are solutions to the problems? | 报告类题目。 两个问题都是确定 C。 A 大学只关注学习成绩 B 不关注学生的交流能力培养 C 缺乏相关能力 A 增加团队活动和作业 B 提高学生和别人合作的经历 C 提高相关能力 |

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大家记得购买手把手两本书来提升基础，这样上课的效果最佳

