



利弊类题型的结构搭建+论证扩展+语言技巧

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议论文评分标准

TR: 内容	Task Response	任务完成情况
CC: 结构	Coherence and Cohesion	衔接与连贯
LR: 词汇	Lexical Resource	词汇资源
GRA: 语法	Grammatical Range and Accuracy	语法多样性和准确性

议论文的题型:

- A. Discuss advantages and disadvantages.
Do you think the benefits outweigh drawbacks?
Is it a positive or negative development? 利弊类
- B. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 观点类
- C. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 讨论类
- D. What are reasons, effects and solutions? 报告类
- E. What? How? 开放式

利弊分析类题目		
双边论证		单边论证
剑5-2 中学生gap year的利弊		剑10-3 全世界可以买到相同产品的利弊
剑9-1 小学生学外语的利弊		
1. 开头	1. 开头	1. 开头
2. 好处	2. 好处	2. 坏处
3. 弊端	3. 好处	3. 坏处
4. 结论	4. 弊端	4. 坏处
	5. 结论	5. 结论 (全是坏处)

搭建文章整体结构的句型

1. 从开头段过渡到主体段:

The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that ... (剑5-2)

The obvious argument in its favour is that ... (剑9-1)

不写过渡句 (剑10-3)

The first benefit is ...

To begin with,

First of all,

It is widely agreed

There is no doubt that

There is no denying that

2. 从好处段到弊端段的过渡:

There are, however, some disadvantages. (剑 9-1)

However, there are certainly dangers in taking time off at that important age. (剑 5-2)

Although _____ has quite a number of advantages, there exist some problems.

Despite all these benefits, people should not ignore the fact that _____ also causes many problems.

However, _____ has its drawbacks when it brings us all these benefits.

3. 从主体段过渡到结尾段:

Overall,

In conclusion,

To sum up,

My view is that ...

Based on the points outlined above, I believe that ...

From what has been discussed above, we can come to the conclusion that

4. 分论点之间的递进:

In addition,

Moreover,

Furthermore,

Also,

Besides,

Another benefit is ...

Another problem is...

关于造句技巧和语法的详细讲解,可以学习五节造句技巧福利课,配合 45 句造句练习和 50 道改错练习。学会写正确的句子,减少造句的错误,这是写作保 6 争 7 的关键。

1. 简单句(可以用介词、动词不定式,分词把句子延长)

主语用“人”

主语用“事物”(名词或者动名词)

2. 并列(句子并列和句子成分并列 and, but, or, while)



3. 状语从句（条件 **if**；因为 **as, because, since**；让步 **although, even though**；时间 **when, after, before**；结果 **so, so that**；方式 **as**）
4. 定语从句（**that, which, who, where**）
5. 名词性从句（主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句）

利弊类题目：

例题：These days, more and more companies allow employees to work from home. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this pattern?

写作步骤：

1. 审题，标记题目关键词，分清楚题型
2. 头脑风暴，列提纲，合并同类项
3. 确定总论点和个人倾向，分论点的个数
4. 写文章
5. 写完检查一下，修改明显的错误

背景句的写法：（不同版本）

版本 1. **As a result of** the **advent (wide use)** of the Internet, many people can work from home on the computer.

版本 2. **As a result of** advancements in mobile and digital technology, many people can work from home on the computer.

版本 3. The advent of the Internet has made it possible for people to work from home on the computer.

版本 4. **As a result of** the advent of the Internet, there is a growing trend of **working remotely**, especially in some **occupations** **such as** editors, programmers and designers.

版本 5 Traditionally, work is done in places such as the office and the factory. However, this situation has changed, **with** increasing numbers of people choosing to work from home on the computer.



写观点的套句:

I think the benefits of this trend outweigh its drawbacks.

I think this trend has more benefits than drawbacks.

I think this trend has both positive and negative outcomes.

This phenomenon has some benefits, but its drawbacks should not be ignored.

Although this phenomenon has some benefits, I am also concerned about its drawbacks.

This trend has many benefits, though there are some problems that should not be ignored.

This pattern has many benefits, although it may lead to some problems.

This mode has some benefits, although it may cause some problems.

观点句也可以把好处弊端具体化, 概括一下

This pattern is convenient for both the company and employees, although it may lead to some problems.

This pattern is convenient for both the company and employees, although it may lead to low efficiency and alienation between colleagues.

开头段版本 1:

As a result of advancements in mobile and digital technology, many people can work from home on the computer. I think the benefits of this phenomenon outweigh its drawbacks.

开头段版本 2:

As a result of the advent of the Internet, there is a growing trend of working remotely, especially in some occupations such as editors, programmers and designers. This is convenient for both the company and employees, although it may lead to low efficiency and alienation between colleagues.

开头段版本 3:

Traditionally, work is done in places such as the office and the factory. However, this situation has changed, with increasing numbers of people



choosing to work from home on the computer. This pattern is convenient for both the company and employees, although it may lead to some problems.

开头段（背景+观点）

背景句的写作技巧

1. 针对题目的关键词引出话题
2. 改变句子结构：换词/换主语/换句型
3. 增补/删除某些句子成分
原因、结果、目的、对比、举例
从句、并列、介词短语、动词不定式

观点句的写作技巧：

1. 可以使用套句
2. 也可以把好处或者弊端概括一下（具体化）

主体段的写作：

1. 确定分论点的个数
2. 每个分论点有明确的中心意思，可以写出中心句
3. 解释和扩展方法：因果论证（为什么，怎么样，结果怎样）
举例论证、对比论证

TEC 分论点思路扩展法：

1. 分论点分层，每一层有清晰的主旨思想（Topic idea）
2. 使用因果论证进行解释扩展（Explanation / Expansion）
为什么，怎么样，结果怎样
3. 随时可以举例/具象思维（Example）
4. 灵活运用对比论证/反向思维（Comparison）
5. 最后的结论 Conclusion 可以写，也可以不写

实战考试中怎样扩展分论点 Topic

因果论证（Explanation, Expansion）

为什么，怎么样，结果怎样

好处：为什么需要这个好处，为什么会有这个好处，具体解释一下这个好处，还会不会产生进一步的好处。

弊端：为什么会有这个弊端，具体解释一下这个弊端，会不会造成进

一步的问题

随时可以举例论证 E（具象思维）

灵活运用对比论证 C（反向思维）

好处 1

Topic: 节省路上的时间	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 不用通勤 不会堵车，不需要挤地铁 省下时间做其他事	
Conclusion:	

版本 1: The first benefit of homeworking is that employees do not need to travel between home and the company, **saving** them a great deal of time and energy. If **commuters** work in large cities and live in the suburb, they often **get stuck** in the **traffic jam** or **crowded subways**. Working remotely can avoid **this** problem and give people **extra** hours that can be spent on more **worthwhile** things.

把第三句话写难一些: Working remotely **eliminates** **this** **stressful, unpleasant** part of the working experience and enables people to **reclaim extra** hours that can be spent on more **worthwhile** things.

版本 2: The first benefit of homeworking is that employees do not need to **travel** between home and the company, **saving** them a great deal of time and energy. This is particularly important for those working in large cities, **where** **traffic congestion** or **crowded subways** always make **commuters frustrated**. **For example**, in some metropolises such as London and New York, it is common for commuters to spend several hours on the road every day.

版本 3: The first benefit of homeworking is that employees **do not need to travel** between home and the company, **saving** them a great deal of time



and energy. This is particularly important for those working in large cities, where traffic congestion or crowded subways always make commuters frustrated. Since the barrier is not a barrier anymore, people have more choices in their job hunting. It is possible for them to serve any suitable company without geographical restrictions.

版本 1: 因果论证

版本 2: 举一个例子

版本 3: 写下一个好处（和前一个好处有一定的联系）

好处 2

Topic: 给公司省钱	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 不需要租办公室 节省了家具、电费 省了钱可以拓展业务，改善员工福利	
Conclusion	

The benefits of letting employees work from home are also obvious for companies, which can cut down their spending on overheads and office rent. The company does not need to spend a large sum of money on electricity bills, office equipment and furniture every year, not to mention the exorbitant office rent in the business district. This expenditure saved can be used to expand the business and increase the employees' salaries.

反向思维: The benefits of letting employees work from home are also obvious for companies, which can cut down their spending on overheads and office rent. Every year, the company has to spend a lot of money in renting offices and paying electricity, equipment and furniture. If employees work from home, this money can be saved and used to expand the business and increase the employees' salaries.

弊端:



Topic: 也有一些弊端	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 缺乏监督, 效率低 同事不见面, 关系疏远; 没有归属感, 影响合作	举例: 有的员工上班时间做家务, 无法按时完成工作任务
Conclusion	

Although the mode of homeworking is attractive, there exist some problems. The first one is that the company would have less control over the performance of its employees. Without supervision, the efficiency cannot be guaranteed. For example, housework tends to distract people from their work, making it hard for them to finish their tasks on time. Moreover, the relationship between colleagues is likely to become alienated, as they rarely see each other. As a result, employees lack a sense of belonging, which may affect their cooperation and team work.

结尾段的写作:

1. 利大于弊: 好处多, 坏处可以被解决

Overall, considering the benefits of working from home, more people are expected to choose this pattern in the future. **Although it has some drawbacks, they would be addressed if the company could improve its management.**

2. 利弊相当: 有好处, 但是也有坏处, 应该想办法解决坏处

Overall, considering the benefits of working from home, more people are expected to choose this pattern in the future. However, the company should improve its management in order to address the problems of this pattern.

3. 弊大于利: 虽然有好处, 但是坏处非常多。



.... may have some benefits However, this trend should not be encouraged, considering the problems it causes to individuals and society.

.... may have some benefits However, measures need to be taken to solve the problems brought by this phenomenon.

Although this phenomenon has some benefits, I am concerned it has detrimental effects in the long term.

Based on the points outlined above, I think this trend has more drawbacks than benefits.

结尾段的写作:

1. 一句话或者两句话都可以
2. 直接说好处多或者坏处多
3. 有好有坏也是一种个人观点
4. 可以概括正文的好处, 或者直接/委婉地表达好处多(这个现象会继续, 很多人会做这个事情, 鼓励做这个事情), 或者坏处可以被克服。
5. 可以概括正文的坏处, 或者说坏处更多, 或者提出建设性的看法(有很多坏处需要克服)

写作结构:

1. 单边论证(只写好处或者只写坏处)
2. 双边论证(基本中立)
3. 双边论证(好处多或者坏处多)

怎样体现好处多:

1. 多写好处, 少写坏处
2. 强化好处, 弱化坏处
3. 肯定好处, 否定坏处

In the short term, in some cases, sometimes, some ...

May, possibly, probably, would,

Appear to, seem to, it seems that



弊端段换一种写法:

只写一个弊端，写完之后马上把弊端否定掉。

结尾段利大于弊

However, in remote working, the company would have less control over the performance of its employees. Without supervision, the efficiency cannot be guaranteed. For example, housework tends to distract people from their work, making it hard for them to finish their tasks on time. Nevertheless, this problem would be addressed if the company could improve its management.

剑 9-1 和剑 5-2 考官范文都采用了这种结构写法

完整版本范文（利大于弊）

第 1 段：背景+观点（利大于弊）

第 2 段：在家工作的好处一（省时间，不用通勤）

第 3 段：在家工作的好处二（给公司省钱）

第 4 段：在家工作的弊端（缺乏监督；影响同事感情）

第 5 段：利大于弊，弊端可以被解决

Traditionally, work is done in places such as the office and the factory. However, this situation has changed, with increasing numbers of people choosing to work from home on the computer. I think this work pattern has more benefits than drawbacks.

The first benefit is that employees do not need to travel between home and the company, saving them a great deal of time and energy. This is particularly important for those working in large cities, where traffic congestion and crowded subways always make commuters frustrated. For example, in some metropolises such as London and New York, it is common for commuters to spend several hours on the road every day.



The benefits of remote working are also obvious for companies, which can **cut down** their spending on **overheads** and **office rent**. The company does not need to spend a large sum of money on electricity bills, office equipment and furniture every year, not to mention the **exorbitant** office rent in the business district. **This expenditure** can be saved in the mode of **remote working** and used to **expand the business** and **increase employees' salaries**.

Although the mode of homeworking is attractive, there exist some problems. The first one is that the company would **have less control over the performance** of its employees. **Without supervision**, the efficiency cannot be **guaranteed**. Moreover, the relationship between colleagues is likely to **become alienated**, **as** they **rarely** see each other. **As a result**, employees **lack a sense of belonging**, **which** may affect their cooperation and team work.

Overall, considering the benefits of working from home, more people are expected to choose this pattern in the future. Although it has some drawbacks, they would be addressed if the company could improve its management.

作业练习: Nowadays some older people choose to live in retirement communities with other people, rather than living with their adult children. Is it a positive or negative development? (2019-12-7)



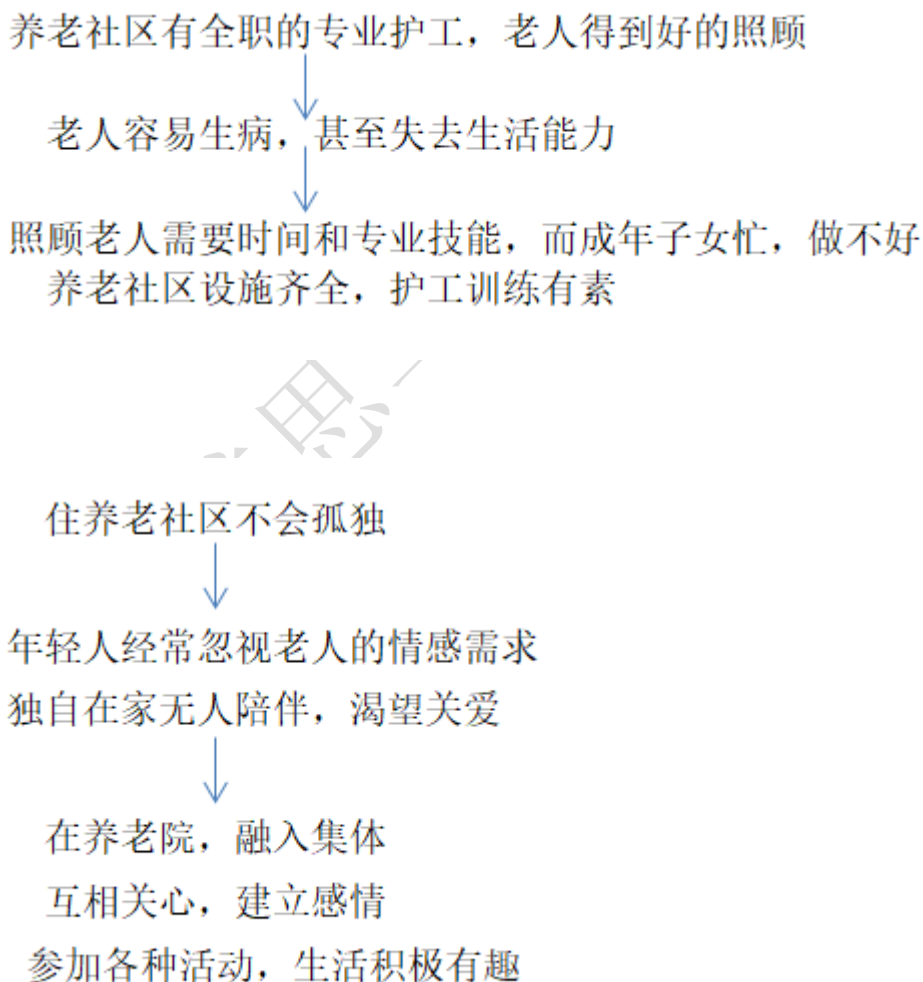
参考思路:

Topic: 有全职专业人员护理	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 老人容易生病,有些老人生活不能自理 照顾老人需要时间精力,需要专业技能	对比: 子女太忙,没有时间,也没有经验 举例: 老人心脏病突发,专业人员及时抢救
Conclusion 有专人护理,有专业设备	

Topic: 住养老院不孤独	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 有很多同龄老人,互相关心,融入大家庭。 很多活动可以参加,生活积极有趣	对比: 成年子女经常忽视父母的精神需求,老人独自在家,渴望陪伴
Conclusion	



好处 2 段（仿写思路图）



弊端（仿写思路图）把弊端进行了否定

担心如果分开住，父母孩子变得疏远



但是并非如此



两代人同住一个屋檐下

生活习惯和作息时间不同

经常发生冲突



距离使家人保持舒适的关系

彼此不打扰

上课写的一些开头段句子：

Living in the retirement community is **gaining popularity** among elderly people and I think this trend has more benefits than drawbacks.

As the number of elderly people keeps rising in many countries, living in the retirement community is **becoming increasingly popular**. I think this trend has multiple benefits.

To provide a good place for old people to live in, the retirement community is **established** in many cities. I think this is a good choice for **senior citizens**.

Traditionally, retired people would live alone or with their adult children, **but** this situation has changed, **with** more and more aged people **choosing** to live in the retirement community. I think this trend has multiple benefits and should be encouraged.

参考范文（倾向于好处更多）：



Traditionally, retired people would live alone or with their adult children, but this situation has changed, with more and more aged people choosing to live in the retirement community. I think this trend, with multiple benefits, should be encouraged.

The retirement community is an ideal place for old people, who can be looked after by full-time and professional caregivers. Old people are prone to illnesses and some of them even become disabled in their late years. To attend elderly people requires a large amount of time and energy, which is a difficult task for their busy adult children. This problem can be addressed in a community specially designed for seniors, with well-established facilities and well-trained workers.

Besides, living in the retirement community is a good way for the elderly to tackle loneliness, especially today when younger generations often neglect their old parents' emotional needs. Instead of staying at home alone and craving for children's love, retirement community residents can get integrated into a larger family where people of the same age bond with and care for each other. They have a wide range of activities to participate in, making the retired life fun and active.

There is a concern that parents may become alienated with their adult children if they live apart. However, this is not true in most cases. When two generations live under the same roof, conflicts often arise due to different life habits and timetables. Instead, a certain distance can help family members maintain a comfortable relationship, without being disturbed by others.

Overall, I think living in the retirement community is a positive trend among seniors, and this mode, if promoted properly, can contribute to addressing the issue of supporting large aged populations in today's society.



第一次课总结:

IELTS Writing

1. 利弊类题目的结构（审题和结构搭建，倾向性与中立）
2. 开头段的写作技巧（引出话题、换词/换主语/换句型、增补/删除某些句子成分使用套句、利弊具体化）
3. 中间段的论证扩展（中心句与中心意思；分论点的解释扩展；因果/举例/对比）
4. 结尾段的写法（总结性/建设性）
5. 课前资料（造句、语法改错）接着做（尤其目前在6分或者6分以下的同学）
课程录播复盘，仔细体会“思路扩展”和“论证方法”，学习好词好句，把上课讲的题目重新写一遍
学习造句技巧的录播福利课、小作文的录播课
课后作业可以用来练笔（仿写或者自己写）

大作文资料会陆续上传到 qq 群文件。小作文资料在第一节直播课后上传到 qq 群文件。

