

备考计划、讨论类题目的写作结构和思路技巧

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备考计划

IELTS Writing

- 第一阶段：基础练习（写作词汇+造句练习+语法练习）
- 第二阶段：写作练习（段落练习）
- 第三阶段：写作练习（全篇练习，不限时写作）
- 第四阶段：3-8次模考（限时写作）+ 复习回顾

备考计划

IELTS Writing

1. 先学习五节造句语法录播课，做基础资料（造句练习和改错练习），提高和巩固词法句法。
2. 学习课程回放，上课讲过的题目重新写一两遍。练习仿写，积累和储备语言素材，提升语感。
3. 不限时写作，自己想思路，自己写，写完对照范文，注重提高语言准确度和语言质量，不需要赶时间。
4. 限时写作，考前模拟，逐步进入到考试的状态，并且把之前写过的所有内容都复习一下。看一看2016-2021年的写作考题思路解析汇总。

4.30考试为例

IELTS Writing

1. 先学习五节造句语法录播课，做基础资料（造句练习和改错练习），提高和巩固词法句法。 3.27—4.1
2. 学习课程回放，上课讲过的题目重新写一两遍。练习仿写，积累和储备语言素材，提升语感。 4.2—4.10
3. 不限时写作，自己想思路，自己写，写完对照范文，注重提高语言准确度和语言质量，不需要赶时间。 4.11—4.18
4. 限时写作，考前模拟，逐步进入到考试的状态，并且把之前写过的所有内容都复习一下。看一看2016-2021年的写作考题思路解析汇总。 4.19—4.29

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，一个现象/做法）

B. To what extent do you agree or disagree? （观点类，一个观点）

C. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. （讨论类，两个观点）

D. What are reasons, effects and solutions? （报告类，一个问题）

E. What? How? （开放式）

热身造句练习:

版本 1. Eating a variety of imported food **raises people's living standard**. They **have more choices in the diet**.

版本 2. Eating a variety of imported food **raises people's living standard**, **and** they **have more choices in the diet**.

版本 3. Eating a variety of imported food **raises people's living standard**, **giving** them **more choices in the diet**.

版本 4. Being able to eat a variety of imported food means people's **living standard** has been **raised**, **with** **more choices available in the diet**.

版本 5. **Accessibility** to a variety of imported food means people's **living standard** has been **raised**, **with** **more choices available in the diet**.

题 1: Some people think personal happiness is closely related to economic success, while others believe that it depends on other factors. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (2012-10-11)

题 2: Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 5-3)

题 3: People have different views on how to reduce traffic congestion. Some think that governments should build more train and subway lines, while others think that building more and wider roads will reduce traffic congestion. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (2018-7-7)

题 4: Some people believe that charitable organizations should give aid to people in the greatest need wherever they live, while others think charitable organizations should concentrate on helping people in their own country instead. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2016-8-20)

Discuss both views and give your opinion 讨论双边题型	
双边论证	讨论的时候，为自己一方找支持的理由 有时候也可以反驳对方
1. 开头（通常不写个人观点） 2. 甲方观点 3. However, 乙方观点 4. 结论（个人观点）	

题 1: Some people think personal happiness is closely related to economic success, while others believe that it depends on other factors. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (2012-10-11)

写作结构:

1. 开头段: 引出讨论的话题
2. 讨论甲方观点: 经济成功带来幸福
3. 讨论乙方观点: 其他因素带来幸福
4. 结尾段: 个人观点

开头段不同版本

版本 1: Happiness is difficult to **define** because people **interpret** it in different ways. Some people **associate it with** fortune and wealth, while others believe that happiness **lies in** other factors.

版本 2: Some people **make great fortune** and **live extravagant lifestyles**. They may **associate happiness with** fortune and wealth, but others believe that happiness **lies in** other factors.

版本 3: Some wealthy people **live rich lifestyles**, but it seems that they **are not really content with** their lives. Therefore, what factors give people **genuine** happiness has aroused a heated debate.

开头段套句示例:

Whether XXX or not is a topic of debate.

There is a debate as to whether XXX.

XXX, with conflicting views on how to tackle this worrying trend. (剑 9-3)

People have conflicting views on how to XXX

XXX, with conflicting views on whether this is right or wrong.

XXX is a frequent topic of discussion. (剑7-1)

There are different opinions about what factors give people genuine happiness.

Whether fortune can give people true happiness or not is a topic of debate.

实战考试中怎样扩展论点（非利弊类题目）

因果论证（**Explanation, Expansion**）为什么，怎么样，结果怎样

支持甲方/乙方观点：理由是什么，为什么会有这个理由，具体解释一下这个理由。

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）

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. 随时可以举例论证/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

写作过程：可以在纸上或者在脑子里梳理思路，首先想到的是中文的关键词，用 TEC 表格法梳理一下，然后用英文词汇去匹配中文思路，直接串成英文句子，写在答题纸上。（随机地给句子润色，延长）可以补充举例论证或者对比论证。

TEC 表格只是一个辅助工具，帮助大家扩展思路，有话可写。写作的目标不是画出一个完美的 TEC 表格，而是把自己的想法变成正确的英语。

学习五节造句语法福利课，做一做 qq 群造句练习，提高造句能力

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）

造句技巧演示：

Fortune gives people a sense of fulfillment.

Fortune, which is often made through years of hard work, gives people a sense of fulfillment.

Fortune is often a reward of a person's effort and persistence, and thus gives people a sense of fulfillment.

Fortune gives people a sense of fulfillment, making them feel being recognized by society

Fortune gives people a sense of fulfillment, because money is a criterion to judge a person's value.

Fortune gives people a sense of fulfillment, particularly in today's society where money is a criterion to judge a person's value.

甲方观点：

Topic: 有钱使人幸福	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 更好的物质生活，生活品质	举例：有钱人旅游度假

享受人生，幸福	对比：没钱人生活品质差，加班拼命挣钱付房租和生活费
有成就感 受人尊重，更高的社会地位，幸福	
Conclusion	

乙方观点：

Topic: 其他因素使人幸福	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 做义工 帮助他人 对社会有贡献，幸福 良好的人际关系 父母朋友关心，幸福	
Conclusion	

参考范文：

Happiness is difficult to **define** because people **interpret** it in different ways. Some people **associate it with** fortune and wealth, while others believe that happiness **lies in** other factors.

There is no denying that earning a lot of money can provide people with higher **living standard** and **personal enjoyment**. **For instance**, rich people can choose to have a **romantic** dinner in a **luxurious** restaurant, **or** take a vacation in a **summer resort** with their families. **By contrast**, poor people's quality of life would be much lower largely **due to** **financial difficulties**. Great fortune **also** gives people **a sense of fulfillment**, **particularly in this world where** money is considered as an important **criterion** to judge a person's success. Rich people tend to **enjoy higher social status** and **win more respect** from others.

However, it is argued that a person's happiness is not relevant to his or her wealth and there are other factors that can make people truly happy. Those who often do voluntary work tend to feel happy, although they do not earn any money from the unpaid work. Their happiness derives from the idea that they can help others and make contribution to society. Another factor associated with happiness is the relationship with other people. Loving relationships between family members and genuine friendships surely will make people happy, which cannot be replaced by fortune.

In my opinion, economic success can bring people higher social status and better material life, but it does not necessarily lead to genuine happiness. There are different kinds of happiness for different individuals and the first step in achieving happiness is perhaps to have an optimistic attitude towards life.

题 2: Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 5-3)

Topic: 孩子应该竞争	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 积极主动，制定更高目标，有决心克服困难，学习更好。 长大以后适应社会竞争，工作市场竞争激烈，竞争意识的孩子容易找到好工作。	
Conclusion	

Topic: 孩子应该合作	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 更好的人际关系，取长补短	

与人沟通，培养团队精神	
Conclusion	

范文版本 1:

Competition and cooperation are important parts of children's growth, affecting their personality and behavior. Due to the intense competition in society, some people believe that children should be encouraged to compete with others from a young age.

Children with a sense of competition tend to be more active and motivated in their study. They are expected to set high goals and study hard to achieve these goals. When meeting with the difficulty, they would have the determination to overcome it. Therefore, they are likely to perform better in their study. In addition, after such children grow up, they have an advantage in adapting to society. As the competition is becoming increasingly fierce in the job market, those who are brave to take up challenges have more opportunities to get better jobs.

However, some people argue that what children need is cooperation. Cooperative children always enjoy good relationship with people around them. They are more likely to draw on other people's strengths and overcome their weaknesses. When encountering any difficult problem in their study, they can discuss with their classmates and work together to find a solution. In this process, children can develop team spirit, which is an important factor in their future development.

In my point of view, as children are different in terms of their personalities, parents and teachers should adopt different teaching methods. For those children who are born to be aggressive, they should be encouraged to listen to other people's opinions and work with others. However, for those who are less active, parents and teachers should foster their sense of competition.

范文版本 2（讨论乙方观点的时候反驳了甲方观点）：

Topic: 孩子应该合作	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 更好的人际关系 取长补短 与人沟通 培养团队精神	反驳甲方：太多竞争影响身心健康 自私，只在乎自己的利益
Conclusion	

Competition and cooperation are important parts of children's growth, affecting their personality and behavior. Due to the intense competition in society, some people believe that children should be encouraged to compete with others from a young age.

Children with a sense of competition tend to be more active and motivated in their study. They are expected to set high goals and study hard to achieve these goals. When meeting with the difficulty, they would have the determination to overcome it. Therefore, they are likely to perform better in their study. In addition, after such children grow up, they have an advantage in adapting to society. As the competition is becoming increasingly fierce in the job market, those who are brave to take up challenges have more opportunities to get better jobs.

However, excessive competition may cause high pressure on students' study and life and affect their physical and psychological health. Children obsessed with competition are likely to become self-centered and only care about their own interests. Therefore, some people believe competition should be discouraged and what children need is cooperation. Cooperative children always enjoy good relationship with people around them. When encountering any difficult problem in their study, they can discuss with their classmates and work together to find a solution. In this

process, children can **develop team spirit**, which is an important factor in their future development.

In my view, competition is **unavoidable** in school and in order to **develop their potential**, children should learn how to compete with others.

However, the school and parents should also **emphasize** cooperation among children. Cooperation is beneficial to children's **overall development**, making it easier for them to succeed in life.

题 3: People have different views on how to reduce traffic congestion. Some think that governments should build more train and subway lines, while others think that building more and wider roads will reduce traffic congestion. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (2018-7-7)

范文写法: 先讨论乙方, 再讨论甲方, 讨论甲方的时候对乙方进行了反驳。

Topic: 乙方观点	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 汽车太多, 道路设施落后, 经常堵车。 修路可以将车辆分流, 司机更多路线可以选择	
Conclusion	

Topic: 甲方观点	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 鼓励人们选择公共交通, 减少私家车。地铁准时准点。	反驳甲方: 多修路不一定减少堵车, 道路增加, 车辆也增加。堵车经常是事故引起。道路拓宽, 司机容易超速造成事故, 天气因素也会导致交通中断。
Conclusion	

参考范文:

Traffic congestion is a widespread problem that **plagues** people in modern society, wasting their precious time and making them **irritated** and **frustrated** on the road. People have different views on how to tackle this problem and one solution is to build more and wider roads.

Updating road infrastructure is an effective way to **tackle** the problem of traffic jam. Cars have become an **indispensable** part of daily life, **while** their rapidly increasing numbers **exceed** the capacity of the road system. In many cities, the **existing** roads are **narrow** and **poorly maintained**, **suffering from** traffic congestion on **rush hours** and **calling for urgent action** to **combat this situation**. **If** new highways **could** be constructed, traffic **would be** **diverted** from some streets **jam-packed** with cars and pressure on the road network **be eased**. (这一段话的简化版本在《7分6分素材对照解析》的文件里面, qq群文件)

*However, some people claim that building roads is not a **fundamental solution** to the problem of traffic congestion. The first argument against it is that in many cases traffic congestion is caused by road accidents and the **culprits** are those **reckless** drivers. Wider roads may encourage more **driving offences** of over-speed. Another concern is the effect of weather. In many cities, road transport is often **disrupted** by **extreme weather** including rain and snowstorms. With these factors taken into consideration, **rail transit** is a better **strategy** for improving transport. If **sufficient** sky train and underground railway systems could be built and **maintained**, the general public would be more likely to choose public transport rather than driving private cars. Compared with road transport, rail transit is **punctual** and reliable, with less impact of **extreme weather**.*

In my point of view, compared with developing road transport, building more railways and subway lines is a better strategy for reducing traffic congestion.

题 4: Some people believe that charitable organizations should give aid to people in the greatest need wherever they live, while others think

charitable organizations should concentrate on helping people in their own country instead. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2016-8-20)

Topic: 甲方观点	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 国家之间有贫富差距，慈善机构在发达国家，穷人在不发达国家。援助最有需要的人，符合慈善的原则 发生紧急事件，战争、地震，需要国际援助，国际社会援助受害者	
Conclusion	
Topic: 乙方观点	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 资源有限，本国也有穷人，优先自己国家，合情合理	反驳甲方：很多国家贫困的根源是腐败，援助被挪用，穷人得不到。 长期援助其他国家，他们可能会依赖
Conclusion	

参考范文：

In today's world, many people live in **poverty** and they have to **rely on** the aid provided by charitable organizations. There is a debate about whether these organizations should **allocate** the aid **equally** or focus on their own countries.

It is widely agreed that the **purpose** of charity is to help people in need, **regardless of their nationalities**. The **majority** of poor people live in **less developed countries** and the international aid is **essential** for their **survival** and development. Without aid from rich countries, a large number of people would **die of** hunger and diseases every year. Moreover, when wars or natural disasters happen, the local people cannot **cope with** these **emergent situations** on their own, and the international community should take the responsibility of offering help for **victims**. Therefore, no **boundary** should be set for charity.

However, some people argue that charity organizations should **give priority to** those in their own countries because the resources are limited. In some countries, as the **root cause** of poverty is **corruption**, it is highly possible that the aid would be **appropriated** by government officials. As a result, poor people would **have no access to** aid. In addition, these countries tend to become **overly dependent** on international aid, which may **undermine** the development of these countries **in the long term**.

In my opinion, we should treat poor people in the same way, particularly those in a **desperate situation**. I also believe that charitable organizations should improve the **distribution** and **supervision** of the aid, so that people who really need help can **enjoy the benefit** of charity.

作业题: Some people think the increasing business and cultural contact between countries is a positive development, while others believe this will lead to the loss of national identities. Discuss both views & give your own opinion. (2019-6-29 亚太考区)

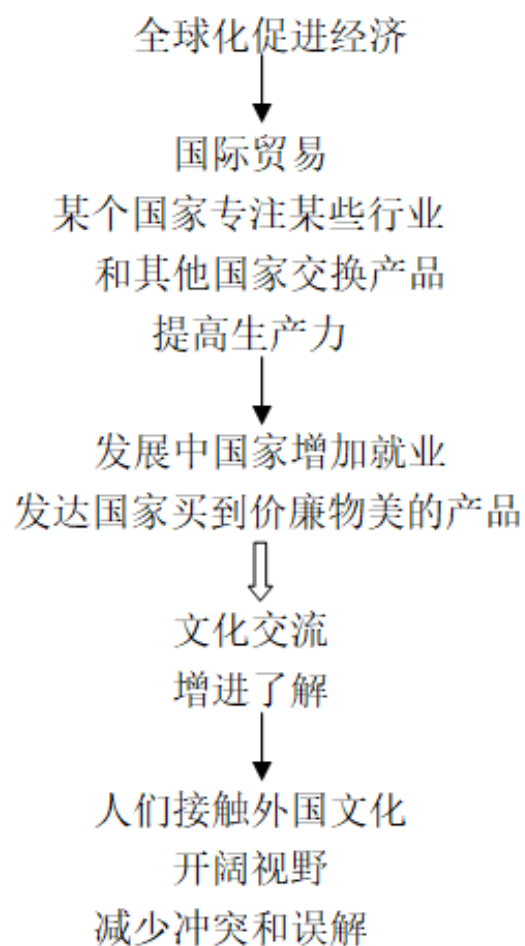
甲方观点:

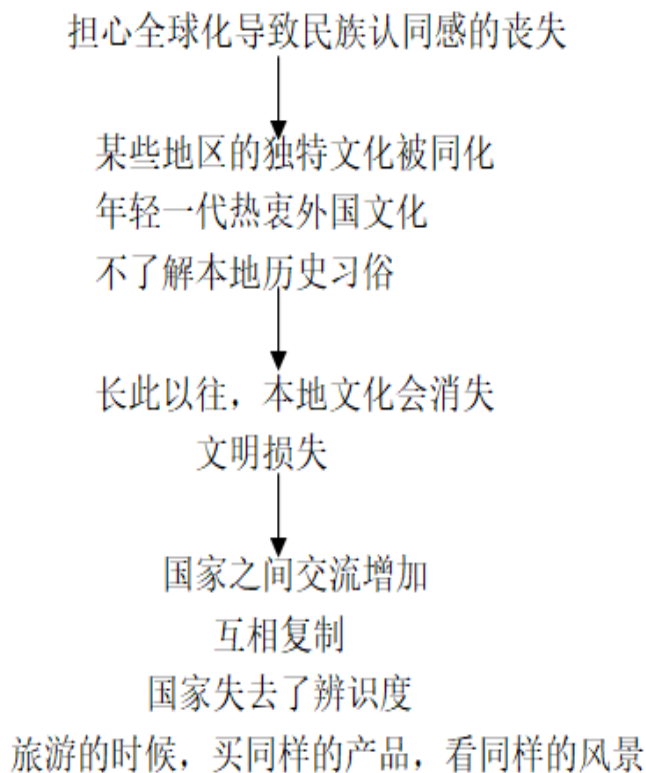
Topic: 国际交流有好处	Example-Comparison
Explanation/Expansion 全球化促进经济发展 文化交流促进不同国家的理解 人们接触外国文化, 开阔视野	举例: 国际贸易, 某个国家专注某些行业, 和其他国家交换产品。 发展中国家创造更多就业, 发达国家买到价廉物美的商品

减少冲突和误解	
Conclusion	

乙方观点:

Topic: 国际交流导致国家独特性损失	Example-Comparison
<p>Explanation/Expansion</p> <p>某些国家和地区的独特文化被同化 长此以往，本地文化消失，意味着文明损失</p> <p>交流增加，导致互相抄袭，失去自己的特点 去国外旅游，买同样的产品，看到同样的景观</p>	<p>举例：年轻人着迷外国文化，不了解本地历史和习俗</p>
Conclusion	





参考范文：

As a result of **accelerating globalization**, the business and cultural exchanges have become very common between different countries. This is a positive trend, but some people worry that it may lead to the **loss of cultural diversity**.

There is no doubt that globalization **gives a boost** to the world economy. For instance, international trade allows a country to focus on some certain industries, and then **exchange** their products with other countries. As a result, the **productivity** increases significantly. Trade also helps to **create**

more jobs in developing countries and people in developed countries can buy high quality goods at low prices. Moreover, cultural contact helps to promote understanding between people from different countries. As people have more exposure to foreign cultures, they have a broader mind and the conflicts or misunderstanding caused by cultural differences have declined.

However, some people are concerned that this trend is causing the loss of national identities. In some countries and areas, their unique cultures are assimilated by foreign cultures. The younger generations are fascinated by foreign cultures, with little knowledge about the history and customs of their communities. If this trend continues, the local culture would disappear and it is a loss of human civilization. The increasing communications make different countries copy from each other and lose what differentiates them from others. When people travel to foreign countries, they buy the same products and see the same landscapes.

In my opinion, economic and cultural exchanges between different countries should be encouraged and it would become an irreversible trend in the future. However, when we absorb the cultural elements of other countries, we should also value and preserve the traditions and customs of our own country.

第三次课总结:

IELTS Writing

1. 备考计划
2. 讨论类题目的写法（双边论证）
3. 开头段引出讨论话题，不需要写个人观点
4. 主体段甲方乙方分开讨论，讨论的时候，为自己一方找支持的理由。有时候也可以反驳对方。
5. 结尾段提出个人观点（折中或者支持某一方）