

## 观点类题型的审题、论点设计和结构思路技巧

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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

To what extent do you agree or disagree 题型	
双边论证	单边论证
1. 同意，有所让步 2. 不同意，有所让步 3. 同意一部分，不同意另一部分	1. 完全同意 2. 完全不同意

**题目 1:** Some people think that all young people should be required to have full-time education until they are at least 18 years old. To what extent do you agree or disagree? （2017-7-8 亚太考区考题；2020-11-21 大陆考区考题）

文章结构

第一段：开头段：

第二段：同意的理由 1：在学校有利学习

第三段：同意的理由 2：在学校受到保护

第四段：不同意（让步段）：出去能够学到其他技能（然后进行了反驳，这是一种短视的行为，年轻的时候还是应该读书为主）

第五段：结尾段：

参考范文

The length of **compulsory education varies** in different countries. Some

people maintain that young people should stay in school till they are 18 years old and I agree with this opinion.

The policy of compulsory education before 18 years old can ensure that all people spend their adolescence learning on the campus. The **academic environment and abundant resources** in school enable students to **concentrate on** their studies. Learning is the major task for teenagers, who have **a good memory** and **a receptive mind**. The knowledge acquired from school helps them **lay a solid foundation** for future development.

Apart from the **favorable conditions** for studies, schools can better protect teenagers. People are **immature** under 18 years old, lacking the ability to **distinguish right from wrong**. After leaving school, they are likely to learn bad behavior like smoking or drinking, or even **go astray**. Some teenagers go to work in factories or companies, but they are often **underpaid** and some work **is detrimental to** their physical and psychological health.

There is no denying that leaving school early can help young people **gain practical skills** and **become economically independent**. For those who are not good at **academic studies**, theoretical knowledge seems to be useless and there is no need to stay in school. However, I think this viewpoint is **shortsighted**. Teachers and parents should **guide** young people in **realizing** the importance of study and schooling at a young age would benefit them all their lives.

Overall, I believe that all people should stay in school until 18 years old. The purpose of this policy is to protect young people and provide them with a better future.

实战考试中怎样扩展分论点 **Topic** (非利弊类题目)

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

同意:理由是什么,为什么有这个理由,具体解释一下这个理由。

不同意:理由是什么,为什么有这个理由,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

**题 2:** Some people think that the best way to improve road safety is to increase the minimum legal age for driving a car or motor-bike. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2015-2-12 雅思写作考题)

文章结构

第一段: 开头段:

第二段: 同意的理由: 这个措施有一定的效果

第三段: 不同意: 这不是最好的措施

第四段: 总结全文

完整范文

The high **incidence** of road accidents has become a serious problem in many cities, **posing a threat to** people's safety. To tackle this problem, some people suggest that we should increase the minimum age for driving motor vehicles. This measure sounds reasonable, but I do not think it is the best way.

Teenagers seem to cause more car crashes than older drivers do. Young people are thought to lack **a sense of responsibility**, **so** they may not **be**

fully aware of the importance of obeying traffic laws. Many of them enjoy stimulating and adventurous things, which means they are more likely to drive over the speed limit, sometimes due to peer pressure. As people get older, they would become more emotionally mature and learn to make wise decisions on the road. Therefore, increasing the age limit for driving is considered as an effective way to reduce accidents and make the road safer.

However, considering a large number of accidents that are irrelevant to age, this measure is not the best and other methods also need to be adopted. Accidents can also be caused by older and sophisticated drivers, who violate the traffic law intentionally. Therefore, it is necessary for the authorities to increase monitoring on the road and give strict punishment to violators. Other measures include maintaining road facilities well and making the traffic signs clear, as in some cases the accidents are attributed to broken traffic lights or unclear signs.

Overall, to reduce the number of traffic offences, the whole society needs to take multiple measures and setting the age limit for driving is a possible method.

**Agree or disagree** 题型开头段写法:

1. 背景句+个人观点
2. 背景句+题目观点+个人观点（我是否同意）
3. 也可以不写背景句，通过观点来直接引出话题

开头段给的三个版本:

版本 1: The high incidence of road accidents has become a serious problem in many cities, posing a threat to people's safety. To tackle this problem, some people suggest that we should increase the minimum age for driving motor vehicles. This measure (method) sounds reasonable, but I do not think it is the best way.                      背景+题目观点+我的观点

版本 2: In recent years traffic accidents happen very often and many

people get injured or killed on the road. I think increasing the minimum age for driving motor vehicles may help to tackle this problem, but this is not the best solution. 背景+我的观点

版本 3: In some countries, people are allowed to apply for driving licenses when they turn 16 years old. To improve road safety, some people suggest that we should increase the minimum age for driving motor vehicles. This measure sounds reasonable, but I do not think it is the best way. 背景+题目观点+我的观点

“我是否同意”的一些套句:

I agree with this opinion to some extent.

I think this viewpoint is reasonable.

This argument may be true.

I think this viewpoint is not true.

I think this is a one-sided view.

上课讲的主体段 TEC 表格，可以自己看着思路写一写，再对照范文学习

<b>Topic:</b> 提高驾驶年龄限制能改善道路安全	<b>Example-Comparison</b>
<b>Explanation/Expansion</b> 年轻人造成更多的事故 没有责任心，容易违反交通规则，没有守法意识 冲动，喜欢冒险刺激，好胜心强，超速	年纪大的人相对成熟稳重
<b>Conclusion</b>	

**题 3:** When a new town is planned, it is more important to develop public parks and sports facilities than shopping centers for people to spend their free time in. To what extent do agree or disagree? (2019-1-12 雅思写作考题)

### 思路结构

关于修建体育设施的重要性, **improve people's health**, 减少政府的医疗费开支 **reduce the government's budget for medical expenses**, 改变人们久坐不动的生活习惯 **live a sedentary lifestyle**, 现在的人经常选择在家看电视和打游戏。修建了体育设施之后 **have easy access to sports facilities**, 他们会更加愿意搞体育活动 **participate in sports activities, adopt active lifestyles**。

关于公园的重要性, 同样可以结合健康生活方式来写, 有些人, 尤其是老年人喜欢去公园慢跑 **jogging**、跳舞 **dancing**, 他们不一定愿意去体育中心搞竞技体育 **not interested in competitive sports**。公园的还有一个好处就是有植物和树木 **plants and trees**, 能够提供一个非常舒适的环境 **provide a comfortable environment**, 人们在公园里面能够呼吸新鲜空气 **breathe fresh air**, 可以放松身心 **refresh themselves**, 可以接触大自然 **have close contact with nature**, 这些都是健康积极的休闲活动。

### 结构 1: 支持公园和体育设施更重要 (范文写法, 完全同意题目观点, 单边论证)

关于修建购物中心的问题, 因为现在网络购物比较流行 **prevalent**, 所以商场的购物功能似乎没有之前那么重要了。虽然商场里面也可以有娱乐设施, 但是比起体育活动和户外活动, 似乎修建公园和体育设施还是更加重要一些, 因为能够鼓励更加健康的生活和娱乐方式。

### 结构 2: 购物中心也重要 (部分同意题目观点, 双边论证)

关于修建购物中心的问题, 购物中心也很重要。除了购物功能, 购物中心里面还可以修建娱乐设施, 比如饭店、影院, 这些都是生活的必需, 能够提高人们的生活品质, 而且在商场里面也可以修健身房, 所以购物中心和公园、运动中心同等重要。

### 参考范文 (完全同意题目观点, 单边论证):

When planning a new town, the authorities have various factors to consider and need to **prioritize** the construction of different facilities. To



encourage **active lifestyles**, in my opinion, it is more important to build public parks and sports facilities than shopping centers.

Providing sports facilities is an effective way to improve city dwellers' health and thus reduce the government's budget for **medical expenses** in the long term. In this day and age, many people live a **sedentary lifestyle**, choosing to watch TV or play video games after work and **collapsing** in front of the screen every evening. With easy **access** to various kinds of sport facilities, they are more likely to make exercise a **regular part** of their lives.

The park is also a good place for exercise, particularly to those who are not interested in **competitive sports**. Jogging, dancing and practicing Tai Chi in the park are quite common among elderly citizens these days. In a park with high **greening rate**, plants and trees can **absorb waste gases** and **provide green shade**, creating a comfortable environment for city dwellers. Those who spend leisure time in the park can **have close contact with** nature and make themselves **refreshed**.

By contrast, the main **function** of shopping centers is for people to buy various goods, while in today's world where on-line shopping is becoming increasingly **prevalent**, the role of **physical stores** seems to be **weakened**. Large shopping centers can also include some leisure facilities such as cafés and cinemas, but these are not as important as parks and sports centers.

To conclude, in the process of urban planning and construction, building parks and sports facilities should be **emphasized, in comparison with** developing shopping centers.

**题 4:** Some people believe that young people who commit crimes should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2017-5-6 雅思写作考题)

**理由 1:** 青少年犯罪和年龄阶段有关, 青春期 **in the adolescence** 的孩子不成熟 **immature**, 比较叛逆 **rebellious**, 缺乏自控能力 **self-control** 和分辨是非的能力 **the ability to judge right from wrong**, 等他们长大成人以后 **grow up to adults**, 很多人都意识到了当年的行为很傻 **realize how silly they were**, 长大以后自己也就纠正了 **correct their mistakes**, 所以对社会的危害 **the damage to society** 不能和成年人犯罪相比 **not comparable to adults' crimes**, 惩罚自然也需要减轻 **mitigate the punishment**。

**理由 2:** 青少年犯罪并不完全是青少年的责任, 它和家庭、学校以及社会环境有关 **be responsible for juvenile delinquency** (如果不会写这个词, 可以用 **youth crime** 代替)。父母没有时间监督孩子的行为 **supervise children's behavior**, 有的家庭溺爱孩子 **spoil children**, 有的家庭纵容孩子 **permissive**, 导致他们的错误行为。电视和网络充斥着各种暴力内容 **be inundated with media violence** 青少年很容易模仿这些暴力行为。考虑到这个原因, 如果对青少年犯罪进行严厉惩罚, 和成年罪犯同样地对待, 那样似乎是不公平的 **seems to be unjustified**

《2016-2021 年的雅思写作考题思路解析汇总文件》发在 qq 群文件, 考前两三周看一看, 查漏补缺, 看看有没有自己不熟悉的题目。考试中经常都是出的旧题。也可以用这份资料扩充自己的写作词汇。

上课演示的造句练习:

In their **adolescence**, people tend to be **immature** and **rebellious** and they do not have **self-control** or **the ability to judge right from wrong**.

In their **adolescence**, people tend to be **immature** and **rebellious**, without **self-control** or the ability to **judge right from wrong**.

**Adolescence** is a special period, **in which** people tend to be **immature** and **rebellious**, without **self-control** or the ability to **judge right from wrong**.

版本 1: (单边论证, 完全不同意题目观点)

**Juvenile delinquency** is becoming increasingly common in many countries and how to prevent it has long been a topic of debate. In my opinion, young



criminals should be punished by law, but their age and **the root cause** of this problem should also be considered.

It is **customary practice** in many parts of the world to **treat juvenile delinquents** differently from adult criminals. This is because society is more **lenient** with young people who make mistakes. **Adolescence** is a special period, in which people tend to be **immature** and **rebellious**, without **self-control** or **the ability to judge right from wrong**. When they grow up to adults, many of them would **come to realize** how silly they were and then **become law-abiding citizens**. Therefore, it is reasonable to **mitigate** the punishment when **dealing with** young criminals, since their damage to society is not as serious as that of adult criminals.

In addition, if we look into the **underlying causes** of juvenile delinquency, it is the family and social environment that should be **primarily** responsible for this problem. In many families, parents are too busy to **supervise** children's growth, or their **permissiveness** encourages children's wrong behavior. TV programs and video games **inundated with** violence also contribute to increasing youth crimes. With these factors taken into consideration, it seems **unjustified** to treat young criminals in the same way as adults.

Overall, young offenders should be punished by law, particularly when their crimes **pose a threat to** the security of society. However, the minors' rights need to be protected and the punishment on them should be different from that on adults.

版本 2（双边论证，倾向于不同意题目观点，但是加了一个让步段）：

**Juvenile delinquency** is becoming increasingly common in many countries and how to prevent it has long been a topic of debate. In my opinion, young criminals should be punished by law, but their age and **the root cause** of this problem should also be considered.

Punishing teenage criminals in the same way as adults seems to be **reasonable** from the **perspective** of victims and their relatives. This policy

can also **prevent** youth crimes, considering **the deterrent effect** on teenagers with **evil intentions**. However, equal punishment **regardless of** age is not **consistent with** the **customary practice** in most countries and **violates the principle of justice**.

**Adolescence** is a special period, in which people tend to be **immature** and **rebellious**, without **self-control** or **the ability to judge right from wrong**. When they grow up to adults, many of them would **come to realize** how silly they were and then **become law-abiding citizens**. Therefore, it is **justified** to **mitigate** the punishment when **dealing with** young criminals, since their damage to society is not as serious as that of adult criminals.

In addition, if we look into the **underlying causes** of juvenile delinquency, it is the family and social environment that should be **primarily** responsible for this problem. In many families, parents are too busy to **supervise** children's growth, or their **permissiveness** encourages children's wrong behavior. TV programs and video games **inundated with** violence also contribute to increasing youth crimes. With these factors taken into consideration, it seems **unjustified** to treat young criminals in the same way as adults.

Overall, young offenders should be punished by law, particularly when their crimes **pose a threat to** the security of society. However, the minors' rights need to be protected and the punishment on them should be different from that on adults.

**题 5:** In the future, nobody will buy printed **newspapers** or **books** because they will be able to read everything they want online **without paying**. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (剑 15 第二套题)

### 文章结构

#### 1. 开头段

2. 同意题目观点（让步段）：报纸可能会消失，电子信息更方便

3. 不同意题目观点：人们仍然会购买纸质书，体验不同

4. 不同意题目观点：网络信息不会完全免费，保护版权

## 5.结尾段

### 参考范文

Almost every traditional form of existence has been touched by the digital revolution and the paper media is no exception. While some people believe that printed words will disappear someday because readers can access all information for free on the web, I disagree with this viewpoint.

We cannot ignore the fact that the times are changing and the threat of digital age to reading culture is apparent, with increasingly more people choosing the electronic way of reading. I think perhaps all printed newspapers would be transferred to online, as the main function of newspapers is to report news events, which can be read on the Internet. However, printed books will maintain its position among readers.

The majority of readers prefer paper books due to the unique experience of reading that they provide. The feeling and the memory of reading a physical book are different from reading an e-book. Physical books bring out a sense of authenticity of the story, ideas, and emotions the author seeks to convey. Also, valuable printed books can be collected and stored, with their worth rising over time.

Some people advocate electronic media, claiming that digital sources provide all information without the need to pay. However, this is not true. The cost of storing and transmitting information via digital media can be lower than printed media, but people still have to pay for access to digital information, perhaps at a lower price, for the sake of protecting the intellectual property of authors.

Overall, I do not agree that people in the future will access all information online free of charge. Printed books have existed for hundreds of years and they will survive the digital era.

**作业题:** Some people think that advertisements make people buy the same products and discourage them from being different individuals. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2015-7-11 雅思写作考题)

文章结构（把题目的观点一分为二来看）

1.开头段:

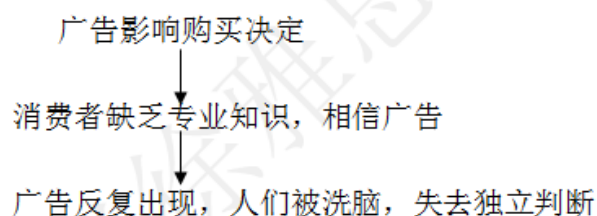
2.同意: 广告确实使一些人购买同样产品（被广告洗脑、跟风心理、虚荣）

3.不同意: 并非所有人都因为广告而购买同样产品和失去个性（人们收入不同、消费习惯不同，厂家会有竞争，不断推出新产品）

4.结尾段: 广告确实会使人们买一些相同的产品，但是人们不会因此失去个性

主体段写法思路图:

主体段第 1 段:



人性：虚荣、跟风、同辈压力  
↓  
世界发展很快，人们担心自己落伍  
↓  
买同样产品能够减轻焦虑

### 主体段第 2 段

购买力、消费习惯取决于经济条件  
↓  
广告不是做最后决定的唯一因素  
↓  
需要考虑其他因素，合理安排可支配收入

厂家之间有竞争  
不断推出和对手不同的新产品  
↓  
带来商品多样性  
↓  
消费者有很多选择  
选最适合自己的产品

也可以按照 **TEC** 表格来练习这个题目

<b>Topic:</b> 广告影响购买决定，使人们购买同样的产品	<b>Example-Comparison</b>
<b>Explanation/Expansion</b> 消费者没有专业知识，相信广告 广告反复出现，消费者被广告洗脑，失去独立判断	

人性，跟风，虚荣，同辈压力 担心自己落伍 购买相同产品缓解焦虑	
Conclusion	

Topic: 世界不会因为广告变得一样	Example-Comparison
<b>Explanation/Expansion</b> 购买力和消费习惯取决于经济条件 广告不是做购买决定的唯一因素 需要考虑其他因素，合理安排收入  厂家竞争，推出不同产品 带来产品多样性 选择多，消费者会选择最适合自己的	
Conclusion	



## 参考范文

Advertising is so common in today's society that it has affected almost every aspect of our lives. Some people claim that we are **losing individuality** because we watch the same advertisements and buy the same goods. This viewpoint is not true.

There is no denying that advertising influences people's **decision-making** in their daily consumption, sometimes leading to **conformity** in their purchases. As most consumers have little **specialized knowledge** about the goods, they tend to believe what they see and hear from the advertisements. When a piece of advertisement appears everywhere in our lives, people are likely to be **brainwashed** and may **lose their own judgment**. Moreover, it is **human nature** to **follow the trend** out of **vanity** or **peer pressure**. In this fast-changing world, many people worry that they are **out of fashion** and buying the same products recommended by advertisements can **ease their anxiety**.

However, it is not true to come to the conclusion that this world will become the same due to **advertising campaigns**. Firstly, people's **purchasing power** and **spending habits** depend on their **economic conditions**, so it is hard to say that only advertising can **prompt** people to **make the final decision**. They have to consider other factors and try to **allocate their disposable income reasonably**. Secondly, the competition between **manufacturers** **motivates** them to **launch** new products that are different from their **rivals'** and this would **contribute to** the **diversity** of **commodities**. When faced with **multiple** choices, consumers will choose the products that best **suit** their own individuality.

To sum up, advertising would make some people use the same **brands** and the same type of products, but there is no need to worry about the **loss** of **diversity** in the **commercialized** world.

## 第二次课总结:

IELTS Writing

1. 观点类题目的审题（找同意和不同意的理由，确定总论点）
2. 开头段的写作思路（背景、题目观点、个人观点）
3. 主体段的论证扩展（为什么/怎么样/结果怎样，因果/举例/对比）
4. 结尾段的写法（总结全文、重申个人观点、提出建设性的看法）
5. 造句技巧：课后学习五节造句录播课，做45句造句练习，50道改错