

Day12: 大作文 (Two-View 题型)

资料一：高级范文 (8-9 分) 表达汇总

开头段	1	contradictory views	相对立的观点
	2	concerning	关于
	3	create a considerable impact upon	产生莫大的影响
	4	ubiquity	普遍性
	5	acknowledge	承认
	6	the validity of the former perspective	前一种看法的合理性
	7	in many circumstances	在很多场合下
	8	be sympathetic to	同意
	9	in most scenarios	在绝大多数场合下
	10	commonplace	寻常
	11	arrest our attention	吸引我们的注意力
中间段 1	12	on the one hand, on the other hand	一方面, 另一方面
	13	sway one's opinions	影响某人的观点
	14	be adept with	擅长
	15	capture consumers' attention	抓住消费者的注意力
	16	manipulate their buying behavior	控制他们的购买行为
	17	compare-and-contrast strategies	比较和对比的策略
	18	celebrity endorsement	名人背书
	19	customers' testimonials	消费者证言
	20	play vital roles	扮演重要角色
	21	prove to be effective	被证明是有效的
	22	tap into...	研究
	23	hypnotize sb to do sth.	催眠某人做某事
	24	a subtle yet efficacious way	微妙但有效的方法
	25	information gap	信息差
	26	be responsible for sth.	对...负责; 是...的原因
	27	prior to a transaction	在交易之前
	28	be vulnerable to	容易受到...的影响
	29	dazzling advertising slogan	眼花缭乱的广告语
中间段 2	30	artful advertisements	巧妙的广告
	31	fail to do sth.	未能做某事
	32	command attention	吸引注意力
	33	be replete with	充满

本资料需搭配《16 天雅思写作加速营》一起食用哦
 微信公众号/B 站： 耕伟学长的留学加速营

	34	stand out	凸显出来
	35	retain enduring popularity	保持持久的人气
	36	spare no effort in doing sth.	不遗余力做某事
	37	brainwashing target customers	给目标客户洗脑
	38	appealing slogans	吸引人的标语
	39	build immunity to sth.	对...免疫
	40	seemingly attractive commercials	看起来很具有吸引力的广告
	41	My anecdote serves as a compelling example	我的个人故事是一个很具有说服力的例子
	42	collect comprehensive information	收集全面的信息
	43	from mixed sources	从各种各样的渠道
	44	logical analysis	逻辑性的分析
	45	rational justification	合理的理由
	46	emotions or impulse	感情或冲动
	47	misleading and even fraudulent advertising	具有误导性甚至是欺骗性的广告
	48	misinformation is discriminated and debunked	虚假的信息被识别并被揭露
	49	false advertisements	虚假的广告
	50	end up doing sth.	最终的结局是...
	51	repel potential customers	驱逐潜在的顾客
结尾段	52	be susceptible to sth.	容易受到...的影响
	53	flamboyant advertising	花里胡哨的广告
	54	the influence is exaggerated	影响被夸大了

资料二：中级范文（7 分）及表达汇总

Some people argue that advertising can successfully persuade us to buy various products; however, others believe that advertising is so widely seen that we do not care about it anymore. While we may buy some items under the influence of advertisements, I argue that they are so common that we may not even notice them in many cases.

On the one hand, advertisements can influence us for several reasons. **First and foremost**, companies are good at using advertising methods to draw our attention and even control our behavior. For example, famous stars are often hired to speak for some products, and we can also see users in the past recommend the products. Some sellers even study psychology so that they can control our minds, making us buy the product without noticing it. In addition, we sometimes buy things because we don't have as much information as the sellers do. The less information we have, the easier it will be that we are attracted to advertising.

On the other hand, in most cases, advertisements are so common that we **fail to** notice them. First and foremost, there are so many advertisements in the current society that it is hard for one advertisement to attract our attention. **Additionally**, even though sellers will try to control our minds, we will also try to **see through** their methods. For example, when I need to buy something over 100 pounds, I always **gather various information** about the product and try not to be **deceived** by the seller. Finally, there are even some fake advertisements, and if people discover the fake information in the advertisements, they will keep away from them.

To put it in a nutshell, even though advertisements are attractive sometimes, in most cases they are not as influential as we think.

298 words

英文	翻译	批注
First and foremost	首先	是 First 的更强调的说法。
fail to do sth.	做某事不成功	是 can not do 的替换说法。
Additionally	另外	可以替换 secondly, thirdly
see through	看穿	
gather various information	收集各种信息	gather 是比 get 更书面化的表达
deceive	欺骗	四级词汇，但很书面，推荐使用
To put it in a nutshell	总之	In conclusion 的替换表达，但需要注意不算特别书面
in most cases	在绝大多数情况下	cases 的替换词：scenarios; circumstances

资料三：作业习题答案

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that allowing children to make their own choices on everyday matters (such as food, clothes and entertainment) is likely to result in a society of individuals who only think about their own wishes. Other people believe that it is important for children to make decisions about matters that affect them.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目翻译：

一些人认为：允许孩子对日常事务（如食物、衣服、娱乐）等做出自己的决定可能会让以后社会上的每个人都只考虑自己；另一些人认为：让孩子对那些会影响他们的事情做出决定是很重要的。

参考提纲：

【开头段】

- 1) 复述题目
- 2) 表态：第一种看法有一些道理；但第二种看法更有道理

【中间段 1】

主题句：第一种看法有一些道理

理由 1：事事都让孩子自己决定，他们可能意识不到“妥协”和“分享”的重要性（the importance of compromise and sharing）。

理由 2：让孩子在日常琐事上（the trivia of everyday life）做决定可能会让他们在重要的事情的判断上失去全局观（make them fail to form a comprehensive perspective of important issues）。

（以上两点我觉得可能比较难想，甚至这两点之间也是有交集的。如果在考场上大家没有想出来两点，也可以把其中一点详细说明：添加【进一步解释】和【例子】）

理由 3：其实第一种人的说法有点偏激：即使让孩子对他们身边的事情做出决定，也不一定他们就会变得自私，因为学校、公司都会教给他们合作的精神（the spirit of cooperation）。

(注意理由 3 其实是对第一种人看法的反对，大家可以学习：如果第一个中间段在支持第一种看法的时候有点黔驴技穷、找不到理由了，就可以找一个理由去【反对第一种人的看法】)。

【中间段 2】

主题句：第二种看法更有道理

理由 1：如果孩子都没办法对和自己相关的事情做决定，他们就不会成为独立的个体 (independent individual)。

理由 2：如果孩子都不习惯自己做决定，他们就无法拥有批判性思维和客观分析 (critical thinking and rational analysis)。

理由 3：对于社会而言，拥有独立的思考精神的个体才能肩负起未来的责任 (shoulder their responsibilities) (这一点其实用到了【换对象-国家社会】的思考方式)

【提示】

如果从【换对象】的角度思考【为什么让孩子自己做决定是重要的】，还可以有下面的一些观点：

对【孩子】来说：可以拥有批判性思维和客观分析 (critical thinking and rational analysis)

对【家长】来说：有利于孩子的教育

对【公司】来说：每个员工都可以独当一面，成为合格的员工 (shoulder their responsibility as qualified employees)

对【社会】来说：每一个社会个体都是精神独立的成熟社会人 (every citizen can become mentally independent and sophisticated)

参考范文

- 范文为 7.5 分左右的水平，因此提纲中的一些要点被略去了（但需要注意，范文的语言已经达到了 8 或以上的水平，因此如果内容更丰满（比如中间段第一段的第二个理由后再加一个【进一步解释 or 例子】，或是中间段第二段的第二、三个理由后各自再加一个【进一步解释 or 例子】），整体分数就是 8 或 8+）
- 黄色部分为可以积累的模板

Whether children should be given enough freedom for decision-making has launched a heated controversy. Some claim that excessive decision-making freedom may contribute to selfish mindsets, while others regard it significant to cultivate the ability to choose their daily matters. I agree with the latter opinion more.

Supporters approve of the first perspective for two primary reasons. First, letting children decide on everything may make them ignore the importance of compromise and sharing. It is not uncommon to see some kids fighting with other partners to

scramble for toys, especially in their childhood. Once these selfish children grow up, our society may have to witness numerous people who only think about themselves while hardly considering others. In addition, paying overmuch attention to the trivia of everyday life may make them fail to form a comprehensive perspective of important issues and lose the overall vision.

However, the opponents would argue that the previous argument is untenable. On the contrary, they feel it reasonable to develop children's decision-making ability. The first reason involves the spirit of independence. Specifically, if unable to make their own decisions, children will not grow into independent individuals because they have formed a habit of relying on their parents. Moreover, through daily decision-making by themselves, kids can develop critical thinking and rational analysis, which will benefit their career development in the future. Last but not least, based on a societal perspective, only people with independent thinking can shoulder their responsibilities for national construction.

In conclusion, plausible as the former argument sounds, I agree with the latter that encourages adolescents to make their own choices on daily matters: only when they learn to decide by themselves can they grow into people needed in a new era.

287 words

批注 [A1]: 这里的 as 引起了倒装, 需要注意此时的 as 翻译为: 尽管。这句话的意思是: 尽管前一种看法听起来很有道理, 但是我更同意后一种看法。