

Day13: 大作文 (Agree-Disagree 题型)

资料一：高级范文 (8-9 分) 表达汇总

开头段	1	It is true that...	诚然...
	2	excessive amount of sugar	过量的糖
	3	contribute to various illnesses	导致各种各样的疾病
	4	the proposal to do sth.	做某事的提议
	5	generate multiple undesirable consequences	导致各种各样不好的结果
	6	adopt several alternatives	采取几个替代方案
	7	address the health-related issues	处理健康相关的问题
中间段 1	8	government's interference	政府的干预
	9	bring about many unintended and negative consequences	导致很多意想不到的负面结果
	10	families with a limited budget	贫困家庭
	11	struggle between A and B	在 A 和 B 之间挣扎
	12	prohibitive price	让人望而却步的价格
	13	sugar ratio	含糖量
	14	an influential factor	影响因素
	15	deliberately	故意地
	16	gratuitous sugar content	多余的糖分含量
	17	extra profits can be guaranteed	额外的利润可以被保证
	18	be counterproductive to doing...	对做某事有反效果
	19	handle the health issue	处理健康问题
	20	give rise to harmful diseases	导致有害的疾病
	21	a generous budget	预算宽裕
	22	limited awareness of sth	对 XX 的认知有限
	23	their desire food	他们喜欢的食物
中间段 3	24	tackle the health-related problem	解决健康相关的问题
	25	an abrupt price increase	突然的价格上涨
	26	shed light on...	说明清楚
	27	the potential risk of consuming ...	食用 XX 的潜在危害
	28	function better	更有效果
	29	show potential interest in ...	对 XX 展示出潜在的兴趣
	30	purchase food	购买食物

	31	last but not least	最后（但也同等重要地）
	32	be informative enough	信息量足够
	33	alert the customers	警告顾客
	34	inherent dangers	固有的危险
	35	increased vulnerability to ...	更加容易患（XX 疾病）
	36	diabetes	糖尿病
	37	cardiovascular disease	心血管疾病
	38	heart attack	心脏病
	39	to name a few	比如说
	40	flinch at sth.	对 XX 敬而远之
	41	alarming slogans on the covers	封面上的警示标语
	42	shun sth.	躲避 XX
	43	warning signs	警示的标语
结尾段	44	be liable to do	可能...
	45	invite various problems	导致各种问题
	46	resort to sth.	求助 XX
	47	steer clear of...	远离 XX

资料二：中级范文（7 分）及表达汇总

What we eat and drink every day is said to contain too much sugar, not **beneficial for** our bodies. Thus, some experts strongly suggest that the price of sugary goods should be raised so that people tend to buy less. However, I disagree with this perspective because it may cause negative consequences.

The increasing price of sugary products, from my perspective, could produce negative impacts. Firstly, the poor may find it more difficult to afford their sugary food and drinks. For example, a poor mother could feel helpless and **frustrated** due to the high price when her little daughter asks to buy a birthday cake. Secondly, given the potential profits brought by sugar, some producers might deliberately add more sugar into food or drinks, which totally **contradicts with** the goal of improving health levels. **On the contrary**, it may put consumers who are crazy about sugar products into a sub-healthy danger.

As far as I am concerned, other efficient methods could be harnessed to deal with health issues. At first, compared to the rise in price, offering health presentations about the potential risk of much sugar **intake** in the supermarkets should be highly recommended. In addition, salesmen in the stores can provide suggestions about maintaining health when consumers expect to buy food with big amounts of sugar. Last but not least, labels on goods should inform people of a higher risk of becoming fat and unhealthy if they take too much sugar. Just like the warning slogans about health on cigarette packages, we can also expect similar signs provided by sugary products.

In conclusion, a sudden increase in the price of sugary products can cause various problems. Only by using other efficient methods can we ensure that people avoid consuming much sugar.

292 words

英文	翻译	批注
(be) beneficial for	对……有益	相当于 (be) good for
frustrated	沮丧、失望的	形容词，相当于 sad 的高级表达，也可以替换 disappointed。
contradict with	与……矛盾，违背	表示一种反对的含义。
on the contrary	相反	表示转折。
intake	摄入	一种较为学术地表达“吃”。

资料三：作业习题答案

Some people claim that more waste is produced but not enough is recycled. They say that to reduce waste and increase recycling, governments should make legal requirements, and that this is the only way.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

题目翻译：

一些人认为：家庭垃圾越来越多但回收力度不够。为了减少垃圾提高回收率，政府应该立法，这是唯一的办法。

提示：

题目当中有【should】，可以看出题目是一个建议，可以从建议的【影响】、【唯一性】和【充分性】来考虑。

参考提纲：

【开头段】

- 1) 复述题目
- 2) 表态：基本上不同意 (generally disagree)。政府立法有一些作用，但不能从根本上解决问题；且不是唯一的方法。

【中间段 1】

主题句：题目建议在一些情况下有效。

理由 1：政府立法 (legislation by the government) 的确可以在一定程度上减少垃圾排放，比如一些居民就不会随意扔垃圾了 (prevent some residents from littering around)；同时一些政府规定回收前需要进行垃圾分类 (trash classification)，被证明是行之有效的 (prove to be applicable)

理由 2：在政府的监督下 (under governmental supervision)，一些公司也会开始减少垃圾排放并推进回收，不论有多勉强 (companies may start to, no matter how reluctant, reduce their waste production and promote recycling)

(这两点是从【影响角度】考虑，且利用了【换对象】的思考方式，分别从【公司】和【个人】的角度思考)

【中间段 2】

主题句：但是题目的建议没有办法从根本上解决问题，且不是唯一的途径。

理由 1：题目的建议不能保证就一定能解决问题，即便法律条文本身没有问题，它是如何在现实生活中被执行的？这一点也可能存疑 (even if the specific regulation is flawless, how it

is carried out in practical terms is still open to doubt)

理由 2：法律终究只能是约束人们行为的作用 (laws can do no more than to pose restraints on people's behavior)，真正重要的是人们需要树立起关于环保的意思，而法律是无法帮助做到这一点的 (what really matters is that every citizen should form clear awareness about environmental protection, which laws can do little to help)。

(理由 1 和 2 都是从建议的【充分性】上考虑的，说题目的建议并不充分，不足以解决问题)

理由 3：要解决题目问题，还可以有其他办法。比如在社区中办一些环保小讲座 (talks about environmental protection)，在学校里加大环保教育等 (at school, students can be fully informed about the importance of environmental protection)。

(理由 3 是从建议的【唯一性】上考虑的，说其实还有替代建议)

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（如中间段的第二段的第一个理由后再加上一个【一句话解释 or 例子】），整体分数就是 8 或 8+)
- 黄色部分为可以积累的模板

Much garbage has been produced in modern society, and some people doubt the actual efficiency of recycling. They believe that it entails governmental legislation to reduce waste and improve recycling. To some extent, I admit it works, but I generally disagree that it is the only choice.

There are two primary reasons to support the legislation by the government. Firstly, legal requirements proposed by the authority can prevent some residents from littering around since the breach of the corresponding regulations will have them punished and fined. For example, Japanese governments stipulate the obligation to implement trash classification for recycling convenience, and such stipulation has proven to be applicable and effective. Secondly, companies may start to, no matter how reluctant, reduce their waste production and promote recycling under governmental supervision. This is because enterprises are generally required to burden the social responsibility whilst creating profits, including but not confined to environmental protection.

However, the abovementioned advice fails to improve the inefficiency of recycling at the root, and it is not the only approach to tackle the trash issue. Firstly, even if the specific regulation is flawless, how it is carried out in practical terms is still open to doubt. Secondly, laws can do no more than pose restraints on people's behavior. What really matters is that every citizen should form clear awareness about environmental protection, which laws can do little to help. By comparison, the cultivation of one's

ecological awareness **deserves more attention**; some talks about environmental protection at school or in the community, for example, might be effective.

In conclusion, **plausible as it sounds, governmental legislation does not guarantee recycling efficiency; only by imparting knowledge and developing environmentally friendly consciousness** in daily life can we enhance the recycling process.

289 words