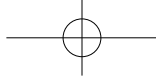


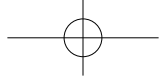
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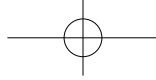
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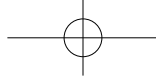
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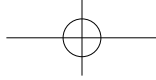
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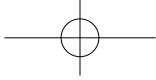
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## 第五章

# 写作中思辨能力的培养

## Developing Critical Thinking Skills in Writing

写作是一种提高写作者思辨能力的有效方法。通过写作或写作过程可以推知写作者的思辨水平。同时,写作实践有助于提高写作者的综合、分析、推理、概述等能力。

本章主要阐述英语作文写作中的思辨性、逻辑推理、逻辑错误分析、思辨能力培养的有效途径以及议论文写作的方法与策略。

### 第一节 写作与思辨 Critical Thinking and Writing

我国传统的外语教学模式以培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言基本功为目标,长期以来一味强调记忆、模仿的语言能力,忽视了对学生思维能力的培养和发展。学生的逻辑思维能力、创新能力、分析问题的能力、提出见解的能力都非常欠缺。在当前信息化、数字化时代,高等教育提出了更高要求:外语教学中必须要加强培养学生的思辨能力,使之拥有一定的分析、综合、判断、推理、思考和辨析的能力。

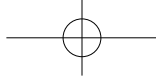
#### 1. 什么是思辨 (What Is Critical Thinking)

思辨属于抽象思维范畴,在英语中用critical thinking来表达。它是一种高层次的思维方式,意味着对某种观点或假设提出质疑,继而通过对客观事物进行主动积极的分析和判断来确定某个观点或假设是否真实。事实是客观存在的,而人们对于它们的解释是各种各样的。思辨就是要从多个角度看问题,在各种不同的解释中,找到客观的、有说服力的、使人信服的解释。这种解释应该是理性的,其逻辑推理应是正确的。不同的学者对思辨可能有不同的定义,但是总体而言,思辨能力应包括以下几方面:

**分析能力** 分析就是将研究对象的整体分为各个部分,并分别加以考察研究。分析的意义在于审视整体的各个组成部分是否支持主题。

**概述能力** 概述就是从阅读中抽象、概括出阅读材料的精髓,即辨识阅读材料的要点,并且用自己的语言简要地概述。

**综合能力** 综合意味着从不同的文献材料中获取有价值的信息,并找出这些不同信息之间的



有机联系。

**推理能力** 推理意味着在阅读过程中体会字里行间的信息和意义。虽然作者没有用明确的语言将其意图表达出来，但是阅读者应当能够理解并解释作者所要表达的意图。同时，阅读者能够解释信息之间的逻辑关系，或者发现逻辑错误。

**评价能力** 指的是对假定、论证过程、结论等的评价和判断能力。

总之，阅读者总是对自己所阅读的文章提出问题，而写作者在构思或修改自己的文章时总是要考虑自己的观点是否会引起读者的质疑，思考文章提出的观点是否有使人信服的理由、充分的论据以及合理的推理过程。因此，思辨是写作者或阅读者都应具有的能力。

## 2. 写作中的思辨性 (Critical Thinking in Writing)

在培养学生英语写作的过程中，需要培养学生的书面语言表达能力，这包括扎实的语言基本功。但是写作者一定要表达自己的思想和观点，并使人信服。同时，写出来的文章一定要有思想深度。要达到这一目标，写作者一定要有思辨能力。因此，培养写作能力与培养思辨能力密切相关。在写作中需要注意以下问题：

### 确立主题 (Advancing a Thesis)

确立具有逻辑性和说服力的主题是思辨写作过程中必不可少的环节。能够在文章中开门见山地提出要讨论的核心议题，说明写作者具有很强的思辨能力。换句话说，文章应当提出如下问题：

- 为什么要做某件事情？
- 为什么要相信某件事情？

对这两个问题的回答或主张 (assertion) 也就成为文章的主题。

在提出主张之后需要进一步阐释支持此主张的理由。写作者可以通过列举事实来陈述理由。每一个理由都应该与前面提到的理由相联系，紧扣主题并具有逻辑性。在进行较复杂的推理时，需要把握推理的层次性 (layers of reasoning)，即前一个结论可作为回答下一个问题的理由。当然，写作者提出的理由可能还会引发读者的疑问或质疑。因此，深思熟虑和自我质疑会有很多助益。

### 确立主题需注意的问题 (Issues Involved in Advancing a Thesis)

主题是文章要讨论的主要问题，最好写在文章的开头部分。但是，要注意区分文章的标题和主题。标题和主题的区别可通过下面的表格阐释：



	作用	例子	效果
标题	提出需要解决的问题	Origins of the Great English Vowels Shift (英语元音大转移溯源)	引起读者的注意力或兴趣
主题	引发读者思考	The Great English Vowels Shift is the result of the dynamic interactions of the speakers over time. (英语元音大转移是语言动态发展的结果。)	引发读者不同的看法或观点

文章的标题不等于主题。文章的标题应当提出需要解决的问题，而主题应当是一个会引发思考或使人产生不同看法的观点或思想。上述表格中“Origins of the Great English Vowels Shift (英语元音大转移溯源)”可以做文章的标题，表明作者要讨论的问题。而主题不应当是不言自明的道理，作者需要通过论证使其具有说服力。上述表格中“The Great English Vowels Shift is the result of the dynamic interactions of the speakers over time. (英语元音大转移是语言动态发展的结果)”可以作为文章的主题，这个主题会引发人们的思考。

在讨论主题时，写作者需要讨论为什么主题是正确的和真实的，是否具有理性的支持，要预料可能产生的结果，并充分考虑到相反的观点和意见，从而表现出有智慧的思维。在审视文章主题时，应当注意回答下面三个问题：

- Does the thesis assert an arguable opinion? (主题是否提出了一个值得讨论的问题?)
- Does the thesis respond to a concern or question at issue? (主题是否回应了所关心和讨论的问题?)
- Does the thesis lend itself to reasoned support? (主题是否得到合理的支持?) (Norgaard, 1994)

同时，主题不只是文章的中心思想，它也应当引起读者的兴趣。文章开头提出的问题应当能够吸引读者的注意力，但是更重要的是让这种注意力持续下去，使读者欲罢不能。读者为了找到问题的答案很可能会继续读下去，文章的吸引力就在于此。

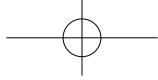
## 论证 (Argumentation)

论证就是人们通常所讲的证明。有说服力的文章一定要有严密有力的论证。论证就是引用一个或一些已知为真的判断来确定另一个判断的真实性的思维过程。任何论证都是由三个方面组成的，包括论点、论据和论证方式。论点是论证的对象。论点是整个论证推理过程的中心。论据是论证中确定论点真实性所依据的判断。论证方式是从论据到论点的推演过程中所采用的推理形式(张礼建, 2007)。论证需要运用归纳和演绎法推理。因此，论证即是思辨的过程，就是提出原因或理由、回答问题的过程。换句话说，论证也是说服读者去相信或接受某个观点的过程。

要判断一篇文章是否有说服力，应当回答下列三个问题：

- What is the question at issue? (讨论的问题是什么?)
- What is the author's point of view? (作者持有什么样的观点?)
- Do the author's reasons elicit readers' belief? (作者的推理和理由能否使人信服?) (Ibid.)

通过提出上述问题，读者可以最终确定文章是否令人信服。



在论证过程中，应该注意区分论证和解释之间的不同意义。为了让读者相信某个观点，论证要为尚未被普遍接受的观点（proposition）提供充足的理由；解释意味着详细地阐述理由，而这些理由已经是公认的事实。

### 3. 逻辑推理（Logical Reasoning）

#### 归纳推理（Inductive Reasoning）

归纳推理指的是通过观察具体的例证得出一般性结论的推理过程。例如：The grass has been wet every time it has rained. Therefore, if it rains tomorrow, the grass will get wet. 在科学研究中，归纳推理应用广泛，例如，牛顿就是利用归纳推理发现了万有引力定律（law of gravitation）。

但是，归纳推理得出的结论一般都是表示具体的例证对结论某种程度的支持，而不是绝对保证结论的正确性。结论是否正确还需要实践的检验。换句话说，归纳推理只暗示结论中存在真理，并不能担保结论是绝对无误的。

例如：A customer, in shopping at the grocery store, may taste one or two plums, and reason that if one is sweet, the other plums must also be sweet and conclude, or induce, from that sample that all the plums in the bin are sweet. That customer is making an induction about all the plums on the basis of only one or two sample plums.

这个例子讲述了一位在食品店中购买李子的顾客在品尝了一两个李子后就得出结论说，桶里的李子都应该像他尝过的李子一样甜。这是一个归纳推理过程。但是可能有酸李子他没有尝到。因此，归纳推理得出的结论只是一种可能性。而这种可能性的概率与使用的样本或例证数量的大小有关。归纳推理的一大缺陷就是靠观察到的事实来得出结论。当观察到的事实不完整时，就可能不会得出正确的结论。

#### 演绎推理（Deductive Reasoning）

演绎推理与归纳推理形成鲜明对照。演绎推理得出的结论是肯定的、无疑义的。演绎推理的含义是利用普遍适用的规则和前提得出结论。例如：When it rains, the grass gets wet. It rained today. Therefore, the grass is wet. 再譬如：奇数都不能被2整除，203是奇数，因此203不能被2整除。数学家经常使用这种推理方式。

在演绎推理过程中，应当注意推理的有效性（deductive validity）。为了实现推理的合理性和有效性，应当遵循两条原则：

- 所有前提中提到的内容都是真实的。
- 三段论式的推理是合乎理性的。

第一条原则指的是三段论式中的前提所陈述的事实都是真实无误的；第二条原则指的是三段论式的结论是大前提和小前提必然导致的结果，即如果你承认前提是真实的，就应当承认结论是正确的。相反，如果你承认前提的真实性而否认结论，那就是自相矛盾。在演绎推理中，前提和结论是紧密联系的。绝不可能出现这样的情况：前提是真实的，而结论是虚假的。例如：

大前提：The businessman's dog is infested with fleas.

小前提: All fleas are bacteria.

结论: The businessman's dog is infested with bacteria.

在上面的三段论式推理中, 根据大前提和小前提, 必然得出 The businessman's dog is infested with bacteria 的结论, 即这个推理过程是合理的。但是, 因为小前提是不真实的, 所以结论是错误的。

总之, 归纳推理中所选用的样本必须是真实的, 同时结论的可靠性应该随着样本量的增大而增强。演绎推理的前提应具有真实性, 推理过程应该是有效的, 同时不违反逻辑思维的规则。

#### 4. 常见逻辑错误分析 (Common Logical Fallacies)

逻辑错误是指因违反推理的基本规则而产生的错误, 这种错误会导致违反逻辑的论证。无论是演讲或写文章, 不少初学者从语言的角度考虑的多, 从逻辑的角度考虑相对较少, 结果虽然唤起了读者的情感, 但是看似合理的逻辑谬误却阻碍了读者进行理性的思维。演讲者和写作者甚至会遭受指责, 被指蓄意使用逻辑错误欺骗听众和读者。因此, 为了避免在英文写作过程中出现逻辑错误, 写作者有必要学会识别一些常见的逻辑错误。

##### 轻率的概括 (Hasty Generalization)

定义: “轻率的概括”指的是以偏概全或在证据不足的情况下得出结论。换句话说, 只考察了一类事物中很小的一部分, 就从中概括出反映整个这一类事物的一般性结论。这种只见树木不见森林的结论是缺乏说服力的。

例如: Wars are fought to gain territory.

解释: 上述句子之所以犯有逻辑错误, 主要原因是以偏概全。因此, 为了使我们的语言表达更符合客观实际, 宜在 wars 前加上 some 之类的限定词。

再如: Asian-American students are better in math.

解释: 这个结论没有足够的证据来支持, 因此是一种草率的、没有充足证据的结论, 也是不可靠的结论。

##### 虚假的类比 (False Analogy)

定义: 因为两件事物在某些方面相似, 它们在其他方面也相似。

例如: When people live in crowded conditions, they act like rats. They turn on each other and act violently.

解释: 人和鼠都不愿意生活在拥挤的环境中, 但是人与鼠不同的是人不会因为生活在拥挤的环境中就诉诸暴力解决问题。

再如: Employees are like nails. If you'd like to make them work, they must be hit on the head just like nails.

解释: 把雇员和钉子相比较。如果想让雇员工作, 就要像钉钉子一样敲打他们的头。这种类比显然是荒谬的。

又如：Water is liquid and is good for you to drink. Engine oil is also liquid and must therefore be good to drink.

解释：水和机油在一个方面相似，并不等于在别的方面它们是相似的。这是虚假的而且很危险的一个类比。

### 模棱两可 (Equivocation)

定义：所谓模棱两可是指在论述中改变了概念的含义。

例如：It is in the public interest for the government to provide for the welfare of those who cannot help themselves. The public's interest is aroused, however, when people hear of welfare recipients getting thousands of dollars by cheating or by fraud.

解释：在第一句话里，public interest指social good（公众利益），welfare指well-being（福利）。在第二句话里面，the public's interest是指公众对某事的兴趣（或关注度）；而welfare是指financial assistance（财政资助）。第二句说，当公众得知某些人通过欺诈手段获取了数千美元的社会福利资助后，意识到了自身的利益受到了侵害于是开始关注这个问题。这两句话里的public interest, public's interest, welfare有不同的含义，因此使人感觉这些概念的含义是模糊不清的。

再如：It is not in the public interest for the public to lose interest in politics.

这句话里两处interest的意义也是不同的。

### 两者取一 (Either... or... Reasoning)

定义：两者取一是指复杂的问题让人感觉似乎只有两个解决方案供选择，即或者选A或者选B，而实际的情况是可选择的不仅是A或B。

例如：Either go to university or forget about getting a job.

解释：这句话的含义是获得任何工作的前提是接受大学教育，而真实的情况并非如此。

再如：Either we institute universal health care, or the health of all Americans will decline.

解释：这句话的错误在于说保持公民的健康只能依靠全民医保，而实际情况并非如此。

### 循环论证 (Begging the Question)

定义：这种逻辑错误回避问题的实质，以假定作为论据。

例如：Wrestling is a dangerous sport because it is unsafe.

解释：在这句话里，unsafe与dangerous表达的是相同的意思。这句话没有拿出证据说明为什么wrestling是危险的。

再如：Wrestling is a dangerous sport because wrestlers get injured. Anyone as big and strong as a wrestler would not get injured if the sport were safe.

解释：第一句是循环论证。第二句话的观点建立在第一句的基础之上，因此缺乏说服力。

### 转移注意力 ( Red Herring )

定义：这种逻辑错误在于避开正在讨论的主要问题，提出了不相关的话题，从而分散读者或听众的注意力。

例如：This businessman may charge high prices, but he gives a great deal of money to charity each year.

解释：这个商人索要高价与他每年捐钱给慈善机构有什么必然的联系呢？这句话引开了读者的注意力，使读者看不清问题的实质。

再如：Why worry about pandas becoming extinct when we should be concerned about the plight of the homeless?

解释：这种逻辑错误在于避开正在讨论的主要问题，而提出了一个完全不相关的话题。

### 自相矛盾 ( Self-Contradiction )

定义：这种逻辑错误是指两种情况不能同时都是真实的。在中国文化中，典型的例子就是“以子之矛攻子之盾”的故事。

例如：Only when nuclear weapons have finally destroyed us will we be convinced of the need to control them.

解释：这句话的错误在于——人类被核战争毁灭之后才会相信控制核武器的必要性。

再如：An atheist wears a cross.

解释：一个无神论者佩戴十字架是与自己的信仰矛盾的。

### 错误的因果关系 ( Post Hoc/False Cause )

定义：因为两件事情有时间上的联系，前面发生的事是引起后面事情的原因。

例如：A new weather satellite was launched last week, and it has been raining ever since.

解释：这句话的含义是后面发生的事情（下雨）是前一个事件（卫星发射）发生的结果。

再如：Buy this new hairspray and you too will be handsome and desirable.

解释：这是一则有误导作用的广告。这种喷发定型剂不一定会使你变得漂亮，变得吸引人。

### 利用人的偏见 ( Argument to the People )

定义：这种错误利用了人们的偏见。

例如：In a court of law, the jury vote by majority, therefore they will always make the correct decision.

解释：不能因为陪审团的意见是陪审团大多数人的意见就认为它是正确的。

再如：Most analysts consider Enron Corporation a well-run company with excellent management, so its common stock is a good investment.

解释：不能因为绝大多数分析人士认为这个公司管理好，就想当然地认为投资它发行的股票一定是明智的选择。



### 用情感代替理智 (Argument to the Person/Ad Hominem)

定义：这种逻辑错误把听众或读者的注意力从论点本身转移开，而去关注提出这个论点的人的外貌、习惯或性格。

例如：We could take her position in favor of jailing child abusers seriously if she were not so nasty to the children who live next door to her.

解释：因为某人用恶劣态度对待邻居孩子而轻视她提出的处理虐童者的建议，就是转移听众或读者的视线。听众或读者应该考虑这个人提出的观点，而不是去关注提出这个观点的人。

再如：Of course the congressman supports drilling for oil in the Arctic wildlife preserve. He worked for an oil company before he was elected to Congress.

解释：上面两句话质疑了某个国会议员的意向，但没有涉及所要讨论的问题。

### 诉诸无知 (Argument to Ignorance)

定义：如果一个观点不能被证明是错误的，那么它就是正确的。这种错误很有鼓动性，因为它利用了人们的迷信心理或者无知。

例如：Since no one has proven that depression does not cause cancer, we can assume that it does.

解释：事实上，缺乏相反的论据并不能说明任何道理。

再如：How can you tell me to send my child to a school where there is a child who has AIDS? After all, doctors can't say for sure that my child won't catch AIDS, can they?

解释：说话者的意思是在学校里有一个患艾滋病的孩子，如果自己的孩子去那儿上学会感染上艾滋病，因为医生不能保证他的孩子不会感染上艾滋病。实际上，没有任何证据表明说话者的结论是有道理的。不能因为医生无法证明说话者的说法是错误的，就认为说话者的观点是正确的。

### 语义株连 (Guilt by Association)

定义：这种错误指的是逻辑推理的三段论式中起媒介作用的中项或联接项 (middle term) 没有得到周延 (distribution)。所谓“周延”指的是在逻辑推理中的判断词包括其全部的外延。换句话说，三段论式中，中项在前提中起媒介作用，通过它把大前提和小前提连接起来。如果中项在前提中不周延，就不能起到媒介作用。

例如：

大前提：Dogs have four legs.

小前提：Lambs have four legs.

结论：Therefore, dogs are lambs.

解释：上述例子中的中项是 four legs。不能因为狗和羔羊有共同的特点，即都有四条腿，就可以得出结论说它们是相同的。世界上四条腿的动物有成千上万种。

再如：

大前提：All mothers are female.

小前提: Jenny Smith is a female.

结论: Therefore, Jenny is a mother.

解释: 此例与前面的例子相似。在这个三段论式中, female是中项, 但female并没有包括所有的女性, 不适合作为三段论式的中项。因此, 结论是无效的。

### 过度概括 (Overgeneralization)

定义: 过度概括指的是在证据尚不充分的基础上作出了具有高度概括性的结论。在英语中, 这种错误的陈述经常与表示绝对含义的词语连用。此类词语包括: all, always, never等。

例如: All democrats are liberals.

解释: 在作这种高度概括性的陈述时, 应当考虑到所提供的例子 (all democrats) 能否代表它所归属的类别。

再如: Everybody benefits from regular exercise.

解释: 体育运动对健康有益处。但是这并不适合所有的人。很可能有的人身体状况不适合进行体育运动。

### 无前提的推理 (Non Sequitur)

定义: 这种逻辑错误指的是结论与前提不相关。

例如: Catherine loves children, so she will make an excellent kindergarten teacher.

解释: 凯瑟琳爱孩子并不意味着她会成为一名优秀的幼儿园教师。这两者之间并无必然的联系。

### 人云亦云 (Bandwagon)

定义: 有这种思维的人认为, 多数人都在说或做的事情就是正确的。

例如: Everyone knows that eating chocolate makes children active.

解释: 这种说法缺乏充足的证据支持, 因此不能令人信服。

再如: All my friends have swim goggles. Can I buy some too?

解释: 一件事情的正确与否不应当取决于其他人怎么说或者怎么做。

## Practice 1

**Group Work** Study an academic article selected from a peer-reviewed journal in your area of interest. Hold a group discussion to evaluate its research question, findings, strengths and weaknesses, etc in terms of reasoning.

## 第二节 议论文写作 Argumentative Writing

议论文是英语写作中最常见的一种文体，要求写作者在理性概念的范围内对某一问题进行抽象分析思考（文秋芳，2006），凭借有说服力的论据和逻辑性强的论证来赢得目标读者对自己论点的支持。因此，议论文与记叙文和说明文相比，对思维能力的要求较高。写作者的思辨能力应当体现于议论文写作的全过程，包括审题、构思、立意、布局谋篇、语言表达及修改等各个环节。从这个意义上说，英语议论文能够在一定程度上反映写作者抽象思维的特点。

议论文写作要求做到层次分明、条理清晰、推理严密、合乎逻辑，论证方法灵活多样。写作者应当在作文中充分发挥自己的语言水平和表达能力，在挖掘自己的创新思维和潜能的基础上，运用批判性思维对某一问题或某一现象进行质疑、分析和论证，并表明自己的观点和见解。思想内涵深刻、具有创新性的议论文主要有两个特点：一是见解深刻，思想观点正确独到；二是论据新颖、典型，不落窠臼。在写作中学生应学会运用具体的思维方式，譬如逻辑思维、发散思维、求异思维、逆向思维、抽象思维和辩证思维。

在大多数情况下，各类写作任务中的作文是议论文、说明文、叙述文这三种体裁的混合体，作文的题目基本与考生的知识结构相适应，要求所写的内容也大都是关于人们熟悉的社会热点话题和公众最为关注的事情。作文的形式和题目可能会多种多样。对于一个题目，甚至同样一个主题，根据不同的要求，写作时可以用不同的方法。这些方法常常可以互相结合，互相补充。一般来说，议论文大体可分为四种类型，即比较型、辩论型、阐述说明型和因果分析型。

### 1. 比较型议论文 (Comparative-Argumentative Essay)

比较型议论文是一种较常见的议论文，主要用于比较一个事物的不同方面，或几种相似的事物的不同之处。这种类型的作文需要辩证思维，从发展和变化的角度分析问题的能力和一分为二看问题的能力，要求写作者通过比较事物各自的优劣或利弊关系，加以分析论证，得出结论或表达自己的观点和看法。写作题目中多有涉及某一事物的正反、利弊、优劣等方面的问题，即 advantages and disadvantages, benefits and problems, positives and negatives 等。有些问题还可归类为：similarities and differences, success and failure。

常见的三段式结构的一种模式是在第一个段落中写问题的一个方面，在第二个段落中写问题的另一方面。第三段作为结尾段，写出自己对问题的观点和看法。结论一定要合理、客观，引人深思，这样才更具有意义。还应注意语篇的连贯性，在段落之间运用转承词语，使全文衔接紧密、自然流畅。

#### 例 1



#### Advantages and Disadvantages of Blogging

1. 现代社会中，博客的好处有很多；
2. 但是，博客也存在一些问题；
3. 我的观点是……



## 参考范文

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Blogging**

People today have all but been talking about benefits of blogging. Blogs can help them make money by promoting the running of a private business. Besides, it serves as a forum for self-representation of bloggers, builds up friendships and even relationships among the online community, not to mention that it promises endless potential of meeting new people, and talking soul to soul.

However, we should never turn a blind eye to the drawbacks of blogging. Top on this list is the worry about the number of visitors and the rankings, which can be so stressful that bloggers may suffer from constant pressure once they get addicted to blogging. Another problem with writing blogs online is the difficulty in keeping privacy, which can be devastating when technological dysfunction occurs.

In my opinion, blogging is a favorable way to express feelings and share experiences with a huge audience. I believe it can serve a very practical purpose, i.e., extending connection. Anyway, blogging can become an awesome and amazing hobby. Everyone may fall in love with it.

**例2 Positive and Negative Respects of Private Tutoring**

1. 家教的优势；
2. 家教的弊端；
3. 我的观点。

## 参考范文

**Positive and Negative Respects of Private Tutoring**

Nowadays, private tutoring is popular around us. A recent investigation shows that about 80% of pupils have private tutors. Like everything else, private tutoring will bring about either positive or negative effects.

Private tutoring is usually a one-to-one process, so the teacher knows the strong points as well as the weak points of the pupil; and the teaching is, in most cases, directly to the point. Undoubtedly, private tutoring benefits a lot of pupils.

But every coin has two sides. The negative respects are also apparent. To begin with, it takes up so much of the pupils' after class time that they can hardly have enough time for rest and entertainment, which are essential for their physical and mental health. Besides, some teachers, busy shuttling from one family to another, tend to neglect their regular teaching duties. The worst of all is that some teachers are eager to help pupils do well on the test, and consequently, they offer tips for test-taking rather than help students acquire what is most needed.

Through the above analysis, I believe that the negative respects outweigh the positive ones.

Therefore, greater emphasis should be laid on improving classroom teaching as well as tapping the potential of the students.

### Useful Expressions

#### Advantages and Disadvantages of... 题型

##### 开篇

- There is no doubt that... has brought society both advantages and disadvantages/merits and drawbacks.
- There is no doubt that it has its drawbacks as well as merits.
- Obviously, it has both positive effects and negative effects.
- The first thing to be considered is...
- ... has/have already brought us many advantages.
- Like everything else, ... has/have both positive/favorable and negative/unfavorable aspects.
- The advantages derived from... are much greater than the disadvantages.

##### 论证

- But every coin has two sides.
- There are two sides to everything/every question.
- In spite of the adverse effects..., it has its beneficial effects.
- Generally speaking, the advantages can be listed as follows...
- On the one hand, ..., on the other hand, ...
- In contrast, ...
- First/In the first place/First of all, ...
- Besides/Moreover/Furthermore/In addition/What's more, ...
- Most important of all, ...
- To make matter/things worse, ... /What's worse...
- Worst of all, ...
- What is more serious is that...
- However, we should never turn a blind eye to the drawbacks of...

##### 结尾

- After considering the advantages and disadvantages of..., I decided that...
- To sum up, the advantages of... far outweigh its disadvantages.
- Based on the analysis above, I believe that the positive aspects/advantages far outweigh the negative ones/disadvantages.
- In conclusion, although... has its drawbacks, I consider that it has done society far more good than harm.
- All in all/To sum up/In a nutshell, I would say that...
- The advantages derived from... are much greater than the disadvantages.

- Therefore, we should bear in mind that...

### Practice 2-1

Use the following outlines to plan and write your essays. The useful sentence patterns and expressions listed above are for your reference.

#### 1. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Studying Abroad

- (1) The advantages of studying abroad;
- (2) The disadvantages of studying abroad;
- (3) My opinion on this is...

#### 2. Modern Transportation

- (1) Modern Transportation plays an important role in our lives.
- (2) It also is the cause of some problems.
- (3) What matters most is how to make the best of modern transportation.

## 2. 辩论型议论文 (Pro-and-Con Essay)

辩论型议论文主要是就目前社会热点话题或有争议性的观点和问题发表议论, 要求写作者审视正反两方面的论据, 通过对同一问题的两种不同观点进行比较或对比, 从不同角度进行分析和评价、支持或驳斥, 然后提出自己的看法并加以论证说明, 最后得出结论。这类作文适用于评论两种截然相反却都失之偏颇的观点, 即那些很难绝对说是好或不好的话题。评价的结果不是非此即彼, 而应该是各有千秋, 这样有利于培养从多角度分析问题和换位思考的辩证思维能力。

常见的写法是在文章的开始提出两个相对的观点, 客观地对两者进行评析, 可用一个或两个段落分别展开论述。最后一段对两种观点进行客观合理的取舍, 或将二者融合, 选各自的可取之处, 形成自己的具有创新意识的独特见解或观点。推理论证要合乎逻辑, 论据要有说服力, 对自己赞成的观点要充分论证, 不赞成的观点可少些笔墨。

### 例1 My View on University Ranking

1. 有人认为大学排名很有意义;
2. 有人认为大学排名弊端很多;
3. 我自己的观点。

### 参考范文

#### My View on University Ranking

Nowadays, university ranking is very popular in China. Every time a new edition of university ranking is released, it will attract considerable public attention, and a heated debate will arise on whether the ranking fairly reflects the strength of each institute of higher learning.

Proponents of the ranking claim that it has lots of positive effects. First, it is a kind of stimulus for universities to improve their research and teaching quality. Good research and teaching will lead to

higher ranking, which means that they can attract more excellent students and professors. In addition, university ranking helps high-school students to choose which university to attend.

Opponents argue that university ranking brings many more negative effects than positive ones. It is reported that some universities bribe the ranking organization to improve their ranking, instead of enhancing their own strength in teaching and research. Besides, many people question the method of evaluation and the accuracy of the information the ranking is based on.

From my perspective, while university ranking may have its defects, it does serve good purposes. What we need to do is to make it fairer and more transparent. Only in this way could this practice provide incentives to universities and win trust from the public.

### 例2 Can Money Buy Happiness?

1. 有人认为金钱是幸福之本 (source of happiness);
2. 也有人认为金钱是万恶之源 (root of all evil);
3. 你的看法。

#### 参考范文

### Can Money Buy Happiness?

Different people have different opinions about money. Some take it for granted that money is the source of happiness. With money you can buy almost everything in the world, and a rich man, they say, is also a happy one. But other people hold an opposite opinion. They believe money is the root of all evil. Many crimes are committed just because of the demand for more money.

As far as money is concerned, my opinion is, "You can't do anything without money, but money is not everything!" What money will bring you depends on your personal belief and goals in life. If you are kind enough to help others, especially the poor, money is a good thing to you. With it you can do much more for the benefit of people and your country. And it will add to your own happiness. If not—if you want money just to satisfy your own desires—you will never be really satisfied or happy.

In short, you should use your money for others as well as for yourself. Only then can money be a source of your happiness.

#### Useful Expressions

#### My View on... 题型

##### 开篇

- Different people have different opinions about... Some take it for granted that... But other people take/hold an opposite idea...
- People's opinions/views about/on (whether)... vary from person to person. Some people say that..., while others think/hold that...
- There are many other arguments for and against...

- There are those who hold that... And on the other hand, there are those who argue that... But I wish to urge another point of view.
- There is no consensus of opinions among people as to the view of... Some people suggest that..., while others argue that...
- Some people tend to stick to... However, there are some people who possess different viewpoints from the one mentioned above.
- Some people say that... Others take the opposite view and say that...
- People show quite different attitudes about how to... effectively and efficiently.
- It would be reasonable to take the view that..., but it would be foolish to claim that...
- It has become a new craze, but...
- People have different views on... It is strongly advocated that... But their opponents maintain that...

### 论证

- It could be argued that...
- A case in point is that...
- Those who hold the first idea/opinion think that... On the contrary, those who hold the second opinion/view think that...
- In the face of... some people take the position that... /some people come to believe that..., to which I can't attach/add my consent.
- There is much to be said on the two sides.
- As far as I am concerned/For my part/As to... /For me/Personally, ...
- When it comes to me, ...
- From my point of view, it is reasonable to...
- There are two main reasons why I am opposed to/in favor of the second view.
- I am in favor of/agree with the first idea. The following are the reasons for my personal consent.
- I am on the side of the former argument.
- It is true that..., but it doesn't follow that...
- In my opinion/view, we must...
- According to my knowledge...
- I agree with the first opinion. The reasons of my standpoint are as follows: ...
- I completely agree with the latter opinion.
- It is hard to agree with the statement that...
- I disagree with the former/latter opinion.
- I am afraid that I do not agree with... entirely.
- Examples of this phenomenon can be found in many other situations. For instance, ...
- This argument gets support from the fact...

**结尾**

- All things considered, I remain firmly in favor of...
- On the whole, I agree with the statement that...
- Therefore, the first view doesn't hold water.
- In conclusion/In a word, ...
- According to the above analysis, we can conclude that...
- Through the discussion mentioned above, we may draw the conclusion that...
- It goes without saying that...
- To my best understanding, we should use... in a proper way.

**A or B 题型****开篇**

- Before we can make the right choice, we must closely compare and contrast...
- When we..., we will be faced with the choice between... and...
- When you..., it is inevitable to meet/face the choice between... and...
- At first glance, it may seem reasonable. But when we consider it in detail, we find that it involves a lot of problems.
- We would be regarded as inconsiderate if we rushed into our decision without comparing or contrasting them.
- It is one thing to insist that...; it is quite another to prove that...

**论证**

- Despite their similarities, they are different in the following respects...
- The most striking difference is that...
- First of all/Second/Finally, ...
- Likewise/However/Besides, ...
- On the contrary/In contrast, ...

**结尾**

- Therefore, it depends on what we should choose.
- In short, it is not difficult to make a right choice now.
- All in all/In conclusion/In a word, ...
- It is hard to agree with the statement that...

**Practice 2-2**

*Use the following outlines to plan and write your essays. The useful sentence patterns and expressions listed above are for your reference.*

**1. My View on Opportunity**

- (1) 有些人认为机会是很少的……

- (2) 有些人认为人人都有机会……  
 (3) 我的看法。

## 2. Should Firecrackers Be Banned?

- (1) 有人认为放鞭炮是好事……  
 (2) 有人认为放鞭炮是坏事……  
 (3) 我的看法。

## 3. 阐述说明型议论文 (Inductive and Deductive Essay)

阐述说明型议论文是将议论和说明结合在一起进行阐述的一种议论文体。在写作中，作者通过激发深层次思维，发挥其分析问题和思考问题的能力，就某一问题或现象正面阐述自己的观点，并分析说明其理由。通常可以延用例证的方法对其重要性、必要性、利弊关系或正误关系等进行论证说明。如果需要，可以提出解决问题的办法或建议。这样的写作充分展现了思辨的分析技能与推理技能。

在三段式作文结构中，如用归纳法，第一段引入主题、介绍背景信息；第二段正文对题目和提纲进行说明阐述，在论证过程中，要举出具体的例子；第三段结尾归纳主题，得出结论，与开头呼应。如用演绎法，则先提出要论证的观点，然后以具体实例或事实加以说明论证。

### 例1 Haste Makes Waste

1. 怎样理解“欲速则不达”；
2. 举例说明。

### 参考范文

#### Haste Makes Waste

There is an old saying “Haste makes waste.” But it is still true today in many cases.

Usually, the quicker you act, the sooner you will reach your goal. But if your only emphasis is on speed, you may ignore the quality of your work, and you will not reach your goal. The more hasty you are, the slower you will be to achieve completeness and success. In short, “Haste makes waste.”

Assume that you are preparing for a final examination. There are a lot of exercises to do and many notes to remember. The fact that you are short of time makes you worried, and you read and write continuously, without rest, without sleep, and without relaxation. The result is that your brain doesn't work efficiently, and your work proceeds slower and slower. The situation goes from bad to worse, until your efforts come to nothing.

On the other hand, if you proceed with a plan and follow the plan step by step, your work will be effective. Consequently, you will be able to take part in the examination confidently because of good preparation.

Whatever you do, please remember the saying “Haste makes waste.” If you understand and apply

it, you will benefit greatly from it.

## 例2 Global Shortage of Fresh Water

1. 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的；
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的；
3. 我们应该采取的措施。

### 参考范文

#### Global Shortage of Fresh Water

Many people believe that fresh water will never be used up. They think that varieties of fresh water resources are inexhaustible, so the supply will always be sufficient for use. Such an opinion has led to an astonishing waste of water.

As a matter of fact, there is a shortage of fresh water on the earth. And, with the rapid growth of the earth's population, the rising demand for water, and the serious pollution of our surroundings, the world faces the danger of running out of fresh water. Actually, in some big cities, the supply of fresh water cannot meet the daily needs.

Therefore, it is up to us to find new ways to save water. First, we should make the best use of the water that we have, and not waste it. Second, scientists must work hard to purify sea water, polluted water, and find substitutes for the use of fresh water in industry.

And of course, since this involves research, and research must be funded, we must be willing to use whatever monetary resources that are available to ensure an adequate supply of fresh water.

### Useful Expressions

#### How or What 题型

##### 开篇

- This is one of the most important problems facing the world today.
- It cannot be denied that... has/have created certain problems for society today.
- Recently/In recent years, there has been a growing concern among the general public over the problem of...
- Nowadays, an increasing number of people have come to realize that...
- Nothing may be more harmful/serious than the problem of... that faces us now.
- One of the pressing problems facing our nation today is...
- It is a common belief that... Unfortunately, ...
- It is generally/widely accepted/held that...



### 论证

- It has been believed/reported/found/estimated that...
- ... has a serious effect not only on... but also on...
- There is an increasing tendency toward... in our society.
- A number of factors would account for the development in...
- There is no doubt that...
- No one can deny that...
- Take... for example.
- Another case in point is...
- It seems obvious/conspicuous that...
- Let me illustrate my point with the following example.
- Most people claim that... But this claim/argument may be doubted.
- Some people assume/say/claim that... But this idea/argument/claim doesn't work.
- Along with the awareness of... comes another tendency that...
- It is universally acknowledged that...

### 结尾

- All things considered, the... problem is one of the most pressing issues in today's world and we must do all we can to solve it without delay.
- From this we can safely conclude that the problem of... has become more and more serious.
- Therefore, we can draw a conclusion that as long as we take effective measures, the problems will be solved.
- It goes without saying that...

### Suggestions or Measures 题型

#### 开篇

- Many things can contribute to solving this serious problem, but the following ones may be most effective.
- We should urge our government to make stricter rules to prohibit...
- It is necessary that effective measures should be taken to prevent the tendency.
- It is essential that quick/necessary actions/steps/remedies/measures should be taken to deal with the phenomenon/to cope with the problem.
- It is high time that we urged an immediate end to the terrible situation.
- It is vital that enough money be collected to fund the project.
- Several factors should be taken into account to prevent the tendency.
- It is high time that... Here are a few examples of some of the things that might be done immediately.
- It is important that powerful/more remedies should be taken to cope with the situation/problem.

**论证**

- First of all, ... /Second, ... /... /Finally, ...
- Besides, ...
- Another way to solve the problem of... is...
- On the other hand, we should try every means to enhance the general public's awareness of the harm caused by...

**结尾**

- We should take the following actions to prohibit/prevent...
- In conclusion, only through the determination and concerted efforts of the government and citizens can we solve the problem of...
- Only in this way/Only through... /Only when... will/can we...
- In one word/In brief/In short, once we are on the way to..., the chance of achieving/making it will come to our advantage.
- My personal suggestion is that we should learn to manage the extremes.
- In conclusion, measures should be taken without any delay to address the problem before we have to pay an even greater price for the adverse impact of...

 **Practice 2-3**

Use the following outlines to plan and write your essays. The useful sentence patterns and expressions listed above are for your reference.

**1. How to Improve Students' Mental Health**

- (1) 大学生的心理健康十分重要；
- (2) 因此，学校可以……
- (3) 我们自己应当……

**2. My Ideal Job**

- (1) 人们的理想职业因人而异；
- (2) 我的理想职业；
- (3) 我怎样为自己的理想职业作准备。

**4. 因果分析型议论文 (Cause-and-Effect Essay)**

因果分析型议论文一般用于解释和分析公众所关心的某一社会现象或社会问题，要求写作者用因果推理方法从主观或客观上对其成因加以解释说明，或从多视角对其可能产生的后果和影响进行分析和论证，并提出自己的看法或建议。这一写作过程充分体现了分析、批判和评价的思维能力，从而培养发现问题、分析问题、解决问题和评判的创新思维能力。说理论证应充分有力，做到言之有物，论之成理；结论应顺理成章，合乎逻辑；建议应发人深省，并给人以启迪。

这种类型的作文一般是第一段和第二段分别陈述或解释某事产生的缘由和结果，论据应具体翔实；第三段为结尾段，表明作者的态度，结论应是对主题的深化和升华。

**例1 The Certificate Craze**

1. 现在许多人热衷于各类证书考试；
2. 其目的各不相同；
3. 在我看来……

**参考范文****The Certificate Craze**

It is a common phenomenon nowadays that people hurry from one examination to another in pursuing various kinds of certificates. Some people are determined to get as many certificates as possible in a relatively short period of time, and preparing for exams has become the focus of their life.

The purpose of taking exams varies. Some people think that getting a certificate can be a proof of their ability, while others just want to get an access to higher education overseas. Still others take pleasure in coping with the challenges posed by certificate exams. For many people who want to pursue a better life, obtaining a certificate is a good choice.

In my point of view, it is the demand of certificates that leads to the “certificate craze.” The highly competitive society drives people mad for certificates that are believed to be the vital weapon to win in fierce competitions. For people who apply for a decent job, a right certificate probably makes the difference between success and failure. This is also true with students who long for an offer from world-famous universities. So long as there is a demand for certificates, the craze for them is inevitable.

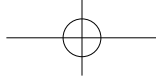
**例2 Say No to Overuse of Smart Phones**

1. 目前社会上存在智能手机使用过度的现象；
2. 过度使用智能机会引发一些问题；
3. 应对的相应举措。

**参考范文****Say No to Overuse of Smart Phones**

Recently, smart phones have gained more popularity and have benefited us a lot, but the fact is that a growing number of people tend to use smart phones excessively. We should be fully aware of the negative effects of smart phones, as their overuse may often have bad impact on people's normal life.

First, it is easy for people to be distracted by smart phones. For example, people are texting, talking, or surfing the Internet on the smart phones all the time, even when driving. In fact, using smart phones while driving claims many lives every year. Besides, people are more likely to engross themselves in computer games, WeChat or ebooks on their phones even during



family gathering. It is no wonder that the family members, under the same roof, are not actually connected to one another. As for students, many of them cannot restrain themselves from playing with their smart phones in class, thus failing to learn attentively. In addition, our privacy is threatened as well. For instance, our phone numbers may easily be accessed by strangers, as a result, disturbing calls and spam messages may pour in.

All in all, while we enjoy the convenience brought by smart phones, we should be mindful of their overuse. Hence, we may think about limiting the time of their use and not letting smart phones interrupt our normal life.

### Useful Expressions

#### Why 题型

##### 开篇

- There are three main causes for/several reasons for...
- There are many factors that may account for/contribute to/are responsible for..., but the following are the typical ones.
- Perhaps the prime reason/cause is that...
- There are a number of serious effects on... Perhaps the most potential consequence is...
- There are two primary causes for the increase in the number of people who...

##### 论证

- For one (thing), ... For another...
- The first and most important cause may be...
- First of all, ...
- Besides/In addition/What's more, ...
- Finally and most important of all, ...
- Last but not least, ...
- However, of these three causes, ... may be the most important.
- A number of factors, both physical and psychological, influence...
- The leading reason for... is...
- One of the most popular reasons why... is that...
- Other contributing reasons are...
- If..., it is simply because...
- To prove this point, let us ask why...
- But that is only part of the explanation. Perhaps the most significant about... is...

### 结尾

- From the foregoing, ...
- All in all/In conclusion/In a word, ...
- In brief, it is...
- There is no doubt that special attention must be paid to the problem of...
- According to what has been discussed above, we can come to the conclusion...
- From the above analysis, we can conclude that...
- Therefore, it can be inferred that...

### Practice 2-4

Use the following outlines to plan and write your essays. The useful sentence patterns and expressions listed above are for your reference.

#### 1. On Excessive Packaging

- (1) 目前许多商品存在过度包装的问题；
- (2) 出现这一现象的原因；
- (3) 我对这一现象的看法和建议。

#### 2. How I Finance My College Education

- (1) 上大学的费用 (tuition and fees) 可以通过多种途径解决；
- (2) 哪种途径适合我，说明理由。

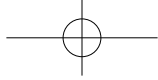
## 第三节 培养思辨能力的有效途径 Effective Ways of Developing Critical Thinking Skills

写作是一项重要的语言技能，是逻辑思维能力和语言应用能力的综合体现。本节主要介绍提高英语写作能力和思辨能力的有效途径，以期帮助学习者结合自己的实际水平和学习状况有的放矢地进行学习和训练。

### 1. 在阅读中培养写作与思辨能力 (Developing Writing and Critical Thinking Skills Through Reading)

阅读、写作与思辨能力是相互依存的，而思辨能力与阅读和写作水平也是密切相关的。阅读一直被视为培养语感、拓宽知识结构的有效手段。从语言学习的规律来看，英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入，尤其是大量的批判性阅读基础之上的。而阅读能力又是书面表达能力的一个重要基础。学习者只有具备了一定的正确的语言输入，并完成对信息的加工和内化之后，才有可能提高其书面表达能力。

阅读理解能力在一定条件下能转化为书面表达能力。因此，在大量阅读过程中，要勤于思考，有意识地积累和更新英语语言知识，识别常见的语言特征和语篇结构，学习谋篇布局和推理论证



等方法，并最大限度地获取语篇的完整意义。此外，对话题与背景知识的熟悉程度会影响思辨水平和创造性潜能的发挥。因此，为能辨识作者的情感表达方式，并能理解其中的寓意和典故，学习者在广泛阅读、拓宽知识面的同时，还应注意学习有关英语国家的语言习惯、风土人情和社会文化等背景知识。民族文化的独特风格和传统对语义的影响是极其深远的。

在阅读的过程中，还要遵循外语学习的特点，熟读和背诵一些精美的语句、优秀的经典文章片段和范文，学习遣词造句的技巧、丰富多彩的句型结构，这将对写作大有裨益。富有浓郁文化底蕴的经典范文不仅有利于学习者掌握词义、扩大词汇量和学习语言表达，更有助于作文素材的积累。同时，掌握一定的写作知识和将使学习者从更深层的角度去理解文章的构思立意、篇章结构，对文字运用的感知能力也会有所更强。

总之，阅读和写作不能截然分开。通过阅读可以培养评价能力、分析能力、推理能力、逻辑思维能力。只有通过思辨性的阅读，才能写出好的文章。

## 2. 在写作中培养思辨能力 (Developing Critical Thinking Skills Through Writing)

实践性是语言的特点之一，写作是运用语言表达思想，同时也是进行思辨的实践活动。它是一个发现的过程、解决问题的过程，也是一个创造的过程（祁寿华，2001）。为了培养思辨能力，学习者应勤于动笔，增加实际运用语言能力的活动，进行与思辨相关的写作训练。譬如，可以采用自由写作（free writing）、激发思维（brain storming）或思维分支联想（branching）等方法来培养创造性思维能力。另外，为了提高文字运用能力，可以选择多种具体内容和方式进行日常写作训练，如按英语句型进行反复操练，或用英语记笔记、写信、写日记，或就一定话题或提纲写英语短文等都是写作练笔的有效途径。

王初明（2012）指出：读后续写（the continuation task）是一种提高外语写作水平的有效方法。写作者能够在模仿优质语言的同时，释放想象力，创新写作内容。在体验和实践的写作过程中会使自己的思路变得更加清晰，思维更加活跃，使自己的分析、推理、评价能力得到足够的训练和发展。这是一个积累和锤炼的过程。

对于具有思辨性的优秀作文的评定应遵循以下两方面的标准：一是语言表达能力，即不仅要具有较强的词汇和句子表达能力，而且要有一定的英语修辞知识；二是逻辑思维能力，即具备英语语篇水平，能够有条理地组织篇章结构。因此，学习者要多学习优秀范文，在研读中认真揣摩，在模仿中仔细体味。在此基础上，进一步强化写作训练，特别是进行有针对性的写作训练，从而提高思辨能力和书面表达能力。