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学术讨论写作简介与高分策略

1 学术讨论写作界面

Section 1 of 1


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Your professor is teaching a class on sociology. Write a post responding to the professor's question.

In your response, you should do the following.


- Express and support your opinion.
- Make a contribution to the discussion in your own words.

An effective response will contain at least 100 words.




Doctor Achebe

Let's think about population trends in urban and rural areas (villages). Living in urban areas can be expensive; nonetheless, when they have a choice of where to live, people in some countries do not wish to live in rural areas even if the cost of living there is lower. If governments of some countries want to attract more people to live in rural areas or villages, what is the best strategy or approach that governments can use? Why?



Claire

I would live in a rural area if the government gave more financial help to farmers. Although it may cost very little to live in a rural area, it costs a lot to begin a career in agriculture. If I had financial help, I would start my own farm and be happy to live in a rural area.



Kelly

In my country, urban centers are great places to live because you can access shops, restaurants, and museums. If the government of my country wanted to attract me to live in a rural area, the area would first have to attract more businesses focused on entertainment and culture than most rural areas have now.

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2 考试形式

阅读材料：一位教授提出讨论话题，两位同学就此发表观点。

写作任务：对题目材料中的内容进行回应，或以此为基础表达观点并展开论证。

字数要求：100 词以上。

3 满分标准

切题且充分的解释、例子和其他细节 (Relevant and well-elaborated explanations, exemplifications, and / or details)。

有效使用多种句法结构，用词精准且地道 (Effective use of a variety of syntactic structures and precise, idiomatic word choice)。

基本上无用词或语法错误 (Almost no lexical or grammatical errors other than those expected from a competent writer writing under timed conditions)。

4 高分策略

1) “语言制胜”策略

语言能力是托福写作考查的重中之重，然而，这也是考生很难在短时间内大幅度提高的。若想快速提高语言能力，须从词汇与句法着手准备。

(1) 巧妙用词

① 一词多义。建议考生在备考过程中重视一词多义，即灵活应用不同词汇表达同一种意思，这也是评分标准强调的重点之一。

例如，在表达“大”这个概念时，没必要机械地重复使用“big”这个词，可灵活使用其同义词：large, tremendous, gigantic, grand, 等等。

② 重视逻辑词。逻辑词能够使文章逻辑顺畅，语言连贯，建议考生牢记各种逻辑词，如 in addition, moreover, even though, nevertheless, 等等。

此外，还需注意词语表达的准确性，因为托福写作注重考查用语言准确传达思想，若频繁使用“高深莫测”的超难词汇，恐怕会弄巧成拙。

(2) 句法多样

应用多种“黄金句型”，避免重复单一。建议考生平时多做造

句练习，以便更熟练地掌握典型句式。

①强调句。如：

It is in the process of such an endeavor that people realize the power of unity.

It is the associated responsibility that builds up a solid infrastructure of a group.

②倒装句。如：

Not only will it help people keep a good balance between work and rest, but it can also further benefit them both spiritually and physically.

③并列结构。如：

Huge investments are being made to construct more roads, build more overpasses, and develop new bus and subway lines.

④否定句。如：

Instead of indulging themselves in computer games, children should learn how to benefit from the useful information on the internet.

2) “论证技巧”策略

学术讨论写作任务实则是完成浓缩版的议论文。因此，考生必须灵活运用多重论证技巧。

(1) 例证法

举例是说服力极强的论证技巧。如：

For instance, traffic jam fees were introduced in Singapore in 1975. Since then, Sweden, Britain, Norway, Italy, Portugal, and China have followed suit.

建议平时广泛搜集可作为热点话题论据的各种素材，不断积累，并学会将其恰当地应用于论证过程之中。

(2) 因果论证法

因果论证法是深入展开讨论的典型论证技巧，恰当使用因果法，可以使段落思路连贯，逻辑明晰，论证严谨透彻。

因果论证法步骤：提出论点→提出原因→分析条件→得出结论。如：

Besides, TV is also an effective teaching tool that helps enhance learning efficiency. A large variety of education programs are specially designed to make study time more enjoyable. “Follow me,” a popular English learning program, is a perfect example. The superior visual and sound effects help leave a deeper impression on the viewers and improve their learning effectiveness. Therefore, TV does not merely serve for delight but also for education.

(3) 拆分法

在写作构思过程中，往往需要对论点进行合理拆分，从不同侧面展开论述，以达到论证逻辑的全面性。如：

Travelling expenditures may be cut down. Regarding the accommodation on the journey, companions can share a double room in a hotel. Thus, each of them only has to pay half of the room price. Besides, on the trip, there might be the necessity to rent vehicles. Transportation costs can be shared equally as well.

3) “时间分配”策略

学术讨论的时限很短，需要合理分配这宝贵的 10 分钟：

首先，花 1~2 分钟快速审题并确定立场；

其次，利用至少 7 分钟时间进行写作，对材料中的观点进行支撑或反驳，并提供全新论据；

最后，通读全文，进行必要的修改。

二 综合写作简介与高分策略

1 考试内容

考生首先阅读一篇 300 词以内的学术话题文章并记录要点，限时 3 分钟。之后聆听一段音频，形式多为讲座（lecture），教授针对阅读文章内容阐述反驳观点并提供论据。音频结束后，阅读文章再现屏幕，开始计时写作。写作限时 20 分钟，需要完成一篇 150~225 词的文章，总结讲座核心要点，并呈现其与阅读文章的关系。

2 考核目标

考核在写作中传达阅读文章和听力材料中所获得的学术信息的能力（To examine how well you can communicate in writing about academic information you have read and listened to）。

3 满分标准

（1）成功筛选讲座中的重要信息（The response successfully selects the important information from the lecture）。

（2）结合阅读文章相关内容，连贯且准确地呈现讲座信息（The response coherently and accurately presents this information in relation to the relevant information presented in the reading）。

(3) 文章结构严谨, 偶有语言错误, 但不影响信息准确呈现 (The response is well organized, and occasional language errors that are present do not result in inaccurate or imprecise presentation of content or connections)。

4 综合写作必备技能

必备技能一：阅读技能

虽然综合写作的阅读文章篇幅较小, 但是, 具备阅读理解能力和信息筛选能力尤为重要, 因为该技能可以帮助考生精准定位文章中心思想和分论点, 同时彻底理解关键细节。

必备技能二：同义改写技能

准确转述阅读文章信息的能力同样重要, 切忌直接抄写。所以, 平时需要重视同义改写技能的训练, 积累多种句式的写法, 同时扩充词汇储备。

必备技能三：听力技能

与托福听力测试相比, 综合写作的听力环节难度较小, 内容并不复杂, 容易听懂。但是, 如果具备扎实的听力基本功, 就可以确保理解所有关键细节, 从而做到万无一失。此外, 需要注意的是, 听力材料的论点与阅读文章的论点是一一对应的反驳关系, 利用此规律有助于考生提前预测并能够迅速理解听力内容。

必备技能四：笔记技能

综合写作的制胜法宝就是听力笔记。其实, 仅仅听懂讲座的内容是远远不够的。常言道, “好记性不如烂笔头”。由于听力音频只播放一遍, 很多关键细节无法全部停留于头脑, 只有迅速记下来, 才可能在写作时清晰、完整地呈现。相反, 如果遗漏关键细节, 就会导致失分。所以, 务必掌握笔记技巧, 懂得如何完成条理清晰的笔记, 并且适当应用速记法提升记笔记效率。

5 常考话题

综合写作的话题均属于学术范畴，近年来生物类话题比较热门，占全年话题的 30% 以上，其他常考话题包括历史类话题、环境类话题等。当然，也有人类学、艺术、天文学等冷门话题。总之，掌握相关领域的专业词汇是有必要的。

6 综合写作阅读文章特点

阅读文章字数在 300 字以内，结构清晰。开头段介绍背景信息并给出全文主旨。每个主体段都有一个分论点或小标题，之后用细节支撑观点。把握文章结构特征，可以帮助考生迅速搞定阅读文章。

7 注意事项

有的考生会参考一些常用句式或文章框架模板供每次写作时使用，这个办法是可行的。但是，切忌机械套用模板，导致语言表述不准确。