

NEWORIENTAL

四级高分写作:逻辑素材法主讲李宇龙



什么是逻辑素材法?

是一种在临考前能够迅速掌握的英语写作思维,利用日常生活中讲道理陈说事实的思维逻辑,辅以提前雕琢好的素材以及模板,帮助没有写作经验的学生考场上迅速写出文章。



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香港教育学院 phd 博士录取 (全奖)

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某民办学校专科

曾经中考落榜、高考落榜,入读民办大专但从未放弃。

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2023 年入职新东方,主讲: 专八写作、专四写作,四级六级写作翻译, 大学口语,新概念,考研面试复试,据说读 写。

高二经过大学四级,大一经过六级,大二经过专业八级,大三经 过上海中级口译考试;

为提升本身能力,从23年开始兼职任教于陕西、山东、辽宁、河



课程目的

- 1. 图画文章写法
- 2. 图表类型文章写法(本讲座没时间涉及)

档次	评分标准
13-15分	• 切题。体现思想清楚,文字通顺、连贯, 基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。
10-12分	切题。体现思想清楚,文字较连贯,但有 少许语言错误。
7-9分	基本切题。有些地方体现思想不够清楚, 文字勉强连贯;语言错误相当多,其中有某些 是严重错误。
4-6分	基本切题。体现思想不清楚,连贯性差。 有较多的严重语言错误。
1-3分	• 条理不清,思绪紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子都有错误,且多数为严重错误。
0分	• 未作答,或只有几种孤立的词,或作文与 主题毫不有关。



逻辑论素材法框架

- 1 引入描述图画
- 2将图画含义联络中心论点
- 3 开门见山陈说中心论点
- 4分论点段支持中心论点
- 5 结尾



2 描述图画

your essent with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of reading literature. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 mords. 3200046773 "Just think of it as if you're reading a long text-message."



第一步

- According to the picture, a teacher gives a literature book to a student. The student is not happy. So the teacher says: '....'
- 用一句话来描述动作,用一句话来描述态度,用一句话来复述画中语言



难度升级版(适合六级)首先

- In this picture, a teacher hands a literature book to a student but the student seems not willing to read it.
- In this caricature, a smiling female teacher passes a binding literature book to a student, however, the student is not very happy.



然后说

- In order to let him read, the teacher said:
- Encouraging him to read, the teacher claimed that '..'
- The the teacher added, '...', in order to let him read.

3 将图画含义联络中心论点(四级六级均合用)

- 说完图画或者谚语,别忘了回归讨论的主题
- Just like what the picture (implied/ suggested/ hinted/) that not many people like reading literature
- From the picture, we know that many people do not think reading literature is important.

4 开门见山陈说中心论点(四

- Personally, Tdo believe reading literature is important.
- My position is that reading literature is important.
- As far as I AM concerned
- In my opinion
- Personally, I believe.....
- I would argue that is important.



5分论点段支持中心论点

- 诸多同学一直以来纠结于是否该用长难句, 什么时候用长难句。
- 今日给大家一种概念: 论点分论点是不能用长难句的
- 怎样让人一眼看见分论点: signpost words



源方在每一种分论点段前加

signpost words

- 我推荐大家使用 firstly, secondly, thirdly, 假如再有更多的点furthermore; 每一signpost word后接一种观点
- 此前总有人写
- First of all (口语,多用于讲座)
- The first point is that 背面又不懂得跟从句
- Primarily, Subsequently, consequently, ultimately(有些不良教师教大家这么写,我也被骗过,后来在英国学习时被一种美国老师纠正。。汪!!!



那么这么的论证段内部该怎样写才干最有效地凑字捏??

- Signpost word+分论点+你所举的例子+你的评论, essential hero warrior
- Secondly, it could improve our writing make our writing better. For example, Mr Jin Yong, in his early years/when he was young, he read books of different kinds/different kinds of books/ all kinds of books/ a lot of books, thus when he started to write stories of warriors in ancient times, the books he read offered/provided/gave him many resources. /material

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: https://d.book118.com/548017060066006130