

GUIDE OF ENGLISH WRITING

**Argumentative Writing** 

# 议论文



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相影的故事仍我都之处。

·利尼、福州城市

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

吉林教育出版社

G-634. + 首届全国中学生英语写作大赛指定用书(563

# **/riting Contest for School Students**

议论文

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A Guide of **English Writing Argumentative Writing** 

# 黄连与信息

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL [高中版]

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## 《议论文英语写作指导》

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# 前言

为了全面贯彻落实中央各级领导关于加强我国外语教学改革的指示精神,经中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会第六届理事会研究决定举办首届全国中学生英语写作大赛。本套丛书即根据此次大赛精神,按照《中学英语教学大纲》和《新课标》的具体要求,精心编写而成。

本套丛书吸取了最近几年全国中学生英语写作大赛评卷小组及高考英语评卷小组的经验,并能针对近几年大赛参赛者的参赛作品及高考考生书面表达的失误与不足进行精要分析,在打破学生英语写作汉语思考这一习惯性思维的基础上,给学生充分的想象和创造空间,使其积极地进行英语写作,达到逐步提高英语写作能力的目的。

#### 本书特点如下

- ◎全国重点中学有实践教学经验的特级教师及外语教研专家、学者亲临指点编写,极具权威性。
- ◎本套丛书紧跟英语大赛内容,体现现行英语教学实际,是真正能 为英语教和学提供帮助的一本实用的书。
- ◎本套丛书包罗英语作文的全部文体,新颖且富有趣味性,"精彩的故事你我都有,不同的风采才是你我的独特之处。"
- ◎据不同的文体设置精彩新颖的栏目,让你读故事,讲英语,品味 异国情调,聆听黄河情怀。

本书精选百余篇短文,按文体分类,引导学生欣赏其精妙之处,通过练习,达到学以致用、举一反三、逐步提高写作水平的目的。

本书在编撰过程中参考了大量的英文名著、报刊杂志,并从互联网上下载了部分人物传记,在此对上述文章书籍的作者深表谢意。

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### 第一节 概述

写议论文的目的是为了论证某一个正确的观点、看法或主张,有时也批驳错误意见。对议论文的要求是:论点(观点)要正确,论据典型充分、语言精练,论证要合理、有严密的逻辑性。写议论文多用一般现在时,且以逻辑思维为主。

议论文包括"论点"、"论据"和"论证方法"三个要素。论点必须正确。论据是为说明观点服务的,既要可靠又要充分。事实,是最好的论据。论据也可以是人们公认的真理或经过实践考验的经典著作。论证的方法很多,不必一个模式,但下述常用的论证法还是应该掌握的:

- (1) 归纳法。从分析典型入手,找出个别事物的特征,然后得出 结论。
- (2) 推理法。从一般原理出发,对个别事物进行说明,而后得出结论。
- (3) 对照法。把正反两方面相互对照,然后加以分析,以说明事物。
- (4) 驳论法。先列出错误观点,再逐条批驳,最后阐明自己的观点。

议论文的主要表达方式是议论,但有时也须运用说明、叙述、描

写等手法。议论文中的说明常为议论的开展创造条件,或者是议论的补充;议论文中的记叙和描写主要为论点提供依据,因此说明是概括的,叙述和描写是简要的。不少同学怕写议论文,写议论文又怕说理,常以叙述事例代替说理,不能把事例所包含的"理"用简明的语言揭示出来,从而削弱了文章的说服力。其实,说理并不是很难的事,只

要我们占有事实,掌握以下几种基本的说理方法,就可以使议论文的

写作有一个明显的进步。下面介绍几种议论说理的方法。

#### (一) 假设法

写议论文常常要摆事实,摆事实不外乎从正反两方面举例。举例后,即可用假设法说理。如果举的是正面的例子,可以从反面进行假设说理,反之亦然。例如要证明 "Success bases on hardworking"这一观点,以爱因斯坦的成功事例作论据,我们就可先从正面举出事实,然后从反面进行这样的假设: "如果爱因斯坦不是孜孜不倦勤奋不辍,不是在物理基础理论领域辛勤耕耘,不是惜时如金演算抽象的公式,即使能发现相对论,也无法用自然科学知识论证相对论。"这一假设说理,就把爱因斯坦的例子上升到理性的高度,从而对勤奋是成功的基石作了有力的论证,我们就能更深刻理解爱因斯坦

"
$$A=X+Y+Z$$
"

的那个公式了,他说: "If A equals success, then the formula is a equals X plus Y plus Z, with X being work. Y playing, and Z keeping your mouth shut."下面的作文题就要求我们运用这一方法表达。

以《书——我忠实的朋友》为题写一篇短文,词数在 100—150 左 右。

提示:①我六岁时父亲给我买了许多图画书;②在我们世界周围许多动人的故事激起了我的兴趣;③自从那时起我与好书交了朋友;④随着时间的推移,我开始懂得了许多事情,它告诉我什么是好,什么是坏,它教我如何与别人相处;⑤每当我学习落后感到失望时,它使我充满信心(confidence);⑥书能使愚蠢的人聪明,使胆小的

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(coward) 人勇敢, 使聪明的人更聪明; ⑦生活中没有书籍, 就好像鸟 儿没有翅膀; ⑧热爱书吧, 它是知识的源泉 (fountainhead).

One Possible Version:

#### Books-My Devoted Friend

When I was a boy of six, my father bought me a lot of picture books. The moving stories aroused me great interest in the world around us. From then on I began to make friends with good books.

As time went on, I came to know a lot of things. It is the books that tell me it is good for one to love others and had to think only of oneself. It is the books that teach me how to get on well with others.

Once I fell behind in my studies and felt disappointed. Again it was the books that gave me full confidence. upintool becase the face and the

In a word, books made a foolish man bright, a coward man brave, and a bright man wiser.

Had we no books in our lives, just as a bird had lost its wings. Love books, it is the fountainhead of knowledge.

这篇议论文先摆出事实,然后用一个虚拟语气的句子作假设,同 时运用了比喻的修辞方法,最后一句抒发爱书之情,并指出它是知识 的源泉。全文论据充分,以摆事实的论证方法论证了"书籍是知识之 源"这一论点,说服力很强。

#### (二) 因果法

因果法(也可称推理法)就是分析事实与论点之间的因果关系, 指出取得结果的原因正是所要证明的论点,从而达到论证的目的。如 要证明"要成功,必须先苦练基本功,打好基础",论据是意大利著名 画家达•芬奇从画蛋开始学习绘画的,他反复不断地画蛋,练成了扎 实的绘画基本功, 最终创作出 Menalisa, The Last Supper 等不朽名 作。事实论据摆出后,就应当分析其中的因果关系:"正因为达·芬奇

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听从了老师的教导,踏实刻苦地练习基本功,打下了厚实的绘画基础, 日后才成了举世闻名的大画家。"下面一篇高考作文题就是运用这种方 法议论说理的。(试题提示略)

One Possible Version:

#### Why do we learn English?

Why do we learn English? Some students think learning English helps us to communicate with people from other countries, and some others think we can enjoy more English films if we know the language. But I think that at present our country is still backward in science and technology in a number of fields. In order to catch up with the advanced countries, we must get the newest information at the fastest speed. However, the most advanced technique is mainly introduced in English. So we must learn English and use it as a tool.

#### $(\Xi)$ 归纳法

归纳法通常是列举若干事实后进行总结归纳。如写"理想",就可 以纵观历史,列举夏禹治水、李冰父子修都江堰、扁鹊为民治病、黄 道婆向家乡人民传授纺织技术、洪秀全金田起义、孙中山推翻帝制等 一系列优秀人物及其事迹后,作出这样的归纳:"所有这些人,都是有 伟大理想并坚定地为他们的伟大理想而斗争的人……他们真正达到了 '富贵不能淫,贫贱不能移,威武不能屈'的地步。"从这些人的行为 表现,归纳出他们均有"伟大理想"这一共同点,并结合现实,引导 出我们也应有"理想"这一结论,而这一点,正是文章所要论述的观 点。下面一篇短文就是运用归纳法写的。

请根据下列要点写一篇短文,词数 100—120。

- (1) 生命需要水,无水不能生存,就像离不开阳光一样。
- (2) 世界 70%以上的表面被水覆盖, 但绝大多数的水不能直接饮 用。

- (3) 世界的用水量越来越大,而江河湖泊的污染越来越严重。
- (4) 怎样解决这个问题? ①节约用水; ②净化污水。

One Possible Version: destalled and bus stevil assess his off

All living things need water. Nothing can live without water just as nothing can live without sunlight.

Over 70% of the surface in the world is covered by water, but most of it can't be drunk until it is made clean.

The demand for water is quickly rising all over the world while a great number of rivers and lakes are being seriously polluted.

How to solve the problem? In my opinion, firstly, we should save as much water as possible. Secondly, we should try our best to make the dirty water clean by all means and reuse it.

#### (四) 分析法

议论文要对事实材料进行辩证的分析。如论述"要勤奋刻苦"这 一论点, 若以古人 "Fasten hair around beam or stab the thigh to keep waking for reading", "Do reading by the light of snow or fireflies in bag"的材料为论据,则可作如下分析: "尽管这些古人读书的目的是 为了个人的前途,至多也不过是为当时的统治者服务,不可能像我们 今天一样有为中华崛起而读书的明确目的,有着明显的局限性。但是, 他们顽强刻苦、勤奋不懈的精神,这一点,无论如何也是值得今人学 习的。"这一分析,先揭示材料本身的局限性,接着用"但是"一转, 点出与论点紧密相关的主导方面,避免了片面性,起到了避短扬长的 作用。下面一篇高考作文就是通过分析才提出希望的。

请根据以下要点写一篇议论文,谈谈你对污染的看法。①当今污 染已成为严重的问题。空气、水、土壤的污染对动物和人类十分有害。 ②列举至少2种污染的原因、现象及后果。③希望科学家找出解决办 法,恢复大自然本来的面貌。(注意:以上要点都应包括,但不要逐字 翻译,要注意内容连贯,语句通顺)全篇词数:110-130。

One Possible Version:

Today pollution has become a serious problem to us. It means that the air, seas, rivers and land are polluted by waste or poisonous things. It does harm not only to human beings but also to animals.

We can not have fresh air because many factories have the poisonous smoke sent into the air. Beautiful parks are made dirty by plastic tins and bags. Fish die from polluted water. It is said that strange diseases have appeared in some places because of pollution.

I hope scientists can find ways to solve the serious problem. We are looking forward to seeing clear sky, clean rivers and beautiful parks again.

#### (五) 比较法 (即对照法)

对正反对比的事实论据或举例时用的是不同的两件事、两种人,或者虽是同一对象,却是不同时期的两种不同情况,说理时宜采用比较异同的方法,揭示"同",比较"异"。如要论述"Spring is the best season"的观点,可以把春夏秋冬四季的气候以及动植物的差异,进行比较分析,结果因春天气候宜人,一元复苏,草木萌芽繁茂,动物充满了活力,从而得出结论:一年中,春天是最好的季节。下面一篇高考作文,就是通过比较乘飞机或火车旅行的利弊论证观点的。

根据下表所示内容,用英文写一篇 100—120 词左右的短文,简述乘飞机或火车旅行的利弊及你的观点,短文应包括表内所说的内容,标题与文章的第一句已给出,不计入总词数。

交通工具	飞机	火车	
价格	900 元	250 元	
旅行时间	2小时	58 小时	
优点	省时、舒服、便于休息	便宜、可以观光	
缺点	昂贵	耗时、拥挤、不利休息	

One Possible Version:

#### Train Travel and Air Travel

Air travel has two advantages over train travel. First, it can save much time. We can fly from Qingdao to Guangzhou just in two hours, but by train, we have to spend 58 hours or more. Secondly, air travel is more comfortable, because the plane flies so smoothly that we can rest well during the trip, while the train is crowded sometimes and passengers have to sit a long time, which makes them tired. But train travel also has its own advantages. For example, travelling by train costs only 250 yuan while travelling by air will take us 900 yuan. Besides this, outside the train's windows, we can enjoy the views of many big cities, such as Jinan, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Changsha, etc. So I think different people like different ways of travelling.

以上各种议论说理的方法都是非常容易掌握的,说明写议论文并不难,关键是要"有理",有理走遍天下,无理寸步难行。不过,由于议论文的特殊性,掌握了上述方法还不够,还应该从篇章整体结构、层次关系分析入手,了解议论文的篇章结构、层次模式(可分为"递进式"、"并列式"和"混合式"三种),才能把道理表达得清楚明白。下面就此做些分析:

- (1) 递进式。篇章由中心思想为始,语义层层递进、逐次具体化, 又以全文观点为终,有理有据,以事实说话。
- (2) 并列式。篇章仍以中心思想为始,从主题所涉及的人、景、物、情、状、态等各个方面来论证说明作者观点的合理性,仍以全文观点为终,点面结合。
- (3)混合式。它是递进式与并列式的混合。运用混合式篇章结构组织材料,能围绕文章主题思想,把主题剖析成三五个方面,逐次论证说明。可点点剥析、面面俱到、各个击破,亦可重点突击,以点带面,举一反三,但最后总是要"百川归大海",回归主题,实现整篇文

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章的结构与内容的完整。

下面的范文,三种形式都出现了,现作具体解析,供体味揣摩。 One Possible Version:

#### My View on Reading Extensively

I think reading extensively is very useful. I agree that people should read more books.

Why do I say so? There are at least two reasons. First, reading extensively can enlarge our knowledge. When we were children, our parents taught us a lot of things. We went to school and learned knowledge from our teachers. But what we learned from our teachers and parents is not enough. So reading extensively is a good way to learn more knowledge. Reading extensively can make us a full man. If we do not read many books, we won't know many things; if we don't know many things, we won't succeed in the future. Second, reading extensively is a kind of relaxation. It can purify our soul. To read a good book is just like to make a good friend. Usually a good friend will give us some useful advice we need.

So I say reading extensively is very useful.

#### 【解析】

Why do I say so? 作为段落过渡,简洁自然。然后一句 There are at least two reasons,说明本段将从两方面来说明广泛阅读的用处,采用的是因果分析法。这两句承上启下,仍为全文语义层次一。下面的 First, reading, extensively can enlarge our knowledge 和 Second, reading extensively is a kind of relaxation 为并列关系,是中心思想"广泛阅读有用"的两个方面;扩大知识面,休闲解闷,为语义层次二,跟语义层次一呈递进关系,相互间呈并列关系。在扩大知识面这

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一语义层次中, 作者进一步使用因果分析法说明广泛阅读对扩大知识 面的必要性(语义层次三),扩大知识面的作用(语义层次三),完美 人生(语义层次四)、助你成功(语义层次四), 递进式与并列式混合。 而在休闲解闷这一层次中,作者采用类比法说明自己的观点(语义层 次三),仅存递进式。全文第三段重述主题思想,首尾呼应,重归语义 层次一。全文思路、层次清晰,结构、内容完整,观点明确,充分完 成作文颢项要求,个别不足之处瑕不掩瑜。

综上所述,写议论文首先必须了解英语笔语交际的篇章结构特点, 而不能仅局限于扩大词汇量和修正句法错误。词汇和句子仅仅是建筑 材料,写作要解决的第一个问题是最后成品的框架结构,然后再从文 章整体结构入手, 层层剥笋, 直奔中心, 以整体结构和意义层次分解 带动组词成句和论据选择。由于在实际写作过程中, 文章的篇章结构 和意义层次要比本文所析要复杂得多,既要有理有据,又要点面兼顾, 因此写作时大多采用混合式的篇章结构层次模,前面所述几种议论说 理的方法也往往穿插并用。Warrana warrana wa

如果我们在中学阶段就学会了用英语写议论文,不仅给自己的学 习生活输入了新鲜血液,而且发展了自己的政论水平和逻辑思维能力, 这就等于为自己将来走上社会,参加竞争打下了坚实的基础。

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(1)

假定你父亲是位模范英语教师,从事教育工作已近30年,他平时 言传身教使你明白了掌握一门外语的重要性。因此, 你也决心将来当 一名英语教师。

请根据以上内容,用80~140个词写一篇有关你的理想的议论文。

#### 拟用句型:

- 1) ... would like to do sth.
- 2) 主语+should/taste/smell/feel···+形容词
- 3) ···devote oneself to sth. /doing sth.
- 4) It is necessary/important/strange/suggested/ordered/demanded, etc. +that+主语+ (should) +动词…
  - 5) ···can't do···without + 名词/动名词
  - 6) That is why.../This is because...
  - 7) ··· be going to do sth.

#### 拟用词组:

1) in a few years; 2) a teacher of English; 3) in the future

#### 参考答案:

In a few years, I will leave the school. If I have chances to choose a job, I'd like to be a teacher of English. Perhaps this sounds strange. But you know my father is a teacher of English and he has taught English for 30 years. He has devoted himself to teaching. He often tells us that it is necessary that we should master a foreign language. That's why I am going to be a teacher of English in the future.

(2)

英语中有这样一句谚语: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."请你根据自己的理解和经验,参考所提示的汉语意思和英语词语,以《交友之道》为题,写一篇议论文。( $100\sim130$  词)

#### 提示:

- 1. 每个人都需要朋友,但如何交友对任何人来说都是极为重要的。
  - 2. 想要交朋友,你首先对别人要友善。微笑是吸引人的磁铁。
- 3. 你要尽量使陌生人不管在何处,都会感到亲切。要设身处地为别人着想。不要以貌取人。
  - 4. 设法记住别人的姓名。

- 5. 与别人有分歧时,不要争吵,要商量。
- 6. 关心别人要胜过关心自己。
- 7. 不要相信那些在危急时刻背离朋友的人,因为"患难的朋友才 是真正的朋友"。

#### 拟用词语:

- 1) make friends
- 2) be friendly to sb.
- 3) magnet (磁铁)
  - 4) smile at sb.
  - 5) in return
  - 6) feel at home
  - 7) put yourself in the other fellow's place
- 8) agree with sb. on sth.
  - 9) be in trouble.

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To make friends, you must be friendly to others. A smile is like a magnet which draws people. Smile at someone and you are almost sure to get a smile in return. You should do your best to make a stranger feel at home, no matter where he happens to be. Think as you are in the other fellow's position and make him feel welcome. And don't judge a stranger only by his appearance.

Try to remember other's names, which will make them feel that he has made an impression on you.

If we don't agree with people on certain matter, don't argue but discuss with them.

We should think more of others than of ourselves.

Finally, don't believe those who leave their friends when they are

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in trouble because "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

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请写一篇在世界"无烟日"(No Tabacco Day)谈吸烟危害的短文。(词数: 120~160)

#### 内容要点:

- 1. 吸烟会导致许多疾病,甚至一些危及生命的疾病。
- 2. 吸烟不但对吸烟者自身有害,也严重影响不吸烟者的健康。
- 3. 据报道,美国每年至少有 32 万人因吸烟而丧生。目前约有四千万人仍在吸烟。
  - 4. 可喜的是,越来越多的人已认识其危害,开始戒烟。
  - 5. 青年学生更不应养成这一恶习。如有这一习惯,应尽早戒除。

#### 参考答案:

RESERVED RESE

Today is No Tobacco Day. I hope that smokers will give up smoking from now on.

Smoking cigarettes can lead to heart disease, cancer and other health problems. As we know now, it does great harm not only to smokers themselves, but to those who don't smoke.

It is reported that at least three hundred and twenty thousand Americans are killed by smoking each year. And about 40 million Americans continue to smoke cigarettes today. Fortunately, more and more people have come to realize the danger of smoking and begin to stop it.

As a student, you shouldn't from such a bad habit. I hope you will make up your mind to stop smoking, for it is easy to do away with cigarettes in the beginning.