



北京新东方学校<sup>®</sup>  
GMAT 系列教材

# GMAT

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# 写作

北京新东方学校编辑

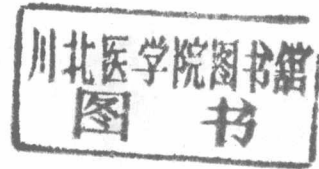
— BEIJING NEW ORIENTAL SCHOOL —

北京新东方学校 GMAT 系列丛书

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# GMAT 写作

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# 前 言

李白诗曰：“危乎高哉！蜀道之难难于上青天。……一夫当关，万夫莫开。”对于不辞艰辛，勇攀 MBA 险峰的莘莘学子来说，GMAT 写作之难恐怕决不亚于当年的蜀道之难。本书的目的正是要帮助你化难为易，化天堑为通途，使你不至于如太白当年——侧身西望长咨嗟！

简而言之，要夺得 GMAT 写作高分，你必须过好五关，即思想关、结构关、论证关、语言关、速度关。

**思想关：**GMAT 作文要求你具有宽广的知识面，尤其是要求你对企业经营管理方面的问题有较深刻的见解。如果没有思想上的储备，你的语言能力再好也无法夺得高分。为此，本书为你提供了 GMAT 作文题库中全部真题的 **写作提纲**，你必须牢记这些观点句（也可以补充自己的见解），以便在考场上碰到任何一道题时都不会因思想贫乏而败下阵来。同时建议你认真阅读 **工具箱** 中的材料，这些精选的原文篇章可以迅速弥补你在企业经营管理类问题上的知识空白。

**结构关：**一篇高分作文必须做到结构合理，而这个问题决不能带到考场上去解决。为此，本书的 **写作提纲** 在为你输入观点的同时也帮你解决了结构上的问题。基本上你可以按照本书的提纲来谋划自己的文章结构，并完成正文部分的段落布局。同时，你可以参考 **例文分析**、**习作修改** 两个章节，从中体会 GMAT 作文的写作模式。

**论证关：**议论文必须以理服人，用事实和逻辑说话。由于 GMAT 作文涉及的话题太宽，有时又太专，考生仅凭自己现有的知识储备很难写出有理有据的高分作文来。为此，本书提供了别具一格的写作 **工具箱**，这里有丰富的观点和论据，为你的论证提供了强有力的支持。建议你牢记其中典型的案例、数据、理论、事实、名言等等论据，以便考场上信手拈来。此外，本书的 **单项训练** 也是为了帮助你有效地提高论证能力而设计的。

**语言关：**要夺得 GMAT 作文高分还必须学会用地道的英语写出有学术味的文章来，这是中国学生的一个普遍难点。为此，我们为你设计了 **基础训练**，旨在帮助你克服常见的写作盲点。同时，我们认为在短期内提高写作语言能力的捷径只有一条：背！可是背什么呢？考试当前，分秒必争，你决不能盲目地往大脑里塞进许多无用的东西，既浪费了时间，又毫无助益。有了本书为

你提供的**背诵句式**、**工具箱**以及大量的**范文**，从此你就不必再为此苦恼了。大胆放心地背吧！相信不久你就会惊讶地体会到“下笔如有神”的美妙感觉。

**速度关**：四关已过，胜利在望。可是如果写作速度太慢，你就很可能功亏一篑。因此，你还必须根据自己的情况制订出相应的**限时写作练习计划**。别忘了：**Practice makes perfect!**

**会当凌绝顶，一览众山小——让我们预祝你夺取 GMAT 写作乃至 MBA 申请的辉煌成功！**

**重要声明：拿到 6 分之后，别忘了一把火烧了这让你死去活来的《宝典》，以解心头之恨！**



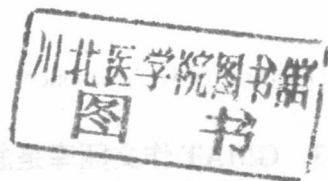
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# 第一章 考试指南



## 1. 为什么要考 GMAT 作文?

首先, GMAT 作文单独计分, 与 Quantitative 和 Verbal 在考试成绩上至少具有同等重要性。其次, GMAT 作文旨在测试考生的思想深度、知识面与逻辑思辨能力, 这些方面的素质对于考生将来完成学业至关重要, 北美的商学院普遍把考生的作文成绩作为预测申请者在工商管理方面的发展潜力的重要依据之一。最后, 写作能力是考生语言表达能力的最重要的判断指标, 北美的商学院在录取申请者时一般都要从 ETS 调出考生的作文底稿来加以分析。此外, 近年来, 申请者请人捉刀代笔撰写申请文书的现象已成为公开的秘密, 这就迫使各商学院不得不更加重视申请者的写作成绩了。

可见, 你不仅要考 GMAT 作文, 而且要尽一切努力考出好成绩。这是你攻克 MBA 的一个关键性战役。

## 2. GMAT 作文考什么?

GMAT 写作考两篇作文, 第一篇是一个是非问题分析 (Analysis of an Issue); 第二篇作文是一个逻辑问题分析 (Analysis of an Argument)。两篇作文各考 30 分钟, 加起来共一个小时。

具体说来, 是非问题分析是要求你就某一个有争议的问题提出自己的观点。考生必须注意的是, 在这个问题上并无“标准答案”可言。你应该做的是剖析在这个问题上的不同观点, 并在此基础上确立你自己的立场。下面是一道是非问题分析真题:

“People often complain that products are not made to last. They feel that making products that wear out fairly quickly wastes both natural and human resources. What they fail to see, however, is that such manufacturing practices keep costs down for the consumer and stimulate demand.”

Which do you find more compelling: the complaint about products that do not last or the response to it? Explain your position using relevant reasons and/or examples drawn from your own experience, observations, or reading.

### 疑难

逻辑问题分析要求对所给的一段逻辑论述展开分析。这段逻辑论述肯定犯有逻辑错误, 你必须找出来并加以分析。请务必记住, 这道题不是要求你陈述自己对所涉及的问题的立场和观点, 而是要求你对题目中的论述展开攻击, 分析它的结论如何没有得到充分的支持, 它的推论如何不合逻辑, 或者它的论据如何不可靠, 等等。简单地说, 第一篇作文是立论, 第二篇作文是驳论。下面是一道逻辑问题分析真题:

The following appeared as part of an article in a daily newspaper.

“The computerized onboard warning system that will be installed in commercial airliners will virtually solve the problem of midair plane collisions. One plane’s warning system can receive signals from another’s transponder—a radio set that signals a plane’s course—in order to determine the likelihood of a collision and recommend evasive action.”

### 3. GMAT 作文题库是怎么回事？

值得考生欣慰的是，GMAT 作文的考试题目都事先以题库的形式公布了。到目前为止，ETS 的 GMAT 考试委员会已公布了是非问题分析题目 140 个，逻辑问题分析题目 139 个（见本书题库）。也就是说，你在考场上得到的题目将是这 279 个题目中随机抽出的两道题。不过，即便是在同一考场上，考生得到的考题也可能完全不一样。

值得注意的是，题库中的题目过一段时间后可能会增加，也可能是部分被替换。具体什么时候变动，只有听 GMAT 考试委员会通知了。考生最好在参加考前几周上网查查。你也不用太担心，作文题库不会随便变动。

### 4. GMAT 作文如何阅卷和评分？

GMAT 作文考试采取一机一人联合阅卷的办法，即每篇作文首先都要通过一台电脑阅卷机阅卷，然后再由一位训练有素的作文老师阅卷。对于考生来说，电脑参加阅卷意味着你必须更加注意完整的结构、字数、基本语法、句子的长短与变换、关联词等等可以量化的指标。同时，阅卷老师花在每篇作文上的时间事实上非常短，据说只有 2—3 分钟，不可能去仔细欣赏你的文章的微言大义。因此，在写作时你不必在观点上过于求新求异、求惊人之语，而应更多地注意少犯影响分数的明显错误。

GMAT 作文的计分方法比较复杂。你的每一篇作文都会得到电脑和人脑的两个独立的评分，而这篇作文的得分就是这两个评分的平均数。但考生最后的作文成绩只有一个，这就是两篇作文分别得分的再平均。GMAT 作文的满分为 6 分，每 0.5 分为一个分数段，计算平均分时就就近入舍。例如，你的第一篇作文的两个评分是 5 分和 6 分，第二篇作文的两个评分都是 3 分，那么你最后的作文成绩就是 4.5 分。再如，如果你的第一篇作文的两个评分都是 5 分，第二篇作文的两个评分都是 4 分，那么你的作文最后得分也是 4.5 分。

注意，你的作文分数不计算在 Quantitative 和 Verbal 之内，而是由考试中心在两周后单独通知你和你要求寄送的学校。

### 5. GMAT 作文的评分标准是什么？

GMAT 两篇作文的评分标准分别如下：

#### (1) 是非问题分析 (*Analysis of an Issue*)

#### 6 Outstanding

对事件的复杂性的分析清楚有力；熟练驾御有效写作的要素。

——在就某事件展开分析和阐述自己观点时摆出有洞察力的原因和/或有说服力的事例

——结构清晰

——对于语言（包括用词和句法多样性）有很好的掌握

——文章完全附和标准书面英语的规范（包括语法、用法和拼写规则），但可能会有小错误

5 Strong

对事件的复杂性有充分的分析，很好地掌握了有效写作的要素。

- 阐述观点时能运用恰当有力的理由和/或事例
- 结构较清晰
- 对语言（包括用词和句法多样性）有良好的掌握
- 能较好地掌握标准书面英语的规范，但可能有小错误

4 Adequate

对事件复杂性有一定的分析，对写作的要素有一定的掌握。

- 阐述观点时能举出与事件相关的理由和/或事例
- 结构基本合理
- 对语言（包括用词和句法）有一定掌握，但句法缺乏多样性
- 对于标准书面英语的规范有一定掌握，但有一些错误

3 Limited

对事件复杂性有一些分析，对写作的要素也有一些掌握，但有明显缺陷，一般具备下列特征中的一项或几项：

- 观点模糊或不充分
- 结构松散
- 不善于举出与议题相关的理由或事例
- 语言不准确且/或句子缺乏多样性
- 在语法、用法或拼写上偶有严重错误或常有小错误

2 Seriously Flawed

在分析性写作技巧上表现出严重缺陷，一般具备下列特征中的一项或几项：

- 观点不明确或未能充分展开
- 毫无结构可言
- 缺乏相关的理由或事例
- 在语言运用或句子结构上经常出现严重错误
- 在语法、用法或拼写上错误很多，影响文章表达

1 Fundamentally Deficient

在分析性写作技巧上有根本性缺陷，一般具备下列特征中的一项或几项：

- 无法完整地叙述问题
- 在语言和句子结构上不断有严重错误
- 在语法、用法或拼写上有大量错误，严重影响文章表达

0 跑题、非英语写作、重抄原题等



NR 白卷

(2) 逻辑问题分析 (Analysis of Argument)

6 Outstanding

对论证的评析有说服力，思路清晰，并能熟练驾驭有效写作的要素。

- 能清楚地找出论证的主要特征并对其有透彻的分析
- 阐述观点有说服力和逻辑性，观点之间有清楚的过渡
- 能有效地支持自己的主要观点
- 语言得体（包括用词和句法多样性）
- 能较好地遵循标准书面英语的规范，但偶有错误

5 Strong

对论证有充分的评析，对有效写作的要素有较好的掌握。

- 能清楚地找出论证的主要特征，分析较为周密
- 阐述观点清晰，有逻辑性，观点之间有适当的过渡
- 能够合理地支持自己的主要观点
- 对语言（包括用词和句法多样性）的运用基本恰当
- 能较好地遵循标准书面英语的规范，但偶有错误

4 Adequate

对论证有一定的评析，对写作的要素有一定的掌握。

- 能找出论证的主要特征，并加以分析
- 对观点的阐述和组织大体合理，但缺乏过渡
- 能支持自己的主要观点
- 对语言有一定的掌握，能较清楚地表达观点
- 般符合标准书面英语的规范，但有一些错误

3 Limited

有一些写作分析类文章的技巧，对写作的要素有一些掌握，但文章有明显错误，一般具有下列特征的一条或若干条：

- 虽然对论证有所分析，但未能抓住或分析论证的大部分重要特征
- 主要分析次要或无关的事情，或论述不清
- 论证缺少逻辑性
- 不能有效地支持自己的主要观点
- 表述不清
- 在语法、用法和拼写上偶有严重错误或经常出现小错误

2 Seriously Flawed

严重缺乏分析类文章的写作技巧，一般具有下列特征的一条或若干条：

- 没有对原论证进行逻辑分析，而是阐述作者自己对论证中涉及问题的看法
- 未能论证自己的观点，或论证没有结构，缺乏逻辑性
- 缺乏相关或有道理的论证
- 在语言运用和句子结构上经常有严重错误
- 在语法、用法和拼写上错误很多，影响意义的表达

**1** Fundamentally Deficient

缺乏写作分析类文章的起码的技巧，具有下列特征中的一条或若干条：

- 缺乏理解和分析论证的能力
- 缺乏组织观点的能力
- 在语言及句子结构上不断出现严重错误
- 在语法、用法和拼写上有大量错误，严重影响意义的表达

**0** 跑题、非英语写作、重抄原题等

**NR** 白卷

## 第二章 例文分析

### 1. 是非问题例文分析

*"People often complain that products are not made to last. They feel that making products that wear out fairly quickly wastes both natural and human resources. What they fail to see, however, is that such manufacturing practices keep costs down for the consumer and stimulate demand."*

*Which do you find more compelling the complaint about products that do not last or the response to it? Explain your position using relevant reasons and/or examples drawn from your own experience, observations, or reading.*

### 6. 分作文:

Many people feel that products are not made to last, and correspondingly, many natural and human resources are wasted. On the other hand, it can be noted that such manufacturing practices keep costs down and hence stimulate demand. In this discussion, I shall present arguments favoring the former statement and refuting the latter statement.

Products that are not made to last waste a great deal of natural and human resources. The exact amount of wasted natural resources depends on the specific product. For example in the automobile industry, the Yugo is the classic example of an underpriced vehicle that was not made to last. Considering that the average Yugo had (not "has" since they are no longer produced!) a life expectancy of two years and 25,000 miles, it was a terrible waste.

Automobile industry's standards today create vehicles that are warranted for about five years and 50,000 miles. By producing cheap Yugos that last less than half as long as most cars are warranted, the Yugo producer is wasting valuable natural resources. These same resources could be used by Ford or Toyota to produce an Escort or Tercel that will last twice as long, thereby reducing the usage of natural resources by a factor of two.

Human resources in this example are also wasteful. On the production side, manufacturers of a poor quality automobile, like the Yugo, get no personal or professional satisfaction from the fact that their product is the worst automobile in the United States. This knowledge adversely affects the productivity of the Yugo workers.

Conversely, the workers at the Saturn plants constantly receive positive feedback on their successful products. Saturn prides itself with its reputation for quality and innovation as is seen in its recent massive recall to fix a defect. This recall was handled so well that Saturn's image was actually bolstered. Had a recall occurred at a Yugo plant, the bad situation would have become even worse.

Another factor in the human resources area is the reaction by the consumer. A great deal of human resources have been wasted by Yugo owners waiting for the dreaded tow truck to show up to haul away the Yugo carcass. Any vehicle owner who is uncertain of his/her vehicle's performance at 7 AM as he/she is about to drive to work, senses a great deal of despair. This is a great waste of human resources for the consumer.

While the consumer senses the waste of natural and human resources in a poor quality product, so does the manufacturer. People who argue that low quality manufacturing processes keep costs low for the consumer and hence stimulate demand should look at the Yugo example. In the mid-1998's the Yugo was by far the cheapest car in the United States at \$ 3995. By 1991, the Yugo was no longer sold here and was synonymous with the word "lemon."

#### 分析:

该文结构清晰合理:

开头: 第一段陈述问题并提出作者的立场, 即赞同生产经久耐用的产品。

正文: 共有 5 段。作者在这里展开分析, 从对自然资源和人力资源的浪费的角度驳

斥了生产非耐久产品的弊端, 从而论证耐久产品的好处。具体来看, 第 2、

3 段探讨自然资源问题, 第 4、5、6 段探讨人力资源问题。

结尾: 再次强调生产非耐久产品对自然资源和人力资源的巨大浪费。

该文论证详细、有力: 第 2 段以一种过时的老牌车 Yugo 为例, 指出它虽然价格低廉, 但只有两年的寿命。第 3 段比较 Yugo 牌汽车和 Ford、Toyota 公司生产的汽车, 分析耐久产品对自然资源的节省。第 4、5、6 三段分析非耐久产品对人力资源的浪费, 作者一方面指出非耐久产品使工人失去对自己职业的满足感, 从而影响他们的生产积极性; 另一方面比较 Yugo 和 Saturn 两种品牌的车, 详细分析非耐久产品对消费者的所造成的损失。值得指出的是, 该文作者过分依赖 Yugo 这个例子, 因而论据显得有些单薄。但作者从各个方面充分地分析了这同一个例子, 这一点是值得借鉴的, 这不失为在论据缺乏时的一种好对策。

该文语言生动, 合乎规范。作者能够驾驭复杂的句子, 而且句式有变化, 表达清楚。作者偶尔还能运用修辞性语言, 如 the dreaded tow truck...to haul away the Yugo carcass。该文虽然也有些语法错误, 如 profession satisfaction 应为 professional satisfaction; Saturn prides itself with 应为 Saturn prides itself in, 但瑕不掩瑜, 该文的语言在总体上是不错的。

综上所述, 该文满足了 6 分作文的各项要求。

顺便提醒你一下, 该文的字数为: 481 (不含标点)。在半小时内写这么多字对于中国学生来说的确不易, 但要想拿到 6 分, 你的文章必须达到 400 字以上。字数是写作能力的一个可以量化的重要指标之一。

#### 4. 分作文:

I find the response to the complaint more compelling. Although the complaint is valid, it is most often the case the building a product to last forever will indeed cost more than the average consumer is willing to pay. Creating such a product would require more materials and/or more heavy-duty wear resistant materials which inherently are more expensive. Another factor that would drive costs up is the fact that demand for products would decrease. The demand would decrease since people do not have to replace old products with new products as often. With the increased variable costs for materials combined with a reduction in the production volume associated with lower demand, manufacturers must raise prices to break even or maintain the current level of profits.

Although a few producers may make products to last, it is understandable how these companies can be driven out of existence. If a new competitor enters the market with a similar product that has a

shorter life but a substantially lower price, then they will probably steal major portions of the other company's market share. The effects depend heavily upon the consumer's perception of quality and what the customers requirements from the product actually are.

For example, consumers may decide between two types of automobiles. One car may be built to last a long time but may not have the performance or be as comfortable as another car that is cheaper. So most consumers would purchase the cheaper car even though it may not last-as long as the heavy-duty car. Consumers may not realize that the more expensive car is of higher quality in the sense that it will last longer and will not be willing to pay the extra cost.

Consumer decisions also depend on what consumers are actually looking for in a product. Consumers typically get tired of driving the same car for many years and want to buy new cars fairly often. This tendency forces producers to keep costs low enough to allow low enough prices for people to buy cars often. People don't want cars to last forever.

In conclusion, producers are in the situation that they're in due to external forces from the consumers. Producers must compete and they have found the best way satisfy the majority of the consumers.

#### 分析:

显然, 这篇文章在各方面都比上一篇差, 但它还是基本上达到了一篇好作文的要求, 可以得 4 分。

从结构上看, 该文有 5 个段落。作者在开头提出了自己的立场, 即反对生产耐久产品, 在正文展开了分析, 有一个结尾, 不过这结尾有些匆忙、含糊。该文在结构上的一个主要缺陷在于没有一个开头段将读者引入正文, 而是一开始就切入正题, 显得有些突然。

从论证上看, 该文对自己的立场进行了支持。首先, 作者分析生产耐久产品可能导致成本和价格上升, 从而形成购买者减少的恶性循环; 其次, 作者指出非耐久产品可能因低价而畅销, 并主要从消费者心理的角度论证低价批量产品可能更有市场。该文在论证上的缺点是没有提出具体的事例或数据来支持自己的观点, 因而全篇说理显得有些抽象。

该文在语言方面有不少错误。如: 在下面这个句子中 it is most often the case **the** building a product to last forever will indeed cost more than the average consumer is willing to pay, 定冠词“**the**” (黑体字) 要么去掉, 要么改成“that”。再如, replace old products with new **product** 应为 replace old products with new **products**。这类小毛病还有不少, 但该文的语言总体通顺, 合乎写作规范。

这篇文章共有 380 字。

## 2. 分作文:

I find the response better than the complaint of people. The response seems to originate without much thought involved. It is more of an emotional complaint than one anchored in logic or thought. Yes, it is a waste of human resources but that is without consideration to the benefits: lower costs and stimulated demand. Thus, the response fails to recognize the benefits.



The strength of the response is that it forces the reader to reconsider the complaint. It adds a new dimension to the argument. It, however, fails to address the issue of wasting human resources. Does this mean the responder agrees with the notion of wasting resources.

In all actuality both the response and complaint as ineffective. The complaint doesn't recognize or address the benefits, like the response doesn't address the issue of wasting resources. The response, however, does bring in a new dimension and thus weakens the argument of the complaint.

### 分析:

该文没有自己的立场,只是简单地指出题目中的两种观点各有各的道理。该文也没有展开论证,全篇都是一些抽象的议论。语言方面不谈别的,字数不够,只有 153 个字,仅此一点就足以判处该文死刑了。

## 2. 逻辑问题分析例文

*The following appeared as part of an article in a daily newspaper.*

*"The computerized onboard warning system that will be installed in commercial airliners will virtually solve the problem of midair plane collisions. One plane's warning system can receive signals from another's transponder--a radio set that signals a plane's course--in order to determine the likelihood of a collision and recommend evasive action."*

*Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument. In your discussion be sure to analyze the line of reasoning and the use of evidence in the argument. For example, you may need to consider what questionable assumptions underlie the thinking and what alternative, explanations or counterexamples might weaken the conclusion. You can also discuss what sort of evidence would strengthen or refute the argument, what changes in the argument would make it more logically sound, and what, if anything, would help you better evaluate its conclusion.*

### 6. 分作文:

The argument that this warning system will virtually solve the problem of midair plane collisions omits some important concerns that be addressed to substantiate the argument. The statement that follows the description of what this warning system will do simply describes the system and how it operates. This alone does not constitute a logical argument in favor of the warning system, and it certainly does not provide support or proof of the main argument.

Most conspicuously, the argument does not address the cause of the problem of air plane collisions, the use of the system by pilots and flight specialists, or who is involved in the midair plane collisions. First, the argument assumes that the cause of the problem is that the planes' courses, the likelihood of collisions, and actions to avoid collisions are unknown or inaccurate. But if the cause of the problem of midair plane collisions is that pilots are not paying attention to their computer systems or flight operations, the warning system will not solve the collision problem. Second, the argument never addresses the interface between individuals and the system and how this will affect the warning system's objective of obliterating the problem of collisions. If the pilot or flight specialist does not

conform to what the warning system suggests, air collisions will not be avoided. Finally, if planes other than commercial airliners are involved in the collisions, the problem of these collisions cannot be solved by a warning system that will not be installed on non-commercial airliners. The argument also does not address what would happen in the event that the warning system collapsed, falls, or does not work properly.

Because the argument leaves out several key issues, it is not sound or persuasive. If it included the items discussed above instead of solely explaining what the system supposedly does, the argument would have been more thorough and convincing.

#### 分析:

该文结构完整，布局合理。开头段一针见血地指出，原题的根本逻辑错误在于用对“预警系统”的描述取代了实质性的论证。正文部分紧紧围绕这一点展开详尽的分析，并自然过渡到结论，暗示应从上文探讨的几个方面来充实原论证。

逻辑问题分析作文也应该遵从议论文的基本写作规律，也就是作者必须在正文部分展开分析，强有力地支持自己在第一段提出的中心观点。该文从 3 个方面分析了原论证所忽略的重要问题：第一，原论证没有考虑造成空中飞机相撞事故的多种原因；第二，原论证没有考虑飞行员如何使用这种新的预警系统；最后，原论证忽略了商用飞机与其它类飞机相撞的可能性。

该文的语言规范、流畅，句式有变化，体现了作者运用英语熟练写作的能力。有不少句子写得简洁有力，如 the argument never addresses the interface between individuals and the system。当然，在时间的压力下写作，犯一点语法错误在所难免，如 the planes' courses, the likelihood of collisions, and actions to avoid collisions are unknown or inaccurate, 这里的措辞拖沓，而且不够准确，inaccurate 不能修饰 courses、likelihood、actions 等词。

#### 4. 分作文:

The argument is not logically convincing. It does not state whether all planes can receive signals from each other. It does not state whether planes constantly receive signals. If they only receive signals once every certain time interval, collisions will not definitely be prevented. Further if they receive a signal right before they are about to crash, they cannot avoid each other.

The main flaw in the argument is that it assumes that the two planes, upon receiving each other's signals, will know which evasive action to take. For example, the two planes could be going towards each other and then receive the signals. If one turns at an angle to the left and the other turns at an angle to the right, the two planes will still crash. Even if they receive an updated signal, they will not have time, to avoid each other.

The following argument would be more sound and persuasive. The new warning system will solve the problem of midair plane collisions. Each plane will receive constant, continual signals from each other. If the two planes are headed in a direction where they will crash, the system will coordinate the signals and tell one plane to go one way, and the other plane to go another way. The new system will ensure that the two planes will turn in different directions so they don't crash by trying to prevent the original crash. In addition, the planes will be able to see themselves and the other on a computer screen, to aid in the evasive action.

### 分析:

该文从结构上看大体合理,有一个清楚的开头——正文——结尾的布局谋篇。但开头太突然,一下子就展开了,没有一个从总体到局部的过渡。一般来说,开头段应是归纳原论证的逻辑关系,并从宏观上指出其基本错误。

本文讨论了原论证所忽略的几种特殊情况,如是否所有飞机都能接受到信号,信号的发出是否及时,预警系统所提供的躲避指令是否明确无误,等等。做这样的推测不是完全没有道理,但让人有“欲加之罪”之感,似乎是有意要把对方的观点推到荒谬的极端。此外,作者提出了一个替代性的预警系统,虽然说比原来的考虑要更周全,但作者同样也忽略了一些方面的问题,如人与机器的配合问题。从策略上看,试图在短时间内设计出一个替代性的方案很危险,往往顾此失彼,吃亏不讨好。因此,考生应集中火力攻击对方的弱点,而不是试图彻底推翻原论证。

该文在语言上的问题较多,如句子结构单调、重复,变化很少,从头到尾出现了大量的“主——谓——宾”结构。有些用词也不准确、得体,如 constant continuous signals 的说法。但文中的语法错误尚不足以影响理解,因此该文还是可以得个及格分。

## 2. 分作文

This argument has no information about air collisions. I think most cases happen is new airports because the air traffic is heavy. In this case sound airport control could solve the problem.

I think this argument is logically reasonable. Its assumption is that plane collisions are caused by planes that don't know each others positions. So pilots can do nothing, if they know each other's position through the system it will solve the problem. If it can provide evidence the problem is lack of knowledge of each other's positions, it will be more sound and persuasive.

More information about air collisions is helpful, (the reason for air collisions)

### 分析:

该文结构不完整,论证没有展开,字数太少(全文 108 字)。第一段断定飞机失事大多在新机场,这本身就是一个逻辑错误。只有第二段有点相关的议论,而第三段已没有时间完成了。相信你不会如此草草收兵。

## 第三章 作文题库

### I. Analysis of Issue Questions

1. "In some countries, television and radio programs are carefully censored for offensive language and behavior. In other countries, there is little or no censorship." In your view, to what extent should government or any other group be able to censor television or radio programs? Explain, giving relevant reasons and/or examples to support your position.
2. "It is unrealistic to expect individual nations to make, independently, the sacrifices necessary to conserve energy. International leadership and worldwide cooperation are essential if we expect to protect the world's energy resources for future generations." Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the opinion stated above. Support your views with reasons and/or examples from your own experience, observations, or reading.
3. "Corporations and other businesses should try to eliminate the many ranks and salary grades that classify employees according to their experience and expertise. A 'flat' organizational structure is more likely to encourage collegiality and cooperation among employees." Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the opinion stated above. Support your views with reasons and/or examples from your own experience, observations, or reading.
4. "Of all the manifestations \* of power, restraint in the use of that power impresses people most."  
\* manifestations: apparent signs or indicators Explain what you think this quotation means and discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with it. Develop your position with reasons and/or specific examples drawn from history, current events, or your own experience, observations, or reading.
5. "All groups and organizations should function as teams in which everyone makes decisions and shares responsibilities and duties. Giving one person central authority and responsibility for a project or task is not an effective way to get work done." To what extent do you agree or disagree with the opinion expressed above? Support your views with reasons and/or specific examples drawn from your own work or school experiences, your observations, or your reading.
6. "There is only one definition of success--to be able to spend your life in your own way." To what extent do you agree or disagree with this definition of success? Support your position by using reasons and examples from your reading, your own experience, or your observation of others.
7. "The best way to give advice to other people is to find out what they want and then advise them how to attain it." Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the opinion expressed above.