

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

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大学英语 写作

娄瑞娟 訾 纓 ◎主编



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Writing to Learn

大学英语写作

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PREFACE

前言

本书是为适应英语课程改革的需要编写的大学英语写作选修课教材,反映了十多年来教学改革成果。书面表达是英语听、说、读、写四项语言技能中最具挑战性的输出型语言技能,写作水平的高低能有效地检测学生语言的综合能力,因此所有的语言考试都把写作作为一项重要指标。全书围绕各类英语写作考试题型,通过课堂讲授和课内外练习,帮助学生切实提高英语写作水平和考试能力。

本书与多数应试类教材不同的是其编写理念。目前国内的英语写作教材大体上可以分为两类。一类是结构—成品法教材,即从单词、句子、段落到篇章的写作介绍,到应用文以及学术论文的写作。另外一类是体裁—成品法教材,以不同体裁的成品分专题组织介绍写作知识和规范。本教材从改进写作教学的指导思想、培养目标、教学内容和练习方法为着眼点,以交际理论为指导,以“过程教学模式(process-oriented approach)”替代“成品教学模式”,强调学习是目的,写作不是目的(Write to learn, not learn to write),以写促学,以实践促学,这是为什么把本书定“Writing to Learn”的出发点所在。

测试本身是有效的评价方法,但不是主要的教学方法。测试注重的是成品,但更重要的是打造成品的过程。本教材秉承过程写作和任务型教学理念,把各类测试的话题题型与课堂任务设计的目标设定相结合,从大学生写作能力的培养入手,夯实学生写作基本功的同时,注重开发学生的创新思维,提高他们的文化素养,从而提高学生综合应用英语的能力。

本书分为八章,每章由三个话题相关的单元构成。各章有鲜明的主题,选题与各类写作测试的编写原则吻合,均为大学生生活流行话题。每个单元围绕话题设计的任务嵌入写作知识、策略介绍和训练,做到“learning through doing”。第一章 Academic Life 讨论学校教育的话题,概述英语写作考试类型,由娄瑞娟和白雪莲担纲。第二章 Social Life 以学生社会生活为主题,介绍英语段落特点并训练主题句与结论句的写作,由李芝主笔。第三章 Recreational Life 讨论学生的娱乐生活,介绍并训练段落展开方式,由肖婵主笔。第四章 Emotional Life 探讨父母亲情、校园爱情和婚姻关系,介绍并训练书信写作,由罗凌志主笔。第五章 Commercial Life 围绕学生生活中的商务活动展开讨论,介绍并训练图表作文由杜景芬主笔。第六章 Way of Life 讨论生活方式和行为,介绍告示和广告等应用文写作题材由卢析主笔。第七章 Life Philosophy 以生活哲学为主题展开讨论,介绍并训练句子写作,由王

雪梅主笔。第八章 Green Life 涉及绿色环保的话题, 介绍并训练词汇运用策略, 由张永萍主笔。

本书的使用对象主要是高校大学生。针对学生的学习需求, 把学生可能遇到的所有英文写作形式和要求都涵盖在训练之中, 还提供了许多实用的英语句型和表达方式。根据以写促学的教学理念, 在各项课堂任务中都揉进了写作任务, 不仅包括作文, 还有做笔记、写讨论汇报总结, 甚至听读概要或笔头复述等, 使学生的“写作成为一种学习习惯”(writing as a way of learning)。另外, 为便于授课, 本教材配套的教师用书给出了所有练习的范文和对范文的评价, 大大降低教师的备课强度。

本教材由具有多年教学和研究经验的教师编写, 是北京市 2008 年“北京(地区)大学英语教学改革”项目: 以写促学在大学英语教学的研究与实践(项目编号: BJ09—025)的研究成果之一。同时, 本教材还作为北京林业大学精品课程, 得到校级教材立项经费的资助, 在此表示诚挚的谢意。由于编写时间紧, 编者水平有限, 书中错误和不足之处在所难免, 敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2010年8月

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Chapter 1 Academic Life

Unit 1 A Good Education



Task 1: Word Testing

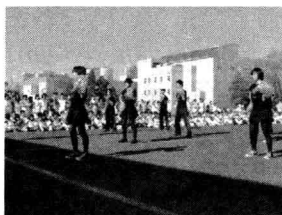
Directions: Translate the following words or phrases.

◆ 素质教育, 应试教育, 精英教育, 通才教育, 职业教育, 义务教育, 高等教育, 学前教育, 中等技术教育, 知识和技能, 高分低能, 创造性思维, 激烈的竞争



Task 2: Brainstorming on Education

Directions: Scan the following pictures, discuss what they are about with your partners and then give a list of relevant expressions.



Task 3: Topic Discussion — Why Go to College

Directions: Work in groups to discuss the following statements or arguments. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Then summarize your points.

	View 1	View 2
Point 1	Get a good job	Learn a skill for a career
Point 2	Have a good mental quality	Enrich and train the mind
Point 3	Achieve academic success	Have the ability and certificates for further development
Point 4	Get a satisfactory social status	Gain respect

**Task 4: Intensive Writing****Writing practice**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **What Is A Good Higher Education?** You should write **at least 120 words** following the outline given below:

1. 目前我国越来越多的人有机会上大学
2. 有些人认为大学教育是精英教育，应该从培育人的能力和综合素质出发。有些人认为大学教育应该是通才教育，应该保证多数人上学和就业
3. 我认为……

Peer evaluation

Directions: Read the sample writing and write about its merits and demerits.

**Task 5: Writing on Similar Topics**

Directions: Have a discussion with your partners and choose one of the following tested topics to focus on. Then make an outline for the topic you have chosen.

2005年12月四级作文 **Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?** You should write **at least 120 words** following the outline given below:

1. 名校校园正成为旅游新热点
2. 校园是否应对游客开放，人们看法不同
3. 我认为……

2000年1月四级作文 **How I Finance My College Education**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **How I Finance My College Education**. You should write **at least 100 words**, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 上大学的费用 (tuition and fees) 可以通过多种途径解决
2. 哪种途径适合于我 (说明理由)

**IELTS 作文**

- Some people believe that a country benefits greatly with a high percentage of young people who go to university, while others argue that it only leads to graduate unemployment. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
- In countries where there is a high rate of unemployment, most pupils should be offered only primary education. There is no point in offering secondary education to those who have no hope of finding a job. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
- Students from poor background such as rural areas often find it difficult to access to university education, so people think universities should make it especially easy for them to study at. To what

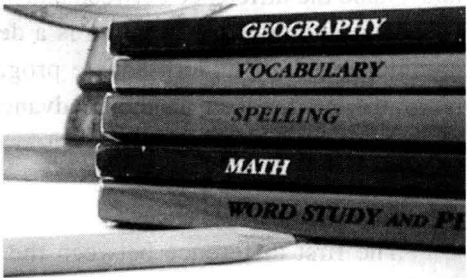
extent do you agree or disagree?

- Many people use distance-learning programmes (study material post, TV, Internet, etc.) to study at home, but some people think that it cannot bring the benefit as much as attending college or university. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Task 6: A Mini-lecture on Writing Skills

英语写作概述(I)

我们这里讲的英语写作主要是应试写作，其中包括托福、雅思、研究生入学考试以及大学英语四、六级考试的英文写作。应该说，写作是测试学生语言能力的有效方式，因此所有国内外外语考试中写作都占有较大分值。我们也知道，英语作文是许多考生头痛的事，从四、六级考试成绩来看，他们的写作成绩往往是各个项目中最低的。作文已成为广大考生一个难以突破的瓶颈。很多考生不得不借助于考前背模版、背经典句型来应对。但是，其效果只能起到杯水车薪的作用。那么到底什么样的英语作文是好作文？如何写好英语作文？平日里该怎样练习写作？这里我们将做具体讲解。



一、英语写作考试类型

我们知道，写作是考试中的一部分，意味着在考试中我们只能用有限的几十分钟的时间（一般是半个小时左右）去完成一定要求的作文。尽管不同的考试对写作的要求是不一样的，但是由于考试时间紧，要求考生必须对题型非常熟悉。对于这一点考生在备考时就应该有充分的准备。下表是几种重要英文考试的写作要求对比。

常见英语测试作文形式及要求对比

		考试时间	试题内容形式	试题题材	试题分值	语言要求
大学英语四、六级考试写作		30分钟	一篇作文；话题作文给出提纲	议论文或应用文	15%	字数不少于120词
托福写作	老托福TWE	30分钟	一篇作文；话题作文描述写作要求	议论文	6分单独记分	300词左右
	机考托福	60分钟	两篇作文；描述写作要求 Part I: 20分钟 Part II: 30分钟	Part I: 概述 Part II: 议论文	30分 30/120分	Task 1: 300词 Task 2: 120-225词
雅思写作(学术类)		60分钟	两篇作文；描述写作要求 Task 1: 20分钟 Task 2: 40分钟	Task 1: 概述 Task 2: 议论文	9分单独记分	Task 1: 150词 Task 2: 250词
研究生入学考试作文		没有特定时间，约45分钟	Part A: 描述写作要求； Part B: 给出提纲	Part A: 应用文 Part B: 议论文	Part A: 10分 Part B: 20分 总计 30%	Part A不少于100词 Part B: 160-200
大学生英语竞赛作文(C类初赛)		没有特定时间，约30分钟	Task 1: 描述写作要求 Task 2: 描述写作要求	Task 1: 应用文 Task 2: 议论文	Task 1: 10分 Task 2: 20分 总计 30/150分	Task 1: 100词 Task 2: 不少于120词



Task 7: Reading for Writing

Directions: Read the following passage and mark out the useful expressions.



Undergraduate Programs Vs Graduate Programs

By David DM

Now that it has been statistically proven that college education leads to higher incomes, the question topmost in everyone's mind is how much education does one need to succeed in the corporate world?

While the answer to that question depends on several factors, there are certain things you can consider before deciding on the level of education you'd like to pursue. For that, you should first understand the difference between undergraduate programs and graduate degrees.

An undergraduate program is a degree that can be earned after high school. The two most common types of undergraduate programs are Associate's and Bachelor's degrees. Graduate programs, on the other hand, are advanced degrees available to those who have graduated from an undergraduate college program. Master's and Doctoral degrees leading to a PhD are the two main graduate degree programs.

Important Differences

The first difference between the two types of degrees is the level of specialization. Depending on your program, an undergraduate degree provides a foundation in a specific field or an overview of several subjects, preparing you for different types of entry-level jobs. Graduate programs, on the other hand, look to build on that foundation. The coursework is far more intense, focused, and specialized in a graduate degree.



Students of graduate degree programs are required to contribute to classroom discussions, take up independent research work, write a thesis and defend it in front of their professors and peers.

The second factor to consider is the employment opportunity offered by both of these degrees. While there are certain professions like law, medicine, academics, etc., where a graduate degree is necessary, there are plenty of career choices open to those who have an undergraduate degree.

They said, graduate programs add value in terms of giving candidates a competitive advantage in the job market, increasing their marketability, and improving their earning potential. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, those who held a Master's degree made \$1,257 per week in 2009 as compared to \$1,025 per week earned by those who had a Bachelor's degree. (bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm)

However, the overall time commitment for a graduate degree is greater. A Master's degree is usually for eighteen months to two years. Add to that four years for a Bachelor's degree, and you will need to spend a minimum of six years in school if you want to pursue a graduate degree.

An undergraduate degree, on the other hand, can be earned in much less time — four years if you are going for a Bachelor's and two years if you are pursuing an Associate's. But your earning potential and advancement opportunities may not be the same as they would be if you were to get a Master's degree.

Is Grad School for You?

Grad school is pretty expensive and demands a tremendous amount of hard work. Also, since most students already have a few responsibilities by the time they enter graduate school, you may have to juggle several commitments simultaneously.

Therefore, you should consider well ahead of time if grad school is for you by evaluating your career goals, academic inclination, monetary situation, and personal circumstances.

While some students prefer to headlong straight into a graduate program after completing their undergraduate degree, others prefer to work for a few years and then enter grad school. This has several advantages.

First, you will be able to figure out if you really enjoy working in your chosen field before committing more years to education in that area. Next, you'll carry your valuable industry experience to the classroom and be able to draw much more out of your coursework.

You will also have a few years of savings to put into college tuition and can probably lower your loan dependence. Finally, if you realize this is not the career you have been dreaming of, a graduate degree in a different field will help you make a switch to another career.

There are benefits of both undergraduate and graduate degrees. Whichever one you choose, make sure you've made the decision with your eyes open.



Task 8: Extensive Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On Military Training*. You should write **at least 120 words** following the outline given below:

1. 目前很多大、中学校都对新生开展军训活动
2. 对于这一举动, 有些家长赞成学生参加军训, 有些反对
3. 你的观点

Task 9: Exercises

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 15 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given below. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

appreciation	employment	specialized	competition	ease
gain	humanities	multiplication	protests	luxuries
professional	degree	required	techniques	qualified

What is a good education? Is it one that covers as much as possible of human history and achievements, past and present? Or one that gives graduates the ability to find ____1____ promptly when they leave school? Is it a broad education or a ____2____ one? Should it provide students with a vast collection of facts, or merely train them to think? Should a future engineer ____3____ only the knowledge that will enable him to do his job properly, or would a richer background improve his ____4____ ability as well as his personal life? The debate goes on and on with good arguments on both sides.

In the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, the question was not even worth asking. A good education was, of course, a broad one based on the ____5____. An educated man knew "something about everything": he was familiar with the great deeds and the great ideas of the past. He had read humanities; he was able to use his own language correctly and often elegantly. He could join in any conversation about plants, planets, painters, or politics. He was at ____6____

in the world, and he knew that his education would open to him any career that he might want to try. Even if he was mostly interested in literature, he had some knowledge of the sciences and the _____ 7 _____ of his time.

But sciences and techniques have changed a great deal since the latter part of the nineteenth century; and the world has changed too. It has become more complex and increasingly specialized. There is much more to know in every field. It is not only the scientist and the physician who need a long special training now, but the administrator, the computer expert, the accountant, and the business manager. Besides, the _____ 8 _____ of college graduates has made the _____ 9 _____ for jobs much harder than it used to be. The best _____ 10 _____ expert wins.

American students started in the late 1930s to protest that college was not preparing them for the “real” world, the working world. They complained that they were getting too much useless knowledge and not enough practical, up-to-date information in their chosen field. By the end of the 1950s, the _____ 11 _____ had become very loud. “Latin and art _____ 12 _____ are fine subjects for rich people who will spend their lives traveling and visiting museums,” the students would say. “But we are in school to get prepared for a career, a job. We have to learn a mass of facts in our own field: why should we waste time on _____ 13 _____ like music or Victorian poetry, unless we are planning to become musicians or professors of literature? Why force a future dentist to struggle with French grammar, or a future businessman to know who Tolstoy was? What good is Greek philosophy to an engineer? The humanities have no value on the job market, and therefore they have no value for us.”

Not only did the students ask for changes in the list of _____ 14 _____ subjects, but they also demanded the right, to choose their courses according to their own taste and future needs. No more established programs, no guidance from educators and professors. All they wanted was to get their _____ 15 _____ as fast as possible and go to work.



Task 10: Extensive Learning



Learning Useful Expressions

1. The purpose of a college education is to enrich and train the mind.
2. Maturity of thought could only be gained by the study of past thinkers and past events.
3. Educational programs must meet the demands of a modern world where men and women have to work and to deal with enormous problems.
4. The multiplication of college graduates has made the competition for jobs much harder than it used to be.
5. I don't agree with the system that reserves education only for a few.
6. Education is worthwhile only insofar as it prepares students for a profession.
7. The state runs schools of various types, makes primary education compulsory and universal, develops secondary, vocational and higher education and promotes pre-school education.
8. The three-part plan calls for a more rapid expansion of the nine-year compulsory school system, the extension of secondary technical education and more autonomy for colleges and universities.
9. We should ensure the all-round development of children by cultivating both their mind and body.
10. We are in school to get prepared for a career, a job. As a result we should choose courses according to our own taste and future needs. Education should adapt itself to the realities of modern society.

Unit 2 Curriculum Learning

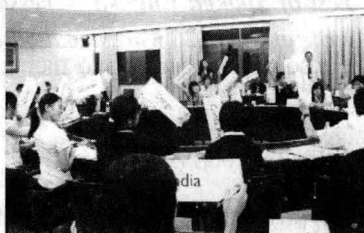
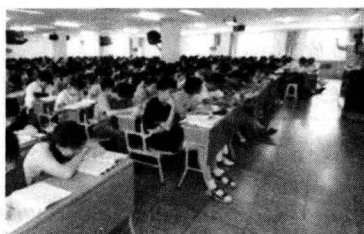
Task 1: Word Testing

Directions: Translate the following words or phrases.

◆ 课程, 核心课程, 学分, 学习成绩, 课程表, 必修课, 选修课, 考试作弊, 人文学科, 文理科, 跨学科课程, 学年

Task 2: Brainstorming on Curriculum Learning

Directions: Scan the following pictures, discuss what they are about with your partners and then give a list of relevant expressions.



Task 3: Topic Discussion—Is It Necessary to Have a Division of Science and Liberal Arts in High School Studies?

Directions: Work in groups to discuss the following statements or arguments. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Then summarize your points.

	Yes	No
Reason 1	Make students enjoy their studies	Have a solid foundation for the career
Reason 2	Promote learning effect, concentrate on the subjects	Improve professional ability as well as personal life with a richer background
Reason 3	Prepare purposefully and specifically for the future life or further studies	Develop all-round skills, prepare for mature thinking and make life fuller

Task 4: Intensive Writing

Writing practice

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Should the Division of Science and Liberal Arts in High School Studies Be Abolished?** You should write no less than 120 words. You should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 目前有专家建议取消中学的文理分科
2. 在中学阶段进行文理分科的弊端和好处
3. 我的看法

Peer evaluation

Directions: Read sample writing and write about its merits and demerits.



Task 5: Writing on Similar Topics

Directions: Have a discussion with your partners and choose one of the following tested topics to focus on. Then make an outline for the topic you have chosen.

2007年12月四级作文 **What Electives to Choose**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **What Electives to Choose**. You should write **at least 120 words** following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 各大学开设了各种各样的选修课
2. 学生因为各种原因选择了不同的选修课……
3. 以你自己为例……

2000年6月四级作文 **Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?** The first sentence has already been written for you. You should write **at least 120 words**, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行口语考试，理由是……
2. 也有人持不同的意见
3. 我的看法和打算

1999年6月四级作文 **Reading Selectively or Extensively?**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Reading Selectively or Extensively?** You should write **at least 100 words**, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

1992年6月四级作文 **How I Overcame My Difficulties in Learning English**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the following two questions: Your composition should be **no less than 100 words**. Write this composition on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write it clearly.

1. 你在英语学习中有哪些困难
2. 你是如何克服这些困难的



IELTS 作文

- Schools should teach children some academic subjects which will be beneficial to their future

careers. Therefore, other subjects such as music and sports are not important. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

- University students always focus on one specialist subject, but some people think universities should encourage their students to study a range of subjects in addition to their own subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
- Nowadays, more university students choose to study some practical subjects (such as marketing, computer programming, etc.) instead of theoretical subjects (such as economy, math, and chemistry). Some people suggest that universities should focus on practical subjects, but not theoretical subjects. What do you agree or not agree?
- Some teachers think it is effective for students to study in group while others think it is better to study alone. What are the benefits of each way and which one do you think is more effective?

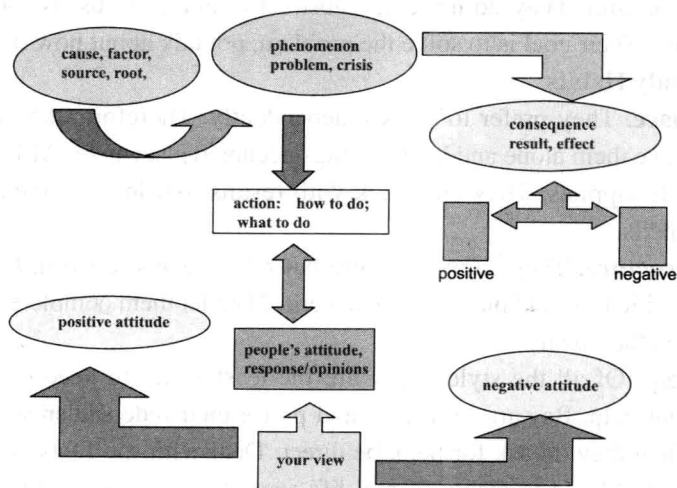


Task 6: A Mini-lecture on Writing Skills

英语写作概述(II)

上一单元我们谈到了不同的考试对写作的要求不尽相同。然而,考试中的英语写作有其共同特点。从表中我们也不难看出,虽然写作要求的题材不尽相同,然而,基本上只有以下几种,可以说题型是大同小异。

1. 话题作文:试题给出或提出一种观点或对一个现象的不同观点,请你加以分析评论。以上所有写作考试都涵盖这种类型的写作。这种试题对考生的要求不外乎,1)描述现象,2)分析产生现象或观点的原因,3)对现象或观点加以分析或评论,4)说明你对观点或现象的看法,5)对于该现象或观点所产生的后果给予分析。综合起来,可以用以下图表来表示。



2. 应用文:应用文的类型很多,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等。这方面应该是课堂教学的漏洞。目前大学英语四、六级考试写作、研究生入学考试作文和大学生英语竞赛作文都有不同形式的应用文写作。由于平日里这方面的训练少,考生往往拿到题不知所措,心里没底,自信心不够。因此很容易拿分的小作文却写得很糟糕。

3. 图表作文:应当说这是第一种作文的不同形式作文的再现。只是该题型以图或表的形式而不是语句的形式描述给我们一种现象或观点。其难度在于,1)考生是否能准确看出图表中所要传达的意思,2)更重要的是考生能否用很好的语言描述出图表中所要传达的意思。目前大学英语四、六级考试、雅思考试、研究生入学考试作文和大学生英语竞赛作文都涉及过图表作文的写作。

4. 概述:这是一项难度较大的写作形式。目前只有托福和雅思考试的写作采用这种题型。新托福还测试考生基于读、听的写作概述能力。考生须在读听的基础上完成该部分写作。



Task 7: Reading for Writing

Directions: Read the following passage and mark out the useful expressions.



Good Study Habits for Every Learning Style

By Caron B. Goode, Ed.D.

All children learn differently. Some learn by listening. Some learn by seeing. Still others by doing. The way your child learns best is her learning style. Every child has a unique learning style. This style is a combination of many factors. They can include how she uses her senses. How she interacts within her environment. And also her approach to reasoning.



There are four primary learning styles. They are behavioral, cognitive, interpersonal, and affective. Each of these styles has a unique set of traits. They also have different learning processes. Many children have a predominant learning style. It is more common, however, for children to have a combination of styles. This may make identifying your child's learning style more challenging. Once you do, however, it will be easier for you to help her develop good study habits, complete her homework, and get the most from her education.

Learning Styles and Study Habits

Behavioral

Behavioral learners are very result oriented. They want to complete tasks quickly. They prefer to study independently and use proven methods. They also excel when given real life examples to work with. They do not enjoy abstract thinking or discussion. To them this method is a waste of time. Their goal is to solve the problem, not talk about how to do it.

Study Habits

Space. They prefer to work independently. Therefore, they do best when given their own space. Leave them alone and keep siblings occupied elsewhere. Also, make sure their space is well stocked with supplies. They are quick with results, but less inclined to deal with details like sharpening pencils.

Structure. They enjoy structure but rebel against control. It is important that parents designate a specific time and place for homework. Then let them complete it on their own.

Help. Of all the styles, they are the least likely to need or want help. Be sure to respect and praise their independence. When they do ask for help, be direct. Deal with the facts at hand. Also, use plenty of real life scenarios to illustrate the problem and the solution.

Cognitive

Cognitive learners are very analytical and logical. They are also deliberate and conscientious. Because of this they often work well with computers and data. They take instruction well and insist tasks be done correctly. They are visual learners. They learn best by reading and through illustrations. They often score well on reading

