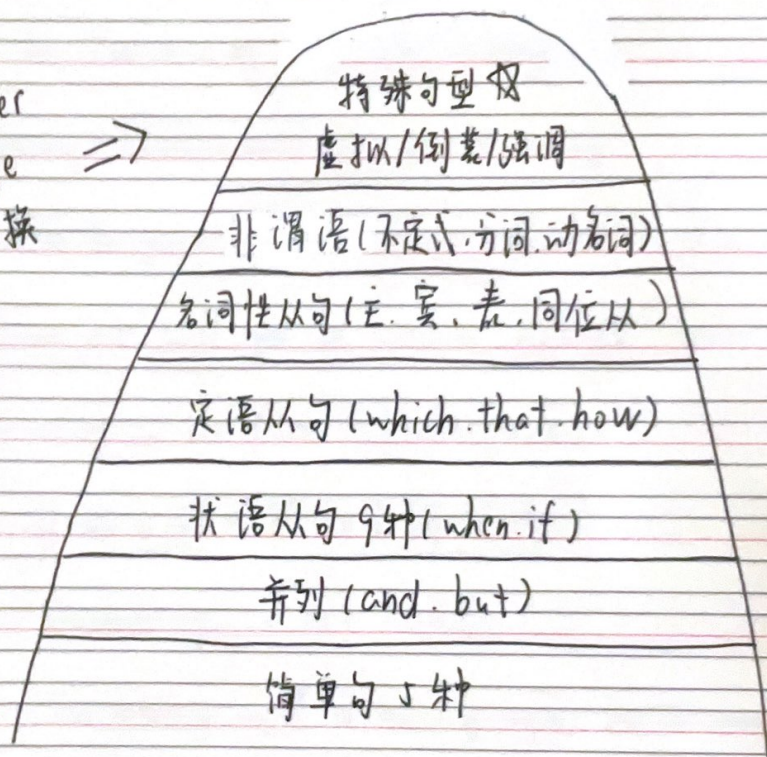


写作笔记

There is more to come

写作 { 文体: 小评论, 书信, 议论文, 图表作文,
图表议论文, 论叙文, 描写文
维度: 拼写, 切题, 语法, 逻辑, 篇幅, $\rightarrow$ 准确度
好词, 好句, 语言类型 $\rightarrow$ 丰富度

Grammar
Range
句型变换



There is more to come

2022.8.1

- 主语形式
- ① n/pron (初中) ② 动名词
 - ③ 动名词短语 ④ 名词短语 (what/whom/how)
 - ⑤ 不定式 ⑥ 名词性从句 $\Rightarrow$ 主语从句

例: ② Swimming is my hobby.

③ Doing homework is quite easy.

④ When to go to school has not been decided.
(一件事)

⑥ When we will go to school hasn't been decided.

⑤ To play with fire is dangerous.

分项: ② 动名词 + ③ 动名词短语

eg 1: Swimming is my hobby.

eg 2: Swimming and dancing are both my hobbies.

eg 3: Protecting the environment and preserving animals are important.

句型转换: ① (It) is my hobby to swim.

② (It) is my hobbies to swim and dance

③ (It) is important to protect ... and preserve ...

2022.8.2

There is more to come

分项: ④不定式 (to do) 作主语

eg1: To become a good doctor is my dream.

eg2: To learn more words is my goal.

eg3: To learn more words and to improve my

writing skills are my goals.

句型转换: ① It is my dream to become a good doctor

② It is my goals to learn more words and to improve

my writing skills.

2022.8.3

There is more to come

分项: ⑤名词短语 1. the adj. - 某人 (复数)

2. what/where/whom/how to do

1. 例子: The rich are not always happy.

搭配: ① the cowardly 懦夫

② the learned 知识渊博的人

③ the wounded 受伤的人

④ the disabled 残疾人

2. 例子: When to go to school hasn't been decided

⑤ who to go on the stage to make a speech and

what to say haven't been decided.

小评论: (30-40w) (2.5 min)

结构 { ①中心句 (回答问题)

②论述 (举例, 对比, 假设, 因果, 解释)

2022.8.4

There is more to come

④ 主从句 => (名词性从句)

从句 = 引导词 + 句子

引导词

1. 连接词: whether = if, that.
(5分) (宾语)
(从句完整) as if = as though (好像)

2. 连接代词: who, whom, what, which
(8分)
(从句不完整) whoever, whenever, wherever, whichever

3. 连接副词: when, where, how, why
(7分)
(从句完整) whenever, wherever, however

结构 { 1. It is adj./done/n. + 引导词 + 句子 -> 主从句

2. 引导词 + 句子 + v. + 其它

例1: (1) is important (that) we need to protect the environment. (宾语从句)
(主从句)

例2: (that) we need to protect the environment (is) important.
(主从句)

例3: (which) team will win (is) not my business.
(主从句)

例4: (whenever) he comes back (doesn't) matter.
(主从句)

2022.8.6

There is more to come

① n & pron.

② 动名词

③ 动名词短语

④ 名词短语 (what/when... to do)

⑤ 不定式 (to do)

⑥ 宾语从句 -> 名词性从句

分句: ② + ③ 动名词 (宾语)

eg: I advise writing compositions every day.
(动名词短语)

eg: I mind lying.
(动名词)

分句: ⑤ 不定式

eg: I decide to attend the competition.
(不定式)

There is more to come

2022.8.8

分词: ④ 名词短语 (what/where to do.)

eg1: I don't know (what to do.)
主谓宾 (名词短语)

eg2: I plan where to go on a picnic.
主谓宾 (名词短语)

分词: ① 宾语从句 (名词性从句)

引介词 20' / 连接词 x 5
连接副词 x 7

eg1: 连接词: He knows that Lily was killed by the old girl.

eg2: 连接代词: He knows what is the most important thing.

eg3: 连接副词: I know when we should submit our HW.

结构: 1. 主 + 谓 + 引介词 + 从句 宾从

2. 主 + 谓 + 从句 + 引介词 + 从句 宾从

2. 时例子: We are looking at what is interesting.

重点难点: ① (that) 可有 → 写作正式不省

② 并列: 第一个 that 可有

例: I think (that) he is cute. that he is good at Maths.
and that he likes playing basketball.

There is more to come

2022.8.13

补语 { 主语补足语 (表语) ⇒ 作用: 补充说明主语的状态
宾语补足语 (宾补) ⇒ 作用: 补充说明宾语的动态

分词: ① 主语补足语 (表语)

主谓 + 系动词 + 表语 (主语补足语) ⇒ 构成

eg1: Lily (is) happy / a student here / in trouble
(adj.) (n.) (adv.)

系动词 { ① be 动词变形 (am/is/are) He is cool ② 系动词

② 感官系动词 (taste, smell) Flowers smell good.

② 变化系动词 (turn, become, get, go, come) Leaves turn red.

② 持续系动词 (keep, remain, stay) He remains single.

② 表观系动词 (seem, appear) He seems cool.

eg2: The problem (is) that I don't have time.
主 系 表语

There is more to come

分词: ② 宾语补足语 (宾补)

主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补 $\Rightarrow$ 形式: ① adi. ② doing 现在分词 ③ 过去分词 done ④ to do 不定式

eg1: I paint the wall green.
主 谓 宾 宾补

eg2: I saw Peter dancing. I killed.
主 谓 宾 宾补 宾补

eg3: I want you to write a letter.
主 谓 宾 宾补

eg4: I call her Lily.
主 谓 宾 宾补

There is more to come

③ 介词 + that { in that 因为
except that 除... }
eg1: I like studying Maths in that it is logical.

eg2: I like English except that grammar is difficult.

④ 时态

1. I know that he will be a killer.
was the killer.

2. He said that he had died.

he killed a man
he was crying
he would die

3. I knew that the Earth is round.

主句	从句
1. 现在	现在 / 过去 / 将来
2. 过去	过去 (亮 / 暗 / 将 / 过去)
3. 过去	现在 (真理)

* whether / if 是否 $\rightarrow$ 两面 $\rightarrow$ 不确定

(doubt / not sure / uncertain)

{ I doubt whether he will succeed.

{ I don't doubt that he will succeed.

2022.8.12

There is more to come

正式书信

Dear Sir or Madam,

Dear Professor Lee / Smith,

Dear Editor, / To whom it may concern,

Introduction {

- 1. 身份 (Identity)
- 2. 背景 (Background)
- 3. 目的 (Intention)

(2min)
(20-30w)

Body {

- ① Main idea (概括全段)
- ② 论述 (5种)

(12-3 para)
(100w)
(8min)

总结 {

- ① 总结 / 感谢 / 建议 / 信具有用 (传递)
- ② 期待回信 A prompt reply will be highly appreciated.

(2min)
(20-30w)

Faithfully, (不认识) Sincerely, (认识)

空格: 换段不空行 (空5个字母) → 落款: 右边

顶格: 换段空一行 → 落款: 左边

2022.8.15

There is more to come

非谓语

① 不定式 ② 动名词 ③ 分词

1. 不定式:

	主动	被动	语态意义
一般式	to do	to be done	(目的, 将来)
进行式	to be doing	/	(持续, 因格)

完成式 to have done to have been done (先后, 因格)

eg1: I ran so fast to get to school on time.

eg2: The experiment to be finished is exciting.

eg3: I decided to be waiting for you for 5 hour.

eg4: I am sorry to have kept you waiting.

eg5: He was seen to have been killed by Jack.

完成进行式 to have been doing / (先后, 进行, 因格)

* 备注: 用 (成分) 主谓宾定状表 (主补) 宾补

不定式: 现在分词

	主动	被动
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

(= 用于过去时)

There is more to come

eg1: I stayed up late reviewing grammar.

同时 主动 持续

to get a good grade.

目的 先后

eg2: The grammar point being learnt is easy.

同时 被动 持续

eg3: Having done my HW, I went to bed.

先

过去时 后

= After finishing HW, I went to bed.

eg4: Having been praised by the teacher, he was happy.

被动 先

后

★ 同搭

[let alone (后) => ① do ② n. ③ doing much less

[not to mention (前/后) => ① do ② n. ③ doing to say nothing of

★ 过去分词 done (完成 被动)

eg The grammar point discussed is difficult.

被动

2. 动名词 doing => 主 | 宾 | 表语

eg Protecting the environment is important.

There is more to come

动名词表格

	主动	被动	语法意义
一般	doing	being done	(持续, 同时)
完成	having done	having been done	(先后)

★ 备注用法(成分): 主 谓 宾 表 状 语(主补) 宾补

3. 分词 (现在分词 + 过去分词)

	主	宾	语法意义
现在	doing	being done	持续, 同时
过去	/	done	完成
完成体	having done	having been done	先后

★ 备注用法: 主 谓 宾 表 状 语(主补) 宾补

There is more to come

非谓语固搭

1. ask sb. to do
2. let sb. do
3. make sb. ① do / ② adj. / ③ n. / ④ what + 名从
(happy) (the monitor) (what he is today)
4. leave sb. ① adj. / ② 分词 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{现在 doing} \\ \text{过去 done} \end{array} \right.$
5. have sb./sth. ① do / ② done
6. would like sb. to do
7. keep sb. ① doing / ② done (keep sb. informed 告知)
8. expect sb. to do
9. think / consider / deem / believe sb. ① n. / ② adj.
10. find sb. ① n. / ② adj.
(a thief)
11. see / hear / watch / feel sb. ① do / ② doing / ③ done
(看见全过程) (正在做) (完成, 被动)

就近原则

{ as well as
with
together with
along with

就近原则

{ There be
either... or
neither... nor
not only... but also

There is more to come

2022. 9.3

定语从句

- 分类 {
- 1. 关系代词: 6个 who. whose. whom. that. which. as
 - ① 从句不完整 ② 先行词代入主/宾
 - 2. 关系副词: 3个 where when why
 - ① 从句完整 ② 先行词代入作状语
3. 介词 + { whom
of/in/on } which
~~who~~ ~~that~~

关系副词:

eg1: I like the museum where I met Lily. ^

先行词: n/pron.

先行词: 时间

(介词) in

the museum

(地点状语)

eg2: I still remember 3 years ago when

I first came to ALV.

代入从句作时间状语

eg3: I know the reason why he likes chocolate. ^ (原因状语)

先行词: 原因

for the reason

4. 省略关系代词

从句缺主 (不可省)

从句缺宾 (可省)

5. 只用 that 不用 which 7种 P91 → 仅4种

① There be eg. There is a house that is on the hill.

② 先行词最高级

③ 先行词序数词

There is more to come

2022. 9. 24

状语从句

1. 作用: 修饰基本句的状态。

I run 时间 when I was excited.

条件 if my father was happy.

目的 in order that I can ~~be~~ be healthy.

结果 so fast that I can fly.

原因 because I can relax myself.

让步 though it was hot.

方式 as my father runs.

地点 where there was a park.

比较 ~~than~~ faster than my brother runs.

2. [连接词]

(无替)

(主将从现/同时先后)

(主句时)

就

(主将从现)

(先后)

① 时间: when, as, while, once, as soon as, before, after

(除非)

(句中)

只要

(句中)

with... 为条件

② 条件: if, unless, as long as, so long as, on condition that

→ ~~no~~ ever 无论...

为了

以防万一

③ 目的: in order that = so that, for fear that = in case = lest

adj

adv

④ 结果: so... that, such... that 太... 以致于

There is more to come

① 原因: because > since > as > for > now that 从句

↳ 回答why (主) (客) (主) (不确定)

② 让步: Although though even though if, ~~but~~ yet still

③ 方式: as as if / as though

④ 地点: where wherever = no matter where

⑤ 比较: than, the + 比较级, the + 比较级

时间: - ... 就

1 as soon as 7. instantly

2. the moment 8. once

3. the minute 9. no sooner ... than ...

4. the instant 10. hardly ... when

5. immediately

6. directly

2022. 10. 2

There is more to come

虚拟语气 (10% 发生的事)

1. 基本表格

	if 从句	主句
过	had done	wlclm/s have done
现	did (be → were)	wlclm/s do
将	{ ① did (be → were) ② were to do ③ should do	wlclm/s do

eg1 (过): ① I had reviewed grammar yesterday.

I wouldn't have gone to bed at 11.

② If I had listened to my teacher, I would have reached the level of 800 words.

eg2 (现): ① If I were 3 years old, I wouldn't do HW.

(couldn't)

② If he won 5 million, he would donate all.

eg3 (将): If I had no class in Oct 8th, I would be happy.

② were to have

③ should have

There is more to come

2. 混合: 时间状语

eg1: If I had left home earlier, I wouldn't be late now. (虚拟)

eg2: If there were no snow today, I would go tomorrow. (虚拟)

3. 状从: as if / as though 好像 -> 方式状从. (虚拟)

规则: 1. 主: had done 同表

2. 现: did (be -> were) 同表

3. 将: would do

eg1: He speaks as if he is an American. (虚拟)

eg2: He talked as if he had known the secret. (虚拟)

eg3: He talks as if he would do everything for her. (虚拟)

4. 名从: 宾从 I wish ...

规则: 1. 主: had done 同表 (could have done)

2. 现: did (be -> were) 同表

3. 将: wld/m do should

eg1: I wish I were a happy bird.

eg2: I wish I had known/all the truth. / could have known

eg3: I wish I could be happy every day. w/m

There is more to come

5. 名从: 宾从 / 同位语从句 / 表从

命令 / 建议 / 要求

order suggest demand

command advise require

规则: 主句有命令 / 建议 / 要求

从句 (should) do

eg. 宾从: My mum orders that my sister (should) finish her homework.

宾从: Cleo suggests that the writing (should) be finished in 5 minutes.

同位语从句: Cleo gives us a suggestion that the writing be finished in 5 minutes.

6. 名从: 主从

惊奇 / 不相信 / 理所当然 [主从]

surprise unbelievable necessary / imperative / incredible natural / important

规则: 主句: It is / was 惊奇 / 不相信 / 理所当然 that 从句

从句 (should) do

eg. 主从: It is strange that the old girl (should) kill the little girl. 竟然

It is imperative that we (should) clean the classroom. 应该

There is more to come

7. 虚拟

规则: 主句 It is (high/about) time

从句 { 1. should do
2. did

eg. It is high time that you { should go to school.
went to school.

8. 特殊语境

规则: ① without + n.

② but for + n.

③ otherwise, + 主句 (同表)

④ supposed + 从句, 主句 (同表)

⑤ but (还原真实) => 时态

eg1: Without music, the world would be dark.

eg2: But for your help, I wouldn't have succeeded.

eg3: I was busy. Otherwise, I would have been to your party.

eg4: Supposed you got a lot of money, what would you do?

eg5: I would have been to your party, but I was busy.

(真实 => 时态)

9. 倒装虚拟

规则: { 1. 把 if 去掉
(从句)

2. 把 should, were, had 提前

① If I were you, I would cry. => Were I you, ...

② If I had listened to my mom, I would have got 100.

There is more to come

10. would rather sb.

{ 过去: had done (同表)

现在: did (be => were) (同表)
将来: will do (同表)

例: I would rather I had finished the lesson yesterday.

There is more to come

2022. 11. 19

图表议论文 (180-220w) 字数要求: $\pm 10\%$

结构: 5 para

Introduction

(20w, 2min)

{ 1. 第一行
2. 第一列 } 表头 ≥ 5 项数
 < 5 项列

词汇: (table, chart, diagram)
(illustrate, demonstrate)

Q1

(60w,

6min)

(图表分析)

1. 最大值排名 (Rank)

2. 值 (value)

3. 最小值排名 (Rank)

4. 值 (value)

5. 规律 (Rule)

6. 特殊信息 $\rightarrow$ 原因分析

可
换
序

逻辑原则:

① 同一行同一列过渡

② 罗列

数据:

① () ② 是从 ③ 非谓语

Q2

(观点类)

(60w,

4min)

1. 过渡句 (Transitional Sentence) + 中心句 (回答问题)

2. 论证 (① 举例, ② 对比, ③ 解释, ④ 假设, ⑤ 因果, ⑥ 数据)

① 可选择 (or) ② opinion (一段一个点: 深度拓展)

Q3

(报告类)

(80w,

6min)

1. 过渡句 + 中心句 (Q2 + Q3)

2. 论述 $\star$ 按点论述: 用因果/解释

① 不可选择 (and) ② 列举 (一段 ≥ 2 个点: 广度覆盖)

Conclusion

(10w, 2min)

Q1: 规律

Q2: 中心句

Q3: 中心句

* Suggestion: 个人/组织/国家

There is more to come

导致:

由于:

A cause B

because + N/obj

lead to

because of + n.

incur

due to + n.

trigger (触发)

as a result of...

provoke (R2)

attribute to (v)

stimulate

ascribe to (v)

owing to + n.

The relationship between A and B was/is

proportional / disproportional.

成正比的

不成正比的

* 不好的: bad => harmful =>

(论述必备)

{ detrimental
undesirable

举: For instance, To illustrate

对: In contrast, On the contrary

解: Not only... but also... (下交叉: 包含...)

假: 虚拟 (强调重要性) { if there were no...
(if everyone/no one were...)

因: attributing to / ascribe to 归因于

A1 逻辑

S1: The diagram shows..., while... (转折)

{ which... (因果)
contributing to...

S2: None the less, ...

S3: Therefore/Thus, a conclusion can be drawn that

S4: However, ... is/an exception, probably owing to... was

There is more to come

2022.11.12 + 12.3

倒装句

① 全倒装 (谓语动词)
② 部分倒装 (助动词, 情态动词)

(do have shall be will)

eg. 全: Out jumped a big juicy cat.

部: Never will I give you up.

助动词

一、全倒装 (5个规则)

规则

例子

1. 方位介词: out/in/away...

步骤: ① 把倒装词提前

② 把谓语动词提前

① The teacher came in

= In came the teacher.

方位 谓语

② Out rushed the boy.

③ Out (he) rushed.

(人称代词不放在句尾)

① The bus comes here.

= Here comes the bus.

② There come 3 policemen.

③ There (they) come.

3 介词短语

步骤: 同上

① Two children sat on the table

= On the table sat 2 children.

② Under the bed lies a dead

body wearing a red dress.

There is more to come

4. 分词倒装: done 过去分词
doing 现在分词

步骤: 同上

① Two girls are standing near the gate.
= Standing are the two girls near the gate.

② The window in our room is broken.
= Broken is the window in our room.

5. 直接引语

Tom said, "I am hungry."
= "I am hungry," said Tom.

二. 部分倒装 (6个规则)

1. 虚拟倒装

步骤: { 1. if 去掉
2. had, should, were 提前

Were I you, I would protect the environment.

2. 否定词 (never, no, not until, hardly... when, no sooner... than... [一...就])

little seldom)
had done did

步骤: { 1. 把倒装词提前
2. 把助/情提前

提取助动词 ① 要一般疑问句
② 要否定句

① She seldom watches TV.
= Seldom does she watch TV.
② I will never forget you.
= Never will I forget you.
③ She knows little about truth.
= Little does she know about the truth.
④ Not until I got 95 did my mum take me to Disneyland.

⑤ Not sooner had I got to ALV than it rained.

There is more to come

3. only 倒装

① 状语从句
② 介词短语
③ 副词

* Only Jen knows the truth.
(不能倒装)

步骤: { ① only + ②③④ 提前
② 情/助提前

① You will succeed only (when you work hard.) 时状从
= (Only when you work hard) At will you succeed.
② You can improve yourself only (in this way.) 介词短语
= Only in this way can you improve yourself.
③ She can only talk slowly. adv
= Only slowly can she talk.

4. 感叹 (结果状从)

{ So + adj./adv.
such + n. 倒装
步骤: { ① 倒装词提前
② 情/助提前

* So + adj. + 助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + that + 其他
e.g. So cute is the baby that everyone likes him.

① This task is so difficult that no one knows how to figure it out.
= So difficult is this task that no one knows...
② I felt so sad that I stayed up all night.
= So sad did I feel that I...
③ This is such a difficult task that no one knows...
= Such a difficult task is this that no one knows...

There is more to come

5. 让步状语从句 (as 虽然)

片断 { ① v./n./adj./adv.
② 让步-提前

② though / although

接成 as

③ 照抄剩余部分

① Though he is little, he knows a lot.

= young as (he is, he knows a lot)

② Though Tom loves Lily much, he still finds her annoying.

① adv = Much as (Tom loves Lily, ③

he still finds her annoying.)

③ Though he is a child, he knows a lot.

= child as he is, he knows a lot.

④ Though he tried, he failed.

= Try as he did, he failed.

① v. ② ③

6. 也: ① 肯: So + 助/情 + 主语

② 否: Neither + 助/情 + 主语

③ 并列信息 (≥ 2):

So it is / was with sb.

① - I have read 3 books.

- So has my mum.

② - My brother is 8 years old.

- So am I.

③ - I can't write a comment.

- Neither can I.

④ - I finished Cleo's hw but I didn't finish Evan's.

- So it is / was with Tom

2022.12.17

There is more to come

强调句

It is / was

强调部分 that / who + 其他.

强调句

① 成分: 主语 / 宾语 / 状语
② 词性: n. / pron. / adv. (定语 / 状语)

例: I met Lily in the museum.

主谓宾 地点状语

强调主语: It was I who met Lily in the museum.

强调宾语: It was Lily that I met in the museum.

强调状语: It was in the museum that I met Lily.

强调句: It was in the museum that I met Lily.

强调句: It was in the museum that I met Lily.

强调句: It was in the museum that I met Lily.

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强调句: It was in the museum that I met Lily.

There is more to come

2023. 1. 28

议论文 (250w)

一. 分类

1. 观点类 (可选择)

e.g. agree or disagree, opinion

2. 报告类 (不可选择, 列举)

e.g. causes and solutions, positives and negative

3. 观点类 + 报告类

e.g. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

二. 结构 Structure:

$\frac{1}{5}$

Introduction

(50w, 3min)

1. Background (扣一个关键词) $\Rightarrow$ ① 关注 ② 大趋势

2. Topic 主题 (扣所有关键词造句) $\rightarrow$ v/n/adj./adv

3. Thesis 主旨句 (回答所有问题)

$\frac{3}{5}$

Body (12min)

(150w) (2-3 para)

(50w - 一小段)

(75w - 一大段)

Body 段落类型

① 正常段 (观/报) $\Rightarrow$ 自己同意的点

② 让步段 $\Rightarrow$ 自己不同意的点

Structure:

① 正常段

1. 中心句

2. 论述: 举对解假因

(同义替换)

(3.) 总结: 小段 (x) 大段 (v) $\rightarrow$ 中心句

② 让步段

1. 中心句 (承认 + 反驳)

2. 论述: ① 承认 1-2 点 ② 转折

③ 点对点反驳

(3.) 总结: (承认 + 反驳) 小 (x) 大 (v)

虽然: Despite + n.

Although, Admittedly, plausible 看似有道理

$\frac{1}{5}$

Conclusion

(50w, 3min)

1. Thesis 主旨句 $\rightarrow$ Para 1

2. Main ideas 中心句 $\rightarrow$ Body 1. 2 (3)

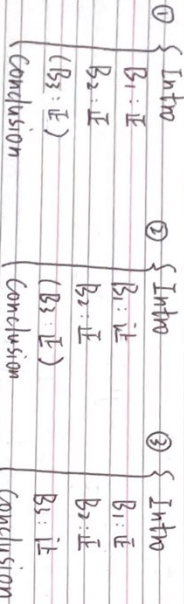
3. suggestion (个人/组织/国家) 三选一

X 先让步后总结

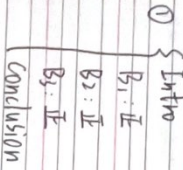
There is more to come

三、框架构思

1. 观点类 备注: 正 & 正

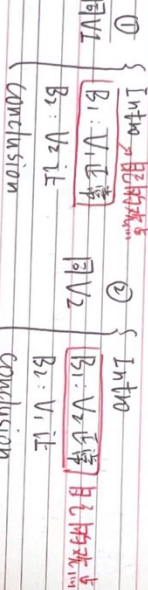


2. 报告类

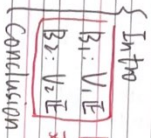


3. 观点类 + 报告类

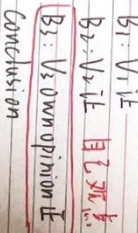
Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
(同 View 1. 同 View 2. 都同意, 都不同意)



③ 都同意



④ 都不同意



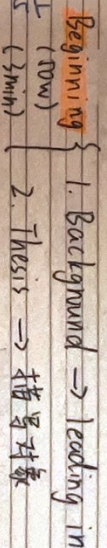
2023. 2. 2

There is more to come

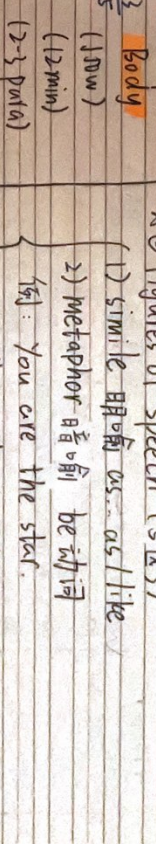
指导文 Descriptive Writing

一、分类: 1) people 2) animals/objects 3) scenery 4) scene

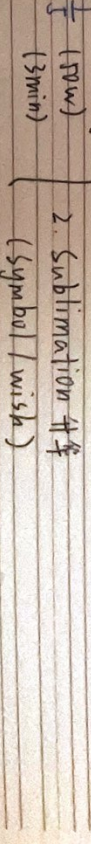
二、结构 Structure (200w)



Body



Ending



③ sentence structure (强. 倒. 虚. 非. 正) (5选3)
④ adj. + n. / adv. + v. (每段 3 1 adj. / adv.)

There is more to come

2023. 2.3

记叙文 Narrative Writing $\Rightarrow$ tell a story

Structure:

Beginning (10w, 3min) { 1. when where who why what
5w (5选3) (居然, 竟然)
2. Hook / Conflict 悬念 (strange, surprisingly)

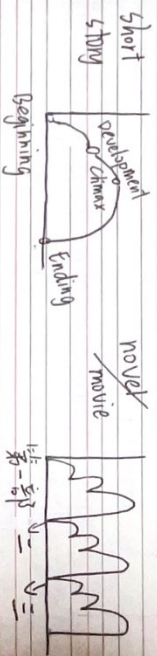
Body (10w, 2~3 para, 12min)

Development: how the story goes step by step.
(10w)

- ① 5 senses (视觉 听觉 触觉) (5选3)
- ② Figures of speech (5选3)
- ③ sentence structure (5选3)
- ④ adj. + n. / adv. + v. (每段3个 adj. / adv.)

Climax (5w)
turning point. solve the conflict

Ending (10w, 3min) { 1. positive & negative ending
2. new plot (x) new characters (x)



There is more to come

2023. 2.4

赏析步骤及框架

step 1: underline key words (emotion)

step 2: analyse

Structure (10w) (18min)

Para 1: ① Image $\Rightarrow$ content
(10w) ② Theme

Para 2: Figures of speech { 1. identity 是什么
(10w) 2. effect 为什么

evidence
+
explanation

2023. 2. 18

There is more to come

来叙来议

Introduction
(50w. 3min)

- 1. 背景句 Background (扣一个关键词造句)
⇒ ① 来注 ② 大趋势 (2造1)
- 2. 主题句 Topic ⇒ 其他人...
- 3. 主旨句 Thesis ⇒ 回答问题

Body

(100w. 12min)

(2-3 paras)

观点句: 一段-5

- 1. 中心句 (总结全段)
- 2. 论述 (举. 对. 解. 假. 因. 叙事)
- 3. 小总结: Therefore. Hence. Thus
小段 50w (x)
大段 75w (v) ~ 中心句

Conclusion

(50w. 3min)

- 1. Thesis (para 1)
- 2. Main ideas (Body paras)
- 3. 升华 / 愿望

There is more to come