

<<论文写作课堂教与学>>

图书基本信息

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前言

This book is dedicated to the pragmatic spirit of thinkers such as Theodore Levitt , the Harvard professor who coined the term "globalization." His most famous line , that People don't want quarter-inch drills , they want quarter-inch holes , " has beenquoted by generations of marketing people. Paraphrasing Professor Levitt's powerful and enduring insight for our purposes : it is not the method itself but the resulting condition that teachers and students desire from the use of a method.

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内容概要

This is a front-line book on writing that comes classroom-ready with the essential elements students need to confront the challenges and overcome the difficulties in acquiring a structurally new writing system. This book offers a combined program of knowledge and classroom-tested activities, including sensible advice, for developing specific skills and techniques on how to write effective 3- and 5- paragraph essays. The target audience can be teachers desirous of a proven set of progressive teaching modules, as well as students whose English proficiency ranges from upper basic to upper intermediate level and beyond, and who wish to become skilled at the three main stages of writing : planning, developing and revising. In addition, The IBC of Writing offers excellent preparation for more advanced writing techniques such as academic and report writing, detailed material organization, mixed rhetorical patterns, abstract and concrete terms, effective argumentation, and the finer points of style and rhythm, all of which and more are covered in The IBC of Advanced Writing.

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章节摘录

Free writing means writing out phrases or sentences as they come to mind , with-out paying attention to order , grammar or spelling mistakes. New ideas often become clear once they are written out , either by hand or by computer. Questioning helps generate ideas by asking general questions about the topic. Such questions include Why ?

When ?

Where ?

Who ?

How ?

and as many as you think are necessary , to zero in on the central theme of your topic and provide the crucial supporting ideas. When making a list or brainstorming , you gather ideas and details that relate to your topic and stack them up , like a pile of coins or a stack of pancakes , with out sorting them in any special order. Once the stack is written out , it is a lot easier deciding which details to keep and which ideas to discard.

Clustering , also known as mind-mapping , is where you draw a map of where you want to take your ideas. Ideas become boxes and details become circles that you connect with lines and arrows. Clustering can help writers view the way ideas and details relate to one another. Some writers like to prepare a scratch outline while using one or more of the prewriting methods. The outline is a way to state the main point or claim , support this claim and arrange the details in a well-organized composition. Outline example : The topic is Studying Abroad
Introduction : Many Chinese students dream of studying abroad. The advantages must be weighed against the disadvantages. Body , point 1 : advantages a) advanced technology and innovative ideas b) these can help China Body , point 2 : disadvantages a) the cost : expensive and lonely b) very few can get into the best schools Conclusion : If you can get into one of the best schools , and can handle the cost (financially and emotionally) , then go ahead.

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