

原力英语全能提升训练营

B2 学术写作训练

学术写作实践精析（一）

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT

万事开头难。

周杰伦曾经接受采访被问说，每次要新发一张专辑的时候会不会有焦虑的感觉。他说在筹备前期的工作没有什么头绪时是会有一些的，特别是对于第一首歌的写作。但是只要第一首歌确定下来，剩下的部分就会轻松很多。

写作也不例外。同学们也许发现下笔的瞬间往往是最纠结的。

在我们严肃地写作一篇文章时：We should start with **development**.

DEVELOPMENT

在我们写作的准备期间，大体上需要做两件事：

1.Planning: laying the initial plans

2.Revising your plan: going over the initial plans and making any necessary changes.

DEVELOPMENT

以下的一些问题可以帮助你来探索出自己的观点。

I.TASK

What do you want to write? (Or what have you been assigned to write?)

你想要写什么？（或者给定的主题是什么？）

EXAMPLE:

Writing a business plan for your soccer team fund-raiser.

DEVELOPMENT

2.PURPOSE

Why do you want to write it?

你为什么要写这篇文章?

EXAMPLE:

To get enough money from your friends, family, and community to rent a van to travel to a state competition

DEVELOPMENT

3.AUDIENCE:

Who are you writing for?

你的写作对象是谁?

EXAMPLE:

Your friends, family, community, and local business owners

AUDIENCE

- 特别是写作nonfiction类别的文章时，了解你的写作对象是非常重要的。比如你是一个地方的新闻记者，他们的写作对象可能主要就是这个地区周围的人群。如果你是一个天文作者，你的读者可能主要就是天文爱好者。

AUDIENCE

Once you know your audience, ask these questions:

I. Does the audience know everything you know?

- 你的听众可能不熟悉你所知道的所有人、地方、事物或想法。如果他们不知道，你需要介绍和解释这些新东西。但是如果你的听众很熟悉或者这些信息是常识，你就不需要花时间在概念的梳理上。

AUDIENCE

Once you know your audience, ask these questions:

2. Does the audience feel the same way you do?

- 如果听众很大可能不同意你的观点，你可能需要花一些时间来论证。

AUDIENCE

Once you know your audience, ask these questions:

3. Does the audience expect something specific from you?

- 如果你是为了某个特定的任务或读者群体而写作，那么写一些不符合读者期望的东西是没有意义的。If you're at a poetry reading, the audience will be very confused if you start reading a political speech. 反之亦然——如果你在政治集会上开始阅读诗歌，听众会感到困惑，因为你所说的并不符合他们的期望。听众不会关注你的信息，而会关注这首诗的out of place（格格不入）。

PLANNING

BRAINSTORMING

- As you start to answer all these question, you're planning—all the thinking you do before you actually start putting anything on paper, or on the screen. But just because you're are not creating finished sentences doesn't mean you're not writing.
- Planning is a crucial part of the writing process.
- 计划是写作过程中非常关键的部分。

BRAINSTORMING

- One tool you can use in the planning stage is brainstorming(头脑风暴). Once you come up with a topic, you'll start to get ideas and questions. Some of them will be good, and some of them won't be so good. Some of them will be on topic, and some of them might not connect as well.
- 如果文章中的内容连不上的时候，我们在读文章时就会有一种找不到重点的感觉。

BRAINSTORMING

- But in brainstorming, you don't try to figure that all out, you just try to get it all down. 但是，在头脑风暴这个阶段当中，你需要做的就是把能想到的东西都先列出来。
- 当你处于计划阶段时，花点时间写下你脑子里想的事情。这时候你就可以开始思考你想集中精力写什么，你想放掉什么，当然也有可能在这个过程中迸发出新的想法。
- 如果是在考试当中时间比较紧急的状况下则需要大家在准备阶段多多掌握考试的相关信息。对于不同的话题都要有一些基础的知识储备，这样才能在短时间内想出合理有力的观点。

ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

- 一旦你形成了写作的想法，就需要将内容合理地组织起来。要做到这一点，这时还是需要回头看看你对task（任务）、purpose（目标）和audience（听众）问题的答案。

ORGANIZATION

Task:

- What do you want to do? Organize your piece to best suit your task.

EXAMPLE:

- A fictional short story and a newspaper article don't start out the same way. They're organized differently. A news article puts the most important things at the beginning. A fictional short story can have a lot of different structures, but often it has the most important action toward the end. Align your organizational structure to your task.

ORGANIZATION

Purpose:

- Why do you want to do it? Organize your information to best suit your purpose.

EXAMPLE:

- In a news article, you want to get the news to everybody as quickly as possible. That's why it's organized with the most important information at the beginning. In a fictional short story, an author can have a lot of different purposes—if he or she wants to express an idea, the author may weave the idea throughout the story. If the author wants to write a mystery, he or she probably won't reveal the most important information until the very end, so there is suspense throughout.

ORGANIZATION

Audience:

- Who are you writing to? Organize your information to best suit your audience.

EXAMPLE:

- Different audiences prefer different organization. If you want to explain a scientific concept to a group of scientists, you might organize your thoughts in the format that they are familiar with—perhaps like a standard scientific paper, with an introduction, argument, and conclusions. But if you want to explain that same idea to a group of first graders, you might organize it as a story, with a beginning, middle, and end, so you can keep their attention.

OUTLINING

OUTLINING

- An outline is like the road map to your piece.
- In it, you capture:
- All the things you want to say 所有你想表达的内容
- The order in which you want to say them 你想要排列这些内容的顺序

OUTLINING

- **Brainstorming** gets all your ideas down on paper.
- **Organizing** helps you think about the best way to get your ideas across: where to start, how to get your points across, and you want to wind up.
- **Outlining** gives you a place to jot down all those thoughts, using main headings for the big ideas and subheadings for your supporting details.

OUTLINING

Example:

- Title: ***Why Public Gardens Are Important***
- Introduction: ***Claim and brief history of public gardens***
- Claim: ***Public gardens are important parts of our society.***
 - ❖ The first public gardens
 - ❖ How the craze grew
 - ❖ Public gardens in the present

OUTLINING

Reason why public gardens are important: health

- ❖ Physical health benefits of public gardens
- ❖ Mental health benefits of public gardens
- Conclusion: ***Public gardens should be supported in the future.***
 - ❖ Recap of importance
 - ❖ Plans for the future

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

一旦你写好了提纲，此时需要再把所有的东西都仔细研究一遍。
再次参照着最开始提出的问题，然后审视自己是否已经完成了预期的目标。

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

Task:

- *What did I want to say? Have I said it?*

Purpose:

- *Why did I want to write about this? Have I accomplished what I meant to?*

Audience:

- *Who is my audience? Have I planned points that will connect with them?*

Organization:

- *How is this organized? Is this the best way to present my ideas?*

Completion:

- *Are these thoughts complete? Is anything missing?*

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

- 如果这些问题都能找到答案。那么，you're ready to write a draft.
- **Draft**(初稿): *a preliminary version of a piece of writing.*
- 初稿完成之后，其实还是有很多工作要做——首先我们要做编辑和修改。
- To **edit** and **revise**, we use the same three questions we started with, on task, purpose, and audience.

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

First, reread your piece and revise only for task, purpose, and audience:

- 重新阅读你写的文章，针对写作任务、目标和对象对文章进行修改：

Task:

- Did I do what I was supposed to do here?

Purpose:

- Did I do it for the reasons I was supposed to?

Audience:

- Did I write it in a way that my audience will understand and respond to?

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

EXAMPLES:

- **TASK, PURPOSE, AND AUDIENCE:**
- If you are writing a business plan for your soccer team fund-raiser, maybe at first you thought you wouldn't bother to include information about competing soccer teams. But then you realize that your audience--your friends, family and community--don't know that you're neck and neck with another team and are very close to becoming champions of the state, which is why it's really important you get to the competition. That means you probably need to add a section about the competing soccer teams and your own team's rank.

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

Second, reread your piece and revise only for CLARITY and STRENGTH.

接着再审视一下文章中文字的表达是否清晰有力，可以再次加以修改和整理。

- Does it make sense?
- Will the reader understand your writing?
- Does it have the best ideas and strongest evidence?

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

EXAMPLES:

- **CLARITY AND STRENGTH:**

- Once you add that section, read the whole thing over again, making sure that your sentences are clear and that you've used all your best ideas and all the strongest evidence you can find. Wait! You realize that you didn't offer any evidence to prove how much you believe you can raise this year, so you dig up the amount raised last year to prove that this year's goal is possible.

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

- Last, reread your piece and revise only for GRAMMAR and PUNCTUATION.
- 最后在对于语法和标点细节上的问题进行修改。
- Using correct grammar and punctuation is an important part of writing and revising. Grammar and punctuation are like signs that tell the reader how to read. For example, a period is like a big stop sign. Without the right grammar and punctuation, the reader can easily get lost.

REVISING YOUR OUTLINE

EXAMPLES:

- **GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION:**
- Finally, you go over the nitty-gritty details. You turn a run-on sentence into two proper sentences. You capitalize your coach's name, which had somehow slipped through the cracks. You make sure that the rest of the grammar and punctuation is perfect.

STYLE

STYLE

- STYLE is simply **the way** in which something is written--it is not the idea or thing being expressed.
- 如果语言运用的能力较强的话，我们完全可以使用不同的风格来表达同一件事情，可能会传递出不同的态度，这就是语言的应用范畴。

STYLE

我们一起来看看两个范例：

I.Many people who grew up in the Blue Ridge Mountains believe, secretly or not so secretly, that they may be the most beautiful mountains in the world.

分析：这一段的写作风格是比较正式的。

It conveys **respect** for the people of the Blue Ridge Mountains and their opinions。

STYLE

2.Those people from the Blue Ridge Mountains all seem to think they've got the most beautiful mountain range in the world.

分析：这一段的风格则是非正式的。

It is almost sarcastic(讽刺的) and conveys a bit of disrespect for the people of the Blue Ridge Mountains and their opinions.

STYLE

- 我们可以看到两段文字涵盖的信息几乎是相同的，但是文字的风格则是完全不同的。
- 写作的风格可以影响到读者对于内容的认知和态度，就是英文中说的impression。
- 所以当你写文章时，一定要研究一下自己的文字风格和想要表达的内容适不适合。可以参考我们之前提的那几个问题：task, purpose, audience。

STYLE

Task:

- Does the style help you do what you're supposed to do?
- If you're writing a news article, does it fit the style of a news article?
- If you're writing a scientific paper, does it fit the style of a scientific paper?

STYLE

比如，现在你要在一个非常正式的场合发表自己的观点，这时就要注意自己的语言风格。

- A **well-written speech** that is appropriately formal:
 - “Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to take the podium and deliver my new paper on the behavior patterns of the Bermuda glowfish to this distinguished audience.”
- A **badly written speech** that is inappropriately informal:
 - “Hey! It's so cool so many of you are out here today! Thanks a lot for coming. I've just got this paper here I was going to read to you. It's about some stuff I found out while I was doing research on the Bermuda glowfish...”

STYLE

Purpose:

- Does the style help accomplish the purpose of the task?
- Does the style help get the argument across?
- Does it help tell the story well?

STYLE

比如现在要写一个食谱，那写作目的就是要清楚地表达出操作的过程。

- A **well-written recipe** that makes each step clear:
- Mix together the wet ingredients: eggs, butter, oil and vanilla. Then sift together the dry ingredients: flour baking soda, sugar, and cocoa powder. Pour the dry ingredients slowly into the mixture of wet ingredients, mixing thoroughly, until a batter forms.

STYLE

- A **badly written recipe** that is too wordy(冗长的) and confusing:
- With an artisan's careful touch, mix the cracked eggs, the luscious butter, the translucent oil, and the delicious vanilla together. The dry ingredients will then get equal treatment, being sifted together in a fine dust of flour cracked from golden wheat, baking soda to lend punch, the sweetness of sugar, and the mysterious bitterness of cocoa powder...

STYLE

Audience:

- Does the style help you connect with the audience?
- Is it the style they expect to hear?
- Is it the style they're most likely to listen to?

STYLE

比如当我们写作故事的时候，好故事的语言要是尽可能丰富有趣，而不是枯燥无味读不下去的。

- A **well-written story** that is entertaining and lively:
- When Jonathan Gulliver woke up, he was afraid that it was going to be another boring day. But when he got up and opened his closet door, he got the surprise of his life.

STYLE

- A **badly written story** that is dry and hard to follow:
- Jonathan Gulliver was bored. The day before had been boring, and the day before that had been boring. There was no reason, his groggy mind thought, as he painfully woke from a very, very, very deep slumber, that today should be any different than the day before and the day before that. He opened his chest door and something surprised him.