

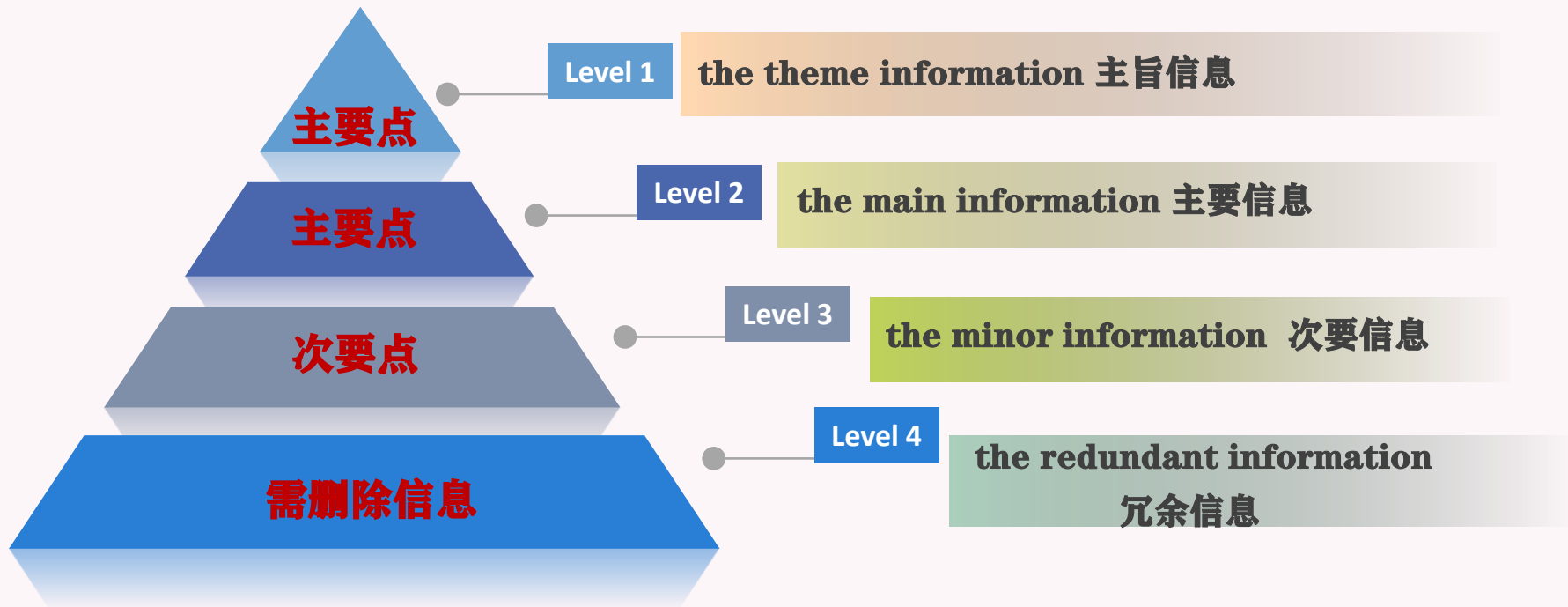
## Analysis of Summary Writing in 2019 Zhejiang MET



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- information levels of a text 文本信息分层





# • Inter-sentence Semantic Logic Relations 句间语义逻辑关系

## 详述

一个句子是另一句子的重新陈述；重新定义；具体说明；举例说明；解释说明；评论。

被陈述/被解释/被定义/被评价的句子：

要点信息

陈述/例子/定义/评论等的句子：

冗余信息

## 延展

一个句子通过附加新的东西来延展另一个句子的信息。

肯定附加关系的句子：

两句皆为 要点信息

转折附加关系的句子：

转折后: 要点信息,  
转折前: 次要点信息

## 增强

一个句子通过几种不同的方法来增强另一个句子的信息，包括因果、条件、方式等。

被增强的句子：

要点信息

表因果/条件/方式的句子：

次要点信息

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# Textual Pattern



## The gist keyword 主旨关键词

Parents everywhere **praise** their kids. Jenn Berman, ....., says, “We’ve gone to the opposite extreme of a few decades ago when parents tended to be more strict.” By giving kids a lot of **praise**, parents think they’re building their children’s confidence, when, in fact, it may be just the opposite. Too much **praise** can backfire and, when given in a way that’s insincere, make kids afraid to try new things or take a risk for fear of not being able to stay on top where their parents’ **praise** has put them.

Still, don’t go too far in the other direction. Not giving enough **praise** can be just as damaging as giving too much. Kids will feel like they’re not good enough or that you don’t care and, as a result, may see no point in trying hard for their accomplishments.

So what is the right amount of **praise**? Experts say that the quality of **praise** is more important than the quantity. If **praise** is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you can give it as often as your child does something that deserves a verbal reward. “We should especially recognize our children’s efforts to push themselves and work hard to achieve a goal,” says Donahue, author of *Parenting Without Fear: Letting Go of Worry and Focusing on What Really Matters*. “One thing to remember is that it’s the process not the end product that matters.”

Your son may not be the best basketball player on his team. But if he’s out there every day and playing hard,

**Tip 1: The gist keyword is the most frequently-used word throughout the passage. 贯穿全文，反复出现的词就是主旨关键词**

# The structure

Parents everywhere praise their kids. Jenn Berman, author of *The Kids*, says, “We’ve gone to the opposite extreme of a few decades ago. Giving kids a lot of praise, parents think they’re building their child’s confidence. The opposite. Too much praise can backfire and, when given in a way that encourages things or take a risk for fear of not being able to stay on top where they are.”

Still, don’t go too far in the other direction. Not giving enough praise. Kids will feel like they’re not good enough or that you don’t care about how hard for their accomplishments.

So what is the right amount of praise? Experts say that the quality of praise is more important than the quantity. If praise is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you’re more likely to give that deserves a verbal reward. “We should especially recognize our children when they’ve worked hard to achieve a goal,” says Donahue, author of *Parenting With What Really Matters*. “One thing to remember is that it’s the process that counts.”

Your son may not be the best basketball player on his team. But you should praise his effort regardless of whether his team wins or loses. It also mean recognizing your child when she has worked hard to complete a task. But whatever it is, praise should be given on a case-by-case basis based on the effort your child has put into it.

bad effects of  
too much praise

bad effects of  
not enough praise

more focus on quality  
of praise

specific and  
proportionate praise



# Textual Pattern 篇章模式

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praise

P1: bad effects of too much praise

P2: bad effects of not enough praise

P3: more importance on quality of praise

P4: specific and proportionate praise

contrastive relationship

progressive relationship

common statements

experts' statements

claim-counterclaim pattern  
主张-反主张模式

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# Paragraph 1

① Parents everywhere praise their kids.

② Jenn Berman, author of *The A to Z Guide to Raising Happy and Confident Kids*, says, “We’ve gone to the opposite extreme of a few decades ago when parents tended to be more strict.”

③ By giving kids a lot of praise, parents think they’re building their children’s confidence, when, in fact, it may be just the opposite.

④ Too much praise can backfire and, when given in a way that's insincere, make kids afraid to try new things or take a risk for fear of not being able to stay on top where

	functions	information levels	keywords
S1	the 1st phenomenon	minor point	
S2	transitional sentence	redundant point	
S3	reason for the phenomenon	minor point	build confidence
S4	bad effects of the phenomenon	key point	too much praise, backfire
		minor point	insincere, afraid to try new things, fear of

**Tip 2: Clarifying the logical relationship can help identify the key and minor points . 分清逻辑关系有助于辨析主次要点**



## Language database:

1. 过多的:

excessive

exaggerated

inordinate

considerable

too much

significant

over-

2. 表扬:

praise

compliment

approval

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# cause and effect

cause → effect

effect → cause

## 1. verb & verb phrases:

- (1) cause;
- (2) lead to ; account for; contribute to; give birth to; bring about ; result in
- (3) was accountable for
- (4) be to blame for; be responsible for

## 2. preposition and averbial :

- (1) on account of ; as a consequence of ; as a result of ; owing to ; because of

## 3. grammar :

- (1) v-ing / v-ed / to do / absolute structure (独立主格结构)
- (2) adverbial clause

## 1. verb phrases:

- (1) result from; arise from; stem from; originate from; spring from ;

## 2. preposition and averbial :

- (1) as a consequence/result ; hence; therefore; consequently

## 3. grammar :

- (1) v-ing/ v-ed / to do / absolute structure
- (2) adverbial clause

## Summary for Para. 1

1. **与父母最初的期望恰恰相反** overpraising one's child could contribute to unintended outcomes **如：动机的衰减、没有成就感**
2. Too many compliments from parents can be counterproductive, **使得孩子不愿冒险，因为他们害怕不能满足父母的要求**
3. Parents' excessive praise, **虽然被认为能增强信心**, tends to produce shrinking children.
4. Excessive praise may be counter-productive—kids are promoted on the summit, **不愿意接受挑战**.
5. **以为能增强孩子们的信心**, parents always praise their kids excessively, **结果却发现恰恰相反**.

**Tip 3: Modified components are advised to express minor points.**  
用修饰性成分表达次要点 (e.g. adverbial clause, non-predicate verbs, prepositional phrases)

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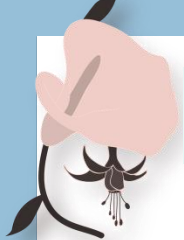
# Paragraph 2



- ① Still, don't go too far in the other direction.
- ② Not giving enough praise can be just as damaging as giving too much.
- ③ Kids will feel like they're not good enough or that you don't care and, as a result, may see no point in trying hard for their accomplishments.

**Tip 4:** Reasons for the key points can be treated as minor points .

	functions	information levels	keywords
S1	transitional sentence	redundant point	
S2	the 2nd phenomenon & bad effect	key point	not enough praise, damaging
S3	reason for the phenomenon	minor point	not good , no point in trying hard for their accomplishments



## Language database:

### 1. 不足的:

**insufficient**

**deficient**

**inadequate**

### 2. 损害/有害的:

**impair**

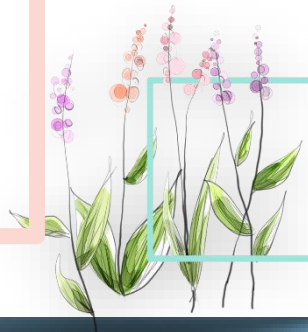
**harm**

**weaken**

**harmful**

**detrimental**

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## Summary for Para. 2

1. **相反地**, inadequate praise is equally damaging, for it may to a certain extent **摧毁孩子的信心** to achieve far more.
2. **然而**, deficient praise also **削弱孩子的自信心和动机**.
3. **然而**, kids lack enough praise, which makes them **没有足够的动力** accomplish their achievements.
4. **相反地**, inadequate praise **也对.....有害** them which results in no progress.
5. **相反地**, insufficient praise also **对.....产生不良影响** children.

**Tip 5: Abundant vocabulary can promote the expressional function of language.**

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# Paragraph 3



- ① So what is the right amount of praise?
- ② Experts say that the quality of praise is more important than the quantity.
- ③ If praise is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you can give it as often as your child does something that deserves a verbal reward.
- ④ “We should especially recognize our children’s efforts to push themselves and work hard to achieve a goal,” says Donahue, author of Parenting Without Fear: Letting Go of Worry and Focusing on What Really Matters.
- ⑤ “One thing to remember is that it’s the process not the end product that matters.”

	functions	information levels	keywords
S1	transitional sentence	redundant point	
S2	experts' statement	key point	quality, quantity
S3	condition	minor point	sincere, effort, outcome
S4	quotation	redundant point	
S5	repeated explanation	redundant point	



## Language database:

1. 努力:

**effort**

**endeavor**

**exertion**

---

2. 认为:

**affirm**

**state**

**claim**

**note**

**incline to the view**

3. 不是... 而是...

**not...but...**

**rather than**

**instead of**

**more...than**

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## Summary for Para. 3

1. **因此** , experts assert that the quality of praise is more significant than the quantity, which suggests the vitality of praising the effort rather than outcome.
2. **因此** , what really matters is the process of trying but not the outcome.
3. **因此** experts note that it's rational for parents to concentrate on the process, rather than the outcome.
4. **因此** with the combination of the two points , parents' emphasis should be put on not the outcome but the effort their children make in the process.

**Tip 6: Transitional words should be consistent with the original text in logical relationship . 衔接词应与原文逻辑关系保持一致**

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## Paragraph 4



① Your son may not be the best basketball player on his team.

② But if he's out there every day and playing hard, you should praise his effort regardless of whether his team wins or loses.

③ Praising the effort and not the outcome can also mean recognizing your child when she has worked hard to clean the yard, cook dinner, or finish a book report.

④ But whatever it is, praise should be given on a case-by-case basis and be proportionate (相称的) to the amount of effort your child has put into it.

	functions	information levels	keywords
S1	example	redundant point	
S2	example	redundant point	
S3	example	redundant point	
S4	statement	key point	on a case-by-case basis, proportionate to the effort



## Language database:

### 1. 视情况而定:

**task-specific**

---

---

**circumstantial**

---

---

**case-based**

---

---

**on individual cases**

---

---

**as the case might be**

---

---

**depend entirely on the  
circumstances**

---

---

### 2. 与...相称

**correspond to**

---

---

**be equal to**

---

---

**in proportion to**

---

---

**be commensurate with**

---

---

**in accordance with**

---

---

**match**

---

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## Summary for Para. 4

1. Additionally, praise is supposed to be **circumstantial and in proportion to the endeavor** **过去分词作定语: 孩子所付出的**
2. **if省略用法: 即使不是最好**, children in great effort deserve parents' praise and recognition **undoubtedly specific and corresponding to relevant effort.**
3. By extension, praising children should also be **cased-based and commensurate with their effort**, **非限制性定从: 这肯定有助于他们为自己的目标奋斗**.
4. **让步状从: 不管孩子付出多少努力**, the expression of praise should be varied from specific case and be proportionate to it.

**Tip 7: Diverse grammar is fundamental for a good summary writing .**

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# Appreciation

Excessive praise may be counter-productive—kids are promoted on the summit, unwilling to take up challenges(要点1).

Nevertheless, lacking praise, kids will be more likely to lose confidence to accomplish their achievement.

语言不够简洁

(要点2) Accordingly,

parents' emphasis should be put on not the outcome but the effort their children make in the process. (要点3) Whatever your children's effort put, the expression of praise should be varied from specific case and be proportionate to kids' effort - 学生习作

衔接词应与原文逻辑关系保持一致

it 指向不明确





Nowadays parents tend to overpraise their children, which may have bad effects.(要点1) However, inadequate praise can be equally harmful. (要点2) Experts suggest that parents pay attention to the quality of their praise and praise the effort rather than the result. (要点3) Parents should also be aware that praise needs to be task-specific and match the amount of effort their children have made. (要点4)

——高考范文





Parents' excessive or insincere praise, though assumed to promote confidence, tends to produce shrinking children. (要点1)

Likewise, deficient praise also impairs children's self-trust and motivation. (要点2)

So what matters isn't quantity but quality, which means praise must be honestly focused on children's effort rather than its outcome. (要点3)

Even if not the best, children in great effort deserve parents' praise and recognition, undoubtedly specific and corresponding to relevant effort. (要点4)

——柯继安老师





## Homework:

Based on what we learnt, polish your writing from complete content, rich language and cohesive structure.

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Thank you

本文部分范例选自溯恩英语外教下水作文，特此鸣谢！