

مقاله ی در بیان ایده ونظر

برخی از کاندیداها در بخش دوم Writing آیلتس با انتخاب نوع مقاله ای که باید بنویسند مشکل دارند. بیایید به برخی از انواع بخش دوم نوشتاری آیلتس نگاهی بیندازیم:

در بخش 2، معمولا کلمات کلیدی زیر را در عنوان های مقاله میبینید:

1. To what extent / how far do you agree / think....? (چقدر موافقید / فکر میکنید....؟)
2. ...agree or disagree? (موافقید یا مخالف)
3. Discuss (بحث کنید)
4. Give your opinion (نظر بدهید)
5. Advantages/merits/benefits/upsides/positive effects and disadvantages/demerits/drawbacks/downsides/negative effects (مزیتها، شایستگیها، منفعتها، تاثیرهای مثبت و زیانها، ناشایستگی ها، نقاط ضعف، تاثیرات منفی)
6. Problems + reasons + recommendations (مشکلات، دلایل، پیشنهادات)

اگرچه کلمات راهنمای بخشها متفاوت است، همه ی اینها به نوع کلی مقاله ها مخصوصا مقالات استدلال مربوط می شوند. به علاوه، نحوه گسترش مقاله ها شبیه هم هستند.

در اینجا مهم شناسایی نوع بخش است. یعنی، دریابید که سوال از شما چه نوع مقاله ای میخواهد. اساسا، مقاله های استدلال را میتوان به سه نوع اصلی تقسیم کرد: مقاله ی ایده و استدلال متعادل، مقاله ی بحث، مقاله ی شمارش. یک راهنمای کلی برای جواب دهی به همه اینها وجود دارند.

1. مقاله ی ایده

در اینجا به شما راجع به مشکلی اجتماعی برای بحث ایده میدهند. برخی اوقات، پیش زمینه ای از اطلاعات بعد ایده و بخش را هم به شما میدهند. معمولا، از شما پرسیده میشود که چقدر موافق یا مخالف هستید.

در راهنمای بخش ممکن است کلمات زیر را ببینید:

How far do you agree/think....?

To what extent/degree do you agree/think....?

اینچنین سوالها از شما راجع به نظر شخصیتان میپرسند؛ برای همین، تنها راجع به موضوع حرف زدن کفایت نمیکند. باید از متد قیاسی ایده ی شخصی خود را بیان کنید. که میگوید، باید گواه ارائه دهید و در آخر یک نتیجه گیری کلی کنید. مقالات ایده آسانترین هستند و به طوری به شما آزاده ایده پردازی بر موضوعی را میدهند. عموماً، مقاله ی ایده 4 – 5 پاراگراف دارد.

مثال 1

It is inevitable that as technology develops, traditional cultures must be lost. Technology and traditions are incompatible – you cannot have both together.

In what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

مقدمه:

Stating the argument in question and signaling parts of the body. Therefore, it is worthwhile to investigate the possibility of coexistence of traditions and science and technology.

بدنه:

1st paragraph: 1st view – presenting the “for” view, giving ideas and examples it is an undeniable fact that some traditions have been replaced by machines, the scientific and technological results.

e.g. the making of some handicrafts

Traditional wedding ceremonies

Performance such as shadow or puppet playing

2nd paragraph: 2nd view – presenting the “against” view, giving ideas and examples. However, it is observed that many traditions still flourish with the aid of science and technology.

e.g. fireworks display at festivals

computer help make more beautiful cards
local operas more attractive, more audience
cherish traditional moral values more

نتیجه گیری:

Giving your own opinion and your conclusion

Traditions and science and technology can coexist. Use the discoveries of science and technology to reinforce the cultural traditions.

مثال 2:

A government's role is only to provide defense capability and urban infrastructure (roads, water supplies, etc). All other services (education, health, social security, etc) should be provided by private groups or individuals in the community.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

برای انجام این بخش، شاید پیشنهادات زیر به کمکتان بیایند:

1- زیر کلمات کلیدی سوال خط کشیده و آنها را تفسیر کنید

A government's role – the job a government should do

Defense capability – the ability to defend people against attack

Infrastructure – roads, water supplies

Private groups or individuals – businesses, charities or private people

2- فکر کنید چگونه می‌خواهید سوال را جواب دهید.

در اینگونه سوالات، به شما ایده ای داده میشود و گفته می شوند که در مورد آن بحث کنید. باید ایده را در سوال بحث کنید. نمیتوانید فقط نظر خودتان را بدهید.

3- یک طرح ممکنه ایجاد کنید.

فرضیه:

Certain types of services must be provided by governments, whereas both governments and private groups or individuals can share the responsibility to provide other services.

پاراگراف بدنه:

A government must provide those services which are essential to a country.

e.g. defense capabilities

social security

compulsory education and basic health care

پاراگراف بدنه 2:

Some services can be provided by either governments or private groups or their joint efforts.

e.g. secondary or tertiary education

part of health care

urban infrastructure, water or electricity supply

نتیجه گیری: دوباره نویسی فرضیه

مقاله ی نمونه:

Governments can only provide a limited range of services for citizens. Certain types of services, however, must be provided by governments, where both governments and private groups or individuals can share the responsibility to provide other services.

A government must provide those services which are essential to a country. These include defense capabilities and social security, which must not be left to private enterprises or individuals. Other services the governments must provide are the infrastructure such as the road system in the city and protection of the environment.

On the other hand, some services could be provided by either governments or private groups or both. To ensure the quality and literacy of its citizens, the government must take the responsibility for the 9 year compulsory education and basic health care so that all citizens can have easy access to them. However, in territory education or part of health care, the private groups could get involved at some stage. Urban infrastructure is another area where governments and private groups or individuals can join efforts and share the responsibility. Governments must build and maintain a system of roads, but toll roads can built and road maintenance carried out by private contractors. Similarly, other infrastructure, such as water or electricity supply, can be operated by private companies.

To sum up, there are some services such as defense and social security which must be provided by governments. Other services, for example water supply or education, could be provided by both governments and private enterprises. Consequently, it is not true to say that a government's role is only to provide some services while others should be provided by the private sector. In fact, both governments and private groups can share in the provision of most services.

در این مقاله، مقدمه ایده قطعی نویسنده را مشخص میکند. اولین پاراگراف بدنه ایده مخالفی را ارائه میدهد، و با چند مثال مشخص از آن پشتیبانی میکند؛ دومین پاراگراف بدنه ایده مخالف بعدی را میگوید که با تعریف و گواه پشتیبانی میشود. نتیجه گیری به نظر نویسنده بستگی دارد.

مثال 3

Too much education is dangerous. If people receive more education than they need to function in their jobs; it only breeds dissatisfaction.

Write a report for an education non-specialist audience for or against the above.

در اینجا یک مشکل اجتماعی ارائه شده است و مستقیماً از شما خواسته شده که در مورد آن بحث کنید. بعد ایده های موافق و مخالف خود را مانند زیر ارائه دهید:

For

a. Give people unrealistic expectations

- b. Expensive
- c. Not enough challenging jobs to meet people's expectations
- d. Student's major cause of disruption, reject authority

Against

- a. How do you decide the level of education a person needs?
- b. High-level human resources necessary for development
- c. Uneducated people unable to show initiative
- d. People have the right to attain self-fulfillment.

ممکن است پاراگرافهای بدنه شما مانند این باشد:

Some people may say that education gives people unrealistic ambitions; the law of the marketplace decrees that not everyone can be a managing director. In fact, for every boss there must be many more employees, so some countries believe there is very little point in training people for a level of job that they can never hope to achieve. What is more, education is expensive. Therefore, over-education is a waste of time and money. Another argument against education would be that students tend to be a disruptive influence on society. Once you encourage people to think for themselves, it is difficult to control what they think. It is hardly surprising that students are often found at the forefront of radical organization.

In spite of the problems of over-education, most countries need a high standard of human resources in order to compete in the world market. Constantly changing technology means that the workfare has to be flexible and receptive to new idea in order to be of value to employers. When a person is only trained to perform one job, it is not realistic to expect him or her to adapt to a change in circumstances or an unexpected problem. All this is not to mention the moral questions involved in limiting education. Who has the tight to say how much education a person is entitled to? What criteria could be used to decide a level of schooling?

It may be true that a greater level of education tends to make people more radical. However, if society is not going to become static, it must be prepared to accept new ideas. Therefore, the degree of radicalism caused by a high level of education can only serve to make the country more adaptable and better able to withstand social change in the long run.

Some employers reward members of staff for their exceptional contributions to the company by giving them extra money. This practice can act as an incentive for some, But may also have a negative impact on others.

To what extent is this style of management effective?

Are there better ways of encouraging employees to work hard?

مقاله نمونه

In times of high unemployment, employers need do very little to encourage their staff to work hard, but when job vacancies are scarce, they have to find effective ways of rewarding their staff in order to stop them from going elsewhere.

One obvious way of doing this is to offer extra money to employees who are seen to be working exceptionally hard, and this is done in companies with a product to sell. For example, real estate agents or department stores can offer a simple commission on all sales.

This style of management favors people who can demonstrate their contribution through sales figures, but does not take into account the work done by people behind the scenes who have little contact with the public. A better approach is for management to offer a bonus to all the staff at the end of the year if the profits are adequate. This however, does not allow management to target individuals who have genuinely worked harder than others.

Another possibility is to identify excellent staff through incentive schemes such as “employee of the month” or “worker of the week” to make people feel recognized. Such people are usually singled out with the help of clients or customers. Hotels, restaurants and tour operators may also allow staff to accept tips offered by clients who are please with the service. However, tipping is a highly unreliable source of money and does not favor everyone.

Basically, employees want to be recognized for their contribution – whether through receiving more money or simply some encouraging words. They also need to feel that their contribution to the whole organization is worthwhile. Good management recognizes this need and responds appropriately.

1) برای نوع اول، معمولاً دو دید متفاوت راجع به یک مشکل اجتماعی به شما داده میشود؛ بعد، باید در مورد هر دوی آنها بحث کنید، و در نهایت دید خودتان را ارائه دهید. ممکن است کلمات کلیدی زیر را در سوالات پیدا کنید:

Some people Others Discuss the arguments on both sides What is your opinion?

مثال 1

Some people are of the opinion that prisons are basically universities of crime. Fostering the kind of behavior they aim to eradicate, and are, therefore, not effective. Others feel that prison life is not hard enough. Discuss the arguments on both sides of the issue. What is your own opinion on the matter?

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and with relevant evidence.

راهنما را بخوانید، میتوانید کلمات کلیدی زیر را بیابید:

Some people Prisons Universities of crime Not effective. Others Prison life Not hard enough. Discuss the arguments on both sides of the issue. ... Your own opinion

سوال از شما میخواهد که استدلال هر دو طرف مشکل را به بحث بگذارید، و بعد ایده ی خود را ارائه دهید.

مقاله ی نمونه:

The use of prisons as a means to combat crime has always been a matter of debate and is becoming more so as prison population increases, and crimes become more violent.

(مقدمه مشکل جاری بحث را ارائه میدهد)

Some people believe that prisons are merely a breeding ground for criminals, and are, therefore, not doing the job they are supposed to do. They point to the incidence of reoffending among former prison inmates and the rise in the seriousness of crimes committed by reoffenders as evidence for their case. They maintain that young people enter prison for minor offences and come out equipped with the skills to commit more serious crimes. For this group, the prison process is not working.

(اولین پاراگراف بدنه، اولین دید را به طور محدود مورد بحث قرار میدهد)

Others are of the opinion that prisons are not harsh enough. They argue that prisoners lead a life of luxury inside at the expense of the taxpayer, quoting estimates of the high cost of keeping people inside compared with staying in luxury hotels. Another argument put forward is that, for many criminals, prisons are a soft option, as they are often released after serving only a small portion of their sentence to ease the over-crowding in jails. Prisons are, therefore, not seen as a deterrent.

(دومین پاراگراف بدنه دومین دید را مورد بحث قرار میدهد، با استدلالهای بیشتر آن را بست میدهد)

I'm personally inclined to agree with the latter viewpoint. I feel that to make penal institutions more effective, the regime needs to be much harsher than at present, with no sentence remission. It is unrealistic to think that this would be a panacea for all the ills of prisons. However, at the same time, this increased harshness should be coupled with an attack on the causes behind crime. Poverty is often quoted as a factor behind criminal activity as is a lack of education, but there are rich criminals as well as well educated ones. By generally improving the standard of living and the quality of life for everyone and at the same time making prisons very harsh regimes, such institutions will become effective.

(آخرین پاراگراف بدنه دید خود شما است، با استدلالها قانع کننده از آن پشتیبانی کنید)

مثال 2

In many countries, children are engaged in some kind of paid work. Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, Important for learning and taking responsibility.

What is your opinion?

با خواندن عنوان این مقاله می توانید دو جبهه از مشکل را ببینید. می توانید به شکل زیر باشد:

Thesis: the issue of children doing paid work, a complex and sensitive one, has aroused a heated debate.

(معرفی مشکل)

پاراگراف بدنه 1: As important consideration is the kind of work undertaken.

(استدلال پشتیبانی 1 ارائه میدهد)

e.g. factory production line

dangerous work or work with heavy pollution

پاراگراف بدنه 2: However, in many countries, children work because their families need the additional income.

(دید امتیاز انحصاری را مورد بحث قرار دهید)

پاراگراف بدنه 3: Nevertheless, in better economic circumstances, few parents would choose to send their children out to full-time paid work.

(استدلال پشتیبانی 2 ارائه میدهد)

مقاله نمونه

The issue children doing paid work is a complex and sensitive one. It is difficult to say who has the right to judge whether it is “wrong” or “valuable”. Opinions will also differ as to “learning” benefits: no doubt teachers and factory owners, for example, would have varying concerns.

An important consideration is the kind of work undertaken. Young children doing arduous and repetitive on a factory production line, for example, are less likely to be “learning” than older children helping in an old people’s home. There are health and safety issues to be considered as well. It is an unfortunate fact that many employers may prefer to use the services of children simply to save money by paying them less than adults, and it is this type of explanation that should be discouraged.

However, in many countries, children work because their families need the additional income, no matter how small it is. This was certainly the case in the past in many industrialized countries, and it is very difficult to judge whether it is wrong for children to contribute to the family income in this way.

Nevertheless, in better economic circumstances, few parents would choose to send their children out to full-time paid work. If learning responsibilities and work experience are considered to be important, then children can acquire these by having light, part-time jobs or even doing tasks such as helping their parents around the home, which are unpaid, but undoubtedly of value in children's development.

2) برای نوع دوم، به شما یک مشکل یا مسئله و دو راه حل متفاوت را ایده ی متفاوت میدهند. معمولاً، بعد از این از شما پرسیده میشود کدام راه حل/ایده بهترین است. ممکن است این کلمات معمول را ببینید:

Which is the more ..., A or B?

مثال

Which do you consider is the more important influence on human intelligence, factors or the environment?

با این سوال، باید دو طرف سوال را مورد بحث قرار دهید: بديهيات و محیط اطراف.

مقاله نمونه

We are constantly reading of outstanding figures in the world of science or politics, who came from relatively poor environments and received little formal education. It is always fascinating to consider what factors have produced this kind of exceptional ability.

(مقدمه توجه را به سمت مسئله میکشاند)

It is generally agreed that a stimulating living environment can have positive effects on the development of the intelligence. According to the results of a study in the US of the achievements of two groups of children in an intelligence test, those who remained in the relatively quiet atmosphere of the country did less well than their counterparts who had moved to the city, with its better education facilities and more colorful cultural environment.

(اولین پاراگراف تاثیر محیط بر رو توسعه هوش را مورد بحث قرار میدهد)

But it cannot be denied that there seem to be some limits to the extent to which we can develop our intelligence. It is generally accepted that parents hand down a number of

personal characteristics and intellectual qualities to their children, and thus, given the same opportunities, members of the same families seem to show similar abilities.

(دومین پاراگراف بدنه درمورد تاثیرات ژنتیک بر روی هوش انسان میباشد)

It seems that what we inherit at birth is a kind of potential ability that we may develop as best we can. There are many who unfortunately do not reach their full potential, and there are also those surprising few who seem to outshine their families and succeed against all odds. There are several factors which may influence the degree to which we use the talents that nature has given us.

(سومین پاراگراف بدنه تاثیرات ژنتیک بر روی هوش انسان را بیشتر بست میدهد)

And secondly, we cannot neglect the character of the individual. Apart from intelligence, a person may have in his genetic make-up some personality traits that make him a prey to laziness or distraction from his goals, whereas another person may be gifted with a kind of determination and singleness of purpose that enables him to grapple with all difficulties and make the most of every opportunity that comes his way. In this sense, what we receive from our inheritance is not only our potential intelligence, but also a kind of programming that determines how we will use it.

(چهارمین پاراگراف بدنه به این موضوع اشاره دارد که ژنتیک ارثی نه تنها بر روی هوش انسان بلکه بر روی شخصیت آنها نیز تاثیر میگذارد.)