

6.2 Article — structure and lively language

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 16 marks

KEY WORDS flat 平淡 • varied 多样的 • article 文章 • interest 兴趣

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **structure and lively language of an article** 结构与生动的语言 — organising an argument and choosing words that carry it.

You must be able to:

- structure an article so the argument develops rather than repeats
- choose precise, vivid vocabulary
- concede an objection and answer it

1 Worked examples

■ The shape of a persuasive article

1. **Hook** — anecdote, fact or question
2. **The case** — two or three developed points, strongest last
3. **The objection** — the best argument against you, stated fairly
4. **The answer** — why your view survives it
5. **Close** — a decision, ideally returning to the hook

Paragraph 3 is what most students omit, and it is what makes an article persuasive rather than one-sided. An argument that never acknowledges the other side reads as though the writer has not thought about it.

■ Lively language is precise, not decorated

Flat	Lively
The canteen is very noisy.	You cannot hear the person opposite you.
Lots of students are tired.	Half the class arrives already yawning.
It was a bad decision.	It solved a problem nobody had.

Notice that the lively versions are not longer. They are more specific.

■ Conceding well

It is true that a phone in a lesson is a distraction, and any teacher who has taken one away will say so. But break is not a lesson.

State the objection in its strongest form, then answer it in a sentence. A weakly stated objection is obvious and earns nothing.

2 Practice

2.1 Rewrite each sentence to be more precise and vivid. [3]

(a) “The library is a nice place to work.”

(b) “Lots of people were unhappy about the change.”

(c) “The trip was really good.”

2.2 Write a concession-and-answer pair for this claim: *Students should be allowed to choose their own seats.* [2]

2.3 Put these paragraph purposes in the best order: the answer, the hook, the objection, the close, the case. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Write an article for a youth website arguing either for or against compulsory sport at school. Include a concession and answer it. Write about 180 words. [8]

3.2 Read this paragraph and explain **two** ways it could be made livelier without making it longer. [2]

The school trip was very good. We saw a lot of interesting things and everybody enjoyed it. It was a nice day out and I would recommend it to other students.

Solutions

2.1 (a) e.g. “In the library you can hear the clock.” (b) e.g. “Forty parents signed the letter within a week.” (c) e.g. “We came back sunburnt, exhausted and already asking to go again.”

2.2 One mark for a fairly stated objection, one for an answer, e.g. “It is true that friends sitting together talk more, and any teacher can name the pair who prove it. But the same pair talk wherever they are put; what changes is that everyone else is now sitting next to someone they will not ask for help.”

2.3 the hook, the case, the objection, the answer, the close.

3.1 Content (4): a clear position, two developed points, a fairly stated objection, and an answer to it. Language (4): controlled informal register, precise vocabulary, varied sentence length, accurate writing, roughly within the limit.

3.2 Any two: replace the empty evaluative words “very good”, “interesting”, “nice” with specific detail; name one thing actually seen instead of “a lot of things”; replace “everybody enjoyed it” with an observed reaction; give a reason with the recommendation instead of asserting it.