Say it aloud: argument, summary and formal presentation

HSK 6

Argue within the evidence

A library trial kept one reading room open an extra hour for a week. Attendance rose, but the report does not show whether people stayed longer or came from other rooms. Recommend a next step without turning a short trial into proof of a permanent effect.

试行期间，这间阅览室的到访人数增加了。不过，这并不能证明总学习时间也增加了。我建议继续试行，并记录使用时长，以便比较不同安排的效果。

During the trial, visits to this reading room increased. However, that does not prove that total study time also increased. I suggest continuing the trial and recording the duration of use so that different arrangements can be compared.

Choose the argumentative move

Move	Useful frame	Example
Reframe	与其说……不如说……	与其说已经成功，不如说值得继续观察。
Add a reason	何况……	还需要考虑费用，何况工作人员也需要休息。
Maintain a position under a condition	即使…… 也 ……	即使人数增加，也不能忽略成本。

The first frame replaces an interpretation, rather than comparing heights or prices. 何况 relies on an earlier consideration, which may come from another speaker's turn. Keep the condition and result clear in 即使 …… 也 ……; this paired frame is useful without claiming that every Mandarin concessive sentence must contain both words.

Make a concession count

诚然，延长开放时间可能方便部分读者；然而，是否长期实行，还需要比较成本和使用情况。 Admittedly, longer hours may help some readers; whether to make the change permanent still requires comparing costs and use.

A concession should acknowledge a real point. Follow it with a reasoned response, not an unrelated counterclaim. Possible benefit is not the same as measured benefit, and measured attendance is not automatically measured learning.

Summarise without adding a claim

Source: **试行一周后，到访人数增加，但使用时长尚未统计。** After a one-week trial, visits increased, but duration of use had not yet been counted.

Faithful summary: **一周试行后，到访人数上升，使用时长仍不清楚。** After a one-week trial, visits rose; duration of use remains unclear.

Unfaithful summary: **延长开放时间已经提高了学习效率。** Longer opening hours have already improved study efficiency. The source measured neither efficiency nor a long-term effect.

Select formal wording by meaning

因此 introduces a consequence; 此外 adds a point; 其次 introduces a further point in an ordered discussion. They are not interchangeable upgrades for every 所以, 还有 or 然后. 然后 may describe time order, whereas 其次 can order reasons. Formal language still needs clear subjects, supported claims and manageable sentence length.

Give a recommendation, acknowledge one limit and answer a challenge. Review content accuracy separately from grammar, fluency and pronunciation; a polished sentence can still overstate the evidence.

A fresh situation

R1. Interpret and repair. A trial shows more visits for one week, but usage duration was not measured. A summary says study efficiency definitely improved. Repair the summary.

R2. Use it yourself. Recommend a follow-up measurement, concede a real limitation and avoid treating a proposal as an observed result.

Write your responses before opening the key. Compare meaning as well as form; a different valid answer need not copy the model.

Answers and explanations

Check after your attempt. For open tasks, compare the message and the stated criteria, then revise one detail.

■ Fresh-situation answers

R1. 一周试行后，到访人数增加，使用时长仍不清楚。Visits rose, while duration remained unknown. The original data do not establish efficiency or a long-term effect.

R2. One possible response. 延长开放时间可能方便读者，不过还需要比较成本。我建议记录使用时长，再决定是否长期实行。The benefit is possible, cost is a consideration and recording is a proposed next step.

Recall later. Tomorrow, summarise new evidence with its limits and answer one challenge to your recommendation.