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# 2014 考研英语 高分技巧：写作 特训30分

徐绽英语全程规划系列之

8

特训临场写作技能 全面解读考研作文困境

主编◎徐绽

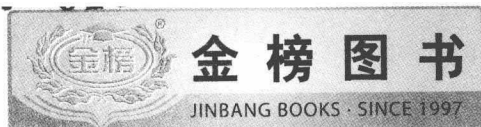
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语高分技巧. 写作特训 30 分 / 徐绽主编. —  
北京: 海豚出版社, 2013.2

ISBN 978-7-5110-1219-7

I. ①考… II. ①徐… III. ①英语—写作—研究生—  
入学考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 036005 号

书 名: 考研英语高分技巧: 写作特训 30 分  
主 编: 徐绽  
责任编辑: 董锋 徐婵媛  
出 版: 海豚出版社  
网 址: <http://www.dolphin-books.com.cn>  
地 址: 北京市百万庄大街 24 号  
邮 编: 100037  
电 话: 010-68997480 (销售)  
010-68998879 (总编室)  
传 真: 010-68994018  
印 刷: 大厂回族自治县彩虹印刷有限公司  
开 本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16  
印 张: 16.25  
字 数: 389 千字  
版 次: 2013 年 3 月第 1 版  
印 次: 2013 年 3 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号: ISBN 978-7-5110-1219-7  
定 价: 26.00 元

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# 前言

Preface

孟子曾经说过：“故天将降大任于斯人也，必先苦其心志，劳其筋骨，饿其体肤，空乏其身，行拂乱其所为，所以动心忍性，曾益其所不能。”

我想对于广大考研的同学来说，现在读它一定有更为深切的体会。

考研是大学生通过自我奋斗改变命运的一件大事，是对一个人综合素质的衡量，是一场智力、体力与心理的较量，对每个学子来说都既公平又冷酷。

在所有的考研科目中，英语是一门重要课程，直接决定着考研的成败。广大考生都非常重视英语科目的应试复习，希望能通过系统的、有针对性的复习，大幅度提高自己的英语水平，在研究生入学英语考试中获得佳绩。在考研英语的各类题型中，很多考生惧怕写作，即使已经掌握了丰富的词汇量，熟知了语法规则，也难以写出语言流畅、条理清晰的高分作文。

行家一出手，便知有没有。写作是最容易反映一个学生总体语言水平的题型。考生在考研英语写作部分得分普遍较低，究其原因，或立意不明，或结构混乱，或词不达意，或兼而有之。通过分析考研英语作文的失分点，可以看出许多考生的薄弱环节，或是不擅长分析作文题目的信息，或是英语的语句表达能力较差，或是欠缺丰富的谋篇能力。不少考生往往孜孜不倦于应试技巧，临阵磨枪，以期获得高分，结果却收效甚微。

若要提高作文水平，应当标本兼治，在学习与练习的过程中由小到大、由浅入深。静心吃透《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》与历年真题，再结合几本较好的指导书有计划地进行针对性的复习。对薄弱环节应毫不手软，痛下猛力。

笔者多年从事学位入学考试命题研究和考试辅导工作，熟悉考试大纲和教材，深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态，熟知考生的需要和考试辅导。因此，笔者希望能把考研英语应试要领做一总结，奉献给正在艰苦奋斗的同学们，帮助大家获得成功。这本《写作特训 30 分》就是笔者夜以继日、呕心沥血的作品，是一本为考生提供考研英语应试技巧类型的系列辅导书之一。本书始终以大纲为指针、以考试为中心来设计题目，认真琢磨命题者的思路，具有权威性、实战性和针对性。学习体系科学而有条理，针对考生最薄弱的环节进行详尽周到的讲解和辅导。

书中分类介绍了考研英语作文的常见题型，以及不同文体的写作技巧，全面诠释英语写作的特点，讲解应试作文之要领，对文章要素逐项分析，注重词句过渡、段落写作、画龙点睛等细节问题。按照文体与题材分成专项，供读者各个击破。本书范文取材广泛，能充分反映优秀作文的水准，有很好的借鉴价值。“巧妇难为无米之炊”，没有一定较难词汇与句式的积累，很难写出使人眼前一亮的考场作文。因此，本书还囊括了大量的英文谚语、习语和名句，以便读者在写作中引用，为文章增彩，使文章在众多作文中脱颖而出。通过灵活多样的练习，使学生能够先仿写、后创作，迅速提高写作能力。相信这本书能为考生们提高英语表达能力、丰富写作思维、写出高质量的考研英语作文提供帮助。

考研既可以是梦魇，也可以是黎明前最后的黑暗。考研既可以是折磨人的炼狱，也可以是通往天堂的必由之路。考研可以预支和兑现你的成就感、胜利感和充实感，是成长的进身之阶。这段艰辛的岁月于常人来看，是苦难，是蹉跎，但仔细品味，它也可以是一种快乐，一种神奇的力量。同学们如果能采用正确的方法，加上时间和汗水，是可以在考研中取得好成绩的。笔者相信，广大考生在认真学习本系列参考书之后，英语水平和应试能力一定会有大幅度提高，在考试中可以应对自如，马到成功。

徐 皖



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## 第一章

## 考研英语写作剖析

## 第一节 考研英语写作大纲解读

## 一、考研英语写作的大纲要求

《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语考生)》在考试说明部分要求考生掌握的写作技能如下:

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等,还应能写一般描述性、叙述性、说明性或议论性的文章。此外,对于考英语(二)的考生来说,还有一种备选题型,就是要求考生根据所提供的汉语文章,用英语写出一篇 80-100 词的文章摘要。

写作时应能达到以下标准:

- (1) 做到语法、拼写、标点正确,用词恰当;
- (2) 遵循文章的特定文体格式;
- (3) 合理组织文章结构,使其内容统一、连贯;
- (4) 根据写作目的和特定读者,恰当选用语言。

## 二、考研英语写作的命题形式

写作是全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷的第三部分,该部分主要考查考生的书面表达能力,分 A、B 两个部分,共 30 分。

A 节:考生根据所给情景写出一篇约 100 词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。满分 10 分。

B 节:要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160-200 词的短文(标点符号不计算在内)。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。满分 20 分。

## 三、考研英语写作的评分标准

## (一)评分原则和方法

1. A 节应用文的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖和内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式和语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题做调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现的关键词,但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分;B 节作文的评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构和词汇的多样性及语言的准确性。

2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来给分。评分人员

在档内有 13 分的调节分。

3. A 节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右; B 节作文的字数要求是 160-200 词。文章长度不符合要求的, 酌情扣分。

4. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5. 如书写较差, 以致影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

## (二)一般评分标准

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>第五档</b><br>A 节(9-10 分)<br>B 节(17-20 分) | <p>很好地完成了试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>包含所有内容要点;</li> <li>使用丰富的语法结构和词汇;</li> <li>语言自然流畅, 语法错误极少;</li> <li>有效地采用了多种衔接手法, 文字连贯, 层次清晰;</li> <li>格式和语域恰当贴切。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者(即语言接受对象)完全产生了预期的效果。</p>                       |
| <b>第四档</b><br>A 节(7-8 分)<br>B 节(13-16 分)  | <p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>包含所有内容要点, 允许漏掉一、两个次重点;</li> <li>使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇;</li> <li>语言基本准确, 只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别语法错误;</li> <li>采用了适当的衔接手法, 层次清晰, 组织较严密;</li> <li>格式和语域较恰当。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者产生了预期的效果。</p> |
| <b>第三档</b><br>A 节(5-6 分)<br>B 节(9-12 分)   | <p>基本完成了试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>虽漏掉一些内容, 但包含多数内容要点;</li> <li>应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求;</li> <li>有一些语法及词汇错误, 但不影响理解;</li> <li>采用了简单的衔接手法, 内容较连贯, 层次较清晰;</li> <li>格式和语域基本合理。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。</p>             |
| <b>第二档</b><br>A 节(3-4 分)<br>B 节(5-8 分)    | <p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点, 写了一些无关内容;</li> <li>语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;</li> <li>有较多语法结构及词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解;</li> <li>未采用恰当的衔接手法, 内容缺少连贯性;</li> <li>格式和语域不恰当。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地传达信息给读者。</p>        |
| <b>第一档</b><br>A 节(1-2 分)<br>B 节(1-4 分)    | <p>未完成试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>明显遗漏主要内容, 且有许多不相关的内容;</li> <li>语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复;</li> <li>语言错误多, 有碍读者对内容的理解, 语言运用能力差;</li> <li>未采用任何衔接手法, 内容不连贯, 缺少组织、分段;</li> <li>无格式和语域概念。</li> </ul> <p>未能传达信息给读者。</p>              |
| <b>零档(0 分)</b>                            | <p>所传达的信息或所使用语言太少, 无法评价; 内容与要求无关或无法辨认。</p>  |



下面以 2011 年考生的考研真题作文样本为例，对 B 节写作评分标准进行详细说明。(A 节评分标准的详细说明请见下篇)

**DIRECTIONS:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.



旅程之“余”

(1) 20-17 分

很好地完成了试题规定的任务。内容切题，包括题中所列的内容；清楚表达其内涵，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确；文章长度符合要求。对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。

As is vividly revealed in the picture, two tourists on the boat is throwing rubbish everywhere, and the lake is polluted by a variety of rubbish, which has raised wide concern about the problem that we must protect the environment at the time we enjoy our travel.

The deeds displayed in the drawing is not uncommon in our daily life. To begin with, at the process of traveling, some people is so self-centered that they ignore others and the environment. They throw rubbish everywhere. This misconduct exerts a bad influence not only to environment but also to other tourists. As we all know, when you go to a place where is very dirty, which will get down your good moods. In addition, protect environment is our duty. People should take other place as their own home, pay due attention to their deeds and play a positive role in protect environment. Earth is our only home. Protect the environment just like protect ourselves.

Juding from what has been argued above, we should recongnize that some necessary measures should be taken to reverse bad manners. On the one hand, a national education campaign should be launched to teach people protect environment in the travel. On the other hand, some relevant laws should be set up to guide people pay attention to their conducts. Only in these ways can we enjoy our travel and contribute to the establish of the harmonious society. (240 words)

本文最终实际得分：19 分(在实际考试中，打到 20 分很难。)

(2) 16-12 分

较好地完成了试题规定的任务。内容切题，包括题中所列的内容；比较清楚地表达其内涵，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。对目标读者产生

了预期的效果。

What a thought-provoking picture! A sight-seeing boat is on the river, while, not far from the boat, plenty of rubbishes float on the river. To make even worse, the traveler who is resting on the boat is throwing rubbish into the river right now and the river has been seriously polluted!

It is obvious that the intended meaning goes beyond picture. As the captions note, our environment has already been out of our control, rubbish can be seen everywhere. The picture shows its audiences there is a bad phenomenon existing in China that is some people have no sence of protecting the environment, so many places have been polluted. We have been far removed from the clean and friendly environment, the drawer not only want to remind us the importance of protecting the environment, but also encourage us to take it into action.

It is time for us to take the problem of environment seriously. To make the environment more beautiful. We must take some measures. Such as legal restriction, education and so on, morover, we need to raise peoples awareness, and only in this way, the clean and harmonious environment may not far away from us. (197 words)

本文最终实际得分：15 分

(3) 11-9 分

基本完成了试题规定的任务。内容切题，基本包含题中所列的内容；基本清楚地表达其内涵；句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。对目标读者基本完全产生了预期的效果。

The picture above gives an obvious description: two tourists on boat are throwing rubish into the river. In front of them, a river with all kinds of litter can be seen. The various rubish that tourists taken makes the river became a dustbin.

The picture suggests the problem of environment that the travel brought is critical. With the quickening pace in morden, the growing number of people tend to spend more money in living a happy life. More and more people have a tour when they are free. The travel takes more far for our country, but also bring some problems. Such as the polusion of river, the demage of ancient construct and so on. So, when we devalep the travel, donot forget make some role to control the disadvantage the tour brought.

As problems refered above, we should make series of messures to solve the problems. For example, make roles to limit bolow a number of person that environment can burden. However, to protctt the envoronment every tourist should act immediately. So we should not just throw ourself out of the fault, we must look at it, for ourself and every human. We must love the earch. (198 words)

本文最终实际得分：11 分

(4) 8-5 分

未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。内容基本切题，基本包含题中所列的内容；语句可以理解，但有较多的句子结构和用词错误；文章长度基本符合要求。未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

As is vlivdly demonstrated in the drawing above, two tours are looking view on the lake, They throw the juck into the lake after they eat. On the lake, a lots of jucks are flouting. As the caption says "it is the remining of trip".

The drawing is resficed as fllow. To begain with, the ewiorement has been deatorled by people, people llke return to the nature to have a good vacation. Because, there can bring fear all and deaen place for us. Insed of the population water and atomosphere. On other worse, the finocial is increasingly development, the

enviorenment has a big populat. In the monden soclty, people is more and more rich they stare to enjoy the life, which they buy car, bullded the higher—building, opened to the mountain. This activies is destoried harmonlous of nature.

It's obvious that the picture does reflect people didn't protect environment we live in. It's a serious problem in our socielvy. Many people, both in cities and countries, didn't realize that environment have being destroy by they daily life. They throw gabbige anywhere, over fall the forest and so on. Everybody have responserbility to protection the environment. The law should be campaigned of protection the environment of the government. Only in this way can we realy enjoy life that morether bring. We should be to create a harmonions and friendly society. (230 words)

本文最终实际得分：7 分

(5) 4-1 分

未完成试题规定的任务。基本按照要求写作，但只有少数句子可以理解。未能传达信息给读者。

This drawing says two person are boating on the river. They are talking greatgul, but just behind them, so much rubish were leaved and they pay no attention to this at all. One of they even is throwing another botter into water.

The thing like above is common in morden time. According to a research, the blocks in the Great walls were printed with virouse signs by visiters. None was escaped. Every interesting-visiting will set lot of cleaners to sweep the floor.

In my opinion, our visitors should keep the environment. When we travel or visit some interesting-visiting, we'd better leave nothing except our leaps and laugh. Meanwhile, some department could set punishment, to reduce the person throw rubish anywhere. We only have one earth. We should keep it clear and nice. (132 words)

本文最终实际得分：3 分

(6) 0 分

所传达的信息太少，无法评价；文不切题，语句混乱，无法理解。内容与要求无关。

From this picture, we can see write an essay of words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should describe the drawing briefly explained this itended meaning, and give your arguments.

First of all, problem is very seriously, so we can play a role in this problem. Rive is very dairly. There is a couple of people, everyone trop up rabbish, one read one showing. A beat in river, peple and egg and fish, troveling. Give your best reason recommendation. Environmental problem is meaningfully, important golbel warming economy despressions. The setting suns flashed this suning to mountains.

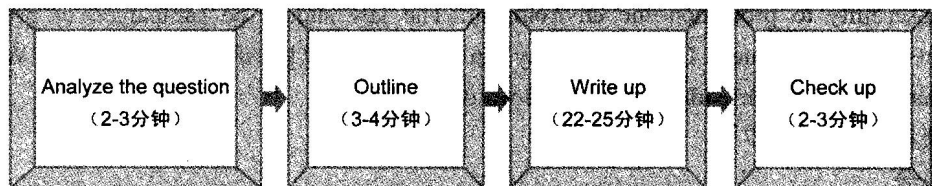
The key to reforming highter education. Academic funding fundation, public momeny professional expert. We can know knowledge. Truth and Logic, is deuction and anasyic reform and decide to go every students and tutor. So environmental problem is very important, we should to go with developed country finish this problem and we should to do everyone.

Describe the drawing briefly and give your comments. In a word Environmental problem is not need to see, we should try our best to do together with to handle some adulthood and youngster, ancient Greek philosophy ploto and Socrates. Decution and transmission. So my article is very wrong and I don't know how to write. (209 words)



## 第二节 短文写作步骤

许多考生在写作文的时候由于担心时间不够，往往拿到题目后立即就写。这样做会因没有仔细审题和充分思考导致不同程度的跑题，从而失分。考研作文切忌不审题、提笔就写，想到哪儿写到哪儿，或完全凭自己的想象编故事，置考试要求于不顾，如同我们常说的“下笔千言，离题万里”。下图中所示的写作流程的四个步骤能帮助考生有条不紊地写作：



### 第一步：仔细审题(Analyze the question)(2-3 分钟)

首先，在下笔成文之前要做一些准备工作。拿到题目要先 Analyze the question(仔细审题)，多看几遍。如果题目中有生词的话，尽可能通过上下文推断意思。还要把题目中的核心词(key words)划出来。审题的重点有两项：仔细看图画和图画的说明性文字，以确定写作的内容；认真看题目的要求，以确定写作的结构。

### 第二步：构思提纲(Outline)(3-4 分钟)

接下来进行 Outline(列提纲)。列提纲、打草稿不是给阅卷老师看的，而是让自己写作文的时候有一个基本清晰的认识。最好用英文列提纲，因为汉语容易表达的句子未必能用英文流利的展示出来。列提纲的时候要注意不需写出完整的句子，写出关键的词或短语就可以了。列提纲的目的是为了通过这个过程整理思路，形成观点，明确写作的内容和方向。要把握列提纲是为了更好、更全面的表达主题内容，但主题的表达形式可以是多种多样的，不一定非要寻找一个特定的词或句子。

### 第三步：开始写作(Write up)(22-25 分钟)

第三个步骤是 Write up(着手写)。有了前两部的基础，写作成文就是一气呵成、水到渠成的过程。为什么可以这么说呢？因为纵观 1991—2011 年的历年真题，无论运用何种命题形式，实际上仅仅涉及十种固定段落模式的考查。这十种段落模式将在第二章中详细罗列，并配以数种经典万能框架结构，以方便考生灵活参考运用；针对当前写作考查的热点、常考话题及内容，在第三章中均已总结出英文表达的闪光短语及行之有效的句型。考生若能全部掌握本书的核心环节，写作时只需将英文提纲里的关键词放入经典框架中，然后稍加整理即可。这样，写作就变得易如反掌。

如果说在前两个步骤里面考生应该主要关注写作内容的话，那么在本步骤里面则是根据前两步的成果和已有的知识积累，用通顺流畅的语言进行具体的论证说明。考试时考生要充分调动大脑中储存的知识，并加以灵活运用。

### 第四步：检查修改(Check up)(2-3 分钟)

最后一个步骤是 Check up(检查)。许多考生在写完文章后，不注重检查文章中的语法、词汇、拼写和标点等方面的错误，从而导致失分。有时候，检查与不检查可能相差数分之多。检查的时候把范围仅仅锁定在小错误上，不要进行内容上大的改动，因为首先时间上不允许；其次，大的内容改动未必对文章有改进作用；再者，大面积的修改会破坏卷面整洁，从而损坏阅卷老师对文章的第一印象。

为了避免太多单词拼写及语法错误，考试时最好选择自己最有把握的词汇、短语和句式。

## 第二章

## 十种经典段落框架及历年真题短文详析

纵观 1991-2013 年的历年真题, 无论运用何种命题形式, 实际上仅仅涉及了十种固定段落模式的考查, 这十种段落模式将在本章详细罗列, 并提供数种经典万能框架结构, 考生可以结合真题范文灵活参考运用。

十种段落类型如下:

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 图画 / 图表描述段 | 举例说明段      |
| 意义阐述段      | 观点阐释段      |
| 原因阐释段      | 现象 / 现状说明段 |
| 建议措施段      | 利弊说明段      |
| 趋势预测段      | 归纳结论段      |

## 第一节 经典段落框架示例

## 一、图画 / 图表描述段

## 【示例一】

- ① From the picture (graph, chart, table, pie, bar), we know that \_\_\_\_ (图表内容总概括).  
 ② On the one hand, the left / first picture tells us that \_\_\_\_ (情况一, 图一 / 表一的内容).  
 ③ On the other hand, (the right / second) picture informs us that \_\_\_\_ (情况二, 图二 / 表二的内容).  
 ④ It can easily be seen that \_\_\_\_ (揭示图画 / 表寓意).

## 【示例二】

- ① As is vividly shown / described / depicted in the cartoon / picture, \_\_\_\_ (图表内容总概括).  
 ② In the first picture, \_\_\_\_ (描述图 / 表一内容, 如果是一个表, 则可左或上半部分).  
 ③ As is shown in the second drawing / picture, \_\_\_\_ (描述图 / 表二内容, 如果是一个表, 则右或下半部分).  
 ④ It is safe to draw the conclusion that \_\_\_\_ (提示寓意, 或主题句, 回应主题但不是主题句的重复).

## 【示例三】

- ① It is shown / depicted described in the picture that \_\_\_\_ (图表内容概括).  
 ② \_\_\_\_ (进一步阐述图表内容).  
 ③ As is symbolically revealed in the pictures, \_\_\_\_ (折射生活中的意义).  
 ④ We can say that / We may draw / safely come to a conclusion that / We can see clearly that \_\_\_\_ (对寓意进一步引申和归纳).

## 【示例四】

- ① This illustration depicts \_\_\_\_ (图画中的人物), with \_\_\_\_ (补充说明).

- ②The most striking feature that impresses me deeply is that\_\_\_\_\_(图画进一步细节描述).  
③Recently it has not only become common for people in many walks of life to\_\_\_\_\_(进一步阐释)but also aroused great concern and should be given great consideration.

【示例五】

- ①The chart gives us an overall picture of the\_\_\_\_\_(图表主题).  
②The first thing we notice is that\_\_\_\_\_(图表最大特点).  
③This means that as\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_(进一步说明).

【示例六】

- ①We can see from the statistics given that\_\_\_\_\_(图表细节一).  
②After\_\_\_\_\_(细节一的第一个变化), the\_\_\_\_\_(紧跟着的变化).  
③The figures also tells us that\_\_\_\_\_(图表细节二).  
④(数据位置, 如 In the second column), we can see that\_\_\_\_accounts for\_\_\_\_\_(进一步描述).

二、意义阐述段

【示例一】

- ①Judging from the pictures, we can clearly infer that the drawer's intention is\_\_\_\_\_(主题句).  
②\_\_\_\_\_(扩展句).  
③For one thing / First of all / Firstly,\_\_\_\_\_(第一个层面).  
④For another / Besides / Moreover / In addition / Secondly,\_\_\_\_\_(第二个层面).  
⑤Thus / As a result / Therefore / Finally,\_\_\_\_\_(总结句).

【示例二】

- ①To begin with, the purpose of the drawings is to show us that\_\_\_\_\_(主题句), yet the symbolic meanings subtly conveyed should be taken more seriously.  
②\_\_\_\_\_(扩展句)is naturally associated with\_\_\_\_\_, to be specific\_\_\_\_\_(第一个层面).  
③Besides / Moreover / In addition,\_\_\_\_\_(第二个层面).  
④As a result / Therefore,\_\_\_\_\_(总结句).

【示例三】

- ①It seems to me that the cartoonist is sending a message about\_\_\_\_\_(图画主题), which is\_\_\_\_\_(进一步的说明).  
②The picture only reveals the tip of\_\_\_\_\_(扩展句).  
③He seems to be saying that\_\_\_\_\_(给出细节).  
④In my opinion,\_\_\_\_\_(个人阐述).

【示例四】

- ①The symbolic meaning of the picture subtly conveyed should be given deep consideration. Undoubtedly, the purpose of the picture is to show us that due attention has paid to\_\_\_\_\_(图画主题).  
②Owing to\_\_\_\_\_(原因), we can see everything that\_\_\_\_\_(进一步说明).  
③If we let this situation continue as it is, we will go into the trouble of\_\_\_\_\_(总结句).

【示例五】

- ①As far as the purposes of the drawer are concerned, they can be illustrated as follows. To begin with, he



intends to warn us of\_\_\_\_\_(图画的目的一).

②Secondly, he aims to attract our attention to\_\_\_\_\_(图画的目的二).

③Finally, the drawer supposes, to my mind, to deliver the idea that\_\_\_\_\_(图画的目的三).

### 【示例六】

①The drawer reminds us of a common social phenomenon.

②The picture symbolically depicts\_\_\_\_\_(图画主题).

③What is really important, according to the drawer, should be\_\_\_\_\_(进一步的阐释).

## 三、原因阐释段

### 【示例一】

①There are many reasons responsible for this phenomenon / case / instance and the following are the typical ones.

②The first reason is that\_\_\_\_\_(理由一).

③The second reason is that\_\_\_\_\_(理由二).

④The third reason is that / A case in point is that / The typical example is that\_\_\_\_\_(理由三).

### 【示例二】

①There are many reasons to explain / explaining the effect / phenomenon / case / instance.

②The most contributing one is / the main reason is no other than\_\_\_\_\_(理由一).

③What is more,\_\_\_\_\_(理由二).

④\_\_\_\_\_(理由三) also play a role in this case.

### 【示例三】

①When asked about\_\_\_\_\_, I tend to\_\_\_\_\_.

②Why does this phenomenon appear?

③There are several possible reasons for this.

④To begin with\_\_\_\_\_(原因一).

⑤Furthermore,\_\_\_\_\_(原因二).

⑥Finally,\_\_\_\_\_(原因三).

### 【示例四】

①There are numerous reasons why\_\_\_\_\_, and I would like to explore a few of the most important ones here.

②The first is\_\_\_\_\_(第一个原因) that the more(比较级)\_\_\_\_\_, the more\_\_\_\_\_(比较级).

③In addition, we all agree that\_\_\_\_\_(第二个原因).

### 【示例五】

①What is the reason for this change?

②Mainly there are\_\_\_\_\_(原因个数) reasons behind the situation reflected in the graphic / table.

③First of all,\_\_\_\_\_(第一个原因).

④More importantly,\_\_\_\_\_(第二个原因).

⑤Most important of all,\_\_\_\_\_(第三个原因).

### 【示例六】

①Nowadays, there are more and more\_\_\_\_\_ in some big cities.

- ②It is estimated that \_\_\_\_\_.  
③Why have there been so many \_\_\_\_\_?  
④Maybe the reasons can be listed as follows.  
⑤The first one is that \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因).  
⑥Besides, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个原因).  
⑦The third reason is \_\_\_\_\_ (第三个原因).  
⑧To sum up, the main cause of \_\_\_\_\_ is due to \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因).

#### 四、建议措施段

##### 【示例一】

- ①Considering all these reasons / this situation / Confronted with such a problem, I think we need to take some positive measures.  
②On the one hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议一).  
③On the other hand, it is necessary for us to \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议二).  
④Thus / Only in this way, can \_\_\_\_\_ (总结自己的观点 / 建议 / 态度).

##### 【示例二】

- ①In order to improve the situation / To sum up the above argument / Confronted with such an issue / problem, we should find several solutions to it / need to take some positive measures.  
②On the one hand / For one thing, we should \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议一).  
③On the other hand / For another, \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议二).  
④Therefore / Thus / Only in this way, can \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

##### 【示例三】

- ①Accordingly / In my opinion, the proper attitude towards / suggestion for \_\_\_\_\_ (主题) is that \_\_\_\_\_ (我的观点 / 态度 / 建议).  
②For one thing we should \_\_\_\_\_ (方法一).  
③For another, \_\_\_\_\_ (方法二).  
④Only in this way, can / So / Therefore / As a result \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

##### 【示例四】

- ①This simple picture is a wake-up call for \_\_\_\_\_ (所涉群体, 如 the whole of the human race).  
②Therefore, it is imperative for us to take drastic measures to put an end to \_\_\_\_\_ (问题所在).  
③On the one hand, we must \_\_\_\_\_ (建议一).  
④It is clear that the drawer of the illustration is urging us to \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).  
⑤On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (建议二).  
⑥Only in this way can we \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

##### 【示例五】

- ①From what has been discussed above, it is, therefore, necessary that some effective measures are taken to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ (问题所在).  
②For one thing, the authorities have pledged to \_\_\_\_\_ (方法一).  
③For another, since the phenomenon has many negative effects, we should enhance the awareness of

people that \_\_\_\_ (方法二).

### 【示例六】

- ① If we can not take effective and drastic measures, we may not control the trend, and some undesired results may come out unexpectedly.
- ② So what we should do is \_\_\_\_ (建议一).
- ③ In addition, to eliminate the harmful effects, \_\_\_\_ (建议二).
- ④ Only by making concerted effects, can we \_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

## 五、趋势预测段

### 【示例一】

- ① Accordingly, it is vital for us to derive positive implications from these thought-provoking drawings.
- ② On the one hand, we can frequently use them to enlighten that \_\_\_\_ (主题).
- ③ On the other hand, we should be sensible enough to \_\_\_\_ (观点 / 态度).
- ④ Only by \_\_\_\_ (段落总结句), and only in this way can we have a brilliant future.

### 【示例二】

- ① The effects of \_\_\_\_ which has produced on \_\_\_\_ can be boiled down to two major ones.
- ② First, \_\_\_\_ (影响一).
- ③ More importantly, \_\_\_\_ (影响二).
- ④ Hence, I believe that we will see a \_\_\_\_ (提出展望). / Nevertheless, I do not think we will see a \_\_\_\_ (或反面展望).

### 【示例三】

- ① From the above discussions, we have enough reason to predict \_\_\_\_ (反面展望) in the near future.
- ② The trend described in the graphic / table will continue for quite a long time if necessary measures are not taken.

### 【示例四】

- ① With reference to the tendency of \_\_\_\_ (主题), I firmly maintain \_\_\_\_ (揭示趋势).
- ② In order to hold up the tendency and render it sustainable, we should \_\_\_\_ (方法), which is extremely necessary.

### 【示例五】

- ① For the reasons presented above, I strongly stick to the notion that all of these factors resulted in the conspicuous trend in \_\_\_\_ (主题).
- ② On the one hand, \_\_\_\_ (趋势一).
- ③ On the other hand, \_\_\_\_ (趋势二).

### 【示例六】

- ① In general, the figures indicate that there is an inspiring tendency of \_\_\_\_ (揭示趋势).
- ② According to the statistics in the graph, \_\_\_\_ (详细解释).
- ③ The trend attributes to the following two factors.
- ④ For one thing, \_\_\_\_ (该趋势形成的原因一).
- ⑤ For another, \_\_\_\_ (该趋势形成的原因二).



## 六、举例说明段

### 【示例一】

- ① There are many cases / examples to explain \_\_\_\_ (主题句).
- ② Take \_\_\_\_ as a typical example. / The first example is that \_\_\_\_ (阐述例子) \_\_\_\_, (可进一步阐述).
- ③ The second example is that / In addition / Here is a counter example. / Opposite case in point is that / On the contrary \_\_\_\_ (第二个例子的内容或举一个反面例子).
- ④ Therefore, / Only \_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_ (总结主题句 / 段落总结句).

### 【示例二】

- ① \_\_\_\_ (观点句). It can be best / well illustrated in / explained by \_\_\_\_ (例子).
- ② \_\_\_\_ (阐述例子).
- ③ \_\_\_\_ (进一步阐述例子).
- ④ Therefore, \_\_\_\_ (段落总结句: 进一步总结观点句的必要性和重要性).

### 【示例三】

- ① Let's take \_\_\_\_ (阐述例子) for example \_\_\_\_ (可进一步阐述).
- ② Further more, another case in point is \_\_\_\_ (第二个例子的内容).
- ③ The two examples given above manifest that \_\_\_\_ (重申主题).

### 【示例四】

- ① I can think of no better illustrations than the following ones.
- ② To begin with, the apparent example is that \_\_\_\_ (阐述例子).
- ③ In addition, we may cite / quote / take another common example to demonstrate that \_\_\_\_ (重申主题).
- ④ \_\_\_\_ (第二个例子的内容).

## 七、观点阐释段

### 【示例一】

- ① Nowadays, a heated debate about \_\_\_\_ (主题) is under way in China.
- ② A close inspection of this argument would reveal how flimsy (groundless) it is.
- ③ As a matter of fact, \_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).

### 【示例二】

- ① While the rhythm / pace / tempo of people's living is speeding up, one of the topics many city residents are discussing is \_\_\_\_ (主题).
- ② As part of domestic modernization, \_\_\_\_ needs to be developed urgently in china, for \_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).

### 【示例三】

- ① It is widely acknowledged that \_\_\_\_ (主题) refers to \_\_\_\_ (解释).
- ② It is a common phenomenon that exists everywhere and has a great influence on \_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).
- ③ Without \_\_\_\_ (主题), it would be difficult to imagine modern life.

### 【示例四】

- ① Definitely, \_\_\_\_ (主题) has become the focus / concern of the public in the past several decades.
- ② Although the popular belief is that \_\_\_\_ (解释), a current study / survey indicates that \_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).