

Comments on 50 English Compositions of M+MS Candidates

# 考研英语作文 50篇精评

主 编 周一兵

作

50

文



天津大学出版社  
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Comments on 50 English Compositions of MA/MS Candidates

## 考研英语作文 50 篇精评

主编 周一兵

参编人员(以笔画为序)

刘 旸 李 滢 周一兵

袁晓军 蔺玉荣



天津大学出版社

## 内容提要

本书的宗旨是为了帮助参加考研的考生提高写作水平,增加考研英语写作部分的分数。全书一共分为 25 个题材(其中提纲式作文两个,其余均为图表作文),共包括 50 篇学生作文。本书设计思想较为独特、新颖。每个题材有两篇作文,每篇作文由题目、提示、图表(提纲式作文除外)、学生作文、教师评语、改后作文和作文大意构成。

本书可供参加全国硕士研究生考试的考生使用,同时也适用于参加四、六级考试的考生、托福考试考生、申请同等学力硕士学位英语考试的考生及 MBA 考生等。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语作文 50 篇精评/周一兵主编. —天津:天津大学出版社,2004.3  
ISBN 7-5618-1910-2

I. 考… II. 周… III. 英语—写作—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 030825 号

出版发行	天津大学出版社
出版人	杨风和
地址	天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
网址	www.tjup.com
电话	发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742
印刷	河北省昌黎县人民胶印厂印刷
经销	全国各地新华书店
开本	148mm × 210mm
印张	6.875
字数	205 千
版次	2004 年 3 月第 1 版
印次	2004 年 3 月第 1 次
印数	1 - 4 000
定价	12.00 元

# 前 言

2001年,教育部对全国硕士研究生招生英语科目考试大纲的考试内容做了重大调整,作文由原来的15分增加到20分,可见,新的考试大纲更加重视考生的写作能力。这样有利于真正有语言功底的考生在芸芸众生之中脱颖而出。

我们经常看到参加研究生考试的考生写作的成绩不够理想,同时也发现市场上的有关作文的考研书籍中虽提供了许多作文范文,但是却没有仔仔细细讲解,不便于考生自己复习作文。基于以上这种情况,我们决定编写一种在体例和内容上都是市场上少见的考研作文书。

本书共收集了50篇考研作文(25个标题),其中46篇为图式作文(23个标题),4篇为规定情景式作文(2个标题)。这里绝大部分标题是教师们自己编写的。每一篇作文标题、指令以及图表(提纲式作文除外)的后面分为:学生作文、教师评语、改后作文和作文大意。在每篇原始素材中,我们将有问题的地方以下画线的方式标出,提示大家这里是要讲解的,或者是有错误的。然后再对原文有问题的地方进行讲评,并提醒考生注意学习写得精彩的部分。在教师讲解之后对原来的文章做了修改,并将修改后的文章中写得比较精彩的词句用黑色字体标出。最后将修改后的作文大意用中文表达出来。对于原文我们基本不在总体结构上做大的修改。本书学生作文中所反映的问题几乎涵盖了考生作文中的常见错误。

参加本书编写的教师均为多年参加全国硕士研究生英语阅卷的教师,本书是他们对多年阅卷经验的总结。全书50篇作文,其中周一兵编写第一章(1)、第二章(1,2)、第三章(1)和第四章(1);袁晓军编写第一章(2)、第三章(4)、第四章(4,5)和第六章(1);苗玉荣编写第二章(3,4,5,6,7);刘锡编写第二章(8,9)、第四章(2)和第五章(1);李澄编写第三章(2,3)、第五章(2,3)和第七章(1)。本书由周一兵整体构思、

策划、修改、补充,审核了全部稿件并最终定稿。天津大学英语教学部的李彤老师和建筑学院 2001 级的袁琳和冯君两位同学为我们画了部分图表,在此我们表示最深切的谢意。

本书的编写方式独特,目前全国图书市场上还不多见,这是我们在学术上的一种尝试,希望能够使广大考生受益,同时由于时间和经验等原因,本书一定存在许多不足之处,也请广大考生和同仁提出宝贵意见。

编者

2003 年 9 月 1 日于北洋园



# 目 录

<b>第一章 规定情景式作文</b> .....	(1)
一、解剖空调大战 .....	(1)
二、征询招聘意见 .....	(11)
<b>第二章 漫画式作文</b> .....	(21)
一、承诺现象的本质 .....	(21)
二、环境保护和人类生存 .....	(28)
三、节约水资源 .....	(36)
四、下岗问题 .....	(47)
五、青少年上网问题 .....	(56)
六、高校课堂纪律问题 .....	(63)
七、民族文化的保存和弘扬 .....	(72)
八、交通拥堵状况 .....	(82)
九、野生动物保护 .....	(90)
<b>第三章 曲线图作文</b> .....	(99)
一、城乡家庭子女 40 年变化 .....	(99)
二、西安交通事故数据剖析 .....	(108)
三、中国 IT 业的发展 .....	(115)
四、通讯工具今昔比 .....	(123)
<b>第四章 系列图式作文</b> .....	(131)
一、香港就业对比 .....	(131)
二、人口老龄化 .....	(139)

三、本科生就业 .....	(147)
四、人口增长与野生动物保护 .....	(156)
五、世界烟草消费概况与变化 .....	(164)
<b>第五章 表格作文 .....</b>	<b>(173)</b>
一、透视中国青少年犯罪 .....	(173)
二、关于中国某城市家庭收支的分析 .....	(180)
三、人均食品消费量 .....	(187)
<b>第六章 柱图式作文 .....</b>	<b>(196)</b>
犯罪类型与受害人的年龄比较 .....	(196)
<b>第七章 饼图式作文 .....</b>	<b>(204)</b>
美国家庭收支分析 .....	(204)
<b>主要参考文献 .....</b>	<b>(213)</b>





## 第



## 章

## 规定情景式作文

## 一、解剖空调大战

**Directions:**

据权威机构调查,2001年,我国空调总产量为2 500万台,而市场容量仅为1 500万台。空调已经成为继VCD、彩电后又一个家电企业力拼的市场。于是空调厂家坐不住了,打折、送礼品,甚至出现了空调论斤卖的怪事。近日,空调企业又想出了新花样:举办空调流行发布会。面临巨大的竞争压力,多数空调生产厂家都意识到了自己生存的危机,他们不得不推出新产品以占据消费市场。同时,许多空调大企业都声称他们不会去挑起空调价格战。但是,……

Will there be an air-conditioner "price battle" this year?

There is a discussion in a newspaper on the issue.

1. Giving a brief introduction to the issue.
2. Stating your view about the "price battle" and
3. Justifying your prediction.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

## 学生作文(1)

(1) A survey shown by an authorized agency suggests that the overall output of air-conditioners is 2,500 but the demand of market is 2,100.

(2) Obviously, the market of air-conditioners is also full of fierce competitions, following VCD and TV sets. (3) Many enterprises which produce



air-conditioners have recognized the crises and have taken all kinds of actions to attract customers such as discount, giving gifts, holding news conferences about the latest fashions of air-conditioners, and even selling air-conditioners by the weight. (4) They have to develop new products to take up more proportion of the market. (5) Meanwhile, some big companies state that they don't challenge the "price battle of air-conditioners".

(6) About price battle, my view is that this is a contemporary method to relieve the great pressure of the enterprises, but it is not good for the development of enterprises in the long run. (7) If the products' prices are too low, the companies don't earn enough money to accumulate capitals to further developments. (8) The low prices maybe appeal to more customers and products can be sold more quickly. (9) This is a kind of false prosperity. (10) In fact, "price battle" harms companies step by step. (11) According to the principles of economics, a company's input and output should be proportionate. (12) As a successful enterprise, it should earn more money to pay employees, run enterprises and improve products. (13) So joining in "price battle" only helps companies get out of difficult positions in some extent, but if you expect your company to develop healthily and successfully, you'd better not take part in "price battle".

(14) In my opinion, the competition of air-conditioners' market will still be sharp in the future, but this phenomenon won't last too long. (15) Because the market can adapt the provisions and the demands slowly and can make them balanced automatically. (16) Some companies may grow up in the competition, some turn to other fields, and some may be defeated. (17) So the present situation is very normal. (18) Anyhow, in the future we customers can become the most beneficiaries. (243 words)





## 教师评语

这是一篇篇幅比较长的学生作文,思路清晰,表达较为准确,应该说是有一定的语言功底的。作者基本按照提纲的要求来行文,无论从字数还是从结构上来说都符合要求。

作者在第一段里根据作文提纲要求把空调销售的形势表述了一下,在第二段和第三段里又阐述了自己的观点,以及对未来空调价格的预测。可以说这篇文章的完整性还是比较好的。但是文章中还是有这样和那样的问题,我们来逐段分析其中的一些问题。

我们先来看一下第一段中作者在表达中的优势和劣势。第(1)句中作者的开始表达方式是有点不同凡响的:A survey shown by an authorized agency suggests that...,我们不妨可以作为经典结构记在心里,写作文的时候可以模仿一下;句子中 is 的使用并没有什么大的错误,但是如果改用 amounts to 似乎能够增加这个句子在用词方面的力度;market 的前面最好用一个定冠词,因为这里指的是空调市场;再一个问题就是数字没有表达清楚,作文提纲中告诉我们空调年产量是 2 500 万台,到了这里变成了 2 500 台,应该说这种错误如果认真追究的话是很严重的错误,因为这两个数字的差异太大,会对整个文章的理解产生严重偏差,这里可以表达为 25 million 或 25 000 000,作者还将提纲中的 1 500 万台变成了 2 100 台。这种错误在带有数字的作文中出现的概率相当大,应该引起大家的注意。第(2)句的 the market of 以及 following 都是作者表达不错的地方。第(3)句的前半部分没有什么问题,但是在后半部分的表达上不准确;“采取措施”在英语中为 take action,不用复数的形式;attract customers 后面不应该是 such as,因为那样 discount 等就成了 customers,显然逻辑上是错误的,后面应该说“以……方式”,将从 such as 开始后的内容改为 by discounting, offering gifts, holding news conferences about...这样的并列结构。第(4)句中“占领更大市场份额”不应该是 proportion(比例),而应该是 take up a larger share of。第(5)句

中 don't 一词没有将“有些大企业不打算加入到价格大战中去”这层意思表达出来,可以说 they are not to 或 they do not intend to 等。

第(6)句 price battle 为可数名词,这里指的是空调的价格大战,因此前面需要使用一个定冠词;作者混淆了 contemporary(当代的)和 temporary(临时的);good 一词并没有什么错误,但是意思太笼统,considerate 更为准确,这种用一个过于概括性的词去代替一个具体词的问题在考研作文中经常出现,这种词用多了会让人感觉作者说得太笼统,空洞无物;作者在上下文中多次使用了 enterprises 一词,还有 companies,这样可以避免重复,而更为准确的词应该是 manufacturers(生产厂家)。第(7)句 earn money 一般用来指个人比较多一些,而生产厂家应该说是“赢利(make profits)”；further developments 表达是不错的,但是可以将 developments 说得更清楚一些,即 further developments of new products。第(8)句 maybe 在这里表达有错误,应为 may;而 maybe 本身也是一个非常口语化的词,作文中尽量少用,需要表达这层意思的时候可以用 it is possible that/ it is probable that/ it is likely that 等。第(9)句与上文之间缺少连贯性,可以在前面加上 however。第(10)句 step by step 在这里没有表达出作者要说的意思,因为作者希望表达“价格大战会逐步伤害到生产厂家”。第(12)句的句子结构有点受汉语结构的影响,这里完全可以说 A successful enterprise should ... 这样的结构来表达,另外 earn more money 和第(7)句中的问题一样。第(13)句中 join 选词不正确,join 是表示加入一个组织,参与到价格大战中可以使用 get involved in 或者 take part in;“在某种程度上”的表达方式应该是 to some extent;这里 price battle 为可数名词,前面应该使用定冠词,或使用复数的形式。

第(14)句说到竞争的激烈,符合修饰 competition 的形容词应该是 fierce 或 bitter。第(15)句中存在一个大家在写作文时经常犯的错误,也就是以 because 开始引导一个独立的句子,英语中不存在这种结构,这种结构只有在回答 why 的提问时才出现,这里可以与前面的句子之间用逗号隔开作为一个分句;还有 adapt 表示“适应”,要表示“调整”可以使用 adjust;句中 can 有点受到汉语的影响,可以使用 will;make them balanced 也是中式英语,英语中 balance 就是一个及物动词,表示“使



……平衡”的意思,这种错误在中国人写英语文章的时候经常出现。第(16)句 in the competition 不是非常准确,因为这里是要表示“在激烈的竞争之后”,应当也修饰后面的两个成分。第(18)句 the most beneficiaries 是错误的表达方式,因为 beneficiaries 为名词,怎么能够用 most 来修饰呢? 这里应该使用 the greatest beneficiaries(最大的受益人)。

### 改后作文

A survey shown by an authorized agency suggests that the overall output of air-conditioners amounts to 25 million but the demand of the market is 15 million. Obviously, the market of air-conditioners is also full of fierce competitions, following VCD and TV sets. Many enterprises which produce air-conditioners have recognized the crises and have taken all kinds of action to attract customers by discounting, offering gifts, holding news conferences about the latest fashions of air-conditioners, and even selling air-conditioners by the weight. Confronted with the pressure, some have to develop new products to take up a larger share of the market. Meanwhile, some big companies state that they are not to challenge the price battle of air-conditioners.

About the price battle, my view is that this is a temporary measure to relieve the great pressure of the enterprises, but it is not considerate for the development of enterprises in the long run. If the prices of a product are too low, the manufacturers will not make sufficient profits to further developments of new products. It is quite possible that the lower prices will appeal to more customers and the sales of the products will mount up. However, this is just a kind of superficial prosperity. In fact, the price battle will harm manufacturers gradually. According to the laws of economics, a company's input and output should be proportionate. A successful enterprise should make more profits to pay employees,

run enterprises and improve products. So **getting involved** in the battle only helps companies **get out of trying circumstances to some extent**, but if you expect your company to develop healthily and successfully, you'd better not get involved in the price battle.

In my opinion, the competition of air-conditioners' market will still be fierce in the future, but this phenomenon won't last too long, because the market will **adjust the supplies and the demands** slowly and will balance them automatically. After the fierce competition, some companies may continue to develop, some may **turn to other fields**, and some may be defeated. So the present situation is very normal. Anyhow, in the future we customers can become **the greatest beneficiaries**. (355 words)



### 作文大意

一家权威机构的调查表明空调生产的总产量达到了2 500万台,而市场需求仅为1 500万台。很明显,继VCD和电视之后空调市场也充满了激烈竞争。许多生产空调的企业已经认识到这个危机,并且采取各种各样的措施来吸引顾客,比如打折、送礼、举行最新式样空调发布会、甚至论斤销售。面对这种压力有些厂家不得不开发新的产品来占据较大的市场份额。同时,一些大的企业表示他们不打算挑起空调价格大战。

就价格而言,我认为这只是缓解企业巨大压力的临时性措施,从长远来看对于企业的发展不是非常周全的。如果一个产品的价格太低,生产厂家就不能够创造充足的利润来促进新产品的进一步开发。当然,较低的价格会吸引更多顾客,产品的销售也会上升。然而,这只是一种表面上的繁荣。事实上,价格大战会逐渐伤害到生产厂家。从经济规律来说,一家公司的收支应当是成比例的。一个成功的企业应当





获取足够的利润来支付工人的工资、运营企业、改善产品。因此,参与到价格大战中去只会某种程度上帮助企业摆脱困境,但是如果你希望企业健康成功发展的话,最好不要参与到价格大战中去。

我认为,空调市场的竞争在将来会更加激烈,但是这一现象不会持续太久,因为市场会逐步调整供需,会自动平衡供需。在激烈竞争之后,有些企业可能会继续发展,有些企业会转向其他领域,而有些企业会遭到挫败。因此,现在的这种形势是很正常的。不管怎样,在未来我们顾客会是最大的受益者。

### 学生作文(2)

(1) It is reported in 2001 the total producing number of air-conditioner is 25 000 000 while only 15 000 000 was needed. (2) So far air-conditioner market has become a field that every producer want to occupy, after VCD market and TV market.

(3) Many companies not only reduce price, send customers presents or even sell productions on weight they also hold conferences to make the productions famous. (4) Under such a situation most of the air-conditioner producers realize that it's not easy to survive and they have to produce new types.

(5) Although many huge companies have declined that they won't be the first to begin a price battle, in my opinion there will be one sooner or later. (6) Why? (7) First, the offering number is larger than the number needed. (8) Second, not all the companies have the technology to improve the quality and the easiest way to attract customers is to provide a low price.

(9) But such a battle will bring much trouble. (10) For one thing, without certain price many companies cannot get enough money to do

further improvement. (11) That means they'll fall behind in quality and next time the only way to persuade people to buy their production is to cut down the price again. (12) Once such a circle is formed it will be difficult to get rid of. (13) Then a customer won't get a good air-conditioner as before. (14) So why do it? (15) A price battle which will cause problems instead of solve them is not necessary at all. (258 words)



### 教师评语

本篇作文基本表达出了指令中要求表述的内容,但是在表达的过程中出现了一些问题,反映出作者的基础不是非常牢固。

第(1)句表示空调生产总量的时候说 the total number of air-conditioners manufactured 或者 the total of air-conditioners produced 更符合习惯一些;表达三位以上的数字,按照国际习惯应该从后向前,每三位数之间使用一个逗号,这里作者在本文中没有准确表达,应该分别表述为 25,000,000 和 15,000,000。第(2)句表达“空调市场”的时候,前面应该使用定冠词,即 the air-conditioner market 或者 the market of air-conditioners; after VCD market and TV market 在上下文中不是很清楚,可以说 after the bitter competitions in the VCD and TV markets 或其他形式。

第(3)句 price 为可数名词,所以应该说 reduce prices; send customers presents 没有表达出“送礼品”的意思,应该说 offer presents to the purchasers of air-conditioners; 作者还将 productions 与 products 混为一谈;“论斤卖”的标准英语表达方式是 sell by the jin。第(4)句 types 这里使用的不准确,用 models 更为准确。

第(5)句 huge 一般不用来修饰 companies,表示大公司,可以使用 big 或 large-scaled; decline 后面没有使用 that 引导的宾语从句这种用法,这里作者将 decline 与 declare 混淆了。第(6)句一般正式书面不单独使



用 why 来表达疑问,而目前我们写的作文应该使用正式文体。第(7)句从这段文字来看,作者只说了两点有关会出现空调大战的可能性,所以 first 应该改用 on one hand;另外本句没有将作者想要说的话说出来,可以说 the number of air-conditioners manufactured is larger than that required in the market,这样意思更为完整一些。第(8)句 second 在这里最好使用 on the other hand,与上文呼应;“提供低价”的较为准确的英语表达词应该是 offer a lower price。

第(9)句似乎有点过于简单,这是学生作文中比较常见的问题,可以通过具体化的方式丰富一下句子的内容,如:But such a confusing battle will bring about trouble not only to customers but also to manufacturers。第(10)句 for one thing 这里使用得莫名其妙,因为下面也没有 for another 相呼应;作者似乎是要用 without certain price 来表示“没有固定的价格”,不妨使用 without a comparatively fixed and reasonable price。第(11)句 fall behind in quality 会给人以歧义,以为是公司产品质量落后,可以增加内容改变这种歧义:fall behind in the quality of their products。第(12)句这里的 a circle 具体的表达应该是一个 vicious circle(恶性循环)。第(13)句 get a good air-conditioner as before 可以说成 get an air-conditioner as good in quality as before。第(14)句口语化的倾向太严重,可以说 So there is no good in starting a price battle of air-conditioners for both customers and manufacturers。第(15)句表达有点混乱,与上文衔接不是非常紧密,似乎是有可无的一个句子,可以将句型修改一下使衔接紧密一些:If a price battle will give rise to problems instead of solving them, the best solution, I think, is to prevent such a battle.

### 改后作文

It is reported that in 2001 the total number of air-conditioners manufactured was 25,000,000 while only 15,000,000 was needed for the market. So far the air-conditioner market has become a field that



every producer wants to occupy, after **the bitter competitions** in the VCD and TV markets.

Many companies not only reduce prices, **offer presents** to the **purchasers of air-conditioners** or even sell their products **by the jin**, they also hold news releasing conferences to make their products known to the public. Under such a situation most of the air-conditioner producers realize that it is not easy to survive and they have to produce **new models of air-conditioners**.

Although many large-scaled companies have declared that they won't be the first to start a price battle, in my opinion there will be one sooner or later. On one hand, the number of air-conditioners manufactured is larger **than that required in the market**. On the other hand, not all the companies have the technology to improve the quality and the easiest way to attract customers is to **offer a lower price**.

But such a confusing battle will bring about trouble not only to customers but also to manufacturers. **Without a comparatively fixed and reasonable price**, many companies cannot get enough money to **do further improvement of their products**. That means they'll fall behind in the quality of their products, and next time the only way to persuade people to buy their products is to **cut down the prices** again. Once such a **vicious circle** is formed it will be difficult to get rid of. Then a customer won't get an air-conditioner as good in quality as before. So **there is no good in starting** a price battle of air-conditioners for both customers and manufacturers. If a price battle will **give rise to problems** instead of solving them, the best solution, I think, is to prevent such a battle.

(314 words)

