

2014 含英语一和英语二

# 考研英语

Postgraduate  
Entrance Examination

作文考前预测必背 **20** 篇

主 编 ◎ 朱 伟



连续**四年**命中确是老天眷顾，

但今年信心依旧。

只因每年最后三个月的闭关点题写作。  
目标早已不是点题，而是**不管考什么**，  
只要吃透此书，**什么都能写**。

**此刻呈现，拒绝意外！**



中国政法大学出版社

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## 图表作文

### 第一部分

Part One

## 图表作文结构——三段论

### What-Analyses-Conclusion

►► What: 描写数据 (先写总的趋势, 再写重大细节, 如最低点、最高点、转折点)

【开头】In this chart, we can figure out that.... /Elaborately and luminously, these two pie charts display the proportion distribution/the quantities' fluctuation of..., which....



- Analyses: 分析规律, 对比 (内外因分析, 内就是找自己的原因, 外就是找社会、媒体的责任)

【引句】I intend to make some further analyses as follows.

【分析结论】Actually, it is hardly necessary for us to think twice before figuring out this truth of matter that....

- Conclusion: 大胆下结论, 预测趋势

【结尾】

(1) As discussed above, it is not surprising to see.... In my opinion, this trend that the number of (n.) dramatically/steadily/slightly/gradually rises up/turns

down/levels off in...(领域/地点) will continue for a while in the foreseeable future.

- (2) Considering these general illustrations/resolutions, we may reasonably arrive at a conclusion that...(句子). The tendency that (n.) will continually play critical roles in...(领域/地点) may be irreversible.

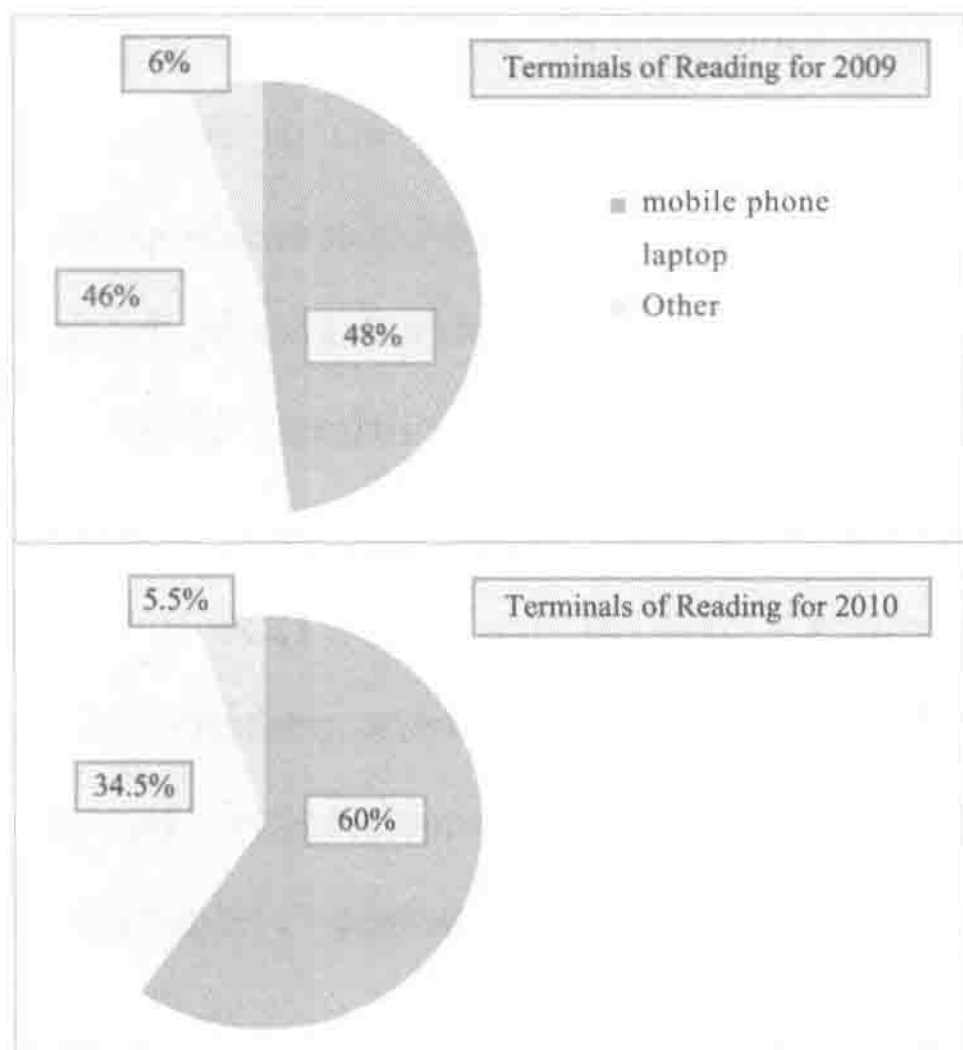


## 预 测 范 文

预测范文 1. 电子图书阅读终端设备对比

Directions:

- 1) The two pie charts below show (a) the three main types of e-book readings, and (b) the proportion that each type of terminal handles in 2009 and 2010.
- 2) Using the information from the charts, write a short report, which describes the situation in 2009 and compares it with the situation in 2010.
- 3) Write about 160 words on your answer sheet.



Elaborately and luminously, these two pie charts display the proportion distribution of the three main types of e-book readings,

which change their shares over the period from 2009 to 2010.

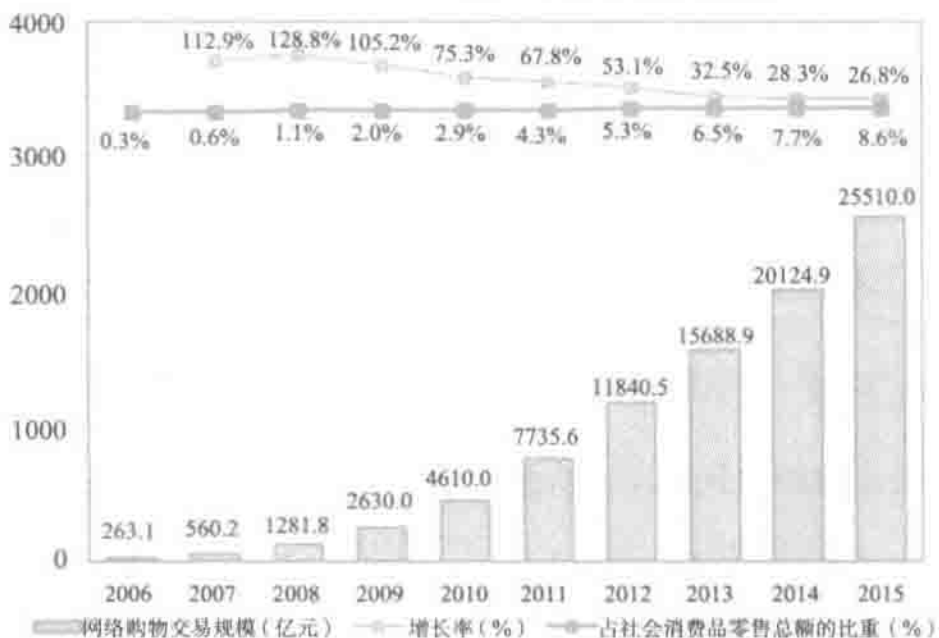
In 2009, 48% of e-book readings were promoted by mobile phones, 46% by laptops and 6% via other outlets. Then after only another 365 days, the share of mobile terminals rose up sharply by 12% to 60%. Meanwhile, the turnovers contributed by laptops decreased symmetrically by just over 11% to 34.5%. Actually, it is hardly necessary for us to think twice before figuring out this truth of matter that the quantity of mobile phones' upsurge is equivalent to the one of laptops' slides, which predicts a whole new business trend in the foresee-

able future, that is, portable mobile terminals, due to their much cheaper prices as well as convenience, will surely take more market shares in competition. Also, there are still some other outlets **holding** more or less steady, with a slight drop in share of only 0.5%.

Considering these general illustrations, we may reasonably arrive at a conclusion that mobile phones are taking more of e-readings than other terminals, with their shares having represented well over 50% of the total cake. The tendency that mobile phone will continually play critical roles in our daily e-reading may be irreversible.

预测范文 2. 社会商品销售对比(电子): 网上购物与实体店购物的销售额比较(Shopping on line vs. shopping in department stores)

2006-2015年中国网络购物市场交易规模



注: 网络购物市场规模为B2C与C2C购物网站市场规模之和, 其中暂不包括付费数字产品下载、航空客票交易、网络代缴费等商品类别的交易规模。

【审题】(1)增长率有所放缓；

(2)虽网购市场趋于成熟，增长率放缓，但其占社会消费品零售的总额将稳步上升，交易规模增长迅猛；

(3)最后可以看到，网购占社会消费品零售总额的比重仍然偏低，发展空间巨大。随着人们生活条件以及教育水平、网络技术的进一步提升，网购必将有更好的发展。

Simply and clearly, this single-series chart arranges the increasing rate and the turnover of China's on-line shopping, which displays a steady and sound developing trend over the period from 2006 to 2015.

To begin with, the curve line on the top shows the increasing speed of virtual shopping will slow down, with the peak of 128.8% in 2008 and then sliding continually to the valley bottom of 26.8% in 2015. While the maturity of on-line shopping market triggers the drop of increases, its sales, as the bar chart below shows, enjoy great and constant rise in the 10 years, with the maximum in the coming 2015 nearly 100 times larger than RMB 26.31 billion in 2006.

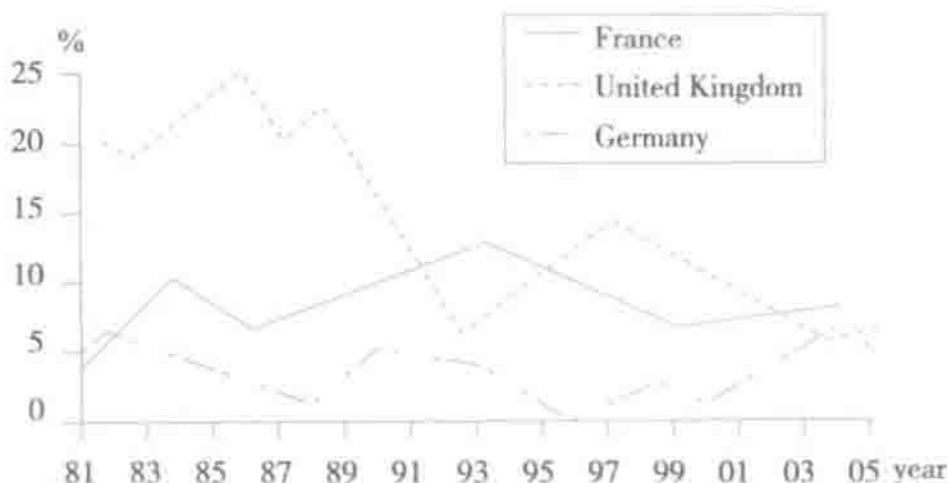
Also, it is hardly difficult to figure out that the share of virtual shopping in total consuming market is still in a low level.

Even with one-decade boom, it can only reach 8.6% in the mid-2010s. The reason, obviously, is placed on the relatively poor educational level and low popularity of the new technology in remote villages which prevents the vast majority of people there from enjoying this E-party. Thus, we are supposed to be optimistic that it still has a big chance to keep going with the up of living standard, including better education and popularity of 3G technology to make shopping on line much easier. Surely, the tendency that virtual shopping will continually play critical roles in our customers' daily purchasing may be irreversible.



## 预测范文 3. 全球物价对比

Prices of Consumer Goods



This graph shows the prices of the consumer goods in three European countries from 1981 to 2005. Over the 25-year period considered, the United Kingdom has always had prices higher than both France and Germany do, except for the early 1990s when French prices were higher and the early 2000s when both French and