



大学英语写作

与考研英语 高分必备

College English Writing for
Postgraduate Exam

主编◎孔翔龙



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内 容 提 要

本书针对考研英语应试作文编写,系统地介绍了考试作文的基本框架、常见类型、经典单词与短语句型,并针对两大类型的大作文题做细致介绍。针对小作文的备考,另附有常考的 17 种应用文写作和常用写作素材,供考研学生备考使用。

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前 言

写作一直被认为是衡量考生语言水准的重要题型之一,因为写作是语言的输出过程,它既能反映考生的语言水准,更能反映出一个人分析能力,从而考量出考生的思维方式以及思维是否严密。对于未经过专业训练的考生,要写出结构完整、内容深刻、论证有力且语言地道的文章来绝非易事。英语写作对广大考生来说更是软肋,很多考生对英语写作是一头雾水,不知从何下手。为了帮助广大考生拿下英语写作,编者根据写作的评分要求,制定了一套高分突破方案。

高分作文要从宏观到微观来准备,包括框架完整 → 立意深刻 → 语言精彩三个层次。本书系统有序地回答了如何搭建文章框架,如何立意以及如何驾驭语言这几个问题,并配备常考题型的写作思路、模板和语料,为考生提供了行之有效的作文备考方案。从而使考生的写作避免落入俗套,增加文章亮点。

此外,对于应试英语写作,虽有方法和应试技巧,但真正的佳作需要长期的积累和训练。希望考生能在本书的帮助下坚持积累和训练,从而在作文考试中取得理想的成绩。

编 者

2015 年 8 月于上海

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第一章 应试作文概述

高分作文要从宏观到微观来准备,包括框架完整→立意深刻→语言精彩三个层次。那么如何搭建文章合理的框架、如何立意深刻以及如何驾驭语言呢?高分作文的突破要注意培养三个意识:作文框架意识、话题内容意识、语言亮点意识。

第一节 作文框架

首先,作文谋篇必须要确保结构完整,框架合理。一篇完整的文章应包括四部分:标题(题目)、开头、正文和结尾。

1. 标题(题目)

标题通常为名词或名词性短语、介词短语、特殊疑问词+不定式或句子。

如: The Preservation of Historic Architecture

My View on Opportunity

Positive Attitude — the Key to Success

On Public Awareness of Environmental Conservation

On Cooperation

The Interpretation of Causes for...

Should People Always Tell the Truth?

2. 常用的开头手法

常用的开头手法包括对立法、讲故事法、名人名言、时间对比法、开门见山等。

1) 观点对立法

以警察是否可以配枪为例,观点对立法可如下阐述:

When it comes to the use of guns by policemen, some citizens hold (argue/deem/assert/contend) that the absence of guns is disadvantageous in many aspects for policemen. But others believe that the opposite is true. There is probably some truth in both arguments. However, with the public invariably expecting peaceful life, I, personally, cling to the latter idea.

2) 讲故事

故事叙述必须简洁。

以假冒伪劣食品为例,可以以讲故事叙述的方式开头:

I just read a piece of news from the website that a boy in a primary school from the

western region died after drinking some fake milk. It is one of the typical incidences of food safety problem around us. In recent years, fake food has been brought into the public attention/concern, exerting severe impact on public health.

3) 时间先后对比

以叙述的形式使以前与现在形成鲜明对比。以出国留学热的话题为例:

Three decades ago, few students went abroad to further their study. Nowadays, however, opportunities for students to further their education abroad are increasingly available. Consequently, a growing number of students have the inclination/preference to study abroad, and overseas study has become an irreversible educational trend/tendency.

4) 引用名言

以 MBA 价值的质疑的话题为例:

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one (an MBA degree)," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends." Morrison's words reflect people's doubt of the worth of MBA.

5) 开门见山

以交通拥堵的话题为例:

Currently, many cities are confronted with many problems, the most challenging one being traffic congestion. It is common to see stuck in the traffic during rush hours. We are obliged to figure out the solution (causes) to this complicated phenomenon, which involves diverse factors.

3. 正文

通常先写段落中心句,然后再对中心句做解释。其论证方法包括:说理法、列举法、举例论证法、引用数据法、引用名言等方式支撑论点和中心等方法。

[例 1] Several reasons/causes are behind the tendency. To begin with, family income has been greatly increased, which provides a possible economic foundation for oversea study. Additionally, the advanced foreign educational conception attracts (captures/captivates) a multitude of Chinese students in universities. In the end, the increasing favorable visa policy for Chinese students plays an enormous role in the trend.

[例 2] Great importance has been attached to persistence, which enables us carve out a way to success. Although the way to success is bumpy and filled with inevitable setbacks, it is the persistence that leads us to the destination we are eager to reach. To further demonstrate the importance of being persistent, I would like to take Thomas Edison as a case to point. Having experienced numerous unsuccessful attempts, he wouldn't have invent the first electric lamp without persistence.

[例 3] Several feasible measures/actions need to be adopted (implemented /taken so as to alleviate /eradicate) the severe situation. First, supervision should be enforced by all levels of governments. Renewable energy has to be found through the development of

the science and technology to replace conventional one. Additionally, a set of adequate and comprehensive laws and rules concerning environmental conservation have to be legislated/ made /worked out by the authorities. Eventually, the public sense/awareness of environmental protection must be aroused/ raised through launching diverse campaigns/activities in the communities.

4. 结尾

结尾需要总结全文并对事件进行评价或对事件未来做出预测。

[例 1] In a word, from the above discussion, we have sufficient confidence to arrive at the conclusion that the causes of the trend embrace factors of economy, foreign education concept and favorable visa policy. The tendency that many Chinese students go abroad for further eduction will definitely prevail for a quite long term.

[例 2] All in all, /In brief, /In conclusion, the issue of traffic congestion in cities can be alleviated through the measures mentioned above: reasonable plan of the infrastructure and the enhancement of public transit service. We are convinced that the convenient traffic in cities will be available for the citizens in the near further.

第二节 话题内容

考生除了要注意文章的框架意识外,更要注意文章立意的深度和广度。好的文章不仅言之有理,而且视野宽广,角度新颖。那么如何做到既言之有理又内容新颖呢?在对文章内容立意时,大家可以考虑以下行之有效的角度,并学习列出的常用语料。

1. 经济的角度

常用关键词和词组有: economy, income/salary/wage/payment, finance, financial condition, lay a solid financial foundation for..., increasing average family income, financial incentive, favorable policy in economy 等。

[例 1] The income of average families has been greatly increased, providing a possible economic foundation for overseas study.

[例 2] Apart from the transformation of consumers' purchasing mode, another indispensable impetus to the boom of E-commerce is the favorable trend in economy.

[例 3] The severity of pollution can be alleviated to some extent through sufficiently fining the factories whose emission exceeded the legal amount.

2. 政府职能

常用关键词和词组有: government, all levels of governments, central government, local government, restrict/curb, regulate, implement, execute, manage, supervise,

rectify 等。

[例 1] All levels of governments are required to supervise strictly food industry so as to rectify the unhealthy food market.

[例 2] Authorities are required to work out specific measures restricting the emission of diverse vehicles.

3. 法律法规

常用关键词和词组有: rules and regulations, laws, lawmaker, legislators, legislative, legislate, legislative initiatives, legislative measures, a set of adequate and comprehensive laws, abide by, comply with conform to, obey, break, violate, breach, default, punish, penalize, penalty, castigate, fine, make out, optimize 等。

[例 1] The present rules and laws concerning the environment have to be optimized to meet the new challenges in preserving the environment.

[例 2] Severe penalty is required to be enforced onto people who pollute the environment without any awareness of environment conservation.

4. 科学技术

常用关键词和词组有: science and technology, scientific and technological, advance, contribute to 等。

[例 1] The great advance of science and technology in computer and the internet contribute a lot to the prosperity of e-commerce.

[例 2] Only through the development of science and technology can we resolve the problems we meet in the process of progress.

5. 人们的意识

常用关键词和词组有: raise/arouse the public awareness/sense of 等。

[例 1] The key reason why many citizens waste the fresh water is the weak public awareness of the fact that the fresh water available for human is exceedingly limited.

[例 2] Only through raising the public awareness in thrift can we eliminate the phenomena of waste on campus.

6. 文化传统及习俗

常用关键词和词组有: culture, cultural, tradition, convention, custom, traditional, conventional, distinct, attractive, charming, alien, exotic, scenery, landscape, experience, fascinate, captivate 等。

[例 1] The stunning foreign landscape and distinct customs fascinate a growing number of Chinese.

[例 2] Experiencing different cultures and customs through traveling enables us to

widen our scope.

7. 个人价值

常用关键词和词组有: individual value, profundity, broaden/widen our scope/horizon, enrich our experiences 等。

[例 1] Our value in life can be enhanced by pursuing formal education in colleges.

[例 2] The habit of reading extensively is an indispensable way to enrich our knowledge in diverse spheres.

8. 语言角度

[例 1] The prevalence of English in China has made great contribution to the trend.

[例 2] One of reasons why a number of students apply for prestigious universities abroad lies in the fact that an increasing number of Chinese can speak English proficiently.

9. 沟通交流

[例] The cell phones are the most efficient tool for us to communicate with each other although overuse of smart phone also brings many demerits.

10. 品格

常用关键词和词组有: sincere, cooperativeness, considerateness, righteousness 等。

[例] The positive character such as sincerity, considerateness and cooperativeness can be developed through participating in group activities.

11. 健康

常用关键词和词组有: sound, well, physical/mental/health 等。

[例] Over-reliance on cyber communication will deny teenagers opportunities or face-to-face communication, which jeopardizes their growth. The more they are immersed in the unreal world, the more indifferent and irresponsible they will become, which exerts terrible impact on their mental health.

12. 利他主义

常用关键词和词组有: altruism, altruistic, considerateness, egoism 等。

[例 1] With materialism expanding drastically, it seems that our mainstream value is not so much altruistic, but is self-centered.

[例 2] Considerateness is needed for building a harmonious society.

13. 经验

常用关键词有: experience 等。

[例1] The fascinating jobs are available for the candidates with rich relevant experience.

[例2] Doing part-time jobs is a good way to accumulate experience, and will help you when you hunt for jobs later.

14. 安全

常用关键词有: safety/security 等。

[例] The subway is the best option not merely for its speed but for its safety.

15. 环保

常用关键词和词组有: environmentally sound/environmentally friendly 等。

[例] Plastic shopping bags are absolutely/definitely not environmentally friendly though they bring consumers great convenience.

16. 方便

常用关键词和词组有: convenience, benefit, merits, demerit, limitations 等。

[例] The cyber definitely brings us vast convenience though internet crimes exist in the virtual world.

17. 质量与工艺

常用关键词和词组有: endurance, high-quality 等。

[例] The perfect art and the high quality of the iphones fascinate a multitude of users all over the world.

18. 效率

常用关键词有: efficiency, speed 等。

[例] One of the advantages of Internet communication is efficiency and speediness.

第三节 语言亮点

文章除了要认真审题确保切题,并尽量做到立意深刻外,更要显示出自己驾驭语言的能力,通过多变的句式,经典语法的使用等多种形式表现出考生灵活的语言使用能力。以下要点有助于考生提高语言的表现力。

1. 虚拟语气

当表示强烈建议、命令、愿望、请求时使用虚拟语气。

◇ If I were you, I would accept this proposal.

◇ You had better work hard on your English.

- ◇ It is high time that we shattered the illusion that we can succeed without hard work.
- ◇ If we had been aware of environmental conservation, our environment would be better.
- ◇ Had we been aware of environmental conservation, our environment would be better now.
- ◇ My suggestion for you is that you should persist in your goal, no matter what situation you are in.
- ◇ It is essential /important/necessary /urgent /desirable that we should collaborate actively.

2. 被动语态的使用

书面英语尽量避免用人作主语常用被动语态。

- ◇ Feasible measures can be worked out to address the issue of overpressure undertaken by the youth.
- ◇ The traffic congestion can be alleviated through the following feasible measures.

3. 经典句型的穿插使用

- ◇ *It is the application of human's ingenuity that* boosts the advances of science and technology.
- ◇ *There is causality between* economic growth and environment pollution.
- ◇ *It is universally acknowledged that* importance should be attached to English.
- ◇ *There is no denying that* water is indispensable to human beings.
- ◇ *No one can overlook the fact* that our life has been changed through the advance of science and technology.
- ◇ *Few things are as secure as insurance*, which is widely held by most countries in the world.
- ◇ Any nation *ignoring the warning* sign would inescapably pay a heavy price.
- ◇ *It is time that* we put an immediate end to the deplorable situation.
- ◇ *There is no better time to start than right now*, for you will never be offered a greater chance than you are at this moment.
- ◇ *Schopenhauer is right in saying/asserting/remarking* that "a man can do what he wants, but can't want what he wants" and it has been a real inspiration to me since my youth; it has been a continual consolation to people faced with life's hardships, and an unfailing wellspring of tolerance.
- ◇ *The latest study* conducted by researchers in 2012 *demonstrates that* the system reduced teen car crashes.
- ◇ *An example of my friends, perhaps, will make this point clear.*
- ◇ *There is a belief that* reading the classics enables the youth to dwell on the beauty

and complexity of life, *which is both beneficial and essential to their personal growth.*

- ◇ *We are convinced that* the problem will definitely be eradicated through the measures given above.
- ◇ *It is no coincidence that* the accidents occur after drinking.
- ◇ *It is desirable that* college students should do some part-time jobs.
- ◇ Environmentalists deem *it critical that* the electronic trash (should) be reclaimed and recycled in an environmentally friendly manner.
- ◇ *There is a probability that* the ability to use English is elevated through persistent practice.

4. 通过以下简单可行的方法使表达尽量地道

1) 词性的选择

书面英语应尽可能地将重点动词和形容词转化为名词使用。

试比较以下三个句子：

- ◇ I experienced/suffered a failure *in* the completion *of* the task.
- ◇ I didn't complete the task.
- ◇ I failed to complete the task.

2) 注意措词

选择单词时尽量使用具体而又准确的单词,越准确越具体越好;避免使用太大且又口语化的单词。注意下面斜体词的使用。

- ◇ Lower interest rates can *boost* the economy by reducing borrowing costs for consumers and businesses.
- ◇ The new airport will *facilitate* the development of tourism.
- ◇ There is talk of raising the admission requirements to *restrict* the number of students on campus.
- ◇ She was unable to *restrain* her desperate anger.
- ◇ He called for much stricter *curbs* on immigration.
- ◇ There is certainly much work which is *exceedingly irksome*, and an excess of work is always very painful.
- ◇ These markets have much in common, but each is also *remarkably* different.
- ◇ Cyber communication *jeopardizes* the growth of children.
- ◇ *unceasing enhancement*
- ◇ He never *ceases* to amaze me.
- ◇ He lived illegally in the United States for five years after his visitor's visa *expired*.
- ◇ When the decision was made to *abort* the mission, there was great confusion.

3) 注意否定句的表达

书面英语表达尽量避免出现否定词 NOT。

- ◇ *Few* people believe that great object can be achieved without unyielding efforts.

- ◇ I *missed* the first bus.
- ◇ People in the early era had *little protection*.
- ◇ I suffered a failure in improving my management ability.
- ◇ They *abhor* all forms of racial discrimination.
- ◇ People *resent* the unfairness in the society.
- ◇ He is *absent* from the conference.
- 4) 强调可以通过双重否定来实现
- ◇ It is *not uncommon* that there is a deficiency of iron in our bodies.
- ◇ Internet crimes are *never rare* cases.
- ◇ *No one* can *deny* the fact that fair play is indispensable to any industry.
- 5) 当状语从句的主语与主句主语一致时,用分词作状语
- ◇ *Being* so busy tonight, Tom was absent from the class.
- ◇ He is sitting at the table, *reading* a magazine aimlessly.
- ◇ He is seated in the club, *sipping* wine.
- ◇ The deficiency of resources is the most challenging issue, *choking* economic growth.
- 6) 当状语从句的主语与主句主语不一致时,可尝试用独立主格结构
- ◇ *Weather permitting*, we will have a picnic.
- ◇ *With the economy growing*, standard of living has been rising.
- ◇ What our society would be like there *being no morality/virtue*?
- ◇ There *being no bus*, I have to walk home.
- 7) 使用倒装句
- ◇ So many *are the homeless* that the local government can't cope with.
- ◇ Not only *should the government* focus on the issue; but also each individual is obliged to work on it.
- ◇ Not until the Monday *did I* realize that I had committed a blunder.
- ◇ Only through painstaking efforts *can we* learn English well.
- 8) 学习使用非谓语动词作定语
- ◇ Young people *changing their jobs* can get massive merits.
- ◇ This is a book *written by Lu Xun*.
- ◇ The number of students *deciding to further their study abroad* has increased a lot.
- ◇ Not having a good command of English is a serious obstacle *preventing you from securing a good job*.
- 9) 多用主语从句和同位语从句
- ◇ What we should do first is to memorize the new words.
- ◇ We can reach a *conclusion that* traffic congestion can be resolved effectively by the measures given above.
- 10) 恰当地运用关联词
- ◇ Consequently

- ◇ Yet/whereas /conversely/contrarily/however
- ◇ And /as well as /together with
- ◇ Initially/ additionally/besides /of course /then
- ◇ For one thing, for another
- ◇ On one hand, on the other hand
- ◇ For example, for instance
- ◇ A case in the point is that...
- ◇ Take... as an example/cite

第二章 英语考试作文的五种常见类型

英语考试中,常见的作文除了应用文以外,大作文主要分为五种类型分别为:现象解释型、问题解答型、观点论证型、观点对比型和图表漫画型。每种作文类型都有不一样的写作思路,考生必须对作文考题认真审题,明确题目属于哪种类型,从而用相应的思路及模板迅速成文。

第一节 现象解释型

题目一般反映出社会中的某一现象或问题,如环境保护、文化融合、网络问题、留学热、人口增长等,这种作文的模板通常为:

开头段:介绍现象或通过描述图画点题;

正文段:解释这种现象产生的原因或含义;

结尾段:呼应前文,总结并评价主题或预测未来,也可提出建议。

[范文一] 现象之留学热

Three decades ago, few students went abroad to further their study. Currently, however, opportunities for students to further their education abroad are increasingly available. Consequently, an increasing number of students have the inclination/preference to study abroad, and overseas study has become an irreversible educational trend/tendency. I wonder why a multitude of students followed the trend.

Several reasons/causes are behind the tendency. To begin with, family income has been greatly increased, to which provides a possible economic foundation for oversea study. Additionally, the foreign advanced education concepts attract/capture/captivate a multitude of students in Chinese colleges. In the end/and then /of course, the favorable education visa policy plays an increasingly important role about this trend.

In a word, from the above discussion, we have sufficient confidence to arrive at conclusion that the causes embrace economic factor, foreign education concepts and education visa policy. The tendency the many Chinese students go abroad for further education will definitely prevail for a quite long term.

[范文二] 现象之电子商务热

The chart given above reflects the growth of the turnover of E-commerce on Nov. 11th from 2011 to 2013. Nov. 11th is known as Single's Day, which has become an on line shopping festival in recent years. The turnover in 2011 was merely 0.8 billion, but rocketed to its peak in 2013, reaching 35.7 billion. What led to its rapid increase?

The following factors may contribute to the conspicuous growth in the turnover of e-commerce. To begin with, the internet has become exceedingly prevalent, entering almost each home, which makes online shopping possible. In addition, the rules and laws concerning online shopping have been optimized by the authorities, which protects consumers' rights. Finally, the enormous convenience of Internet and logistics fascinates a growing number of consumers to purchase commodities.

In a word, the causes mentioned above such as internet prevalence, rules and great convenience result in the surge of sales volume on Singles' Day. Considering its favorable aspects, the consumption mode will be accepted by an enormous multitude of citizens in the future.

[范文三] 雾霾天气的原因

Two decades ago, blue sky and white cloud was so common for Chinese; however, in recent years the quality of the air has been deteriorating severely. The toxic haze and smog always pervades the vast region of China, imposing terrible impact on citizen's health. What led to this situation?

There are several causes behind this change. First, rapid industrialization results in severe pollution. If we strive to facilitate the industry, the environment will definitely be contaminated to some extent. In addition, our development over-relies on conventional resources such as coal and oil, which emits toxic air, deteriorating the situation. Last but not least, the lack of consciousness in environmental conservation can't be overlooked.

In a word, the causes mentioned above, namely industrialization, the massive consumption of conventional energy and the concept of environmental conservation result in the severe situation. Thus rules concerning protecting the environment have to be perfected so as to alleviate the severity. Only in this way can we have a healthy environment to live in.

第二节 问题解答型

该类作文通常提出一急需解决的社会问题,如环境污染、养老问题、能源危机、人才流失、食品安全、假冒伪劣产品等问题。该类文章的写作思路为: