

根据08年大纲要求最新推出——人手一册

2008年

全国硕士研究生 入学统一考试

易考作文50篇

考研英语命题研究组 组编

- 写作高分技巧 简单扼要
- 取材涵盖面广 范文经典
- 剖析历年考题 把握命题趋势

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目 录

第一部分	写作高分技巧和注意事项·····	1
第二部分	经典范文-预测篇·····	10
第三部分	经典范文-真题篇·····	62
第四部分	应用文写作·····	76
第五部分	写作常用短语及谚语·····	106

易考作文 50 篇

第一部分 写作高分技巧和注意事项

2008 年考研英语大纲要求, 考研写作部分由 A、B 两节组成, 考查考生的书面表达能力。共 30 分。

A 节: 要求考生根据所给情景写一篇约 100 词 (不含标点) 的应用短文, 包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。考生在**答题卡 2** 上作答, 满分 10 分。

B 节: 要求考生根据所给提示信息写一篇 160—200 词的短文 (不含标点)。提示形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。

一、考研作文的命题趋势

自 1997 年以来考研英语作文都采用了图表作文的形式, 要求考生在概述图表现象后, 揭示出图表的深层含义并发表出自己的看法。就作文题目本身来说, 都与考生的日常生活息息相关, 是考生比较容易发挥的题目。从近几的作文看来, 题目仍然属于“大众话题”, 但图表趋于简洁明了, 只出现一、两幅图画, 提示文字很少。由此可以看出, 这几年的图表作文不在题目的理解上过多地为难考生, 而是更注重考生的写作功底。

2001—2007 年的考研作文题可概括为“图画 (漫画) + 提纲式”类型的作文, 也是今后考研作文的命题趋势。所以, 在此提醒考生要对这种题型引起高度重视。但是, 考生也得防备着“图表+提纲”型作文的再次出现。

二、考研作文的评分标准

1. 内容评分标准

20—17 分。内容切题, 包括提纲中的全部要点; 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。

16—13 分。内容切题, 包括提纲中的全部要点; 比较清楚的表达其内涵,

文字基本连贯；句式有一定的变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。

12—9 分。内容切题，基本包含提纲中的要点；表达基本清楚，句子结构和用词有少量错误；文章长度符合要求。

8—5 分。内容基本切题，基本包括提纲的要点；句子可以理解，但有较多的句子结构错误和用词错误。文章长度基本符合要求。

4—1 分。基本按照要求写作，但只有少数句子可以理解。

0 分。文不切题，语言混乱，无法理解。

从以上分析我们可以看出，在考研作文里，内容是否切题，条理是否清楚，结构是否清晰是第一位的，然后才是句式的变化和用词的准确。所以考生一定要抓住考研作文的重点，从整体结构上把握如何写作文，再从细节上注意如何写好作文。

2. 文字长度的扣分标准。

150—159 词：扣 1 分 140—149 词：扣 2.5 分

130—139 词：扣 4 分 120—129 词：扣 6 分

110—119 词：扣 8 分 100—109 词：扣 10 分

99 词以下：扣 12 分

三、阅卷人的心理

阅卷人的心态在一定程度上也影响着考生最终的成绩，如阅卷人的兴趣、爱好、自身的写作风格、对待考卷的态度及时间限制等。阅卷人的这些情况成为客观存在的影响考生作文成绩的因素，这是任何人都不得不承认的。这些情况包括：

1) 高度的责任感

考研作文成绩关系重大，往往决定一个考生的命运，所以阅卷人的态度是严肃认真的。然而，在硕士研究生入学考试这种选拔性的考试中，这种严肃态度地体现为“手硬”，而绝不是“手软”。因此，阅卷人对错误和不足是很敏感的。这种敏感性使考生作文中的各种失误成为留在阅卷人第

一印象中最重要因素，因而也是扣分的最常见的依据。

2) 三遍浏览定成绩

可以说，没有一个阅卷人是一字一句地读完一篇考研作文后考虑再三才给出最后成绩的。实际上不可能也没有必要这样做，最根本的原因是，作文评分是综合评分，而不是按点给分。以此为依据，阅卷人不必看完全篇就可以得出关于该篇文章语言水平的结论。这也是实际阅卷工作例行的操作方法。

通常，阅卷人只需对一篇文章浏览三遍就可以给出非常客观的分。

第一遍看文章的结构层次以及内容是否切题。只要文章字数符合要求，各段有明确的主题，有充分有力的论据，安排得当，就基本可以确定为第二档（15分左右），这阶段大约只需要10秒。

第二遍选择最能体现考生语言能力的一段文字，观察其语言水平。这一遍需要较为仔细地阅读。这一阶段可以基本确定该文的分数上浮或下调的幅度，通常只需要20秒。

第三遍再次浏览全文，搜索亮点和不足之处，最后确定对该文成绩进行微调的幅度，这阶段也只需10秒。

只有充分地考虑到以上因素并加以正确的利用才能写出一篇在阅卷人看来是优秀的文章。这样的优秀的考研英语作文一般具有一下特点：

- (1) 完整充实的内容；
- (2) 层次清晰的结构；
- (3) 流畅优美的语言。

四、失分的原因及对策

原因一：不会审题，偏离主题。很多考生在着手做写作题时并无审题和构思的概念，有的担心时间不够，有的则是无从下笔，结果不是文不对题就是时间已过半，只好草草收场。即使写得很有文采，也可能是文不对题，拿不到高分。

对策：认真审题。根据题目类别，弄清文体的要求，并判明文章的种

类（议论文、说明文、记叙文），同时确定文章要阐明的主题或要表达的中心思想，若题目已经提供了提纲，还要注意弄清各提纲要点之间的逻辑关系，切勿看题后提笔就写。

原因二：用汉语思维，逐字翻译。有的考生对英语遣词造句无把握，使用汉语构思文章，时不时将汉语句子硬译成英语，结果是非驴非马，无法理解。

对策：多读、多看英文文章，在阅读的时候，切勿将其翻译为中文。

原因三：用词搭配不当。英语语言的一大特点是其丰富的习惯用语和固定搭配，包括动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语，例如（花费很多时间做某事）“spend much time in...”不能改成“take much time in...”。词与词之间的固定搭配是由历史形成的，有的看起来不符合逻辑，但却是地道用法。词汇量小，表达困难，拼写错误。部分学生在写作中词汇量太少，有的知道用法但又拼写不出来，结果只能用中文取而代之，成绩自然不会理想。

对策：多记、多背，加强自身词汇量的储备，特别是大量的短语和固定搭配，如果有可能再背些名人名言、谚语，这样当你成文时，就会感到“下笔如有神”。另外，在使用短语时切勿按中文翻译。

原因四：句子逻辑关系混乱。部分考生因受汉语结构的影响，对句子中主谓语及状语之间的位置安排不妥，造成逻辑混乱，而且不会运用关联词转承上下句子和段落。例如：Our English class often told stories. 应改为：We often told stories in our English class.

对策：理清句子的逻辑关系，掌握相关的搭配关系，多使用关联词、过渡词，这样可以使文章的上下句子和段落合理衔接。承上启下，使表达合乎逻辑，同时结构严谨，文章紧凑。

原因五：语法错误。语法错误主要表现为：1）分不清及物与不及物动词，例如：rise 和 raise；hear 和 listen 等；2）被动语态与主动语态的误用，例如 interesting 和 interested；speaking 和 spoken 等；3）词类混淆，将动词或形容词误作名词用，将名词动词误作形容词用等。例如 benefit 和

beneficial; difficult 和 difficulty; pleasure 和 pleased 等; 4) 混淆可数名词与不可数名词, 例如 family, practice 等; 5) 冠词、情态动词、介词、代词等方面的错误, 例如: a English boo, should did, must done 等。

对策: 英语作文当中经常会出现一些明显的语法错误, 而这些小的错误常常是阅卷老师比较“痛恨”的地方。详细而系统的学习语法知识, 是避免语法错误的最好途径。另外, 在作文成文修改的时候要特别留心这一点。

原因六: 字迹混乱。有的考一边想一边写, 想到什么写什么, 到写不下去的时候又回过头来猛涂猛改, 使得卷面看起来又脏又乱, 给阅卷老师留下不良印象, 分数自然不会太高。

对策: 先打腹稿后下笔。首先要注意字迹工整、干净, 给老师留下一个好印象。经过腹稿的准备和构思, 写起来不但可以如行云流水般自然, 更可以避免不必要的卷面涂改。

原因七: 丢三落四。段落开始一会儿缩行一会不缩行、该大写的地方没有大写、乱用标点符号等, 都可能成为丢分的罪魁祸首。

对策: 成文后的复查。写完之后, 要用做改错题的眼光去挑自己文章中的毛病, 从以下几方面认真检查一番:

1. 看无遗漏要点;
2. 看文体格式是否正确、规范;
3. 看词语使用是否正确, 有无语法或用词上的错误;
4. 看单词拼写、字母大小写是否有错误, 标点符号有无遗漏或用错等。

考生只有把握住这些失分主要的原因及对策, 写出一篇内容正确、结构合理、条理清晰、书写工整、错误少的文章, 应该不会太难。获取高分也应是顺理成章的事。

五、英语写作中的常见错误与分析

在英语写作中, 很多考生都容易犯一些相同的错误, 现将一些在英语写作中典型的病句实例逐一加以剖析。

1. 不一致 (Disagreements)

所谓不一致不光指主谓不一致，它还包括了数的不一致、时态不一致及代词不一致。

例：When one have money, he can do what he want to (人一旦有了钱，他就能想干什么就干什么)

剖析：one 是单数第三人称，因而本句的“have”应改为“has”；同理，want 应改为 wants。本句是典型的主谓不一致。

改为：Once one has money, he can do what he wants(to do).

2. 修饰语错位 (Misplaced Modifiers)

英语与汉语不同，同一个修饰语置于句子不同的位置，句子的含义可能引起变化。对于这一点中国学生往往没有引起足够的重视，因而造成了不必要的误解。

例句：I believe I can do it well and will better know the world outside the campus.

剖析：better 位置不当，应置于句末。

3. 句子不完整 (Sentence Fragments)

在口语中，交际双方可借助手势、语气、上下文等，不完整的句子完全可以被理解。而书面语就不同了，句子结构不完整会意思表达不清，这种情况常常发生在主句写完以后，笔者又想加些补充说明时发生。

例句：There are many ways to know the society .For example by TV, radio, newspaper and so on.

剖析：本句后半部分“for example by TV, radio, newspaper and so on.”不是一个完整的句子，仅是一些不连贯的词语，不能独立成句。

改为：There are many ways to know society, for example, by TV, radio, and newspaper

4. 悬垂修饰语 (Dangling Modifiers)

所谓悬垂修饰语是指句首的短语与后面句子逻辑关系混淆不清。

例句: At the age of ten my, my grandfather died.

剖析: 在句子中“at the age of ten”只点出十岁, 但没有说明谁十岁时。按一般推理不可能是 my grandfather, 如果我们把这个悬垂改明确一点, 全句就不那么费解了。

改为: When I was ten, my grandfather died.

例句: To do well in college, good grades are essential.

剖析: 句子中不定式短语“to do well in college”的逻辑主语不清楚。

改为: To do well in college, a student needs good grades.

5、词性误用 (Misuse of parts of Speech)

词性误用常表现为: 介词当动词用; 形容词当副词用; 名词当动词用等。

例句: None can negative the importance of money.

剖析: negative 是形容词, 误作动词。

改为: None can deny the importance of money.

6、指代不清 (Ambiguous Reference of pronouns)

指代不清主要是代词与被指代的人或物关系不清, 或者是前后所用的代词不一致。试看下面这一句: Mary was friendly to my sister because she wanted her to be her bridesmaid.

(玛丽和我姐姐很要好, 因为她要她做她的伴娘。)

读完上面这一句话, 读者无法明确地判断两位姑娘中谁将结婚, 谁将当伴娘。如果我们把易于引起误解的代词的所指对象加以明确, 意思就一目了然了。可改为:

Mary was friendly to my sister because she wanted my sister to be her bridesmaid.

例句: And we can also know the society by serving it yourself.

剖析：句中人称代词 we 和反身代词 yourself 指代不一致。

改为：We can also know society by serving it ourselves.

7、不间断句子 (Run-on Sentences)

什么叫不间断句子？请看下面的例句：

There are many ways we get to know the outside world.

剖析：这个句子包含了两层完整的意思：“There are many ways.”以及 we get to know the outside world.”简单地把它们连在一起就不妥当了。

改为：There are many ways for us to learn about the outside world.

8、措辞毛病 (Troubles in Diction)

Diction 是指在特定的句子中如何适当地选用词语的问题，由于教学的时间紧迫，教师平时在这方面花的时间往往极其有限，影响了学生在写作中养成良好的推敲、斟酌的习惯。他们往往随心所欲，拿来就用。所以作文中用词不当的错误比比皆是。

例句：The increasing use of chemical obstacles in agriculture also makes pollution. (农业方面化学物质使用的不断增加也造成了污染。)

剖析：显然，考生把“obstacles 障碍、障碍物”误作“substance 物质”。另外“the increasing use(不断增加的使用)”应改为“abusive use(滥用)”。整句改为：

The abusive use of chemical substances in agriculture also causes/leads to pollution.

9、累赘 (Redundancy)

言以简洁为贵，写句子不要有一个多余的词；写段落不要有一个多余的句子。能用单词的最好不用词组；能用词组的最好不用从句或句子。如：In spite of the fact that he is lazy, I like him. 本句的“the fact that he is lazy”为同谓语从句，可改为：In spite of his laziness, I like him.

10、不连贯 (Incoherence)

不连贯是指一个句子前言不对后语，或结构上不畅通。这也是考生常犯的毛病。

例句：The fresh water, it is the most important things of the earth.

剖析：The fresh water 与逗号后的 it 不连贯。it 与 things 在数方面不一致。

改为：Fresh water is the most important thing of the world.

11、综合性错误

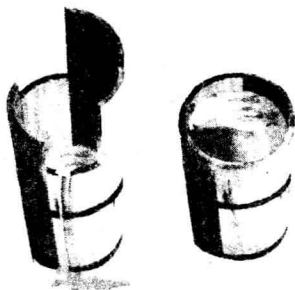
综合性错误是指除了上述十种以外，还有诸如时态、语态、标点还有大小写等方面的错误。这些都是要考生在平常的学习中养成认真、细心的习惯，在考试中认真、细心地对待。

第二部分 经典范文-预测篇

经典范文 1.

Directions: Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and point out its implications in our life.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.



Let us imagine two barrels similar to those drawn above, one tall barrel made with boards of irregular lengths, one short barrel with boards that are all the same length. The shortest board of the tall barrel is shorter than the boards of the short barrel. At first glance, the tall barrel seems like it would be able to hold the most water, but in fact the short barrel has the advantage. This is because the shortest board of a barrel determines how much water it can hold. This is called the Wooden Barrel Theory.

The Wooden Barrel Theory illustrates the necessity for a balanced development of character, economy and society. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and the durability of a product depends on the part that fails first.

The wooden barrel theory has practical applications in everyday life. we college students must not only pay attention to our grades, but should also cultivate our team spirit, build physical strength, etc. Only when we develop ourselves in a well-rounded way can we become productive members in our society.

经典范文 2

Directions: Study the following picture carefully and write an essay in which you should

1. Write out the message conveyed by the cartoon
2. Give your comments.



诚信如照镜子，你以真面目对它，它报你以真面目；你以假面目对它，它报你以假面目。

Honesty

Honesty is generally believed to be the noblest quality of mankind. In fact, honesty is not only noble but also ^{highly} practical. As is shown in the picture, you see the true face to the mirror if you show it without any deception; otherwise, you will be the one who gets cheated at last by ^{showing} the mirror a mask. Without any doubt, for any wise person or any enterprise, honesty is the best policy.

But honesty is becoming an urgent issue now. After officially

joining WTO, China is engaging in revising particular laws and regulations. Some short-sighted companies see in this shifting period an opportunity to make huge profits by melding and selling fake commodities. While some firms are grateful in having adequate time to enhance their credibility for more fierce international competition in the future. The former ones will cook their own goose simply because the arms of laws are long, which can be proved by the credit crisis of the wall street last year. The latter ones are really rational, for they know honesty is rewarding though painfully sought. They also know honesty is necessary for WTO rules and finally customers will only favor highly credible companies.

However, honesty is not merely a matter of morality. Dishonest companies will not suddenly feel conscience-smitten until disaster stares in their faces. Laws and rules, instead of anything else, are the only effective means to ensure the prevalence of honesty. After all, you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time.

经典范文 3

Directions: Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawing,
- 2) interpret its meaning, and
- 3) point out its implication in our life.

You should write 160—200 words neatly an ANSWER SHEET2.



These few simple lines depict a man, wearing a floatation device, happily diving into the water. The image suggests that while one might easily learn the techniques of swimming from a textbook, one cannot learn how to swim via reading alone. In order to learn to swim we must actually practice in the water.

If we want to learn something, we must not only understand the theory, but put the theory into practice as well. The combination of theory and practice can be regarded as the best way to solve any problem. Many university students, despite having read numerous books, are incompetent when it comes to practically applying their knowledge within society. Regrettably, knowledge becomes useless once it is inapplicable. The fact that many students think of themselves more highly than they should is also unfortunate. Despite their intelligence, many students fail when assigned a specific, practical task. Many people have been enrolled in school nearly since birth, and are therefore unaware of the reality that exists outside. Such sheltered students are inclined to over-emphasize book knowledge and dismiss the importance of practice. In addition, our current educational system tends to be characterized by an examination-oriented bias. Students are encouraged to pursue only academic achievements and high grades. It is essential that we reconsider the value of knowledge acquired through books.

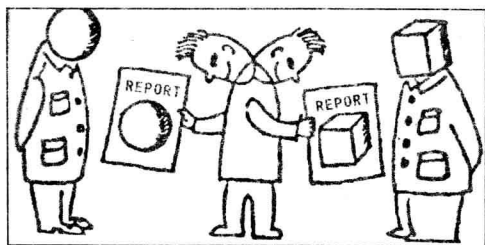
While theoretical knowledge is crucial to the attainment of practical experiences, competence comes from active participation in society. The life ring in the drawing above represents theory; such mental preparation is a safety device. One might drown without a life ring, but one cannot learn to swim without diving in.

经典范文 4

Directions: Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled *Be Round or Be Square*. Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:

1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning
2. according to the picture, make a comment and give your reasons

You should write 160—200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET2.



Honesty is one of the traditional virtues in China. We don't like a double-faced man. Although he or she can gain advantages from both sides, he or she will be looked down upon by our honest men. In my eyes, the dishonest man is a snob, and there is a caricature in which we find a man who has brought with him two absolutely different reports. When he is in front of his boss with a "round" head, he will present him with a report described in a "round" way. But when he turns to another boss who has a "square" head, he caters to