



考研英语红宝书系列
主编 王建华

考研英语 新写作

详解考研写作新趋势

传授考研写作新思路

总结万能写作新模版

方便举一反三



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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前 言

2006年考研英语写作继续保持了去年的命题形式,所占分值仍然为30分。可以说在考研英语中,写作是仅次于阅读理解部分的第二大高分题型,可见写作的地位也是非常重要的。但是,从历年的写作考试情况来看,能够拿到及格分数的考生寥寥无几。大多数考生写出的作文离大纲的写作要求相差甚远,有的考生更是无话可写,甚至写作交了白卷。这样就使得很多考生因为作文分数太低而影响了英语总成绩,达不到要求。基于此,我们邀请了有多年考研辅导经验的专家、教授为考生编写了考研英语红宝书系列丛书,《考研英语新写作》是其中的一本。

本书共分四大部分,其特色章节如下:

一、让考生了解考研写作的最新命题方向和趋势

本书的首要目的是让考生充分了解2006年考研英语写作的命题方向和趋势,摸透命题思路,这样才能做到“知己知彼,百战不殆”。本书对2006年考研大纲的写作部分作了全方位、多角度的分析。针对大纲要求不同的写作题材和体裁,作了深入的解析。这样的话,可以使考生能够对考研写作有全面的深刻认识和把握,做到有备无患,心中有数。

二、使考生写出符合大纲要求的高分作文

使考生在较短的时间内快速提高写作水平,在考场上写出符合大纲要求的高分作文是本书的另一个重要目的。根据有多年考研写作辅导经验的专家的看法,吃透真题是考研英语取得高分的关键的环节,而考研英语的写作部分则更是如此。本书对1991~2005年的考研写作真题进行具体的分类,并作了全方位地分析和研究,包括命题思路、题材和体裁、写作要求、高分范文示范等。另外,对应用文和短文也分别作了深入的分析。应用文部分包括写作要领、写作格式和应用文常用语等。短文部分包括如何选词、如何创造句子、文章的布局和段落的合理衔接与转承等。此外,还给考生提供了优秀的范文示范,并进行了经典的讲解和点评。

三、万能模板效应,帮考生举一反三

本书给考生提供了优秀的考研写作范文的模板,包括应用文和短文的不同题材和体裁。这些经典的作文模板形式灵活,可使考生快速掌握考研写作的基本要求,迅速提高写作水平,从而达到活学活用、举一反三的目的。

考研的路虽然漫长,但紧要处却只有几步,坚持住了就是成功!考研的路虽然充满了坎坷和艰辛,但既然选择了远方,就要风雨兼程!在这一年一度的考研时刻,我们愿做广大考生的同路人,愿做考生的知心朋友!我们相信这套考研英语红宝书一定能帮助广大考生在今天的考试中取得理想的英语成绩,实现心中的梦想,而这也正是所有参与该系列辅导书编辑工作的老师们的共同心愿和良好的祝福!

祝愿使用本系列辅导书的广大考生朋友们,考研成功!

编者

目 录

第一部分 考研写作总体分析

第一节 大纲分析..... (2)	第三节 考研写作题型综述..... (12)
●大纲要求的题型及分析..... (2)	●题目和提纲作文..... (12)
●大纲对写作的要求及分析..... (2)	●主题句作文..... (15)
●评分标准及原则..... (8)	●材料作文(情景作文)..... (16)
第二节 写作高分标准及考生易犯错误 分析..... (9)	●四关键词作文..... (17)
●写作高分的评判标准..... (9)	●五应用文..... (19)
●考生易犯错误分析..... (11)	●六图表作文..... (19)

第二部分 考研写作全攻略

第一节 历年写作真题分析..... (22)	●四书信作文万能模板及范例..... (86)
●1991~2005年考研写作试题命 题趋势表..... (22)	第三节 短文写作..... (94)
●1991~2005年写作命题提纲类 型及分析..... (22)	●短文写作的布局与谋篇..... (94)
第二节 应用文写作..... (53)	●短文写作实例分析..... (114)
●应用文写作命题分析..... (53)	●短文写作典型错误详解..... (123)
●书信作文..... (69)	●四图表作文写作..... (129)
●书信作文常用语..... (81)	●五图画作文写作..... (149)
	●六短文写作万能句型及亮点佳句..... (159)
	●七短文写作万能模板..... (175)

第三部分 最新考研写作命题选萃

第一节 应用文	(182)	第二节 短文	(193)
①书信	(182)	●图画作文	(193)
②备忘录	(185)	●图表作文	(203)
③报告	(186)	第三节 热点话题背诵范文	(215)
④摘要	(187)		

第四部分 考研写作常用名言谚语

第一节 考研写作常用名言	(226)	①幸福篇	(230)
●理想篇	(226)	②时间篇	(230)
●奋斗篇	(227)	③学习篇	(231)
●成功篇	(228)	④工作篇	(232)
④健康篇	(229)	第二节 考研写作常用谚语	(232)
⑤财富篇	(229)		

第一部分

考研英语写作分析 总体



第一节 大纲分析

●大纲要求的题型及分析

大纲要求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、叙述性和说明或议论性的文章。短文写作时,考生应能:

- (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,恰当选用语域。

自 2005 年起,考研写作将考查两篇文章,即分为两部分,2006 年考研写作继续沿用该形式。这两部分各有侧重,双管齐下。其实,2003 年和 2004 年的考研英语大纲都强调了考生应会写应用文,如书信、简历、摘要和备忘录等。大纲的变化在写作部分只是增加了写作数量,调整了分数而已。

写作部分由过去的一节变成了两节,总分 30 分。增加的内容是第一节内容。第一节要求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,包括私人 and 公务信函、便笺、备忘录、摘要、报告等,满分为 10 分。英语应用文都有一定的格式,但了解格式只是应用文写作的最起码要求,要想在 10 分钟左右写好一篇既定情景的应用短文,这既需要具有熟练运用英语语言文字的基本功,同时又需要有根据既定情景迅速构思的能力。因此,考生对这一部分应给予足够的重视,在复习过程中要针对应用文写作做足量的专项练习。

值得注意的是,应用文的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织性、语言的准确性,以及格式和语意的恰当等。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作适当调整。大纲允许考生在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词,但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分。

另外第一节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右。第二节作文的字数要求是 160~200 词左右。文章长度不符合要求的,也要酌情扣分。

第二节写作仍然占 20 分,但要求的字数已经减少到 160~200 个词,可考查的题型分别为“简单提纲作文、图表作文、图画作文、情景作文等”。按照历年命题的趋势,为了使写作能够尽量拉开分数档次,图画作文已经成为主流题型。

●大纲对写作的要求及分析

1. 要求:

大纲对写作的要求可以概括为:内容切题,表达清楚,意思连贯,语言比较规范。考生在写作时,应着重从以下几点进行把握:

(1) 所谓内容切题是指所写的短文要切合题目,即正确理解题目的意思,抓住题目的重点,严格遵循提纲的思路和给定要求。误解题目,曲解题义,写出来的短文答非所问,就是离题。怎样保

证不离题? 审题是关键。考生一定要认真阅读和分析写作要求, 仔细琢磨题意, 弄清题目和提纲规定的内容范围, 围绕提纲以表达题目限定的中心思想来写, 以便做到内容切题。

(2) 表达清楚是指准确清楚地表达思想, 而不是含糊其辞, 使人读来不知所云。在写作过程中, 考生应思路清晰, 运用正确恰当的语句表达意思。此外, 还要根据题目要求, 围绕中心, 提出论点, 摆出论据, 使文章层次分明, 逻辑性强。

(3) 意思连贯是指句与句, 段与段之间要衔接自然, 整体性强。要做到这一点, 考生应熟练使用连接词, 如: however, therefore, because, although 等和正确表达一个观点与另一观点之间的关系, 同时还要以一定的逻辑关系安排句子。可以通过时间顺序或重要程度安排句子和段落, 使短文逻辑性强。

(4) 语言比较规范是指写出来的句子必须符合英语语法规则。有许多考生在写作中常犯的一个典型错误是主语和谓语不一致以及指代关系不一致, 结果是顾此失彼, 前后不能互相照应。因此, 写作时一定要认真思考, 写出的句子一定要符合英语语法和惯用法。

2. 分析:

(1) 内容切题是包括全部写作要点

作文得高分, 首先要内容切题。很多考生不认为这是什么大问题, 按题目要求写作是众所周知的事。实际情况并非如此。跑题或扣不准题的考生占有一定比例。

在切题方面, 考生应注意扣住作文题目中的各项要求去写。题目中的各项要求就是本篇作文应包括的内容与文章如何展开的方面。不按要求, 任意自由展开, 就容易跑题。一个题目会有不同的要求, 不同的要求需要写出不同的内容。比如:

例 1: Good Health

- Outline: a. Importance of good health;
b. Ways to keep fit;
c. My own practice.

例 2: Health

- Outline: a. There is no wealth greater than health;
b. Health is the base for one's success;
c. Many people are concerned about their health.

例 1 与例 2 的题目内容相同, 都是关于健康问题的, 但是各项要点之间存有明显差异。例 1 的各项要点是要考生围绕健康的重要性、保持健康的途径和个人的做法三个方面来写。而例 2 要求围绕健康与财富、健康是成功的基础及越来越多的人关注健康三个方面展开, 其差异还是很大的。因此考生不仅要切题, 还应扣住各项要求, 方能满足评分标准的要求。

请分析下面两例, 注意划线句子的作用。

例 1

Directions:

- A. Title: Get Rid of Bad Habits;
B. Word limit: no less than 160
C. You are required to develop your essay according to the given topic sentence of each paragraph.

Topic sentence:

- a. We may have some bad habits that we are ashamed of;
b. To get rid of a bad habit, we have, first of all, to come to realize how bad it really is;

- c. To get rid of a bad habit, we also need courage and determination;
- d. However, we should never stop trying to get rid of bad habits.

例 2

Directions:

- A. Title: Noise Annoys
- B. Word limit: no less than 160;
- C. You are required to develop your essay according to the given topic sentence of each paragraph.

Topic sentence:

- a. Noise is harmful to people;
- b. Noise does harm to people physically;
- c. Moreover, noise also disturbs people's mind;
- d. Now more people realize that silence is a natural resource and must be protected by law.

Get Rid of Bad Habits

We may have some bad habits that we are ashamed of. In our daily life, we often do the same thing regularly. If we can not be strict with ourselves, bad habits will be developed before we know them. As a result, we may often feel embarrassed when such a bad habit prevents us from getting our work ahead.

To get rid of a bad habit, we have, first of all, to come to realize how bad it really is. Bad habits do harm instead of good. For example, many people can't resist the temptation of cigarettes. In fact, smoking is a bad habit though lots of people like it. Many studies have shown that those who do smoke die of lung cancer more often than those who don't.

To get rid of a bad habit, we also need courage and determination. It is very easy to acquire a bad habit, but it is difficult to get rid of it. The more we do a thing regularly, the more we tend to like doing it; and if we do not continue to do it, we may feel awkward. Therefore, to get oneself out of a bad habit takes a lot of courage and determination.

However, we should never stop trying to get rid of bad habits. Bad habits do not come suddenly. They come little by little before people become aware of them. So it is necessary and good to us if we try to be strict with ourselves, and therefore prevent forming a bad habit from the very beginning.

Noise Annoys

Noise is harmful to people. Today as the population grows, we experience an increasing use of all kinds of machines, such as motor cars, televisions or stereos. These things and many others that seem to benefit people a lot may turn out to be a source of noise pollution. Nowadays noise pollution is getting so serious that people all over the world are paying greater attention to it and seeking ways to handle this noise pollution.

Noise does harm to people physically. Studies have proved that long exposure to noise intensity will lead to the loss of hearing. It also does great harm to people who suffer from heart trouble. So there is a wide-spread concern over this noise pollution.

Moreover, noise also disturbs people's mind. Some of the work sites make a lot of noise at night,

leaving people in a sleepless state. Noise from stereo and television or things like that annoys people spiritually, all these may drive people "mad" and hurt people mentally.

Now more people realize that silence is a natural resource and must be protected by law. It appears that we all find company in sound, but in the meanwhile we all demand a little silence from time to time.

(2) 表达要清楚准确

先看下面两例:

例 1

Have you a bicycle? Taking a bike is a good way, most people think. But in university it seems not as good as other places. Bicycles are possible to be stolen now and then. Having a bike isn't always good enough for us to buy one.

例 2

It is very convenient to use bikes in China. Bikes don't need any fuel, nor a garage or a large parking lot. Bikes can go through narrow streets and their prices are low. So bikes are the most popular traffic tools in China today.

可以看出例 1 和例 2 两位考生的书面表达水平差距很大。例 1 的作者到底想写什么问题, 读完后并不清楚。其中 taking a bike 这个词组要表达的意思很模糊, 读者无法理解, taking... 或者 having... 到底是 buying(购买), 是 borrowing(借) 还是 stealing(偷) 还是什么其他意思, 读者很难确定。全段只有第三句是正确的, 可是这惟一正确的句子和上下文有什么关联呢? 可见例 1 的表达既不准确也不清楚。

例 2 的语言简洁、准确, 读后读者能立即明白作者的意思。第一句是反映全段中心思想的主题句即在中国使用自行车很方便, 紧接着作者用说明原因的方式围绕主题句展开, 就四句, 简洁明了; 最后一句呼应主题句得出结论。例 2 用词准确, 表达清楚, 与例 1 形成鲜明对比。

再看两个例子:

例 1

Directions:

- A. Title: Economic Status and Women's Equality;
- B. Word limit: no less than 160 words(not including the given opening sentence);
- C. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: Economic status of women is clearly of utmost importance;
- D. Your composition must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

- a. The importance of economic status
- b. Economic status of Chinese women
- c. Reasons

例 2

Directions:

- A. Title: Motives
- B. Word limit: no less than 160 words (not including the given opening sentence);
- C. Your composition should be based on the Outline below and should start with the given opening sentence: Behind every daily activity lies a motive;
- D. Your composition must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

- a. Positive motives
- b. Negatives motives
- c. Motives and effects

Economic Status and Women's Equality

Economic status of women is clearly of utmost importance. In achieving women's equality to men, it is imperative that women should be economically independent. Without this economic base, a woman no matter where she is from, a rich country or a developing country, cannot enjoy equal right to men. This is because the economic and political power often go hand in hand. Without economic independence, women's equality is just an empty dream.

Chinese women do better in terms of their economic position relative to that of men, than do women in other countries. For the past decades Chinese women encouraged by the government are doing various kinds of jobs with equal pay. Furthermore, most women in the west, less luckier than their Chinese sisters, lose jobs when fostering children. Having this economic independence, Chinese women are able to support families and raise children together with their husbands. That is why the equality gap is not as large as that of western countries.

The chief reason that can explain the above factor is that the Chinese government has not only adopted the policy of equal pay for equal job, but also taken measures to carry out this policy. Enterprises, companies, factories, institutions and so on all provide women with child care, ensuring women to continue with their work. Valid as these statements, there is one thing we should remember our per capital income is still among the world's lowest. This implies that both men and women need to improve their overall economic wellbeing.

Motives

Behind every daily activity lies a motive. Generally speaking, those who have good motives may succeed both in their career and life. For example, prominent men like scientists usually have very clear motives in fields they are exploring. Ordinary men like those young parents work hard to support families. Students study diligently either to rank the top in their class or to be prepared for future success. So holding positive motives will contribute to people leading a healthy and useful life.

Evil can also be a motive. The motive for obtaining money without hard work makes a pickpocket steal a purse. To fulfil his evil desire, a robber can grab others' belongings, and a murderer can kill an innocent person. These wicked motives are the kind that people need to get rid of because they are harmful to other people and society.

But all good motives do not necessarily result in satisfactory outcomes. Some of them lead to bad ends. Actions should not be guided solely by a motive without any attention to effects. We often find people who tend to be good to others end up with the opposite results. It is those people who pay attention both to their motives and effects who achieve worthy goals.

(3) 文字连贯

无论用何种语言写文章,文字连贯、语言流畅都会给人以美的享受。大纲并不要求考生写出

文字优美的文学作品,而是强调写作水平较高的作文应是文字连贯流畅,而不是干巴巴或很生硬的文字。请仔细体会下面几例的文字。

例 1

I am very sorry that the pressure of other occupations has prevented me from sending an earlier reply to your letter.

In my opinion a man's first duty is to find a way of supporting himself, thereby relieving other people of the necessity of supporting him. Moreover, the learning to do work of practical value in the world, in an exact and careful manner, is of itself a very important education...

例 2

It is important, I think, learning to work with others.

In our society, person's ability usually is necessary, We encourage to be competitive in every field. We can't finish our work very well by ourselves. We must work with others.

例 3

I don't eat meat much, Every morning I take the long run and in my spare time I like playing tennis and volleyball. In this way I keep good health and lead a happy life.

例 4

As for me, I enjoy a good health as I keep a simple diet with more fruit, vegetables and less meat. Moreover, I do some exercises whenever I have time such as long distance running, playing tennis or volleyball. As a result, I have been a top student all through the four years in the university So good health is important to every one.

读完以上四例后,读者对这四例文字的连贯性都会有所感受。例 1 语言流畅,文字连贯。由于流畅,读起来无须停顿,一口气就能读完。例 2 上下句之间文字不连贯,因为不连贯,意思尽管简单,读完后仍不太清楚作者的观点。例 3 和例 4 是一个内容,例 4 是例 3 的修改稿。经修改后的文字内容充实,也连贯流畅多了。在例 4 的修改稿中使用了两种方法。首先是适当地使用表示连接或过渡的词或短语以强化上下文的衔接,如:As for me 起了承接上段的作用;Moreover 的使用告诉读者该段进入了第二个层次;As a result,告诉读者前两方面的做法所产生的结果;So 带出的一句话是呼应标题对全文的概括。这些连接词、词组使该段落层次分明有序,结构严谨,有较强的连贯性。其次,修改后的例 4 把例 3 未表达的意思补充完整了,因而例 4 显得流畅多了。内容充实、意思完整是文章连贯流畅的基础。例 3 一开始就讲 I don't eat meat much 显得生硬唐突,其实这句话有很多暗含的意思作者没有讲出来,把暗含的意思写明白,内容自然就充实了。

文字连贯,语言流畅是写好作文的基本要求。要达到这一目标,考生就要有较强的语感并长期积累语言素材和进行大量的实践。

(4) 语言要规范,注意避免错误

符合英语表达习惯的语言就是规范的。考生在写作中由于语言基本功差,经常写出病句或中文式英文。请看下例:

例 1 The clothes you wearing (wear) may be fake(病句)

例 2 There are more and more people know the importance of good health. (去掉 There are)

例 3 Customers should realize to use law way protect themselves. (中文式英文)

例 4 Opportunity can make people have less defeat or bring success. (不符合英语表达方式)

以上这些现象在考试中是常见的。考生在平时的写作训练中应多加注意。

评分标准及原则

1. 写作一般评分标准

第五档:A节(9~10分);B节(17~20分)

- (1) 很好地完成了试题规定的任务;
- (2) 包括所有内容要点;
- (3) 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇;
- (4) 语言自然流畅,语法错误极少;
- (5) 有效地采用了多种衔接手法,文字连贯,层次清晰;
- (6) 格式与语域恰当贴切;
- (7) 对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。

第四档:A节(7~8分);B节(13~16分)

- (1) 较好地完成了试题规定的任务;
- (2) 包含所有内容要点,允许漏掉1~2个次重点;
- (3) 使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇;
- (4) 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错误;
- (5) 采用了适当的衔接手法,层次清晰,组织较严密;
- (6) 格式与语域较恰当;
- (7) 对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

第三档:A节(5~6分);B节(9~12分)

- (1) 基本完成了试题规定的任务;
- (2) 虽漏掉一些内容,但包含多数内容要点;
- (3) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求;
- (4) 有一些语法结构和词汇错误,但不影响理解;
- (5) 采用了简单的衔接手法,内容较连贯,层次较清晰;
- (6) 格式和语域基本合理;
- (7) 对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。

第二档:A节(3~4分);B节(5~8分)

- (1) 未能按要求完成试题规定的任务;
- (2) 漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点,写了一些无关内容;
- (3) 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;
- (4) 有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解;
- (5) 未采用恰当的衔接手法,内容缺少连贯性;
- (6) 格式和语域不恰当;
- (7) 未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

第一档:A节(1~2分);B节(1~4分)

- (1) 未完成试题规定的任务;
- (2) 明显漏掉主要内容,且有许多不相关的内容;
- (3) 语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复;
- (4) 语言错误多,有碍读者对内容的理解,语言运用能力差;
- (5) 未使用任何衔接手法,内容不连贯,缺少组织、分段;

- (6) 无格式与语域概念;
 (7) 未能传达信息给读者。

零档(0分)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。

2. 写作评分原则

(1) 虽然写作两节的考查要点有所不同,但对考生写作能力的基本要求是相同的,所以一般评分标准对两节都适用。但根据两节不同的考查要点,评分时会有不同的侧重点。

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、格式和语域的恰当等。但语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许考生在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词,但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分。

短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等。

(2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后以该档次要求来给分。评分人员在档内有1~3分的调节分。

(3) 应用文的字数要求是100词左右。短文的字数要求是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。

第二节 写作高分标准及考生易犯错误分析

●写作高分的评判标准

1. 内容切题,包括提纲的全部内容

考研作文的高分评判标准首先是要切题。许多考生认为作文题已有要求和提纲,按题目写作不会出什么大的问题。但事实往往并非如此,许多考生的作文是仍然跑题或扣不准题。有的考生的作文辞不达意,主题不突出,还有的考生照搬照抄,结果文不对题。所谓的切题指不偏离主题,提纲的所有内容都是围绕主题来展开的。例如下面的文章:

Title: Good Health

Outline: (1) Importance of good health;

(2) Ways to ensure a good health.

这篇文章的主题很显然是谈论健康问题的,同时是围绕健康的重要性和怎样保持健康的身体两方面来谈论的。有的考生未经仔细审题便匆匆落笔,结果将文章写成“健康与财富”,不能满足评分标的第一项要求。下面是一篇较好的考生作文:

Good health is the best reassurance a person can possess. The world, with all its attractions and wonders, is open to those who have wealth, but they cannot enjoy it unless they have good health. It is

very difficult for a man, no matter how rich, powerful or learned he may be, to be happy without good health. But if he enjoys good health, a poor and humble man can be happy. There is no doubt, therefore, that "Good health is the best wealth".

The human body is wonderful engine. It is far more delicate than a locomotive. Everyone must be the engineer and fireman of his own body. If well maintained, if it is out of order, its master will suffer. There are a number of useful rules which will ensure good health if people follow them.

Cleanliness—The body needs to be kept clean. It should be washed at least once a week in winter and once a day in summer. Fresh air—One of the chief constituents of the air is oxygen, which is necessary for life. We ought to see that our rooms are always full of fresh air. Food—Care should be taken that the food is wholesome and suited to the constitution. Exercise—The muscle must be all kept exercised, although not to excess. Sleep—The hours of sleep are very valuable, during which the mind is kept as calm and peaceful as possible. We cannot have good health unless the brain be renewed by sleep.

考生在写作文时,应注意以下几个方面:首先要认真审题。先分析题目所包含的内容和信息,把握住出题者的意图,确定文章属于哪一种体裁,思考表达文体和写作手法,以便能将主题思想完美表达出来。然后仔细阅读作文要求、提纲或其他相关内容(如图表、图画、数字说明等),注意抓住题目和提纲中的关键词及提纲要点之间的衔接和逻辑关系,进一步考虑怎样组织段落来突出主题。其次要组织好段落,构思选材。段落围绕主题来展开,但各个段落也有主题句和段落中心。主题句即本段的论点,围绕论点提供论据抓住了段落中心,而句子之间或段落之间的承上启下,过渡连贯,句型逻辑等也要同进考虑,对于材料的取舍也应该胸有成竹,避免下笔时无章可循,离题万里。

2. 表达清楚,句义连贯

表达清楚包含三方面的内容,一是叙述要清楚,一目了然;二是作者的遣词造句要得当,过渡要连贯平稳;三是主题明确,论点论据展开合理(以时间、过程、空间、详情、列举、概括、对比、因果、分类、定义、发展高潮或综合等方法来展开)。下面这段文章表达不清楚,句义也不连贯:

Finding information in a library can be very confusing. There are so many reference books. Their functions are not always clear. One good place to start looking for facts is the card catalogue, and also, the librarian is always ready to answer questions.

请看修改稿:

Finding information in a library can be very confusing. Although there are so many reference books, their functions are not always clear. One good place to start looking for facts is the card catalogue. Also, the librarian is always ready to answer question.

3. 句式要有变化

绝大多数的考生从头到尾都使用简单句,使整篇文章变得平淡无味。句式有变化指的是一定的意义要用合适的句型来表达,它包含两层意思:一是采用适当的句型来表达内容,包括简单句、并列句、复合句、主动被动句、长句、短句、疑问句、插入语、独立成份等;二是句子之间的逻辑关系要合理,包括并列关系、因果关系、递进关系、转折关系、解释关系、概括关系、顺序关系、让步关系、对比关系、转换关系等。这些逻辑关系均有适当的过渡词来连接。如表示因果关系的就是有 accordingly, consequently, hence, therefore, thus, so, in consequence, as a result 等。只有在句式上有了变化,才算是一篇好的文章,从而也才能得高分。试比较下面的例子:

原文: I will never drive a car again. (简单句) I had an accident today. (简单句) I was driving up

Fourth Avenue. (简单句) I saw a bright yellow car. (简单句) It was driven by a little old lady. (简单句) She obviously did not see the stop sign. (简单句) I could not stop in time. (简单句) She ran right into me. (简单句) Then she called me a “young hoodlum”. (简单句)

本文由九个简单句组成,读起来单调无味,毫无感染力。评卷老师看第一眼就不会给高分。下面是修改稿:

I will never drive a car again. (简单句) I had an accident today when I was driving up Fourth Avenue. (复合句) I saw a bright yellow car which was driven by a little old lady. (复合句) She obviously did not see the stop sign, and I could not stop in time. (并列句) She ran right into me. Then she called me a “young hoodlum”. (简单句)

原文经过修改后,句式有了较大的变化,读起来觉得内容丰富,效果完全不一样,给评卷老师的感受是耳目一新,也肯定能得高分。

4. 语言合乎规范

语言规范含遣词与造句两方面内容。遣词的标准是:选词准确,词能达意,具体形象,用词丰富,语法正确,同时符合英语表达习惯。造句的标准是:句式变化多样,意义与结构完整,意思连贯,逻辑合理,语法正确,同时符合英语习惯。遣词要注意修辞,避免多次重复同一词汇,可考虑适当使用代词、同义词、近义词、关联词,使表达有变化。同义词的使用是衡量考生语言运用能力的一个尺度。造句要避免清一色的“主、谓、宾”结构,可以适当采用倒装、强调、被动、长短句、疑问句、反问句、复合句、并列句等各种句型,同时要注意尽量使用自己熟悉和有把握的句型。

● 考生易犯错误分析

大多数考生在写作的过程中都会出现很多错误,有些错误还直接导致了英语科目的分数比较低。通过调查和分析,我们总结出大多数考生最容易犯的 error 和主要问题。考生应对这些问题进行仔细分析、总结,努力避免不该出现的问题,以便在考试的时候做到心中有数,拿到高分。考生容易犯的写作错误如下:

1. 不会审题

有很大一部分考生在写作文时脑子里没有审题和构思的概念,有的考生担心时间不够,有的则是无从下笔,这样的结果不是文不对题就是时间已过半,只好草草收场。

2. 用汉语思维,逐字翻译

有的考生没有用英语进行思维的意识,便用汉语构思文章,同时将汉语句子硬译英语,结果是非驴非马,无法理解。

3. 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、形容词短语等。例如这个句子: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。

4. 词汇量小,拼写困难

有的考生在写作中掌握的词汇量太小,有的知道用法但却拼写有错误,结果只能用中文取而代之,成绩自然很糟糕。

5. 句子逻辑关系混乱

有的考生因受汉语思维的影响,对句子中主语、谓语及状语之间的位置安排不妥,造成逻辑混