

活学活用
给分给力

主 编/李明秋
副主编/张宁光·林雅琴 杨德宏

| 让你的写作变得 So Easy |

英语热门话题作文 模板150篇

84个超实用的写作模板+40篇历年真题作文精讲
+150篇热门话题作文模板应用
=一本优秀的英语作文书

- 150篇热门话题作文全面覆盖常考话题，
收录最新热点信息
- 适合于各类英语考试中的写作，尤其
六级和考研英语的写作



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

英语热门话题作文 模板 150 篇

主 编 李明秋

副主编 张宁光 林雅琴 杨德宏

编 者 王 倩 崔永光 刘士新 李秀荣

国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书提供了 150 篇热门话题作文的模板,全面涵盖考试中涉及的作文类型和话题。作文模板思路清晰,表达丰富,句式多样,语句通畅,相信每一位考生在认真阅读,研习本书,并扎扎实实背诵经典范文的模板后,在实战考试中一定可以写出内容充实、思路清晰的高分好文章。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语热门话题作文模板 150 篇/李明秋主编. —北京:
国防工业出版社, 2011. 5
ISBN 978-7-118-07436-9

I. ①英... II. ①李... III. ①英语—写作—自学
参考资料 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 077558 号

※

国防工业出版社 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号 邮政编码 100048)

天利华印刷装订有限公司印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 880×1230 1/32 印张 10% 字数 310 千字

2011 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—4000 册 定价 19.00 元

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店: (010)68428422

发行邮购: (010)68414474

发行传真: (010)68411535

发行业务: (010)68472764

前 言

英语考试大纲对写作的基本要求是：主要考查考生运用英语的综合能力，其中包括用英语组织篇章段落的能力、英语的语句表达能力以及语法的综合运用能力。考试中作文要想拿高分，就要求考生不仅具有较扎实的语言基础，而且还要掌握一些写作的基本技能。

在写作上没有一劳永逸的事情，必须进行一定量的写作实践，包括背诵、模仿和创作。适当地研究和学习写作模式与技巧是必要的。作文模板，是通过不同类型文章写作模式的解析、判断与综合，提炼出具有普遍适用性并具备基本的启承和衔接语句的作文框架，从而为写作提供标准和依据。

本书作文模板力求做到思路丰富、表达充分、句式多样、语句通畅。只要考生认真阅读、研习本书，并扎扎实实地背诵其中大部分经典范文模板，相信在实践中一定可以写出内容充实、思路清晰的文章，取得满意的成绩。

模板能够规范写作思路，提供写作套路，模拟写作考试，节省写作时间，确保写作质量，最终的目的是提高写作成绩。各种类型文章的写作模板，供考生复习与考试时使用，以节省准备应试时间，提高作文水平和成绩。通过总结模板、设计句型，将同学们颇为头痛的写作内容简单化为选取模板、扩展句子，彻底将大家从作文苦恼中解脱出来，轻轻松松套模板、胸有成竹拿高分。本书在总结历年真题的基础上，科学地划分了作文类型，让考生进行发散性思维、凝聚性构思。

本书具有以下特点

1. 分类明确

本书提供的 150 篇经典模板文章均有明确和详细的分类。

2. 文章经典

本书为考生精心准备的所有范文都力求做到思路丰富、表达充分、句式多样、语句通畅。

3. 内容多样

本书提供各种类型文章的万能写作模板的同时,对每一篇范文都进行了谋篇的分析。考生通过背诵和自由地套用,既可减少写作时构造整体框架的耗时与精力,又可为考生开辟思路的空间。

任何作文都应包括开头、主体和结尾三个部分,根据这恒定的三段式作文结构,本书独创性地浓缩出了能够穷尽各类作文的黄金模板,每个模板均是构成文章框架的“关键词”和“关键句”。在写作实践中,考生只需要根据不同的题型要求,套用相应的模板并适当地添加词、句,就可以快速地写出一篇内容切题、表达流畅、语言规范、逻辑清晰的上佳作文。

本书立足应试,在充分分析历届大学英语四级、六级、专业四级、考研等考试作文真题的基础上,给出具有普遍适用性的固定句式和全文模板。本书所提供的作文范文和例文,涵盖了当今社会的热点话题,具有很强的前瞻性和社会性。我们期望着在本书的帮助下,同学们能够轻轻松松地顺利通过各级各类考试,收到事半功倍的效果。我们谨以此书奉献给遨游书海的考生们,我们始终怀着一个美好的愿望,就是希望能为考生们提供一个写作登高的平台,并结出丰硕的果实。

本书参考了一些关于英文写作的书籍和相关网站的内容,在此对相关作者表示感谢。

在编写过程中难免会出现不妥之处,敬请诸位同仁和广大英语学习者指正,我们将不胜感激。

编者

2011年3月

目 录

第一部分 英语应试写作全解读

第一章 开头结尾闪亮登场	1
第二章 变换句子 引人入胜	11
第三章 写作高分的 5C 法则+4 原则	17
第四章 作文模板 4 步法构建	19

第二部分 万能模板与应用

第一章 模板速递	20
第一节 观点类——My View 题型模板	20
第二节 利弊类——Advantages and Disadvantages 题型模板 ..	26
第三节 解决问题类——How to Solve 题型模板	32
第四节 比较类——A or B 题型模板	38
第五节 现象解释类——Explain 题型模板	42
第六节 原因类——Why 题型模板	47
第七节 谚语类——Proverb 题型模板	51
第八节 应用文题型模板	55
第九节 图表作文题型模板	63
第二章 模板应用——历年真题范文	68
第一节 观点类——My View 题型	68
第二节 利弊类——Advantages and Disadvantages 题型	73
第三节 解决问题类——How to Solve 题型	76
第四节 比较类——A or B 题型	81
第五节 现象解释类——Explain 题型	85

第六节	原因类——Why 题型	89
第七节	谚语类——Proverb 题型	91
第八节	应用文题型	93
第九节	图表作文题型	102

第三部分 热门话题作文应用

第一章	观点类——My View 题型	105
第二章	利弊类——Advantages and Disadvantages 题型	130
第三章	解决问题类——How to Solve 题型	154
第四章	比较类——A or B 题型	168
第五章	现象解释类——Explain 题型	194
第六章	原因类——Why 题型	228
第七章	谚语类——Proverb 题型	253
第八章	应用文题型	269
第九章	图表作文题型	306
参考文献	330

第一部分 英语应试写作全解读

第一章 开头结尾闪亮登场

文章的开头既要表明主题,又要吸引读者的注意。因此,开头一定要具有与众不同的吸引力。开头就有不同凡响的经典语句,对于提高文章的整体分数至关重要。同时,文章的结尾也不容忽视。结尾部分不宜过长,但要能够画龙点睛。结尾也是文章成败的关键。下面是几种较好的开头与结尾的表达方式和常用句型。

一、开头

1. 名言修辞法

名言修辞法是指在文章开头引用各种相关名言警句,以增添文章的感染力和说服力。例如:

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

God helps those who help themselves. 天助自助者。

Easier said than done. 说起来容易做起来难。

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

One false step will make a great difference. 失之毫厘,谬之千里。

2. 主题句法

通过给出主题,开门见山的引出话题,称为主题句法。例如:

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects.

Believe it or not, optical illusion can cut highway crashes.

3. 对立法

对立法是指引出人们对要讨论问题的不同看法和观点,然后提出自

己的看法。对立法主要适用于对比选择型作文。例如：

Nowadays there is no agreement among people as to... Some people focus on/ advocate/ favor... while others may think...

When it comes to..., some people believe that..., but some others argue/ claim that... (the opposite/ reverse is true). There is probably some truth in both arguments/ statements, but...

Now, it is commonly/ generally/ widely believed/ held/ acknowledged that... They claim/ believe/ argue that... But I wonder/ doubt whether...

When asked..., a great/ vast majority of people/ most... say that... But I think/ view quite differently. / But in my eye/view...

When faced with/ In the face of... quite a few people claim that... but other people argue...

There is much discussion/ public debate/ controversy nowadays as to the problem of... Some people say that... Others hold that...

There is a general debate over the phenomenon of... People who are against/ object to it claim/ hold... But people who advocate it, on the other hand, claim/ argue...

The value of this form of... is now being questioned by... /There is growing skepticism toward...

4. 引用法

在文章开头引用名人名言、箴言、谚语或有代表性的看法，以引出文章要论述的观点。这种方法通过引用切合主题的名言警句，一方面可以突出主题，另一方面也能为文章增加文采，容易给人留下深刻的印象。这种开头方式主要适用于观点论证型作文。例如：

One of the great/ early writers/ philosophers/ scientists said/ wrote/ remarked, "... "If this is true/ the case, then the present/ current view/ value/ attitude/ situation should make us wonder whether... / ponder over...

"..." The same idea/ complaint/ attitude is voiced/ echoed/ shared by...

“... ” How often we hear/ We are used to hearing/ Many people have heard(such) statement/ words/ complaint like/ as this/ those.

There is an old/ popular saying/ proverb which goes that... The truth of it is profound and significant, / Under its simplified cover, a truth is ironically pointed out, that is ...

One great ... had ever said/ once remarked, “...” Now it still has a realistic/ profound significance. / Now it is still working in our modern society. / Now more and more people share this belief. / The remark is still confirmed by people in today's society. / The remark has been shared by generations. / The view has been echoed by many ...

“Knowledge is power. ” such is the remark made by Bacon. This remark has been shared by more and more people .

“... ” How often we hear such statements/words like those /this .

In our own days we are used to hearing such traditional complains as this “... ”.

5. 现象法

现象法指在文章开头指出某种社会现象或问题。这种开头方式主要应用于现象解释型作文和问题解决型作文。例如：

In the past... years, there has been a sharp/ dramatic increase/ growth/ rise/ decline in ... According to an official report/ survey/ poll...

Recently/ Presently the phenomenon/ issue/ problem of... has been brought into focus/ aroused public attention/ become a heated topic/ been in the limelight.

With the steady/ rapid/ amazing development of..., people begin to...

In the past... years, many... have been faced/ troubled/ confronted with...

Nowadays/ Recently, one of the hottest/ most popular topics/ problems many people complain/ concern about/ talk about/ discuss is...

Nowadays, our society is witnessing more and more...

With . . . , there arises a heated debate as to . . .

In recent . . . years, . . . has experienced an alarming increase/ growth/ rise/ decline in . . .

According to a recent survey, about 86.3% of . . . wanted to further their study after their graduation.

A recent statistics shows that . . .

6. 观点法

开门见山,直截了当地提出本文要论证的观点或要解决的问题,称为观点法。这种开头方式主要适用于观点论证型作文和问题解决型作文。例如:

It is true that. . . No one can deny . . .

Now there is a growing awareness/ recognition of the necessity to. . ./Now people are becoming increasingly aware/ conscious of the importance of. . .

. . . which has been generally accepted. The truth of it is deep and profound/ self-evident.

Nowhere in. . . / Never in history has the issue/ change/ idea of. . . been more evident/ visible/ popular/ serious than in. . .

Now people in growing/ significant numbers are beginning/ coming to realize/ accept/ be aware that. . .

Perhaps/ Maybe we should/ it is time to rethink/ reexamine/ have a fresh look at the idea/ value/ attitude/ wisdom/ desirability that. . .

As everyone knows, No one can deny that. . .

I am of the opinion that . . . is not only the imperative need of mankind but also one of the noblest aspirations we have in the present-day world, because. . .

Never history has the change of . . . been as evident as . . . Nowhere in the world/China has the issue/idea of . . . been more visible/popular than. . .

Perhaps it is time to have a fresh look at the attitude/idea that. . .

7. 比较法

比较法指通过对过去、现在两种不同的倾向、观点进行比较,从而引

出文章要讨论的观点。这种开头方式主要适用于观点论证型作文。
例如：

It is a tradition/ custom/ practice/ traditional way... But now/in recent decades things have changed.

People used to think that... (In the past, ...) But people don't share this view now.

For years, ... had been viewed as... But people are taking a fresh look now. With the growing/ development of..., people...

8. 设问法

设问法指先将要讨论的问题进行设问,然后在解答的过程中引出观点。这种开头方式主要适用于对比选择型作文和现象解释型作文。
例如：

How do you think of the problem of ...? In seeking answer to this question, ...

"Why do/ have ...?" Many ... often ask/ pose the question like this.

One of the basic/ hot topic facing our society is : What/Why ...?

Should/ What...? Opinions of/ Attitudes towards/ Answers to... vary widely/ greatly/ from person to person. Some... are favor of/ view/ regard/ think of... Others believe/ argue/ claim...

Why is there a ... in society? It is no easy task to identify the causes for it.

9. 定义法

有时对题目中关键词作一些简单或正面解释,限定其范围,也有利于引出主题。例如：

What is decisiveness? It doesn't mean act rashly. (反面定义)

What is advertisement? It is the words or pictures used on media. TV for example, to propagandize a certain product or give a warning to people (正式定义)。

10. 提问法

提问法指提出一个或一连串问题,以激起读者兴趣,从而引出主题。

例如：

Do you have many friends? Are they similar to you or different from you? Which kind of friends do you prefer?

11. 概括法

先概括总结文章内容涉及的现状，然后引出主题。例如：

In recent years, while our industries and businesses have developed quickly, the number of trees in many big cities has dramatically reduced. Efforts are being made to prevent from cutting more trees, but to realize the significance of making cities greener is of importance.

12. 间接开头法

以叙述别人的观点开始，引出自己的真实看法，称为间接开头法。

例如：

People often say that money can buy all things, but I think it is not...

Some persons say that love makes the world go round. Others of a less romantic and more practical turn of mind say that it isn't love, it is money. But the truth is that it is the energy that makes the world go round...

二、结尾

文章的结尾一般篇幅不宜过长。好的结尾，可以增添文章的效果和说服力，一篇文章的结尾是否能够产生最佳效果，关键是能否使用恰当的方法和优秀的句式有效地体现文章主题。也就是说，开头很好，也必然要有一个精彩的结尾。

1. 结论法

通过对文章前面的讨论，引出或重申文章的中心思想及观点。常用句式如：

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that

In summary/In a word, it is more valuable

2. 后果法

揭示所讨论的问题若不解决，将产生的严重后果。常用句式如：

We must call for an immediate method, because the current phenomenon of ... , if allowed to proceed, will surely lead to the heavy cost of

Obviously, if we ignore/are blind to the problem, there is every chance that .. will be put in danger.

3. 号召法

呼吁读者行动起来,采取行动或提请注意。常用句式如:

It is time that we urged an immediate end to the undesirable tendency of ...

It is essential that effective measures should be taken to correct the tendency.

4. 建议法

对所讨论的问题提出建议性的意见,包括建议和具体的解决问题的方法。常用句式如:

While it cannot be solved immediately, still there are ways. The most popular is / Another method is ... / Still another one is

Awareness/Recognition of the problem is the first step toward the situation.

5. 方向性的结尾方式

与建议性的唯一差别就是对问题解决提出总的、大体的方向或者指明前景。如:

Many solutions are being offered here, all of them make some sense, but none is adequate enough. The problem should be recognized in a wide way.

There is no quick method to the issue of .. , but .. might be helpful/beneficial. The great challenge today is ... There is much difficulty, but ...

6. 意义性的结尾方式

文章结尾的时候,从更高的更新的角度指出所讨论的问题的重要性以及其深远的意义。常用句式如:

Following these suggestions may not guarantee the success, but the

pay off might be worth the effort . It will not only benefit but also benefit .

In any case, whether it is positive or negative, one thing is certain that it will undoubtedly ...

Obviously, we can draw the conclusion that good manners arise from politeness and respect for others.

To sum up, in conclusion, in brief, on account of this, thus ...

Thus, it can be concluded that... Therefore, we can find that...

Obviously, it is high time that we took some measures to solve the problem.

Accordingly, I recommend that some measures be taken.

Consequently, to solve the problem, some measures should be taken.

7. 总结法

通过文章前面的讨论分析引出一段总结性的言论,重申文章的中心思想或总结自己的观点,作为全文的结束。这是一种最常见的结尾方式,主要用于观点论证型作文和对比选择型作文。常用句式如:

From what has been discussed above/Judging from all evidence offered, we may safely/ undoubtedly draw/ come to/arrive at the conclusion that ...

Given the factors that I have just outlined, it is wise to support the statement that...

Taking into account all these factors/ In view of the above-mentioned facts, we should draw/ come to/arrive at the conclusion that...

All the evidence/ analysis supports/ warrants an unmistakable/ fair conclusion that...

All the available/ conclusive/ reliable/ striking evidence goes to show/ piles up to show that...

All the evidence/ analysis justifies/ confirms an unshakable/ sound view/ idea that...

All the available/ conclusive/ reliable/ striking evidence points to the fact/ lends support to the view that...

Weighing up these two arguments, I am for ...

To sum up/ conclude,... / The conclusion is self-evident. ...

8. 呼吁法

在文章结尾敦促或呼吁读者作出努力,对某问题予以关注或采取行动。这种结尾方式主要适用于问题解决型作文。常用句式如:

If there is time to... , it is now.

It is essential/ necessary/ important/ imperative that effective/ quick/ proper measures/ actions/ steps/ remedies should be taken to...

It is high time that we... / It is ripe time for us to... in no half-hearted manner.

To reverse the trend is not a light task, and it requires keen consciousness of...

There is no denying that considerable attention must be paid to the plight of...

We must call for an immediate action/ method, because the current tendency of..., if permitted to develop at will, it will result in the destruction of...

Only when... all go into action can we...

9. 后果法

对所讨论的问题或现象可能会产生的后果作出预测或分析。主要用于问题解决型作文和现象解释型作文。常用句式如:

If we work on... from now on, in foreseeable future, we will not be perplexed/ cursed/ overwhelmed by the same dilemma/ problem.

Clearly/ Obviously/ No doubt, if we do not/ cannot... / if we ignore/ are blind to..., there is every chance/ chances that... / it is very likely that...

Fortunately, however, more and more people come to realize the importance of... and improvement is in near future.

Any person/ nation/ society who/ which ignores/ is blind to/ fails to learn... would pay a heavy price.

If we can solve the problem with no efforts spared, human being will

not be caught/ stuck in the same conditions.

Following these methods may not guarantee the success in... , but the pay-off will be worth the sweat we shed.

There is no effective/ easy solution/ approach to the issue/ problem of... , but... might be helpful/ beneficial. / but our commitment will be rewarded as long as we insist on assuming our responsibility on it.

The effect that... will bring about are far-reaching.

To conclude, smoking is nothing but evil as it is so harmful to people. All smokers should be taught of the great harm of smoking and be persuaded out of smoking. More importantly, we should protect our children from the harm of smoking through education.