

GRE

写作教程

本书编写组 编



GRE

写作教程

本GRE系列由《GRE词汇教程》、《GRE阅读教程》、《GRE写作教程》和《最新GRE笔试题考卷》构成，由全国数十名著名GRE教学和研究专家历经数年集体编撰而成。

由于近年来GRE考试发生了一些变化，词汇题也出现了不少新词，解题速度要求更高了等等。为了帮助广大同学适应上述变化，本系列涵盖了近十年的考试精华，尤其是涵盖了2002-2003年的最新考试趋势，真实地剖析和反映了ETS的出题思路和最新动态。总之，本系列教材的实用性和实践性很强，广大同学只要按照本系列进行艰苦卓绝的训练，就一定能获得满意的成果。



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教材说明

本GRE系列由《GRE类比·反义词教程》、《GRE填空教程》、《GRE数学教程》、《GRE阅读理解教程》、《GRE写作教程》和《最新GRE笔试模考练习》构成，由全国数十名著名GRE教学和研究专家历经数年集体编撰而成。

由于近年来GRE考试发生了一些变化，例如：作文改为机考了，语文、数学部分改在作文之后考了，词汇题也出现了不少新词，解题速度要求更高了等等。为了帮助广大同学适应上述变化，因此本系列涵盖了近十年的考试精华，尤其是涵盖了2002-2003年的最新考试趋势，真实地剖析和反映了ETS的出题思想及最新动态。

总之，本系列教材的实效性和实战性极强。广大同学只要使用本系列进行艰苦卓绝的训练，就一定能获得较理想的成绩。

2004年12月

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2. "Many people believe that a few individuals or small groups (family, friends, teachers, celebrities, for example) have caused them to think and behave in the way they do. Yet it is always society as a whole that defines us and our attitudes, not a few individuals."

许多人认为只是一些个人或者小团体(比如家庭、朋友、老师、名人)促成了他们的思想和行动。其实一直以来不是一些个人而是社会作为一个整体在定义我们和我们的态度。

第一章 GRE 作文题库及翻译

一、是非问题 (Issue) 题库及翻译

The Pool of Issue Topics

.....
When you take the analytical writing section of the GRE General Test, you will be presented with two Issue topics from this pool. Because the wording of some topics in the test might vary slightly from what is presented here, you should read your test topics carefully and respond to the wording as it appears in the actual test.
.....

Present your perspective on the issue below, using relevant reasons and/or examples to support your views.

1. "Reform is seldom brought about by people who are concerned with their own reputation and social standing. Those who are really in earnest about reforming a government, an educational system, or any other institution must be willing to be viewed with disdain by the rest of the world."

改革几乎从来都不是由那些关心自己声誉和社会地位的人发起的。那些真正热衷于政府改革、教育改革和其他机构改革的人们一定都是甘于被他

人轻视的。

沽名钓誉

2. "Many people believe that a few individuals or small groups (family, friends, teachers, celebrities, for example) have caused them to think and behave in the way they do. Yet it is always society as a whole that defines us and our attitudes, not a few individuals."

很多人认为只是一些个人或者小团体(比如家庭、朋友、老师、名人)促成了他们的思维和行动。其实一直以来不是一些个人而是社会作为一个整体在定义我们和我们的态度。

少数和多数之定义人生

3. "Contemporary technology makes available many small pieces of factual information. As a result, people have become so preoccupied with bits of fragmented information that they pay too little attention to the larger issues and overall perspectives."

现代技术使获得大量细节信息成为可能。其结果是人们全神贯注于七零八碎的信息而很少去注意更大的问题和全局。

少数和多数之细节信息

4. "People in positions of power are most effective when they exercise caution and restraint in the use of that power."

当掌握权力的人们试图小心而节制的使用权力时，他们是最有效率的。过犹不及

5. "Anyone can make things bigger and more complex. What requires real effort and courage is to move in the opposite direction—in other words, to make things as simple as possible."

任何人都可以把事情简单复杂化，但是需要真正努力和勇气的恰恰相反，也就是说应该把事情变得尽可能的简单。

复杂和简单

6. "Most people would agree that buildings represent a valuable record of any society's past, but controversy arises when old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes. In such situations, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings so that contemporary needs can be served."

2楼：
历史/现代

大多数人都同意一个社会的建筑物代表了它有价值的历史纪录，但是当现代规划者们觉得这些以前的建筑物所占据的土地可以被更有价值的用于新目的时，就产生了争议。现代发展应该比保留历史建筑物更受重视以便于满足眼下的需求。

过去和现在之建筑物

7. "No one can possibly achieve success in the world by conforming to conventional



practices and conventional ways of thinking.”

这个世界上没有人能够靠墨守陈规(行动或者思维上的)而获得成功。

新手和老手之墨守成规和成功

8. “Students should memorize facts only after they have studied the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain those facts. Students who have learned only facts have learned very little.”

学生们在记忆知识的时候应该先学习有助于解释那些知识的理念、潮流和概念。仅仅死学知识的学生是学不到什么东西的。

局部和整体之触类旁通

9. “Public figures such as actors, politicians, and athletes should expect people to be interested in their private lives. When they seek a public role, they should expect that they will lose at least some of their privacy.”

像演员、政治家和运动员这样的公众人物应该预料到大众会对他们的私生活感兴趣。当他们希望受人瞩目的时候就应该至少预期到会失去一些隐私(被大众得知一些隐私)。

少数和多数之公众人物的隐私

10. “The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people’s efficiency so that everyone has more leisure time.”

技术进步的首要目标应该是提高人们的效率以便于每个人都享有更多的闲暇时光。

技术进步之空闲时刻

11. “Money spent on research is almost always a good investment, even when the results of that research are controversial.”

花在研究上的资金基本上都是不错的投资，即使研究的结果是有争议的。

现实和理想

12. "A school or college should pay its teachers at the same rate in all disciplines, regardless of differences in salaries for related fields in the world outside of school. For example, entry-level teachers in mathematics and in the arts should receive the same pay, even if outside of school, math specialists earn a much higher salary on average than do specialists in the arts."

不管在校园外不同领域之间薪水的差异有多大，学校对于所有学科老师的待遇应该是一视同仁的。比如，低年级的数学和艺术老师应该享有同样的收入，即便在校外，数学专家的收入一般是要比艺术家高得多。

少数和多数之细节信息

孤立的校园

13. "Creating an appealing image has become more important in contemporary society than is the reality or truth behind that image."

在当代社会，打造一个引人入胜的外表已经变得比外表下的内容更加重要了。

替换：外表和内容

14. "Instead of requiring students to take courses in a variety of disciplines—that is, courses ranging from the arts and the humanities to the physical and biological sciences—colleges and universities should allow students to enroll only in those courses that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields. Such concentration is necessary in today's increasingly work-oriented society."

与其要求学生选修各种各样的学科——从艺术和人文科学到物理和生物科学——大学还不如允许学生们仅仅去选择那些有助于他们今后工作的学科。这种集中在当今这个工作至上的社会是必要的。

教育
案例

少数和多数之学科

15. "No matter what the situation, it is more harmful to compromise one's beliefs than to adhere to them."

无论在什么样的情况下，折衷自己的信仰要比坚持有害。

信仰

16. "The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not



old by their contemporaries.”

一个人是否伟大是由后人评定的而非他同时代的人。

时间先后

17. “In most societies, competition generally has more of a negative than a positive effect.”

在大多数社会中，竞争一般是弊多利少。

利多弊少之竞争

18. “In the age of television, reading books is not as important as it once was. People can learn as much by watching television as they can by reading books.”

电视时代的读书已经不像以前那么重要了。人们通过看电视学到的和他们读书所能学到的一样多。

现代技术之电视和读书

19. “The intellectual benefits of attending a university or college are vastly overrated: most people could learn more by studying and reading on their own for four years than by pursuing a university or college degree.”

大学学习的好处被过分的高估了：大多数人如果通过研究和阅读的方式自学四年的话，会比追求一个大学学位学到的更多。

大学和自学

20. “Scholars and researchers should not be concerned with whether their work makes a contribution to the larger society. It is more important that they pursue their individual interests, however unusual or idiosyncratic those interests may seem.”

我们不应该仅仅关注学者和研究者的著作能否对社会做出贡献。更重要的是关注他们如何追求实现自己的兴趣，无论那些兴趣显得是多么的非同寻常。

少数和多数之科学家



21. "Such nonmainstream areas of inquiry as astrology, fortune-telling, and psychic and paranormal pursuits play a vital role in society by satisfying human needs that are not addressed by mainstream science."

研究界的一些非主流领域，比如星象学、占卜术和意念及超自然探索，在社会中起到了很重要的作用，因为它们满足了人们无法从主流科学获得的需求。

少数和多数之非主流学科

22. "Because learning is not a solitary activity but one that requires collaboration among people, students of all ages will benefit academically if they work frequently in groups."

由于学习不是一种孤立的行为而是需要人们之间合作的，所以各种年龄的学生如果经常小组学习的话就会在学术上受益匪浅。

少数和多数之学习小组

23. "To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards."

一个公仆如果想成为一位杰出的领导者就必须保持最高的伦理和道德标准。

政治家题目

24. "Government should not fund any scientific research whose consequences, either medical or ethical, are unclear."

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究，无论是医学方面还是伦理方面的。

政府和科研

25. "Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carrying out the will of the people whom they serve."

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断而不是不管三七二十一地遵从人民的意愿。



少数和多数, 政府

26. "While some leaders in government, sports, industry, and other areas attribute their success to a well-developed sense of competition, a society can better prepare its young people for leadership by instilling in them a sense of cooperation."

当政府、体育界、工业界和其他领域中的一些领导者将他们的成功归因于一种高度的竞争意识时, 一个社会还是应该更好的为那些即将成为领导者的年轻人灌输一种合作的意识。

37. 竞争和合作

27. "Society does not place enough emphasis on the intellect—that is, on reasoning and other cognitive skills."

社会对于智力还是重视不够, 比如推理和认知的能力。

28. "The study of history places too much emphasis on individuals. The most significant events and trends in history were made possible not by the famous few, but by groups of people whose identities have long been forgotten."

历史研究过于关注个人。历史上最有意义的事件和潮流能够成为可能不是因为几个少数的名人而是一些身份早就被淡忘的人群。

少数和多数, 精英和大众

29. "Imaginative works such as novels, plays, films, fairy tales, and legends present a more accurate and meaningful picture of human experience than do factual accounts. Because the creators of fiction shape and focus reality rather than report on it literally, their creations have a more lasting significance."

想象作品, 比如小说、戏剧、电影、神话和传奇要比真实的叙事作品更能精确而有意义的展现人类的经历。因为虚构作品的作者们重点刻画现实而不是一板一眼的报道现实, 所以他们的创作具有更加深远的意义。

想象作品

30. "In order to improve the quality of instruction at the college and university level, all faculty should be required to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach."



为了改善大学的教学质量，所有的教员都应该被要求花一定时间到学术领域以外去参加和他们所教科目相关的工作。

孤立的教育

31. "Education will be truly effective only when it is specifically designed to meet the individual needs and interests of each student."

教育只有被专门设计来满足每一个学生个人需求和兴趣的时候才是真正有效率的。

少数和多数

32. "Education encourages students to question and criticize, and therefore does little to promote social harmony."

教育鼓励学生们提出问题和进行批判，这样做的结果无助于促进社会的和谐。

教育问题

33. "College and university education should be free for all students, fully financed by the government."

大学教育应该对所有学生免费，由政府来全额资助。

教育问题之奖学金

34. "History teaches us only one thing: knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today."

历史只教会了我们一件事：了解过去无助于人们今天作出重要的决定。

时间问题之历史不是今天的一面镜子

35. "Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education."

追求高分严重的限制了教育各阶段的学习质量。

Grade 有评分、分数的意思



教育之分数

36. "Governments should focus more on solving the immediate problems of today rather than trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future."

政府应该把更多的注意力放在解决当务之急，而不是试图解决将来预期的问题上。

时间之当务之急和百年大计

37. "The depth of knowledge to be gained from books is much richer and broader than what can be learned from direct experience."

通过书本获得的知识要比通过直接体验获得的知识要更加丰富和广泛。

直接经验和间接经验

only good apt paperwork
amchair general → 纸上谈兵

38. "The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves."

现代生活越来越快的节奏弊多利少。

利多弊少题型

39. "Too much emphasis is placed on role models. Instead of copying others, people should learn to think and act independently and thus make the choices that are best for them."

太多的注意力被放在了模式化方面。与其模仿别人，人们还不如学习独立思考和作出最适合自己的选择。

模式化和独立思考

40. "The media—and society in general—mistakenly expect an individual to speak for a particular group, whether or not that individual truly represents the views of the entire group."

媒体和整个社会错误地希望某个人的发言就是代表了某一个特定的群体，无论这个个人是否代表了整个群体的意见。

少数和多数之发表意见



41. "High-profile awards such as the Nobel Prize are actually damaging to society because they suggest that only a few people deserve such recognition."

最高荣誉比如诺贝尔奖实际上是在损害社会，因为这种奖项在暗示只有少数人才配得上这样的荣誉。

少数和多数，精英和大众

42. "The widespread idea that people should make self-improvement a primary goal in their lives is problematic because it assumes that people are intrinsically deficient."

认为人们应该把自我进步当做是人生头等大事的流行观点是有问题的，因为这样的观点在假设人们是天生就有缺陷的。

43. "To truly understand your own culture—no matter how you define it—requires personal knowledge of at least one other culture, one that is distinctly different from your own."

为了真正理解你自己的文化，至少需要了解另外一种文化，并且该文化与你自己的文化是截然不同的。

旁观者清

44. "Many people know how to attain success, but few know how to make the best use of it."

很多人懂得如何去获得成功，但是很少有人知道如何最好的去利用成功。

Attain and sustain 打江山容易，保江山难

45. "People have been so encouraged by society to focus on apparent differences that they fail to see meaningful similarities among ideas, individuals, and groups."

人们被社会鼓励而将注意力集中于显而易见的差异上，以至于人们已经无法看到各种理念、个人和群体之间的有意义的相似。

统一和差异



46. "As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate."

当人们变得越来越依赖技术解决问题的时候，人类独立思考的能力将肯定会江河日下。

技术进步之人和技术

47. "Colleges should require students to engage in public-service activities in order to assure that each student receives a balanced, well-rounded education."

大学应该要求学生们参加公益活动，这也是为了保证每一个学生都能获得平衡而全面的教育。

少数和多数之社会实践和全面教育

48. "People make the mistake of treating experts with suspicion and mistrust, no matter how valuable their contributions might be."

人们经常错误的猜疑和不信任专家，无论专家们的贡献是多么的有价值。

怀疑权威

49. "Government should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development"

政府应该少限制科学研究和发展。

技术之政府限制

50. "In any profession—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years. The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership."

在任何领域中——商业、政治、教育、政府——掌权者应该在五年后就让位。这是任何机构获得成功的最好的方式：通过更新领导者而保持活力。

新手和老手



51. "Spending time alone makes one a better companion to others."

学会独自消磨时光会使你更好地成为别人的伙伴。

人际关系之个人时间和公众时间

52. "One can best understand the most important characteristics of a society by studying its major cities."

人们可以通过研究一个社会的主要城市来了解它最重要的特点。

少数和多数之以小见大

53. "In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge."

在大多数职业和学术领域中，想象力要比知识更加重要。

想象力和知识

54. "The most effective way to communicate an idea or value to large groups of people is through the use of images, not language."

和一大群人交流想法或者价值观的最有效方式是图像而非语言。

55. "The people who make important contributions to society are generally not those who develop their own new ideas, but those who are most gifted at perceiving and coordinating the talents and skills of others."

对社会做出重要贡献的人往往不是那些发展自己新想法的人，而是那些最善于察觉和整理他人天赋和技术的人。

承前继后

56. "Truly profound thinkers and highly creative artists are always out of step with their time and their society."

真正深刻的思想家和充满创造力的艺术家总是超前于他们所在的时代和社会的。



另类天才 "coveries."

义主文者

57. "People today are too individualistic. Instead of pursuing self-centered, separate goals, people need to understand that satisfaction comes from working for the greater good of the family, the community, or society as a whole."

现在的人们太个人主义了。与其追求以个人为中心和孤立的目标，人们更需要明白满足是源于为家庭、社区或者整个社会的更大利益的服务。

少数和多数

58. "Schools should be required to teach the essential interconnectedness of all human beings and thus help eliminate wars, cultural clashes, and other forms of conflict."

学校应该被要求去教授存在于所有人之间的重要联系，这样做可以消灭战争、文化冲突和其他形式的纷争。

分歧和统一

59. "Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts, who are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public."

主要的决策权应该全部交给政治家和其他的政府专家，他们更加见多识广并且比一般的老百姓具有更好的判断能力和洞察力。

少数和多数之决策权

60. "All students should be required to take courses in the sciences, even if they have no interest in science."

所有的学生都应该被要求去学习科学课程，即使他们对科学毫无兴趣。

现实和理想之学习与兴趣

61. "Patriotic reverence for the history of a nation often does more to impede than to encourage progress."

出于爱国对于一个国家的尊崇往往不是促进进步而是阻碍进步。