同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试

A Perfect Test Bible of Writing Essays

写作 万能魔板

高分模板精品汇总 | 一线专家担纲主编 | 难点突破全面揭秘



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前 言

根据同等学力英语通过标准, II 卷是很多考生的噩梦。写作在同等学力英语考试中的位置非常重要, 光是分值就达到了 15 分, 而且 II 卷(翻译十写作) 总得分不得低于 18 分, 否则就算 I 卷分超过 60 分也算不及格。因此考生迫切需要一套高质量的作文考前辅导资料,以应对考试的实际要求。我们编写的这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试写作万能模板》具有以下特点:

1. 有据可依

本书从大纲着眼,为考生详细解读写作的内容与要求,揭示评分的原则和标准,并奉上高分作文守则。另外,本书将历年真题从命题范围、常考文体及命题形式三个角度进行细致归纳,并对真题进行——点评,让考生全面透彻地掌握真题的出题思路和命题趋势。

2. 步步为营

本书从词汇、句子、段落三个层面帮助考生逐步掌握写作基本功:从词语搭配及词汇变化两个方面帮助考生轻松打牢词汇基础;从正确句子标准、常见句子错误和句式变化三个方面帮助考生掌握英文句子的写作技巧;从段落特点、段落结构和段落展开三个方面为考生剖析英文段落的写作思路。

3. 科学实用

本书根据写作的独有特点,为考生提供了最高效、最科学的写作流程,让考生在有限的时间里创作出优秀的作文。另外,本书还为考生精心搜集了写作拓展话题及佳句,让考生的文章可圈可点。

4. 实战演练

本书从命题形式、常考文体和常考话题三个角度出发,完全按照真题标准,逐步强化各种形式和话题的写作,并提供 50 篇优秀的写作范文,考生可切身领会高分作文的精髓,在练习中启发思路,在遇到类似题目时做到触类旁通,轻松应对。

事实上,英语写作并非是因其形式多变而无法捉摸的,其中有一些固定的写作技巧我们可以依循。这些技巧其实无非就是一些模式、套路,即我们所说的"模板写作"。它通过各种类型文章的写作模式,来规范应试者的写作思路,防止出现跑题和虎头蛇尾的现象,并提供一种写作套路,节省写作时间,从而在规定的时间内写出一篇有血有肉、入情入理、层次分明的文章。掌握了这些模板,对应试将有很大帮助,可快速提高考试成绩。

本书不是教条式的说教,也不是知识点的堆砌,它是循序渐进的、系统的、全面的写作知识的总结。希望《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试写作万能模板》能帮助大家突破英语写作的难关,让同学们掌握英语写作的窍门。

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第 一 部 分

等学力英语写作制胜方略

(写作的基本要求

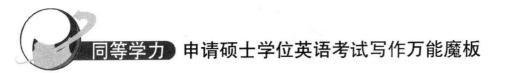
White the same

之之。世界例信仰的意列。 主 《西州·林园·马德·克·西·英国》

的传统社会。这一种的主体的现在分词 在方数据,这可谓自己的体验的 2. 维密引起社会

文字和构成是否有错。特别是否生

學不可用性質的工具。再發致的



第一章 同等学力英语考试写作概述

一、短文写作的基本要求

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试把对英语写作能力的测试作为一项重要的内容。按照考试大纲,写作部分考试时间为 25 分钟。考生在规定的时间内按照题目说明中的要求写出一篇不少于 150 个英语词的短文,形式可为按所给提纲进行写作、看图作文、描述图表、写内容提要等。要求做到文理通顺、切题达意、表达正确、意思连贯。这不仅要求考生要有较坚实的语言功底,具有一定的英语短文的写作知识,而且也要求考生具备一定的写作技巧。下面我们就从短文写作题型及应试技巧等方面讲解短文写作。

二、写作注意事项

1. 注意合理安排时间

写作考试时间只有25分钟,合理安排时间非常重要,因此,建议如下安排时间:

读题和审题

1~2 分钟

构思及草拟提纲

2~3 分钟

全文写作

20 分钟

检查

2 分钟

2. 认真审题

严格按照要求写作,看清并记住题目的要求;如果作文跑题,你的文字表达无论有 多优美,只能得零分;如果你没有紧扣主题,你的作文分也高不了。

3. 动笔前先构思,最好草拟一份提纲

动笔写作前,除了应该知道题目的要求外,还应该构思作文的主题,知道如何扩展你的主题,为了使你的文章内容切题、文字连贯、重点突出、逻辑性强,最好草拟一份提纲,比如第一段写什么,第二段如何拓展,第三段如何结尾。

4. 稳步展开思路,慎选句型

开始写作后,注意确定你要写作的短文起、承、转、合的思路安排。以论说文为例, 开篇的主题段先要选好主题句,给全文明确定调,阐明作者对该主题的观点和态度,或 者从引述常人之见开始表明作者的意向。主体段(通常为第2段)的展开一要承接开篇 段,二要视内容使用不同写作方法。可采用举例法、比较法、对比法、因果法、时空渐次 展开法、定义解析展开法等。撰写主体段应注意尽量做到考虑周全,表达简练,事例引 用紧扣主题,语言清晰,适可而止。结束段(通常为第3段),注意言简意赅,有说服力, 给人印象深刻,能够引起共鸣。

5. 检查文字和标点是否有错,卷面是否整洁,字迹是否清楚

写作完毕,应检查一遍,看看是否有下列错误:标点符号是否正确;是否因为写得太快而忽略字母大、小写,拼写是否准确;是否有语法错误,比如主谓是否一致,人称是否

混乱,时态、语态是否正确;词性是否正确,即该用名词时,是否用了形容词,该用形容词时,是否用了副词等等,是否遗漏了介词和冠词等。

字迹不清楚、卷面不整洁往往会对你的作文分数影响很大。

三、写作中常见问题及解决方法

1. 恐惧心理,上场发怵

由于缺少正规训练,许多考生害怕英语写作。其实,只要平时多看,多写,多积累,拓展知识面,扩大词汇量,掌握一定数量的固定表达方式和常见句型,一定会写好。

2. 不知如何下笔,从何写起

其实,所有的作文都有一个共同结构:主题,主题的扩展及结论。因此,抓住作文的中心思想非常重要;此外,平时应多看不同类型的作文,注意模仿优秀范文练习写作。

3. 词汇量不够,用词不当

考生常埋怨自己的词汇量不足,尤其是写作时,更觉词汇贫乏;其实,这都是因为平时缺乏练习所致。不少考生疏于套用新学过的词汇,以为学英语不过是阅读而已,久而久之,就只能看英语,写不出英语来。因此,希望考生不仅注意扩大阅读量,拓宽自己的知识面,积累一定数量的固定表达方式和常见句型,而且要勤于动笔。练习写作时,多找些不同类型的优秀范文临摹,丰富自己的表达手段。

4. 语法结构不当,照搬汉语句式

有些考生受母语的干扰,常把汉语语法结构机械地搬到英语写作之中。这是绝对不行的。应当注意英汉两种语言的造句法。注意汉语中的一些典型句式在英语中的相应句式的表达法。

5. 段落内容前后交叉、重复,甚至杂乱无章

要想克服这个困难,考生应当注意克服贪多求全的倾向。牢记考试写作必须少而精。写多了反而容易出错。因此,注意全篇只应有一个主题,每一段都要围绕这个主题展开。与主题无关的句子不要写;学会正确使用转承语,使句与句之间自然衔接。

6. 不知如何结尾

结尾与开头同样重要,一个完美、有力、引人入胜的结尾对提高作文档次十分重要, 注意结尾不能提出新论点。

7. 不肯进行检查,认真修改不够

写作时,自己没有把握的词或句子不要写,应使用有把握的词或句子。修改作文可从用词、短语、句型及篇章连接四个方面来检查。大致检查完后,若还有时间,还可从语法规则、标点符号角度再细查一遍,尽量少出错误。

四、写好作文的必要前提

好作文的标准多种多样,但首先应该切题,结构严谨,选材、主题及论点密切相 关,语言简洁有力,开头富有吸引力,结尾以理服人,发人深思,使人印象深刻。

那么,如何写好作文呢?

1. 练好基本功,努力写好每个句子

考生练习写作时,应尽力避免语法错误,尤其是不该犯的基本语法错误,比如:主谓不一致,时态或语态错误,指代不一致;形容词和副词的误用。还应注意动词的现在式、过去式及过去分词的正确拼写;正确使用标点符号,注意大小写。

同等学力 申请硕士学位英语考试写作万能魔板

Sample 1

Few people could ever recall her name, and no one could forget her likeness.

Note:

这句话肯定用错了连词,应将 and 改成 but。全句应改成:

Few people could ever recall her name, but no one could forget her likeness.

Sample 2

A man should be judged not only by what he says but also by his deeds.

Note:

这句话两个 by 引起的介词短语不平衡,要么都用"by+名词"的短语,要么都用"by+what-clause"形式。即:

Version A: A man should be judged not only by his words but also by his deeds.

Version B: A man should be judged not only by what he says but also by what he does.

2. 句式简洁但又要适当变换

短小精悍的句子适合陈述事理;长句、复合句适于精确表达复杂的事理发展过程,解释观点,多用在科技英语、文献英语等正式文体之中;简单句、并列句和复合句穿插使用,可使文章活泼多样,避免句型单调、句式雷同以及内容方面的枯燥乏味。但这还要根据考生的实际英语水平而定。对缺乏写作经验的考生,应该多使用简单的句子,避免使用长、难句,以免错误百出。例如:

Sample 3

China Should Play a More Important Role in the New Century

The 21st century is known as the century of knowledge economy. With the fast globalization of the world economy, all the countries are trying to win their own share in the world market. To meet the challenge, we should concentrate our efforts on improving our product quality and reform our economic management system continuously and constantly. Only in so doing can we hope to win the favor of the world and gradually make up for the gap between us and the developed countries, such as Japan and the USA.

While doing economic reform, we should also try our best to play a more important role in the world affairs. Being the biggest country in the third world, we should act as their closest friend. In brief, we are determined to build China into a socialist power with a modernized economy and advanced culture to let the other countries envy us as a shining example.

3. 段落的主题必须具有单一性

每个段落只表达一个单一的思想,即一个段落只表达一个主题,而且每个句子都必须与这个主题有关;如果把许多内容塞入一个段落,必然使文章显得庞杂,结构混乱;句与句之间的过渡应联系自然,转换必须顺势,衔接必须紧凑。

下面一段文字虽然没有语法错误,但作者把一些无关的内容塞人一个段落中,使得主题论述不清,思想表达不完整。考生在练习写作时,应尽力避免犯这种错误。

Sample 4

My father is very strict with his children, especially with me. He will not let me out of the room unless I have finished my homework. Frankly I do not care whether I go to school or not. School is such a waste of time. There are not any good jobs anyway. My mother does not agree with my father. They quarrel a lot. Sometimes I wish they would divorce, but then who would I live with?

为使作文主题清楚、明了,建议考生动笔写作前,先写主题句。

4. 写好扩展句

所谓扩展句,可以有很多类型。但都是为了说明主题句,围绕主题句进行举例说明 (举例)、事实列举(列举)、阐释道理(阐释)、将各种正反理由进行比较和对比(比较与对 比)、将收集到的事实进行分类或区分(分类)等。

(1) 举例:在主题句中提出自己的看法或想法,然后用翔实的事例来说明。举例要 得当,要恰到好处地说明主题。举例可使文章的内容更加充实。

Sample 5

Of course, helping others is a virtue, but in some cases, we will have to say "no". For example, if what others want you to do is unreasonable or even illegal, you should say "no" without any hesitation. Everyone has his own principle of doing things, and we won't do anything opposite to the right principle. If we did, it would do nothing but harm to both of us and others.

(2) 列举:列举可以是一系列论据对论点的陈述或解释,可以是分项内容对总体的 说明,也可以是方法、优缺点以及其他种种并列因素的列举。

Sample 6

In order to solve the traffic problem, many solutions have been put forward. One suggestion is to lay down more roads, which would have many advantages. For example, it can efficiently decrease the number of buses and trucks in many main streets. Furthermore it can accelerate the flow of traffic. But it will take up much more land. Another suggestion is to open up more routes of buses. People who suggest this said that one cause of the heavy traffic is traffic accident. If more routes of buses had been opened up, the number of bicycles and cars in streets would have been controlled. Therefore it is also good means of solving the problem of heavy traffic. But the disadvantage of this suggestion is that many people will feel inconvenient.

(3) 阐释: 阐释往往用于强调理由和原因的说明和解释。如:

Sample 7

However, sometimes advertisements may cause troubles. unbearable thing is to watch the advertisements before or during the programs on TV. There are always so many of them that they make you forget what you are sitting there for. The ironical thing is that the advertisements of the same type of things are often shown one after another so that you are confused as to what product you should choose.

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(4)比较与对比:比较是阐述所比对象的相同或近似之处,对比则阐述所比对象的相异或相反之处。

Sample 8

Intelligence or Diligence

Almost all the people hope to succeed in their life or career. But how to achieve success? Some people believe that highly intelligent people are most likely to enjoy success while others maintain that diligence contributes more to the attainment of success. Undoubtedly different people might have their own opinions.

In my opinion diligence is a more important factor leading to success. Modern scientific research indicates that human intelligence differs quite insignificantly and that the so-called talents are rare. That is to say, intelligence can hardly be the dominant factor to determine one's success or failure. Instead diligence can help more in one's struggle for success. Just as a lazy student can not do well in his studies, so a lazy sportsman is the last person in the world to win championship.

Anyhow, an emphasis on one factor does not necessarily deny the presence of others. An exceptionally slow man and a lazy one may encounter the same difficulty in attaining success. Therefore, diligence is important, but intelligence can not be totally neglected.

(5) 分类: 按一定标准对一类事物作出分门别类的划分和归属。

Sample 9

Books are of various kinds and have different contents. We have history books recording past events, geography books dealing with the earth, mathematics books focusing on space and numbers, language books studying the means of communication and literary books reflecting social problems. In a word, we have various books dealing with different things in the world.

5. 学会正确使用转承语

转承语在文中主要衔接句与句或者段与段,用以表示上下句或上下段之间的关系和语气。正确使用转承语,可使文章条理清楚,层次分明,衔接紧凑、自然。考生练习写作时,应有意识地使用一些转承语。下面是一些表示不同关系的转承语。

(1) 表示顺序的转承语:

First(ly), First of all, To begin with, At first, Next, Secondly, Thirdly, Lastly, Finally

(2) 表示因果的转承语:

Accordingly, As, As a result (of), Consequently, Therefore, Because (of), Due to, For this reason, Thereby, Now that, Since, Seeing that

(3) 表示并列的转承语:

And, As well as, And... as well, For, Both... and..., Or, Either... or..., Neither... nor..., Whereas, While, In other words, That is, That is to say

(4) 表示转折或递进的转承语:

However, But, nevertheless, Moreover, Furthermore, Besides, In addition, Yet, In spite of, Although, Though, What's more

(5) 表示归纳总结的转承语:

To sum up, In summary, Briefly, In brief, In a word, All in all, To make a conclusion, In conclusion, In short, On the whole

(6) 表示举例的转承语:

Take... for example, For instance, Namely, Such as

(7) 表示比较或对比的转承语:

In contrast, On the contrary, Likewise, Similarly, On one hand, On the other hand, Equally important

五、如何写好作文的开头和结尾

1. 作文的开头

英语有句谚语: Well begun is half done. (开头好就等于一半成功。)可见文章的开头非常重要。常见的文章开头有以下几种方法:

(1) 用主题句直接点出主题。

用主题句点出主题,可突出中心思想,起着紧扣题目、引发下文的作用。该方法多用于说明文或议论文中。例如:

Recently many cities are faced with the problem of heavy traffic. With the development of industry, this problem has become more and more serious.

(2) 引语法。

用名人名言或谚语引入正文,可对文章起到画龙点睛的作用;但是考生应保证所引用的名言或谚语准确无误,否则会适得其反。比如,为说明知识的重要性,可引用培根的"Knowledge is power";又如,为说明幸福的重要性,可引用莎士比亚的"One who is unhappy can never get a beneficial result"。这种方法多用于议论文或说明文。

(3) 提问法。

以问句开始,作正面或反面的设问,引起读者的注意;或自问自答。提问法多用于 议论文或说明文。

例如:What is happiness? Happiness lies in the service that you give other people. Happiness is felt when you enjoy the favor from other people....

(4) 背景法。

先创造一点气氛或者先描述一下背景,再引出正文。该方法多用于记叙文或描写文。

2. 作文的结尾

文章的结尾也要依循一定的原则:顺乎段落的发展,对全文进行总结与概括;或对问题作圆满的解答;或对事物的发展做出清晰的说明。结尾不能太突然,也不要偏离主题。

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(1) 重新措辞,重述主题思想。

Sample 10

How to Protect Our Living Environment

Because of heavy air-pollution and overcutting trees, our living environment has faced a great threat. Therefore, how to protect our living environment has become a big challenge for us.

First of all... Second... Thirdly... Because only after the whole society take the living environment to heart can they play their active role in protecting the environment.

All in all to protect our living environment requires the efforts of the government, enterprises and individuals as well.

(2) 引语。

在全文对某问题或现象进行深入透彻的分析之后,引用名人名言或谚语,意味深长而又言简意赅地结束全文。

Sample 11

Late risers may find it very difficult to cultivate the habit of early rising. They ought to make special efforts to do so. As the English proverb says, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

(3) 提问。

提出问题,以问句告终,有时比一般陈述句显得更有力。

Sample 12

You must know that we have some certain work to do today, and still we have some other work to do tomorrow. If we postpone today's work, we might put off the work of tomorrow. Then why shouldn't we finish what we can do today?

(4) 预言。

在前两段对现存问题或现象进行分析探讨之后,找出原因和解决办法,以此为依据 预言近期内或将来会有的问题、情况及现象。

Sample 13

A bicycle is one of the most common means of transport in our country. First of all, the majority are not rich enough to have a car, but most families can afford to buy bicycles. Secondly, China has a large population and the traffic is heavy. However the bicycle has the advantage of being small. A road which can hold two cars side by side can allow more than ten bicycles. Lastly, some people thinks it a healthy way to ride bicycles to school or to work.

Compared with a car, a bicycle has its advantages and disadvantages. For instance, a long journey is not fit for a bicycle but for a car. On the other hand, a person who often drives a car is liable to gain weight or lose health whereas a person on bicycle might be healthier.

Though many things are to be done to make cars popular, the bicycle is still warmly welcomed by many Chinese and will remain so for a long time.

六、短文写作题型

按照考试大纲,写作题型可分为按所给标题和提纲进行写作、看图作文、描述图表和写内容提要等。下面我们分别介绍这些题型的写作方法及注意事项。

1. 提纲作文

本考试中,提纲作文一般分为二类:无提纲型标题作文和有提纲型标题作文。

(1) 无提纲型标题作文。

无提纲型标题作文只给出题目,要求考生根据所给的题目,运用恰当的文体,写出切题、流畅、无重大语法错误的文章。如 2001 年的写作题目 The Greatest Invention in the Past Century 便是。

由于无提纲型的标题作文只提供题目,因此,对题目的审视显得尤为重要。如果审题不清,就不知写作的内容和方法,也就无从下笔。

无提纲型作文的写作应注意审题、立意和选材,具体步骤如下:

- A. 仔细分析题意,搞清题目涉及的范围,确定文章的中心思想,切忌跑题。
- B. 选择正确的文体。有时一个题目能用几种文体来写,这时应看所给的题目所涉及的内容更适合用哪一种文体。
 - C. 选择典型材料,拟定合适的提纲。
 - D. 按照提纲精心写作,在写作中避免使用生僻、不贴切的词语。

试看下列作文的写作过程分析:

Sample 14

作文题目是: The Greatest Invention in the Past Century

首先应对题目进行审视,找出题目的主题及其限定范围。显然,作文的主题应该是The greatest invention in the past century,而与此有关的内容却很多,如计算机、电视、电影、网络等等,似乎可写的东西很多。这时应该注意如何集中精力考虑 The greatest invention among all the great inventions that human beings ever made in the last century 这个具体的思维范围。第 1 步是罗列出能想得出的重要发明来;第 2 步是说出为什么你选定的那一项是 The greatest invention,需要罗列出几条理由来。第 3 步就应当是如何突出你选定的那项最伟大的发明为人类社会带来的重大变化及其对未来社会发展的重大意义。最终要写出一个发人深思的结尾来。根据这些思路,拟出段首句,列出写作提纲;然后根据这些框架,写出草稿,同时注意时态、语态这些方面是否正确,句子是否连贯等等。

The Greatest Invention in the Past Century

If asked, many people will agree that the computer is definitely the greatest invention of the past century. It has not only completely transformed our lives, but it has become an indispensable part to our everyday lives.

The reason why I think the computer is the greatest invention is that our lives would be different without it. Many people nowadays take computers for granted. Let's try to imagine one day without the computer. You won't be able to draw money out from the bank. The cash register at any grocery store won't work. You can't travel because