

2013

考研英语 写作秘笈

适合考研英语（一）和英语（二）

文都考研命题研究中心 编

- 洞悉考研英语 **写作技巧**
- 囊括考研英语 **写作题型**

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第一章 考研英语写作概述

第一节 大纲要求及分析

一、评价目标

根据最新《2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语)考试大纲》可知,考研英语写作的测试内容分为应用文写作和短文写作两部分。应用文写作部分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,包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等,总分 10 分。短文写作部分要求考生撰写 160 ~ 200 词的短文,题型包括主题句作文、提纲作文、规定情景作文、图表作文和图画作文等,总分 20 分。

大纲要求考生能写出不同类型的文章,并能够:

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。

从考试题型和写作要求中可以看出,大纲对于考生掌握和运用语言的能力提出了更高的要求,尤其是对于考生在实际生活中运用语言的能力。从字数上看来,A 部分难度并不大,耗时大约 15 ~ 20 分钟,共写作 100 词左右。文章长度如不符合要求将酌情扣分。同时,考生应该尤其注意,不同的应用文体有着不同的格式及语域要求,关于这一点我们将在下面详述。

应用文的范围非常广泛,主要围绕考生熟悉的日常生活学习场景展开,主要考查的是英文的日常应用能力,文体灵活、实用性强。因此,对于 A 部分的评分侧重点就在于是否包含了所有的信息点、文章结构是否

合理、语言是否连贯、格式是否准确。短文写作部分涉及的文体考生比较熟悉,主要考查考生语言组织、语法和词汇综合表达的能力。

二、评分标准

1. 考研写作考试内容

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,旨在考查考生的书面表达能力。总分 30 分。

A 节: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、备忘录、摘要、报告等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。总分 10 分。

B 节:要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160 ~ 200 词的短文(标点符号不计算在内)。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。总分 20 分。

2. 评分原则和方法

(1)虽然 A、B 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,评分时侧重点也有所不同。

A 节:应用文的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言的准确性及格式和语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作相应调整。允许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。

B 节:大作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以及语言的准确性。

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

(3)A 节作文的长度要求是 100 词左右。B 节作文的长度要求是 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。

3. 具体的评分标准如下:

分数档	评分标准
第五档 A 节 (9 ~ 10 分) B 节 (17 ~ 20 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 • 包含了所有内容要点; • 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇; • 语言自然流畅,语法错误极少; • 有效地采用了多种衔接手法,文字连贯,层次清晰; • 格式与语域恰当贴切。 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)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 • 包含所有内容要点,允许漏掉一、两个次重点; • 使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇; • 语言基本准确,只有在试图使用较复杂或较高级词汇时才有个别错误; • 格式和语域较恰当。 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)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 虽漏掉一些内容,但包含多数内容要点; • 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求; • 有一些语法及词汇错误,但不影响理解; • 采用了简单的衔接手法,内容较连贯,层次较清晰; • 格式和语域基本合理。 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)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 • 漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点,写了一些无关内容; • 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限; • 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; • 未采用恰当的衔接手法,内容缺少连贯性; • 格式和语域不恰当。 未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

2. 适当背诵范文

写作水平的总体提高是一个需要不断努力练习和积累的过程,但背诵不能不说是积极备战、快速提高写作成绩的一条捷径。考生可以选择历年真题的范文和一些与真题作文相近的文章进行背诵,要在理解文章内容的基础上有重点、有目的地进行背诵。把结构合理、适用于多种语言环境的句子背下来不但有助于理解文章,更能够增强表达能力。同学们也可以选择一些英语原著名篇来阅读背诵,这样可以加强自己的语感,使自己的表达更加地道。

3. 加强写作练习

阅读和背诵是“输入”的积累,目的是为了更好地输出——只有真正的动笔“写”才能检验出一个人的写作能力是否得到了提高,所以加强实际写作练习至关重要。考生最好能找有范文的题目进行练习,以便写完后能与范文进行对比。写作练习的重点是要检查文章是否切题,行文是否流畅,有无严重语法错误等,同时通过与范文的比较可以及时发现自己的不足。考生还应该注意,每次练习都应当限时完成,将时间控制在考试规定时间内,以提高自己的写作速度。研究生入学考试中,考生需要在规定时间内完成两篇文章,从写作的过程来看,对于每一个给定题目每个考生都会有自己的想法,但 100 或 200 词的文章所能容纳的内容是有限的,考生必须迅速思考,尽量用准确的语言清楚地表达出自己的想法。

二、答题技巧

一篇好作文要紧扣文章主题,符合特定的文体格式,文章结构组织合理,语言使用恰当,语法、拼写、标点正确。在写作时考生可以按照以下的程序进行,以减少失误,为作文增值。

1. 认真审题

仔细审题是写出好作文的第一步,考生要仔细阅读试题要求及相关信息,如图表、图画、数字等,准确把握出题者意图。考研作文最忌不审题提笔就写,想到哪儿就写到哪儿,或完全凭自己想象编故事,置考试要求于不顾。比如 2011 年英语真题写作短文部分是一幅漫画,图画上有一

trade in the society should boast themselves for something within their duty and that they should work hard to provide more benefits for the society. In a word, try not to be like the boasting hen in our life!

总之,要想写出一篇高分作文须具备两个条件:一是扎实的英语语言基础,尤其是书写语句的基础;二是掌握一定的写作技巧,重点在于写作的步骤与流程。即

- 步骤一:**根据所给的漫画以及漫画的文字叙述内容,提炼漫画的主题。漫画的主题来源于漫画的内容及解释漫画的文字叙述。
- 步骤二:**根据要求(directions),确定文章段落的数量和段落的内容,即文章的提纲。文章的段落数量以及每一个段落的内容是由directions来确定的,directions要求写什么内容,文章就要体现对应的结构和思想。一味的“三段式”文章有悖于研究生入学考试英语考试大纲的要求,也不符合正常的谋篇构架的思想。
- 步骤三:**根据提纲要求,利用恰当语句组段成篇。按照段落内容的要求,利用恰当的功能句组段成篇。

1. 准确理解文章标题

标题是文章主题的高度概括,限定了写作范围,考生的写作应以此展开。只有准确理解文章标题,写作时才不会跑题,并把握文章的体裁。

2. 找准关键词,确定段落内容

段首句提供了该段的中心思想,但是为了把握段落扩展的范围和方向,为了保持和主题的一致性,考生一定要找出关键词(key words)——关键词是段落和文章的核心,文章是否切题,段落是否环环相扣,都与确定关键词有关。

3. 确定段落的发展方向

这一步就是要考虑文章的写作方法,突出主题。要根据不同的段首句选择不同的段落发展方法。主要方法有例证法、因果法、列举法、比较法和对照法。这些方法的灵活运用可以使文章脉络清晰,逻辑性强。

4. 搞清段落与文章之间的关系

给出的段首句实际上是文章的大体结构和内容。因此,应通过对标题和关键词的分析来统筹各段的写作内容,避免内容的重复。各段所选择的扩充材料也应具有代表性,能够充分证明、解释主题句的内涵。

【经典范文】

Directions:

Title: Help Children to Be Independent

The topic sentence is provided as follows:

- 1) Today in China, many families have only one child.*
- 2) There are some ways to help children to be independent.*
- 3) To be independent is good for the children.*

You should write 160 ~ 200 words.

Help Children to Be Independent

Today in China, many families have only one child. So the children are usually doted upon by all family members. Gradually some of them get used

to depending on their parents and lack the ability to solve problems independently.

There are some ways to help children to be independent. Firstly, the child should have a chance to see the world around him. He must understand that there're various competitions in this world, and everyone can find his right position in the society only by individual efforts. Secondly, the parents should give the child enough help to make him feel comfortable. It's impossible to ask a child not to depend on parents at once. A child needs help from the beginning. Without any help, the child may lose his faith. Thirdly, parents should let his child make decisions, which can temper his ability to deal with problems. A child should be praised when he is successful or when he fails.

To be independent is good for the children, because no parents can accompany the children for the whole life. It is the child himself who is responsible for his own fate. Only an independent person can live and succeed in this world.

【练习】

Directions:

Title: Problem of Piracy

The topic sentence is provided as follows:

1) *Nowadays, the problem of piracy has become more and more prominent.*
2) *Piracy has caused great loss to the writers, inventors and legitimate producers.*

3) *Even so, this problem has not received due attention yet.*

You should write 160 ~ 200 words.

Problem of Piracy

列好的主题句进行,在写作过程中可稍加调整。

4. 检查考题中所给提纲是否被完整、准确地表达于文章之中。如有偏差,应作修改。

【经典范文】

Directions:

Write an article on "Changes on State-owned Houses and Private Houses of China". In your article you should write about

1) the present situation

2) the possible causes

3) its impact

You should write 160 ~ 200 words.

Changes on State-owned Houses and Private Houses of China

Ownership of houses in Beijing has significantly changed in recent years. In 1990, 75 percent of the houses were state-owned. But in 1995, the ratio of state-owned houses to private ones was 60 to 40. And the ownership changed dramatically since 1995 and by the end of the 20th century, 80 percent of houses were private.

There might have been two main reasons. One of the reasons was the policy of the government. In the 1990s, China carried on its reform policy and the government called for privatization of the state-owned estate. But it took time for the reform to come into effect. But from 1995 on when people have recognized its significance, the reformation took bigger steps. Another reason was that the people were getting better off and they could afford buying their own houses.

Such changes have had great impact on individuals as well as the society. On one hand, the individuals must save money to buy an apartment or to pay the mortgage. On the other hand, a heavy burden has been taken off the government so that it can take more effective measures to improve people's

life.

【练习】

Directions :

Title: Campus Activities

Outline: 1) various kinds of activities

2) *advantages of the activities:*

3) *its benefits*

You should write 160 ~ 200 words.

Campus Activities

[illegible]

三、规定情景作文

情景作文一般没有具体规定标题,仅提供一定的情景。考生要自己从情景信息中提炼文章的中心思想并以此为基础确定自己文章的标题和段落结构,千万不要脱离情景,而应严格依照题目所规定的情景构思短文。

规定情景作文的写作要点:

1. 在题目规定的情景内展开构思,组织内容。
2. 仔细审题。考生应明确题目所提供的情景,是论证还是说明,是叙事还是写景。
3. 确定段落与主题句。各段的主题句条理清晰,同时也使考生对自己所要表达的内容有更具体的把握。
4. 平稳地展开段落。主题句一经确定,考生便可以围绕主题句,展开段落,完成全文的写作。段落的展开应该建立在段落情景基础之上,每段的重点都应集中于描述情景规定内容。
5. 考生的词句使用应紧扣情景,突出重点,前后连贯,表达清楚。
6. 明确题型种类。情景写作可根据内容写成不同文体,如记叙文、议论文等,故考生应该注意灵活运用相应文体的写作方法与技巧。
7. 认真检查与修改。考生应重点检查是否完全准确地包含了情景所要求的各方面内容,是否有与情景相悖或不相关的内容。

【经典范文】

Directions:

Stress is a natural part of modern life. In this part, you are required to write within 40 minutes a composition of no less than 200 words about "Stress in Modern Life". You are to state briefly the relationship between stress and modern life and the different attitudes towards stress. At the end of your composition you should draw your own conclusion.



Stress in Modern Life

It's known to all that stress is a natural part of daily life and there is no way to avoid it. As the pace of modern life continues to increase, we are always feeling on the go from morning till night. And it is hard to slow down. It seems to us that everyone around us is aggressive. Therefore, whatever one does, he feels under stress all the time. It is clear that stress has much to do with the life in a competitive society.

Different people, however, think of stress quite differently. Some believe that stress is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. They are of the opinion that a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and to give purpose to life. Others argue that stress contributes to one's mental decline and hence endangers his health. According to them, relaxation, the opposite of stress, is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Personally, I'm in favor of the previous view. I think it is impossible to avoid stress when one is entirely devoted to the career he pursues. In my opinion, it is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

【练习】

Directions:

Migrant workers (外地民工) have made a great contribution to the prosperity of cities. In this part, you are required to write an essay of 200 words entitled "The Role of Migrant Workers". You can agree and / or disagree, completely or partially, to above statement. But no matter which position you take, you should give sound supporting reasons.

The Role of Migrant Workers

四、图表作文

图表作文要求考生根据图表所提示的数字或文字等信息,将图表转化为文字,解释说明图表。通过对图表的分析,考生要从中找出某种规律或得出结论。这类作文所涉及的图表大致有表格、柱状图、扇形图和曲线图。

图表作文难度较大,在考研英语写作试题中较为常见。考生除了具有扎实的语言功底,还需要具有一定的数据分析和材料归纳的能力。

图表作文写作注意事项:

1. 仔细审题

图表的题目也就是作文的题目,因此应先分析图表的标题,然后联系题目与表中文字的关系。图表作文的要求通常不是全面地描述图表,而是对图表的某些内容进行描述和分析。因此考生要特别注意审题。试题中的图表可能包含很多信息,考生往往要进行由表及里的分析,才

能正确领会要表达的信息。

2. 描述图表时要抓住重点

在引用图表数据时,考生应仔细观察表中数据的变化,并加以比较和归纳,抓住具有代表性的数据。一般来说,即使题目中没有“尽可能少引用数字”的指令,考生也无需逐一描述图表中的各项数据。

3. 分析要有一定的说服力

考生对图表的分析不一定要符合非常严格的科学考证,但必须要能够自圆其说,让人读后感到言之有理。一般情况下,图表作文写作可按三段式结构进行:第一段写该图表的主旨;第二段写图表的主要信息;第三段得出结论。或者第一段揭示表面现象;第二段揭示深层次原因;第三段表述前景或趋势。

【经典范文】

Directions:

The table below shows the number of road accidents which occurred in Britain in different places and the ages of the injured persons. Write a report describing the information shown below.

Road accidents in Britain

When / Where accidents occurred	Age 2 ~ 4	Age 5 ~ 7	Age 8 ~ 11	Age 11 ~ 13	Age 14 ~ 16	TOTAL
Going to school	2	13	8	3	1	27
Going home from school	2	16	9	2	2	31
Playing in the street	89	81	26	5	1	202
Cycling into the street	1	10	25	9	2	47
Shopping for their parents	4	32	13	2	1	52
TOTAL	98	152	81	21	7	359

The chart above organizes data about road accidents involving children in Britain when and where the accidents most occurred. It can be seen that

the incidence of accidents decreases as the children's age increases and that age correlates with the circumstances surrounding the accident.

For all ages, the most common situation leading to accident is playing in the street but young children were particularly affected. Children between the ages of 5 ~ 7 seemed to get into accidents while engaged in activities appropriate to their age, such as shopping for their parents or going home from school. In fact, this age group accounted for the most road accidents of all. Children between 8 and 11 had the most accidents cycling in the street. After age 11, the number of accidents dropped considerably in all situations.

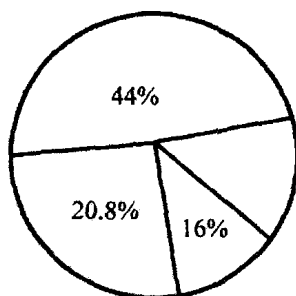
From the chart, we get to know that playing in the street is the most common and universal site of accidents of all ages, but the risks that other sites and situations present vary with the children's ages.

【练习】

Directions:

Study the following pie chart carefully and write an essay. Your essay should meet the requirements below:

- 1) Describe the pie chart.
- 2) State the possible benefits brought about by the investment.
- 3) Suggest measures helping to attract investment from outside.



Investment in Beijing from Different Countries and Regions

Hong Kong—44%

Japan—19.2%