

人大版考研

买1本书  
听1年课

归纳基础写作知识 引导复习训练全过程

# 2005年 考研英语 专项突破 写作

田育英 编著



中国人民大学出版社

真题摸底模拟练  
基础范文拓实练  
巩固提高周周练  
冲刺阶段定时练

# 2005年考研英语写作专项突破

# 2005

编 著 田育英



中国人民大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2005 年考研英语写作专项突破/田育英编著. 4 版  
北京:中国人民大学出版社,2004

ISBN 7-300-03775-5/H·293

I. 2…

II. 田…

III. 英语-写作-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料

IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 015738 号

## 2005 年考研英语写作专项突破

编著 田育英

---

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号 邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242(总编室) 010-62511239(出版部)

010-62515351(邮购部) 010-62514148(门市部)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.1kao.net>(中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 中煤涿州制图印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16

版 次 2001 年 5 月第 1 版

2004 年 4 月第 4 版

印 张 19

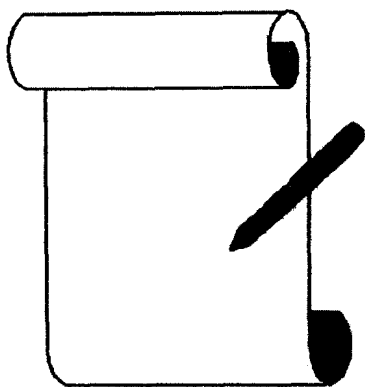
印 次 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 430 000

定 价 25.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换



## 使用说明

本书适用于大学至研究生阶段的学生。

本书有以下六个特点：

第一，本书融入了作者多年来对英语写作的研究和教学实践的体会。作者了解学生的需要及学生在写作中常出现的问题，因而本书有较强的针对性，能帮助学生尽快地掌握英语写作知识和技巧，提高写作水平。

第二，第二章的“英语写作原则基础篇”归纳和概括了英语写作基本知识，提出了学习英语写作必须了解和掌握的三原则——一致性原则、连贯性原则和条理性原则。

书中把一致性原则与主题句放在一起进行讲解，并且强调要有写好主题句的意识，这有利于更好地掌握英语文章中“一个段落一个中心”的特征；把按时间、空间顺序，按重要性顺序，按归纳法、演绎法安排内容展开写作等方法归纳为条理性原则，强调了中英文写作的差异——英语写作更应加强其严密的逻辑性；最后指出了英文写作与中文写作相同的方面——写作重心在后的分总法、写作重心在前的总分法、写作重心均衡的总分总法，目的是让读者能够更准确、更迅速地掌握英语写作方法，提高英语写作能力。

英语文章、段落的铺叙技巧建立在英语写作三原则的基础上。如果不掌握这三条原则，如果文章上下不一致、不连贯、无条理，无论你采取何种铺叙技巧展开写作都是徒劳的。

第三，第四章第二节评分原则及标准中“分析与把握”的五个方面，是衡量和评价任何一篇英语作文优劣的标准，书中用具体范例作了详细说明，从中可了解英语写作的基本要求。

第四，说明文和议论文在实际生活中应用广泛，教科书、报纸杂志上的文章及工作报告等大多是说明文和议论文，因而本书第二章着重介绍了写说明文和议论文的铺叙技巧。



第五，本书在第三章里收录了作者长期积累的一些英语优秀文章。有些文章有一定的难度，但是文字非常优美。学习这些文章，不仅能提高阅读理解水平，还能通过欣赏作品的优美之处，体会写作方法。

第六，本书另一独特之处是提供了大量的考试题型及范文。其中作文涉及内容广泛、题型多样；有些作文题结合中国目前国情，比如：中国加入 WTO、我喜欢的媒体、国有企业改革、房改、能源问题、空气污染程度的分析报告等。这些题目和范例为考生提供了可供模仿和参照的范文，有的短小精悍，有的论证透辟，运用了多种段落拓展技巧。如果能就这些题目进行写作练习，必能起到融会贯通之功效，考生会很快改变原本只能识别不会运用的状况，把自己已掌握的词汇激活并调动起来，切实提高写作水平。

编者

2004 年 2 月



## 修订说明

为了更好地满足考生的需要，今年本书做了比较大的修订。

我们在全书第一章中提出了**真题摸底模拟练**设计，为考生提供了1997—2004年的考题。我们希望考生能够按照考题要求，在规定的30分钟~40分钟内，分别完成这8篇短文。然后，可以参考后面的评分标准，自己进行对比检查，给自己打分。第一章的编写意图就是为了使考生做真题模拟摸底练习，了解自己的困难所在，有针对性地提高写作水平。

在接下来的两章里，作者保留了原书的内容，即作者对英语基本写作知识的归纳和概括，分析考研写作考试的特点等。

本书还保留了上一版中第六章的部分——“范文点评”和“携手同行——写作实践”等版块，并重命名为：**基础训练阶段拓实练**（现为第五章）。

设置范文点评版块的目的，是为了让考生能有机会细细体会范例中的选词、造句、谋篇等方面的问题，改进和增强写作意识。很多学生具备相当的英语水平，但是由于平时练习很少，写作意识比较薄弱，动手写时常无从下手，或者写的句子很简单，很苍白，想要写的意思表达不出来。若是通过范例了解一些写作的方法和技巧，定能在短期内提高写作水平。

“**携手同行——写作实践**”是在第一节的基础上带领考生共同练习。在这一节里，作者希望考生通过所提供的写作常用词汇、与话题相关的词汇以及句型来完成写作过程。

在这一章里作者保留了“范文与常用词”这一练习形式。考生在参考这一节时可以先做作文，后看范文，阅读时可猜猜删掉的词，再核对答案，起到查漏补缺的作用。

第六章**巩固提高阶段周周练**和第七章**冲刺阶段定时练**是作者依据考生的需要，为考生设计的复习计划。这个复习计划如同搭建的一个平台，考生可根据自己的情况有选择、有针对性地练习。

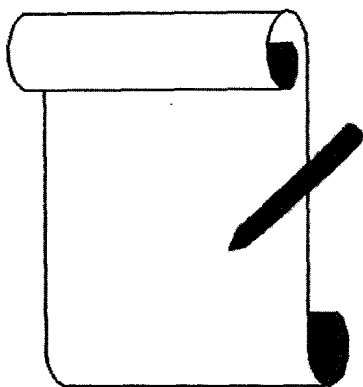
本书体现了写作训练的全过程。

此外，作者还建议考生把计划要写的作文就写在书上，这样做的好处是比较好保存，可以随时阅读自己写的作文，对照自己哪些地方取得了进步，也可不断地发现不足之处，还可以最后总复习时翻阅自己所写过的全部作文，温故知新，使复习更有成效。

本书在形成和修订的几年时间里，得到了众多人的支持和帮助。在此，本书作者十分感谢张锦芯教授给予的细心指导，感谢张玉荣老师、王燕飞老师的大力支持；向艺术家刘守卫致谢；一并致谢的还有孙娟娟、潘怡、王瑞清、张学梅、刘天欣、钱镝、陈成敬、佟宝俊、潘奇凡等同志。

本书还在其他章节做了一些修订，如：增加了2004年的试题与范例，在此不一一列举。由于水平所限，疏误在所难免，敬请读者不吝指正。





# 目 录

|            |  |      |
|------------|--|------|
| <b>第一章</b> | <b>真题摸底模拟练</b> .....                   | (1)  |
|            | (一) 2004 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (2)  |
|            | (二) 2003 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (4)  |
|            | (三) 2002 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (8)  |
|            | (四) 2001 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (12) |
|            | (五) 2000 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (18) |
|            | (六) 1999 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (22) |
|            | (七) 1998 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (26) |
|            | (八) 1997 年真题摸底模拟练 .....                | (30) |
| <b>第二章</b> | <b>英语写作原则基础篇</b> .....                 | (34) |
|            | <b>第一节 一致性原则与主题句</b> .....             | (35) |
|            | (一) 一致性原则 .....                        | (35) |
|            | (二) 主题句 .....                          | (40) |
|            | <b>第二节 连贯性原则</b> .....                 | (49) |
|            | (一) 了解连贯——实例分析 .....                   | (49) |
|            | (二) 内容充实完整是语义连贯的基础 .....               | (53) |
|            | (三) 使用复合句连接上下文 .....                   | (53) |
|            | (四) 使用过渡词语连接上下文 .....                  | (54) |
|            | (五) 段与段之间的连贯方法 .....                   | (59) |
|            | <b>第三节 条理性原则</b> .....                 | (62) |
|            | (一) 依次重要→重要或依重要→次重要的顺序安排<br>文章内容 ..... | (62) |
|            | (二) 按空间和时间的顺序安排文章内容 .....              | (64) |



### 第三章

|     |                         |      |
|-----|-------------------------|------|
|     | (三) 按归纳法或演绎法安排文章内容..... | (68) |
|     | <b>文章、段落铺叙技巧篇</b> ..... | (74) |
| 第一节 | 写说明文常用的技巧 .....         | (74) |
|     | (一) 定义法.....            | (74) |
|     | (二) 分类法.....            | (77) |
|     | (三) 举例法.....            | (80) |
| 第二节 | 写议论文常用的技巧 .....         | (82) |
|     | (一) 因果法.....            | (82) |
|     | (二) 类比法.....            | (84) |
|     | (三) 列举法.....            | (86) |
|     | (四) 比较与对比法.....         | (87) |
| 第三节 | 写句技巧 .....              | (92) |
|     | (一) 写作常用句型.....         | (92) |
|     | (二) 对称结构.....           | (96) |
|     | (三) 复合句技巧.....          | (98) |

### 第四章

|     |  |       |
|-----|--|-------|
|     | <b>考研英语写作知识篇</b> .....                   | (102) |
| 第一节 | 了解全国硕士生入学英语考试大纲对写作的要求.....               | (102) |
| 第二节 | 考研短文写作评分原则及标准.....                       | (104) |
|     | (一) 评分原则 .....                           | (104) |
|     | (二) 评分标准 .....                           | (104) |
|     | (三) 分析与把握 .....                          | (106) |
| 第三节 | 知己知彼, 稳操胜券——考研英语写作题型分析.....              | (114) |
|     | (一) 作文考题点评 .....                         | (114) |
|     | (二) 作文应试策略 .....                         | (114) |
| 第四节 | 作文考试题型.....                              | (115) |
|     | (一) 命题作文 .....                           | (115) |
|     | (二) 段首句作文 .....                          | (117) |
|     | (三) 关键词作文 .....                          | (119) |
|     | (四) 情景作文 .....                           | (122) |
|     | [范文 1] Our Library .....                 | (123) |
|     | [范文 2] Market .....                      | (124) |
|     | [范文 3] The Role of Migrant Workers ..... | (124) |
|     | (五) 看图作文 .....                           | (124) |
|     | [范文 1] .....                             | (125) |
|     | [范文 2] .....                             | (125) |
|     | [范文 3] .....                             | (127) |
|     | (六) 图表作文 .....                           | (128) |





|                   |                        |              |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|                   | (七) 信函写作 .....         | (131)        |
|                   | (八) 写摘要 .....          | (139)        |
| <b>第五章</b>        | <b>基础训练阶段拓实练 .....</b> | <b>(143)</b> |
|                   | 第一节 范文点评.....          | (143)        |
|                   | 第二节 携手同行——写作实践.....    | (163)        |
|                   | 第三节 范文与写作常用词.....      | (189)        |
|                   | (一) 考题及要求 .....        | (189)        |
|                   | (二) 范文 .....           | (206)        |
| <b>第六章</b>        | <b>巩固提高阶段周周练 .....</b> | <b>(247)</b> |
|                   | 第一节 作文练习.....          | (248)        |
|                   | 第二节 参考范文.....          | (272)        |
| <b>第七章</b>        | <b>冲刺阶段定时练 .....</b>   | <b>(283)</b> |
| <b>参考文献</b> ..... |                        | (292)        |





## 真题摸底模拟练

~ English Proverbs ~

A good beginning is half ending.

好的开始是成功的一半。

Begin your work, and God will help to end it.

着手工作，上帝就会帮你完成。

There is no royal road to learning.

学无坦途。

知己知彼，百战百胜。虽然这是我们耳熟能详的一句老话，但是在今天的信息化时代，它依然对我们的行为举止具有很强的指导意义。同样，了解自己目前的英语写作状态，依据自己的情况制定复习计划，就能达到事半功倍的效果。

在英语的听、说、读、写、译的五项能力中，写的能力要求较高，它要求作者要融会贯通所学的知识，依据自己的理解通过书面形式表达思想。很多同学平时没有进行过多少练习，写作时，头脑常常处于空白状态，因此，拿起笔基本上写不出东西来，感到很苦恼；还有的学生虽然通过参加四六级考试，写过一些作文，但是感到自己在写的过程中无论从语言还是思想表达方面还有很多不足，比如说，用词不够准确、句子写得不漂亮、缺乏思想等等。

了解自己的困难所在，有针对性地复习提高是我们这一篇的主要目的。在本篇中，我们为广大考生提供了1997—2004年的考题，我们希望考生能够按照考题要求，在规定的30分钟~40分钟内完成这篇短文。然后，参考后面的评分标准，自己进行对比检查，给自己打分。

考生可以根据自己的不同情况，安排练习时间。可以有选择地练习，也可穿插在其他练习之中。基础问题较多的同学，可以参看本书的基础部分内容。有一定基础的同学可以选择一部分有针对性的练习来做。



(一) 2004 年真题摸底模拟练

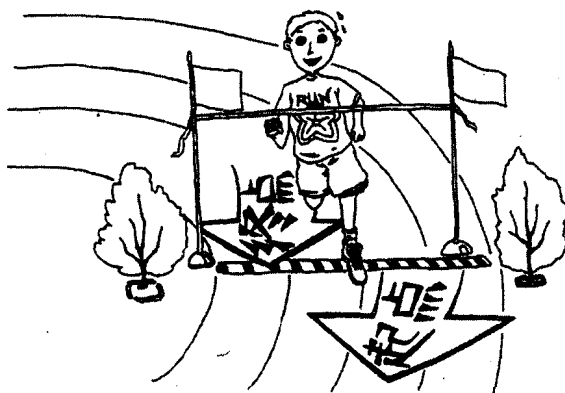
# 2004年写作题

Directions:

· Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawing
- 2) interpret its meaning, and
- 3) support your view with examples

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



终点又是新起点

写作实践

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





### The End Is a New Start

This is quite an extraordinary and meaningful picture. A lad, sweating all over, dashed to the end of racetrack. With triumphant smile on his face, however, he is surprised to find something odd—not far and in front of the ending line, there is an arrowhead, saying “START”. For a 5 000-meter race, this racetrack does seem strange; but when expanding our vision-field to the whole society, we’ll find almost every track of endeavoring resemble—every end may find out to be a new start in reality.

It is a phenomenon commonly seen in our real life that shortly after one end there comes another new start greeting you. In other words, life is like a racetrack with a start sign closely in front of each ending line. According to this, if satisfied with the result of a certain round and stop the pace of endeavoring, one is sure to lose in the end. Therefore, we should never be satisfied with what we have presently achieved because new challenges and competition in society never stop.

The following examples will support this point. In schools, a unit-exam not only declares the end of the former unit, but also acts as a reminder of preview work for the next unit. In the business field, what a CEO needs to do at the end of a year is more than review and summarize. It is the time to formulate an effective and efficient development plan for the next year. Just turn back to the sports ground, although in front of the end there isn’t a real start-arrowhead, there surely exists an invisible one sprouting in every athlete’s mind, blooming the training strategy of the preparation for next competition.

“The end is a new start”. As a prevalent phenomenon, it consequently becomes an essential life-philosophy, which gives wise guidance to life-attitude. This is also true with those who temporarily drop behind. Instead of losing heart, they should just keep endeavoring and will one day take lead. This is what the so-called life-philosophy tells.



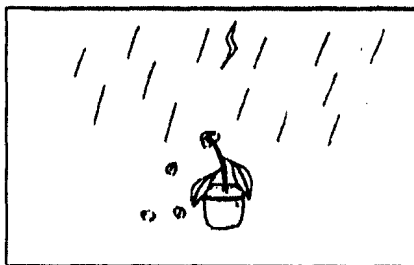
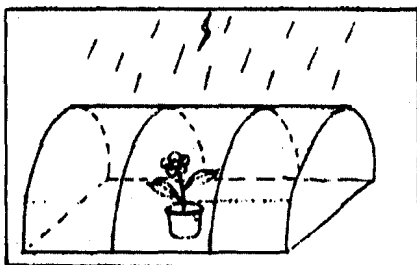
内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；文章通顺，语言流畅，句式变化多样；用词面较宽；虽有个别不妥之外，但基本功较好；表达能力较强；长度符合要求。



## 2003年写作题

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

- You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



## 写作实践

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a standard sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.



There is no doubt that the set of drawings indicates an educational problem in our society. As the drawings describe, the flower under the careful protection of green-house grows very well without being suffered from bad weather. Yet when the flower is left in the natural environment experiencing thunder storms as depicted in the second drawing, it appears helpless, got hurt and almost ended up with her life.

From the pictures we can see that there is much similarity between the spoiled children and the greenhouse flowers. Just like the green house, some parents assume that it is their obligation to sweep away all the blocks on the way for their children. Instant help is given to the children faced with difficulties. What's more, young people are spoiled by being allowed to do everything they want. So self-centeredness and arbitrariness have become a trait of the young people.

As we all know children are the future of our country. Their healthy growth has therefore become a serious concern among many people. It should be made clear that too much care is not love. The real love and care for them are to prepare them for the future. When faced with difficulties, they can summon up the courage and exert their strength to straighten up troubles. When faced with fierce competition, they can employ their knowledge, skills and experience to confront with their rivals. These are the younger generation we are expecting for.



内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；文章通顺，语言流畅，句式变化多样；用词面较宽；虽有个别不妥之处，但基本功较好；表达能力较强；长度符合要求。



With the heavy rain and wind outside, the flower in the green house still blossoms. Rain and lightening do no harm to them because of the protection of the green house. On contrary in the second picture, we see that once moved out, the flower is seriously destroyed by heavy rain and wind.

As a matter of fact, it was not the storm that destroyed the flower. It is the protection from the green house. Under such protection, the flowers become delicate and fragile.

When connected to people, it is almost the same. It is not surprising to find that many



parents take so much care on their children. They do many things for children, even the most simplest things. Many children become lazy and spoiled. They don't need to think what to eat, what to do, where to go and so on. They never undergo and hardship.

As far as I am concerned, I think while protecting the children is the nature of parents, over protection will ruin the kids. Under the protection children never think of the difficulties they will meet in the future. So parents do not try to keep every danger away for the children, as they need this lesson. Over protection will finally result in the failure. It is the children themselves that can be their lifeguards. It is the children themselves that can build a real protection for life.



内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；表达清楚，文字连贯；句式变化较多；结构与用词有少量一般性错误，如：it was not the storm that destroyed the flower. It is the protection from the green house. 两句时态不一致。又如：even the most simplest things 中的 most 应该删去。还有个别不妥之处，在此不一一列举。长度符合要求。



From the picture, we may see that those flowers which grow in the green house have a perfect living environment. They grow strong and beautiful. However, once they lose the protection and were moved outside the green-house and explode under the complicated natural condition, thing change. They are not able to adapt to changes of the environment and survive the severe competition of the nature.

Compared with those fragile flowers, nowadays our children are facing the same, or even more complex situation. Because of the policy that Chinese parents are only allowed to have one child, our parents concentrate nearly all their attention on their children. They do their utmost to satisfy their children's need regardless of whether it is right or wrong. This distort love makes nowadays adolescents only concern their own needs and neglect others' feeling. And there are a lot of defects appear, such as selfish, egotistical and dependant. They exist under the wings of their parents, so they don't have those necessary skills to protect themselves. It is not only a problem of education, but also a problem of the development of our society.

What we could do is not complain the situation, but drawing the attention of the whole society. We should let parents know how to educate their children by a more scientific method. Also we should realize that our children is the master of the future, so they come to



learn this world mostly by themselves, we adults are only their guide, not their god.



### 评语

内容切题，符合题目的各项要求，表达清楚，句式有一定变化，但有些语言错误。



(12 分)

The pictures above indicate a serious problem in our society. We can see a beautiful flower in the greenhouse shedding from the rain and the storm. But when it is moved outside green house, it became fragile, perishing in the rain, the flower can not live without the greenhouse. The truth it shows the flower living in the greenhouse cannot survive when lost the protection.

The same thing is true with our children in China. Now our children are well protected by their parents and grand parents. Most of them do not know that life is a journey of struggling. People will face all kinds of difficulties and challenges when they are moving towards their destinations. If they are the flowers in the greenhouse, they can never get through the long journey and fulfill their plans. They may be out of the game of competition, they may give up from the very beginning, and they may lose all those they cherish but gain nothing. It is too much protection from the outside world that makes all these happen. They have no experiences of the heavy tasks, have no concepts of the possible challenges, have no preparations for the coming difficulties. The lack of the knowledge to deal with all possible situations will lead to their failures.

So, if you want to be a successful leader, you have to try to live within the storm, to learn from everything that occurs around you, to get improvement from all kinds of failures and experiences.



### 评语

内容切题，符合题目的各项要求，表达比较清楚，但有一些语言错误。





## 2002年写作题

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Cultures—National and International”.

1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and

- 2) give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



**An American girl in traditional Chinese costume (服装)**

## 写作实践

Blank lined paper with horizontal ruling lines.