英语写作新思路系列

裘 雯 主编

# 英语写作 管路与演练

(耆研)

顾苏编著

上海交通大学出版社

英语写作新思路系列 裘 雯 主编

# 英语写作套路与演练

(考研)

顾 苏 编著

上海交通大学出版社

4

# 内 容 提 要

本书针对中国学生在英语写作中存在的问题,大量列举不同写作方法和不同写作题材的优秀段落并进行了分析,在分析的同时,根据不同的主题和写作要求提出各自的写作套路,使读者能在短期内掌握一定的写作技巧和方法。

本书介绍的大量范文,语言规范,难度适中,紧扣时代发展的脉搏,接近 考试,具有可模仿性。

# 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语写作套路与演练. 考研/顾苏编著. 一上海:上海 交通大学出版社,2003

ISBN 7-313-03442-3

1. 英… Ⅱ. 顾… Ⅲ. 英语-写作-研究生-人学考试-自学参考资料 Ⅳ. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 061708 号

# 英语写作套路与演练

(考研)

# 顾 苏 编著

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 张天蔚

立信会计出版社常熟市印刷联营厂印刷 全国新华书店经销 开本:880mm×1230mm 1/32 印张:7.625 字数:242千字

2003年8月第1版 2003年8月第1次印刷

印数:1~5050

ISBN 7-313-03442-3/H·697 定价: 12.00 元

# 前言

由于研究生入学英语考试作文命题大多是议论文,本书着重辅导这一种体裁的写作。在讲述本书的撰写目的和内容编排之前,先分析一下硕士研究生入学考试英语写作评分的高分标准(13~15分),具体如下:内容切题,包括所立提纲的全部要点;表达清楚,文字连贯;句式有变化,句子结构和用词正确;文章长度符合要求。

参照以上高分要求(也是一般好文章的标准),要在应试时写出好的文章,考生必须首先正确理解试题,确定文章的中心思想并选择与主题密切相关的内容,这一步是审题和选材,是写好文章的前提和关键。如果审题有误,内容不切题,接下去写得再努力也是徒劳。此外,掌握一定的写作技巧也是使作者的观点和论据得以充分发挥的保障。当然应试者需具备一定的语言表达能力,即能够正确灵活运用所掌握的词汇,句子结构,清晰有效表述文章观点。

为了帮助学习者解决在实际写作过程中遇到的难题,本书的内容安排如下:第一章以写作方法这条主线贯穿始终,以简约的提纲形式向读者呈现各种话题的写作素材。作文审题立意后起草提纲首先想到的是"写什么",而这一章提供的各种热门话题内容针对考生写作时碰到的材料缺乏,思路枯竭现象,供读者选材时参考、练习。第二章是关于文章写作的方法,从分析整篇文章结构为出发点,逐步过渡到具体各个段落的写作技能。强调了在掌握具体题材的前提下,把提纲转化成文章,紧紧围绕主题编写文章段落对写作表达的重要性。编者还分别介绍了几种考试时常见的文章展开方式,如:列举法、举例法、因果法、图解法等。第三章通过综合运用前两章的内容,应用介绍过的写作方法谋篇成章。本章着重于写作套路的展示和练习。第四章为读者提供了范文。通过阅读这些文章,读者可从中接触到更多样化的写作技能,多种语言表达技巧和广泛的素材。希望它们能够激发读者灵感,拓宽读者视野。第

五章提供了1998年以来各作文分数段的答卷样文及其评析,这部分的评析可帮助考生分析如何审题,如何避免一些常见语言错误。附录部分为1991~1997年考研试题汇编,并附有范文。

为本书提供一部分范文的有丁诒、张洋、米佳等同学,编者在此表 示谢意。

> 编 者 2003年8月

• 2 •

# 目 录

第	-1	Ē											• • • • • • • •		_
	第-	一节	列	举…	• • • • • • •	••••	• • • • • •	••••	•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• 1
	第二	二节	因	果关	系…	••••	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	. 8
	第三	三节	tt	较选	择·	• • • • • •	• • • • •	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • • •	•••	10
	第四	中世	举	例法		•••••	• • • • •	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•• •••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	12
第	<u>=</u> 1	Ē	写作	方法	<del></del>	•••••	• • • • •	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	16
	第-	一节	完	整的	文章	••••	• • • • •	•••••	•••••			•••••	•••••	•••	16
	第二	二节	组	[织原	则和	审题	••••	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	•••••	•••	23
	第三	三节	段	落的	写作	••••	• • • • •	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	28
	第四	四节	文	章的	展开	方式	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••				•••	41
第	Ξi	Ē	作文	套路	演示	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • •	••••••		••••	•••	70
	第-	一节	列	举法	<del>.</del>	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••			•••••	•••	70
	第二	二节	权	(衡利	弊法	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••			•••••	•••	85
	第	三节	5 医	果关	系・	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • •			•••••	•••	93
	第	四节	ī H	2较选	择…	••••	•••••	•••••		• • • • • •		• • • • • • •	•••••	•	106
笋	四泊	Ē	热门	话题	精选	范文	••••	•••••		••••••	•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	••	113
	第-	一节	ī	教育	ř	• • • • • •	••••	• • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	••	113
	第二	二节	î	事 ៕	人、未多	来 …	••••	• • • • • •	•••••		•••••	••••	•••••	••	119
	第	三节	ī	婚姻	1、家!	莛、友	情…	• • • • • • •	••••		•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	••	125
	第	四书	ī	性另	小年	岭歧礼	夗 …	• • • • • •	•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	••	133
	第	五节	ī	人口	1问题	į	••••	• • • • • • •	•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	138
	第	六书	ĵ	电视	Į		• • • • • •		• • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	140

	第七节	动物与人类····································	143
	第八节	恐怖主义	149
	第九节	经济发展	150
	第十节	日常生活	151
	第十一节	社会、文化、环境因素	154
	第十二节	现代科技	163
	第十三节	环保	166
	第十四节	校园侵权	168
	第十五节	非典	169
第	五章 1998	8~2003 年作文分数段答卷样文及评析	171
	第一节 19	998 年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	171
	第二节 19	999年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	178
	第三节 20	000年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	184
	第四节 2	001 年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	190
	第五节 2	002年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	197
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	197 203
	第六节 2	002年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析003年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	
時	第六节 2 <sup>1</sup> <b>才录一</b> 实品	002年作文部分分数段的答卷样文及评析	<ul><li>203</li><li>216</li></ul>

# 第一章 写作材料

写议论文,无论是中文还是英文,都要求作者根据文章主题,即中心思想,选取材料。选材要注意两点:一、内容须相关,即阐述论证本文观点,为主题服务,舍去与支持主题思想无关的材料。二、材料详尽充实,要有几个方面事实作为阐述和论证的基础,否则文章空洞无味,没有说服力。考试时要在有限的时间内迅速选取有关材料必须经过平时大量的积累。而事实上考生面临的普遍问题是:由于平时不注意阅读时的有意识积累,写作时觉得没多少东西可写,结果文章即便写了出来,也是个没有血肉的空架子。要避免这种现象,除了在阅读时多收集积累素材,还要注意观察社会和生活,多分析勤思索。本章在此根据写文章时不同的展开方式提供了一些热门话题的材料,读者在练习拟写提纲时可参照其中相关内容,各话题后面都留有空格,以供读者自己补充发挥。由于以下内容是以写作材料的提纲形式呈现,因此特意不拘泥句子的完整和句子间的连接性。列举这些材料的宗旨在于帮助打开思路,鼓励读者自己多收集,多写作。

# 第一节 列举

# 一、重要性(importance)

# Learning English is important in the current society.

- World language: it is spoken by 1.5 billion people in the world and is an
  official language in 75 countries. 1 billion people in the world and 100
  million Chinese learn English.
- 2. Good English scores are required for passing various tests. e. g. term tests, entrance tests, TOEFL, GRE etc.
- 3. Since China is opening up to the world, English is needed in business transaction, in science and even in our daily life.
- 4. The advent of Internet requires us to know the language since the

	dominant language on the net is English.
	·
t	ernet is becoming an integral part of our life.
	Daily life: sending email to friends, chatting in a chat-room or shopping
	on the net become part of life, especially for the young.
	Business: Internet is used by more companies, small or large; to provide
	information to its clients or do business with each other.
	Education: long-distance education is preferred by many job holders;
	Learning in general is made easy by quick access to information.
	Career opportunity: many businesses and other units look for their
	employees on the web, so forgetting to read the employment section on
	relevant websites equals losing good chances.
	•
'n	iendship brings about happiness.
	Bible says: "A faithful friend is the medicine of life." Friendship heals
	both emotionally and physically. Scientific evidence shows people with
	emotional support are healthier than those without it. People with
	friends are psychologically stronger.
	People with genuine friends have access to help in times of difficulties. e.
	g. opportunity in career with access to more information, help.
,	Friendship enriches one's life. Sharing ideas, social or recreationa
	activities and the sense of being loved makes one's life meaningful and
	more productive. It enables one to interact more with the world.
	• 2 •

# 二、危害性

# Falun Gong is by no means a religion, but an evil, dangerous cult.

- It is inhuman. Numerous people obsessed with Falun Gong suffer both physically and mentally. Six immolators in Beijing set fire on their bodies. Many followers committed suicide through various means.
- 2. It deprives practitioners of their freedom of choice. The cult founder Li Hongzhi leads his followers to believe in his "teachings". They are not allowed to hold other beliefs.
- It is anti-social. It destabilizes social order. Practitioners usually become too obsessed with the cult practices to lead normal life. Frequent disturbing gathering creates turmoil and instability.

4. It goes against science. The self-immolators believe they will ascend to

	paradise eventually.	Some leave	their diseases	untreated.	
5.	<u> </u>				 
6.					 •
7.				•	

### Drug Addiction is hazardous.

- Taking drugs can do enormous harm to one's health: loss of weight, mental chaos, functioning disorder and weak immune system.
- 2. It destroys a person's human dignity and self-respect; dependence on drug leads to will-power loss, debt, and guilty feelings.
- Drug addicts ruin their career. Career disruption is inevitable due to drug
  effects: being unable to concentrate, to form sound judgment and even
  too weak to go to work.
- They are likely to lead an unhappy life. Huge cost on the drug causes financial problem that is detrimental to family relation.

5.	•
6.	٠.
7	

## Pollution is hazardous to mankind, animals and environment.

- 1. Pollution is hazardous to one's health: lung cancer; diseases linked with respiratory system, e.g. bronchitis, rhinitis.
- 2. Pollution damages our ecosystem: acid rain contaminating soil and lakes, poisoning the fish and other aquatic ecosystem.
- Global warming is attributed to pollution: melting polar ice caps, flooding, rising sea levels, changed weather patterns, drought, expanding desert; increase in heat-wave.

4.	٠.
5.	٠.
6.	٠.

# 三、因素

# What makes a successful English learner.

- A successful English learner is highly motivated. Motivation: pass tests, win scholarship, desire to be the best, get a job, be promoted, have interest in the cultures.
- 2. He/She knows how to be an efficient learner. Strategies: huge exposure to English (readings, listening); sufficient practice of the four skills; interaction with peers and native-speakers.
- Good mastery of English language requires perseverance and hard work.
   Difficult process in learning: certain stages of little progress, boredom, unfavorable learning conditions, frustrating failures, laziness and distractions.

4.		 	 •
5.		 	 ٠.
6.			

# What makes a happy family.

 Family members communicate with each other: share ideas, understand what is on others' mind; help and support are always readily available when one's problems or needs are known.

• 4 •

2.	They respect others' individuality and privacy and treat each other
	equally: allow room for personality development, privacy and secrets;
	don't impose own wills on other members of the family, esp. the
	younger ones.
3.	They take positive attitude to problems. When problems arise, they can
	face up to them together, not blaming others or simply avoid.
4.	They spend much time together and have plenty of "quality time".
5.	
6.	
	•
**/	Latination and the control of the co
	hat makes a successful interview.
1.	The interviewee should get prepared carefully beforehand: a detailed
	resume stating relevant experience, good knowledge of the company
	applied to, a list of answers to the interviewer's possible questions;
	appropriate attire.
2.	He/She should appear confident and relaxed: natural manner, good body
	language: eye contact, appropriate gestures.
3.	
	sufficient knowledge about the field, willingness to devote to the work.
4.	
	•
5.	•

# 四、利弊

## **Television**

# Advantages:

- 1. The programs provide entertainment: films, documentaries, TV series, MTV.
- 2. Watching TV can be educational: TV schools offering different courses, and programs such as teaching languages, computer operating, etc.; talk shows, public campaigns on various issues: anti-smoking,

	environment, morality.
3.	It is informative: news, documentaries, science report; business watch.
4.	
6.	
Dis	sadvantages:
1.	Over-watching wastes time: less time on studies and work.
2.	It can harm physical and spiritual wellbeing: reduced exercises: exposure
	to radiation; reluctance to participate in real life activities.
3.	It could cause social problems: violence, sex, teenage love.
4.	
5.	
6.	
	verseas study dvantages:
	Students usu. can receive quality education: rich resources, a variety of
1.	courses (MBA, accountancy, medicine, arts.), good teaching
	methods.
2.	If they go to English speaking countries, they learn the language better:
	total submersion.
3.	Living and studying in a foreign country offers a valuable experience
	learn to be independent, explore the different cultures and get to know
	people from all over the world.
4.	·
	isadvantages:
	The cost of foreign education is high, tuition fee plus living expense.

- 1. The cost of foreign education is high: tuition fee p
- 2. Many schools are not offering quality education: poor teaching staff, unauthorized diplomas, lack of resources.
- 3. Living far away from home cut the natural bond with one's family:

.miserable. 4. 5. 6.	pportunity for
5. 6.	pportunity for
6.	opportunity for
Long-distance education	
Advantages:	
1. It is convenient: 1) flexible in terms of time — schedule: c	saving: traffic
students who work, or study already. 2) trouble and time	
not necessary, just logging on to the web.	
2. It provides possibility for better education: world famous s	chools at your
finger tip and unlimited amount of information offered on	
3. Academic exchanges across countries are made possible: i	
for students from different countries.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
Disadvantages:	
<ol> <li>The quality of web schools are questionable: lack of eresources.</li> </ol>	experience and
2. It is costly to surf on the net in time and money: too mu	ch information
available - much time and money consumed to selec-	t the material
needed.	
3. Online-classes deprive students of face-to-face interactions	: direct human
exchanges replaced by digital ones.	
_	•
5.	
6.	

# 第二节 因果关系

## 一、原因

# Why is teenage love a common phenomenon?

- Films, TV series with too much romance produce side effects: kids are influenced by the behavior of adults in the films and some blindly imitate the heroes and heroines.
- Heavy school load and high demand from adults force teenagers to look for ways to alleviate pressure and seek shelter: dating provides a temporary solution.
- 3. Single child in the family is lonely; little communication with parents, very few peers talk and contacts, desire for love and comfort.
- 4. With the opening up to the western world, kids are prone to copy "free life style" represented by American culture.

5.	 	 	
6.	 	 	٠.
7.			

# Overseas study attracts Chinese learners.

- 1. Foreign universities attract students: better school resources and advanced teaching and learning attitudes.
- Second language learners realize it is a quick way to learn the language and its culture: acquire the language in its natural surrounding through subject learning, direct contact with its native speakers and its media.
- With the economic boom in the country and raised living standard, people can afford foreign education: larger proportion of income spent on education.
- 4. Intense competition at job market forces one to acquire advanced information and an internationally recognized diploma.

5.	•
4	•

i.	
[h	e causes of pollution
•	Waste is dumped from factories, households — solid and liquid wastes.
2.	The burning of fossil fuels coal and oil emit sulfur dioxide — factories
	and cars.
3.	Natural disasters and wars: volcanoes, chemical weapons e. g. NATO
	use depleted uranium in the Balkan.
Į.	
5.	
	二、结果
	一、
Γh	e effects of green efforts
ı.	The green efforts already show results in a cleaner and healthier
	environment (air, water, soil).
2.	People lead a less risky way of living: decline in the number of people
	suffering from pollution — related diseases.
3.	Both flora and fauna are free from pollutants, regaining their healthy
	state of being and thus enhancing of living quality.
4.	The above benefits of green efforts bring people to the full awareness of
	the necessity of further environmental war.
5.	

- 1. Daily life is affected: Internet and mobile phone shorten the distance between people. IT linked with household gadgets makes life convenient.
- 2. Work is made far more efficient; work at home; vast information available from the net, changed way of doing business.

	learning.
4.	
5.	
6.	<u> </u>
Th	e influence of advertisements on marketing
1.	In the market for adults: 1) food and beverage — advertising efforts
	made by Coca-Cola lead to increased sales while Pepsi-Cola with less
	advertising has lower sales figures. 2) commodities for daily use — high
	sales also occur in some well known daily commodities, eg. BaiLi
	scented bath soap is well sold for its household known catchphrase;
	"This year I am 20; next year I shall turn 18". 3) Computer gadgets:
	e-notebooks and palm computers now are widely used by business people
	and students alike as a result of repeated ads. in all media.
2.	In the market for children: food — fast food like Pizza Hut's and
	McDonald's and snack food like Wang Wang food series all enjoy
	widespread popularity due to prime time TV ads.
3.	"
4.	
4.	

# 第三节 比较选择

# My favorite way of exercising

Jogging or running is economical, convenient, time saving and safe compared with other sports activities:

- 1. Playing golf, bowling, swimming: offer good opportunity to meet interesting people and nice surroundings, but need money and consume time.
- 2. Rock climbing, car racing, skiing: is challenging and exciting, train one's strength and courage, but dangerous.

• 10 •