



金牌考研系列



2006年最新版

考研英语 写作步步高

索玉柱 栗长江 编著

- 真题全面点击
- 语篇分类解读
- 写作层层深入
- 明确写作思路
- 透视话题焦点
- 建立即成模板



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寄语考生




大约在1999年,几家出版社和图书策划公司就催促我编著一本针对考研的写作专项辅导教材,但长年奔波在各大城市考研辅导班的辛劳以及承担着北大繁重的教学工作使得我一再推辞。直到去年,我写了一本专门针对考生在冲刺阶段使用的写作指导书《考研英语读写贯通》,同学们反应很好,而且“无意”之中点中了2005年考研写作大作文的写作主题(见2005版《考研英语读写贯通》60页)。也就是利用寒假这段时间,我邀请了一直与我在各大考研辅导班搭班讲写作课的栗长江博士一起要在《考研英语读写贯通》的基础上将其修订易稿成一本**立体的覆盖从写作基础知识到作文高级创作的辅导教材**。因为要真正意义上提高写作水平,有一个主旨是不变的:作文和阅读一样,应该早做准备,不能等到10月以后再抓,因为听、说、读、写作为英语学习的四位一体技能,本身是不可分的。写好作文,应该从真正的能力培养上着手,提高真实的写作能力,从这个角度去复习,不仅可以提高写作水平,还可以提高英语的语感、间接的提高阅读水平、完型填空的水平和翻译水平等。也正是鉴于这个主旨,今年的《考研英语写作步步高》在内容的安排上也较之去年的《考研英语读写贯通》做了大量的调整和增补:

◆**第一部分 基础篇(步步为营—夯实写作基础)**。三章内容分别辐射写作的三个方面,即**材料积累、表达方式、语言形式**。常言道“巧妇难为无米之炊”。没有材料,再高明的作家也写不出好文章来。因此,**要写出好文章,首先要积累材料**。文章的材料也经常被比作“血肉”,人们常用“有血有肉”、“血肉丰满”来描绘上乘的文章,而材料的积累应是以段落为形式才是最有效的,正是基于这点,第一章内容详细讲解了从段落的构成到写作。当然,要写出好文章,光有材料也不行,还要运用恰当的表达方式和语言形式。这里所说的“**表达方式**”就是**文章的结构**。文章的结构取决于作者的思路,决定了文章能否条分缕析地表达出作者的思想。结构如同文章的“骨骼”,只有具备了坚实匀称的骨骼,血肉才能有所依附。而写作的表达方式从宏观上讲主要分为描写、记叙、说明和议论四大类,对应着四类主要的文章体裁就是**描写文、记叙文、说明文和议论文**。第二章内容的设计正是要通过源自**欧美专家的作文实例**让考生深入体会这些表达方式的运用。**决定文章质量的最后一点是语言形式**。为什么有些文章读起来味同嚼蜡,而有些文章却意味深长呢?这当中,修辞起着至关重要的作用。**修辞就是修饰文字词句,运用各种语言形式,使语言表达更准确、鲜明而有力,第三章正是为此而作**。总而言之,材料、表达方式和语言形式(修辞)这三个因素共同决定一篇文章的成败。

◆**第二部分 提高篇(真题导向—题型作文分类解读)**。在丰富写作基础技能知识的基础上,我们必须对考研作文的特殊性作出深刻的认识,正所谓“知己知彼,百战不殆”。这部分的开篇就首先讲解了**考研作文的特征概述、难点考点类型及方法和技巧**,然后就是从历年考研作文真

题入手,按近年作文考题的类型与主题,对其进行分析、综合和归类,重点建立了“图示寓意评论型”、“漫画分析评论型”、“图表描述分析型”、“规定情景式”、“提纲式”五种作文<大作文>类型及模式。并对其特点、出题形式、解题方法做了详细的阐述,同时按照三段式谋篇成文的步骤,对每一步应该写什么,怎样写,都明确指出,让考生在写作时有一个清晰的解题思路。从而解决了考生不识文体、没有框架的问题,为考生写作成文节约大量的时间。对于应用文的写作,则分为书信类应用文、告示类应用文两类进行讲解。特别是对于热点的书信类应用文更是细分为22种类型,从遣词、造句到写作模板的设计进行了多角度的剖析。

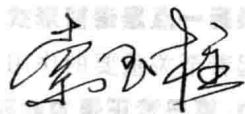
◆第三部分 实战篇(循序渐近—深入考研写作实践)。这部分设计的目的是带领考生共同练习,第七章 英语写作九大功能段落及范例的引入是要为考生进入完全写作实践起个过渡作用。在第一部分段落的讲解中就特别强调了以段落为形式为写作积累材料的重要性,这一章又将其限定在考研写作的特定框架之内,所以九大功能段落的提出正是融合二者之精华使考生把平时积累的写作段落素材以考研写作的特定模式内化下来。接下来的第八章 冲刺阶段作文周周练的设计是希望考生通过我们所提供的写作常用词汇、与话题相关的词汇以及句型来完成写作过程。这个复习计划如同搭建的一个平台,考生可根据自己的情况有选择、有针对性地进行练习。建议考生把文章的主题句与提纲用英语或汉语简要写在【写作实践】后提供的空白处,同时自备作文纸按提纲在规定时间内完成作文,最后将这页作文纸粘在相应作文题处。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。同时,同学们在学有余力的情况下,可对本部分第九章中的几篇优秀作文进行深入的解读,体会其中的遣词造句要领及题型作文之外的写作精要。

最后,有必要提一下本书在版式上的特点:为利于考生高效地利用所学材料,整合宝贵的复习时间。本书的总结性的知识都尽量用表格来体现,而在作文点评时更是引入了 **Dr. Remarks**

(点评博士)  **Dr. Words** (词汇博士)  **Dr. Tricks** (技巧博士) 三博士架构的创新形式,使同学们对于优秀范文的赏析有了更直观地领悟。

我们坚信:通过环环相扣,层层递进的深入复习过程加之用“心”阅读,用“手”勤练,同学们的写作水平必定步步高!

衷心祝愿大家成功考取理想的学校和专业!



2005年4月

于北京大学畅春园

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- 仔细体会记叙、描写、说明和议论这四种主要的写作表达方式,为后续部分的四类热点题型作文打下坚实的写作基础。
- 学会用恰当的修辞改造文字词句,通过各种语言形式,使语言表达更准确、更鲜明、更有力。

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- 对于四类主要的大作文考试题型,要重点把握看图作文,尤其是要注意其中功能说明段的写作。
- 重点把握书信类应用文的写作,特别注意领会不同类书信的遣词造句要领。

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针对第八章的练习题目,要首先研读词句必备及常用句型提示中的内容,以此为基础,在规定时间内写出文章,并与相应的参考范文作对比分析。

在学有余力的情况下,同学们可对本部分第九章中的几篇优秀作文进行深入的解读,体会其中的遣词造句要领及题型作文之外的写作精要。

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第一部分

步步为营——夯实写作基础

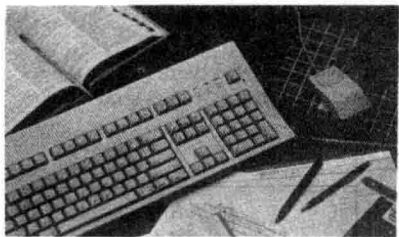


复习内容: { 第一章 段落的写作
第二章 英语文章类型
第三章 重要修辞手法汇览

复习方略: 通过对主题句、扩展句及结尾句的全方位解读,运用实例深入段落写作实践,以段落形式为写作积累素材。

仔细体会记叙、描写、说明和议论这四种主要的写作表达方式,为后续部分的四类热点题型作文打下坚实的写作基础。

学会用恰当的修辞改造文字词句,通过各种语言形式,使语言表达更准确、更鲜明、更有力。



第一章

段落的写作

概述

很多同学有一定的词句基础,但对于如何将句子组成有效的段落存在很多问题。而段落作为构成篇章的基础,每个段落都会表达一个单一的主题,而且是既完整又连贯的内容,概括地说一个结构严谨的段落至少具有这些特征:第一,应该是一个结构严谨的整体,每一段只有一个内容,说明一个问题或者一个问题的某一方面,主题明确集中;第二,扩展句充分展开主题,全段内容充实、完整、详细。由于主题句往往是一个比较笼统的论述,它需要一些扩展句来充实和支持,才能变得有血有肉、有理有据,否则全段将沦于空洞和苍白;第三,按逻辑顺序来安排句子,句与句之间要连贯流畅,衔接自然,关系清晰,不给人生硬和牵强之感;第四,要归纳,概括主题。

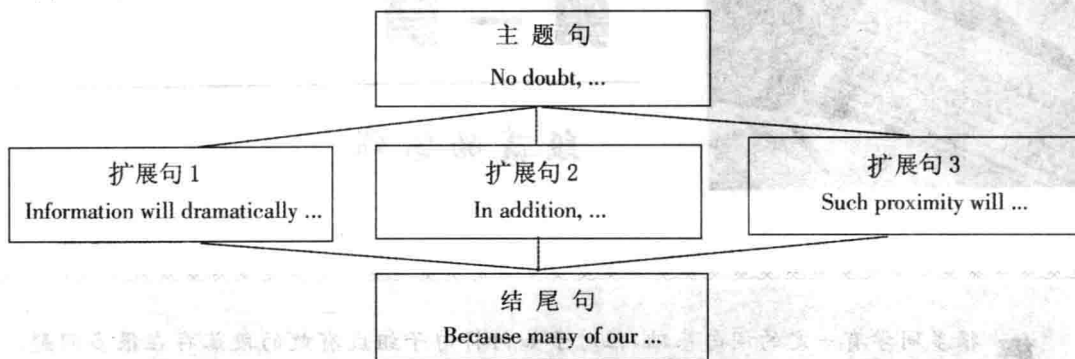
在一定词句基础上进行段落的写作练习,是写好英语文章的关键,本章就此作了详细介绍,并融合了许多与考生互动的小练习。

第一节 段落的结构和特点

文章中的段落通常有四个组成部分,分别是主题句(Topic Sentence)、扩展句(Developing Sentences)、结尾句(Concluding Sentence)、过渡句(Transitional Sentence)。其中前三部分是段落的必要成分,而最后的过渡句是附加成分,它起到使段与段之间顺利过渡的作用。请看下面的例子:

〔主题句〕**No doubt, in a virtual society, the long-held notions about work and human interrelationships will be challenged.**〔扩展句 1〕Information will dramatically affect people's lifestyles and organizations on a wide scale, because so much of what they are involved in is information-related work. The Information Era will also change the way human beings regard themselves.〔扩展句 2〕In addition, mankind will be subject to electronic proximity, which will bring individuals together across space and time and ultimately bind them together regardless of where they may be.〔扩展句 3〕Such proximity will foster a universal culture and undermine the forces which lie at the very roots of our emotions and passions, as reflected in the first picture.〔结尾句〕**Because many of our most valued actions and decisions involve these forces like trust, love, and fear, the virtual society will be no substitute for the physical world.**

上面一段可简化成图形：



一、主题句 (Topic Sentence)

结构严谨的英语段落通常有一个显著的特点，那就是利用主题句 (Topic Sentence) 来概括地表达出本段的中心思想，引导整个段落的展开。

主题句的位置非常灵活，在大多数情况下出现于段首，但是也可以放在段落的中间或段尾，有的段落的主题句甚至不直接写出来，由读者通过细节的表述自己体会。

希望通过下面四个范例能对主题句有个很好的开篇认识：

〔范例 1〕

〔主题句〕 **Today's pop music is sending several dominant messages.** (在段首) Material values are in the ascendant, but idealism is by no means a spent force. Most pop songs are love songs, as always, but today's versions try to look at relationships without rose-colored glasses. Romantic notions are viewed with some suspicion, so are drugs. And important rock artists and rappers, while no longer anticipating radical change, are addressing these issues, and challenging their listeners to actively confront the world around them. There have probably been more angry protest lyrics written and recorded in the last three or four years than in any comparable period of the 60's.

〔范例 2〕

Music is used in stores to encourage you to be more. It is used in fast food eating places to make you eat faster and get out. 〔主题句〕 **Indeed, music is used in many ways to affect people's feelings and actions.** (在段中) It is used in factories to speed up the workers and increase the amount of work produced. It is used in hospitals to make the sick feel better and more tranquil. And, at sports events, music is used to make players try harder.

〔范例 3〕

The sky is a clear blue. Sparrows chirp in the early mornings. The fruit trees in the backyard are beginning to bloom. The hills are turning green, and purple and yellow wildflowers are appearing in the fields. The snow on top of the mountain has all melted. 〔主题句〕 **It must finally be spring.** (在段尾)

[范例 4]

Both of my parents have black hair and dark skin and both have low voices and gentle personalities. They both like nature and are fond of gardening, walking and swimming. They are both interested in reading and music, they often go to the theatre together. They both believe in giving their children love and responsibilities and neither punishes us physically. (这个段落没有一个明显的主题句,但读者读完后可以根据全段的中心思想把它的主题句概括为: **My parents look and behave like each other.**)



如何写好主题句:

一个段落的主旨定好了之后,即选定几个关键词(key words)来组成主题句。所以这些关键词必须能够充分表达主旨的方向及范围。

1. 下列主题中,组成主题句的关键字(key words)是什么?

(1) a paragraph about the use of helicopters in controlling traffic

(2) a paragraph explaining that giraffes (长颈鹿) live in herds

参考答案:

(1) 至少包括 *helicopters, traffic*。也可包括 *control*。

(2) *giraffes, herds*。

2. 根据下列各题所给的主题,写出完整的主题句:

(1) a paragraph telling that helicopters can be used to control traffic

(2) a paragraph explaining that giraffes live in herds

(3) a paragraph explaining that giraffes live only in Africa

参考答案:

(1) *Helicopters are being used to control traffic.*

或 *Traffic control is now being done by helicopters.*

或 *Helicopters can control traffic.*

(2) *Giraffes live in herds.*

或 *Giraffes are found only in herds.*

(3) *Giraffes live only in Africa.*

或 *Giraffes are found only in Africa.*

写作

步步前

3. 如果要写一段文章说明“我需要一辆汽车的三个理由”(three reasons why I need a car), 你的主题句该怎样写?

参考答案:

There are three reasons why I need a car.

或 I need a car for three reasons.

4. 下列四段各缺少一个主题句, 再仔细阅读一遍, 然后将适当的主题句填上:

(1)

_____. My first visit was in the summer of 1996, to see the World's Fair. The second time was in 2000, to see friends. The last time I visited New York was just last month, when I went there to look for a job. Maybe soon I will be a resident of New York instead of a visitor.

参考答案:

I have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{visited} \\ \text{been to} \\ \text{seen} \end{array} \right\}$ New York three times.

或 I have made three visits (trips) to New York.

(2)

_____. When he was only a freshman in high school, he played on the varsity team. Throughout high school, he scored an average of twenty-six points a game. Then he was given a basketball scholarship to college. Now people think that Bob has a good chance of becoming a professional someday.

参考答案:

Bob plays basketball very well. 或 Bob is a good basketball player.

(3)

_____. The first step is to cut out a pattern on a flat block of wood. Second, spread printer's ink over the surface of the wood block. Third, press the inked block against a sheet of paper. When the ink has dried on the paper; your woodcut is finished.

参考答案:

A woodcut is made in this way.

或 There are three steps involved in making a woodcut.

(4)

_____. This is done with an instrument which allows

doctors to see a baby while it is still in the mother. Such examinations before birth may eventually decrease the number of children who die in their first year of life.

参考答案:

Babies can now be examined before they are born.

或 *Doctors can now examine babies before they are born.*



二、扩展句(Developing Sentence)

扩展句又称发展部分,作用是支持、丰富主题句,以具体的细节、事实对主题句进行说明、阐述或引申。通常情况下一个段落应具有若干个扩展句,每个扩展句都包含一定的信息。

扩展句应遵循下面两个原则:

1. 单一性:内容上每个扩展句都应围绕主题句展开,紧扣支配思想,对之进行直接阐述或论证。扩展句必须服从主题表达的需要,不涉及与主题无关或关系疏远的内容。
2. 连贯性:扩展句要使用一定的衔接手法,使句与句之间自然流畅,层次分明,脉络清晰,合乎逻辑。

请先看下面这个范例,仔细体会其中扩展句的写作特点:



Dr. Remarks

本段描绘了一位非常懦弱无能的律师。第一句是主题句,其支配思想是“weak”,接下来的扩展句中,作者从各个方面描述了这位律师是如何的懦弱,包括他问话的样子、说话的声音、对待犯人的态度、甚至观众的反应等,无不表现了他的“weakness”,刻画得可谓入木三分,十分形象。

〔主题句〕 The prosecuting attorney was very weak. 〔扩展句 1〕 He was so disorganized that he kept losing his place while examining witnesses and had to go back and look at his notes. 〔扩展句 2〕 He had a thin, weak voice that the jury had trouble hearing, and he didn't sound like he had any confidence in the case. 〔扩展句 3〕 In fact, he started every argument with the words, “I hope that the jury will...” His cross-examination of the defendant was very weak. 〔扩展句 4〕 He couldn't get her upset or confused with his questions about her drinking habits, and he appeared to be sympathetic to her problems with the arresting officers. Most visitors in the court agreed that his cross-examination of the defendant had helped her case more than hurt it. He did so poorly that at the end of his final arguments, he asked the jury not to be prejudiced by the poor job he had done presenting the case.



如何写好扩展句

1. 尽量以单句、复合句混合使用

比较下面两段:

(1) The old man began to tell us the story of his life. He was fifteen. He ran away to sea.

He traveled to South America, China, and Australia. Then he was too old to work. He came to this country to live with relatives. Now he thinks all the time about the “good old days.” He was young then.

(2) The old man began to tell us the story of his life. When he was fifteen, he ran away to sea. He traveled to South America, China, and Australia. When he was too old to work, he came to this country to live with relatives. Now he thinks all the time about the “good old days” when he was young.

明显(1)段落全是用一种结构的语句组成,显得单调乏味。

但要注意有时候连续两个句子都是复合句(compound sentence)会使文章变得很冗长,应该长句短句相辅相成。阅读下面一小段:

The house was beautiful. A long sidewalk led up to the door, and rows of flowers stood on each side of the steps. The front of the house was red brick, and the woodwork was painted white.

将其结构改变如下,则效果就明显不同了。

The house was beautiful. A long sidewalk led up to the door, and rows of flowers stood on each side of the steps. The front of the house was red brick with white woodwork.

2. 必须符合时间的顺序(time order)

当一段文章是在描述一连串接着发生的事物时,必须依照这些事物发生的时间,先后顺序排列,方可一目了然。

阅读下面一段。注意斜体字的作用。

〔主题句〕To wash your dog properly, you should follow several steps with the utmost care.

〔扩展句〕*First*, you should make sure that your dog knows nothing, in advance, of your plan to wash him. *After* quietly preparing his tub of lukewarm water, you should plunge him into it tenderly but firmly. *Then*, keeping his head well above water, you should soap his whole body, proceeding from his neck to his tail. *After* your pet is completely covered with soap, be sure to rinse him thoroughly. For your dog, being washed is an experience that cannot end soon enough. 〔结尾句〕*Therefore*, as soon as possible, you should both enjoy the final step of his bath—the vigorous sport of drying him.

上面一段中的斜体字是表时间或次序的转承语,功用是使前后句子的关系更清晰,且有助于句子和句子之间语气的转折或连接。转承语的详细情形,留待以后再讨论。

3. 必须符合空间的顺序(space order)

描写事物时,必须依照其发生的地点(location)及相互的空间关系(spatial relationship)排列,才能让阅读的人获得较清楚的概念。

阅读下面一段:

This is a dining room. It is not large, but it is not small. It is medium-sized. The table, which is round, is in the middle of the room. The chairs are around the table, and the tablecloth is on the table. The china closet is on the left of the table. The glasses and china are on the shelves and in the cabinet. The buffet is in back of the table. The large picture, which is above the buffet, is between the two small pictures. The plant is on the floor to the right of the buffet.

It is in the corner.

从上面这一段,应能获得足够的资料,来想像出饭厅里的摆设。现在再把你所想像的图与下面的图比较,应该相差不多。



Dining Room

补充讲一点如果描述者所站的位置一直是固定的,这观点称为静态观点(point of vision),如果描述者的位置不断地移动,则这观点称为动态观点(moving point of vision)。像上例描述饭厅的一段文章,就是以静态观点来描述的。

4. 正确地使用转承语(transitional words)

转承语的作用是连接或转折上下文的语气,以表示上下文之间的关系。可用于衔接和句子或用于衔接段落和段落。这里只讨论句子与句子之间的衔接用法。转承语依其作用大致可分为下列几种:

(1) 表示时间(time)或次序(sequence)的转承语

after	next
after a few days	now
after a long time	presently (不久)
after an interval (一段时间之后)	recently (最近)
after a while	second
afterward (以后)	since then (……之后)
and so forth(等等)	soon
at last	soon after (不久之后)
eventually (最后地)	somewhat later (稍后)
finally	temporarily (暂时地)
first	then
first of all (首先)	thereafter (之后)
immediately	therefore (然后)
in the first place	third
in the meantime	today
lately (最近)	tomorrow
later	yesterday
meanwhile	⋮

例如:

We had a hard time getting Peter out of the well he had fallen into. **First** we fashioned a rope by linking our belts together. **Then** we lowered it to Peter, telling him to grasp the end. **After** he had hold of the belt-rope, we began to pull him slowly, inch by inch, out of the well. **During** his ascent, no one dared speak a word. **Finally** we could grasp his arms, and with a shout of relief, we pulled him out onto the grassy bank.

(2) 表示空间(space)关系的转承语

above	farther (较远地)
across	in front of
across from	in the center of
adjacent to (邻近)	in the distance (在远处)
against (对着)	in the middle of
around	nearby
at the bottom	near to
before	next to
behind	on the left
below	on the right
beneath (在下方)	on the opposite side (相对的)
between	opposite to
beyond	on top of
close at hand (近在身边)	over
close to	under
down	up
far	:

例如:

Down the middle of the valley runs a clear, fast stream in which one may fish. **In the low land along the stream** are the farmlands; **beyond** them are the pastures. **Behind the tops of** the first hills are the big mountains. **At the very top** is the pure, brown rock of El Ermitano Mountain, which shows snow until the middle of summer. Flowers cover the pasturelands in season.

(3) 表示因果关系 (cause & effect) 的转承语

accordingly (于是)	for this reason
as a consequence (因此)	hence (因此)
as a result	in this way
because	so
because of this	therefore (因此)
consequently (因此)	thus (因此)
due to (由于)	: