

徐绽英语考研  
精品红皮书系列



2016

考研英语 试题库精选

写作速成100篇

特训临场写作技能 全面解读考研作文困境

适用于考研英语(一)、(二)

徐绽◎主编

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# · 上 篇 ·

## 第一章

## 考研英语写作剖析

### 第一节 考研英语写作大纲解读

#### 一、考研英语写作的大纲要求

《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲（非英语考生）》在考试说明部分要求考生掌握的写作技能如下：

考生应能写不同类型的应用文，包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等，还应能写一般描述性、叙述性、说明性或议论性的文章。此外，对于考英语（二）的考生来说，还有一种备选题型，就是要求考生根据所提供的汉语文章，用英语写出一篇 80—100 词的文章摘要。

写作时应能达到以下标准：

- (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，恰当选用语言。

#### 二、考研英语写作的命题形式

写作是全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷的第三部分，该部分主要考查考生的书面表达能力，分 A、B 两个部分，共 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，包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。满分 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。满分 20 分。

#### 三、考研英语写作的评分标准

##### （一）评分原则和方法

1. A 节应用文的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖和内容的组织、语言的准确性、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做调整。允许在作

文中使用提示语中出现的关键词，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 13 分的调节分。

3. A 节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右；B 节作文的字数要求是 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个方面。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。

## (二) 一般评分标准

<p><b>第五档</b> A 节 (9—10 分) B 节 (17—20 分)</p>	<p>很好地完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 包含所有内容要点；</li> <li>• 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇；</li> <li>• 语言自然流畅，语法错误极少；</li> <li>• 有效地采用了多种衔接手法，文字连贯，层次清晰；</li> <li>• 格式和语域恰当贴切。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者（即语言接受对象）完全产生了预期的效果。</p>
<p><b>第四档</b> A 节 (7—8 分) B 节 (13—16 分)</p>	<p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 包含所有内容要点，允许漏掉一两个次重点；</li> <li>• 使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇；</li> <li>• 语言基本准确，只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别语法错误；</li> <li>• 采用了适当的衔接手法，层次清晰，组织较严密；</li> <li>• 格式和语域较恰当。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者产生了预期的效果。</p>
<p><b>第三档</b> A 节 (5—6 分) B 节 (9—12 分)</p>	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 虽漏掉一些内容，但包含多数内容要点；</li> <li>• 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求；</li> <li>• 有一些语法及词汇错误，但不影响理解；</li> <li>• 采用了简单的衔接手法，内容较连贯，层次较清晰；</li> <li>• 格式和语域基本合理。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。</p>

续表

<p><b>第二档</b></p> <p>A 节 (3—4 分)</p> <p>B 节 (5—8 分)</p>	<p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点, 写了一些无关内容;</li> <li>• 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;</li> <li>• 有较多语法结构及词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解;</li> <li>• 未采用恰当的衔接手法, 内容缺少连贯性;</li> <li>• 格式和语域不恰当。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地传达信息给读者。</p>
<p><b>第一档</b></p> <p>A 节 (1—2 分)</p> <p>B 节 (1—4 分)</p>	<p>未完成试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 明显遗漏主要内容, 且有许多不相关的内容;</li> <li>• 语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复;</li> <li>• 语言错误多, 有碍读者对内容的理解, 语言运用能力差;</li> <li>• 未采用任何衔接手法, 内容不连贯, 缺少组织、分段;</li> <li>• 无格式和语域概念。</li> </ul> <p>未能传达信息给读者。</p>
<p><b>零档 (0 分)</b></p>	<p>所传达的信息或所使用语言太少, 无法评价; 内容与要求无关或无法辨认。</p>

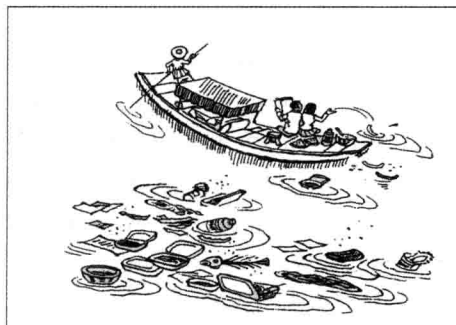
下面以 2011 年考生的考研真题作文样本为例, 对 B 节写作评分标准进行详细说明。(A 节评分标准的详细说明请见下篇)

**DIRECTIONS:**

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.



旅程之“余”

(1) 20—17 分

很好地完成了试题规定的任务。内容切题，包括题中所列的内容；清楚表达其内涵，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。对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。

As is vividly revealed in the picture, two tourists on the boat is throwing rubbish everywhere, and the lake is polluted by a variety of rubbish, which has raised wide concern about the problem that we must protect the environment at the time we enjoy our travel.

(开头段落描述了图画中的主要细节(注:很多学生在描述图画时把所有的细节都包含在内,甚至包括划船的人、湖中垃圾的种类等等,琐碎、无意义,且容易错误百出,极易在开头暴露语言能力的缺陷,降低得分档次)。简单的一两句话,描述图画,且一并带出图画所隐含的主题“protect the environment”。开头句模板的套用自然流畅,和后半截使用的 which 引导的非限定性定语从句相互呼应,达到了开头段的效果。)

The deeds displayed in the drawing are not uncommon in our daily life. To begin with, at the process of traveling, some people are so self-centered that they ignore others and the environment. They throw rubbish everywhere. This bad behavior exerts a bad influence not only on environment but also on other tourists. As we all know, when you go to a place where is very dirty, which will get down your good moods. In addition, protecting environment is everyone's duty. People should treat those scenery spots as their own home, pay due attention to their deeds and play a positive role in protecting environment. The Earth is our only home. Protecting the environment is just like protecting ourselves.

(正文段的开头是本段的主题句,巧妙地采用了 not uncommon 的双重否定结构来突出强调的主题。展开时,过渡关联词 to begin with, as we all know 和 in addition 的使用使得整个段落结构清晰可见。语法结构方面, exert a bad influence on..., treat... as..., pay due attention to 等词组的运用可谓体现了考生的语言驾驭能力。读起来,流畅且有说服力。)

Judging from what has been argued above; we should recognize that some necessary measures should be taken to stop those bad manners. On the one hand, a national education campaign should be launched to teach people to protect environment in the travel. On the other hand, some relevant laws should be set up to guide people to pay attention to their conducts. Only in these ways can we enjoy our travel and contribute to the establish of the harmonious society. (240 words)

(结尾段也写得很好。用典型的结尾段模版 Judging from... 和上文做到无缝衔接。提出解决问题的办法:大到呼吁全社会的行动,相关法令法规的完善;小到人们个体的支持,最后做出归纳总结。在编者看来称得上一个完美的结尾。)

本文最终实际得分:19分(在实际考试中,打到20分很难。)

(2) 16—12 分

较好地完成了试题规定的任务。内容切题，包括题中所列的内容；比较清楚地表达其内涵，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

What a thought provoking picture! A sigh-seeing boat is on the river, while plenty of rubbishes are floating around the boat. To make even worse, the traveler who is resting on the boat is throwing rubbish into the river right now and the river has been seriously polluted!

(开头段简单明了！虽有些许表达错误，但作为交代图画中的内容，却无伤大雅。)

It is obvious that the intended meaning goes beyond the picture. (此句作为正文段的首句，句型结构使用得很巧妙，也点出了图画的寓意高于表面。这样的开头句可算得上一个很棒的引子，并为下文的写作留出了很大的展开空间。) As the captions note, our environment has already been out of our control, rubbish can be seen everywhere. The picture shows its audiences there is a bad phenomenon existing in China that is some people have no sence of protecting the environment, so many places have been polluted. We have been far removed from the clean and friendly environment, the drawer not only want to remind us the importance of protecting the environment, but also encourage us to take it into action.

It is time for us to take the problem of environment seriously. To make the environment more beautiful. We must take some measures. Such as legal restriction, education and so on, morover, we need to raise peoples awareness, and only in this way, the clean and harmonious environment may not far away from us. (197 words)

(结尾段语言表达清楚、简洁。首句句式 “It’s about time...” 使用得很好！最后的 Only + 状语 + 倒装的句式，点睛之笔！壮大了结尾的气势！)

本文最终实际得分：15 分

(3) 11—9 分

基本完成了试题规定的任务。内容切题，基本包含题中所列的内容；基本清楚地表达其内涵；句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。对目标读者基本完全产生了预期的效果。

The picture above gives an obvious description; two tourists on boat are throwing rubish into the river. In front of them, a river with all kinds of litter can be seen. The various rubish that tourists taken makes the river became a dustbin.

(此分值档的典型毛病就体现在此篇文章的首段！give a discription 属于用词不当，a river with all kinds of litter can be seen，此句虽也算是描述出了图画的内容，但表达生硬，作为语言来讲，无任何加分的意义。另外，最后一句的 rubbish 后的定语从句出现严重表达错误！)

The picture suggests the problem of environment that the travel brought is critical. With the quickening pace in morden, the growing number of people tends to spend more money in living a happy life. More and more people have a tour when they are free. The

travel takes more far for our country, but also bring some problems. Such as the pollution of river, the damage of ancient construct and so on. So, when we develop the travel, do not forget make some roles to control the disadvantage the tour brought.

(下划线的句子和词语均有着诸如时态不一致, 拼写错位, 句法不通顺, 语言表达不清等错误。)

As problems referred above, we should make series of measures to solve the problems. (此句的模板套用很到位, 给结尾加了分!) For example, make strict controls to limit numbers of tourists entering into the scenery spots. Besides, every tourist should act immediately to protect the environment. So we should not just throw ourself out of the fault, we must take a close look on it, for the sake of ourselves and human race. We must love the earth. (结尾段写得比正文段好! 使得整个文章上了一个档次!) (198 words)

本文最终实际得分: 11 分

(4) 8—5 分

未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。内容基本切题, 基本包含题中所列的内容; 语句可以理解, 但有较多的句子结构和用词错误; 文章长度基本符合要求。未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

As is vlvldly demonstrated in the drawing above, two tours are looking view on the lake, They throw the juck into the lake after they eat. On the lake, a lots of jucks are flouting. As the caption says "it is the remining of trip".

The drawing is resficed as fllow. To began with, the environment has been de-stroied by people, people like return to the nature to have a good vacation. Because, there can bring fresh air and clean places for us. Insed of the population water and atomophere, on other worse, the financial is increasingly development; the enviorement has a big populat. In the morden society, people is more and more rich they start to enjoy the life, which they buy car, build the higher-building, opened to the mountain. This activities is destoried harmonious of nature.

Everybody have responsibility to protection the environment. The law should be campaigned of protection the environment of the government. Only in this way can we really enjoy life that morether bring. We should be to create a harmonions and friendly society. (230 words)

(正如评分标准给出的描述, 此档次的文章句子结构和用词错误较多, 单词拼写错误太多, 造成了很多地方未能清楚地传达正确的信息, 阅卷老师在阅读过程中满脑子的“?”! 这样的文章自然不会得高分!)

**重要提醒:** 实际上, 大部分考生的写作水平都停留在 7—10 分左右。近几年来, 考研的写作部分, 大作文的平均得分都在 10 分上下。这不仅说明了考生的语言基础欠佳, 还说明了一个重要的问题: 考生在写作完成后都没有认真仔细地复查! 拼写错误和简单的时态一致问题其实都可以在复查中纠正过来。如果考生们都能够重视最后的这一环节, 完全可以为文章挽回不少的分值!



本文最终实际得分：7 分

(5) 4—1 分

未完成试题规定的任务。基本按照要求写作，但只有少数句子可以理解。未能传达信息给读者。

This drawing says two person are boating on the river. They are talking greatgul, but just behind them, so much rubbish were leaved and they pay no attention to this at all. One of they even is throwing another botter into water.

The thing like above is common in morden time. According to a research, the blocks in the Great walls were printed with virouse signs by visiters. None was escaped. Every interesting-visiting will set lot of cleaners to sweep the floor.

In my opinon, our visitors should keep the environment. When we travel or visit some interesting-visiting, we'd better leave nothing except our leaps and laugh. Meanwhile, some department could set punishment, to reduce the person throw rubbish anywhere. We only have one earth. We should keep it clear and nice. (132 words)

(低分档的文章一看就能分辨出来！句子和词语均无法给予评价！希望考生们在备考过程中尽量结合自己的实际情况，避免无谓的错误，多记忆些有用的句式来充实自己的文章！)

本文最终实际得分：3 分

(6) 0 分

所传达的信息太少，无法评价；文不切题，语句混乱，无法理解。内容与要求无关。

From this picture, we can see write an essay of words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should describe the drawing briefly explained this itended meaning, and give your arguments.

First of all, problem is very seriously, so we can play a role in this problem. Rive is very dairly. There is a couple of people, everyone trop up rabbish, one read one showing. A beat in river, peple and egg and fish, troveling. Give your best reason recommendation. Environmental problem is meaningfully, important golbel warming economy depressions. The setting suns flashed this suning to mountains.

The key to reforming highter education. Academic funding fundation, public mome-ny professional expert. We can know knowledge. Truth and Logic, is deuction and anasyic reform and decide to go every students and tutor. So environmental problem is very important, we should to go with developed country finish this problem and we should to do everyone.

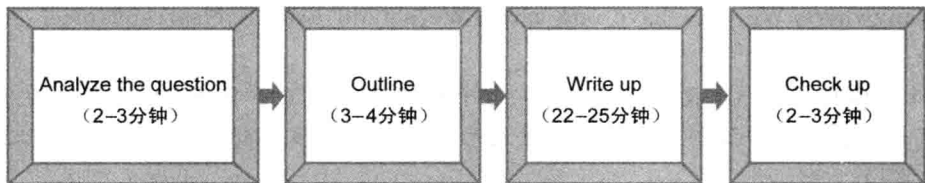
Describe the drawing briefly and give your comments. In a word Environmental problem is not need to see, we should try our best to do together with to handle some adulthood and youngster, ancient Greek philosophy ploto and Socrates. Decution and transmission. So my article is very wrong and I don't know how to write. (209 words)



(在实际的阅卷工作中, 0 分的文章很少见, 一则是, 考生们在备考时都很积极努力, 多多少少能写出几个完整的得分的句子; 再则, 阅卷老师在给出此分时, 一般都会相当慎重, 而且也会看得更仔细! 在此奉劝那些存有侥幸心理的同学们: 请不要把毫不相关的阅读文章或是其他语句搬到作文的答题卡上, 试图蒙混过关, 那样只会适得其反! 每位阅卷老师可都是火眼金睛的“孙悟空”哦!)

## 第二节 短文写作步骤

许多考生在写作文的时候由于担心时间不够, 往往拿到题目后立即就写。这样做会因没有仔细审题和充分思考导致不同程度的跑题, 从而失分。考研作文切忌不审题、提笔就写, 想到哪儿写到哪儿, 或完全凭自己的想象编故事, 置考试要求于不顾, 如同我们常说的“下笔千言, 离题万里”。下图中所示的写作流程的四个步骤能帮助考生有条不紊地写作:



### 第一步: 仔细审题 (Analyze the question) (2-3 分钟)

首先, 在下笔成文之前要有一些准备工作。拿到题目要先 Analyze the question (仔细审题), 多看几遍。如果题目中有生词的话, 尽可能通过上下文推断意思。还要把题目中的核心词 (key words) 画出来。审题的重点有两项: 仔细看图画和图画的说明性文字, 以确定写作的内容; 认真看题目的要求, 以确定写作的结构。

### 第二步: 构思提纲 (Outline) (3-4 分钟)

接下来进行 Outline (列提纲)。列提纲、打草稿不是给阅卷老师看的, 而是让自己写作文的时候有一个基本清晰的认识。最好用英文列提纲, 因为汉语容易表达的句子未必能用英文流利地展示出来。列提纲的时候要注意不需写出完整的句子, 写出关键的词或短语就可以了。列提纲的目的是为了通过这个过程整理思路, 形成观点, 明确写作的内容和方向。要把握列提纲是为了更好、更全面地表达主题内容, 但主题的表达形式可以是多种多样的, 不一定非要寻找一个特定的词或句子。

### 第三步: 开始写作 (Write up) (22-25 分钟)

第三个步骤是 Write up (着手写)。有了前两部的基础, 写作成文就是一气呵成、水到渠成的过程。为什么可以这么说呢? 因为纵观 1991-2011 年的历年真题, 无论运用何种命题形式, 实际上仅仅涉及十种固定段落模式的考查。这十种段落模式将在第二章中详细罗列, 并配以数种经典万能框架结构, 以方便考生灵活参考运用; 针对当前写作考查的热点、常考话题及内容, 在第三章中均已总结出英文表达的闪光短语及行之有效的句型。考生若能全部掌握本书的核心环节, 写作时只需将英文提纲里的关键词放入经典框架中, 然后稍加整理即可。这样, 写作就变得易如反掌。

如果说在前两个步骤里面考生应该主要关注写作内容的话，那么在本步骤里面则是根据前两步的成果和已有的知识积累，用通顺流畅的语言进行具体的论证说明。考试时考生要充分调动大脑中储存的知识，并加以灵活运用。

#### **第四步：检查修改 (Check up) (2—3 分钟)**

最后一个步骤是 Check up (检查)。许多考生在写完文章后，不注重检查文章中的语法、词汇、拼写和标点等方面的错误，从而导致失分。有时候，检查与不检查可能相差数分之多。检查的时候把范围仅仅锁定在小错误上，不要进行内容上大的改动，因为首先时间上不允许；其次大的内容改动未必对文章有改进作用；再者大面积的修改会破坏卷面整洁，从而损坏阅卷老师对文章的第一印象。为了避免太多单词拼写及语法错误，考试时最好选择自己最有把握的词汇、短语和句式。

## 第二章

## 十种经典段落框架及历年真题短文详析

纵观 1991—2013 年的历年真题，无论运用何种命题形式，实际上仅仅涉及了十种固定段落模式的考查，这十种段落模式将在本章详细罗列，并提供数种经典万能框架结构，考生可以结合真题范文灵活参考运用。

十种段落类型如下：

图画 / 图表描述段	举例说明段
意义阐释段	观点阐释段
原因阐释段	现象 / 现状说明段
建议措施段	利弊说明段
趋势预测段	归纳结论段

### 第一节 经典段落框架示例

#### 一、图画 / 图表描述段

##### 【示例一】

- ①From the picture (graph, chart, table, pie, bar), we know that \_\_\_\_\_ (图表内容总概括).
- ②On the one hand, the left / first picture tells us that \_\_\_\_\_ (情况一，图一 / 表一的内容).
- ③On the other hand, (the right / second) picture informs us that \_\_\_\_\_ (情况二，图二 / 表二的内容).
- ④It can easily be seen that \_\_\_\_\_ (揭示图画 / 表寓意).

##### 【示例二】

- ①As is vividly shown / described / depicted in the cartoon / picture, \_\_\_\_\_ (图表内容总概括).
- ②In the first picture, \_\_\_\_\_ (描述图 / 表一内容，如果是一个表，则可左或上半部分).
- ③As is shown in the second drawing / picture, \_\_\_\_\_ (描述图 / 表二内容，如果是一个表，则右或下半部分).
- ④It is safe to draw the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_ (提示寓意，或主题句，回应主题但不是

主题句的重复).

### 【示例三】

- ① It is shown / depicted described in the picture that \_\_\_\_\_ (图表内容概括).
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步阐述图表内容).
- ③ As is symbolically revealed in the pictures, \_\_\_\_\_ (折射生活中的意义).
- ④ We can say that / We may draw / safely come to a conclusion that / We can see clearly that \_\_\_\_\_ (对寓意进一步引申和归纳).

### 【示例四】

- ① This illustration depicts \_\_\_\_\_ (图画中的人物), with \_\_\_\_\_ (补充说明).
- ② The most striking feature that impresses me deeply is that \_\_\_\_\_ (图画进一步细节描述或图画所反映的社会现象初步澄清).
- ③ Recently it has not only become common for people in many walks of life to \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步阐释) but also aroused great concern and should be given great consideration.

### 【示例五】

- ① The chart gives us an overall picture of the \_\_\_\_\_ (图表主题).
- ② The first thing we notice is that \_\_\_\_\_ (图表最大特点).
- ③ This means that as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).

### 【示例六】

- ① We can see from the statistics given that \_\_\_\_\_ (图表细节一).
- ② After \_\_\_\_\_ (细节一的第一个变化), the \_\_\_\_\_ (紧跟着的变化).
- ③ The figures also tells us that \_\_\_\_\_ (图表细节二).
- ④ (数据位置, 如 In the second column), we can see that \_\_\_\_\_ accounts for \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步描述).

## 二、意义阐述段

### 【示例一】

- ① Judging from the pictures, we can clearly infer that the drawer's intention is \_\_\_\_\_ (主题句).
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ (扩展句).
- ③ For one thing / First of all / Firstly, \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个层面).
- ④ For another / Besides / Moreover / In addition / Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个层面).
- ⑤ Thus / As a result / Therefore / Finally, \_\_\_\_\_ (总结句).

### 【示例二】

- ① To begin with, the purpose of the drawings is to show us that \_\_\_\_\_ (主题句), yet the symbolic meanings subtly conveyed should be taken more seriously.

- ② \_\_\_\_\_ (扩展句) is naturally associated with \_\_\_\_\_, to be specific \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个层面).
- ③ Besides / Moreover / In addition, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个层面).
- ④ As a result / Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ (总结句).

### 【示例三】

- ① It seems to me that the cartoonist is sending a message about \_\_\_\_\_ (图画主题), which is \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步的说明).
- ② The picture only reveals the tip of \_\_\_\_\_ (扩展句).
- ③ He seems to be saying that \_\_\_\_\_ (给出细节).
- ④ In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ (个人阐述).

### 【示例四】

- ① The symbolic meaning of the picture subtly conveyed should be given deep consideration. Undoubtedly, the purpose of the picture is to show us that due attention has paid to \_\_\_\_\_ (图画主题).
- ② Owing to \_\_\_\_\_ (原因), we can see everything that \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).
- ③ If we let this situation continue as it is, we will go into the trouble of \_\_\_\_\_ (总结句).

### 【示例五】

- ① As far as the purposes of the drawer are concerned, they can be illustrated as follows. To begin with, he intends to warn us of \_\_\_\_\_ (图画的目的—).
- ② Secondly, he aims to attract our attention to \_\_\_\_\_ (图画的目的二).
- ③ Finally, the drawer supposes, to my mind, to deliver the idea that \_\_\_\_\_ (图画的目的三).

### 【示例六】

- ① The drawer reminds us of a common social phenomenon.
- ② The picture symbolically depicts \_\_\_\_\_ (图画主题).
- ③ What is really important, according to the drawer, should be \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步阐释, 如: should be illustrated further. ).

## 三、原因阐释段

### 【示例一】

- ① There are many reasons responsible for this phenomenon / case / instance and the following are the typical ones.
- ② The first reason is that \_\_\_\_\_ (理由—).
- ③ The second reason is that \_\_\_\_\_ (理由二).
- ④ The third reason is that / A case in point is that / The typical example is that \_\_\_\_\_ (理由三).

### 【示例二】

- ① There are many reasons to explain / explaining the effect / phenomenon / case / instance.
- ② The most contributing one is / the main reason is no other than \_\_\_\_\_ (理由一).
- ③ What is more, \_\_\_\_\_ (理由二).
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_ (理由三) also plays a role in this case.

### 【示例三】

- ① When asked about \_\_\_\_\_, I tend to prefer \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② Why does this phenomenon appear?
- ③ There are several possible reasons for this.
- ④ To begin with \_\_\_\_\_ (原因一).
- ⑤ Furthermore, \_\_\_\_\_ (原因二).
- ⑥ Finally, \_\_\_\_\_ (原因三).

### 【示例四】

- ① There are numerous reasons why \_\_\_\_\_, and I would like to explore a few of the most important ones here.
- ② The first is \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因) that the more (比较级) \_\_\_\_\_, the more \_\_\_\_\_ (比较级).
- ③ In addition, we all agree that \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个原因).

### 【示例五】

- ① What is the reason for this change?
- ② Mainly there are \_\_\_\_\_ (原因个数) reasons behind the situation reflected in the graphic / table.
- ③ First of all, \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因).
- ④ More importantly, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个原因).
- ⑤ Most important of all, \_\_\_\_\_ (第三个原因).

### 【示例六】

- ① Nowadays, there are more and more \_\_\_\_\_ in some big cities.
- ② It is estimated that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ③ Why have there been so many \_\_\_\_\_?
- ④ Maybe the reasons can be listed as follows.
- ⑤ The first one is that \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因).
- ⑥ Besides, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个原因).
- ⑦ The third reason is \_\_\_\_\_ (第三个原因).
- ⑧ To sum up, the main cause of \_\_\_\_\_ is due to \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因).

#### 四、建议措施段

##### 【示例一】

- ①Considering all these reasons / this situation / Confronted with such a problem, I think we need to take some positive measures.
- ②On the one hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议一).
- ③On the other hand, it is necessary for us to \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议二).
- ④Thus / Only in this way, can \_\_\_\_\_ (总结自己的观点 / 建议 / 态度).

##### 【示例二】

- ①In order to improve the situation / To sum up the above argument / Confronted with such an issue / problem, we should find several solutions to it / need to take some positive measures.
- ②On the one hand / For one thing, we should \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议一).
- ③On the other hand / For another, \_\_\_\_\_ (方法 / 建议二).
- ④Therefore / Thus / Only in this way, can \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

##### 【示例三】

- ①Accordingly / As for as I am concerned, the proper attitude towards / suggestion for \_\_\_\_\_ (主题) is that \_\_\_\_\_ (我的观点 / 态度 / 建议).
- ②For one thing we should \_\_\_\_\_ (方法一).
- ③For another, \_\_\_\_\_ (方法二).
- ④Only in this way, can / So / Therefore / As a result \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

##### 【示例四】

- ①This simple picture is a wake-up call for \_\_\_\_\_ (所涉群体, 如 the whole of the human race).
- ②Therefore, it is imperative for us to take drastic measures to put an end to \_\_\_\_\_ (问题所在).
- ③On the one hand, we must \_\_\_\_\_ (建议一).
- ④It is clear that the drawer of the illustration is urging us to \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步说明).
- ⑤On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (建议二).
- ⑥Only in this way can we \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

##### 【示例五】

- ①From what has been discussed above, it is, therefore, necessary that some effective measures are taken to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ (问题所在).
- ②For one thing, the authorities have pledged to \_\_\_\_\_ (方法一).
- ③For another, since the phenomenon has many negative effects, we should enhance the awareness of people that \_\_\_\_\_ (方法二).



### 【示例六】

- ① If we can not take effective and drastic measures, we may not control the trend, and some undesired results may come out unexpectedly.
- ② So what we should do is \_\_\_\_\_ (建议一).
- ③ In addition, to eliminate the harmful effects, \_\_\_\_\_ (建议二).
- ④ Only by making concerted efforts, can we \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句).

## 五、趋势预测段

### 【示例一】

- ① Accordingly, it is vital for us to derive positive implications from these thought-provoking drawings.
- ② On the one hand, we can frequently use them to enlighten that \_\_\_\_\_ (主题).
- ③ On the other hand, we should be sensible enough to \_\_\_\_\_ (观点 / 态度).
- ④ Only by \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句), and only in this way can we have a brilliant future.

### 【示例二】

- ① The effects of \_\_\_\_\_ which has produced on \_\_\_\_\_ can be boiled down to two major ones.
- ② First, \_\_\_\_\_ (影响一).
- ③ More importantly, \_\_\_\_\_ (影响二).
- ④ Hence, I believe that we will see a \_\_\_\_\_ (提出展望). / Nevertheless, I do not think we will see a \_\_\_\_\_ (或反面展望).

### 【示例三】

- ① From the above discussions, we have enough reason to predict \_\_\_\_\_ (反面展望) in the near future.
- ② The trend described in the graphic / table will continue for quite a long time if necessary measures are not taken.

### 【示例四】

- ① With reference to the tendency of \_\_\_\_\_ (主题), I firmly maintain \_\_\_\_\_ (揭示趋势).
- ② In order to hold up the tendency and render it sustainable, we should \_\_\_\_\_ (方法), which is extremely necessary.

### 【示例五】

- ① For the reasons presented above, I strongly stick to the notion that all of these factors resulted in the conspicuous trend in \_\_\_\_\_ (主题).
- ② On the one hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (趋势一).
- ③ On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (趋势二).

### 【示例六】

- ① In general, the figures indicate that there is an inspiring tendency of \_\_\_\_\_ (揭示趋势).
- ② According to the statistics in the graph, \_\_\_\_\_ (详细解释).
- ③ The trend attributes to the following two factors.
- ④ For one thing, \_\_\_\_\_ (该趋势形成的原因一).
- ⑤ For another, \_\_\_\_\_ (该趋势形成的原因二).

## 六、举例说明段

### 【示例一】

- ① There are many cases / examples to explain \_\_\_\_\_ (主题句).
- ② Take \_\_\_\_\_ as a typical example. / The first example is that \_\_\_\_\_ (阐述例子) \_\_\_\_\_, (可进一步阐述).
- ③ The second example is that / In addition / Here is a counter example. / Opposite case in point is that / On the contrary \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个例子的内容或举一个反面例子).
- ④ Therefore, / Only \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ (总结主题句 / 段落总结句).

### 【示例二】

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ (观点句). It can be best / well illustrated in / explained by \_\_\_\_\_ (例子).
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ (阐述例子).
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_ (进一步阐述例子).
- ④ Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ (段落总结句: 进一步总结观点句的必要性和重要性).

### 【示例三】

- ① Let's take \_\_\_\_\_ (阐述例子) for example \_\_\_\_\_ (可进一步阐述).
- ② Further more, another case in point is \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个例子的内容).
- ③ The two examples given above manifest that \_\_\_\_\_ (重申主题).

### 【示例四】

- ① I can think of no better illustrations than the following ones.
- ② To begin with, the apparent example is that \_\_\_\_\_ (阐述例子).
- ③ In addition, we may cite / quote / take another common example to demonstrate that \_\_\_\_\_ (重申主题).
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个例子的内容).

## 七、观点阐释段

### 【示例一】

- ① Nowadays, a heated debate about \_\_\_\_\_ (主题) is under way in China.
- ② A close inspection of this argument would reveal how flimsy (groundless) it is.