

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统考辅导丛书

# 写作透析

许建平 主编



机械工业出版社  
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# 写 作 透 析

主 编 许建平

副主编 张荣曦

参 编 纪康丽 张 英 杨朝春



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## 丛 书 序

同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平和学科综合水平全国统一考试是国务院学位委员会为保证我国学位授予的总体质量、规范同等学力人员申请硕士学位工作而设立的国家级水平考试，由全国学位与研究生教育发展中心负责此项考试的组织与实施工作。

随着参加在职人员申请同等学力考试人数的不断增长，以及该类考生整体英语水平的逐步提高，国务院学位委员会办公室于2003年9月再次修订了《考试大纲》（第三版）。该《考试大纲》提高了对词汇的要求，调整和增设了有关的考试项目，使其更加客观、科学地检测考生的英语实际水平。

由于《考试大纲》已经作了必要的调整，广大考生非常需要调整后的有关复习材料，以便能够更有针对性地进行复习和准备。为此，我们以新的考试大纲为依据，结合申请硕士学位的同等学力人员对英语实际掌握的程度和成人学习英语的特点，编写了“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统考辅导丛书”。这套丛书包括《听力透析》、《词汇、语法与辨错透析》、《阅读理解与综合填空透析》、《翻译透析》、《写作透析》、《模拟试题透析》6个分册，每一分册针对相关试题的测试重点与难点，对近几年考试试卷及考生的答题情况进行了详尽的指导剖析，为考生提供必要的、有针对性的考前训练素材，并对试卷中各种题型的做题方法和技巧提出了具体的应试指导建议。

此套丛书具有如下特色：



一、依据考纲：严格按照2003年9月份新修订的考试大纲的要求组织编写，覆盖全部考试大纲的要点，并以考点为重点，词汇及辅导内容严格控制在大纲范围之内。

二、阵容强大：本套丛书的编写者都是清华大学外语系具有丰富考试辅导经验的老师，且多担任过同等学力英语考试阅卷人员，对此考试研究透彻，并曾多次组织编写同类用书，在考生中享有一定声望。

三、分类系统：丛书共分6册，按7大题型分别进行训练指导，以提高考生各项技能，最后以模拟试题综合测评考生水平。

四、编排合理：遵循技巧讲解与训练同步进行的原则，分析各种题型命题趋势与走向及应试策略，并辅以一定的练习，题型、题量、难度均与考试真题一致。

五、材料新颖：所选材料具有时代性，均来自于近年来的国内外刊物，所涉及话题与近年曝光题的内容相符合。

六、指导实用：答案讲解深入浅出，着重分析考生易选错的答案和易混淆、难掌握的知识点，使考生一目了然，避免再犯同类错误。

我们希望广大考生朋友能够通过本丛书的学习提高自己的英语水平，攻克自己英语学习中的道道难关，在最短时间内作好应试准备，调到最佳应试心态，并顺利通过考试。

编者

2004年2月于清华园



## 各分册内容简介

此套丛书共有6个分册——《听力透析》、《词汇、语法与辨错透析》、《阅读理解与综合填空透析》、《翻译透析》、《写作透析》和《模拟试题透析》。丛书分类系统，按7大题型分别进行训练指导，结合例题对每一种题型的解题技巧、策略和方法进行详尽的剖析，同时提供必要的练习，供考生将所学用于实际，以真正提高其各项技能。它不失为考生较理想的最新的考前实用辅导材料。

### 一、《听力透析》

听力是中国考生的普遍弱项，主要是由于缺乏有效提高听力的方法指导。而本书编排合理，遵循学习规律，策略指导与练习同步进行：先简介听力测试要求，再按不同题型分别讲述解题技巧，并辅以专项训练；最后提供10套模拟题检验学习效果。三者结合，可迅速提高听力水平。所有试题均附听力原文及答案。另配有听力磁带，由外籍教师录音，语音标准，声音清晰，语速适中，完全符合听力考试的要求。

### 二、《词汇、语法与辨错透析》

无论是平时准备还是考前强化训练，词汇和语法知识都是必不可少的重要内容。本书编排提纲挈领、清晰了然：第一部分为语法答题指导，从词法与句法两个方面详略得当地对考试所要求的知识点进行了归纳整理，特别突出了重点和难点；第二部分的词汇答题指导对120组易混淆的近义词进行了辨析，并按词性分类，列举了近千个常用固定搭配；最后一部分为综合语法练习、词汇练习和辨错练习，难易适中，完全依据新版考试大纲设计。

### 三、《阅读理解与综合填空透析》

本书以新版考试大纲为依据，考点为重点，侧重实践性：第一部分先分别



介绍了阅读理解和综合填空的命题方式、要求和范围，再结合多种示例详细分析了各种题型的解题方法与步骤，并提供有针对性的练习；第二部分设计了专项模拟试题，并有透彻详尽的答案解析。使读者既能学到应试技巧，又能切实提高英语阅读水平。所选材料题材涉及面广，覆盖了常考的各种文章类型，符合考试需要，并有较强的时代感，可帮助提高读者的学习兴趣。

### 四、《翻译透析》

英汉互译虽难，但只要掌握正确的方法则可化难为易。本书第一部分概述了翻译常考题型及应试策略；第二部分理论结合实例，透析历年翻译考题，分别从分清主从、遣词用字、词类转换、结构调整、语态转换、正反交替等方面对翻译技巧作了分类介绍，易掌握的点到为止，简洁扼要；难掌握的则重点指导，反复强调；第三部分归纳了易造成考生翻译失误的原因及避免犯错之方法，强化了考生的弱项；最后一部分提供了充足的习题（附参考译文），供读者实际演练并检验学习效果。

### 五、《写作透析》

本书针对一些写作水平较弱的考生而设计：第一部分概述了写作常考题型、评分原则和标准，提出写作中应注意的事项；第二部分为具体指导，全面而实用。由点及面，攻破每一个写作环节，从如何选词用字、如何写好句子，拓展到连句成段、连段成篇，都作了详细介绍；第三部分全面分析考生的写作弱点，对8类出错频率高的问题及其他一些常见错误作了归纳整理；最后，根据历年考题，预测一些题目供读者练习，并提供了参考范文，学习者可反复诵读。此外，附录了分类词汇表，帮助考生解决写作过程中词汇捉襟见肘的难题。

### 六、《模拟试题透析》

本书可帮助考生进行临场实战演练，预测考试分数。其突出特点是形式多样，内容全面：第一部分介绍了该考试的题型、注意事项、复习方式和应试技巧；第二部分包括8套模拟题，囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试项目，每套题的题量、题型、难度均与大纲的要求保持一致，试题材料新颖，注意了不重复性，均选、摘自近几年的有关报刊、书籍等；最后是答案及解析，翻译和作文还提供了参考译文和范文。此外，听力部分另配有磁带，由外籍教师录音，语音标准，声音清晰，语速适中，听者有如身临考场。



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# 第一章

## 写作考试指导概述

### 一、大纲对写作的要求及出题模式

英语写作部分旨在测试考生用英语书面表达思想的能力。写作要求内容切题,能清楚表达中心思想,意义连贯,句式有变化,句子结构正确,语言简洁精炼,遣词造句得当,并且文章长度要符合要求。但是由于英语不是我们的母语,因此在写作中许多考生难免会产生一些问题。写作历来是考研各类题中的一大薄弱环节,是仅次于听力的第二低分项目。

写作占15分,考生必须对此加以充分的重视。写作能力的培养也是一个需要日积月累的长期过程。有不少缺乏写作基本功的考生,不在怎样提高写作能力上动脑筋,而是总想找捷径、诀窍,把宝押在猜题、背范文上。这样做本末倒置,其结果往往适得其反。我们认为,复习英文写作首先要了解考试大纲对考生提出的作文要求,所以最好的切入点就是复习一下最近几年的写作命题及其参考范文,然后整理出每个参考范文的框架、段落结构和重点句型,限时进行相关的作文训练。

同等学力研究生英语考试大纲对考生的写作能力的要求是:

考生应具有用英语书面表达思想的基本能力。所写文字要切合主题,意义连贯,标点正确,无重大语言错误。每小时写出250—300个词的短文。

本部分设1题,15分,考试时间为25分钟左右。要求考生在规定的时间内,按照题目要求写出一篇不少于150个词的短文。题目形式可为按所给提纲进行写作、看图作文、描述图表或根据一篇所给的文章写出其内容提要等。

以下是写作的几种出题模式及范文。

#### 1. 按所给的提纲写短文 (Passage writing based on the outline given)

这种类型的试题包括三个部分:指令、题目和提纲。要求考生按照给定的题目和提纲,在规定时间内完成写作。除指令和题目统一为英语之外,提纲既



可以是汉语，也可以是英语。

A. 根据汉语提纲写作

示例：

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a composition of no less 150 words under the title of **Choosing a Job**. Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese. Please remember to write it clearly on the COMPOSITION SHEET.

Outline:

1. 人们对择业的不同考虑
2. 我对择业的考虑
3. 我为什么这样考虑

参考范文

Choosing a Job

When faced with the choice of jobs, different people have different considerations. Some people will ask about the salary of the job and benefit along with it first; others will consider the status of the job to be more important; still others are concerned with the location of the job, distance from home, transportation services or the working surroundings.

As far as I am concerned, in deciding to accept or to turn down a job, interest in the job comes before anything else. Of course, I need also to consider the salary or status of it, distance from home, transportation services and working surroundings, but such things do not play a decisive part in any final choice.

The reasons for such considerations are that I believe it is great pleasure to do what one enjoys doing and it would be a great pain to work on something one does not like. Besides, it is interest and enthusiasm in the job that ensures success in it. A man successful in work will sooner or later be recognized by the society, which in turn makes his life more enjoyable. (187 words)

B. 根据英语提纲写作

示例：

Directions: In this part, you are to write within 25 minutes a composition of no less than 150 words about **Part-time Education in China**. You should write according to the out-



line given below. Please remember to write it clearly on the COMPOSITION SHEET.

**Outline:**

1. The popularity of part-time education in our time
2. The ever-growing importance of part-time education
3. My suggestions on the improvement of part-time education

**参考范文**

**Part-time Education in China**

Nowadays more and more people, even the aged grandmas and retired professors are engaged in part-time education. What accounts for the popularity of part-time education? I guess the reasons may be as follows.

First of all, a modern man is involved in many more aspects of social life and wider scope of knowledge if he wants to be successful in life. The regular school training he has received may be far from enough for him. Secondly, with the great increase of production and business efficiency, people have more time to spare. Thirdly, the working institutions may ask their employees to renew their knowledge and skills constantly to meet new challenges in their jobs.

In spite of this, not enough people have come to know the importance of part-time education. So, here I would like to make two suggestions. One is to make continuous nation-wide efforts to strengthen our part-time education network, especially in the countryside and in poor and remote areas. The other is that the governments of all levels should pay equal attention to regular education and part-time education so that it can become another powerful means to heighten the cultural qualities of the entire Chinese nation. (199 words)

**2. 按提供的文章写内容提要 (Synopsis writing)**

这种类型的试题是给出一篇长达数百词的文章,要求考生抓住文章的要点,将其扼要地写成 150 词之内的提要。

示例:

Directions: In this part, there is a passage of about 500 words. You are allowed 25 minutes to write a summary of no less than 150 words of the following passage after reading it. Please remember to write it clearly on the COMPOSITION SHEET.



Original Text (原文)

Calling for Help

The hot line is an important new concept in problem solving. By simply reaching for the telephone, a troubled person can get help with a variety of problems like drinking alcohol, financial problems, and child abuse.

The number of telephone counseling centers with us is so large that in some cities special arrangements have been made to help people find the most appropriate number. Many telephone books include a special page of hot-line numbers.

The concept of the hot line grew out of the need for help of unknown names in the late 1960s and 1970s. Because of the drug problems of that time, both social service agencies and religious institutions organized help through special telephone services. Because these hot lines were called "crisis" lines (many people with drug problems could not admit that their troubles were caused by drugs), the counselors were never limited to drug problems. Soon they were dealing with over-excited parents, with people having a habit of drinking alcohol, with the lonely and despairing.

Arthur Hilson, the director of a parent-help hot line in Cambridge, Massachusetts, believes that there are two main reasons for the rapid increase of hot lines: the ease of using them and their non-threatening nature. "It's easy to ask for help for a flat tire, but not for something that involves your personality or your life," he says. "It is embarrassing and humiliating to admit those problems when dealing with a person." Mr. Hilson does not think that hot lines are taking the place of the traditional support that people receive from their immediate families. "Then nuclear family has always been the primary mode of support, and it still is," says Hilson. "But the extended family (parents, aunts, and uncles) is not as supportive as it once was. A person may live in Boston and his mother in Chicago. Family members are not always there when a person needs them." Furthermore, Hilson continues, "hot lines are concerned with problems that have always been hidden from other family members, matters like child or spouse abuse."

There are some strong criticisms against hot lines too. Because the crisis lines are, for the most part, run by volunteers, some experts are concerned that these people cannot give the right answers. Can a volunteer who has had only a short training program handle the problems of a deeply troubled person who is close to violent expression of his or her feelings? Larry Brown of the American Humane Association in Denver, Colorado, says, "Volunteers under supervision can help puzzled and troubled people



who call up. However, the volunteers should be trained to listen, talk, and refer callers to the counselors or agencies who can help.”

Another objection to hot lines is that they can prevent a person from facing a problem. Most supervisors are quick to add that hot lines are not meant for long-range treatment. Crisis lines offer a person the first step toward solving a problem. (494 words)

### 参考范文

#### Calling for Help

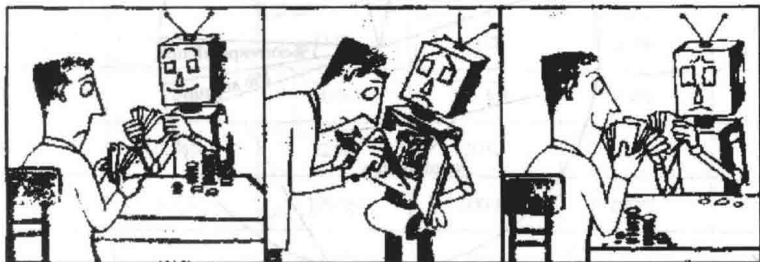
Telephone “hot lines”, by which people with personal problems seek help from counselors, are becoming increasingly common in many cities. The idea originated with institutions providing help with drug problems during the 1960s. Although it is difficult to clearly evaluate their usefulness, hot line workers believe that the callers do need them. The two reasons for the popularity of hot lines are that it is convenient for people to use them and people may feel comfortable to call for help with personal problems. Criticisms of hot lines include doubts about the abilities of hot line workers to deal with a wide range of severe emotional problems, as well as the possibility of preventing people from facing a problem. (118 words)

### 3. 看图作文 (Writing based on the picture given)

这种类型的试题是给出一幅或一套漫画或图画, 要求考生首先理解图中的意思, 解释其含义, 然后再提出自己的观点、见解。

示例:

Directions: In this part, you are to write within 25 minutes a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of **The Robot Is a Machine after All**. Your composition should be based on the following cartoon. Please remember to write it clearly on the COMPOSITION SHEET.





参考范文

### The Robot Is a Machine after All

One day Mr. Brown gambled at cards with his robot. Confident in his skill at playing cards, Mr. Brown believed that he would win. But to his dismay, soon he found that he was no equal of the robot, for he lost almost all his money to the robot after several rounds. Seeing the robot's smiling face he felt even more humiliated. How could he put up with it!

Suddenly an idea hit upon him: he switched off the power source of the robot and removed its back cover. After making some change in the robot's computer and response mechanism, he put back the cover and switched the robot on.

Now the situation was totally different: this time it was Mr. Brown who wore a broad smile, for nearly all the money on the table went to Mr. Brown, while the robot put on a long face. At last, Mr. Brown beat the robot in the card game. After all, the robot is a machine. (165 words)

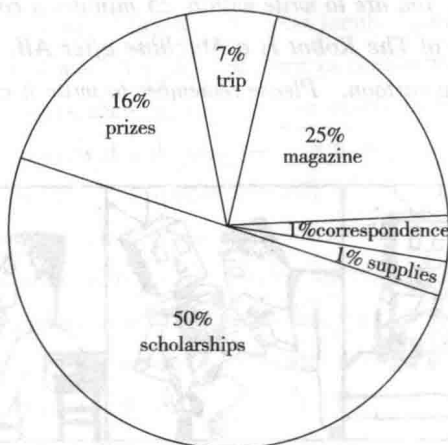
#### 4. 图表作文 (Writing based on the given information in the graph)

这种类型的试题是给出一张统计图表, 要求考生阐述图表的内容, 然后再提出自己的观点、看法或建议方案等。

##### A. 根据图表写作

示例:

Directions: In this part, you are to write within 25 minutes a composition of no less than 150 words explaining how the dues of membership are spent. Use the information contained in the graph. Please remember to write it clearly on the COMPOSITION SHEET.





## 参考范文

### Use of Science Club Membership Dues

As it is shown in the graph, the Science Club membership dues were used in a variety of ways. There are six areas of expense that are to be covered by the money from members' dues. One half of the membership dues, namely, 50%, go for scholarship assistance to needy members. The second largest of the dues, i. e. a quarter of them are spent on producing the club's magazine. The third largest amount, that's to say, 16% of the membership dues are used as prizes for outstanding work in science or for the members of the club who have made great contributions to the club. The annual Science Club trip to museums and scientific institutions take up 7% of the total income of the membership dues. The smallest portion of expenditure, namely, 1% each, are used for office supplies and correspondence, such as the cost of routine letters, telegrams, and long-distance telephone calls. (154 words)

### B. 根据表格写作

示例:

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words on **Changes in People's Diet**. Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the table. Write three paragraphs to:

- 1) state the changes in people's diet in the past five years
- 2) give possible reasons for the changes
- 3) draw your own conclusion

You should quote as few figures as possible.

year food	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
grain	49%	47%	46.5%	45%	45%
milk	10%	11%	11%	12%	13%
meat	17%	20%	22.5%	23%	21%
fruit & vegetables	24%	22%	20%	20%	21%
total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%





参考范文

### Changes in People's Diet

The table above shows the changes that have taken place in people's diet during the past five years from 1998—2000. Among the four types of food, i. e. grain, milk, meat, and fruit and vegetables, people tend to consume more of milk and meat but less of grain and fruits and vegetables. There are many reasons for this change, but in my opinion, the following two are the main reasons.

First, people have much knowledge about the importance of nutrition played in our health. Milk and meat are essential nutrition that promotes our body growth. Second, people nowadays have a better living standard and earn more money than before. So they can afford to buy expensive food such as milk and meat, which were not affordable in the past.

In conclusion, the changes in people's diet as shown in the table have much to do with their improved economic status and their living standard. It also indicates that people are now paying more attention to enrich their diet. (168 words)

### 5. 规定情景式作文 (Writing based on scene given)

这种类型的试题是用英语或汉语写一段情景情况说明, 要求考生根据情景背景或提示进行写作。如 2003 年的作文试题, 要求考生根据某报所报道的一件真实事例 (5 岁的明明用湿毛巾捂着鼻子逃离了火灾现场, 而父亲却因为金钱而在大火中丧生, 临死之际手中仍攥着一大沓百元钞票), 阐明金钱的利害关系。下面是考试原题及参考范文。

示例:

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of **What will money bring us, fortune or misfortune.** Your composition should be based on the following story given in Chinese. Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

#### 夺命之物

一栋住宅楼发生了大火, 一个中年男子在大火中丧生。奇怪的是, 他 5 岁的儿子明明却逃了出来。有人问明明: “你是怎么逃出来的?” 明明说: “我拿了一块湿毛巾捂住鼻子, 贴在地上爬……” 这是科学有效的逃生方法。

人们不解: “你爸爸不会这么做吗?”