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# 2012 年 考研英语 写作突破100题

● 宫东风英语教学团队 编写



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# 前 言

教育部最新颁布的《英语考试大纲》明确规定和解释了两个写作任务：应用文写作和短文写作。其中，应用文写作占总分的10%；短文写作分别占英语（一）和英语（二）总分的20%和15%。这两个写作任务总计英语（一）30分；英语（二）25分。这一点足以证明写作在考研英语中的重要性。实际上，考生们也都十分重视写作，将其视为征服考研英语的重中之重。目前，考生们正在选择不同的书籍和方法提高写作能力。当然，“开卷有益”是一个不可争议的事实。但是，考生的有效复习时间是极其有限的，这一现实迫使每一位励志成功的考生必须寻找到一种多快好省的方法来提高写作能力。实践证明：精研熟背经典范文和模板是短期内迅速提高写作能力的高效方法之一，因为经典范文和模板涵盖了考研大纲对高分作文所要求的精美词句和命题内容。

## 本书编写目的：

1. 使考生在最短的时间内了解并且掌握考研大纲在写作方面的要求与标准，全面提升考研复习的速度。
2. 解决广大考生目前的一个常见问题：面对考题，没有写作思路，不知道写什么，写多少，怎么写。
3. 解决一些同学的写作难题：知道用中文怎么写，但是不知道如何用英文把自己的思想表达出来。
4. 通过精研熟背本书的范文和模板，牢固掌握考研英语写作的实用应试方法。

## 本书具体特色：

1. 涵盖最新内容，紧扣大纲重点和考点。

本书共收录了100篇经典范文和模板。其中，应用文写作和短文写作各50篇。精研熟背了本书中的100篇经典范文和模板就等于掌握了大纲的核心写作内容。

2. 适当扩充要点词汇，全面提高写作能力。

本书对大纲中的要点词汇进行了适当的扩充和运用，以帮助考生系统地提高写作能力。这样可以切实可行地夯实考生的基础，使考生充满自信地面对考研写作试题。

3. 遵循命题规律，扫清写作障碍。

本书根据大纲要求，尤其是历年命题规律，精选了100篇经典范文。每篇文章均贴近考点、难点和热点，使复习范围与考试范围相一致。

4. 写作原文和译文全面翔实，中英文对照加强语感。

本书为100篇经典范文和模板提供了详细准确的译文，以便考生能够深刻并且准确地牢记写作所涉及的每一个单词和句子结构。

## 本书使用建议：

1. 每天至少保证一篇经典范文和模板的学习量，循环往复，从春天开始一直坚持到年底，

因为“天道酬勤”。

2. 先从本书的应用文入手，因为这部分比较简单。

3. 学习每篇经典范文与模板时，首先将重点词语点睛部分朗读一至三遍。然后，对写作要求和英语原文进行通读。

4. 通读之后，考生应该针对经典范文与模板进行逐句精读。具体精读方法是：读一句英文读一句汉语。这样读有利于记住重点词句。

5. 精读之后，如时间允许，每天抄写精读的经典范文与模板，因为常言道：“好脑子不如烂笔头”。

6. 在第二轮精研本书 100 篇经典范文与模板时，一定要付出更大的努力，除了达到上述的要求外，还要背诵默写，因为只有这样做，才能把写作知识变成自己的能力。

7. 考生研读本书时一定要保持一种好心情，因为态度决定一切。

众所周知：学而不思则无获。只要同学们多一种学习方法，就会多一份成功的希望。当你学完本书时，你一定会向着更高的写作高峰发起进攻。愿本书照亮你的写作之路！Nothing is impossible to a willing heart. Keep on moving. You are the best!

本书编者  
2011 年 2 月

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# 第一部分 考研英语写作与对策

研究生入学考试英语（一）和（二）的写作部分分别占总分的 30% 和 25%，是决定考研英语成绩优劣的重要因素。因此考生需要认真理解、领会考研英语写作的每个细节，并且尽快掌握相应的应试对策，以便在考试最后的一个小时能够合理地控制时间（小作文 20~25 分钟，大作文 30~35 分钟），从容地完成较高质量的写作。

## 一、大纲对写作的界定与最新评分细则

写作是全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷的第三部分。该部分考查考生的书面表达能力，共 2 节，30 分（英语二是 25 分）。在 A 节中，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，包括私人和公务信函、摘要、报告、备忘录等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。总分 10 分。在 B 节中，考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160~200 词的短文（英语二要求 150 词以上，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。考生在答题卡 2 上作答，总分 20 分（英语二总分为 15 分）。

### 1. 大纲对写作的界定

《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲（非英语专业）（2012 年版）》在考试说明部分对写作有如下界定：

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。写作时，考生应能：

- （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，恰当选用语域。

### 2. 最新考研英语写作具体评分细则

第五档 （A 节 9~10 分；英语一 B 节 17~20 分，英语二 B 节 13~15 分）

内容切题，包括题中所列的各项内容，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。

第四档 （A 节 7~8 分；英语一 B 节 13~16 分，英语二 B 节 10~12 分）

内容切题，包括题中所列的各项内容；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。

第三档 （A 节 5~6 分；英语一 B 节 9~12 分，英语二 B 节 7~9 分）

内容切题，基本包括题中所列各方面的内容；基本清楚地表达其内涵；句子结构和词有少量错误。文章长度符合要求。

第二档 （A 节 3~4 分；英语一 B 节 5~8 分，英语二 B 节 4~6 分）

内容基本切题,基本包含题中所列各方面的内容;语句可以理解,文章长度基本符合要求。

第一档 (A 节 1~2 分;英语一 B 节 1~4 分,英语二 B 节 1~3 分)

基本按要求写作,但只有少数句子可以理解。

零档 (0 分)

文不切题,语句混乱,无法理解。

## 二、考研英语写作的高分标准

考研英语写作的高分标准涉及以下六个方面:

(1) 内容切题。审题准,不跑题。文不对题会严重影响成绩,导致写作失败。

(2) 表达清楚。语言要简洁、准确、条理清晰,主题明确。

(3) 意义连贯。遣词造句得当,表达连贯平稳。论点论据展开合理(以因果、对比、分类、定义、列举、概括、详情、时间、空间、过程或综合等方法来展开)。

(4) 句式有变化。采用适当的句式来表达相应的内容。常用句式包括简单句、并列句、复合句、主被动句、长句、短句、否定句、双重否定句、疑问句、反问句、倒装句、强调句、插入语、独立主格成分等。

(5) 用词有变化。避免重复使用同一词汇,可适当使用代词、同义词、近义词、关联词使表达富有动感。同义词的使用是衡量考生语言运用能力的一个尺度。

(6) 语言规范。符合英语的表达习惯,语法错误少,写出的英语不是中式英语。

## 三、历届考研英语写作命题与启示

### 1. 历届考研英语写作命题总览

考试年代	考试题目	选题范围
1991 年	WHERE TO LIVE—IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?	环境
1992 年	FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD	子女教育
1993 年	ADVERTISEMENT ON TV	传媒
1994 年	ON MAKING FRIENDS	人际交往
1995 年	THE "PROJECT HOPE"	教育
1996 年	GOOD HEALTH	健康
1997 年	SMOKING	健康
1998 年	BUSINESS PROMISE & GUARANTEE	诚信
1999 年	HUMAN POPULATION & WILDLIFE PROTECTION	环境
2000 年	WORLD COMMERCIAL FISHING	环境
2001 年	LOVE	人际关系
2002 年	CULTURE—NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL	文化

续表

考试年代	考试题目	选题范围
2003 年	THE FLOWER IN THE GREENHOUSE CAN NOT WITHSTAND THE ORDEAL OF WIND AND STORM	子女教育
2004 年	THE END IS ALSO A NEW START	人生
2005 年	A "FOOTBALL MATCH" OF TAKING CARE OF PARENTS	道德
2006 年	THE BLIND WORSHIP OF STARS	青年思想教育
2007 年	SELF-CONFIDENCE AND BRAVERY	青年心理问题
2008 年	MUTUAL HELP AND COOPERATION	人生教育
2009 年	NETWORK AND DISTANCE	网络的影响力
2010 年	"CULTURAL HOT POT"	中外文化交流
2011 年	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC MORALITY	环保与公德

## 2. 历届考研英语写作试题类型

历届考研英语写作试题主要分为以下两大类型：

(1) 1991—1996 年：给出提纲或开头句的命题写作 (writings based on given outlines or opening sentences)

(2) 1997—2011 年：给出提纲的图画或图表写作 (writings based on visual information or pictures or graphs)

## 3. 历届考研英语写作命题的启示

从 1991—2011 年共计 21 年的考题来分析，我们可以对考研英语写作命题有如下认识：

(1) 写作题目忌偏忌怪。考研英语写作选题范围都是目前人们最为关注的问题，从子女与父母的关系到健康的重要性，从近年来泛滥的行业“承诺”到世界烟民的现状，从希望工程到电视广告，从环境保护到生物种类趋于灭绝，以及 2009 年、2010 年和 2011 年的考题所涉及的网络的影响力、中外文化交流以及环保与公德题目，无不反映了当前社会的热门话题。

(2) 文体基本上是说明文和议论文。考这类体裁的写作比较符合形势发展的实际需要。在学习、工作和生活中，人们所书写的材料大多也是说明文或议论文。

(3) 出题形式在平稳中逐渐趋于多样化。2005 年考研新增加了应用短文写作。

(4) 写作题目易于理解。写作题目无论以文字的形式还是以图表、图画的形式出现都浅显易懂。考生不会因题目中出现生词或难以理解的短语而影响正常发挥。

## 四、考研英语写作的常规整体构建模式

考研英语短文写作的文章一般包括一个开头段、若干扩展段和一个结尾段。开头段和结尾段一般比扩展段短。各种段落的作用、特点和写作方法如下所示。

### 1. 开头段

开头段一定要语言精练，并且直接切入主题。开头段一般不对主题进行深入的探讨，具体的论证或叙述应该在扩展段进行。一般在开头段写四、五句即可。考生应注意以下若干要点：

(1) 开头段的作用

概括陈述主题，提出观点或论点，表明写作意图。

(2) 写开头段时考生应该避免的若干问题

① 开头偏离主题太远；

② 使用抱歉或埋怨之类的词句；

③ 内容不具体，言之无物；

④ 使用不言自明的陈述。

(3) 开头段的表达方法

① 使用引语 (use a quotation)

使用一段名人名言或人们常用的谚语、习语，以确定文章的写作范围和方向。

例：

"Great minds must be ready not only to take the opportunity, but to make them." Colton, a great writer once remarked. But it still has a profound significance now. To a person, in whose lifetime opportunities are not many, to make opportunities is more essential to his success.

② 使用具体翔实的数字或数据 (use figures or statistics)

引用一些具体翔实的数字或数据，然后做出概括性分析，指明问题的症结所在。

例：

In the past 5 years there has been a marked decline in the number of young married couples who want to have children, coupled with a growing trend toward delayed childbearing. According to official statistics, in 2004, about 28 percent of married couples with wives under 35 gave no birth to children, compared with the 1994 level of 8 percent.

③ 提出问题 (ask a question)

提出有争议或探讨性的具体问题，然后加以简要回答或展开引导性简短讨论。

例：

What do you want from your work? Money? Promotions? Interesting challenges? Continual learning? Work-based friendships? The opportunity to develop your own idea and potential? Though we are all individuals and so our answers will differ, all agree that work provides more than material things.

④ 给出背景 (offer relevant background)

描述具体事件的时间、地点和发生背景等。

例：

Once in a newspaper I read of a crowd of people who remained appallingly indifferent to the plea of a mother. As she failed to offer the required amount of cash as a price to save her drowning son, the woman at last watched her son sink to death. The story is not rare in newspapers and on TV, and the casualness and detachment our people now have developed has aroused nationwide concern.

⑤ 定义法 (give definition)

针对讨论的主题或问题加以定义，然后进行深入探讨。

例：

Flexibility is defined as being adaptable to change. In the course of your lifetime, it is essential that you learn to bend and flex around every new circumstance, as rigidity deprives you of the opportunity to see new possibilities. Paradigms change over time, and so must you. Your company may restructure, and you will have to survive. Your spouse may choose to leave the marriage, and you will have to cope. Technology will continue to advance and change, and you must constantly learn and adapt or risk becoming a dinosaur. Flexibility allows you to be ready for whatever curve lies ahead in life instead of getting blindsided by it.

⑥ 主题句法 (use of topic sentence)

文章一开始就以主题句点明全文主题，然后围绕主题内容进行发展。

例：

Now people become increasingly aware of the importance of acquiring a mastery of a foreign language. To them, the knowledge of a foreign language, say, English, often means a good opportunity for one's career, even a passport to a prosperous future. Many of them equate success in life with the ability of speaking a foreign language.

(4) 开头段的常用核心句型

- The arguer may be right about ..., but he seems to neglect (fail) to mention (take into account) the fact that ...
- As opposed to (Contrary to) widely (commonly / generally) held (accepted) belief (ideas / views), I believe (argue) that ...
- Although many people believe that ..., I doubt (wonder) whether the argument bears much analysis (close examination).
- The advantages of B outweigh any benefit we gained from (carry more weight than those of / are much greater than) A.
- Although it is commonly (widely / generally) held (felt / accepted / agreed) that ..., it is unlikely to be true that ...
- There is an element of truth in this argument (statement), but it ignores a deeper and more basic (important / essential) fact (reason) that ...
- It is true that (True, / To be sure, / Admittedly,) ..., but this is not to say (it is unlikely / it doesn't follow / it doesn't mean / it won't be the case) that ...
- The main (obvious / great) problem (flaw / drawback) with (in) this argument (view / remark) is that it is ignorant of (blind to) the basic (bare) fact that ...
- It would be possible (natural / reasonable) to think (believe / take the view) that ..., but it would be absurd (wrong) to claim (argue) that ...
- In all the discussion and debate over ..., one important (basic) fact is generally overlooked (neglected).
- There is absolutely (in fact) no (every) reason for us to believe (accept / resist / reject) that ...

• Logical (Valid / Sound) as this argument and I wholeheartedly agree with it, it appears insignificant (absurd) when ... is taken into consideration (account).

• To assume (suggest) that ... is far from being proved (to miss the point).

• A close (careful) inspection (examination / scrutiny) of this argument would reveal how flimsy (groundless/fallacious) it is.

• On the surface (At first thought), it (this) may seem a sound (an attractive) suggestion (solution / idea), but careful weighing on the mind (on closer analysis / on second thought), we find that ...

• Too much emphasis placed on (attention paid to / importance attached to) ... may obscure (overlook / neglect) other facts ...

• The danger (problem / fact / truth / point) is that ...

• What the arguer fails to understand (consider / mention) is that ...

• We don't have to look very far to see (find out) the truth (validity) of this argument (proposition).

• However just (logical / sound / valid) this argument may be, it only skims the surface of the problem.

• Among the most convincing (important) reasons given (cited / offered / identified) by people for ..., one should be stressed (emphasized / mentioned).

• As far as I am concerned, however, I believe that ...

• I believe that the title statement is valid because (of) ...

• I agree with the above statement because I believe that ...

• Although I appreciate that ..., I cannot agree with the title statement.

• There is a public controversy nowadays over the issue of ... Those who object to ... argue that ... But people who favor ..., on the other hand, argue that ...

• Currently (In recent years / In the past few years / For many years now), there is (has been) a general (widespread / growing / widely held) feeling towards (concern over / attitude towards / trend towards / awareness of / realization of / illusion of / belief in) ...

• Now it is commonly (widely / generally / increasingly) believed (thought / held / accepted / felt / recognized / acknowledged) that ... But I wonder (doubt) whether ...

• These days we are often told that (often hear about) ..., but is this really the case?

## 2. 中间段

中间段是文章的正文，其作用是从不同的层面对文章主题进行具体和翔实的解释及论证。

### (1) 中间段的一般特征

① 篇幅一般比开头段和结尾段长；

② 每段有相应的主题句；

③ 包含定义、解释、描写，说明主题思想的扩展句可以采用实例、数据或个人经历等写作手段；

④ 不同种类的段落采用不同的扩展手段。

## (2) 中间段的具体特点

- ① 所涉及内容应该准确、清楚，颇具说服力；
- ② 段落中一定具备主题句；
- ③ 段落内容应该保持完整、统一，没有说明不足之处或多余冗长的细节；
- ④ 内容顺序安排合理，逻辑性较强；
- ⑤ 段落之间连贯自然；
- ⑥ 段落中讨论的内容主次分明，材料比例适当；
- ⑦ 词与句型运用合理并且有变化。

## (3) 中间段展开的基本方法

### ① 列举法

例文：

There are a number of ways for us to keep fit. First, no matter how busy we are, we should have exercise every day to strengthen our muscles. Second, it is important to keep good hours. For example, if we are in the habit of going to bed early and getting up early, we can avoid overworking ourselves and get enough sleep. Finally, entertainment is also necessary so that we may have some moments of relaxation. If we follow those instruction, we will certainly be in good health.

### ② 比较对比法

例文：

The older form of communication is speech. In the beginning of human history, people could only use direct verbal speech to communicate. But it had many shortcomings. For instance, we could not speak to a person far away when we needed. So distance was a problem. And the spoken word could not be kept secret easily. So people wanted to invent a new method of communication. The next big step forward in communication was the invention of writing. Writing is one of human being's most important inventions. It solved the problem of distance and keeping secrets, but it too had disadvantages. The written word could not be passed on quickly, so people tried to find a new quicker method of communication.

The most recent development had been electronic means of communication, including the wireless telegraph, radio, telephone and television. The invention and use of electronic means has solved all the problems mentioned above. They are the most effective methods of communication. People will certainly try their best to invent even more modern and useful methods.

### ③ 因果法

例文：

The hamburger is the most popular food item in the United States. Every year Americans consume billions of them. They are sold in expensive restaurants and in humble diners. They are cooked at home on the kitchen stove or over a barbecue grill in the backyard. Why are they so popular?

First, a hamburger is extremely easy to prepare. It is nothing more than a piece of

ground beef, cooked for a few minutes. Then it is placed in a sliced bun. Nothing could be simpler. Even an unskilled cook can turn out hundreds of them in an hour. Besides that, the simple hamburger can be varied in many ways. You can melt some cheese on top of the beef to create a cheeseburger. You can also add some grilled bacon for an interesting flavor contrast. In addition, you can garnish the hamburger with other things such as lettuce, tomato, onion, mushrooms, avocado, pickles, hot pepper, ketchup, relish, mayonnaise, mustard or whatever you wish!

④ 例证法

例文:

The saying "No pains, no gains" is universally accepted because of the plain yet philosophical moral it teaches: if one wants to achieve something, he has to work and tolerate more than others. The saying is true of any pursuit man seeks. A case in point is boxing. While we heap cheers on the winner, few happen to imagine that his gold belt is won at the cost of his sweat, tears, blood, even life over years before the arrival of that exciting moment.

⑤ 发展过程法

例文:

To build your own sunscope, get a carton and cut a hole in one side, big enough to poke your head through. Paste white paper on the inside surface that you will be facing. Then punch a pinhole into the opposite side high enough so that the little shaft of light will miss your head. For a sharper image you can make a better pinhole by cutting a one-inch square hole in the carton, taping a piece of aluminum foil over this hole, and then making the pinhole in the foil. Finally, tape the box shut and cover all light leaks with black tape.

⑥ 定义法

例文:

Diligence is the key to success. It means persistent work and does not mean that we are to exert ourselves all day and night without rest, without food and without sleep. The true meaning of diligence is the careful use of time for the purpose of improvement, or to work persistently without any waste of time.

⑦ 分类法

例文:

Nowadays the news media mainly consists of radio, television and newspapers. Each type has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Newspapers are the oldest form for communicating the news. Today many people still begin their day by reading the morning paper while having breakfast, and end their day by reading the evening paper while having dinner.

The invention of the radio has had a tremendous influence on the world. It is able to bring up-to-minute news to distant places in a matter of seconds. Thus the development of

the radio has made the world a smaller place.

Television is the most recently developed device for communication. It allows us to see as well as to hear the news. The fact that it enables people to see visual images has had a considerable effect on our perceptions of world event.

(4) 中间段的常用核心句型

- Although the popular belief is that ..., a current (new / recent) study (survey / poll / investigation) indicates (shows / demonstrates) that ...
- Common sense tells us that ...
- The increase (change / failure / success) in ... mainly (largely / partly) results from (arises from / is because of) ...
- The increase (change / failure / success) in ... is due to (owing to / attributable to) the fact that ...
- Many people would claim that ...
- One may attribute (ascribe / owe) the increase (decrease / change) to ... but ... is not by itself an adequate explanation.
- One of the reasons given for ... is that ...
- What is also worth noticing is that ...
- There are many (different / several / a number of / a variety of) causes (reasons) for this dramatic (marked / significant) growth (change / decline / increase) in ...
- There is no evidence to suggest that ...
- Why are (is / do / did) ...? For one thing, ... For another, ...
- Another reason why I dispute the above statement is that ...
- It gives rise to (lead to / bring / create) a host of problems (consequences).
- There are numerous reasons why ..., and I shall here explore only a few of the most important ones.
- It will exert (have / produce) profound (far-reaching / remarkable / considerable / beneficial / favorable / undesirable / disastrous) effect (influence) on ...
- A multitude of factors could account for (contribute to / lead to / result in / influence) the change (increase / decrease / success / failure / development) in ...
- In 2010, it increased (rose / jumped / shot up) from 5 to 10 percent of the total (to 15 percent / by 15 percent).
- By comparison with 2009, it decreased (dropped / fell) from 10 to 5 percent (to 15 percent / by 15 percent).
- It accounts for 15 percent of the total.
- There were 100 traffic accidents in April, an increase of 5 percent in a five-month period.
- By 2009, only (less than / more than / almost / about / over / as many as) three quarters (40 percent of / one out of five / one in four) college population (graduates /

housewives) as against (as compared with) last year (2008) preferred to (liked) ...

- With the development (improvement / rise / growth / general recognition / acknowledgement / realization) of ... vast changes awaits this country's society.

- Now people in growing (ever-increasing / significant) numbers are beginning (coming / getting) to believe (realize / recognize / understand / accept / see / be aware) that ...

- According to a(n) recent (new / official) study (survey / report / poll), ...
- History (Our society) is filled (abounds) with the examples of ...
- The story (case / instance / situation) is not rare (isolated / unique), it is one of many examples (typical of dozens).

- A (one) recent (new / general / nationwide) study (survey / poll / investigation) conducted (taken) at a university by (officials / scientists / experts) indicates (reveals / suggests / shows / proves / demonstrates) that ...

- According to (As can be seen in / As is shown in) the figures (statistics / findings / data / graph / table) released (provided) by the government (an institute), it can be learned (seen / predicted) that ...

- There is (no) good (every / little / sufficient / considerable / strong) evidence (proof) to ...

- Personal experience (Examples I heard / read of) leads me to conclude that ...

- We must admit the undeniable fact that ...

- No one can deny (ignore / doubt / overlook / obscure / brush aside) the fact that ...

- Experience (Evidence) suggests (shows) that ...

- Take for example ... who (that) ...

- The same is true of ...

- As the saying goes, " ..."

### 3. 结尾段

结尾段的写作方法可以归纳为下列若干种:

#### (1) 总结归纳

简要总结归纳文章要点, 以便深化主题印象。

例:

In conclusion I would like to say that change is a problem confronting most of us today.

The changes which have already taken place in every field of our life are irreversible. Continuation of the growth which has already begun is inevitable. During this evolution there are great rewards to be won —by those who are willing to take the opportunities being offered.

#### (2) 重申主题

再次强调和确定文章开头阐述的中心思想。

例:

Admittedly, science has created atomic bombs and produced pervasive pollution. But it

has transformed the lives of millions of people. It has multiplied man's energy, hopes, ambitions and understanding. It has elevated and will continue to elevate man intellectually and spiritually.

(3) 预测展望

立足当前，放眼未来。

例：

It is time that the government should speak out against corruption and take strong action to punish whoever takes bribes or embezzles fund. For present official corruption, if permitted to continue, will not only tarnish the government's popularity, but lead to its ultimate downfall.

(4) 提出建议

提出解决问题的途径、方法或呼吁人们采取相应的行动。

例：

College athletics plays such a vital role that it deserves close attention and persistent effort. It is suggested that physical training should be regarded as a required course wedged into college curricula, however crowded it may be, and that a fair share of college budget should be devoted to athletic programs. We sincerely hope that this suggestion will be a commitment that all colleges and universities will take up.

(5) 提出问题

提出具有发人深省的问题，从而突出中心思想。

例：

Old people may choose to live alone for themselves and even embrace this living pattern. But in the deep part of their hearts, they must feel lonely. They need their children to stay with, to talk with, and take care of them. Why can't young people think of the days when they are getting old?

(6) 引用格言

用格言、谚语或习语总括全文中心思想。

例：

Many years ago, a great philosopher Francis Bacon remarked that "Knowledge ...is power." This can now be translated into contemporary terms. In our social setting, "Knowledge is change" —and accelerating knowledge-acquisition, fueling the great engine of technology, means accelerating change.

(7) 结尾段的核心句型

• From what has been discussed above (Taking into account all these factors / Judging from all evidence offered), we may safely draw (reach / come to / arrive at) the conclusion that ...

• All the evidence (analysis) supports (justifies / confirms / warrants / points to) a (n) unshakable (unmistakable / sound / just) conclusion that ...