

同等学力英语考试辅导用书

2014年  
**新编** 同等学力  
申请硕士学位  
英语考试

写作高分突破

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组 主编

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全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组 主编

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# 前言 Foreword

近年来,我国对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,这方面的教育也在稳步发展,规模不断扩大、层次逐步齐全、教学质量不断提高、测试手段更加规范,考生人数也在迅猛增加。这对我国人才的知识水平也提出了更高的要求。申请硕士学位的学生,一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较高水平的外语能力。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试重点考查考生的口语交际、阅读、写作和翻译的能力(由于技术上的原因,本考试暂时取消听力测试,口语交际的测试采用书面形式进行。考生听力能力的测试由各院校在考生学习期间进行)。根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定,具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员,都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法,向学位授予单位提出申请。申请人通过学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试,并通过学位论文答辩后,经审查达到硕士学位学术水平者,可以获得硕士学位。

在同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试竞争日趋激烈的形势下,为了满足广大考生的迫切需求,我们特组织大量富有教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授,精心编写了这本《2014年新编同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试写作高分突破》。尽管英语写作有一定的难度,但与阅读、语法和翻译相比,英语写作是有可能在短时间内集中突破的。在该考试中,作文是能够最快提高考试分数的重要部分,也是英语技能运用发挥最充分的部分。本书的特色如下:

## 一、创新特色鲜明,贴近考生需要

本书全面吸收同类图书的优点,结合编者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,使本书在结构和内容上都具有鲜明的特色。编写者都是多年从事同等学力申请硕士学位考试的命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者,他们熟悉学位考试的大纲、教材,深谙命题原则,洞悉解题思路,紧跟最新考试动态,经过精心研究,合理组织,编写出了这套高水准的辅导书,以满足广大考生的迫切需要。

## 二、紧扣考试大纲，突出使用效果

按照考试大纲的规定，同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试的作文部分设1题，15分。考试时间为30分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内，按照题目要求用英语写出一篇不少于150个词的短文。考试形式为根据提纲作文、看图作文、描述图表或根据一篇所给的文章写出内容提要或读后感等。

本书讲解部分从字、词、句等方面详细分析了高分作文的闪光点以及成功之处，对用词错误、语法错误、段落内容错误等方面有针对性地进行了归纳总结；另外，精心遴选了100篇经典范文，内容广泛、题材新颖，基本覆盖了当前英语考试的各类热点和难点，供考生背诵与仿写。

总之，本书一定会成为广大立志参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材、好的学习方法以及好的学习心态，是必不可少的成功要素。相信我们的热情付出，能够不负广大考生的殷切期待。

参加本书编写的除了主编成芬外，还有谭莉、王新会、赵艳萍、吴盈敏、崔杰凯、欧阳少波、张晓燕、张孜、江海波、刘仕文、宋纪新、杨勇、王宁、张磊、崔军胜、程立元、陈金贞、张杰、管卫勇、孙遥遥、洪潇、李征、罗福生、郭庆、梅涛、陈娜等同志，此外，北京大学光华管理学院和清华大学经管学院的部分专家教授付出了大量辛勤的劳动，在此一并表示感谢。

本套丛书附有超值赠送服务。凡是购买本书者，都将免费获得由辅导名师主讲的价值500元的精品学习课程。考生可以登录 [test100.org](http://test100.org)，免费注册“登录名”和“密码”，“登录系统”，进行“学习卡注册”，然后可以自由选择“外语类”中的“同等学力申硕”辅导课程进行学习。另外，考生点击“充值卡图书资料下载”，输入卡号和密码，可以下载写作押题20篇与参考范文。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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# 第1章 英语写作概述

## 1.1 英语写作的基本要求

作文部分是英语试卷中分值较高、难度较大,同时也是考生不容易得高分的主观型试题。这一部分内容既能测试考生对英语词汇、语法、修辞等的掌握和运用能力,同时也能测试考生的英语书面表达能力。因此,作文能真实地测试出考生综合运用英语书面语言的能力。在各种标准化英语考试中,作文都是必不可少的题型。

本部分设1题,15分。考试时间为30分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内,按照题目要求用英语写出一篇不少于150个词的短文。考试形式为根据提纲作文、看图作文、描述图表或根据一篇所给的文章写出内容提要或读后感等。考生应具有用英语书面表达思想的基本能力。所写文章应切合主题,能正确表达思想,语意连贯,无重大语言错误。每小时应能写出不少于300个词的短文。

## 1.2 英语写作的评判标准

评判一篇作文的优劣主要有两个标准:内容和语言。

### 1.2.1 内容

内容切题,是指作文必须涵盖题目中提出的所有要求,如果有所遗漏,评分就很难达到12分以上了。叙述流畅,指必须符合两个“c”的特征,即结构上紧凑(compact),内容上具体(concrete),要求句子之间呈现出逻辑性和连贯性。一方面通过论证方法保证文章有序发展,另一方面通过逻辑联系实现句子和句子、段落和段落之间的衔接。

### 1.2.2 语言

主要包括用词、句子、语法、拼写和标点符号五个方面。12分以上的文章上述方面的错误很少,而12分以下的文章则错误较多。要想拿到作文高分,一方面要尽量减少语言错误,



另一方面还要注意句子的变化和用词的丰富,这样评卷人就可以看到作文中反映出的英语水平,对考生作出客观准确的评价。

## 1.3 英语写作的步骤及目的

英语写作会遇到两大问题:我们写的是什么?能否使读者明确我们写的是什么?解决这两个问题没有轻而易举的办法。起码我们应当明确写什么(what),写给谁(whom),怎样去写(how),然后再去写。

### 1.3.1 英语写作的步骤

一般说来,文章写作从整体来说要按照以下步骤进行:

1. 决定写什么;
2. 明确写作目的,拟定文章结构纲目;
3. 认真考虑文章的读者对象;
4. 列出与文章主题有关的事实、说明、议论材料;
5. 考虑最能表达你要表达内容的组织结构形式;
6. 在草拟的提纲中把内容进行分类,有关内容合并,无关材料删去;
7. 开宗明义,出示明确的具体事例、说明;
8. 开始写作,不要让词语问题阻碍你的写作,要一气呵成;
9. 当草稿完成后,从头到尾对字、词、句、段进行斟酌,检查结尾,看文章是否完整;
10. 如可能,在文章最后修改之前,把文章放置一段时间,沉淀一下,再进行修改。

总而言之,写作是两个连续的基本步骤:计划要写的内容;写作及修改。

### 1.3.2 确定英语写作的目的

确定写作目的是很重要的。不同的写作目的要用不同的写作方法。比如说,我们要向心理学教师说明(explain)我们所遇到的困难,这是一种写法;如果我们要劝告(persuade)心理学教师改变他的教程,这又是一种写法。如果我们想要向读者阐明(define)“妇女解放”意味着什么,这是一种写法;如果我们要说明(explain)妇女解放运动的进行情况,这又是一种写法;如果我们想要转变(convert)读者的信仰而支持妇女解放运动的行动,这是另外一种写法。问题是我们要有明确的写作目的。

## 1.4 英语写作中的文章层次顺序

### 1.4.1 逻辑顺序

最普通、最有用的逻辑顺序是:分类,原因和结果,论点和论据,比较和对比。

(1) 分类。分类与分析是紧密相关的。比如,我们要写一篇关于 federal government 的文章,按照逻辑组织形式,就应把 government 分为 legislative, judicial, executive functions 来写;如果我们要描写一台 television set,我们就要对其 components 进行分析。和这一过程相

对的办法是,先分类后综合。采用何种写法,要根据写作目的而定。

(2) 原因和结果。了解事情的原因与结果,是人们的心理习惯。如果我们论说某件事情的结果,也可以先给出其结果,然后从中论说产生该结果的原因。

(3) 论点和论据。第一,论文提出论点,就要用详细的材料、理由来支持论点,这些材料和理由就是论据。如我们要写以下方面的文章,即“The Value of Studying History”, “College Should Develop Courses in Women’s Studies”, “The Problem of Sharing an Apartment”, 在结构上两点要求:首先必须有集中的、明确的观点,而且该观点应是限定的,而不是笼统的。如“*There is violence on TV*”, “*Buying a used car is time consuming*”, “*Apartments make for good living*”, 这样笼统的文题都是不可取的,论点必须是限定的(defined)才好用例证、原因加以说明、论述。第二,选取的论据材料必须是与论点有关,能说明问题的,而且运用这些材料的先后顺序必须精巧,或者根据时间或者根据重要性来确定论据材料的先后顺序。

(4) 比较和对比。这种写作方法往往是由一定的题目所决定的。如“The Demands of College VS High School Education”, “My Preference for Nixon”, “Why Nineteenth Century Women Were Happier (Less Happy) Than Women Today”, 类似这样的题目,要用比较和对比的方法。比较和对比的写作方法有两种:一种是先立论后比较,然后做出结论;另一种是先比较后结论。无论用哪种形式,都应充分注意顺序上的平行。

#### 1.4.2 自然顺序

对自然顺序的文章宜用叙述和描写的方法。如果我们为了方便叙述,可以用时间顺序的办法。如体育竞赛报告、传记、历史事件等都宜以时间为序加以叙述。如果目的在于描写,则采用空间组织材料(spatial organization)形式是比较合适的。在我们采用时间顺序(chronological pattern)和空间形式(spatial pattern)时,有两点要注意:第一,无论是以时间顺序还是空间顺序去写作,一定要层次清楚,有连续性,职业作家常用多线条多层次的办法去写,而我们一般则以一条主线顺序来写。第二,如果可能,不妨把一系列的长线条按时间点分成几个主要分支来写,分清主次。

(2011年试题)

**Directions:** In this part, you are required to write within 30 minutes a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of “How to Handle Stress”. The clues given below are for your reference only, NOT the outline you should follow. Please remember to write your composition clearly on the **COMPOSITION SHEET**.

1. Common sources of stress.
2. Healthy ways to reduce stress.
3. How you have overcome stressful situations.

#### 【参考范文】

#### How to Handle Stress

Do you constantly feel the need to eavesdrop on colleagues’ conversation to find out what your boss has been up to or who will get the next big promotion? Are you loaded down with the burdens of your office? If your answers to all these questions are yes, then you are not alone. Modern peo-

ple are constantly overwhelmed by the enormous amount of urgent tasks required to be done. The obsession of getting ahead of others lingers in everyone's mind like a haunting ghost. Although it is said that the causes of stress differ from person to person, there are things to be done to release oneself from daily pressure.

The first step involves doing something particular to one's interest, such as listening to one's favorite music or having favorite food. These would distract one's attention from stressing issues and lighten up his spirit to come up with better solutions. Secondly, one can also relax himself by having a hot bath, taking a massage, having a goodnight sleep or going on a lovely cruise. These activities can take the real world off one's mind and physically loosen up his body.

Effective these measures might be, they can only offer a makeshift shelter, not the permanent haven. The most important thing to do would be staying emotionally healthy. Instead of harping on one's poor performance, try focusing on how to accomplish the task successfully next time. Get fully prepared for problems that may take place so to avoid being in a tearing hurry of solving them. Never be jealous of other's achievements, but learn to appreciate their work.

Take control of life, but never let stress control you. Feeling stressed is normal, but it would sabotage everything if not dealt properly. By taking helpful measures, one may find his life not always covered with dark cloud.



## 第2章 英语写作的方法

### 2.1 列举法与分类法

英语考试的短文写作通常使用过程描述,为了叙述清楚有序,完整准确,用列举法通过列举几方面的事实使读者相信或接受作者的意见、观点;或用分类法将被说明的对象,按照一定的标准划分成不同的类别,一类一类地加以说明。例如:

Firstly, I will mention the advantages, then I will talk about the disadvantages.

I have never been to Beijing though it is the capital. In the first place I don't want to go, and in the second place I can't afford to.

I want to be a kindergarten teacher; to begin/start with, I have some kindergarten educational background, and secondly I am always very happy with those little kids.

常用的序列标识语组合有:

first... next... then... after that... finally

firstly... secondly... thirdly... finally

in the first place... in the second place... in the last place

for one thing... for another(thing)

To begin with... moreover... finally

#### 【例文1】

Reforms have already brought the Chinese people a lot of benefits. As a result of successful economic reforms in urban and rural areas, great improvement has been made in the people's living standards. The political reform has also showed its great advantages. It strengthens and perfects our political system and creates better conditions for the further development of production. What's more, reforms have enriched the people's spiritual life and now people can enjoy more democracy.

文中第一句为主题句,表明了观点,即改革开放给中国人民带来许多好处。下面列举了

三方面的变化来证明作者观点的正确。

### 【例文2】

Nowadays the news media mainly consist 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.

## 2.2 定义法与主题句法

### 2.2.1 定义法

定义法是用来说明的一种方法。用定义法在叙述某一事物或论证某一概念时,需要对其进行定义。常见句型:

(1) X is Y. (X 代表被定义项, Y 代表定义项: “is” 是联项)。例如:

A letter is a written or printed message from one person to another.

A thermometer is a device used for measuring and showing temperature.

(2) X is Y + who (which 或 where) 引起的定语从句。例如:

An instructor is a teacher of a college or university, who usually teaches a limited number of classes.

A university is a college or collection of colleges where people study for a degree.

(3) X refers to Y. (X applies to Y/X is applied to Y.) 例如:

Density refers to the weight of the metal.

The word matter refers to the material of which all bodies are composed.

(4) X is defined as Y. (X is called Y.) 例如:

Physics is often defined as the science of matter and energy.

(5) X means Y. / By X we mean Y. / By X is meant Y. 例如:

By civil rights we mean, politically, freedom.

By conductivity we mean the ability to conduct an electric current.

### 【例文】

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 (情况, 式样) 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.

### 2.2.2 主题句法

在英语篇章中,一致性原则通常体现在各段的主题句里。一个比较规范的段落通常由三部分组成:主题句,展开句或推展句和结论句。

#### 【例文】

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.

#### 2.2.2.1 主题句的位置

主题句在段中可以居首、居中,也可以居尾。主题句的位置可以根据作者的写作需要而定。

##### (1) 主题句在段首与段尾

#### 【例文】

Good manners are important in all countries, but ways of expressing good manners are different from country to country. Americans eat with knives and forks; Japanese eat with chopsticks. Americans say "Hi" when they meet; Japanese bow. Many American men open doors for women; Japanese men do not. On the surface, it appears that good manners in America are not good manners in Japan, and in a way this is true. But in any country, the only manners that are important are those involving one person's behavior toward another person. In all countries it is good manners to behave considerately toward others and bad manners not to. It is only the way of behaving politely that differs from country to country.

##### (2) 主题句在段首

#### 【例文】

Progress in science and the improvement of living conditions have led to the rapid growth of the world population. Modern medicine, for example, has made it possible for babies to grow up healthily and for people to live longer. With improved living conditions, particularly in the countryside, people tend to have larger families. As a result, the world population has increased so rapidly that it has now exceeded 6 billion.

##### (3) 主题句在段尾

#### 【例文】

Throwing criminals in jail is an ancient and widespread method of punishment; but is it a wise one? It does seem reasonable to keep wrongdoers in a place where they find fewer opportunities to hurt innocent people, and where they might discover that crime doesn't pay. The system has long been considered fair and sound by those who want to see the guilty punished and society protected.



Yet the value of this form of justice is now being questioned by the very men who have to apply it: the judges. The reason, they say, is that prison doesn't do anyone any good.

(4) 主题句在段中

#### 【例文】

Just as I settle down to read or watch television, he demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him; Baby-sitting with my little brother is no fun. He refuses to let me eat a snack in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

#### 2.2.2.2 写好主题句的方法

写好主题句的方法包括:

(1) 主题句应该做到句子完整和表达的主题思想完整,例如:

不完整:How to write a composition.

完整:How to write a composition is not an easy thing to talk about.

不完整:If the weather had been fine.

完整:If it had been fine, we would have had a good time.

(2) 关键词是直接表达主题的词汇,它决定段落的内容和展开的方法,引导整个段落的发展,例如:

There are several ways to boil the water.

The task can be finished in three steps.

There is a new method to reduce the cost.

(3) 主题句要概括一定内容,不要空泛,否则扩展句将难以说明和支持它,例如:

空泛:English language is very important.

概括:English language is very important in our daily life.

空泛:The Olympic Games are exciting.

概括:In the Olympic Games the football teams from many countries compete intensely.

(4) 尽量使用简单句或简洁明了的句子,例如:

简洁:Collecting stamps is her hobby.

复杂:She likes collecting stamps which is her hobby.

简洁:I enjoyed watching Gone With the Wind very much.

复杂:Gone With the Wind was a good film which I enjoyed watching very much.

## 2.3 例证法与因果法

### 2.3.1 例证法

在确定段落的主题后,举出实例来说明观点,使所要说明的观点或事物具体化,以便让读者理解。但运用此方法时,一定要注意例子的代表性和适量性,恰当地使用事例可以使内容具体,增强说服力。

## 实用范例:

Just as fish cannot live without water, human beings cannot live without oxygen.

Everyone in the family likes last Sunday's picnic in the park, including my 85-year-old grandma.

Like love, diamond becomes more precious with time.

There are many sources of air pollution: exhaust fumes, for example.

People's ability to do the tests was influenced by factors such as age, sex, and ethnic background.

Lack of communication causes serious problems and their marriage is a case in point.

## 【例文】

In order to prevent non-smokers from being affected, measures must be taken to reduce the chances of smoking. A lot of work can be done concerning this. For example, in some public places, such as in theatres, cinemas, and smoking should be forbidden. Even on the train or plane, people should not be allowed to smoke. Doctors, teachers, government leaders should take the lead not to smoke. Above all, the harmfulness and dangers caused by smoking should be made known to all through newspapers, broadcast or TV programs. Also, the growing of tobacco and the production of cigarettes should not be encouraged. Only in this way can we effectively reduce the chances of smoking.

例文的中心思想是要说明为了使不吸烟者免受影响,应尽量采取措施减少被动吸烟的机会。围绕这一中心,作者列举了几方面的例子,如:在公共场所禁止吸烟;医生、教师及公务员等要带头不吸烟;还要让人们了解吸烟的危害等。

## 2.3.2 因果法

在议论文中使用因果法(cause and effect)进行论证具有较强的说服力。因果法中的“因”是指证明论点的理由;“果”是指要证明的论点。人们在思维过程中常常会根据某事物的原因推导其结果或根据某种结果分析其原因,这种思维方法体现在写作中就是因果法。

用因果法展开论述时,可以先从正面说明原因,再得出结论,也就是先因后果;也可先表明论点,再一一阐明原因,即先果后因。展开论述时可以一果一因、一因一果;也可一果多因、一因多果。

## 【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 dinners. 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!

表示因果关系常用如下方法。

(1) 用连接词语 therefore, so, thus, hence, accordingly, consequently, as a result, as a consequence 等表示结果。例如:

We do not have enough money. Thus we cannot buy a new car.

They cannot do the work; consequently, we must find another company.

The Red Cross has not been allowed to inspect the camps, and as a result little is known about them.

(2) 用从属连词 because, since, as, now (that), seeing that 等引起从句表示原因。例如:

Since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.

Seeing that we need to arrive by twelve o'clock, we'd better leave at nine.

(3) 动词或动词短语 cause, produce, effect, lead to, result in, bring about, be responsible for, give rise to 等可以表示因果关系。例如:

An increase in demand often results in/leads to/causes/produces higher prices.

Social practice alone gives rise to human knowledge.

(4) 用介词短语 because of, due to, owing to, on account of, as a result of, thanks to 等表示原因。例如:

On account of the rise in prices, we must also charge more.

The play was a great success, and it was all thanks to the effort and commitment of everyone involved.

(5) 用名词 cause (后接 of) 或 reason (后接 for) 表示原因。例如:

One of the causes of the accident was poor communication.

The reason for the flood was all that heavy rain.

(6) 用名词 effect, consequence 或 result 表示结果。例如:

The government's refusal to put enough money into health care has had disastrous consequences.

His broken leg is the direct result of his own carelessness.

(2010年试题)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words. Your composition should be based on the following two questions after you have read the story given in Chinese.

1. What do you think about the story?

2. What do you learn from it?

## 第二稿

英国史学家卡莱尔经过多年的伏案,写成了《法国大革命史》的全部文稿。那时候没有电脑,一切都得用手来完成,而且难得有“备份”。卡莱尔写完后的第一件事,就是将它交给最信任的好友米尔去完善。