

 文都教育®

2015 考研英语(二)

写作高分突破

★ 英语(二) ★

文都考研命题研究中心 编

王泉 主编

ENGLISH TEST
for National Post-Graduate
Entrance Examination



 中国时代经济出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语(二)写作高分突破 / 文都考研命题研究中心编; 王泉主编. —北京: 中国时代经济出版社, 2014.5

ISBN 978-7-5119-1928-1

I. ①考… II. ①文… ②王… III. ①英语—写作—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 059795 号

书 名: 考研英语(二)写作高分突破
主 编: 王 泉

出版发行: 中国时代经济出版社

社 址: 北京市丰台区右安门外玉林里 25 号

邮政编码: 100069

发行热线: (010) 83910203

传 真: (010) 83910203

网 址: www.cmepub.com.cn

电子邮箱: zgsdjj@hotmail.com

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 北京建泰印刷有限公司

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

字 数: 290 千字

印 张: 12.25

版 次: 2014 年 5 月第 1 版

印 次: 2014 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5119-1928-1

定 价: 24.00 元

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I Think I Can ★

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you want to win but think you can't;
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you're lost;
For out of the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in a state of mind.
Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger and faster man,
But sooner or later the man who wins
Is the man who thinks he can.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 我想我能行

如果你认为你败了，那你就一败涂地；
如果你认为你不敢，那你就退缩畏葸；
如果你想赢但是认为你不能；
那么毫无疑问你就会失利。
如果你认为你输了，你就输了；
因为我们发现人世间
成功从一个人的意志开始；
成功是一种心态。
生活之战中，
胜利并非总是属于更强和更快的人，
胜利者终究是
认为自己能行的人。

郑重声明

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文都教育独家名师王泉主编的《考研英语核心语法通关宝典》《考研英语(二)写作高分突破》等系列图书因其独特的编写方式及逻辑方式深受考生欢迎。

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中国时代经济出版社

北京世纪文都教育科技有限公司

授权律师:北京市安诺律师事务所

刘岩

2014年5月

前 言

专业硕士考研英语,我们习惯称之为考研英语(二),所针对的对象是报考特别专业学位硕士的学生,由教育部考试中心组织专家研究命题,在考研统考中使用。

近几年国家研究生教育在进行改革,改革方向是将硕士分为两种:一种是学术性研究生,偏重学术方面,还有一种称为专业学位研究生,偏重培养高级管理人才或专门人才,如职业经理人、会计师、工程师等等。这种分法在国外教育体制中体现得很明显,典型的如英国。我们国家以后研究生培养方向将和国际接轨,分为上述两种类别。

中国自1991年开始实行专业学位教育制度以来,特别是2009年以来,专业硕士发展迅速,招生比例和招生专业都有大幅度的增加,目前已经设置了39种专业学位硕士。预计到2015年,专业硕士招生将占研究生总招生的50%以上,中国将形成学术型研究生和专业型研究生各占半壁江山的总体格局。

大家要注意这39种专业学位硕士不是都要考英语(二),其中一些专业学位硕士基本上是不会考英语(二)的,比如法律硕士。而有一些是要考英语(二)的,比如MBA、MPA等。为方便各位读者明了都有哪些专业硕士考英语(二),给大家小结一下。具体考英语(二)的专业对应如下:

23种考研初试可使用英语(二)或英语(一):金融、应用统计、税务、国际商务、保险、资产评估、社会工作、警务、教育、新闻与传播、出版、艺术、工程、农业推广、兽医、风景园林、林业、军事、体育、应用心理、文物与博物馆、药学、中药学。

9种考研初试使用英语(一)的有:临床医学、口腔医学、公共卫生、护理、法律(非法学/法学)、汉语国际教育、建筑学、城市规划、翻译。

7种考研初试可使用英语(二):工商管理、公共管理、会计、旅游管理、图书情报、工程管理、审计。

如何确定自己考英语(一)还是英语(二)呢?考生可参照报考院校的招生简章中的报考科目,简章中会明确说明考英语(一)还是英语(二)。或者考生在考研网上报名成功后,考生使用报名号登录网上报名网站,输入报名号,查看自己的报名信息就可以看到自己的初试考试科目。

考研英语(二)第四部分为写作。该部分由A、B两节组成,主要考查考生的书面表达能力。共两小题,共25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,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等。共10分。

B 节

要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲,写出一篇150词以上的英语说明文或议论文,提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。共15分。

整体而言,考研英语(二)比考研英语(一)要简单。英语(二)是大家考专业学位硕士所需

要考的英语,它对英语的要求稍微低些,要求看懂专业型文章和科研论文即可。因此,考生们还是应该充满信心的。

本书介绍:

这本书源自本人在文都教育主讲的考研英语写作课。本人从教 10 余年来,在不断地备课与教学中,总结出写作训练的一系列方法以及考试的命题趋势和规律,在此集结成书,以飨读者。写作无非是完成一篇文章,文章的构成无非词、句、章。本书从这三个角度为读者诠释需要准备哪些妙词、佳句和华章。具体说明如下:

首先,根据考研英语(二)大纲中的要求,我们知道考生要会写应用文和图表说明文这两种作文。因此准备时,我们可以有的放矢,专攻这两类文章。

其次,由于这两种文体的特殊性,我们可以总结出一系列相关的常用词汇。本书从词汇的深度和广度两个方面为读者归纳了词汇的替换法、升级法和演绎法等多种方式,以便考生可以更加熟练地驾驭文章的写作。

再次,本书总结了写作中常用的一系列句型,包括简单句、并列句、复合句和特殊句型,帮助大家多样化地表达自己的思想,从而使文章句式多样充分表达,以此博得阅卷老师的青睐,获得高分。

再再次,本书第二章和第三章从文体构成角度全面诠释了文章的结构布局,读者可清晰明了在考试中如何布局谋篇,使文章更具结构性、逻辑性和可读性。

最后,本书第四章为读者总结了一系列高分词汇、句型和表达,对丰富考生的词汇量、信息量和知识量有一定的促进作用。

综上所述,希望读者能细细品读此书,将书上的词汇、句型和文章进行背诵。相信考生精心准备后,在未来的考场上一定会从容不迫,挥洒自如。

如果各位考生和读者对本书和本人的课程有什么意见和建议,可以与我互动,登录我的新浪微博“泉儿哥讲话了”,进行探讨和切磋。希望通过本书和文都教育这个平台,“神交”彼此,教学相长。

谢谢品读!

王泉

2014 年 5 月

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第一章 综 述

第一节 考研英语作文评分标准

硕士研究生入学英语考试的最后一题是短文写作,根据国家教委公布的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语大纲》的规定,考生应能写出不同类型的应用文,包括私人 and 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。

短文写作时,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,恰当选用语言。

作为阅卷老师,评定短文写作的成绩,首先看内容是否切题,是否符合题目的要求,然后看语言表达是否清楚、连贯、正确,语言基本功是否扎实,根据内容、文字、句子和用词,采用通篇分档计分,采取五级评分制,计分标准如下:

① 本题所占卷面总分值比重:小作文占 10%,大作文占 15%。

: ② 阅卷标准分为五等:

小作文:以 2 为首项,公差为 2 的等差数列。

设 A_n 为得分区间, A_1 为首项, n 为档次 ($1 \leq n \leq 5$, n 为整数)

公式为 $A_n = A_1 + (n-1) \times 2$

2 分, 4 分, 6 分, 8 分, 10 分。

大作文:以 2 为首项,公差为 3 的等差数列。

公式为 $A_n = A_1 + (n-1) \times 3$

2 分, 5 分, 8 分, 11 分, 14 分。

第二节 评分细则和各档次例文

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1~3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至少150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

第五档 A节(9~10分)B节(13~15分)很好地完成了试题规定的任务。

——包含所有内容要点;(内容与形式要统一。不仅要有华丽的句型,还要把跟主题相关的文字加进去)

——使用丰富的语法结构和词汇;

——语言自然流畅,语法错误极少;

——有效地采用了多种衔接手法,文字连贯,层次清晰;

——格式和语域恰当贴切。对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。

第四档 A节(7~8分)B节(10~12分)较好地完成了试题规定的任务。

——包含所有内容要点,允许漏掉1、2个次重点;

——使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇;

——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;

——采用了适当的衔接手法,层次清晰,组织较严密;

——格式和语域较恰当。对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。

第三档 A节(5~6分)B节(7~9分)基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但包含多数内容要点;

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求;

——有一些语法及词汇错误,但不影响理解;

——采用了简单的衔接手法,内容较连贯,层次较清晰;

——格式和语域基本合理。对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。

第二档 A节(3~4分)B节(4~6分)未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点,写了一些无关内容;

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;

——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;

——未采用恰当的衔接手法,内容缺少连贯性;

——格式和语域不恰当。未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

第一档 A节(1~2分)B节(1~3分)未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显遗漏主要内容,且有许多不相关的内容;

——语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复;

——语言错误多,有碍读者对内容的理解,语言运用能力差;



——未采用任何衔接手法,内容不连贯,缺少组织、分段;

——无格式和语域概念。未能传达信息给读者。

零档(0分)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。

此外,作文的词数也有规定,以大作文为例,题目要求不少于150词,长度的具体计分标准分析:

141~150词:扣1分 131~140词:扣2.5分 121~130词:扣4分 111~120词:扣6分
101~110词:扣8分 100词以下:扣10分

最后,与广大考生知会一下“差作文”的“斑斑劣迹”,请诸位引以为戒。

1. 无段落,无结构,无明显主题,离题甚远,不知所云;
2. 哗众取宠,出现很多基本语法错误,拼写错误,Chinglish式表达;
3. 词不达意,词汇量很小,选词不当,缺乏基本英语的表达能力;
4. 胡乱堆砌,不像一篇文章,仅是把一些不连贯的词语拼凑到一起。

【注意】提到模板,真可谓让考生又爱又恨。因为我们常听到对于模板不同的“声音”。有人说模板“万能”,有人说模板得不了高分。双方各执一词,考生不知何去何从。其实所谓模板得低分,并不是模板本身的问题,而是没有使用好模板。如果考生对模板生搬硬套,不考虑主题,驴唇不对马嘴才会导致得低分。其实模板就像武学当中的招式和套路,要想成为绝世高手,只有套路和招式是不够的,还要有强大的内功作为支撑。直接套用模板,而自己需要灵活变化和表达时,文不对题,词不达意,错误百出,马脚尽露,英文水平高低立判,阅卷老师一眼就能识别出“哪句是你背的,哪句是你写的”,充分暴露了自己的英文水平,所以得分低。得了低分不要把错误都归咎于模板上,考生们要知道,只有模板和自己的水平完美的结合才能取得高分。就算同一个模板不同的人用,也会有不同的效果。就像一把剑,放到武林高手手中那就是一把利器,放到手无缚鸡之力的秀才手里就是一块废铁。最后,再一次重申,任何模板都不能照搬照抄,生搬硬套,要改装成为独一无二的属于你的模板,要有自己的特色,做到去模板去痕迹。

三、各档次例文

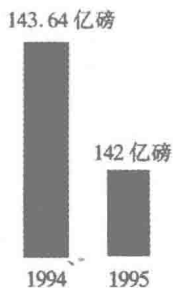
下面这六篇例文是考研真题中出现过的图表类作文,分别代表了不同档次。请大家仔细阅读,体会给分和扣分原则。

Directions:

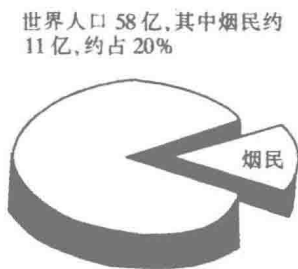
- A. Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.
- C. Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:
 - 1) Interpret the following pictures.
 - 2) Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reasons.



世界烟草总产量



世界吸烟人口比例



世界每年吸烟损失



第五档

【例文一】We meet smokers everywhere: in the streets, on college campuses and in shops. There are 5.8 billion people in the world, and the smokers are about 1.1 billion, which makes up 20 percent of the world's total population.

Smoking is very harmful. I think there are two main aspects to the damage. First, smoking consumes a great deal of money. As is shown in the pictorial graph, smoking wastes 200 billion dollars and it is the main cause of lung cancer. About 3 million people die because of the relevant diseases derived from smoking every year.

Because more and more people are aware of the great harm of smoking to humans, the amount of tobacco consumption is on the decrease. Form the following figures we can clearly see the tendency. The total amount of world tobacco production added up to 14.364 billion pounds in 1994, but it dropped to 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. At the same time, many countries call on people to give up smoking. So it is certain that the number of smokers is to decrease.

【例文二】From the above set of pictures, we can see that there were a total of 14.364 billion pounds of tobacco produced in 1994 and 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. Because the amount of tobacco production is falling yearly, it can be predicted that the tendency of tobacco consumption would also be falling yearly. There are many reasons. Firstly, smoking wastes money. Every year there are two hundred billion dollars "burnt" in the cigarette "fire", secondly, smoking would hardly do people any good and it can even cause cancer. Every year there are three million people "buried" in the cigarette "tomb."

Although tobacco consumption is falling, there are too many people who smoke. The population in the world is 5.8 billion, but about twenty percent of the population, that is to say 1.1 billion peo-



ple smoke. So the situation is serious and the movement against smoking is still a difficult task.

【分数】14分

【点评】内容要点全部覆盖题目及图表的要求,包括对各图的描述、对趋势的预测及分析,数字表达正确,行文连贯,结构严谨,表达流畅,句式变化多样,用词精准,既注意了用词的深度也注意了用词的广度,虽有些许瑕疵,但仍然显示出考生的语言功底较扎实,表达能力较强,词数符合要求。

第四档

【例文一】The total product of tobacco was 14.364 billion pounds in 1994. In 1995 the total product of tobacco in the world decreased to 14.2 billion pounds. The population of the world is 5.8 billion. The number of smokers is 1.1 billion, which is 20% of the population in the world. Every year 200 billion dollars is wasted owing to smoking and 3 million people die of smoking.

From the total product of tobacco in the world we can draw a conclusion that the tendency of tobacco consumption is decreased. I think that there are two reasons. One reason is that more and more people realize that smoking is harmful for health and give up smoking. Two other one is that smoking is forbidden in the popular area in more and more countries. The two reasons lead to the decreasing tendency of tobacco consumption in the world.

【例文二】From the pictures, we first know that there are a lot of smoking people in the world. The number of the whole population in the world is 5.8 billion, and the number of smoking people is 1.1 billion. So the percentage of smoking person is about 20. It is a large ratio.

Secondly we know from the pictures that tobacco gives us only disaster. Each year it devours 200 billion dollars and deprives 3 million people of their lives. It is horrible.

Luckily nowadays more and more people begin to pay attention to their health. Thus I think the tendency of tobacco consumption will descend. From the pictures we also know that the output of the tobacco is declining, from 14.364 billion pounds in 1994 to 14.2 billion pounds in 1995.

【分数】11分

【点评】内容要点基本覆盖题目及图表的要求,包括对各图的描述、对趋势的预测及分析,数字表达正确,句式较为丰富,基本表达清楚了自己的意图,行文较为连贯,遣词造句方面有一些错误,词数符合要求。

第三档

【例文一】As shown in the pictures, we can see that the total tobacco product is 14.364 billion pounds in 1994, while it is 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. The whole population of earth is 5.8 billion, but the human beings who keeps smoking is 1.1 billion, maintaining the proportion of 20 percent. Owing to the cigarette, 200 billion dollars were wasted, 3 million people die of smoking annually.

From the figure given in the chart, we can come to a conclusion that the total tobacco consumption will decrease. There are reasons for the dropping consumption. First, more and more people believe smoking do harm to health, waste money. So a lot of people begin to give up smoking. Second, forbidding smoking in public areas cause people conscious that smoking is a bad habit. Therefore, I believe more and more will give up smoking with the advancement of society.

【例文二】Form the pictures, we can draw a conclusion that the tobacco consumption in the



world is rather high.

In 1994, total product of tobacco is 14.364 billion pounds and in 1995, is 14.2 billion pounds. There are a great number of smokers in the world—the number of 1.1 billion. That is to say, of the 5.8 billion people, 20 percent have the habit of smoking. For the sake of high tobacco consumption, 2000 billion dollars are lost and 3000 thousand people lose their lives every year.

In my opinion, the consumption of tobacco will decrease as more and more people have come to know the damage of tobacco. This can be found in the pictures. Smoking leads to many problems such as lung cancer, economic loss and pollution of the air. For above-mentioned reasons, I believe the consumption of tobacco will decrease and all the problem it causes will be solved.

【分数】8分

【点评】内容要点基本覆盖题目及图表的要求,包括对各图的描述、对趋势的预测及分析,作者意图基本表达清楚,但遣词造句错误较多,数字信息表达有误,词数符合要求。

第二档

【例文一】Today, many countries product all kinds of tobacco. Almost every shop has tobacco. In 1994, the tobacco consumption has got to 143.64 billion pounds. So much tobacco can be see out every year. The population of the world is 58 million. But, smokers in the world are 11 million. It is about 20% of world population.

We all know, smoking have a great harm to people. Every year about 300 million people died disease that deprive from smoking. Smoking uses much money every year, about 2000 million dollars.

We can see, smoking is so much harmfulness. So, we advocate all of people haven't smoke.

In 1995, the tobacco consumption have 142 million pounds, much less that in 1994. Because many people of smoking already think the smoking have no advantage, only bring illness. We hope the entire world; it is no people smoke in the future.

【例文二】In the whole world the tobacco consumption has being decrease. According to the figure given in the data, we can see tobacco consumption was about 143.64 billion pounds in 1994, and about 142 billion pounds in 1995, Why are there on the decrease?

I think there are two reasons. In the first place, smoking is do harm to people health. For example, it is may be responsible for lung cancer. There are about 300 thousand people died of smoking every year. Secondly, smoking cost a great deal. every year money spend on smoking is about 2000 000 000.

As a result, when people realize this, they begin to give up smoking.

But I must point out that smoker all over the world still account for 20%, about 11 000 000. So we must educate people give up smoking.

【分数】5分

【点评】内容要点基本覆盖题目及图表的要求,表达不够清楚,不过基本能读通,遣词造句错误较多,有严重错误,数字表达错误,词数不符合要求。

第一档

【例文一】In wave of economic reform, more and more people have realized the damage of smoking. It is obvious. Smoking has not any benefit to man's health, but as is known to all,



everything has two sides. The taxes of tobacco are main resource of nation finals. So the government of all country has to permit the product tobacco. According to the figure, we can see the sum production of tobacco very great, 143.64 billion pounds in 1994, 142 billion pounds in 1995. The number of smoking man is 20% during world population. Smoking damages not only human's body but also waste lot of money. For example, there are 2000 billion dollar spending in tobacco and 800 million people die in smoking.

I think the tendency of tobacco consumptions have been taken down. I should try my best to depress the damage of smoking.

【例文二】It is said that smoking do harm. I really agree with it.

Everyone in world the words that smoking is not good habit, at the same time, so many warns with the words "No Smoking" everywhere. But on the other hand, there is lots of people are fond of smoking. As a result, every year about 200 billion dollars are to smoking, as well as 30 million people dies from it. How can these more than more billion people about one fifth ration give up smoking? It is always problem.

In word, smoking is harmful, we should give up.

【分数】2分

【点评】内容与题目要求部分有关,套用背诵的文章和语句,可以看出考生自主表达时的语句结构与用词错误多且严重,文不达意,文章缺乏条理,内容胡乱堆砌,数字表达混乱不堪。

零档

【例文一】Some of us are favour of smoking and consider that is enjoyable. In actually, it isn't. The are fifty - eight million people in world, but the smoker is twenty percent, about eleven thousand million people. Because of this, the circle around of us is pollution, the health of human is very bad. There are three hundred million people die for smoking every year. Moreover 2000 thousand million lost every year.

【例文二】From the figures we can see smoking is harmful to people's health. On one hand, it cause many diseases; on the other, it costs a lot of money. But today people all over the world still smoke a lot. Some people smoke out of habit. Others enjoy smoking, and find it is good for their nerves when they are tired. And still others smoke to be sociable; they like to offer friends cigarette when talking business with others.

But as we all know doctors have warned people that tobacco is very dangerous to the smokers and may cause all kinds of illness, including the cancer of lung. Many deaths are caused every year. And the government is taking measures to prevent people from smoking.

As far as I am concerned, I think smoking is a great evil that should be abolished. I think government should take stronger measures to eventually ban tobacco all together.

【分数】0分

【点评】句子基本上全是错误,数字表达混乱不堪,词数严重不符合要求。生搬硬套事先准备的文章,且内容严重文不对题,不能给分。



第二节 书信写作结构

英语的书信写作结构,要注意以下四个问题:

- 一、称呼
- 二、正文
- 三、结束语(落款)
- 四、签名

一、称呼(Salutation)

称呼是写信人对收信人的称呼用语。位置在答题卡第一行的地方,从该行的顶格写起,在称呼后面用逗号。

1. 写给亲人、亲戚和关系密切的朋友时,用 Dear 或 My dear 再加上表示亲属关系的称呼或直称其名(这里指名字,不是姓氏)。例如:My dear father, Dear Tom 等。
2. 写给公务上的信函用 Dear Madam, Dear Sir 或 Gentleman (Gentlemen), Dear Sir or Madam 等。Dear 纯属公务上往来的客气形式。
3. 写给收信人的信,也可用头衔、职位、职称、学位等再加姓氏或姓氏和名字。例如:Dear Prof. Tim Scales, Dear Dr. John Smith。

【注意】称呼总的分为正式称呼和非正式称呼

1) 正式的称呼——收信人是某个领导或者是上司

Dear Mr. XXX 或者 Dear Ms. XXX

2) 非正式的称呼——收信人是朋友或者熟人

Dear + given name

3) 错误的表达

Dear + 全名,如 Dear Wang Quan

Dear + 职务,如 Dear President

Dear + Mr. + given name,如 Dear Mr. Xiaoping

Dear + Mr. + 正式称呼 + 昵称,如 Dear Mr. Bush Jr., Dear Mr. Obama II

4) 正确的表达

Dear + given name,如 Dear Quan

Dear + Mr. + 职务(或职务 + Family name),如 Dear Mr. President (or President Obama)

Dear + Mr. + Family name,如 Dear Mr. Deng

Dear + Mr. + 正式称呼,如 Dear Mr. Bush, Dear Mr. Obama

二、正文

正文位置在称呼语下面隔一行或不隔行均可(答题卡篇幅有限,因此建议不隔行)。正文是信的核心部分,正文要层次分明、简单易懂。和中文信不同的是,正文中一般不用 Hello! (你好!)正文有空格式(缩进式)和顶格式(齐头式)两种。每段书信第一行的第一个字母稍