

新SAT写作

官方题库与范文

Essay ▶
应试综合指导

2017.12 亚太

2017.11 北美

11套 ▶
官方写作样题

2017.10 北美

2017.8 北美

2016.3 北美

18套 ▶
考场写作真题

2017.5 亚太

2017.1 亚太

2016.12 亚太

北美范文演示
写作手法 ▶

2017.6 北美

同步批注展示
分析技巧 ▶

2016.10 亚太

2016.12 北美

第三次
★修订★



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编者的话

自 2016 年 SAT 改革以来，通过 College Board 官方发布的《SAT 官方指南》(The Official SAT Study Guide) 以及新 SAT 真题，考生也了解了 SAT 考试各个部分变革前后的区别。概括来说，新 SAT 考试在内容与形式上的变化主要体现在 9 个方面：1) SAT 词汇不再考查生僻词汇，而是更加注重考查常见词汇的意义；2) 需掌握证据，在某些阅读题目中找出答案所对应的原文证据；3) Essay 部分改为选考，要求考生分析一篇文章，阐述文章作者所运用的论证策略；4) 数学部分强调运用基本数学技能解决现实问题的能力，而且集中考查 3 个方面：代数的核心知识、解决问题和分析数据的能力以及高等数学的入门知识；5) 阅读与语法所考查的文章基于现实情境；6) 加大了对历史、社会研究与科学等方面的分析能力的考查；7) 阅读选文中加入美国建国文献或者由其引发的重大全球对话的内容；8) 错误答案不再扣分；9) 计分方式由 2400 分制回归至 1600 分制。

虽然现今已陆续有一部分关于新 SAT 考试的辅导图书问世，但它仍存在许多值得大家齐心协力去探究的内容和专项攻破的问题。为此，我们组建了一支实力强大的国际研发团队，专门研究新 SAT 考试及其各个部分的标准和特点，并将研究成果汇编成书，以帮助考生快速、全面地把握新 SAT 考试。在此背景下，由熟知中国学生学习能力和特点的新航道新 SAT 研发中心领衔，联合多位国际一线教育学家倾力打造的和专攻新 SAT 写作考试的《新 SAT 写作官方题库与范文》(第三次修订) 应运而生。

具体来说，本书的特点及优势在于：

1. 国际专家团队合力编写，品质保证。作为美国大学录取世界各国高中生的重要测评手段，新 SAT 考试在许多方面都深刻体现了美国的本土特点及价值观。唯有身经百战的一线教学专家和深谙美国文化及教育的国际专业团队，才能深入剖析新 SAT 考试的精髓。同时，也唯有熟悉中国学生学习特点及其难点的资深教育者，才能更好地指导编写面向中国考生的新 SAT 考试辅导图书。本书正是由新航道新 SAT 研发中心领衔，联合美国及新西兰的国际专业研发团队共同打造，既保证了本书的纯正、

地道，也更贴合中国考生的实际情况，品质值得信赖。

2. 11套官方写作试题+18套写作真题，走近考场。本书中包含11套新SAT写作官方试题，以及18套新SAT真题。29篇题目涵盖科学、文学、人类学、社会学，以及美国领导人讲话、经典人物演讲等诸多领域。本书既揭露了新SAT写作的“庐山真貌”，展示了新SAT写作的题目内容及其设置特点，又全面体现了新SAT写作考试的趋势和新标准。

3. 精练批注+高品质范文，自学好帮手。“精练批注”和“优质范文”是本书的两大突出特色。考生可以结合每套写作题后面的详细注释，认真阅读并分析原文，从语言风格、论据、逻辑推理三方面归纳原文作者的论述方式；再结合每套写作题后面的高品质范文，透彻理解新SAT写作考试的三大评分标准、写作技巧和策略。在反复研习的基础上，加之以“真枪实弹”的模拟演练，从而稳步提升考生的阅读能力、分析能力和语言能力。

4. 版式精巧，完美还原实战场景。29套新SAT写作试题的版面设计和答题卡均与官方试题册保持高度一致，力求为考生还原真实的考试场景。编者希望这些细微的设计可以帮助考生在第一时间熟悉写作考试的细节，并确保考生能够获得绝佳的实战体验。

《新SAT写作官方题库与范文》（第三次修订）为考生提供了全新的学习及练习材料，旨在帮助考生全方位备战新SAT写作考试。编者希望考生在悉心学习11套官方试题及18套真题之后，能够对新SAT写作考试树立全新的直观认识，加深对新SAT写作考试重点的理解，掌握高效、实用的写作技巧和方法，从而获得理想的写作成绩。愿本书能够助你们直达梦想彼岸！

本书在编写过程中得到了美国教育专家陈春安先生及其SAT辅导团队的鼎力支持，在此表示诚挚的谢意！

编者

2018年4月

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新 SAT Essay

应试综合指导

第一节 如何使用本书

改革之后的 SAT 可以说是旧貌又换新颜，尤其是新 SAT Essay 的变化前后有天壤之别。新 SAT Essay 究竟该如何备考？尤其，对于准备不足、仓促应战、临阵磨枪的考生来说，到底该如何做好冲刺准备，从而考得一个理想的分数，“牵手”自己心仪的大学，最终在激烈的竞争中立于不败之地呢？

本书就是对这一问题的回应。本书的内容主要包括以下三个部分：在第一部分中，我们为考生提供了宏观的新 SAT Essay 应试综合指导，意在帮助考生快速了解新 SAT Essay 的评分规则、满分特点，掌握高效实用的写作技巧和考场时间安排策略。此外，在第二部分中，本书收录了 11 套官方指南中的写作样题，帮助考生全方位、多角度地了解官方样题的风格和特点。每套题配有一篇国外 SAT 写作专家撰写的注释，帮助考生更好地理解和分析原文。前 7 套样题各配有 4 篇参考范文，每篇范文从不同的角度对同一篇文章进行分析阐述；后 4 套各配有 1 篇范文，以供考生参考。除了 11 套官方样题外，在第三部分中，本书还提供了 18 套新 SAT 写作真题，帮助考生接触更宽泛的话题，增加考生练笔的机会。在这部分中，每套题同样配有一套注释和一篇范文。

对于那些 SAT 备考时间并不富裕的考生来说，本书就是一把尖锐的 SAT 写作冲刺利器。笔者建议处于冲刺阶段的考生，应该调整好心态，做到处变不惊、临危不乱，从以下三个方面入手，充分利用考前三个月或者更短的时间学完本书：

第一，快速浏览应试综合指导

正如前文所说，文章写作（Essay）是 SAT 变革后变化最大的部分。磨刀不误砍柴工，无论你是之前已经对新 SAT 写作的方方面面有了清晰的了解，还是完全没有概念，都应该静下心来花一周左右的时间，认真阅读本书第一部分提供的写作应试综合指导，全面了解新 SAT 写作的考查重点、评分规则、满分要点、写作技巧、考场时间安排等。值得一提的是，在新 SAT 写作中，考生并不需要就某一话题发表自己的观点，并提供自己的素材去佐证它，而是需要在阅读和分析原文的基础上，找出作者的观点和论证方法，并分析作者为了说服读者是如何论证自己的观点的。

这意味着，考生的备考策略必须从现行的收集和背诵素材的思维中转变到分析思维上来。这就要求考生首先必须对英语议论文的论说方式：evidence（论据）、reasoning（逻辑推理）、language（语言风格）有全面清晰的了解。比如，本书第一部分列举了英语中常见的 20 种 rhetorical devices（修辞手法），考生应该提前快速掌握它们。在新 SAT 文章写作中，考生务必注意写作素材的积累已经变得不那么重要了，首先能够 identify（识别）写作原文（多为英语报刊、演讲）中常见的论说方式是关键。总而言之，对于冲刺阶段的考生来说，必须对新 SAT Essay 的“游戏规则”了然于胸，才能做到“知彼知己，百战不殆”。

第二，研习新 SAT 官方指南写作题

本书第二部分收录了 College Board（美国大学理事会）的 11 套官方样题，每套题均提供了注释和范文。考生应该利用 3—4 周左右时间反复研习这 11 套官方样题的原文、注释和范文，把握样题的特点和风格。比如，就样题的来源来看，基本上都来自国外主流报刊中的议论性文章，如 *The New York Times*（纽约时报），或是来自名人演讲，如美国前总统 Jimmy Carter（吉米·卡特）关于国家野生动物保护区的演讲。如有可能，考生应该利用平时的零散时间多阅读美国主流报纸中的此类文章以及一些名人的演讲等。

除了研习官方样题的风格和特点，考生可以结合样题之后的文章注释，进一步地认真阅读分析原文，从语言风格、论据、逻辑推理三个方面分析原文作者的论说方式。在阅读和分析原文的基础上，再反复研习范文，透彻理解新 SAT 文章写作的套路。通过 3—4 周对 11 套官方样题的反复研习，熟悉了新 SAT 写作的标准，掌握了高效的写作技巧和套路后，接下来的几周就要利用真题进行真刀真枪的模拟练习。

第三，练习新 SAT 写作真题

本书作为一本新 SAT 文章写作的冲刺教材，最大的特点就是为考生提供了 18 套新 SAT 写作真题及相应的范文。这 18 套真题包含从 2016 年 3 月到 2017 年 12 月的最新真题，价值极高，考生可充分研究这 18 套真题，并将其用作考前模拟练习。在时间安排上，考生在考前可以利用 7—8 周左右的时间，对 18 套真题进行高强度地模拟练习，平均每三天可消化一套真题。在练习方法上，要严格按照考场情景进行模拟练习。换句话说，要把每一次模拟练习都当成是真正的“上战场”，练习前既不要借助原文注释，更要抵挡住答案的诱惑，尽量在考试规定的五十分钟之内完成一篇模拟练习。实际上，要想一开始就能在规定时间内完成一篇高质量的文章确实有些异想天开、强人所难。一个解决方法是，刚开始时可以记录下自己超出的时间，然后，逐渐减少每次练习所超出的时间。通过前面几篇的试炼，最终一定能够达到“多快好省”地写出一篇优秀文章的境界。当然，每次练完之后，一定要研究、对照书中为大家提供的范文，总结阅读和分析文章的经验心得，积累新 SAT 文章写作套路和表达技巧。要在对比中，找差距；在缩小差距中，不断地提高自己的写作能力。

下面是一套题为 *Stop Bullying The “Soft” Sciences*（来源于 *Los Angeles Times*）的新 SAT Essay 样题，题后配有注释和满分范文各一篇。笔者将以这套样题为例，从新 SAT Essay 评分规则、满分作文特点、写作分析技巧、考试时间分配策略入手，为大家提供全面的综合性指导方案。现在，让我们开始新 SAT Essay 备考的冲刺之旅吧！

As you read the passage below, consider how Timothy D. Wilson uses

- evidence, such as facts or examples, to support claims.
- reasoning to develop ideas and to connect claims and evidence.
- stylistic or persuasive elements, such as word choice or appeals to emotion, to add power to the ideas expressed.

Adapted from Timothy D. Wilson, “Stop Bullying The ‘Soft’ Sciences.” © 2012 by the Los Angeles Times. Originally published July 12, 2012.

- 1 Once, during a meeting at my university, a biologist mentioned that he was the only faculty member present from a science department. When I corrected him, noting that I was from the Department of Psychology, he waved his hand dismissively, as if I were a Little Leaguer telling a member of the New York Yankees that I too played baseball.
- 2 There has long been snobbery in the sciences, with the “hard” ones (physics, chemistry, biology) considering themselves to be more legitimate than the “soft” ones (psychology, sociology). It is thus no surprise that many members of the general public feel the same way. But of late, skepticism about the rigors of social science has reached absurd heights.
- 3 The U.S. House of Representatives recently voted to eliminate funding for political science research through the National Science Foundation. In the wake of that action, an opinion writer for *the Washington Post* suggested that the House didn’t go far enough. The NSF should not fund any research in the social sciences, wrote Charles Lane, because “unlike hypotheses in the hard sciences, hypotheses about society usually can’t be proven or disproven by experimentation.”
- 4 This is news to me and the many other social scientists who have spent their careers doing carefully controlled experiments on human behavior, inside and outside the laboratory. What makes the criticism so galling is that those who voice it, or members of their families, have undoubtedly benefited from research in the disciplines they dismiss.
- 5 Most of us know someone who has suffered from depression and sought psychotherapy. He or she probably benefited from therapies such as cognitive behavioral therapy that have been shown to work in randomized clinical trials.
- 6 Ever hear of stereotype threat? It is the double jeopardy that people face when they are at risk of confirming a negative stereotype of their group. When African American students take a difficult test, for example, they are concerned not only about how well they will do but also about the possibility that performing poorly will reflect badly on their entire group. This added worry has been shown time and again, in carefully controlled experiments, to lower academic performance. But fortunately, experiments have also showed promising ways to reduce this threat. One intervention, for example, conducted in a middle school, reduced the achievement gap by 40%.

- 7 If you know someone who was unlucky enough to be arrested for a crime he didn't commit, he may have benefited from social psychological experiments that have resulted in fairer lineups and interrogations, making it less likely that innocent people are convicted.
- 8 An often-overlooked advantage of the experimental method is that it can demonstrate what doesn't work. Consider three popular programs that research psychologists have debunked: Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, used to prevent post-traumatic stress disorders in first responders and others who have witnessed horrific events; the D.A.R.E. anti-drug program, used in many schools throughout America; and Scared Straight programs designed to prevent at-risk teens from engaging in criminal behavior.
- 9 All three of these programs have been shown, with well-designed experimental studies, to be ineffective or, in some cases, to make matters worse. And as a result, the programs have become less popular or have changed their methods. By discovering what doesn't work, social scientists have saved the public billions of dollars.
- 10 To be fair to the critics, social scientists have not always taken advantage of the experimental method as much as they could. Too often, for example, educational programs have been implemented widely without being adequately tested. But increasingly, educational researchers are employing better methodologies. For example, in a recent study, researchers randomly assigned teachers to a program called My Teaching Partner, which is designed to improve teaching skills, or to a control group. Students taught by the teachers who participated in the program did significantly better on achievement tests than did students taught by teachers in the control group.
- 11 Are the social sciences perfect? Of course not. Human behavior is complex, and it is not possible to conduct experiments to test all aspects of what people do or why. There are entire disciplines devoted to the experimental study of human behavior, however, in tightly controlled, ethically acceptable ways. Many people benefit from the results, including those who, in their ignorance, believe that science is limited to the study of molecules.

Assignment: Write an essay in which you explain how Timothy D. Wilson builds an argument to persuade his audience that the "soft" sciences are real sciences and should be funded. In your essay, analyze how Wilson uses one or more of the features listed in the box above (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of his argument. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.

Your essay should not explain whether you agree with Wilson's claims, but rather explain how Wilson builds an argument to persuade his audience.

Annotated Version of Essay's Passage

Adapted from Timothy D. Wilson, "Stop Bullying The 'Soft' Sciences." © 2012 by the Los Angeles Times. Originally published July 12, 2012.

(1) Once, during a meeting at my university, a biologist mentioned that he was the only faculty member present from a science department. When I corrected him, noting that I was from the Department of Psychology, he waved his hand dismissively, as if I were a Little Leaguer telling a member of the New York Yankees that I too played baseball.

(2) There has long been snobbery in the sciences, with the "hard" ones (physics, chemistry, biology) considering themselves to be more legitimate than the "soft" ones (psychology, sociology). It is thus no surprise that many members of the general public feel the same way. (3) But of late, skepticism about the rigors of social science has reached absurd heights.

(4) The U.S. House of Representatives recently voted to eliminate funding for political science research through the National Science Foundation. In the wake of that action, an opinion writer for *the Washington Post* suggested that the House didn't go far enough. The NSF should not fund any research in the social sciences, wrote Charles Lane, because "unlike hypotheses in the hard sciences, hypotheses about society usually can't be proven or disproven by experimentation."

(5) This is news to me and the many other social scientists who have spent their careers doing carefully controlled experiments on human behavior, inside and outside the laboratory. (6) What makes the criticism so galling is that those who voice it, or members of their families, have undoubtedly benefited from research in the disciplines they dismiss.

(7) Most of us know someone who has suffered from

(1) The author introduces the subsequent claim of "snobbery" among sciences with a personal anecdote. He introduces a sporting analogy to illustrate how "hard" scientists perceive they have a higher status than "soft" scientists.

(2) He develops the argument to assert the snobbery within the sciences feeds through to the wider public and is based on a perceived "legitimacy" in "hard" sciences.

(3) He comes to the reason for the perception: that social sciences are deemed less rigorous than "hard" sciences.

(4) He details the "absurd heights" above as media and legislature pinnacles. The US Congress has ended funding for political science research. A commentator in a reputable national newspaper is perpetuating false perceptions of research in the "soft" sciences.

(5) Wilson rebuts the claim, arguing his career is founded on "controlled experiments."

(6) He stresses the criticism is not just galling, but "so galling," because research from the "soft" sciences reach to every aspect of society.

(7) Wilson elaborates on some of the

depression and sought psychotherapy. He or she probably benefited from therapies such as cognitive behavioral therapy that have been shown to work in randomized clinical trials.

(8)Ever hear of stereotype threat? It is the double jeopardy that people face when they are at risk of confirming a negative stereotype of their group. When African American students take a difficult test, for example, they are concerned not only about how well they will do but also about the possibility that performing poorly will reflect badly on their entire group. This added worry has been shown time and again, in carefully controlled experiments, to lower academic performance. But fortunately, experiments have also showed promising ways to reduce this threat. (9)One intervention, for example, conducted in a middle school, reduced the achievement gap by 40%.

(10)If you know someone who was unlucky enough to be arrested for a crime he didn't commit, he may have benefited from social psychological experiments that have resulted in fairer lineups and interrogations, making it less likely that innocent people are convicted.

(11)An often-overlooked advantage of the experimental method is that it can demonstrate what doesn't work. Consider three popular programs that research psychologists have debunked: Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, used to prevent post-traumatic stress disorders in first responders and others who have witnessed horrific events; the D.A.R.E. anti-drug program, used in many schools throughout America; and Scared Straight programs designed to prevent at-risk teens from engaging in criminal behavior.

(12)All three of these programs have been shown, with well-designed experimental studies, to be ineffective or, in some cases, to make matters worse. And as a result, the programs have become less popular or have changed their methods. By

social implications. The term "most of us know someone" stresses the inclusiveness and extent of social "soft" science research.

(8)He introduces another benefit of social sciences research by asking the reader a direct question about "stereotype threat," causing the reader to ponder that maybe they should know about it.

(9)A statistic from a sample study quantifies the benefits of this research on school students.

(10)He addresses the reader directly again (If you know someone...) to stress the social implications of social science research. These experiments helped reduce miscarriages of justice against people who were just "unlucky."

(11)He shows how the benefits of social sciences often go unobserved because they work to prevent or correct mistaken policies. He cites three specific examples.

(12)As well as the social implications, social sciences also have economic benefits, saving "billions of dollars" being spent on poor social policies.

discovering what doesn't work, social scientists have saved the public billions of dollars.

(13) To be fair to the critics, social scientists have not always taken advantage of the experimental method as much as they could. Too often, for example, educational programs have been implemented widely without being adequately tested. But increasingly, educational researchers are employing better methodologies. For example, in a recent study, researchers randomly assigned teachers to a program called My Teaching Partner, which is designed to improve teaching skills, or to a control group. Students taught by the teachers who participated in the program did significantly better on achievement tests than did students taught by teachers in the control group.

(14) Are the social sciences perfect? Of course not. Human behavior is complex, and it is not possible to conduct experiments to test all aspects of what people do or why. (15) There are entire disciplines devoted to the experimental study of human behavior, however, in tightly controlled, ethically acceptable ways. Many people benefit from the results, including those who, in their ignorance, (16) believe that science is limited to the study of molecules.

(13) He concedes that some social scientists have occasionally been less than rigorous in the past. But he uses this concession to show how they have improved their methodologies, with an example from education.

(14) He introduces a rhetorical question and answers it, enabling him to argue that laboratory-type experiments cannot extend to all aspects of human behavior.

(15) He develops this line of reasoning to say that some aspects of human behavior can be studied with scientifically rigorous methods. To allow ignorance to shut down this research would be to deny many people the benefits.

(16) He uses the image of the "study of molecules," a microscopic field of research, to stress how confining or limiting ignorance is.