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管理类联考秒杀系列

考研英语高分作文 模板与临摹

王力 编著



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内容提要

本书按照考研英语(二)大纲要求,根据历年真题,针对常考作文的类型,提供了谋篇思路和模板句型,重点突出得分点。为了让考生的字体更加工整,本书还提供了范文临摹。本书为准备参加 MBA、MPA、MPACC、MEM 管理类联考的考生而编写,较为实用,是考试复习必备用书。

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- 过去10年，培训出大量MPACC，新闻传播学的高分学员，包括3年英语状元，最高分94分
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写在前面的话

考研英语(二)的作文是比较容易提高的,因为它往往类型相对固定,思路也比较有规律可循。本书会给大家提供所有英语(二)作文的类型,谋篇思路和常见模板句型和范文,重点分析常考的作文类型。

要特别注意的是:模板的应用有“死”和“活”之分。背诵常用模板句型在短期备考当中是必需的,但是要注意根据题目灵活运用,而不能生搬硬套,千篇一律。所以背过模板句型后,应该多写些文章,体会在不同情况下如何加以运用,以及如何适当地改写,争取写出既符合模式,又闪现智慧光芒的高分作文。

分析 2010—2017 年英语(二)真题大作文类型可以得知,最常考的就是图表题,现象分析和漫画题这 8 年都没有考过,但这并不说明 2018 年还是考图表题,如果有极小的可能性考到现象分析和漫画题,我们就必须要有所准备。

年份	大作文类型	内 容
2017	图表题(线形图)	2013—2015 年我国博物馆数量和参观人数
2016	图表题(饼图)	某高校学生旅游目的调查
2015	图表题(饼图)	我国某市居民春节花销比例
2014	图表题(柱状图)	20 年间中国城镇人口、乡村人口变化图
2013	图表题(柱状图)	某高校学生兼职情况
2012	图表题(表格)	某公司员工工作满意度调查
2011	图表题(柱状图)	2008、2009 年某国轿车市场部分品牌份额示意图
2010	图表题(柱状图)	1999—2002 年中国手机产量和出口量的变化

一般来说,英语(二)作文的得分有六档,其中二档(10~12 分)和三档(7~9 分)是比较理想的分数。因为一档作文(13~15 分)基本靠运气,所以也不必要纠结一定要拿一档分,能最终拿到二档或者三档的作文分数,就是非常不错的成绩了。

另外,很多的同学觉得,作文的内容最重要,书写只要能看得清就行了,没有必要写得多么工整和漂亮。其实不然,让我们设身处地感受一下,阅卷老师每天看几百篇大同小异

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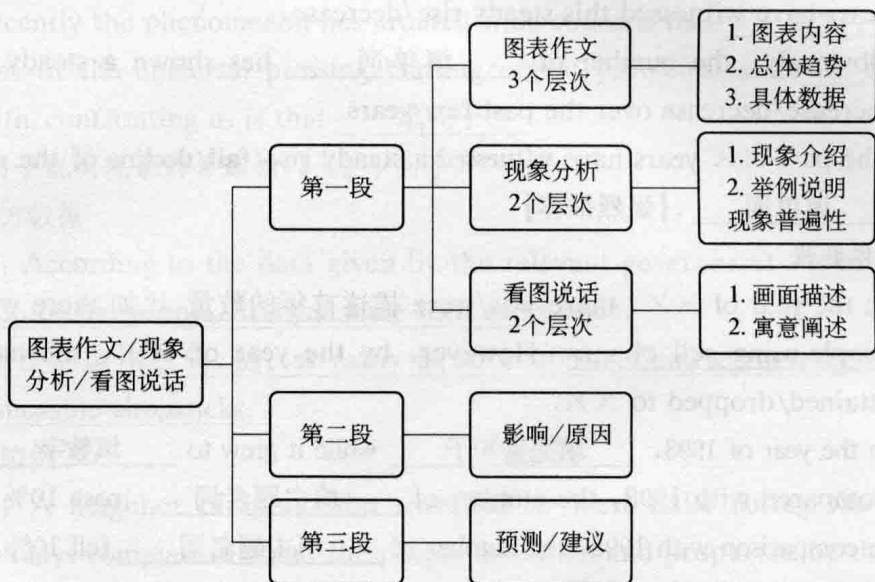
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大作文分类模板



第一类 图表作文 / 现象分析 / 看图说话



图表作文/现象分析/看图说话三类作文都是三段式的结构,其中第一段形式和内容各有不同,第二段和第三段模板通用。

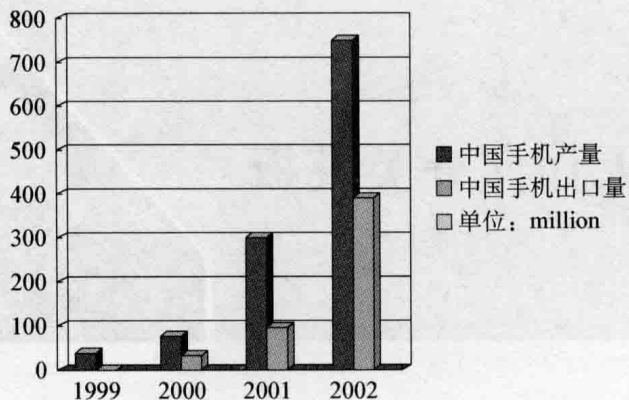
第一段:

一、图表作文(3个层次:图表内容+总体趋势+具体数据)

1. 图表内容

(1) What is illustrated above shows us clearly that dramatic changes have taken place regarding 填主题名词.

(2) What is shown in the diagram above indicates that **drastic** changes have taken place in the number of 填主题名词.



(3) As depicted in the graph, the past $\times\times$ years have seen (**witnessed**) some important (dramatic) changes with regard to 填主题名词.

2. 总体趋势

(1) According to the figures given in the diagram(图)/table(表), the past $\times\times$ years have witnessed this steady rise/decrease.

(2) Obviously, the number of 填单词 has shown a steady rise/fall/increase/decrease over the past few years.

(3) The past $\times\times$ years have **witnessed** a steady rise/fall/decline of the number of 填单词.【强烈推荐】

3. 具体数据

(1) In the year of $\times\times$, there was/were 描述首年的数量, 比如 there were 7,000 people using cell phones. However, by the year of $\times\times$, the number has attained/dropped to $\times\times$.

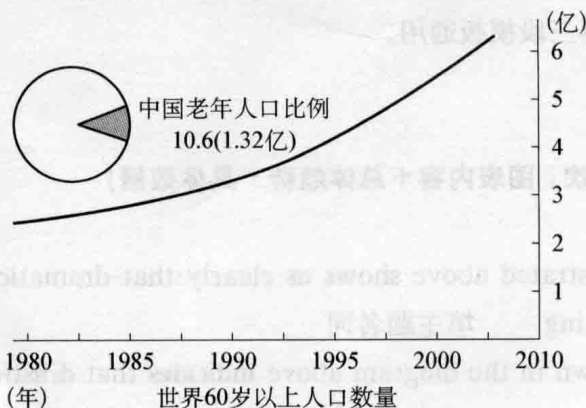
(2) In the year of 1998, 填完整句子 while it grew to 填数字 in 2007.

(3) Compared with 1998, the number of 填主题名词 rose 10% in 2007.

(4) In comparison with 1998, the number of 填主题名词 fell 10% in 2007.

若有饼图,用如下句子

(一般不会单独考,以附加形式出现)



(1) As shown in the pie, the number of 主题性名词(阴影部分), 如: senior citizens has reached $\times\times$, which accounts for $\times\times\%$ of 主题性名词(大饼), 如: Chinese population).

(2) As is clearly shown/illustrated/demonstrated by the diagram, 简单句.

二、现象分析(2个层次: 现象介绍 + 举例说明普遍性)

1. 现象介绍

(1) 当现象可以用一个名词说清楚时:

(1) Nowadays more and more people begin to realize/be aware of/notice the importance/significance/seriousness of the problem of 填主题名词.

(2) Recently 填主题名词 has become one of the most controversial topics in public/in the international community.

(2) 当现象不能用名词说清楚的时候,用 that 简单句说明现象内容,描写图表内容:

(1) Recently the phenomenon has aroused wide concern that 填句子.

(2) One of the universal pressing/burning/urgent problems/issues we are faced with/confronting us is that 填句子.

2. 举例子说明现象的普遍性(1~2个例子)

(1) 官方数据

例: According to the data given by the relevant government, as many as $\times\times\%$ of the people surveyed have such experience.

(请灵活运用这句,例: as many as 95% of the Chinese surveyed had used disposable chopsticks.)

(2) 身边例子

例: A neighbor of mine who travelled to West Lake during the national holidays complained about the people mountain and people sea by the lake.

力哥提醒: 举例原则是简单化、生活化、具体化,可以引用媒体数据,比如:电视,报纸,也可以用身边朋友的例子等等。

三、看图说话(2个层次: 画面描述 + 寓意阐述)

1. 画面描述

(1) The cartoon/picture vividly depicts an inspiring scene, in which 填句子 (简单描述画面内容).

这张卡通图片生动地描述了一幅发人深思的画面。画面中,……

(2) As is clearly shown/illustrated/demonstrated by the picture/cartoon, 填



如此承诺
各行各业兴承诺
欢迎监督不推托
原来皆为分内事
何须高唱“文明歌”

句子(简单描述画面内容) _____.

- (3) We can see a vivid and **thought-provoking**(引人深思的) picture above, in which _____
填句子(简单描述画面内容) _____.

2. 寓意阐述

- (1) The pictures serve to remind us the phenomenon that _____ 填句子 _____.
- (2) Obviously, the cartoonist is trying to attract our attention to the phenomenon/fact that _____ 填句子 _____.
- (3) Obviously, the cartoonist is trying to attract our attention to the problem of _____ 填单词 _____.
- (4) The picture/cartoon undoubtedly reveals a prevalent phenomenon that _____ 填句子 _____.
- (5) By demonstrating the phenomenon of _____ 填单词 _____, the illustrator reminds us that such issue cannot be neglected/overlooked and needs greater attention.

第二段:

(可以写影响或者原因,二者选一)

一、影响

So far as I'm concerned, I believe that such phenomenon will give rise to a series of consequences. **First and foremost**, it will exert a far-reaching/negative impact on 填名词,如: living environment; A case in point is that 填简单句,如: we have only one earth(这点是例子,可写可不写); **Besides**, it may bring about a considerable change/damage to 填名词,如: environment degradation. **One more point that can't be ignored is that** _____ 填简单句 _____.

二、原因

Some driving factors that contribute to the above-mentioned phenomenon may be summarized as follows. **First and foremost**, with the rapid development of Chinese economy, the living standards are highly improved. Thus, 填简单句,如: wine is no

longer a luxury; **Besides**, it is often found that/it is commonly agreed that 填简单句.

A case in point is that 填简单句; One more point that can't be ignored is that 填简单句.

* 表示影响和原因的简单句型:

第二段主要的逻辑是因果逻辑,所以因果关系的句型可以多用。

✓ 基本表达:

A bring(s) about B: A 导致了 B

Bring 可以替换为: lead to, give rise to, contribute to.

✓ 进阶表达:

Thanks to/in the wake of A, B is/are on a upward/downward trend:

由于/随着 A, B 呈上升/下降趋势。

注意

A 可以是表示事实、现象、观点、观念的名词,或 The fact 引导的同位语从句(that 简单句)。

B 可以是表示现象、观点、结论、建议、概念的名词,或 the suggestion/conclusion 引导的同位语从句(that 简单句)。如 **The belief and fact that traditional energy like the petroleum and natural gas are limited.**

例句: **Irretrievable resources on earth naturally lead to the conclusion that we should stop being selfish and start thinking for our descendants who will probably face severe energy crisis.**

力哥公众号对英语的灵魂词汇之因果逻辑有全面讲解,扫描二维码获取。



第三段:

(预测或者建议二者选一)

一、对于趋势的预测

预测趋势很简单,通常就是“未来将继续上升/下降”。

(1) Taking all these factors into consideration, we may reasonably predict that with the rapid and further development of our society, the number of 填主题性名词 will keep increase/decrease in the forthcoming years.

(2) As discussed above, it's not surprising to see the rising/**falling** trend of 填单词. In my opinion, this trend will continue for a while in the future.

(3) From what we have discussed, we can safely come to the conclusion that these changes will continue in the future.

若这个趋势代表了非积极的社会性问题,还可以加上:

Considering the possible negative aspects, we may come up with some tentative suggestions. On the one hand, the authorities concerned have to make relevant rules and regulations. On the other hand, the public should be educated to be more self-conscious.

二、提出建议

可以用在几乎所有有关“社会问题”的作文,经典搭配是“政府举措+公众意识”。

1. 政府举措

(1) Taking into account all these factors, we may safely draw the conclusion that it is time that we put/placed/laid considerable/special emphasis on the develop-ment/change/growth of 填主题性名词.

力哥提醒: It is time that we+过去时,这是虚拟语气。

(2) There is no denying/little doubt that special/adequate/considerable/further attention must be paid/called/devoted to the problem of 填单词.

(3) Obviously/Clearly/Apparently, there is very little chance that 填句子 unless there is an immediate action/common realization of 填单词.

(4) We must look for/search for/call for an immediate solution/action/method/measure because the present/current situation/state of 填单词.

(5) If permitted to continue, it will surely/certainly lead to/result in the destruction/end of 填单词.

(6) There are believed/expected/supposed to be several effective measures/practical schemes/sound solutions, one of which is 填单词或句子.

2. 公众意识

(1) We should make efforts to arouse people's awareness/concern of 填单词.

(2) The general public should also be made aware that any prompt solution is of

benefit/beneficial to all.

- (3) Everyone should realize the truth that the issue/problem of 填单词 concerns not only the government but all of us.
- (4) Popularizing the national sense of 填单词 can gradually better(使变好)the worsening situation in/problem of 填单词.

经典结尾段背诵

【注：以下两段可以用于社会负面现象分析】

背诵 1

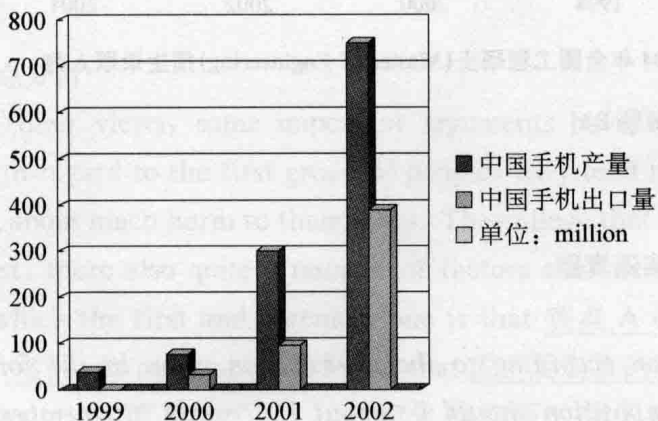
Taking all these factors into consideration, we may come up with some tentative suggestions as follows. On the one hand, all the authorities concerned have to make relevant rules and regulations to pay attention to the elderly (主题名词). On the other hand, the public should be educated to be more self-conscious.

背诵 2

Considering the current issue and worsening situation, we should call for some immediate actions imposed by the authorities. In other words, our government of various levels must make relevant plans or rules to guarantee a proper order and justice. Besides, the general public should also be made aware that any prompt solution is of benefit to all. Therefore, it's the duty of ordinary people to actively participate in the action.

实战练习

Application 1



2010年1月MBA联考

Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

(参考范文见临摹1)

Application 2

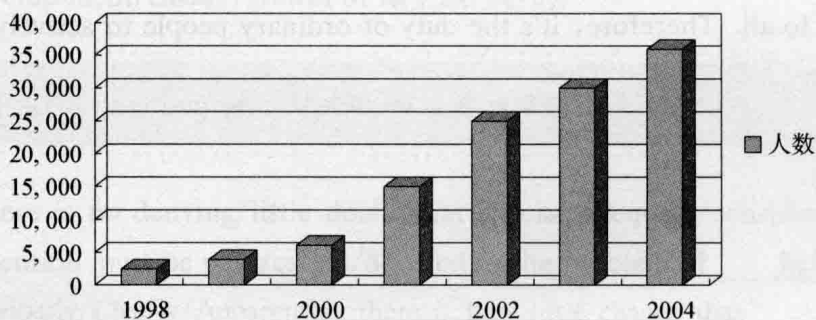
Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)



1998—2004年全国工程硕士(Master of Engineering)招生录取人数

(参考范文见临摹2)

Application 3

2001年MBA联考英语真题

Directions:

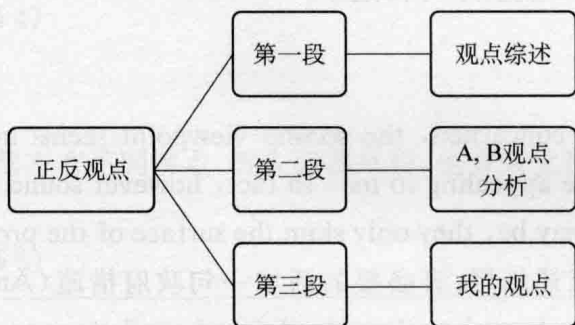
Write a composition according to the information given in the following outline in Chinese. Your composition should be about 120 words. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Answer Sheet.

网络经济的新启示(new revelations)

1. 网络经济被誉为新经济的代表。
2. 网络经济与传统经济的区别。
3. 在新经济来临之际,我们需要做哪些准备。

(参考范文见临摹3)

第二类 正反观点



第一段: 观点综述

1. When confronted with the choice between 观点 A and 观点 B, people vary a lot in their viewpoints. A small group of people regard 观点 A as the most essential part of our life/social development. But a sizable percentage of people deem 观点 B has more far-reaching importance. For the moment, it seems, there is no hope of reaching a compromise between these two groups of opinion.
2. These days, when asked about the issue of 观点 A and 观点 B, people vary a lot in their viewpoint. A small group of people tend to hold that 观点 A. Some statistics appear to support their view 观点 B.

第二段: A, B 观点分析

1. To prove their views, some important arguments have been given on both sides. With regard to the first group of people, they tend to think that 观点 A can bring about much harm to themselves. They allege that 填简单句. In contrast, there also quite a number of factors contributing to the opposite side, of which the first and foremost one is that 观点 A exert(s) a negative impact on 名词. In addition, it is found that 关于观点 B 的简单句型. A case in point is that 简单句型. (如果和前面的例子搭档合适的话,加: According to the data given by the relevant government, as many as $\times\times\%$ of the people surveyed have such experience.)