

2007 年考研英语透视与巧解

作 文

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前言

21 世纪的今天,考研已然成为继高考之后的又一场“无硝烟的战争”,每年数十万计的考研大军夜以继日、皓首穷经地奔波拼搏在漫长的考研战线上。对于莘莘学子来说,“考研”这两个字是那么的厚重,俨然已经成为生活中不可或缺的一个关键词。大伙见了面,总不免要问“考研准备得怎样了?”考生们的回答可能略带无奈和疲惫,但同时“考研”这两个字又是美好憧憬和希望的代名词。

也许,在考生们内心深处有着最执著最温柔的精神向往,有着永远挥之不去的象牙塔情结。北大燕园里那倒映在未名湖上影影绰绰的塔影,水木清华那厚德载物的人文底蕴和现代科技交融的文明之花,复旦园内那大师们演绎智慧与激情的相辉堂,交大思源湖畔那柳絮飘飞、书声朗朗的校园美景…这些,或许是考生们挑灯夜读困顿倦怠之时的“爱尔克的灯光”。灯光在望,道路何由?这里,本丛书的编者经过长年的大学英语语言教学与考研实战教学和研究,将给考生们提供老马识途式的宝贵经验和获取考研英语高分的绝妙技巧,帮助大家实现梦想,拒绝平庸,迎接辉煌!

本丛书的编写初衷:

据编者们的市场调查,市面上关于考研英语方面的辅导丛书不下数十余种。大多数丛书编排体例雷同,所用书名往往冠以“考前必备”、“高分宝典”、“名师点拨”等,借以刺激读者的眼球,激起他们的购买欲望。可是不少丛书只是历年全真试题加上简单的答案和注释,少数稍好些的辅导丛书则给出几套模拟试题供考生操练。这类辅导书其实并没有站在考生的立场上,写考生之所需,供考生之所求,考生看完后仍是一头雾水,不知孰轻孰重,反而加重了心理负担。

实践证明,单靠对试题的简单讲解,不对历年真题进行全方位的梳理归纳,条分缕析,去粗存精,考生在有限的备考时间内收效肯定甚微。我们的出发点是不但要授人以“鱼”,更要授人以“渔”。考虑到考生在复习阶段所面临的时间紧迫,内容繁多,却要效果显著的处境,我们确定编写本丛书的首要目的就是要提高考生的学习效率,让他们能在最短的时间内取得最佳的学习效果!为此,本丛书的编者倾注了大量时间和心血研究和剖析历年英语考试大纲和真题,注意吸收同类辅导书的精华,不仅对大纲的变化和出题规律了然于胸,而且还发挥编者们的专业特长和创造性,提出了实用易学、巧妙简便的解法。我们相信本丛书定能让考生拨开考研英语的重重迷雾,提高解题的准确率和速度,在研究生入学考试中取得理想的成绩!

本丛书的编写原则:

本丛书以《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》为依据,以近十年来的考研真题为主线,让考生与考题亲密接触,全面了解历年考点,准确把握命题规律,找准考试的重点、难点,最终帮助考生找到打开考研英语“密室”的金钥匙。传统解法和巧妙解法的对比呈现,能让考生充分领略到巧妙解法的无比优越性,事半功倍。真题考点的巧妙解法及其规律总结、临场应急方法的介绍以及对未来考题的合理预测都是本书浓墨重彩之处。

本丛书的编写特色:



• 新颖性。考场如战场,考生没有时间绞尽脑汁,没有时间犹豫,这就需要快攻,需要技巧。本书在介绍常规解题方法的同时,更加突出地介绍了新颖实用的技巧,让考生一眼识“泰山”,事半功倍。

• 系统性。本丛书的编写采取分类、归纳、剖析的方式,对知识点的介绍有的放矢,重点突出,脉络分明。阅读本丛书时,考生能明显感觉到英语学习并不是琐碎、零乱知识点的杂烩,而是有章可循的知识体系。如果把考生日常获得的知识点比作七零八落的葡萄,那么本丛书所起的作用就是使它们形成硕大的葡萄串,以点带面,举一反三,触类旁通。

• 实用性。本丛书以近十年来的真题为主线,让考生亲临战场,增加考生的实战感,丰富他们的临战经验。此外,本丛书的编写并不是就题论题,而是在剖析考题的基础上,从文章的篇章出发,挖掘考题背后所要考查的知识点和重点,让考生对“已考的”知根知底,对“要考的”胸有成竹。

本丛书冠以《2007 年考研英语透视与巧解》,共分作文、阅读理解、英语知识运用与英译汉三册。本丛书在编写过程中参考了诸多语言资料,在此谨向有关作者、编者致谢。

由于编者水平有限,加上时间仓促,如有错误、疏漏之处,敬请同行、读者不吝批评指正,以便我们再版时加以完善。

编 者

2006 年 6 月于上海交通大学外国语学院

本书使用说明

考研英语作文是不少考生感到头疼的问题,也是英语考试中丢分较多的一个部分。考试时间紧、压力大,考生面对作文试题往往不知如何下笔,即使勉强下笔,却也经常思维堵塞,行笔艰难,有如难产;亦有考生信马由缰,全凭感觉走,结果往往离题千里;还有考生苦心孤诣,写就文章,却错误百出,逻辑混乱。考生的考研作文良莠不齐,景象万千。

本书是专门为解决考生在临场写作时可能会碰到的上述问题,全力帮助考生提高实战写作水平,切实提高笔头表达能力而精心编写的。之所以如此冠名“透视与巧解”,主要是为了突出两点:一是“透视”,即准确全面地剖析历年考研大纲及作文真题的变化规律,条分缕析,让考生熟悉试题特点和规律;二是“巧解”,本书最大书特书,用墨最多也是最出采的就是突出一个“巧”字。书店里,考研作文书琳琅满目、比比皆是,但大多体例雷同,真正新颖的寥寥无几。本书作者深谙学生写作的真实困难和常犯错误,结合自己多年的考研教学辅导经验和潜心研究的成果,提出了不少绝妙的写作技巧。这些新颖技巧覆盖了作文的方方面面:例如,措辞上“如何避免滥用 make, let 和 be 动词”;择句中的“七大高频结构”、“逗号十二剑法”、“非人物主语句”、“句子起伏性表达的七种方法”;篇章上的“三三制原则”、“中国文化现象在写作中的十种表现形式”、“如何避免观点偏激和绝对化的九种手段”;题材上的“图表作文的三大变化趋势和四大主力描写句型”、图画作文中的“弱智化思考、高起点表达原则”等等都是非常新颖巧妙且易学易用的技巧,也是本书可圈可点的亮点。可以毫不夸张地说,考生若能将这些技巧熟练掌握并活学活用,一定能写出文采飞扬的高分甚至满分作文!

本书共分五章。根据考研作文题型要求分为大作文篇和小作文篇两大部分。大作文篇介绍了遣词造句、谋篇布局、修辞手法等方面的要求和技巧,也介绍了图画和图表作文的写作技巧;小作文篇介绍了大纲规定的各种应用文的写作方法,提供了大量的实用范例和万能句型。此外,本书还提供了 1998~2006 真题作文范文和 30 篇备考范文。这些范文绝大多数都出自编者之手并经过外籍专家的修改和润色(少数几篇范文摘自高等教育出版社出版的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试分析(非英语专业)(2005 版)》),选材广泛,立意深刻,文笔流畅。考生若能仔细研读和模仿,写作水平定能取得长足进步。

本书重点突出了图画和图表作文以及便条、书信作文的讲解,为迎合最近几年考研作文的写作题型,对大纲规定的其他体裁也作了相应的讲解和介绍。书后有关附录对写作有着十分重要的参考价值,希望考生加以记忆和运用。

本书编者是来自上海交通大学和上海外国语大学教学第一线的老师,他(她)们血气方刚,思维活跃,专业基础扎实,教学心得和经验颇丰。卢小军负责全书策划,及第一、二、三、四章的写作,练习、答案及附录;王少娣负责第五章的写作;谭方方负责备考作文范文 30 篇的写作。

本书在编写过程中参考了国内外不少语言类书籍和网络资源,主要参考书籍详见书后参考书目,由于种种原因,有些例句无法在书中一一注明,在此谨向有关作者、编者表示感谢和歉意。美籍专家 Mary Frances Cappiello 对本书英语部分进行了修改和润色,在此一并表示



感谢。本书不少漫画图片选自有关网站和有关报刊,所采用的漫画或图片注明了其出处或作者,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

希望本书能带给读者耳目一新、豁然开朗的感觉,能真正成为考生的良师益友。但是“金无足赤”,书中如有纰漏之处,恳请广大读者和同行不吝指正!

卢小军 王少娣 谭方方

2006 年 6 月

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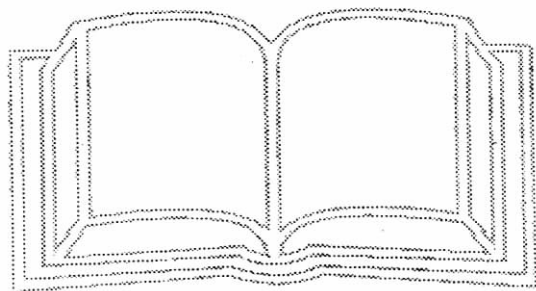
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大作文篇

第一章 透视

作文考试内容与评分标准

考试说明

1. 评价目标

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,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、叙述性和说明或议论性的文章。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,恰当使用语域。

2. 考试内容

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,包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。满分 10 分。

B 节:要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160~200 词的短文(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。满分 20 分。

评分标准

1. 评分原则和方法

1) 虽然 A、B 两节的考查要点有所不同,但对考生写作能力的基本要求是相同的,所以一般评分标准对两节都适用。但根据两节的不同考查要点,评分会有不同的侧重点。

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(指在书面和口语表达中根据不同的交际对象,所采用的话语方式,即正式、一般、非正式的话语)的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词,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、文章的连贯组织性、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 160~200 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,以致影响阅读,将分数降低一个档次。

2. 一般评分标准

从内容和语言两方面来看,考研作文分为五个档次。具体如下:

1) 第五档:A 节(9~10)分,B 节(17~20 分)。

很好地完成了试题规定的任务。

- 包含所有内容要点;
- 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段,文字连贯,层次清晰;
- 格式与语域恰当确切。对目标读者(即语言接受对象)完全产生了预期的效果。

2) 第四档:A 节(7~8)分,B 节(13~16 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错误;
- 采用了适当的衔接手法,层次清晰,组织较严密;
- 格式与语域较恰当。对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

3) 第三档:A 节(5~6)分,B 节(9~12 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要求;
- 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段,内容较连贯,层次较清晰;
- 格式与语域基本合理。对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。

4) 第二档:A 节(3~4)分,B 节(5~8 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;
- 有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,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;
- 格式与语域不恰当。未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

5) 第一档:A 节(1~2)分,B 节(1~4 分)。

未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显漏掉主要内容,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;
- 未使用任何衔接手法,内容不连贯,缺少组织、分段;
- 无格式与语域概念。未能传达信息给读者。

6) 零档(0分):所传达的信息或所用语言太少,无法评价;内容与要求无关或无法辨认。

以下结合 2004 年作文“终点又是新起点”,列出各个分数段例文及其评语,以及各篇例文的得分点和扣分点,供考生备考时参考(本部分选自高等教育出版社《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试分析——非英语专业 2005 年版》)。

2004 年作文

Directions:

Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawing,
- 2) interpret its meaning, and,
- 3) support your view with examples.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



例 1

As is shown in the picture, on arriving at the finishing line of a race on the playground, the active young man has to continue his new journey in no time instead of stopping to take a rest. He has successfully solved the puzzle of “stopping or going on” which might have confused many others.

With the increasing pace of modern life, perhaps no change has characterized the past decade more dramatically than that of people's view on their own life. It is generally agreed upon that people have to adjust themselves to this new change. On the one hand, no doubt, people will gain a lot by setting new goals in their daily life. Take the famous scientist Thomas Edison for example. He had done very well in his early life, but continued to pursue something more difficult all through his life. On the other hand, if one is obsessed with the success he has achieved, he would lose the chance to pursue new success. What is more, he



may become the slave of his success. There are many cases showing that people lose their courage to better themselves after becoming successful.

To sum up, one's view on his success determines his future. In my opinion, it is necessary to carry out a nation-wide campaign publicizing people who have a burning desire for more and even greater achievement when they are already well-known. So that people in the society will develop a forward-looking attitude and make their life worth living and the world more beautiful as well.

【评语】该文内容切题,写出了题中所要求的各项内容。论点明确,论据较充分,有实例,表达清楚,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。惟一不足的是结尾句结构不完整。得分 18 分。该作文之所以能获高分,主要因为文章内容切中题目,前后呼应,而且语言规范,行文通畅,语句富有变化,用词准确生动。

例 2

The cartoon depicts a vivid picture in which an athlete, dripping sweat, is rushing to the end. Obviously, he wins the match, but this is not the key message conveyed by the picture. The most striking feature of the drawing is that the same line is marked as both “the start” and “the end”, which indicates that although the athlete came to the finish, a new race is waiting for him.

The idea conveyed by the cartoon is apparent: the end is a new start. It is widely accepted that we should not be satisfied with the present achievement, for nowadays new challenges and competition never stop. The market economy and competitive society drives people studying hard for higher academic degrees, some of them even seeking the opportunities to study abroad. We should spare no efforts improving ourselves, master high technology and professional skills. Then we can make use of it to devote ourselves to society.

Take my father as an example. He was denied higher education for historical reasons. But by self-study he became a technician in a factory. Many people thought he was content. But he never stopped studying. He took courses of law in his spare time. Later he became a lawyer. “The finishing point is just a new starting point”, he said to me.

【评语】该文内容切题,并列举了实例,写出了题目所规定的要点。文章条理明晰,语言表达清楚,表述连贯,句式有变化,句子结构和用词正确,不过有个别的语法错误和用词上的不妥。得分 16 分。

例 3

There's always no real end of a road for a person. End-point may also be a start point. As the drawing describes, having reached an end point, one should not stop. For it's a new start at the same time, and he has to continue to run. It reveals that on the way of our life, we have to forget what we have got, look forward and run straight to another point.

Take myself for example, I'll finish my college education in this summer. It's an end of my four years' study, but it's also a new start of my life. I could choose to pursue my study



or to find a job. Both mean a new start. If I just stand at the point without doing anything, others who were behind me will catch me up. So all I have to do is to forget the past and to continue running. As I want to pursue my study, I will choose the graduate entrance examination and becoming a graduate as my new start point. For the new aim, I'll not stop for a minute. Perhaps someone ask: "Won't you feel tired while there is no end?" My answer will be: "Run further, Get more and Be happier."

Time is limited for everyone of us. We could not waste it hesitating about what to do next at an endpoint. Look forward, a new way is waiting for us. Let's go!

【评语】该文内容切题,基本上写出了题中所列的要求。文章条理较明晰,表达较清楚,文字基本连贯,句式有一定变化,但有少许的句法和用词上的错误。文章长度符合要求。得分 14 分。

例 4

The drawing depicts that a boy after a long distance running, is just hitting the ending rod. There are two marks on the ground. The one after the boy marks "ending" and the one in the front of the boy marks "starting".

From the drawing, we can conclude easily that "Ending Means Another Beginning". Different races that come around one after another consist our lives. We have no choice but to face them. In college, we "run" with our classmates. In company, we "run" with our colleagues. During the races, we must always try our best for if you are lazy you will loss your position. To "run" faster and to keep up with the quick development of modern technology and our society is the principle of future society. The early you end the race, the early you can begin the next one, the more chances you may held.

Nowadays with the quick development of technology, we scientific college student must try to keep up with it. We shouldn't feel satisfied with what we have achieved. Development is the first principle. The only thing we can do is running and developing.

【评语】该文基本切题,基本上是按照题目所规定的要点写成的,字数也基本符合要求,具有一定的条理性。但文章在语言层面上问题较多,句子结构和用词有许多错误,其中一些是严重错误。得分 12 分。

例 5

From the picture, it can be seen that a boy is rushing through the termination in a playground, with rainy sweats on his head. But he can not stop and continue to run forwards, obviously, he know that it does not mean that he has completely succeed, ahead of him there will still be a long way to go.

Clearly, the drawer, through the picture, aims at revealing to us such a opinion that whatever things people are engaged in, always, exist as a course and striving for grand ambitions should not be put to an end. As the title goes, termination just signals a never scratch.

We can take as one example the economic development of our country. We, as is known



to all the world, have experienced such large amounts of changes in the previous twenties years, as GDP's ever-lasting increase and people's living standards' drastic improvement. Faced with these honorable achievements, however, our government again lay down new planning for agriculture and industry. Another case in point is that we, like the two little trees in the picture, today participate the test of graduate admission with a purpose of furthering our tomorrow's studies. Entering graduate's education is not the eventual aim, but a new beginning of a longer journey. Only if we persevere to work hard and go all out to do everything we like to do, in a lifetime, will we be successful persons.

【评语】该文基本切题,写到了题目所规定的要点,并列举了实例,条理方面总体还算清晰。但该文的语言层面存在较多的问题,汉语思维痕迹较重,句法和用词方面错误也较多,其中一些是严重错误。得分 10 分。

例 6

As is known to all people should never give up hard working. Just like a drawing had told us. In the drawing, there is a runner who has reached the end, but he doesn't stop, he is keeping on running. The runner doesn't have a rest because of he knows the end is also the new being.

Different people, however, have different opinions on whether we should keep on running or have a rest at the end of a job. Some people think we should keep on running, because the end is also the new being. In their opinion if one want to be a successor must always works hard. Others think we won't keep on running, we should take a rest. In their opinion they can't do a painswork. To my view, I think the end is also the new being, we must do our best to keep on running, working. For example, Chinese people has flight against SARS for several months, and we got a stage success, but we shouldn't have a rest, because if we don't take care of SARS and if we don't keep on working hard, perhaps we will be ill again.

As far as I am concerned, I think we should keep on running at the end because the end is also the new being, and I believe if we want to be success keep on running is both soundable and well-grounded.

【评语】该文基本包括题目所要求的内容,但论述缺乏条理性,语言方面句法和用词错误较多,其中多数是严重错误,表达上暴露出明显的汉语思维痕迹。得分 8 分。

例 7

The picture show a sense of a race, a man is just running into the faculty point. and breaking the spread in sport yard on the picture.

Although, the man is tired very much, he is glad at sometime. He is running into a position where is it that just beginning. It is impossible that peoples are cheering for him So he is the glader more and more. Ever, he believe that he is the best in sprot yard.

To each things which look like a two-side sword. It is not only bring a beginning, but



cause a over. A race is else excepetion , but the point of over is a new beginning.

The place where is over is just an-new point of beginning It is clear be seen on the picture. It looks like a same point, but It is a all-new position. The position will be base on last point. It will do a all-new begain is in fact It has make a great prograss. It is more better than last point, and so on. it will makes a prograss more and more. This is a good lesson about our action on life.

【评语】该文未能完全把握题目的主旨,有离题之嫌,且思路较混乱,缺乏条理,语言错误太多,大部分相当严重,字数未达到要求。得分 4 分。

2006 年大纲样题作文剖析

从新旧大纲的对比看变化规律

对比新旧大纲,我们不难发现考研英语大纲的变化规律是变中求稳,稳中求变。首先从作文的题量看,与以往写作只写一篇文章相比,2005 年大纲首次规定考生必须写两篇作文,即一篇小作文(通常是应用性短文)和一篇大作文。2006 大纲继续沿袭这一出题模式。其次从写作题型看,1997 年至 2005 年考查的都是图画或图表作文。根据 2006 年大纲样题判断,2007 年大作文可能还是考查图画或图表作文。最后从字数要求上看,2001 年之前的作文字数要求都是约 150 词,2001 年到 2005 年作文字数调整为约 200 词,2006 年则改为大作文 160~200 词,小作文 100 词左右。

考研英语大纲作为国家教育部颁发的权威性文件,对 2006 年研究生入学考试的考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构做了明确具体的规定。这既有利于保持试题总体题型的稳定性,也有利于考生有的放矢地进行复习。更为重要的是,大纲具有明显的导向作用。因此,对新大纲进行全方位的剖析就有着重要的现实意义。通过分析,考生能更好地领会大纲的精神,把握复习重点和难点。这对考生来说大有裨益。

新大纲样题剖析

与 2005 年大纲样题相同,2006 年大纲参考试题给出的作文样题仍然是 2000 年的作文试题:世界商业捕鱼的发展简史。题目如下:

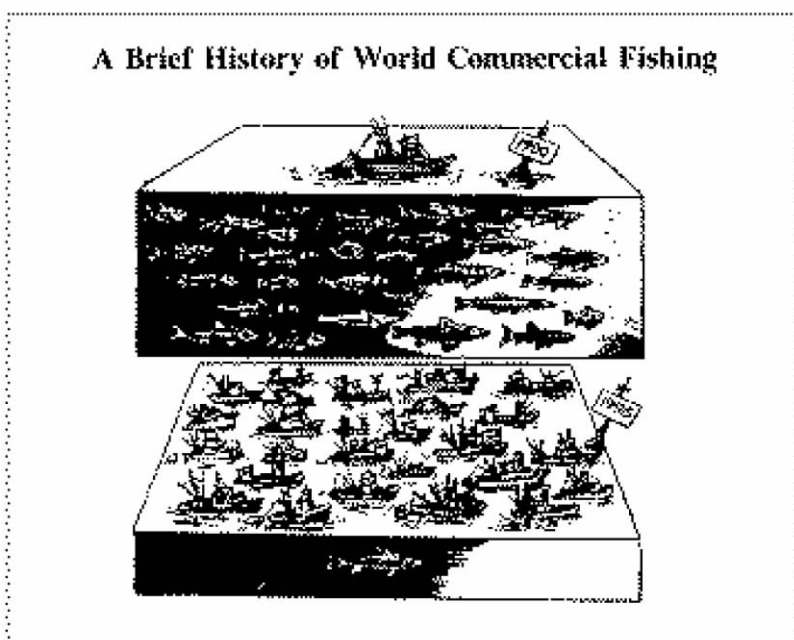
Directions:

Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay to

- 1) describe the pictures.
- 2) deduce the purpose of the drawer of the pictures.
- 3) suggest counter-measures.

You should write 160—200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

这是一道两图对比式作文题。文字提示信息(caption)告诉我们该图描绘的是世界商业捕鱼的发展简史。在考研三段式作文模式中,一般除了描述图画外,还要揭示图画背后隐含的



寓意或象征意义,借以针砭时弊,启迪人生,彰显哲理,警世鞭策。从该图我们可以看出,作者画这幅图无非是想通过前后两幅图的强烈对比,表明由于人类疯狂的掠夺性的捕捞,地球上现有的海洋资源在急剧减少,造成空前的生态危机这一严峻现实。作者借助于漫画的形式,向人们传递这样一种信号:停止无止境的滥捕滥捞,有节制地合理地开发利用海生资源,积极保护有限的海洋资源刻不容缓!

此题提纲要求第一段描述图表;第二段揭示作者画图的用意,即象征意义或寓意;第三段提出解决问题的建议、措施或对策。三段的要求简洁明了。其实,三段中最难的就是如何描写图画,而这一段从写作的整体策略来说,又位居阅卷老师视觉最前沿。根据“先入为主”的思维习惯,第一段往往决定着阅卷老师对文章的总体印象。而且,考研阅卷往往采用总体评分原则(Global Scoring),阅卷老师一般根据总体印象给出奖励分(Rewards)。因此,写好文章的第一段即描写段落至关重要。

1. 如何写好描写段落

写好描写段落一般必须遵循弱智化思考、高起点表达和总括描写与分述描写相结合两大原则。

1) 弱智化思考、高起点表达原则。

所谓“弱智化思考原则”是指仔细观察图画、图表,对其形成总体印象并进行概括描写时,考生只需进行粗线条概括的勾勒,毋须精雕细刻。换言之,考生只需进行一般性的思维,没有必要挖空心思去揣摩和构思如何去描述图画、图表。当然,“弱智化思考”只是带揶揄口吻的形象说法,它无意于嘲弄命题者的创意和水平,也无意于号召考生变得弱智(那岂不荒唐!)。“弱智化思考”真的真正用意在于把考生从畏惧描写,面对图画作文茫然困惑、无从下手的困境中解脱出来,让他们放松神经,以简单明晰的思路去概括图画内容。“弱智化思考”的过程在本质



上有点类似小学课堂上的看图说话。

比如上面两幅图,我们就可采用“弱智化思考”的方式来概括描述:1900年,海里面有很多很多(各种各样)的鱼,而海面上只有很少很少的捕鱼船。然而到了1995年,海面上的捕鱼船越来越多,黑压压的一大片;海里的鱼则变得越来越少,几乎快要灭绝。这样简单的看图说话,相信任何一个考生都能做到、做好。然而,正是这样简单的概括描写对考研图画作文的描写段落来说已经足够,因为该图的主要信息一点也没缺失(No missing information)。

所谓“高起点表达”是指落笔描写图画、图表作文时应当充分注意锤炼语言表达,尽量追求表达精彩生动,尽量采用高质量的语言表达形成语言亮点,给阅卷老师留下美好的印象,从而获得理想的作文分数。研究发现,中国老师评改作文时往往把注意力和兴奋点都集中在作文的语言表达上。因此有人说对中国阅卷老师而言,“语言是第一位的,内容是第二位的”,这种说法看来不无道理。

如何使我们的描写语言变得精彩生动呢?通常要在择词选句上下功夫。

在择词上,我们尽量追求表达丰富多变,尽量在众多的同义或近义词中寻找最贴切生动,最具表现力的词汇,尽量避免单调乏味缺乏表现力的词。在选句上,尽量选取富于变化的地道句型,讲究句型的组合搭配,讲究组合的难易调和,尽量避免句型流于单一呆板,结构过于简单重复。

下面我们以“高起点表达”来描述上面“弱智化思考”后的内容。为了凸显“高起点表达”的转化过程,我们采取对比呈现的方式。先来看看用近乎字面翻译产生的表达(为方便说明起见,暂且称之为“粗糙简单表达”):

In 1990, there were different kinds of fishes in the sea and there are only a few fishing-boats on the sea. However, in 1995, fishing-boats were becoming more and more while the fishes in the sea are becoming fewer and fewer, even will die out.

这些描写句亦步亦趋其中文对应表达,所用的词汇和句型简单呆板,缺乏表现力,更谈不上文采和亮点。但是只要按照“高起点表达”的原则对它进行“整容手术”,就能“改头换面”。先从局部的选词着手:“1900年,海里面有很多很多的(各种各样的)鱼,而海面上只有很少很少的捕鱼船。”这句话中,“很多很多的”的表达方式其实不少:a great many, a large quantity of, a multitude of, plenty of, a host of, an array of, a battery of, a parade of, a wealth of, a body of, an endless series of 等等;“各种各样的”的表达也有 a wide variety of, various, numerous, manifold 等等。我们可以在如此丰富的同义词组中寻找最贴切最有表现力的词汇来加以表达。紧接着我们再来选择合适的句型。“海里面有很多很多的各种各样的鱼,而海面上只有很少很少的捕鱼船。”一般说“在某地有某物”,我们往往用 There be 结构。这一结构用一次尚可,倘若紧接着连续使用,势必让人觉得单一乏味。不妨可以改换其他表达,如:In 1990, the sea abounded in fish with a few fishing boats floating on its surface. 这就是“高起点表达”:将“海里面有很多很多的各种各样的鱼”灵活表达为 the sea abounded in / were abundant in. / were rich in fish; 将“海面上只有很少很少的捕鱼船”表达为 with a few fishing boats floating on its surface。这样的表达多么简洁地道!

为方便对比阅读,我们将“粗糙简单表达”A与“高起点表达”B对比呈现如下:

① In 1990, there were different kinds of fishes in the sea and there are only a few fishing-boats on the sea.