## 25 考研英语作文模板

(英一)

——AI 归来

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### 1. 前言

同学们大家好,我是 UP 主 AI 归来,该作文模板自 19 考研推出以来,历经数次升级和变革,累计帮助了数万名考生在短期内提高应试水平且好评不断,帮助同学们在考场上用 40 分钟时间获得 80%以上的分数,即英一 24 分+,英二 20 分+。

学习作文的方法有两种:	背范文和套模板,	我们从三个角度对比一下:

方法	适用性	复习时间	考场用时
背范文	基础好的同学	大量	临时创作
套模板	全部同学	少量	直接默写

背范文可以缓慢提升写作"硬实力",套模板可以迅速提升考场分数。背范 文适用于基础好、思维灵活的同学,否则背了 20 篇范文也难以灵活运用。套模 板无论基础好坏均适用,为基础好的同学提供思路方法,为基础差的同学保障分 数。距初试不到 100 天,使用作文模板,减少复习时间和考场用时,省下来的复 习时间给到数学和专业课,省下来的考场时间给到阅读才是正确选择。

为什么你背了 20 篇范文也难以灵活运用?因为作者水平太高,他们随手一写就是形散意不散的散文,短期内难以模仿和改写。而准备模板的目的就是将精心打磨几个月的作文模板与题目完美结合后默写到答题纸上,省时、高分,**省下的时间给阅读**。

如何判断自己是否适用于该模板呢?如果一提到图画图表描述就是 as is shown above,一提到原因分析就是 there are many reasons to explain my idea,一提到建议措施就是 it is very important for us to,一提到展望未来就是 only in this way, can we have a good future,那你一定适用于这个模板。学完以后,考试分数能够提升一个甚至几个档次。

本模板和其他模板有何不同呢?从中考到高考再到四、六级考试,我们考前一直在准备模板,可是到了考场上才发现都是白费功夫,根本不会套用或者只能零星的想起几句话拼凑出一篇作文。这是因为我们只是大致记了一下俗套句型,根本没有搞清楚作文应该写几句话,每句话又是什么。本模板按照行文顺序逐句讲解,每一句话都给出可供选择的句型并且以历年真题为手把手教你如何使用、

升级、套用。但是大家不必全部背诵,选择出自己喜欢的句子掌握即可。掌握后,不再做大的变动,可以做小的升级,此后每周练习套用一篇,考前 20 天每天练习套用一篇。保你考场上用 40 分钟时间搞定大小作文,省下的时间给阅读。

### 2. 概述

### 2.1 考试大纲

首先我们来看考研英语大纲写作部分的描述。

英语一	英语二
该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生	该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生
的书面表达能力。其2小题,共30分。	的书面表达能力。共2小题,共25分。
A 节(1 小题): 要求考生根据规定情	A 节(1 小题): 要求考生根据规定情
景写一篇约 100 词(标点符号不计算在	景写一篇约 100 词(标点符号不计算在
内)的应用文,类型包括书信、通知、	内)的应用文,类型包括书信、通知、
告示、纪要等。共 10 分。	告示、纪要等。共 10 分。
B 节(1 小题): 要求考生根据提示信息	B 节(1 小题): 要求考生根据提示信息
写一篇 160~200 词(标点符号不计算在	写一篇约 150 词(标点符号不计算在
内)的短文。提示信息的形式为 <b>文字、</b>	内)的短文。提示信息的形式为 <b>文字、</b>
图画、图表等。共20分。	图画、图表等。共15分。

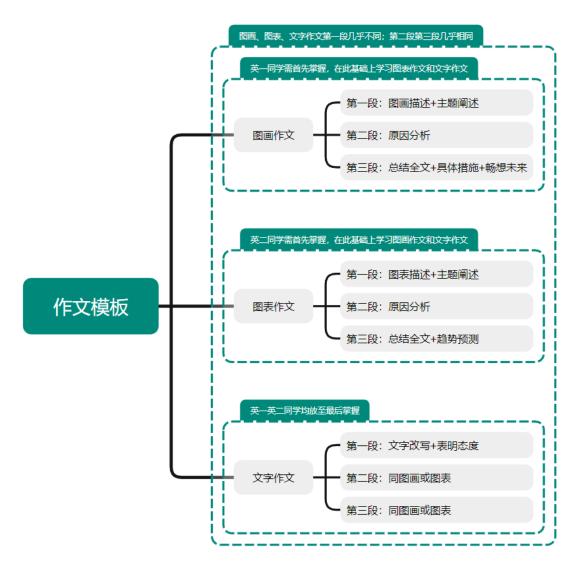
可见,除了分数和字数不同,英语一英语二大纲写作部分完全相同,均有可能考到图画、 图表和文字作文。但是,这并不意味着复习时二者的重点相同,也并不意味着你需要掌握三种作文模板。

### 2.2 大作文

翻阅历年真题可知:英语一考图画,英语二考图表。但大纲中的表述是"要求考生根据提示信息写一篇短文。提示信息的形式为文字、图画、图表等",并且大纲提供了图画、图表、文字样题。这提升了英一考图表和文字的概率,提升了英二考图画和文字的概率,我在讲解 24 考研作文模板的时候也强调了这句话,果不其然 24 考研英语一出现了图画图表结合的题目。但是这仍然不改变我们的学习重点。如果你有 100 分的精力(或时间),我建议英一同学将 60%的精力投

入到图画作文学习、20%的精力投入到图表作文学习、20%的精力投入到文字作文学习;英二同学将60%的精力投入到图表作文学习、20%的精力投入到图画作文学习、20%的时间投入到文字作文学习。

有同学要讲了: "我要是前几年考研就好了,只需要准备图画(或图表)就行了,现在我得准备三种作文"。那么我们真的有必要准备图画、图表、文字三套模板吗? 不是的。我们要学会看本质,把三者统一起来。**图画作文是透过图画看寓意、图表作文是透过图表看现象、文字作文是阅读文字提主题**,这三种题型本质都是议论文,主题阐述句都可以总结为某某很重要、某某引起人们关注等,只是引入方式不同,也就是第一段不同,第二三两段是相同。



从去年同学的反馈来看,如果首先学习图画、图表、文字作文的第一段,内 容过多,不如先掌握一个类型的作文,随后加以补充。因此今年我们的学习思路

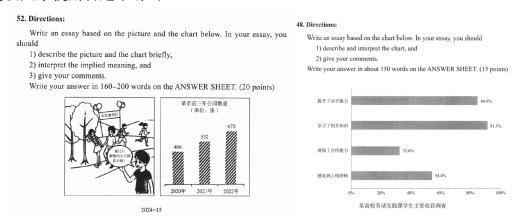
### 是——

英语一: 掌握图画作文→补充学习图表作文→补充学习文字作文

英语二: 掌握图表作文→补充学习图画作文→补充学习文字作文

既然英语一和英语二都需要准备图画、图表、文字作文,并且它们是相通的,那为什么我的模板还要区分英语一和英语二呢?有什么区别?答:核心内容相同,例句不同。

使用该大作文模板,我自己以及历届的学长学姐能够在考场上 25 分钟内默写完毕,字数在 200 左右,占用 18~20 行(学完此模板你会发现写 200 词就跟玩儿一样)。在这 25 分钟的时间里,5 分钟用于审题和构建写作框架(脑海中或写在题目旁),剩下的时间用于默写作文。我在资料中也给大家提供了标准答题卡,建议大家使用答题卡练习。



24 考研英语一、英语二真题

### 2.3 小作文

小作文是应用文,包括书信、通知、告示、纪要等。英一英二并无区分。建议大家: 先学大作文,后学小作文。因为大作文的思路可供小作文借鉴,内容可供小作文使用。小作文模板详见下一份资料,预计十月更新。

### 2.4 高分准则

- 1. 卷面整洁。建议买一本字帖,每天练习10分钟。
- 2. 结构清晰。看见题目就应迅速构思文章结构,本模板已帮你做到。
- 3. 语言丰富。看见题目就应迅速确定写作句型,本模板已帮你做到。

- 4. 拼写正确。除掌握本模板中的单词,还要积累"主题词"。
- 5. 契合主题。审题其实很容易,历年真题均可一眼看出文章主题,文章内容只要和主题相关、不牵强即可。本系列资料也会针对审题进行特训,让你告别纠结。

### 2.5 完整资料目录

- ▶ 大作文模板(本资料)
- ▶ 小作文模板 (未发布, 预计 10 月)
- ▶ 大作文代表性真题带练(未发布,预计10月)
- ▶ 小作文代表性真题带练(未发布,预计10月)
- ▶ 主题词汇总、拓展及预测(未发布,预计11月)
- ▶ 附件:答题卡、历年真题汇总 资料更新后我会在全平台发布通知,请扫码关注。

另:今年十月份,我将推出一款"7天搞定考研英语作文"的课程,想要掌握更多语料、套用更加灵活、多对一督学答疑、作文批改的同学,可以扫码关注,等待课程上架。



### 3. 作文模板

### 3.1 图画作文

### 3.1.1 第一段:图画描述+主题阐述

①:图画描述

	引入图画描述 (过渡句)			
升组	升级前: As is <mark>shown</mark> in the <mark>picture</mark> above, 图画描述.			
注:	注:升级前的句子就是你脑海中立刻浮现的句子,我们升级后再使用。			
	被替换词	换词 替换词		
1	shown	illustrated/ depicted/ demonstrated/ portrayed/ reflected/		
described/ outlined/ illuminated/ expressed/		described/ outlined/ illuminated/ expressed/ presented/indicated		
前边		前边可加副词:		
	vividly/ symbolically/ subtly/ clearly/ distinctively			
2	picture	drawing/ painting/ photograph/ cartoon/ figure		

升级后: As is symbolically depicted in the figure above, 图画描述. 还可用以下待选句:

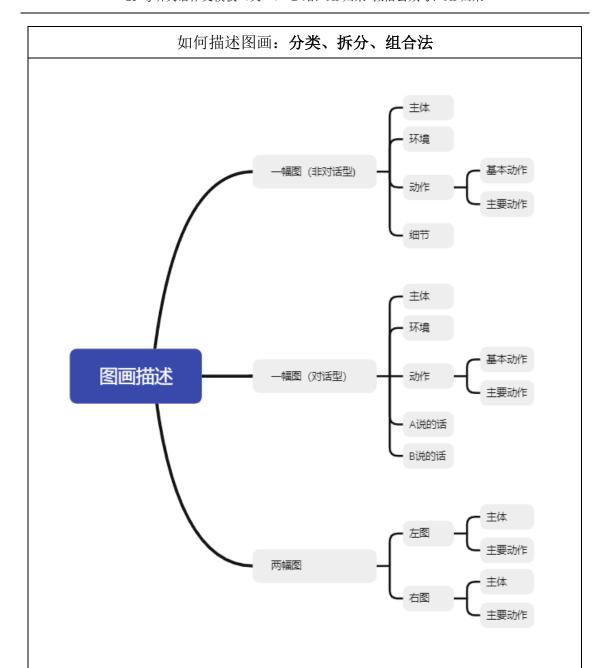
What looks beyond dispute in the drawing is that 图画描述.

The cartoon provides us with a thought-provoking scene: 图画描述.

Portrayed distinctively by the cartoon above is a common scene: 图画描述.

如果是两幅图,那么还需要用一个词或一个短语引出对第二幅图的描述: Similarly/ Likewise/ On the contrary/ Unfortunately/ Meanwhile, 图画描述.

注: 逗号、that 后跟一个完整的句子。一般的作文书、课就到此为止了,没有讲核心内容——如何描述图画?即便是讲解了,你会发现他们对不同的图画有不同的描述方法,就好像量身定制一样,很难实现举一反三,这就是为什么你背了很多篇范文却还是没有学会写作。因此我们应该**统一图画描述的方法,即分类、拆分、组合法**。



所有的图画均可分为一幅图和两幅图。一幅图又可以分为非对话型和对话型。"一幅图非对话型"需要判断主体、环境、动作和细节,然后套用公式进行组合;"一幅图对话型"就是在第一种的基础上加上汉译英,中间再加上连词组合;"两幅图"就是将第一种方法简要重复两次,中间加上连词组合。我用历年真题验证了此方法,编写了《历年图画作文描述》并录制了投稿视频,请扫码免费获取。下面我们拿出其中几个例子进行详细讲解。



## 一幅图 (非对话型) 主体 - 小幅图 (非对话型) 基本动作 ・ 动作 主要动作 细节

公式:环境+基本动作(do)+主体,主要动作(doing), with 细节。

### 例 2004 年:

### 46. Directions:

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

- 1. describe the drawing,
- interpret its meaning, and support your view with examples.
   You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2 (20 points)



拆分

主体:很好判断,通常为人或物。

环境:若环境清晰明显,就写出具体环境;若环境不清晰,可用万能环境:在 我们面前 in front of us、在图画中间 in the middle of the picture。

基本动作:描述主体的存在方式,一般来说就是:站 stand、坐 sit、躺 lie、跑

run、停留 stay 等。

主要动作:作者想要突出的动作,例如:听listen、说 talk、读 read、写 write、穿 wear、盯 stare、想 think 等。

细节: 描述主体的状态、心态等,如果想不起来,可以不写。

主体: 一个年轻人 a young man	环境:在操场上 on the playground
基本动作: 跑 run	主要动作:冲线 rush
细节: 笑 smile	

组合

As is symbolically depicted in the figure above, on the playground runs a young man, rushing to the finishing line, with a sweet smile on his face.

升级

加入 as well as 结构修饰主体:

As is symbolically depicted in the figure above, on the playground runs a young man, active as well as vigorous, rushing to the finishing line, with a sweet smile on his face.

active as well as vigorous

结构: 形容词 1+as well as +形容词 2

记住以下两组形容词,以人或"拟人"为主体的图画用的上!

正面	负面
lovely as well as cute	cruel as well as vicious
可爱的	残忍又恶毒的
graceful as well as elegant	negative as well as passive
优雅的	消极又被动的
amiable as well as friendly	disgraceful as well as dishonorable
友好的	不光彩又可耻的
aspiring as well as ambitious	ugly as well as disgusting
有抱负又有野心的	丑陋又恶心的
active as well as vigorous	terrible as well as horrible

活跃又有精力的	可怕的
passionate as well as aggressive	unconfident as well as pessimistic
激情又有进取心的	不自信又悲观的
confident as well as optimistic	
自信的又乐观的	

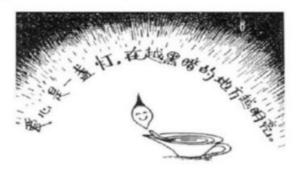
### 再练一遍,例 2001年:

### 46. Directions:

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.

There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

- 1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below.
- 2) give a specific example, and
- 3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.



拆分		
主体: 小油灯 an oil lamp	环境: 在我们面前 in front of us	
基本动作: 待着 stay	主要动作: 照亮 light up	
细节: 笑 smile		
组合		

As is symbolically depicted in the figure above, in front of us stays an oil lamp, lovely as well as cute, lighting up the darkness, with a sweet smile on its face.

# 一幅图(对话型) 主体 本功作 本动作 主要动作 A说的话 B说的话 B说的话

公式:环境+基本动作+主体,主要动作.A 说的话,关联词+B 说的话.

### 例 2022 年:



也	疒	$\triangle$	
1)	۲	刀	

主体:两位女生 two girls	环境:公告栏 in front of the board 或者	
	万能环境 in front of us	
基本动作: 站着 stand	主要动作: 谈论 talk about/discuss	
组合		

As is symbolically depicted in the figure above, in front of us stand two girls, talking about the campus lectures. One holds/ believes/ considers that campus lectures are not suitable for us, while the other holds that attending lectures is helpful.

### 

公式: 左图主体+主要动作(一般现在时或一般进行时). 关联词,右图主体+主要动作(一般现在时或一般进行时).

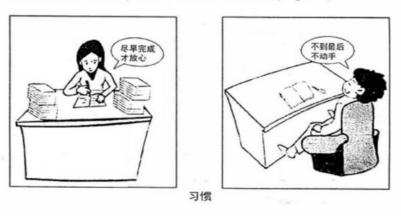
### 例 2020年:

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



拆分

主体: 年轻人 the girl/boy

主要动作:say、do homework、lie

组合

The cartoons provide us with a thought-provoking scene: the girl in the left picture is wholly focusing on her homework and saying that I will feel relieved when I finish my work. However, the boy in the right picture is lying on the sofa and saying that I will not start until the last minute.

### 升级

升级需要补充基本动作+环境(见前文)、修饰语(who 引导的定语从句)。

, sitting in front of the desk,

结构:,基本动作(doing),

who is lying

结构: who 引导的定语从句

The cartoons provide us with a thought-provoking scene: the girl in the left picture, sitting in front of the desk, wholly focuses on her homework and says that I will feel relieved when I finish my work. However, the boy in the right picture who is lying on the sofa says that I will not start until the last minute.

学至此处有没有觉得很熟悉呢?你会发现两幅图和一幅图写法类似,熟练后不必区分。

### 例外

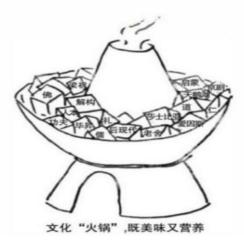
例 2010年: 该年份不适用于以上方法, 而是用 there be 句型:

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



As is shown in the picture, there are many cultural elements in the delicious and nutritious hotpot, such as Peking Opera, Kung fu, Shakespeare and so on.

### 补充

有时图画中或下方会出现一句话或标题,大概率是主题词,主题词将会在下一句"主题阐述"句给出,因此在以往版本的作文模板中,为避免重复我不建议大家写这句话。但当你1.描述图画遇到困难,首段篇幅较短;2.标题并不直接是主题词时,可以描述,句型如下:

Below the drawing, there is a topic which says: 标题.

Under the picture, the caption reads: 标题.

The subtitle indicates: 标题.

至此,图画作文描述讲解结束,请大家反复练习我上面讲的三个方法,让你从此不再害怕。我用历年真题验证了此方法,均可套用,编写了《历年图画作文描述》并录制了投稿视频,扫码免费获取。



### ②:主题阐述

图画作文是透过图画看寓意,历年图画作文均可总结出中心思想,汉语可用 五个字高度概括:某事很重要。以下为证明。

历年图画作文中心思想汇总		
10 文化交流很重要	11 保护环境很重要	
12 乐观(良好的心态)很重要	13 选择很重要	
14 孝顺(陪伴)很重要	15 拒绝沉溺手机很重要	
16 树立榜样很重要	17 行动很重要	
18 选择很重要	19 坚持很重要	
20 习惯很重要	21 兴趣很重要	
22 学习(广泛获取知识)很重要	23 传统文化很重要	
22 学习(广泛获取知识)很重要 	23 传统文化很重要 	

24 公园建设很重要(受到重视)

注:以上内容是汉语的高度概括,是宏观概念,用于帮你明确主题。进行英文写作时,并非直接翻译这"五个字"。

### 引出主题阐述 (过渡句)

升级前: The purpose of the drawing is to remind us that...

被替换词 替换词

1	be	seem/ appear/ keep/ remain
2	us/	所有人: human beings/ children and adults
	we/	城市居民: urban residents 乡村居民: rural residents
	man/ people	子孙后代: children and kids/ offspring/ descendant
		年轻人: teenagers and youngsters
		大学生: undergraduates/ youngsters on campus
		专家: experts and professors 消费者: customers

注:此组单词使用前需要考虑语境,越具体越好。例如 24 年用 urban residents、23 年用 rural residents、22 年用 undergraduates。此组单词亦可用于第二、三段,例如:若要增加文章说服力就用"专家们认为···",即: experts and professors.建议每类各记一个,亦可自行补充和分类。

升级后: The purpose of the drawing seems to remind teenagers and youngsters that...这幅图的目的看起来是提醒年轻人...

### 待选句:

The illustration effectively conveys the meaning that...

毫无疑问,这幅图阐释了这样的含义...

The drawing, undoubtedly, highlights the core idea that...

这幅图,毫无疑问,突出了这样的核心观点...

Without a doubt, the drawing emphasizes the central idea that...

这幅图,毫无疑问,突出了这样的核心观点...

Despite its simplicity, the drawing conveys a truth that...

图画虽简,但蕴含了这样一个事实...

The intended meaning of the drawing is quite evident:

这幅图潜在的意图很明显:

The figurative representation in this painting may lead to the conclusion that...

这幅画的具象表现可以得出这样的结论......

以上是过渡句,任选其一背诵即可。各种作文书里都有,它们给出类似上文所示的几个句子,却不告诉你省略号和冒号后边的中心思想怎么写。这就是上了考场无法套用的原因。下面我们来讲省略号代表的内容,即中心思想。

### 中心思想

方案 1: so…that 引导的状语从句

升级前: 主题词 is so important that the problem deserves the highest level of attention and consideration.

注: 主题词要具体到事, 比如: 信心匮乏、环境恶化、文化交流、广泛学习等。

	被替换词	替换词
1	important	vital/ critical/ indispensable/ significant/ irreplaceable
2	problem	phenomenon/ subject/ situation/ issue/ scene/ circumstance/ it

升级后: 主题词 is so indispensable that the subject deserves the highest level of attention and consideration.

例 2023 年:

The purpose of the drawing seems to remind teenagers and youngsters that **the traditional culture** is so indispensable that the subject deserves the highest level of attention and consideration.

这幅图的目的是为了提醒青年人传统文化很重要,需要得到最高的关注和考虑。注:加粗的部分是主题词,不加粗的部分万年不变。

方案 2: Utmost importance ought to be attached to 主题词 by 某人.

Great accomplishments/ achievements have been made in 主题词 by 某人.

注: "某人"一般指政府、机构、个人、民众等。

以保护环境为例:

Simple as the drawing is, it conveys a truth that the utmost importance ought to be attached to **environmental protection** by our government and the folks.

图画虽然简单但是蕴含真理,我们的政府和公民应当给予环境保护高度重视。 还可以换种写法:某人 should give the highest priority to 主题词.

例: Simple as the drawing is, it conveys a truth that our government and citizens should give the highest priority to **environmental protection**.

例 2024 年:

Without a doubt, the drawing and chart emphasize the truth that great accomplishments have been made in the construction of public facilities by the

### government.

毫无疑问,图和表强调了一个事实:政府在公共设施建设方面取得了巨大成就。

### 方案 3: 双重否定

At no time should we underestimate the significance of 主题词.

### 以孝顺为例:

In the image, the consensus among the individuals is that at no time should the folks underestimate the significance of **the filial piety**.

在图片中人们能够达成一个共识,任何时候人们都不应该低估孝顺的重要性。

或: the importance of 主题词 should never be underestimated by the folks.

例: In the image, the consensus among the individuals is that the importance of **the filial piety** should never be underestimated by the folks.

### 方案 4: 强调句型

It is the 主题词 that must deserve greater attention.

### 以创新为例:

The drawing, undoubtedly, highlights the core idea that it is **the innovation** that must deserve great attention.

毫无疑问,图画强调的核心观点是创新必须得到高度重视。

至此,第一段讲解结束。以2024年为例,完整的第一段是:

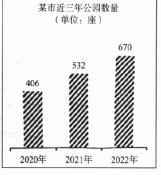
### **52. Directions:**

Write an essay based on the picture and the chart below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture and the chart briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)





The cartoon on the left side provides us with a lively scene: several urban residents are doing exercise in the park while a youngster says that the new park is fantastic. Referring to the statistics provided in the right chart, the number of parks in a certain city had remarkably increased from 406 in 2020 to 670 in 2022. The purpose of the drawing and the chart seem to remind us that great accomplishments have been made in **the construction of public facilities** by the government.

注 1: 现阶段对于第一段的学习,应先从细节跳脱出来,避免纠结,先保证能够迅速地写出上述简单的例子,然后在此基础上再扣细节。

注 2: 24 考研英语一是历年来首次将图画、图表融合,图表描述见 3.2 节。我认为图画、图表融合反倒比纯粹的图画作文或图表作文简单,因为受限于首段篇幅,考生无需对图画或图表进行特别细致描述。

我会随着大家的进步,更新升级例句供大家学习。背诵"公式、方案"可能有些抽象,本资料选取代表性例句,因此建议大家直接背例句。若在练习时遇到困难,可反馈至我的自媒体平台,我会选择共同难点补充讲解。



### 3.1.2 第二段: 原因分析

作文的本质是议论文,因此第二段围绕某事为什么很重要、某事为什么受到 重视、某事给我们带来的好处(或坏处)来写,即原因分析。

③:过渡句,引出原因分析

升级前: There are <mark>many reasons</mark> to <mark>explain</mark> my <mark>idea</mark> .			
	被替换词	替换词	
1	many	innumerable/ countless/ abundant/ adequate/ sufficient/ a host of/	
		a variety of/ plenty of	
2	reason	factor/ element/ cause	
3	explain	contribute/ give rise to/ account for	
4	idea	standpoint/ outlook/ perspective/ viewpoint/ opinion	
升约	升级后: There appear a host of factors to give rise to my viewpoint.		

这里有很多原因可以支撑我的观点。

待选句:

There exist plenty of causes accounting for my opinions in various aspects.

这里有很多原因可以从不同的角度解释我的观点。

Three key reasons, in my humble opinion, could account for this standpoint.

在我看来,这里有三条原因可以解释这个观点。

In my perspective, the causes/ advantages/ disadvantages of 主题词 mainly lie in three aspects.

在我看来,主题词的诱因/优势/劣势主要是以下三个方面。

Several factors contribute to my viewpoint.

一些因素促成了我的观点。

注1: 受限于文章的字数要求,英语一写三点原因,英语二写两点原因。

注 2: 上述待选句中的"观点"均可以更换为"现象(phenomenon)"。

④句:原因一

⑤句:原因二

⑥句:原因三

这三句均为原因句,因此合并讲解,给大家提供多个方案,自行挑选、排序,形成三点原因。**这样每位同学都独一无二了**~

大家要注意**结构清晰**,三个原因可保持**并列**关系,从不同的角度论证自己的观点;或**递进**关系,逐层深入的剖析论点。当然,在考场上可能顾不上什么内在逻辑关系,那么就请使用一组连接词,至少看起来文章结构一下子就变得清晰明了。

	连接词
1	Firstly; Secondly; Thirdly
2	To begin with; What's more; Last but not least
3	above all; furthermore; in the end
	方案一: 举例论证

除 for example 外,还能用以下待选词组。此外,很多作文书和课提供名人的例子供你使用,比如马云、奥巴马、爱迪生等,但用处不大,因为这些例子

### 局限于一个方面,用上的概率实在是太小,背下来的性价比不高,**建议大家灵** 活应变举身边的例子。

	被替换词组	替换词组或句子
1	For example,	For instance,
		例如,
		This point can be confirmed by the example of my roommate,
		这一观点可以通过我的室友的例子来证实,
		To give a common example,
		举一个普遍的例子,
		Examples abound, however I can think of no better
		illustration than my roommate,
		例子有很多,然而我想不出比我的室友更好的了,

### 例 2015 年:

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following picture. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



手机时代的聚会

第一步: 挑选替换词组或句子; For instance,

第二步: 写出一个简单句"my roommate was addicted to the Internet"表示原因(常用一般时态)。常见短语: be addicted to 对…上瘾; be passionate about 对…有激情; be interested in 对某事感兴趣; be tired of 对某事厌烦; attach importance to 对某事重视; be committed to/ aim to 致力于;

第三步:加逗号和 which 引导一个非限定性定语从句表示结果;

第四步: 另起一句换个角度, 描述主语的心态/他人的看法/导致的结果。

For instance, my roommate, **Kevin**, was addicted to the Internet, which made him fail the final exam. During that period, he regretted everything he had done.

插入语结构:, 名词,

例如,我的室友凯文沉溺于互联网,这让他没能通过期末考试。在那段时间,他后悔他所做的一切。

或 For instance, my roommate, **Kevin**, was addicted to the Internet, which made him become quiet and reserved. During that period, his real-life friends were becoming fewer and fewer.

例如,我的室友凯文沉迷于互联网,这使他变得沉默寡言。在那段时间里,他的现实生活中的朋友越来越少。

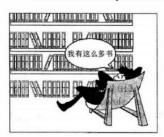
以 2017 年"读书"为例:

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following pictures. In your essay, you should

- describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)





"有书"与 "读书"

For instance, my roommate, Kevin, is passionate about reading, which brings him the capacity of writing. During this period, all of us admire his capacity.

举个例子,我的室友凯文热爱读书,这给他带来了写作能力。在那段时间,我们每个人都很羡慕他的能力。

再以 2024 年"公园建设"为例:

个人角度: For instance, my roommate, Kevin, is passionate about exercise, which

brings him a strong body. During this period, all of us admire his healthy lifestyle. 本文更适合从政府角度出发: For instance, my hometown, a beautiful city, is committed to infrastructure construction. During this period, citizen satisfaction has

improved.

例如,我的家乡,一个美丽的城市,致力于基础设施建设。在此期间,公民满意度有所提高。

### 方案二: 宾语从句+定语从句

### 公式:

The majority of people believe that 主题词 will provide them with a broader platform to 主题词带来的好处(do Sth.), which may put them in a beneficial position in the future.

例 2008 年: 合作

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

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



你一余腿, 我一余腿; 你我一起, 走南闯北。

The majority of individuals maintain that **teamwork spirit** will provide them with a broader platform to **enhance themselves**, which may put them in a beneficial position in the future.

大多数人认为团队精神会给他们提供一个用于提升自己的更加宽广的平台,这让他们在未来处于一个有利的位置。

注:加粗的部分是主题词和好处,未加粗的部分万年不变。"好处"可参考方案三中的"五大方面"。

### 方案三: 主语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句

主语从句在复合句中充当主语,但是为了防止句子头重脚轻,通常把形式主语 it 放在句首位置,真正主语搁置于句末;宾语从句在复合句中充当宾语,位于及物动词、介词或复合谓语之后。同位语从句在复合句中充当同位语,用来对其前面的抽象名词进行解释说明。**看不懂就不用管了,直接背。** 

### 主语从句

It is well known that...

It is commonly known that...

It is universally acknowledged that...

It is generally recognized that...

It has been widely accepted/ proved/ suggested/ reported that...

Out of all the practical concerns, it is understandable that...

### 宾语从句

There is no doubt that...

Nobody can deny that...

An increasing number of people are beginning to realize/ aware that...

An expanding group of people are coming to understand that...

With the popularity of this trend, one can easily know that...

### 同位语从句

Definitely no one can deny such an obvious fact that...

A rising number of individuals are coming to the realization that...

It is under the circumstances that...

以上三种从句很适合"拉长"句子时使用,没有必要学习三者的语法,记住以上待选句即可。本方案的重点和难点并非这半句话,而是省略号后面怎么去写——善用短语。

### 待选:

主题词 play a crucial/vital/pivotal/fundamental/central role in 某方面

主题词 lay the foundation of 某方面

主题词 have a beneficial/harmful influence on 某方面

主题词 bring advantages/ disadvantages in 某方面

主题词 pose a tremendous threat to 某方面

主题词 may undermine 某方面

主题词 constitute a significant menace to 某方面

主题词 is seriously destructive to 某方面

某方面 is strongly dependent on 主题词

某方面 is closely tied to 主题词

以09、15年"互联网"为例:

例句 1: Definitely no one can deny such an obvious fact that the popularity of the Internet plays a crucial role in effective communication and information collection among various areas.

没有人可以否认这样一个事实,互联网的流行在很多领域都扮演了高效交流和获取信息的重要角色。

例句 2: An increasing number of people are beginning to realize that **effective communication and information collection** across a range of industries are strongly dependent on **the popularity of the Internet**.

越来越多的人开始意识到,一系列工业中高效的交流和信息获取都强依赖于互联网的流行。

以 2024 年"公园建设"为例:

A rising number of individuals are coming to the realization that **a healthy lifestyle** is strongly dependent on **infrastructure development**.

越来越多的人开始认识到健康的生活方式在很大程度上取决于基础设施的发展。

There is no doubt that excellent public sports facilities have a beneficial influence on the quality of life.

毫无疑问, 优质的公共体育设施对生活质量有正向的影响

注:加粗部分是主题词和某方面,未加粗部分万年不变。主题词很好写(其实就是市面上老师总结的"X大热门话题"之类的),关键问题在于某方面怎么

写。下面提供"五大方面",一定能用得上。		
	五大方面	
社会方面	social progress/ development/ stability 社会进步/发展/稳定	
	economic prosperity 经济繁荣	
	prosperity of the country 国家富强	
	happiness of the people 人民幸福	
	bring convenience to life 生活便利	
	social harmony 社会和谐	
	social justice 社会公正	
	rural revitalization 农村振兴	
	infrastructure development 基础设施建设	
	promote consumption 促进消费	
	social morality 社会公德	
自然方面	maintain natural ecological balance 维持自然生态平衡	
	improve ecological environment 改善生态环境	
	prevent and remedy pollution 预防污染	
	comfortable climate 舒适的气候	
	beautiful natural environment 优美的自然环境	
	green infrastructure 绿色基础设施	
	green economy 绿色经济	
	low-carbon footprint 低碳足迹	
	natural resource preservation 自然资源保护	
	sustainable development 可持续发展	
	peaceful coexistence 和平共处	
文化方面	cultural exchange 文化交流	
	cultural protection 文化保护	
	inherit and develop the traditional culture 继承和发扬传统文化	
	study/ understand/ respect history 学习/了解/尊重历史	

Г	
	open and inclusive attitude 开放和包容的态度
	respect different customs 尊重不同的风俗
	enjoy and learn from historical sites 享受和学习历史古迹
	diversity and inclusion 多元化与包容性
	promotion of cultural diversity 促进文化多样性
	organize cultural exchange exhibitions 组织文化交流展览
个人方面	physical and mental health 身体和心理健康
	psychological quality 心理素质
	relieve stress 缓解压力
	alleviate difficulties 缓解困难
	healthy lifestyle 健康生活方式
	quality of life 生活质量
	moral cultivation 道德修养
	enrich spiritual life 丰富精神生活
	expand our horizons 开拓眼界
	broaden our experience 丰富经验
	acquire knowledge/ skill/ ability 获得知识/技巧/能力
	promote one's self-confidence 提升自信
	youth development 青年发展
	personal growth 个人成长
	the all-round development 全面发展
	embrace challenges 迎接挑战
	lifelong education and learning 终身教育和学习
	personal goals and values 个人目标与价值
	give full play to our advantages 发挥自身优势
	self-protection awareness 自我保护意识
交流方面	facilitate effective communication 促进有效沟通
	shrink the distance 缩短距离
	bridge communication gaps 弥合沟通鸿沟
· <del></del>	

establish communication bridges 建立沟通桥梁 effective communication tools 有效的沟通工具 promote the efficiency of communication 提高交流效率 collect/gather information 搜集信息 enhance mutual understanding 增进相互理解 deepen friendship/kinship 增进友谊/亲情 facilitate information sharing 促进信息共享 expand the market 开拓市场

上述短语有些是名词性短语,有些是动词性短语,两者可以互相转化,但是此处需要用名词性质的短语,也就是说如果出现了动词,就要+ing。至此,本方案讲解结束。以上五大方面并不是要你全部背诵!很显然,上边的词组你都认识,但是你很少在作文中用到。这是"意识"问题,该如何培养呢?又该培养什么样的"意识"呢?请重新快速过一遍上方的词组,有没有发现一些"万能"的词组?

只要一件事是有利的,那么这件事在大的方面来看,就会促进社会进步、发展;在小的方面来看,就会提高生活质量、丰富精神生活、开拓眼界等。因此我认为:"社会方面"和"个人方面"的词组是一定用的到的。由此看来,我们需要培养这样的意识——不要写你想写的,应该写你会写的,把你的写作方向和写作内容尽量向你的语料库去靠。有同学问:"会不会很生硬啊?"答:"一般情况下不会,但也有比较难套的,这时候语料库丰富的同学就占便宜了。但我认为,言之有理即可,只要两者之间有联系,就没问题。"

方案四: not only...but also...的倒装

公式: Not only does 主题词 increase 某方面 but it also enables them to 某方面. 例 2022 年:

Not only does attending lectures increase the knowledge of undergraduate students, but it also enables them to expand their horizons.

听讲座不仅能增加大学生的知识,还能开拓他们的眼界。

例 2023 年:

Not only does attending dragon boat races improve our physical and mental

health, but it also enables us to inherit and develop the traditional culture.

参加龙舟比赛不仅有助于身体和心理健康,还有助于传承和发展传统文化。例 2024 年:

Not only does **constructing parks** improve people's living environment, but it also attracts them to **exercise**.

建造公园不仅改善了人们的生活环境,而且还吸引人们去锻炼身体。

方案五: 虚拟语气恐吓法

第一步:写主将从现句,即主句一般将来时,从句一般现在时。如果你真的对语法一窍不通,那就别管这个了,背住即可。

第二步: 把 fails 变成 failed, will 变成 would,其他都不变,句子就变成了虚拟语气。

背住例句:

If everyone failed to **do Sth.**, our society would be confronted with an unpromising and fruitless future.

如果我们每个人都没能做某事,我们的社会就没有未来。

If we ignored the importance of **Sth.**, we would never become a better version of ourselves.

如果我们忽视了某事的重要性,我们就永远不会成为更好的自己。

注: Sth.是主题词,以保护环境为例: If everyone failed to protect the environment, 例 2023 年:

If we ignored the importance of **traditional culture**, our country and ethnicity would be confronted with an unpromising and fruitless future.

如果我们忽视了传统文化的重要性,我们的国家和民族就没有未来。

例 2024 年:

If the government ignored the importance of **infrastructure construction**, our cities would be confronted with an unpromising and fruitless future.

如果政府忽视基础设施建设的重要性,我们的城市就没有未来。

建议图画作文原因三采用本方案,段尾给人警醒,适用性极强。

### 方案六: 对比论证

本方案特别适用于两者对比的作文类型。

### 公式:

Compared with B, A can 小方面, so as to 大方面.

In contrast to B, the advantage of A is to 某方面.

注: A 是主要内容, B 是次要内容。"方面"依旧来自于方案三中的"五大方面"。

### 例 2018年:

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



选课进行时

Compared with simple lessons, difficult courses can improve the capacity of students, so as to expand their horizons.

相比于简单的课程,有难度的课程能够提升学生能力,进而开拓他们的眼界。 so as to 结构也可以被替换为 which 引导的定语从句:

Compared with simple lessons, difficult courses can improve the capacity of students, (which is) making it easier for students to expand their horizons.

In contrast to simple lessons, the advantages of difficult courses are to improve personal ability and expand our horizons.

相比于简单的课程,有难度课程的优势在于提升个人能力和开拓眼界。

### 方案七: 比喻句

记住下面这正反例子, Sth.是主题词, 任何情况下均可使用。

Sth. is just as important as a lighthouse, providing guidance and safety in difficult times.

某事同灯塔一样重要,在困难时期提供指导保证安全。

Sth. is as vital as a compass, helping us navigate through life's challenges.

某事像指南针一样重要,帮助我们应对生活中的挑战。

Education is like a key that unlocks the doors to knowledge and opportunity.

教育就像一把打开知识和机会之门的钥匙。

Sth. is just as detrimental as drugs, which has endangered social stability and national security.

某事同毒品一样危害, 危害社会稳定和国家安全。

Sth. is to personal growth what water is to fish.

某品质对个人成长的重要性就像水对于鱼的重要性。

注:建议背诵仿写两句,形成自己独有的比喻句。

### 升级:加插入语

插入语可以用到作文中的任何地方,大家要树立使用插入语的意识,插入语的位置——主谓之间;插入语的格式——逗号+插入语+逗号。给出如下万能插入语,想插就插。

以创新为例: Creativity and innovation, needless to say, are as important as a compass, helping us navigate through life's challenges.

创新,毫无疑问,同指南针一样重要,帮助我们度过生活的挑战。

至此,第二段原因分析的七大方案讲解完毕。第二段明明只写三点原因,为什么讲七个方案呢?第一,考场上大家七选三,重复概率几乎为零;第二,面对不同的题目,可以选择自己认为最合适的方案。因此建议大家,七个方案中至少掌握五个方案,方案一、三、五必须掌握,剩下两个方案大家任选。以2024年为例,完整的第二段是:

There exist plenty of causes accounting for the phenomenon in various aspects. For instance, my hometown, a beautiful city, is committed to **infrastructure**  **construction**. During this period, citizen satisfaction has improved. Furthermore, a rising number of individuals are coming to the realization that **a healthy lifestyle** is strongly dependent on **infrastructure development**. In the end, if the government ignored the importance of **infrastructure construction**, our cities would be confronted with an unpromising and fruitless future.

造成这一现象的原因是多方面的。例如,我的家乡,一个美丽的城市,致力于基础设施建设。在此期间,公民满意度有所提高。此外,越来越多的人开始认识到健康的生活方式在很大程度上取决于基础设施的发展。最后,如果政府忽视基础设施建设的重要性,我们的城市将没有未来。

### 补充讲解:争议话题怎么办?

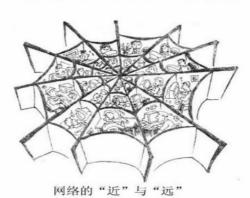
出现过的争议话题有 06 年"偶像崇拜"、09 年"网络的近与远"、13 年英一"毕业生的选择"、13 年英二"某高校学生兼职情况"、15 年英一"手机时代的聚会"。上述年份一定需要正反论证吗?写作的切入点很多,以 15 年为例,可以正反论证手机优缺点,也可以单方面论证交流重要性或拒绝沉溺手机的重要性。大家选择自己熟练的方案即可。若一定需要正反论证,例如 09 年"网络的近与远",写法如下。

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

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



第一步: 替换引入原因分析的过渡句

Every coin has two sides, and this issue/phenomenon is no exception.

每个硬币都有两面,这个现象也不例外。

Every situation has its pros and cons, and this issue/phenomenon is not exempt.

每种情况都有其利弊,这个问题/现象也不例外

In fact, this issue/ phenomenon remains controversial.

事实上,这个现象仍有争议。

In every circumstance, there are both advantages and disadvantages, and this issue/phenomenon is no exception.

在每种情况下,都存在利与弊,这个问题/现象也不例外。

第二步: 套公式

On the one hand, some people hold the view that...On the other hand, the rest insist that...Nevertheless, when we are confronted with 主题词, we should be sensible enough to discard the dross and select the essence.

一方面,一些人认为...另一方面,剩下的人认为...然而当我们面对主题词,我们应该取其精华去其糟粕。

注:省略号代表的是句子,是上述七个方案的句子或部分句子。

例: 2009 年第二段完整写法

Every situation has its pros and cons, and this issue is not exempt. On the one hand, some people hold the view that the popularity of the Internet plays a crucial role in communication and information gathering among various areas. On the other hand, the rest insist that Internet addiction may undermine the mental and physical health among teenagers and youngsters. Nevertheless, when we are confronted with the Internet, we should be sensible enough to discard the dross and select the essence.

每种情况都有其利弊,这个问题也不例外。一方面,一些人认为互联网的普及在各个领域之间的交流和信息收集方面起着至关重要的作用。另一方面,另一些人坚持认为网瘾可能会对青少年的身心健康造成伤害。然而,当我们面对互联网时,我们应该明智地去其糟粕,取其精华。

### 3.1.3 第三段: 总结全文+具体措施+畅想未来

⑦: 总结全文

总结全文即重申中心思想,②句中的方案也可使用。句子开头需加:All in all/ To sum up / In general/ Generally speaking/ On the whole。再提供三个方案:

### 方案一: 主语从句

公式: It is not difficult to draw the conclusion that enough attention must be turned to 主题词 by ourselves and our community.

注:若使用本方案,第二段最好不要用主语从句,以免引起审美疲劳。例 2022 年:

It is not difficult to draw the conclusion that enough attention must be turned to **extensive learning** by ourselves and our university.

不难得出这样的结论,我们个人和学校应该给予"广泛的学习"足够的关注。例 2023 年:

It is not difficult to draw the conclusion that enough attention must be turned to **traditional culture** by ourselves and our society.

不难得出这样的结论,我们个人和社会应该给予传统文化足够的关注。

改变时态后,适用范围更广,例 2024年:

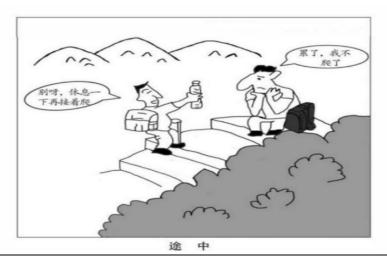
It is not difficult to draw the conclusion that enough attention has been turned to the infrastructure by the departments concerned.

不难得出结论,有关部门对基础设施给予了足够的重视。(也可以得出居民的生活环境越来越好的结论)

### 方案二: bear in mind

公式: We should bear in mind that the spirit of 主题词 is of great importance to both our life and study.

例 2019 年:



We should bear in mind that the spirit of perseverance is of great importance to both our life and study.

我们应当牢记在心的是坚持的精神对我们的生活和学习很重要。

注:本方案特别适用于意志品质类的作文,例如 the spirit of perseverance/never giving up/lifelong learning/selfless dedication/cooperation 坚持/永不放弃/终身学习/无私奉献/团结协作的精神

### 方案三: 否定词(组)倒装

结构: 否定词+助动词+主谓宾。看不懂没关系,记住下方公式和例子,考场上只需要写出与主题相关的动词短语。

公式: Never can we/ On no account should we/ Under no circumstance can we/ By no means should we + give up our efforts to do sth.

例 2011 年: 保护环境

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



旅程之"余"

By no means should we give up our efforts to protect the environment.

我们决不能放弃在保护环境上的努力。

# ⑧~⑨: 具体措施

# 方案一: 一句一个角度, 两句并列

五个角度: 政府作为、公民意识、个人行为、媒体呼吁、家庭教育

任选两个掌握即可,可单独使用也可用连接词相连,以 2011 年"保护环境"为例,直接背例句:

政府作为: It is imperative for the authorities to make strict laws to **protect the environment**.

当局必须制定严格的法律来保护环境。

公民意识: We should also enhance children and adults' awareness of **environment protecting**.

我们还应该提高孩子和大人的环境保护意识。

个人行为: We ought to spare no pains to **protect the environment** and make the "global village" better.

我们应该不遗余力地保护环境,让"地球村"变得更好。

媒体呼吁: Mass media, such as radios, televisions, newspapers and the Internet, should appeal to people to live a low carbon life.

大众媒体,例如收音机、电视、报纸和互联网,应该呼吁人们过低碳生活。

子女教育: Parents and teachers can set a good example for children on **resource conservation** through their own behavior.

家长和老师可以通过规范自身为孩子们树立节约能源的榜样。

注:加粗部分是主题词,未加粗部分万年不变。

例 2024年:基础设施建设、公民生活环境

For one thing, it is imperative for the authorities to increase investment continuously. For another, mass media, such as radios, televisions, newspapers and the Internet, should appeal to people to live a healthy life.

一方面,当局必须不断增加投入。另一方面,媒体,如收音机、电视、报纸和 互联网,应该呼吁人们过健康的生活。

### 方案二: 老子说的才是对的

第一句抛出大多数人的做法,转折词相连,第二句给出自己的看法,以彰显自

己的独到见解。

待选 1: When it comes to concrete solutions, some people hold that A must assume responsibility for B. In fact, it is C that plays a crucial role in D.

注释:

A——其他人认为的措施的实施方

例如: the government department concerned (有关部门)

B——主题词

以环境保护为例: the protection of the environment

C——你认为的措施的实施方

例如: cultivating citizen's consciousness (培养公民意识)

D——主题词,但不要和 B 一模一样

以环境保护为例的最终例句:

When it comes to concrete solutions, some people hold that the government department concerned must assume responsibility for the protection of the environment. In fact, it is cultivating citizens' consciousness that plays a crucial role in protecting the environment.

当涉及到具体的解决方案时,一些人认为有关部门必须承担起保护环境的责任。事实上,培养公民意识在保护环境中起着至关重要的作用。

待选 2: On the surface, A seems to be a sound solution, but when carefully weighing in the mind, we find that B is more reasonable and effective.

注释:

A--解决措施 1

例如: Setting rules based on scenic location (景区制定规则)

B--解决措施 2

例如: improvement in citizen awareness (公民意识的改善)

以环境保护为例的最终例句:

On the surface, setting rules based on scenic location seems to be a sound solution, but when carefully weighing in the mind, we find that improvement in citizen awareness is more reasonable and effective. 从表面上看,以景区为基础制定规则似乎是一个很好的解决方案,但仔细权衡 之后,我们发现提高公民意识更合理有效。

### ⑩:畅想未来或其他

待选 1: If all above mentioned measures are achieved, harmony between A and B will not be far away.

若上述措施得到执行,AB之间的平衡就不远了。注:A、B根据主题词来定。

这样我们才有希望拥有一个更加美好的未来。

待选 2: In this way, hopefully, we may have a better future.

待选 3: Let us believe that this is the first step toward a brighter future for all of us. 让我们相信这是我们所有人迈向更光明未来的第一步。

待选 4: The definite moment has come for us to take action in order to do Sth.. 我们为了某事采取行动的时刻已经到来。

待选 5: Only through the joint efforts of all people can we effectively solve the problem/ have a better life/ push the social progress.

只有通过所有人的共同努力,我们才能有效地解决问题/拥有更好的生活/推动社会进步。

至此,第三段总结全文+具体措施+畅想未来讲解完毕。以 2024 年为例, 完整的第三段:

It is not difficult to draw the conclusion that enough attention has been turned to the infrastructure by the departments concerned. For one thing, it is imperative for the authorities to increase investment continuously. For another, mass media, such as radios, televisions, newspapers and the Internet, should appeal to people to live a healthy life. In this way, hopefully, we may have a better future.

一方面,当局必须不断增加投入。另一方面,媒体,如收音机、电视、报纸和 互联网,应该呼吁人们过健康的生活。不难得出结论,有关部门对基础设施给 予了足够的重视。这样我们才有希望拥有一个更加美好的未来。

至此,图画作文全文讲解完毕,也顺带着完成了 2024 考研英语一大作文的套用。建议练习三篇图画作文套用后再开始图表和文字作文的学习。

# 3.2 图表作文

### 3.2.1 第一段:图表描述+主题阐述

### (1): 图表描述

### 引入图表描述(过渡句)

### 待选句:

According to the figures given in the chart, 图表描述.

As is exhibited by the numbers in the chart, 图表描述.

Referring to the statistics provided in the chart, 图表描述.

注: chart 是表格的统称,图表类型有表格、柱状图、线状图、饼状图,因此建议大家将 chart 细化。

表格 table	柱状图 bar chart
线状图 line chart	饼状图 pie chart

一般的作文书、课就到此为止了,没有讲核心内容——如何描述图表?即便是讲解了,你会发现他们对不同的图表有不同的描述方法,就好像量身定制一样,很难实现举一反三,这就是为什么你背了很多篇范文却还是没有学会写作。因此我们应该统一图表描述的方法。

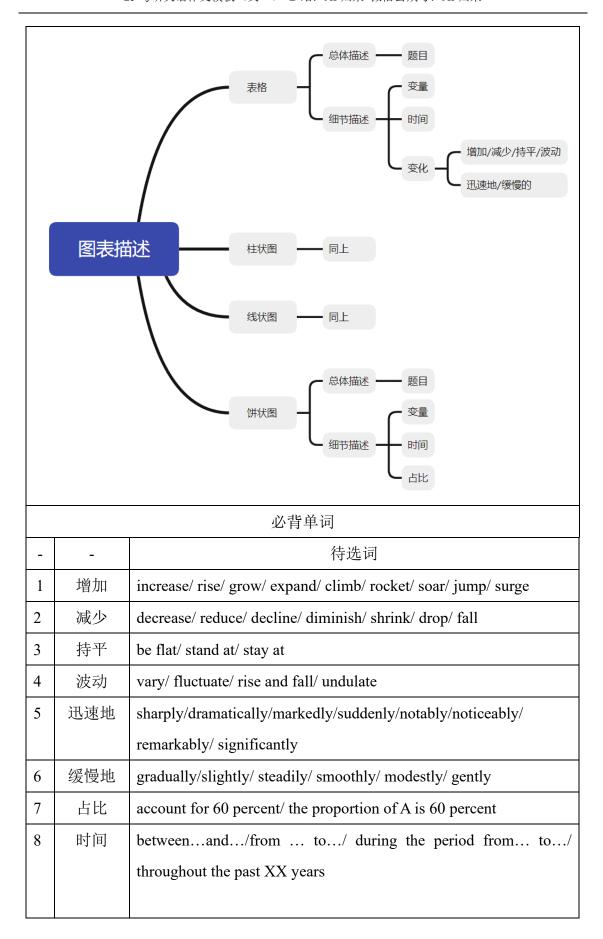
### 如何描述图表:分类、拆分、组合法

所有图表均可分为表格、柱状图、线状图、饼状图,且均包含题目、变量和数据。我们首先描述总体,然后描述细节。总体描述通常**改编自图表的标题或简述数据的变化**,细节描述需要具体到数据变化或占比,而数据变化只能是增加、减少、持平、波动,变化快慢只能是迅速或缓慢。

因此我们只要掌握上述几类词汇,图表描述就不在话下。表格、柱状图、 线状图三者之间有内在的逻辑联系,表格——观察变化然后描述;柱状图、线 状图——趋势明显直接描述,因此可以合并学习。饼状图需要单独学习描述占

比。**我用历年真题验证了此方法,编写了《历年图表作文描述》 并录制了投稿视频,请扫码免费获取**。下面我们拿出其中几个 例子进行详细讲解。





### 总体描述

总体描述就是用一句话对图表进行概括。

### 待选 1:

The proportions/shares/numbers of 主题词 had visible/notable/apparent changes during the period from 年份 to 年份.

主题词的占比/份额/数量在 XX 到 XX 这段时间内有明显的变化。

### 待选 2:

Some dramatic changes of 主题词 have taken place in the past few years.

在过去的几年中,"主题词"发生了一些戏剧性的变化。

### 待选 3:

主题词 witnessed significant changes from 年份 to 年份.

主题词在 XX 到 XX 见证了巨大的变化。

注: 待选 123 常用于表示变化和趋势的表格、柱状图、线状图。

# 待选 4:

The situation of 主题词 was of great diversity throughout the past XX years.

主题词的情况在过去的几年中很多样。

注: 待选 4 常用于表示占比的饼状图和柱状图。

### 待选 5:

The chart above shows/reflects/presents/provides the information/situation/figure/variation about 主题词 from 年份 to 年份.

上示图表展示/解释/描述/提供了 XX 年到 XX 年关于主题词的信息/情况/数据/变化。

注: 待选5任意图表均通用,使用时取消引入图表描述句(过渡句)。

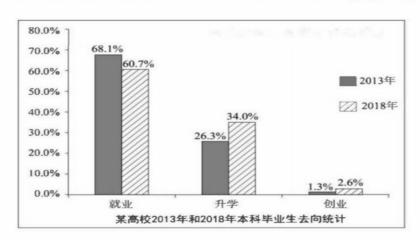
# 例 2019年:

### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

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

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



The bar chart above shows the situation about **the choices of graduates** in 2013 and 2018. 上面的柱状图展示了 2013 年和 2018 年毕业生的选择情况。

As is exhibited in the bar chart, **the choices of graduates** had visible changes during the period from 2013 to 2018.

如柱状图所示,从 2013 年到 2018 年,毕业生的选择发生了明显的变化。 注:加粗部分是主题词,下同。

### 细节描述

细节描述需要具体到数据变化或占比,需分类学习。表格、柱状图、线状图为一类,饼状图为一类。需要注意地是,柱状图在表示占比的情况下(例 2024年),描述方法与饼状图相同。在细节描述之前,需要过渡一下:

To be specific/Specifically/What is particularly striking is that...

具体来说/特别地/特别显著地是

### 表格、柱状图、线状图

公式 1: Sth1.增长或减少(快速或缓慢地)from 数量 to 数量. In the meanwhile(或者 On the contrary), Sth2.增长或减少(快速或缓慢地)from 数量 to 数量 during the same period.

注: Sth1 和 Sth2 是图例,下同。

例 2019年:

The percentage of graduates who choose to enter the workforce decreased remarkably from 68.1% to 60.7%. However, the percentage of graduates who pursue further study climbed significantly from 26.3% to 34.0%. In the meanwhile, the percentage of graduates who start a business saw a slight increase, climbing from 1.3% to 2.6%.

选择工作的毕业生比例从 68.1%显著下降到 60.7%。然而,选择继续深造的毕业生比例从 26.3%显著攀升至 34.0%。与此同时,毕业生创业的比例从 1.3%小幅攀升至 2.6%。

注:为避免句式单调,再学一个表达 see a slight increase,小幅攀升。

公式 2: The number/proportion of Sth1. was 数量 in 年份, compared with 数量 in 年份, showing an increase of 增量.

例 2019 年:

The percentage of graduates who pursue further study was 34% in 2018, compared with 26.3% in 2013, showing an increase of 7.7%.

2018年选择升学的毕业生比例为34%,2013年为26.3%,增长7.7%。

公式 3:The number/proportion of Sth1 in 年份 was X times more than that in 年份. 例 2019 年:

The percentage of graduates who start a business in 2018 was 2 times more than that in 2013.

2018 年毕业生创业比例是 2013 年的 2 倍.

注:公式3是表达同一变量在不同年份下的倍数关系,稍作改变后可用于对此不同变量在同一年份下的倍数关系: The percentage of graduates who choose to work was almost 2 times more than that of graduates who pursue further study in 2018.

2018年,选择工作的毕业生比例几乎是选择继续深造的毕业生比例的2倍

以上三个公式可以搞定几乎所有表示变化趋势的表格、柱状图、线状图。建议单独使用公式1,合并使用公式2和3。

# 再练一遍,例 2023年,用公式1:

#### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

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

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



The health literacy level of Chinese residents increased gradually from 8.8% in 2012 to 11.58% in 2016. In the next 5 years, it saw a remarkable climb from 11.58% to 25.40%.

健康素养水平从 2012 年的 8.8%逐渐增长到 2016 年的 11.58%。在接下来的 5年中,它显著上升,从 11.58%增加到 25.40%。

### 公式 2:

The health literacy level of Chinese residents in 2021 was almost 3 times more than that in 2012.

2021年的我国居民健康素养水平几乎是2012年的3倍。

# 饼状图

公式: 主题词 1、2、3 和其他 accounts for X%, X%,X% and X% respectively. Specially, 占比最多的主题词 ranks the first and 占比次多的主题词 ranks the second.

注:排名两项即可,否则篇幅过大,头重脚轻。

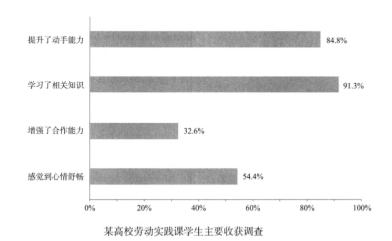
# 例 2024年:

#### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your essay, you should

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

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



The percentage of acquiring relevant knowledge, raising labor abilities, feeling comfortable and enhancing cooperation capacity accounts for 91.3%, 84.8%, 54.4% and 32.6% respectively. Especially, acquiring relevant knowledge ranks the first.

获得相关知识、提高动手能力、感觉心情舒畅和增强合作能力的比例分别为 91.3%、84.8%、54.4%和32.6%。特别地,获取相关知识排在第一位。

### 例外

有且仅有 2012 年不适用于上述公式,因为该表格毫无趋势可言且成分太 多。我们只能选取最具代表性的两个数据进行描述。

满意度 满意 不清楚 不满意 年龄组 ≤40岁 16.7% 50.0% 33.3% 41~50岁 0.0% 36.0% 64.0% >50岁 40.0% 50.0% 10.0%

某公司员工工作满意度调查

The employees under the age of 40 and over 50 who are uncertain about their satisfaction make up 50% of the total, while employees aged between 41 and 50 who are dissatisfied account for 64%.

年龄在 40 岁以下和 50 岁以上的员工不知道自己是否满意的占 50%。同时,在 41~50 岁的员工中,不满意的占 64%

至此,图表作文描述讲解结束,请大家反复练习我上面讲的三个方法,让你从此不再害怕。我用历年真题验证了此方法, 均可套用,编写了《历年图表作文描述》并录制了投稿视频, 扫码免费获取。



# ②:主题阐述

图表作文是通过数据看现象,历年图表作文均可总结出**社会现象**,汉语可用 五个字数高度概括:发生某现象。这五个字是宏观概念,用于帮你明确主题。进 行英文写作时,并非直接翻译这五个字。总结一下,发生某现象有以下几种表达 方式:某事发展迅速、某事比例高、某事越来越多、某事越来越流行。

历年图表作文中心思想汇总				
10	10 发展中国家通信业 <b>发展迅速</b>		11 国产品牌 <b>发展迅速</b>	
12 年纪大的满意程度 <b>比例高</b>		程度 <b>比例高</b>	13 高校学生兼职 <b>比例高</b>	
14	14 城市人口 <b>越来越</b> 多		15 春节花销送礼 <b>比例高</b>	
16	16 旅游目的是解压和观光的 <b>比例高</b>		17 参观博物馆 <b>越来越</b> 流行	
18	18 消费者关注特色和环境的 <b>比例高</b>		19 升学 <b>越来越</b> 流行	
20	20 用手机学习和消磨时间的 <b>比例高</b>		21 独自和结伴锻炼 <b>比例高</b>	
22 乡村快递业务 <b>发展迅速</b>		发展迅速	23 居民健康素养水平 <b>越来越</b> 高	
24 以学习知识、提升能力为目的的 <b>比例高</b>				
引出主题阐述 (过渡句)				
升级前: The purpose of the chart is to remind us that				
	被替换词	替换词		
1	be	seem/ appear/ keep/ remain		
2	us/	所有人: human beings/ children and adults		
	we/	城市居民: urban residents 乡村居民: rural residents		

man/ people

子孙后代: children and kids/ offspring/ descendant

年轻人: teenagers and youngsters

大学生: undergraduates/ youngsters on campus

专家: experts and professors 消费者: customers

注:此组单词使用前需要考虑语境,越具体越好。例如 24 年用 undergraduates、23 年用 residents、22 年用 us。此组单词亦可用于第二、三段,例如:若要增加文章说服力就用"专家们认为···",即: experts and professors. 建议每类各记一个,亦可自行补充和分类。

升级后: The purpose of the chart seems to remind youngsters on campus that...

这幅表的目的看起来是提醒校园中的年轻人...

待选句:

The chart's information can be employed to conclude the following:

图表的信息可以用来得出以下结论:

The chart demonstrated the succeeding observable facts:

这张图表展示了以下可观察到的事实:

These data lead us to the conclusion that...

这些数据使我们得出这样的结论

It is apparent from the statistics that...

从统计数据可以明显看出

Despite its apparent simplicity, the chart highlights the core information that...

尽管它看起来很简单,但这幅表突出了核心信息...

The chart clearly communicates its intended meaning:

这个图表清楚地传达了它的信息:

The chart appears to convey a message to teenagers and young people, reminding them that...

这个图表似乎传达了一条信息给青少年,提醒他们...

以上是过渡句,任选其一背诵即可。各种作文书里都有,它们给出类似上文所示的几个句子,却不告诉你省略号和冒号后边的中心思想怎么写。这就是上了考场无法套用的原因。下面我们来讲省略号代表的内容,即社会现象。

# 社会现象

方案 1: 主题词 has been developing rapidly in recent years.

例 2023 年:

It is apparent from the statistics that **the health literacy level** has been developing rapidly in recent years.

从统计数据可以明显看出居民健康素养水平在近些年发展迅速。

方案 2: most people would choose to 做某事 when they...

例 2020 年:

It is apparent from the statistics that the most people would choose to **acquire knowledge** when they pick up the phone.

从数据中可以明显看出大多数人会在拿起手机的时获取知识。

方案 3: an increasing number of people tend to 做某事.

注:这里的"people"是泛指,请根据上文中列出的"替换词"选择具体化的"人",除人以外,还可以是单位、企业、品牌、机构、国家等。

例 2023 年:

The chart's information can be employed to conclude the following: an increasing number of people tend to **choose a healthy lifestyle** when they are able.

图表的信息可以用来得出以下结论: 越来越多的人在他们有条件的时候倾向于选择健康的生活方式。

方案 4: 主题词 is becoming frequent /popular/ fashionable/ prevalent among people nowadays.

例 2019年:

The chart's information can be employed to conclude the following: **pursuing** further education is becoming frequent among undergraduates.

图表的信息可以用来得出以下结论:如今大学生选择升学正变得常见。

方案 5: 不需要补充任何成分的万能方案

This is not an uncommon scene/phenomenon/ situation in our life.

在我们的生活中,这是一个很常见的场景/现象/情况。

至此,第一段讲解结束。以2023年为例,完整的第一段是:

The line chart above shows the situation about **the health literacy level** from 2012 to 2016. To be specific, **the health literacy level** increased gradually from 8.8% in 2012 to 11.58% in 2016. In the next 5 years, **it saw a remarkable climb from** 11.58% to 25.40%. It is apparent from the statistics that **the health literacy level** has been developing rapidly in recent years.

上面的折线图显示了 2012 年至 2016 年的健康素养水平情况。其中,健康素养水平从 2012 年的 8.8%逐步提高到 2016 年的 11.58%。在接下来的 5 年里,这一比例从 11.58%显著攀升至 25.40%。从统计数据可以明显看出,近年来健康素养水平迅速提高。

例 2024 年:

According to the figures given in the chart, the gains of participating in practical activities were of great diversity. To be specific, the percentage of acquiring relevant knowledge, raising labor abilities, feeling comfortable and enhancing cooperation capacity accounts for 91.3%, 84.8%, 54.4% and 32.6% respectively. Especially, acquiring relevant knowledge ranks the first.

根据图表中的数字,参加实践活动的收获多种多样。具体来说,获得相关知识、提高动手能力、感觉心情舒畅和增强合作能力的比例分别为 91.3%、84.8%、54.4%和 32.6%。特别地,获取相关知识排在第一位。

注 1: 24 年"社会现象"句取消,因为此时第一段字数已足够多,并且现象很直接——大学生参加社会实践课程大多获得了相关知识、提高动手能力,与图表描述非常相似,没有必要再重复讲一次。

注 2: 现阶段对于第一段的学习,应先从细节跳脱出来,避免纠结,先保证能够迅速地写出上述简单的例子,然后在此基础上再扣细节。等你对公式熟练至能够任意组合时,多样化的数据描述方法、数据背后的真相才能加入到写作当中。

背诵"公式、方案"可能有些抽象,本资料选取代表性例句,因此建议大家直接背例句。若在练习时遇到困难,可反馈至我的自媒体平台,我会选择共同难点补充讲解,请务必扫码关注。



### 3.2.2 第二段: 原因分析

图表作文的第二段与图画作文相同,3.1.2 节讲到的句子或方案均可使用,本节直接提供例句(均以2024英语二为例),不再赘述。

方案一: 举例论证

To begin with, for instance, my roommate, Kevin, is addicted to participating in labor practice classes, which brings him labor abilities and cooperation capacity.

During this period, all of us admire his development.

首先,例如我的室友,凯文,热衷于参加劳动实践课,这给他带来了劳动能力和合作能力。在此期间,我们都很钦佩他的发展。

方案二: 宾语从句+定语从句

The majority of undergraduates believe that **labor practice** will **teach them that** can't be taught by any teachers, which may put them in a beneficial position in the future.

大部分学生相信劳动实践可以教会他们任何老师都教不了的东西,这对他们未来的发展是大有好处的。

方案三: 主语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句

Definitely no one can deny such an obvious fact that **participating in labor practice classes** plays a crucial role in **personal growth**.

当然没有人能否认这样一个明显的事实:参加劳动实践对个人成长起着至关重要的作用。

方案四: not only...but also...的倒装

Not only does participating in labor practice classes improve undergraduates' physical and mental health, but it also promotes social progress.

参加劳动实践不仅能促进大学生的身心健康,还能促进社会进步。

方案五:虚拟语气恐吓法

If we ignored the importance of **social practice**, we would never become a better version of ourselves.

如果我们忽视了社会实践的重要性,我们就永远不会成为更好的自己。

### 方案六:对比论证

In contrast to **theoretical courses**, the advantage of **practical courses** is to test the truth.

与理论课程相比,实践课程的优势在于检验真理。

方案七: 比喻句

**Practical courses** are to personal growth what water is to fish.

实践课程之于个人成长, 犹如水之于鱼。

# 3.2.3 第三段: 总结全文+趋势预测

图表作文的第三段有两种写法:

- 1. 总结全文+建议措施+畅想未来。与图画作文相同,3.1.3 节讲到的句子或方案均可使用,本节直接提供例句(以2024英语二为例),不再赘述。
- 2. 总结全文+趋势预测。因此本节仅需补充趋势预测的写法。

# 总结全文+建议措施+畅想未来

To sum up, it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that enough attention must be turned to the **practical courses** by ourselves personally and our universities. For one thing, we should strengthen students' awareness of **practice**. For another, parents and teachers can set a good example for students through their own behavior. If all above mentioned measures are achieved, harmony between **theory and practice** will not be far away.

综上所述,不难得出结论,我们个人和大学都必须对实践课程给予足够的重视。 一方面,我们应该加强学生的实践意识。另一方面,家长和老师可以通过自己 的行为为学生树立一个好榜样。若上述措施得到执行,理论和实践之间的平衡 就不远了。

### 趋势预测

# 待选 1:

Judging from all factors offered/ Taking into account all these factors, we may reasonably draw the conclusion that with the changes of period and the advances of

the society, the number of people who choose to 做某事 will keep increasing/decreasing in the days to come.

从所提供的所有因素来看/考虑到所有这些因素,我们可以合理地得出结论:随着时代变迁和社会进步,在未来做某事的人将会不断地增加/减少。

### 待选 2:

For the reasons given above, we may predict that an increasing number of people may focus on/ choose to 做某事 and this trend will not change in the near future. 基于以上原因,我们可以预测越来越多的人可能会关注/选择做某事,这种趋势近期不会改变。

### 待选 3:

Given the arguments above, in the next few years, the 主题词 will also witness a bigger, faster and high quality growth.

综上所述,未来几年,主题词还将迎来更大、更快、高质量的增长。

注: 趋势预测非常万能,因为对于表示图表,无非就三种情况——增加(大概率是增加)、减少、保持不变。

### 例 2024 年英语二:

For the reasons given above, we may predict that an increasing number of undergraduates may focus on social practice and this trend will not change in the near future.

基于以上原因,我们可以预测越来越多的人可能会关注社会实践,这种趋势近期不会改变。

至此,图表作文全文讲解完毕,也顺带着完成了 2024 考研英语二大作文的套用。有没有发现其实并没有多学很多内容就搞定了图表作文?建议练习三篇图表作文套用后再开始文字作文的学习。

# 3.3 文字作文

大多数同学对图画作文、图表作文非常熟悉,却没有见过文字作文,文字作文进入大纲后还未考过,因此我们只能看大纲样题。

#### 52. Directions:

Read the following excerpt from an article and write an essay. In your essay, you should explain whether or to what extent you agree with the author. Support your argument with reasons and relevant examples.

Write your answer in 160-200words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

"阅读下面的节选并写一篇文章。在你的文章中,你应该说明自己是否或 在多大程度上同意作者的观点。用理由和相关的例子来支持你的论点。"

从题干我们可以得知文字作文的要求有两点: 1.表明态度; 2.论证观点。这两点并不足以支撑起整篇文章,因此文字作文的三段话我们这样安排: 第一段文字改写+表明态度; 第二段原因分析; 第三段总结全文+具体措施+畅想未来。可以看出,文字作文与图画图表作文只是第一段不同,二三两段相同。此时,请再次回味前文所说的: 图画作文是透过图画看寓意、图表作文是透过图表看现象、文字作文是阅读文字提主题,他们的本质都是议论文。

Many of us, whatever our field of work, fear that showing uncertainty can damage our image - and we may compensate by expressing overconfidence in an attempt to win trust. But in many situations people are willing to trust those who can admit they don't have a definitive answer. Recent studies found that communicating uncertainty and even admitting our mistakes is not harmful and can even be beneficial to trustworthiness. So, failure in "expertise" can be compensated by higher integrity and benevolence. When communicating uncertainty in a transparent way, we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth.

我们中的许多人,无论身处什么工作领域,都害怕表现出会损害我们的形象的不确定性——我们可能会通过表现出过度自信去弥补,尝试赢得信任。但在许多情况下,人们愿意信任那些承认自己没有明确答案的人。最近研究发现,交流不确定性甚至承认错误是没有危害的,甚至能助于提升可信度。所以,在

"专业"上的失败可以用高度的诚信和仁慈来补偿。当以一种透明的方式交流 不确定性时,我们会被认为不那么有偏见并且愿意说出真相。

# 3.3.1 第一段: 文字改写+表明态度

# (1): 文字改写

从大纲样题我们可以看出,这段话可以分为两个部分:描述现象+表达观点。两个部分的分界线是"研究表明(Recent studies found that)",之前是作者描述的现象,之后是研究表明的观点,也就是作者的观点。因此,我们的"文字改写"也要分为两部分: **改写现象+改写观点** 。改写思路有同义词/词组替换、主动变被动、被动变主动、高度概括、变换修饰语位置等。

改写现象: Nowadays, gaining trust from others is vital in the workplace. Many people are afraid of damaging their image by appearing unsure.

如今,在职场中获得他人的信任是至关重要的。许多人害怕表现得不自信会损害自己的形象。

改写观点: While the author believes that we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth when we show uncertainty in a transparent way.

而作者认为,当我们以一种透明的方式表达不确定性时,我们会被认为不那么有偏见,愿意说出真相。

### 不会改写怎么办?引出主题+复述观点

建议大家首选改写,如果实在是改写不出来,可以选择如下句子。引出主题:

待选 1: It cannot be denied that 主题词 plays a key role in people's work and life. 不能被否认地是 XXX 在人们工作和生活中扮演了重要角色。

待选 2: It is widely accepted that 主题词, a strong and positive life attitude, is the key element for individuals to achieve success.

人们普遍认为 XXX,一个坚强和积极生活态度,是个人取得成功的关键因素。 待选 3: Nowadays, it is well-known that the problem/ phenomenon of 主题词 has caused wide concern.

如今,众所周知的是 XXX 的问题/现象已经引起了广泛关注。

待选 4: Due to the progress of society and the improvement of technology,主题词 has become a common phenomenon/ problem in our daily life.

由于社会的进步和技术的进步,XXX 已经成为我们日常生活中一个普遍的现象/问题。

待选 5: Currently, whether to 选择 1 or 选择 2 has become a hot topic among people, especially among the young, and heated discussions are right on their way.

目前,是 XXX 还是 XXX 已经成为人们的热门话题,尤其是在年轻人中,激烈的讨论即将到来。

### 改写观点:

待选 1: While the author believes that+文字中作者的观点

待选 2: Therefore, the author holds that+文字中作者的观点

待选 3: According to the author's perspective, +文字中作者的观点

待选 4: In the opinion of the author, +文字中作者的观点

注:题干中要求"说明自己是否或在多大程度上同意作者的观点",所以必须表明作者的观点。作者观点虽然有两三句,但它们是"同义句",大家选择容易改写的句子改写即可。

# (2): 表明态度

这句话特别简单,就是"说明自己是否或在多大程度上同意作者的观点"。无非是以下三种情况:

I agree with the author's point of view.同意

I don't agree with the author's opinion.不同意

I agree with the author's point of view to some extent. 在一定程度上同意

注: 这句话虽然短,但必须有,因为题干有明确要求。

至此,文字作文第一段讲解完毕,以样题为例,使用不会改写的写法,完整的第一段为: It cannot be denied that integrity and benevolence play a key role in people's work and life. The author believes that we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth when we show uncertainty in a transparent way. I agree with the author's point of view.

不可否认,诚信和仁慈在人们的工作和生活中起着关键作用。作者认为,当我

们以透明的方式展示不确定性时,我们会被认为偏见更少,更愿意说实话。我同意作者的观点。

# 以另外一道大纲样题为例:

Studies in the U.S. and the U.K. consistently show that children have lost the right to wander. This is why many of our youth turn to technology. They aren't addicted to the computer; they're addicted to interaction, and being around their friends. Children, and especially teenagers, don't want to only socialize with parents and siblings; they want to play with their peers. That's how they make sense of the world. And we've robbed them of that opportunity. We're raising our children in captivity and they turn to technology to socialize, learn and relax. Why are we blaming the screens?

美国和英国的研究一致表明,儿童已经失去了漫游的权利。这就是为什么我们的许多年轻人转向科技。他们不会对电脑上瘾;他们沉迷于互动,和朋友在一起。孩子们,尤其是青少年,不想只和父母和兄弟姐妹交往;他们想和同龄人一起玩。这就是他们感知世界的方式。而我们却剥夺了他们的机会。我们在囚禁中抚养我们的孩子,他们寻求科技来社交、学习和放松。我们为什么要责怪屏幕呢?

使用不会改写的写法,完整的第一段为: Due to the progress of society and the improvement of technology, network addiction among children has become a common phenomenon in our daily life. While the author believes that we can not blame the screens because children have lost the right to make sense of the world. I agree with the author's point of view.

由于社会的进步和科技的进步,儿童网络成瘾已经成为我们日常生活中的一个普遍现象。然而作者认为,我们不能责怪屏幕,因为孩子们已经失去了理解世界的权利。我同意作者的观点。

注:很明显,上一道样题我们必须同意作者的观点,这道样题我们同意、不同意、部分同意均可。

至此,文字作文第一段讲解完毕,第二、三段和图画图表作文相同。样题 1 主题:围绕诚实、诚信、坦诚的重要性;样题 2:科技的利与弊。

# 3.4 后续学习安排

至此,英语一作文中替换词和句型均逐一给出。替换词很多,各位**不必全会拼写**,因为考场上我们只会拼写出一个两个就够了!待选句和方案很多,各位**不必全都掌握**,因为考场上我们只需要默写 10 句左右下来!

接下来大家需要做什么?

- 1. 用一到两周时间,对照我的视频学习、消化。
- 2. 对照此资料套用真题作文,三、五篇即可发现偏好。
- 3. 将自己偏好的单词、句型、方案抄写到一张纸上,这就是你独有的大作 文模板。
- 4. 不再有大的变动,可做小的升级,熟记于心,反复练习,做到 20 分钟内套用任意历年真题。
- 5. 每周练习套用 1~2 次,考前 20 天,每天套用一次。

切记,不要痴心妄想,认为自己考前两周即可掌握。你那不算掌握,顶多算会背。只背模板,却不练习,考场上很痛苦。

接下来我会做什么?

- 1. 发布新版小作文模板
- 2. 带练大小作文代表性真题
- 3. 主题词汇总、拓展及预测

请扫码关注我的公众号, 更新后会及时通知。

另:今年十月份,我将推出一款"7天搞定考研英语作文"的课程,想要掌握更多语料、套用更加灵活、多对一督学、作文批改的同学,可以扫码关注,等待课程上架。

