



Monkey 三分归元法

(作文篇)

★使用说明

- 1.本笔记主要根据 Monkey 老师全心全意版课程整理而成，汇总了 Monkey 老师讲授的英一、英二作文方法技巧。
2. 适用于英语一和英语二，可自行打印，在练习作文时搭配使用。
- 3.近年大纲出现新的材料作文，在备考时切勿拘泥形式，万变不离其宗。拿分才是正解。
4. 重点已标注，把握突出重点！灵活运用技巧！



第一讲 题目形式与考点

1. 大纲解析

【英语一】该部分由 A、B 两节组成，考察考生的书面表达能力，共 2 小题，共 30 分。

A 节：要求考生根据规定情景写出约 100 词（标点符号不计算在内）的应用性短文，类型包括书信、通知、告示、纪要等。共 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）。提示信息的形式为文字、图画、图表等。共 20 分。

【解析】纪要几乎不考

【英语二】该部分由 A、B 两节组成，考察考生的书面表达能力，共 2 小题，共 25 分。

A 节：要求考生根据规定情景写出约 100 词（标点符号不计算在内）的应用性短文，类型包括书信、通知、告示、纪要等。共 10 分。

B 节：要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇 150 词的短文（标点符号不计算在内）。提示信息的形式为文字、图画、图表等。共 15 分。

2. 典型真题实例

① 小作文：根据所给情景，写出 90-120 词的书信、通知，共 10 分。

（英一、英二完全相同）

【书信类】

Directions:

Write a **letter** of about 100 words **to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.** 需要看懂作文题目！考试难度不会超过此作文题目

You should include the details you think necessary. You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. **Do not sign your own name** at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. Do not write the address. (10 points) 防作弊！



【通知类】

Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates’ Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and other information which you think is relevant.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use “Postgraduates’ Association” instead. (10 points)

【23 大纲小作文新例题】

Directions: Read the following post from a message board and write a note in reply.
意味以后会考！

Native tutor required for online Chinese teaching job	5-15 USD per hour
My 8-year-old girl is a beginner in Chinese learning,and she needs help with this language to up her grades. Please let me know if you can help her. Have you taught kids before? What is your availability?	Apply now

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in your note; use “Li Ming”instead.

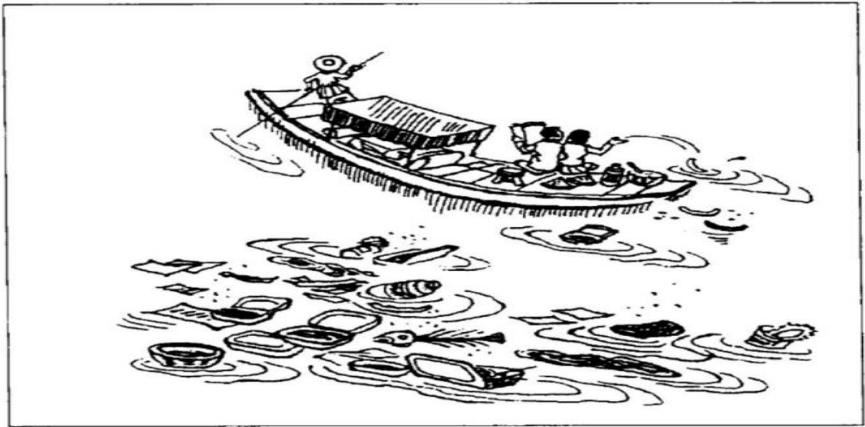
② 图画大作文（原英一大作文）：根据图画和文字提示，写出 160-220 词的短文，共 20 分（英一）/15 分（英二）。图画大作文英二也会考！

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 it’s intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



旅程之“余”

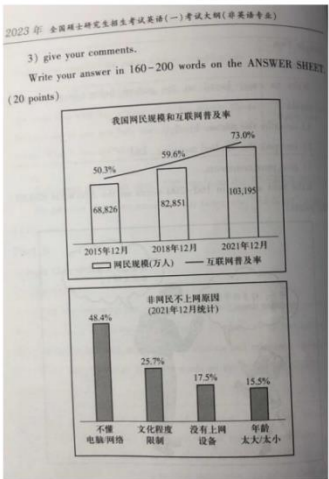
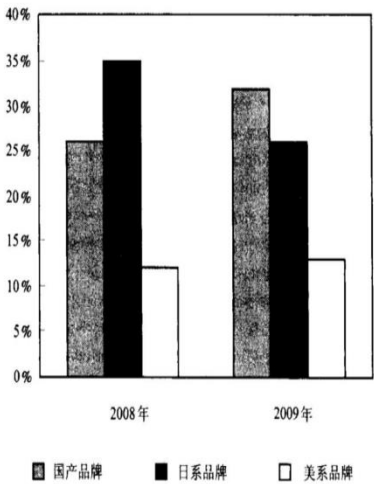
图表大作文（原英二大作文）：根据**图表和文字提示**，写出 **160-220** 词的短文，共 **20 分（英一）/15 分（英二）**。

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

2008、2009 年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图



【三大关键变化】

- ① 从 23 考研开始，真的有可能**英一考图表、英二考图画**了！
- ② 英一图表作文里可能会出现**双图表**的形式！
- ③ 新增材料作文！



③ 材料作文（23 大纲新增）：根据所给阅读材料，写出 160-220 词的短文，共 20 分（英一）/15 分（英二）。

23 英一大纲【材料作文】例题

Directions:

Read the following excerpt from an article（文章节选） 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 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

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 transparent way, we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth. (100 词)

读完花多久？能不能读懂？

23 英二大纲【材料作文】例题

Directions:

Read the following excerpt from an article（文章节选） 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 about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

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? (99 词)



第二讲：作文备考常见误区

一、小作文“范文”展示

题目：代表校友会，写信邀请校友参加毕业典礼

亲爱的先生和女士，

我是咱们大学一位大四学生。我写这封信的原因，实话讲，是为了参加英语专业的毕业典礼。

首先，英语很重要，以至于很多国家已经把它纳入了小学课程体系中。作为结果，在英语的帮助下，人们可以很大程度上提高自身素质。然而更重要的是，英语专业毕业典礼变得如此的重要，以至于这个问题必须引起我们的注意。另一个我必须指出的要点是，毕业典礼于 2018 年 12 月 22 日在图书馆举行。

所以，到了我必须参加毕业典礼的时刻了！我期待着您的回复。

你给他打多少分？

弱小与无知不是生存的障碍 傲慢自大才是！

二、考研写作备考“七宗罪”

1. 滥用“同义替换”

① 系动词绝不能随意替换

is seems exists proves appears remains sounds tastes...

It is a boy 是个男孩

≈ It seems a boy. 似乎是个男孩

≈ It remains a boy. 仍然是个男孩

≈ It tastes a boy. 吃起来像个男孩

系动词有自己的但不完全的词义，不能在句中独立作谓语，必须和后面的表语一起构成句子的谓语。它虽是虚词，但是其用法是复杂的，且不可忽视。

——百科定义

② 其他词也不可盲目替换，如表示“人”的词：

human being、folk、people、individual、dude

词汇没有“土不土”之分，只有“恰当不恰当”！



2. 滥用“高级句式”

① 升级型（向阅卷人秀语法水平）

My opinion is that...

→ it seems, to be honest, my argument that...实话说，这似乎是我的观点，即....

② 延展型（秀语法水平+疯狂凑字）

The dinner is good.

→ **When** I was enjoying my dinner, **what** I ate was **so** delicious **that** I thought (**that**)

it is the best food in the world, **which** cannot be matched by other foods.

句式讲究详略得当，叠加句式并非加分项。难写往往意味着难懂、难对。

3. 滥用“名人名言”

① 执着于应用名人名言，容易喧宾夺主，造成跑题或偏题

中国考生喜欢用名人名言当论据或进行全文收尾。但是，大部分名人名言的适用范围都有限，且考生的素材积累非常有限。

Man errs so long as he strives.人的奋斗总与错误相伴！（例如：作文主题为坚持，你会不自觉使用自己背的名人名言）

② 切忌“自创名人名言”，瞎编的人名+自创的中式英语名言

Monkey Ben, a famous English professor at Yelu, once said: “persistence is so important that we must go go go and do not abandon on the half way.”

4. 过度修辞，不说人话

① What seems **beyond dispute** is that in **the simple and clear cartoon**...

看上去无可争议的是，在这张简单又清晰的图画中...

② It, **to begin with**, **seems** my argument that People's Park is a good place to have a rest.

首先，这似乎是我的论点：人民公园是个休闲的好地方。

③ Shouldn't **humans** pour attention into the **issue of restaurants with unique features**?

难道人类不该重视一下餐厅特色的问题吗？



5. 生搬硬套，文不对题

① 推荐旅游景点：So it is the very moment of me to recommend the Bell tower. May joy and healthy be with you.

② 投诉电子词典产品质量问题：The purpose of my letter seeks to complaint the poor quality of the machine I bought from your store last Sunday. It cannot work any more. To begin with, the major reason is that I have been terribly busy recently.

③ 申请校内工作：Another element I must point out here is that I am ready to help others , which has been ignored by immense amounts of all children and adults. 116

6. 盲信“模板低分论”

① 为什么要用（万能）模板？

有限的语言能力，有限的备考时间，多变的作文主题 （万能）模板是在得分与备考投入上取得的一种性价比最高的平衡

② 用（万能）模板会得低分甚至零分吗？

模板类作文畅销书多年来屹立不倒，口碑良好（经验证据）

对小作文来说，恰恰是用模板，符合固定套路，才能拿高分

对大作文来说，用模板不会高分（60%-75%），但不会低分

③ （万能）模板作文为什么会扣分？

主题段论述**不具体，不针对**；自行填充的部分或模板的默写**有错误**

模板本身不万能，且有错；主题词词性有误，文不对题，生搬硬套

④ 是否可以通过模板框架+局部素材替换，降低模板的痕迹感？

模板框架+大量可替换的论点句和素材 √

胜在论点针对具体，而非不重复。需要投入几倍的额外备考时间！

模板+局部词汇的同义替换 ×

无法真正抹去模板的痕迹，且容易扭曲模板本意，导致错误。

⑤ “1 对 1 定制模板”可信吗？

不可信！基本都是骗局！

⑥ “作文判分标准改革论”可信吗？

不可信！基本都是骗局！ 关于模板问题的详细文字论述，请参见 Monkey 考研英语 2020 年 12 月微博内容 ——【考研英语作文模板问题究极问答—Monkey 老师】



7. 过于纠结水区、旱区

水/旱：主观题评分标准的宽松或严格，相同作文得分的多与少

极旱区：北京、上海 旱区：浙江、江苏、天津、四川、重庆 水区：黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、陕西、山西、河北、河南、江西、广西、内蒙、宁夏、新疆 117

极水区：西藏、青海、云南、贵州

一般极旱区 12 分的英语一大作文，在极水区可得到 15-16 分

整体上，生源质量较高、院校质量较高、经济较发达的地区偏旱

阅卷在报考的目标院校所在省份进行，你和你的直接竞争对手评分标准是一致的！

水旱区只影响英语过线（绝对分数）困难的同学。

三、作文的正确评价标准

1. 英一、英二大纲要求： 写作时，考生应能：

- 1) 内容**切中题意**，按要求完成试题规定的任务；
- 2) 根据任务需求选择较丰富的语法结构和词汇；
- 3) 语言表达规范，用词准确，语法、拼写、标点正确；
- 4) 结构合理，层次清晰，内容连贯，合乎逻辑；
- 5) 根据写作目的和对象，选择恰当的文体和语体。

2. 作文的正确评价标准

① **跑题、严重语法错误以及字数不足**永远是最大的扣分点。

② 考研作文不会因为考生的句式和词汇与他人相同，或仅因考生使用了模板套路而扣分！

③ 高分大作文、高分句型是接近考研**阅读题正文**风格的。**阅读就是最好的作文**，大量阅读好文章才是加强写作能力的最佳手段。

④ 论证逻辑越**有理有据**、语言形式**越多样准确**，作文分数越高。

中心思想明确、切中题意、结构清晰、条理清楚、用词恰当、无明显语言错误



第三讲：小作文实战-三分归元法

一、首段——要实现的目的：

次要目的（客套礼节）+主要目的（题干重点描写要求的部分）

Dear Xx, （首字母都要大写，结尾是逗号）

I am writing this **letter** to（信件类） / This **notice** is to（公告类）（亲爱的 xx，
我写这封信是为了/本公告是为了...）

次要目的（感谢、道歉、悼念等纯粹情感性的目的）： thank you for.../congratulate
you for.../apologize for.../do sth, and to（为...而感谢你/祝贺你/道歉/做某事，并且...）

主要目的（提建议、意见，介绍信息，进行推荐...文章第二段的核心主旨）：

① **offer you some suggestions/information about sth/how to do sth.**

（给出关于 某事/如何做某事的建议/信息）

② **extend you an invitation to do sth.** （邀请你做某事）

③ **recommend you sth.** （推荐你某个东西）

④ **do sth.** （照抄题干里的具体要求）

二、尾段——对读信人的期望：

按是否需要对方回信分为以下两种（部分题目回不回信都可以）

1.否：（公告、招募、问询...）→没有需求，创造需求

I would be glad if you find the **information/ suggestions** mentioned above helpful.

Please feel free to let me know if you have any further questions.

希望以上信息/建议对你有用。如果有其它问题请随时与我联系。

2.是：（建议、介绍、推荐、感谢、道歉、邀请、投诉、申请...）→期待回复

I would appreciate it if you could take my **complaint / application/ resignation/
recommendation/ invitation/ questions** into consideration. And I am looking forward
to your favorable reply.

希望你能重视或认真考虑我的投诉/申请/辞职/建议/邀请/问题。期待你的回复。

Yours truly,

Li Ming



三、第二段——主体段

整体架构

Regarding ... (sth) , there are several points I would like to mention.

First of all, 论点 1.

What's more, 论点 2.

In addition, 论点 3.

For more details, you could refer to the attachment below. (28 词)

【具体内容】

三元：是什么（说明介绍）、为什么（分析利弊）、怎么办（建议意见）

1. 是什么（说明介绍）

① 时间、地点：它将于下周日在主楼里举行/它位于主楼里（旁边） /我们下周日在主楼集合并前往目的地（请保证届时你有时间参加）

it will be held / it is located in (behind) the Main Building (next Sunday) /

we will gather in the Main Building next Sunday and set off to the spot (and please make sure you are available then).

② 出席人物：我们的工作人员届时将会为你提供必要的培训、介绍、引导

our staff will be there to provide you (with) necessary **orientation / guidance**.

③ 着装要求：出席活动时，着装应该得体/暖和/朴素

it is highly recommended to be **properly / warmly / plainly** dressed for the occasion.

英一：志愿者招募（10）、图书馆相关信息（16）、志愿者项目细节（19）、 请教授担任演讲比赛评委（13）、请人参加毕业典礼（18）、歌唱比赛通知（20）、邀 请英国大学教授组队参加竞赛（22）、为教授的项目招募学生助手（23）

英二：慈善义卖（13）、生活习惯（14）、招志愿者（15）、历史景点（20）、（21）邀请同学参加在线会议并告知他会议细节、介绍并邀请参加美食节（22）



2. 为什么选 ta (分析利弊)

① 权威认可: ta 获得了权威机构的官方奖项、资质、认可...

has (have) an official **award / qualification / recognition** from the authority.

is (are) **awarded with the title of Material / intangible Cultural Heritage from the United Nations.** (文化自信!)

② 群众基础: 人民群众/很多社交媒体平台对 ta 很欢迎/评价很高/很关注担心
enjoys (enjoy) a widespread **popularity / reputation / concern among 人民群众 / on multiple social platforms.**

③ 个人喜欢: 我个人觉得 xx 很有吸引力、有趣、有益

I personally find it **attractive/interesting/beneficial/necessary (to do sth).**

英一: 推荐电影(11)、推荐一本书(15)、推荐城市景点(17)、邀请英国大学教授组队参加竞赛(22)

英二: 中国传统文化(17)、邀请外国友人来中国玩(10)、城市交通辩论(19)、投诉字典(12)、介绍并邀请学生参加美食节(22)、朋友纠结是去艺术展还是机器人展会, 给出建议和理由(23)、求职(为什么选我)、求职回函(为什么选你)

3. 怎么办 (建议意见)

① 端正认识: 端正认识并建立起关于 xx 的正确价值观是首要任务

it's advisable to put things into perspective and establish a correct value about sth primarily.

② 实践经验: 你可以在知乎上寻找该领域的相关/先进/国际/历史 经验

you could look for relevant / advanced / international / historical experience in this aspect on Zhihu Community.

③ 知行合一: 应该及时制定合理可行的计划并优先执行。



a practical and reasonable plan should be promptly carried out and remain high on your agenda.

英一：如何适应中国校园生活（12）、如何提高身体素质（14）、（21）给外国友人提找工作的建议

英二：如何适应大学生活（11）、如何提高翻译水平（16）

四、审题要点

对方是谁？ 决定了信的抬头

是不是 notice？（题干里有没有出现 notice 这个词？） 决定了第一段第一句的写法

次要目的是什么？主要目的是什么？ 决定了第一段的写法

信件的实质内容涉及三元中的哪些元素？ 决定了第二段用哪些句子——是什么？为什么？怎么办？或者具体适合用 9 句话中的哪一句？

是否必须需要对方回信？ 决定了第三段的写法

五、真题实战

说明介绍型：2019 年英语一小作文

Suppose you are working for the “Aiding Rural Primary Schools” project of your university. Write an email to answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying the details of the project.

对方是谁？ international student volunteer

是不是 notice？ 不是

次要目的是什么？ 无

主要目的是什么？ answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying the details of the project.

信件的实质内容涉及三元中的哪些元素？

是否必须需要对方回信？ 否

Dear International Volunteer.

I am writing this letter to answer your inquiry and specify the details of the



“ Aiding Rural Primary Schools” project.

I am writing this letter to offer you some information about the "Aiding Rural Primary Schools" project.

Regarding the project, there are several points I would mostly like to mention. First of all it will be held at a rural school next Sunday. What's more, our staff will be there to provide some necessary orientation. In addition, it is highly recommended to be properly dressed for the occasion. For more details, you could refer to the attachment below.

是否必须需要对方回信？ 否

I would be glad if you find the information mentioned above helpful.

Please feel free to let me know if you have any further questions.

Yours truly

Li Ming

分析利弊型：2017 年英语一小作文

You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor, recommending some tourist attractions in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

对方是谁？ James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor

是不是 notice？不是

次要目的是什么？无

主要目的是什么？ recommending some tourist attractions in your city

信件的实质内容涉及三元中的哪些元素为什么选 ta

建议意见型：2016 年英语二小作文

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to 1) thank him, and 2) give your advice.

对方是谁？ your friend, Jack

是不是 notice？不是

次要目的是什么？ thank him



主要目的是什么?give your advice on translation

信件的实质内容涉及三元中的哪些元素? 怎么办

是否必须需要对方回信? 否

杂糅型: 2019 年英语二小作文

Suppose Professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic. Write him an email to 1) suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and 2) tell him about your arrangements.

对方是谁? Professor Smith

是不是 notice?不是

次要目的是什么?无

主要目的是什么? 1) suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and 2) tell him about your arrangements.

信件的实质内容涉及三元中的哪些元素? 为什么选 ta? 是什么?

是否必须需要对方回信? 否



第四讲：图画类大作文实战-万能模板

一、图画类大作文分类

1. 按展现形式分类：

优秀品质： 19 坚持不懈、21 年文化自信（坚持做自己）、23 龙舟赛越来越热闹 10 文化火锅

不良问题： 15 聚会沉迷手机、11 乱扔垃圾、10 文化火锅

鲜明对比： 12 乐观与悲观、14 母女相伴、16 家长以身作则、17 读书应脚踏实地、20 拖延症、22 是否要听非本专业校园讲座

选择平衡： 13 毕业选择、18 硬课与水课

2. 按影响对象：

个人成长： 12 乐观与悲观、16 家长以身作则、17 读书应脚踏实地、19 坚持、15 聚会沉迷手机、20 拖延症、13 毕业选择、18 硬课与水课、21 坚持做自己、22 是否要听非本专业校园讲座

社会发展： 10 文化火锅、11 乱扔垃圾、14 母女相伴、21 文化自信、23 龙舟赛越来越热闹

作文的实质： 描述图片→初步解读主旨→展开论证主旨→总结升华主旨

共性主旨： 对 个人成长 或 社会发展 有影响的 优秀品质、良好意识

二、模板思路与框架

1. 中文框架

如图所示，描图句。图片的象征意义是非常明确的：**xx 品质/意识/问题值得我们给予适当的关注。**

为了分析 **xx** 的重要性，我想重点强调一下几点。**首先**，很多人都认同，在其他条件一样的前提下，**xx** 是决定**学术/职业/社会**成功与否的关键。**其次**，①（**个人类**）年轻人一直是社会进步的先锋力量，而 **xx** 对其品格和能力发展有**显著的**影响，后者将不可避免的在不远的将来影响中国的方方面面。②（**社会类**）我们生活在同一个世界里，有着共通的利益，而 **xx** 对我们共同的环境社群社会世界有**显著的**影响，这将不可避免的触及我们每个人。因此，**缺乏/没有 xx** 会让我们无法进步，并终将为此付出不菲的代价。



简而言之，xx 真的很重要，我们应该迅速采取**相关**措施。具体来说，① 政府应该施行**合适**的政策并发动媒体宣传，② 教育机构应该开展公开课并给与引导，以将这样一种不可或缺的 **品质/意识** 注入每个人的心中。正如习大大所说，“空谈误国，实干兴邦。” 我们越快采取具体行动，未来就越能从中受益。

2. 英文框架

As is **vividly/ironically** depicted in the cartoon, doing/done sth (次要动作，可不写), A is doing/done/adj ... (写主要动作), while B is doing/done/adj ... (对比图时写). The symbolic meaning behind the picture is rather explicit: the **virtue/awareness/issue of xx** deserves our due attention.

To examine the significance of **xx**, certain factors should be specifically pointed out here. First and foremost, it is a truth widely acknowledged that all other factors being equal, **xx** could be the decisive difference between **academic / professional / social** success or not. In addition, ① (个人类) since young people always play a vanguard role in promoting social progress, and **xx** exerts remarkable influence in the development of their characters, it will inevitably shape every aspect of China in the foreseeable future. ② (社会类) We are living in a world with common interest, and since **xx** exerts 125 remarkable influence to our shared community, its impact will inevitably extend to each and every single one of us. Consequently, **the lack of xx** will hinder us from making substantial progress and eventually cost us dearly.

In brief, **xx** is of true essentiality and relevant measures must be taken promptly. To be specific, ① (政府可管时) governments should implement proper policies and launch mass media campaigns ② (永远可用) education institutions should provide open courses and guidance **to infuse** such an indispensable **virtue/awareness** into everyone. As President Xi once put it, “empty talk would lead a country astray, and hard work can revitalize a nation”. The more rapidly actions are taken, the more effectively this **virtue/awareness** will benefit us in the upcoming future.

三、审题思路与主题词替换

第一步：看图解读主旨，进行 个人 or 社会 分类

不良问题→优秀品质： 鲜明对比→优秀品质：



选择平衡→选择/平衡 xx 的能力： 毕业选择、硬课与水课

第二步：确定英文主题词 所有主题词要处理成名词，只会写形容词时加 **being**，
不会写时正话反说

protect the environment→ persistent→ being persistent, 勤奋→not being lazy

选择类： the ability to make a wise choice+限定条件

平衡类： the ability to strike a subtle balance between A and B

第三步：确定与主旨有关的主要信息

次要信息：交代必要环境背景

主要信息：能体现主旨的关键动作（谁做了什么事）

对照组信息：与上述动作形成鲜明对比的另一动作

第四步：构思描图句

doing/done sth, A is doing sth , while B is doing sth

描图主旨为王，细节为主旨服务！不要加入太多无关细节难为自己



第五讲：图表类大作文实战-万能模板

一、图表类大作文分类

1. 时代变了（图表中有多个时间点，柱状图、折线图居多）：

2010：发达国家与发展中国家的手机数量——发展中国家增长迅速

2011：国内轿车市场品牌占有率变化——国产品牌份额增加，日系降低

2014：中国城乡人口变化趋势——城镇人口显著增加

2017：博物馆数量和参观人数变化——都在增加

2019：大学生毕业后的选择——升学和创业比重明显增加

2. 当前趋势特点（饼状图居多）：

2012：某公司不同年龄员工满意度调查——年龄越大越满意

2013：各年级大学生兼职率——年级越高兼职率越高

2015：春节花销比重——买新年礼物花费最多

2016：大学生旅游目的地——欣赏风景、缓解压力的最多

2018：消费者选餐厅时的关注因素——特色、服务、环境

2020：大学生手机阅读目的——学习为主，消遣时间是其次

二、模板思路与框架

核心思路：描述图表数据→点出趋势（正能量居多）→成因解读→总结升华

1. 中文框架

正如（关于某群体某主题的）**统计数据**所示，某事物/某种人的数字/比重从年份 1 的数字 1 上升/下降至了年份 2 的数字 2。另一事物/某种人的数字/比重从 年份 1 的数字 1 上升/下降至了年份 2 的数字 2。在我看来，以上数字体现了当前社会中的一个**显著、普遍、流行的趋势或倾向**。

要想透彻的审视这一**趋势或倾向**的根本成因，应重点关注以下几点。首先，正如卡尔·马克思所言，经济基础决定上层建筑。正是中国与日俱增的综合国力构成了上述趋势或倾向的前提条件。（可自由发挥句）。其次，**相关人群（可具体替换）的 偏好/兴趣/价值观 的 多样性/变化 是主要成因**。（可自由发挥句）。此外，社交媒体平台极大的方便了特定观念的流动和强化，进而加速了一个新现象成为新常态的过程。



总而言之，当前趋势具有深刻的内在合理性与必然性，在可见的未来仍将继续存在。相应的，作为社会的先锋以及继承人，我们应该抓住这一趋势的脉搏，积极的应对其可能带来的挑战与机遇。

2. 英文框架

As is numerically illustrated in the statistics (among sb about sth), the number/percentage of sth/those who xx is xx/increased/decreased from 数字 1 to 数字 2 in the xx years between 年份 1 and 年份 2. While the number/percentage of sth/those who xx is xx/increased/decreased from 数字 1 to 数字 2. From my perspective, the above figures reveal a currently prevailing tendency among contemporary society.

To examine the root cause of the tendency thoroughly, certain factors should be specifically pointed out here. First and foremost, just as Karl Marx once said, the economic basis determines the superstructure. It is precisely the boosting comprehensive national strength of China that constitutes the precondition for the above-mentioned tendency. (可自由发挥句). What's more, the diversity/shift of relevant population's (可具体替换) preferences/interests/values is one of the contributing dynamics. (可展开). In addition, social media platforms substantially facilitate the flow and intensification of certain awareness, thus accelerating the transition from an emerging phenomenon into the new reality

In conclusion, the current tendency is of profound inherent rationality and inevitability, and will continue to exist in the foreseeable future. Correspondingly, as the vanguard and successor of our society, we should grasp the pulse of this trend and actively meet whatever challenges and opportunities it may bring about.

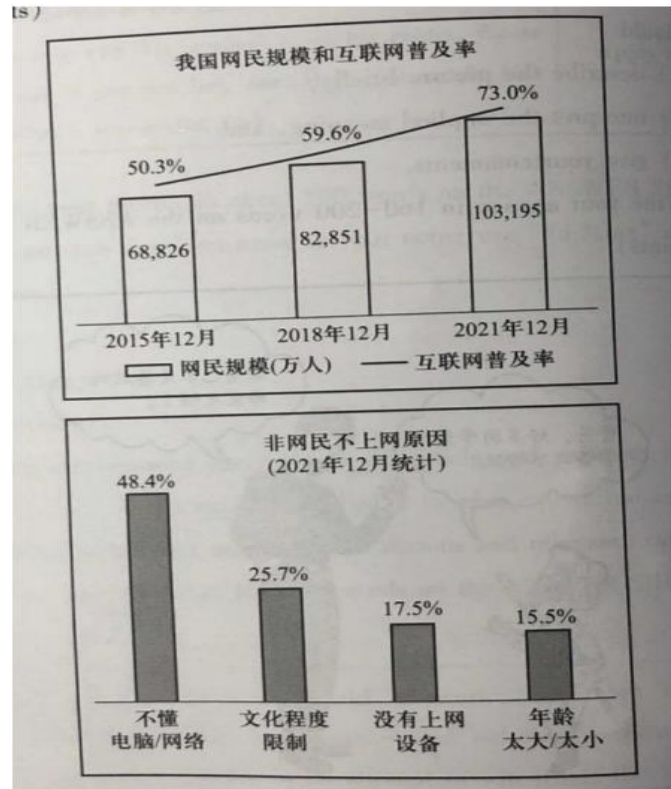
【审题思路与描图】

- ① 数字还是百分比？数字→number,百分比→percentage/proportion
- ② 是否直接与人有关且很复杂
- ③ 有没有年份变化？有→increased/decreased from 数字 1 to 数字 2 in the xx years between 年份 1 and 年份 2
- ④ 变化趋势类，一增一减，当前偏好情况类，两多或一多一少，两组数据即可。

!!! 双图表型 2023 年英语一大纲例题（英一重点准备，英二听个思路）

【特点与解题思路】

- ① 描图部分的内容涉及两个有一定相关性的图表，描图段所占的篇幅更长。
- ② 两个图表中，描述正面、积极的发展趋势、现象的图是作文中要探讨的重点
- ③ 描述当前的不足、缺陷的图表，我们作为次要要在第三段提出针对性的建议



- 数字还是百分比?
- 是否直接与人有关且很复杂?
- 有没有年份变化?
- 各项数据分别是多少? 单位是什么?

As is illustrated in the statistics, **the percentage and number** of those who can use the internet increased from 50.3% to 73% and from 680 **million** to 1.03 **billion** **respectively** in the two years between 2015 and 2021. **For those who can not use the internet**, those who don't understand it and those who have no necessary equipment account for 48.4% and 17.5% respectively. ~~From my perspective~~ 删去

On one hand, to examine the root cause of this tendency, certain factors should be specifically pointed out here. First and foremost, just as Karl Marx once said, the economic basis determines the superstructure. It is precisely the boosting comprehensive national strength of China that constitutes the precondition for the above-mentioned tendency. What's more, the phenomenon under discussion could be attributed to the **shift of people's interests**. In addition, social media platforms



substantially facilitate the flow and intensification of certain awareness, thus accelerating the transition from an emerging phenomenon into the new reality.

双图为正面趋势+缺陷不足时，第三段利用英一提建议的结尾即可

On the other hand, much could be done to further improve the status quo. To be specific, ① (政策可管时) governments should implement proper policies and launch mass media campaigns ② (通常可用) (两个建议都写时，中间记得加 **and**) education institutions should provide open courses and guidance to allow more people to use the internet (建议的目的，to do sth). The more rapidly concrete efforts are made, the more effectively they will benefit us in the upcoming future.

如果双图都为正面趋势，则第三段照常写原先英二的结尾段!



第六讲：材料类大作文实战-万能模板

一、材料作文大纲例题

英语一大纲例题

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**. 相关例子

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 transparent way, we are perceived as less biased and willing to tell the truth.

英语二大纲例题

Directions:

Read the following **excerpt from an article(文章节选)** 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 about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points)

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?



【材料特点】以社科学研究类话题为特点，往往存在“旧现象、新发现”的套路。

【题目要求】

- ① 摆明自己对作者观点的态度：**同意、不同意、部分同意**
- ② 给出你的**理由**与相关的**例子**



二、模板思路与框架

主线：描述作者观点→自己对其部分认同→认同的理由→不认同的理由→总结

1. 中文框架

在以上材料中，作者声称【作者结论句】。虽然这一论点在某种意义上有可取之处，但是考虑到作者是在一个过分简化的基础上得出这样一种宽泛的论断的，我只能部分同意其观点。

一方面，虽然作者的观点存在一些问题，但在某些情况下确实符合我们的常识或经验。①（一般品质、事理类）从《奥德赛》到《史记》，从孔子到柏拉图，能例证这一观点的隽永故事与箴言不胜枚举。②（现代背景类）从日常推送到我手机屏幕上的新闻到微信朋友圈里的日常生活内容，作为一个 Z 世代人和年轻的数码原住民，我近距离地经历了和见证了太多的可以例证这一观点的事例。③（自行发挥举例）

另一方面，我必须指出作者过分简化了事情发生的情景和相关变量。考虑到其独特且多样的背景，人们/事态未必会按作者所想的那样行动/反应/发展。

综上所述，上述话题甚为复杂，因而也并不存在一个直白或绝对的答案。在我看来，考虑到这一问题的复杂性，具体情况具体分析无疑是更明智的办法。

2. 英文框架

In the excerpt above, the author generally asserts that 作者结论句. While this argument does have some merit in a way, considering that the author comes to this broad assertion on an oversimplified basis, I can only partially agree with his opinion.

On the one hand, I would like to admit that the author's statement, although suffering from certain flaws, is sensible in some cases, where the implicit rationale behind it accords with the common sense and empirical evidence in our daily life. ①

（一般品质、事理类）From the Odyssey to the Historical Records, from Confucius to Plato, instructive stories and thought-provoking proverbs that could exemplify this perspective are too numerous to count. ②（现代背景类）From the news stories pushed to my screen to the daily lives posted on the WeChat Moments, as a Generation Z and young digital native, I have intimately experienced and witnessed numerous cases that could exemplify this perspective. ③（自行发挥举例）



On the other hand, I am bound to point out that the author oversimplifies the context and relevant variables. Given their distinctive and diverse background, it is not surprising to discover that **people / the course of events** may not necessarily **act / react / develop** in accordance with the author's presumption.

In conclusion, the issue mentioned above is a complex one, and there are no simple or absolute answers to it. From my perspective, given its complicated nature, it is certainly more advisable to take a case-by-case approach.

三、解题步骤

第 1 步：快速阅读文字材料，总结主旨并找出相关作者结论句

常见的作者结论句特征

① 研究结论句

近 100 词的文章里，作者引用的研究或调查结论一般都是支撑自己观点的

Recent studies found that communicating uncertainty and even admitting our mistakes is not harmful and can even be beneficial to trustworthiness.

Studies in the U.S. and the U.K. consistently show that children have lost the right to wander.

【研究结论句标志词】

study/survey/research found/indicate/reveal/show that...

② 表示【结果】、【所以】的逻辑关系词所在的句子

So, failure in “expertise” can be compensated by higher integrity and benevolence. This is why many of our youth turn to technology.

【常见逻辑关系词】

so, this is why, therefore, consequently, thus

第 2 步：适当整合并改写作者结论句（选做）

1. 整合方法：

children have lost the right to wander.



This is why many of our youth turn to technology.

→ children have lost the right to wander, and this is why many of our youth turn to technology.

2. 改写方法:

主语、宾语互换（主动、被动语态互换）

children have lost the right to wander, and this is why many of our youth turn to technology. → 此类变形尤其适合带有明显被动语态的结论句

failure in “expertise” can be compensated by higher integrity and benevolence. → higher integrity and benevolence can compensate failure in “expertise”.

第 3 步：确定作者论点的类型

1. 是否有很强的现代背景？决定了第二段的例子用①还是②

2. 是关于人的认知、心理、行为的，还是关于客观事物发展规律的？

决定了第三段是写 **people may not necessarily act/react in accordance with the author's presumption.**

还是 **the course of events may not necessarily develop in accordance with the author's presumption.**

第 4 步：代入模板