# 全国研究生入学考试英语(二)

# 历年写作真题详解

讲师:汪海洋

# ▲英语(二)试题构成

- 1. Use of English (10 points)
- 2. Reading-Part A+B (50 points)
- 3. Translation (15 points)
- 4. Writing A+B (25 points)

最新修订后考试大纲的规定:在专业硕士英语(二)考试中,写作部分由A,B两节组成,主要考查考生的书面英语表达能力,共2题,合计25分。

A节:要求考生根据所给情景写出约100词 (标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括私 人和公务信函、通知、电子邮件、备忘录、报告 等。考生在答题卡上作答。共10分。

本节主要考查应用文写作能力,从历年考过的真题来看,以书信类(包括电子邮件)应用文为主,但亦不可忽视通知、备忘录、报告、启事等形式的准备。

应用文中的书信类包含私人信函及公务信函 两种。前者主要应用于亲友关系之间,这类信函 所使用的文件相对于公务信函,形式略显随意, 属于半正式文体,口语化的倾向较强一些。后者 如邀请信、申请信、投诉信等, 语域的使用则较 为正式。而通知、备忘录、报告、启事等则更能 体现正式文体的特征。语域的选择是否正确,对 评分会有较大的影响。

#### ▲ 英语作文的书写格式

- 英语写作须注意书写的格式。一般分为齐 头式和缩进式两种。
- 1. 齐头式
- 书信的称谓、正文落款均顶格写,但段与段之间必须空一行,从而使文章显得清爽整洁,一目了然,特别适合现在电脑文本的排版和打印方便,在公务信函中使用非常普遍。

- 2. 缩进式
- 缩进式是英式英语或传统英语的书写习惯格式,段与段之间不空行,但每段首行向后缩进几个字符,通常是缩进4或8个字符的空间,缩进距离相同。信内称呼顶头写,正文每段缩进,落款位于中间偏右的地方。因为这种书写格式结构清楚整洁,中间不需要空行,不容易受答题卡空间限制的影响,所以推荐考生使用这种形式。

#### ▲书写具体要求

- A节书信体作文考试中,考生无须写信头和信内地址,只需从称呼写起。并根据题目要求写出正文、结束语,签名按统一要求书写。
- 考生应该仔细阅读考试的Directions,严格 按要求确定称呼和署名的书写方式。格式的正确 与否,直接与得分有关,称呼、结束语、签名这 几处尤其需要注意,错一个可能导致丢一分。

#### ▲ 实际操作规则

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 层次分明 格式与语域恰当贴切对目标读者(语言 接受对象)完全产生了预期效果

基本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 |使用较为丰富的语法结构和词汇 第四档 语言基本准确,在试图使用较复杂结构 A节(7--或较高级词汇时有个别错误 -8分) 采用了适当的衔接手段,层次清晰,组 格式与语域较恰当对目标读者(语言接 受对象)产生了预期效果

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 第二档 |有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影 A节(3--|响对写作内容的理解 4分) |未采用恰当的衔接手法,内容缺少连贯 |格式与语域不恰当 未能清楚地传达信息给读者

未能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, A节(1-语言运用能力差 -2分) 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

零分档 (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

- A节(10分): A节作文的评分重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式与语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题做出一定调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的个别关键词或词组,但使用提示语中出现过的句子将被扣分。
- 格式方面包括称谓、落款签名等。内容方面包括提示中涉及的两个(或以上)要点以及相关的说明和描述。语言方面包括语言的准确、流畅、得体、衔接等。例如:

#### ▲ 2020年写作真题--Part A

- Directions: Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write them an email to
- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour
- You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET
- Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

- 评分的一般性要求:
- a) 格式占2分,抬头称谓、落款各占1分; 抬头应该写Dear international students, 或 Dear students, 只写 Dear 或者称谓错误(如, 应为复数或者泛指等而没有这样表达)不得分; 落款缺少结尾的问候语,如yours sincerely, 只写Li Ming不得分;全文只有抬头落款,无其 它内容,如果两者均正确,得1分,否则不得分;

- b) 内容部分的第一个要点(tell them about the site) 占4分,其中具体的地点占1分,对该地点进行的插述/说明占3分;地点的描述必须具体化,要明确被描述对象的名字,具体到城市名(如不能写某个省),只写a historic site而没有具体名称,扣1分。
- c) 内容部分的第二个要点(give them some tips for the tour)占4分,文中应给出两个或两个以上的 tips;
- d) 词数明显超过或不足规定词数(要求100 词), 扣1分。

- 虽然阅卷人员在实际操作中有一定的灵活性, 但基本都遵循这些规定和要求进行阅卷。一些不符合要求的作文就会被扣分处理。
- 总而言之,全国研究生入学考试的阅卷工作是非常严格、公平的过程,充分体现了相关部门和组织在人才选拔时的严肃性及公正性,社会上一些捕风捉影的传言、妄加揣测的臆断均不足为信。

#### ▲ 书信类作文的一般结构

- 书信类作文不需要书写信头和信内地址,直接从称呼开始书写。
- 一、称呼:
- 称呼是书信类作文的开头,和结尾的署名一 样,都涉及到书写格式是否规范的问题。称呼漏 写或使用格式不正确都会被扣分。一般用Dear 开头,注意头衔及收信人名字的写法。考试指示 中绝大多数情况下都会提供书写对象的称谓,如 果是这样的话, 称呼一定要把指令中的人名或身 份写上,否则就将被扣分。注意称呼的大写格式, 称呼后面不能用冒号,而要用逗号。称呼要顶格 书写。

- 常用称呼:
- Mr. (先生)用于男性
- Ms. (女士)用于女性,对方已婚或未婚均可使用。
- Pres. (President)用于称呼董事长、总经理、 大学校长等
- Dear Sir or Madam, 不知收信人的姓名时用
- To Whom It May Concern, 不知收信人姓名 时用
- 实际考试中,一定要认真阅读考试指令中的具体提示,看看是否提供收信人的姓名和称谓,并选择恰当的称呼,以免影响得分。如果没有具体收信人,需要根据信的写作对象合理地确定。

- 二、正文
- 正文是书信类作文的最重要部分,也是阅 卷者评分时的主要着眼点。考试指令中通常会提 供两、三个内容要点,考生应按照这些提示构建 自己的写作内容,尽量不要打破这些内容要点的 前后次序,做到条理清楚,要点突出,行文准确。 写作过程中,这些内容要点必须全部涉及,漏掉 任何一点就会被相应扣分。

- 写作过程中仍然须重点关注:①句型和词汇是否灵活多变,切忌单调重复。②拼写和语法结构的正确性;③表达的内容和层次是否清晰;是否达到考试指令的要求。④特别需要注意:根据具体句子所表达的相应时间,选择正确的时态,不要在时态的使用上出现错误,影响成绩。
- 一般的书信类作文也是分成三段书写,首尾段可以套用一些固定的句型和格式。整篇文章不能都是简单句,应当包含几个主从句。逻辑关系明显的上下句之间最好使用关联词衔接,最好要有一些短语的使用。每段段首句要缩进几个字符的空间。

- 首段:一般而言,首段使用1--2句话进行自我介绍并表明写作目的(祝贺、感谢、投诉、邀请等等)。私人信函一般不需要自我介绍。
- 主体段:根据考试的提纲,把主要内容书写清楚。这一段是阅卷者关注的重点,一定要用心规划,从语言和内容两方面展示自己的基本功。写作时可以借用指令中的词汇和短语,但不要直接照抄其中的原句,以免被扣分。
- 结尾段:可以借用期待回复、表示感谢这类套话。每一种类型的应用文通常都有固定的结尾用语,不妨提前准备好,实际考试时可以直接套用。

- 结束语和签名
- 结束语一般是礼节性的套话,第一个字母要求大写,后面加逗号。可用的套话如:
- Yours sincerely,
- Yours truly,
- Yours faithfully
- 这类套话的使用只是书写格式的规范性要求, 阅卷标准明确规定,没有这种结束语就要被扣分。 但具体使用哪一种结束语则没有相应规定。考生 可以事先准备好一种,写作时统一使用,不必标 新立异。

- 最后一部分是签名,按最新考试大纲的规定,现在英语(二)书信体作文的签名统一使用"Li Ming",不能写上自己的真实姓名。通知类应用文的最后结束语和署名另做别论。在考试中一定要认真阅读指令,根据具体规定相应选择适当的书写方式。
- 如采用缩进式书写的格式,结束语和签名要写在作文最后部位中间偏右的地方。

书信类作文(包括电子邮件)是目前英语 (二)考试中A节作文的主要考查形式,其类型 繁多,不同的类别之间,有些固定套语和格式的 使用不尽相同。另外,在实际的考试之中,试题 的提示给出的信息常常不是纯粹意义上的某一种 类型。这时就必须根据具体的要求组织文字,干 万不能死搬硬套所谓模版,削足适履。有些时候, 试题考查目的体现出两种内容和形式,这时候更 需要仔细斟酌词句,注意突出重点信息覆盖的同 时,语言力求简洁,以避免写的太多,导致丢分。

- 书信类作文的变化很大,绝不可能指望背一种写作模版本搞定一切书信类作文。可以参考中国人民大学出版社出版的《高分写作与翻译》一书,其中对英语(二)写作进行了非常详细的分类解析。
- 下面用4年真题进行一个大概的分析讲解

#### ▲ 2011年写作真题--Part A

- Directions: Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to:
- 1) congratulate him/her, and
- 2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.
- You should write about 100 words on the Answer Sheet.
- Do not use your own name. Use Zhang Wei instead.
- Do not write your address. (10 points)

- Dear Li Ming,
- I'm very happy to hear that you have been admitted to the university. Congratulations to you!

But university life is quite different from that in high school, and the following tips might help you prepare for it. Once away from home, you need more self-discipline and independence. You'd better decide on the right major and read extensively to broaden your horizon. Of course, active participation in extracurricular activities can enhance your all-round abilities.

Wish you a happy college life and look forward to more good news from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Wei

■ (100词)

#### ▲ 2014年写作真题--Part A

- Directions: Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to
- 1) tell him about your living habits, and
- 2) ask for advice about living there.
- You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.
- Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.
- Do not write your address. (10 points)

- Dear John,
- I'm so happy to share an apartment with you, and I believe we can become good friends.

I'd like to tell you something about my living habits. I usually get up early for some outdoor exercises and stay up late at night to do extracurricular readings. I hope this will not bother you. Besides, since you're a local student, and I really need your advice on how to adapt to new life there. After all, it's my first time to study abroad.

- I can't wait to meet you in the U.S.
- Yours sincerely,
- Li Ming
- (107词)

#### △ 2016年写作真题--Part A

- Directions: Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to
- 1) Thank him;
- 2) Give your advice
- 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.

- Dear Jack,
- Thank you very much for your congratulation. It's really fortunate for me to win the translation contest.

With regard to your request for my advice on translation, I might offer some suggestions for your reference. First of all, read extensively to acquaint yourself with English literary classics and different styles of newspapers and magazines. Knowledge of foreign culture and history is also crucial. Of course, don't neglect the importance of our mother tongue; after all, translation is actually a process of "re-creation" in our own language.

Practice makes perfect. I hope these tips might help you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

■ (108词)

#### ▲ 2018年写作真题--Part A

- Directions: Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an Email to
- 1) apologize and explain the situation, and
- 2) suggest a future meeting
- You should write about 100 words on the ANWSER SHEET.
- Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.
- Do not write your address. (10 points)

- Dear Professor Smith,
- I'm very sorry that I have to cancel the original travel plan and therefore will not be able to pay you a visit next week.

Our company has just reached a cooperation with an European partner. My boss appoints me as his representative on a tour to investigate the market there, which might take two weeks' time. Can we change our meeting to next February? You know that will be Spring Festival, the most important traditional festival of China. I can take you to see many funny things then.

- Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

■ (101词)

#### △英语(二)写作--B节

- 英语(二)考试大纲对B节写作的规定是:要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲,写出一篇150词左右的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。共1题,15分。
- 写作部分的评分原则是检查考生是否达到考试大纲的规定,对作文采用总体评分的方法,阅卷者就总体印象进行评分。从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是统一体。要考虑作文是否切题,是否能够用英语清楚而合适地表达思想,同时也要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

## △英语(二)写作--B节

评分的具体标准分为五档判定,评分时需要避免趋中现象,该给高分就给高分,包括满分;该给低分给低分,包括零分。

## ▲ 实际操作规则

第五档 A节 (13	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
•	
( 13	
15分)	层次分明
	格式与语域恰当贴切对目标读者(语言
	接受对象)完全产生了预期效果

基本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 使用较为丰富的语法结构和词汇 第四档 A节 |语言基本准确 , 在试图使用较复杂结构 | 或较高级词汇时有个别错误 ( 10---12分) |采用了适当的衔接手段,层次清晰,组 织较严密 格式与语域较恰当对目标读者(语言接 受对象)产生了预期效果

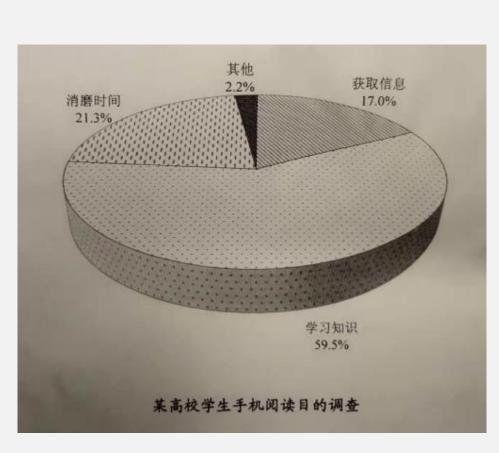
第三档 A节(7- -9分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务 虽然漏掉一些内容,但包含多数内容要点 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求 有一些语法及词汇错误,但不影响理解 采用了简单的衔接手段,内容较连贯, 层次较清晰 格式与语域基本合理对目标读者(语言 接受对象)基本产生了预期效果

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 第二档 |有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误 , 影 | A节(4-|响对写作内容的理解 -6分) |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

未能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 A节(1-语言运用能力差 -3分) 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

零分档 (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

- 例如:
- 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)

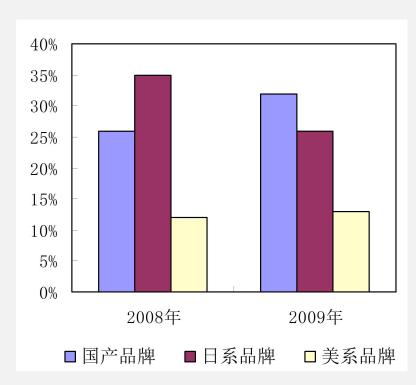


- 评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连 贯性、语法结构及词汇的多样性与语言的准确性。 作文内容按试题要求分为两部分(图表描述;考 生评论),缺一不可。
- 第一部分图表描述一般占7分:分为(1)关于图表内容的主题句,占2分(应明确指出该图反映的是某高校针对学生手机阅读目的所进行的调查);(2)对图表的描述,占5分(评分应综合考虑文章的语言和逻辑,如果语言错误较多,但基本可读,此部分可得及格分,即3分)。

- 第二部分考生评论占8分:考生应基于图表内容展开评述、提出建议等,评分时应综合考虑文章的语言和逻辑。
- a) 词数明显超过或不足规定词数(要求150 词),应在其对应的档次得分基础上扣1分;
- b) 关键信息点的呈现顺序不作要求。
- 高分作文应该体现如下几个特点:
- 一、语言正确无误
- 二、思想内容充实
- 三、句法结构多变

#### ▲ 2011年写作真题--Part B

- Directions: 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.



2008年、2009年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

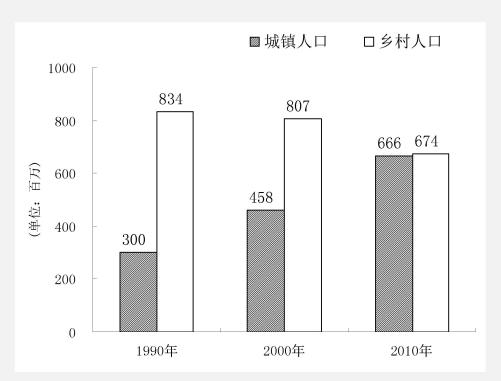
The past few decades have witnessed the rapid economic and technological development in China, which inevitably influences the car market. Just as this chart shows, the share of domestic brands quickly increased from 25% in 2008 to 35% in 2009, while that of Japanese cars declined from 35% to 25%. During the same period of time, the percentage of American brands remained unchanged. The days that foreign cars used to dominate Chinese market are gone.

Thanks to the introduction of advanced technology, domestic cars have shown a great improvement in quality and lower prices make them quite competitive. Besides, the patriotic feelings might account for the fact that many consumers switch to those "Made in China".

- The news is really encouraging. Domestic manufactures are making a good beginning, and government should protect them by implementing relevant policies. To be sure, there is still a long way to go for domestic industries, but tomorrow will be even better.
- (160词)

#### ▲ 2014年写作真题--Part B

- Directions: 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 about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.



20年间中国城镇人口与乡村人口变化图

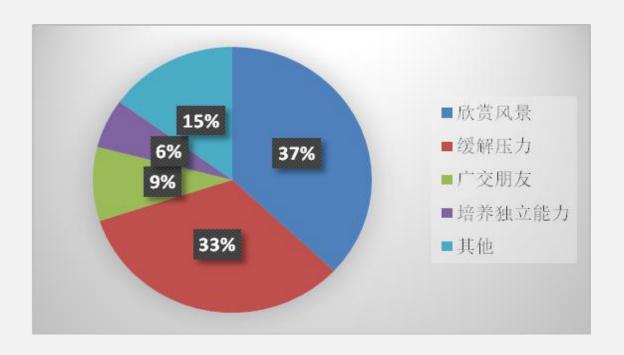
The past few decades have witnessed the biggest wave of urbanization in China. As is shown in this chart, urban population rose steadily from 300 million in 1990, to 458 million in 2000 and then to 666 million in 2010 respectively. During the same period of time, however, the number of rural residents declined from 834 million to 674 million.

"Development is the absolute principle" still points to an important truth today—that sustainable economic development is the only means to promote people's living standard and sense of happiness. Therefore, urbanization is a trend that no one can reverse.

- The news is really encouraging. Domestic manufactures are making a good beginning, and government should protect them by implementing relevant policies. To be sure, there is still a long way to go for domestic industries, but tomorrow will be even better.
- (156词)

#### ▲ 2016年写作真题--Part B

- Directions: 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.



某高校学生旅游目的调查

Steady improvement of living standard will inevitably influence people's living styles and a good case in point can be seen in the chart about college students' different purposes for travelling. Enjoying beautiful scenery takes the biggest share, accounting for 37 percent, while 33 percent of them go on a trip to relieve pressure. And others want to make friends or cultivate their sense of independence.

This phenomenon may be a mirror of the society, reflecting the changes of young people's attitudes to life. In the old days, they concentrated mainly on studying, with little time left for anything else. Today, the more tolerant social atmosphere offers students a chance to go out of the "ivory tower".

- This is definitely a good thing. Travel is the most powerful way a person explores the world and learns about himself. Just as the famous saying goes, "Man who travels far knows more".
- (160词)

#### ▲ 2018年写作真题--Part B

- 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.



■ The past few decades have witnessed the biggest wave of economic development in Chinese history and this can be seen in people's consumption patterns. As is shown in the chart about the factors citizens care most when choosing restaurants, specialty accounts for 36.3 percent, exceeding service (26.8 percent) and environment (23.8 percent). Price obviously takes a back seat.

The phenomenon may be a mirror of the society, reflecting the changes of people's attitudes to life. The improvement of their living standard enables them to pay more attention to the quality of life. It's no wonder that today's consumers don't care too much about the price.

- This is definitely a good thing. "Development is the absolute principle" still points to an important truth today—that sustainable economic development is the only means to promote people's sense of happiness. We have every reason to expect that tomorrow will be even better.
- (159词)

# 谢谢观看