

## ■ 上篇 写作模版及必背美文

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■ 第一章 写作常用语言及通用句式汇总

■ 第二章 必背真题美文及精细化总结

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# 第一章 写作常用语言及通用句式汇总

## 第一节 图画、图表作文常用语言及通用句式

### 1. 图的种类及相关表达

漫画	cartoon( 亦可译为连环漫画,讽刺漫画),caricature
漫画家	cartoonist
迪斯尼动画片	a Walt Disney cartoon
图片	picture
照片,相片	photograph
(泛指)图形	graph, chart, diagram, illustration
饼图,圆形图	pie chart, pie graph
条形图,柱形图	bar chart, column chart, histogram
直线图,曲线图	line chart, curve diagram
表格图	table
程序图	processing diagram, procedures diagram
流程图,过程图	flow chart, sequence diagram
树型图	tree diagram
线条	line
直线	the straight line
虚线	the dotted line
肖像绘画	portrait painting
轮廓,外形	outline

### 2. 图表数据的种类及相关表达

数字	figure	数量,数字	number
数据,信息	data	统计数据	statistic
比例	proportion	百分比	percentage

### 3. 数据变化及相关表达

1. 不变	保持不变,基本不变	remain level
	数据(Data)固定不变	fixed in time
	稳定	remain stable, stabilize, level off...

2. 变化	在一系列的时间段中转变	changes over time
	增加	increase, raise, rise, go up, surge, climb, mount...
	减少	decrease, grow down, drop, fall, descend, decline, reduce, lessen...
	波动	fluctuate, undulate, wave, rise and fall, up and down...
3. 表程度	迅速的, 飞快的, 险峻的	rapid/rapidly
	戏剧性的, 生动的	dramatic/dramatically
	有意义的, 重大的, 重要的	significant/significantly
	锐利的, 明显的, 急剧的	sharp/sharply
	急剧(升降)的	steep/steeply
	稳固的, 坚定不移的	steady/steadily
	渐进的, 逐渐的	gradual/gradually
	缓慢的, 不活跃的	slow/slowly
	轻微的, 略微地	slight/slightly
	稳定的	stable/stably
	一些较大变化	significant changes
	明显趋势	noticeable trend
	在同一时期	during the same period
	分布, 区别	distribute
	不相等地	unequally
4. 表比较	占 44% 比例	account for 44 percent, make up 44 percent
	位居第一	rank the first
	仅次于	be second to
	居第二位	in second spot
	与……相比	compared with, by contrast, on the contrary, likewise
	A 与 B 成比例	A be in proportion to B
5. 其它	平均	mean, average
	趋势	tendency, trend, inclination
	由……组成	consist of, be made up of, be composed of

#### 4. 图画作文通用句式

1. The intended meaning of the photo above is pressing and far-reaching. 上面图画要表达的意义迫切而深远。
2. As is truly demonstrated in the photo above. 正如图所真实展现地那样……
3. As is vividly betrayed in the drawing above. 正如图生动表现地那样……
4. The cartoon vividly illustrates. 这幅卡通生动地阐述了……
5. As is vividly depicted in the picture. 正如图片所生动描述地……
6. The purpose of the drawings is to show us that. 这幅图画是为了向我们展示……
7. This picture demonstrates one of the basic theories of philosophy; 这幅图片展现了哲学的一个基本理论;
8. Such an image draws attention to the fact that 这样一种形象吸引我们注意到这样的现实……

9. The scene drawn in the above picture is this; 上图所画的情形是……
10. It is obvious that the drawer wishes all of us 很明显, 图画作者希望我们所有人都……
11. It is obvious that the drawer of this picture wants to draw our attention towards …… , 很明显, 图画作者希望我们所有人都注意……
12. As can be seen from the drawings, 正如从图中所看到的那样……
13. Looking at the picture, we can't help thinking of the more and more serious phenomenon of... 看着这幅图片, 我们不禁想到越来越严重的……这一现象。
14. The pictures serve to remind us of... 这幅图片使得我们想起……
15. It is obvious that the drawer wants all of us to... 很明显, 画的作者想让我们都……
16. In this picture, 在这幅图片中……
17. These two pictures remind us of... 这两幅图片提醒了我们……
18. From the picture above, we can see that... 从上面的图画, 我们可以看出……
19. In this picture we are surprised to see... 在图片中, 我们惊讶地看到……
20. As is described in the picture, 正如图中所描述的那样……
21. What can we say at seeing such pictures? 看到这样的图片, 我们能说些什么呢?
22. What an ironic cartoon it is! 这是一幅多么有讽刺意味的卡通画啊!
23. It is quite obvious that the drawer wishes to draw our attention to this most unfavorable social phenomenon. 非常明显, 画的作者希望我们注意到这一最不受欢迎的社会现象。
24. A heart-breaking scene is witnessed by the photographer of this picture; 这张图片的摄影师见证了这一令人心碎的场面:
25. Two pictures above describe a story which we would never wish to encounter. In the first one, ... In the second picture... 上面的两幅图片描述了一个故事, 其中的场景是我们最不愿碰到的。第一幅……第二幅……
26. This is not an uncommon picture in our life; 这幅图片所描述的在我们的生活中是很普遍的;
27. This picture inevitably invites a series of questions; 这幅图不可避免地提出了一系列的问题;
28. What picture above intends to convey is a typical example. 上面图画想传达的是一个典型的例证。
29. Under the picture, there was a thought-provoking sentence; 图片下面有一句发人深省的话:
30. The picture describes a prevailing phenomenon—图片描述了一个如今流行的现象——
31. The drawer reminds us of a common social phenomenon. 画的作者提醒了我们一个普遍的社会现象。
32. What is really important, according to the drawer, should be... 按照图画作者的观点, 真正重要的应该是……
33. A miserable picture unfolds before our eyes; 在我们眼前展开了一幅不幸的画面;
34. This is a pathetic and heart-rending scene! In the picture given, 图中描述了一个悲惨而叫人心碎的场面……
35. We can see from the picture that... 我们从图中可以看出……
36. Just as is revealed in the pictures above, 正如上图所揭示的那样……
37. Looking at the drawing, I think a lot. It tells us that... 看着这幅图画我想到了很多。它告诉我们……
38. This picture sets me thinking for a long time. 这幅图使我想了好久。
39. The picture symbolically depicts... 这幅图象征性地描述了……
40. The picture focuses on... 这幅图集中表达了……

## 5. 图表作文通用句式

1. The table shows the changes in the number of.....over the period from...to... 该表格描述了从……年至……年间……数量的变化。
2. The bar chart illustrates that... 该柱状图展示了……

3. The pie graph depicts that...该圆形图揭示了……
4. The tree diagram reveals how...该树型图向我们揭示了如何……
5. The data (statistics, figures) lead us to the conclusion that...这些数据资料令我们得出结论……
6. This is a graph which illustrates...这个图表向我们展示了……
7. This table shows the changing proportion of a & b from...to...该表格描述了……年到……年间 a 与 b 的比例关系。
8. The graph, presented in a pie chart, shows the general trend in...该图以圆形图形式描述了……总的趋势。
9. This is a column chart showing...这个柱型图描述了……
10. As can be seen from the graph, the two curves show the fluctuation of...如图所示,两条曲线描述了……的波动情况。
11. Over the period from...to...the...remained level. 在……至……期间,……基本不变。
12. The number of...remained steady, stable from (month, year) to (month, year). ……(月,年)至……(月,年)……的数量基本不变。
13. The number sharply went up to...数字急剧上升至……
14. The figures peaked at...in (month, year) 数目在……(月,年)达到顶点,为……
15. The percentage remained steady at...比率维持在……
16. The percentage of...is slightly larger (smaller) than that of...……的比例比……的比例略高(低)。
17. There is not a great deal of difference between...and...……与……的区别不大。
18. The graphs show a threefold increase in the number of...该图表表明……的数目增长了三倍。
19. ...decreased year by year while...increased steadily. ……逐年减少,而……稳步上升。
20. The situation of...reached a peak (a high point). ……的情况到达顶(高)点。
21. The figures (situation) bottomed out in...数字(情况)在……达到底部。
22. The figures reached the bottom (a low point). 数字达到底部(低谷)。
23. A is ...times as much (many) as b. a 是 b 的……倍。
24. high, low, great, small percentage. 比例高(低)
25. There is an upward trend in the number of...……数字呈上升趋势。
26. A considerable increase (decrease) occurred from...to...从……到……发生急剧上升(下降)。
27. From...to...the rate of decrease slow down. 从……到……,下降速率减慢。
28. ...(year) witnessed, saw a sharp rise in...……年……急剧上升

## 第二节 写作开头段、正文段、结尾段通用句式

### 1. 开头段

1. at present (currently, lately, recently, nowadays, these years, in the past several decades, over the last several years)  
目前(当前,最近,近来,现今,这些年来,在过去几十年里,过去几年来)
2. Thanks to China's reform and opening-up policy, ...has witnessed great economic and social progress in the past two decades. 由于中国的改革开放政策,……在过去二十年里见证了巨大的社会经济进步。
3. We are now entering a brand new era. The 21st century is a time of advanced scientific and technological knowledge.  
我们正在进入一个崭新的时代,21 世纪是先进科技知识的时代。
4. With the rapid (marked, amazing, eye-catching, remarkable, fantastic) development (progress, growth, advance, improvement) of economy (society, industry, living standard), great changes have taken place in...随着经济(社会,工业,生活水平)快速的(显著的,惊人的,令人瞩目的)发展(进步,增长,提高),……发生了巨大变化。
5. With the arrival of the information age (the 21st century, the economy age), ...随着信息时代(21 世纪,经济时代)

的到来,……

6. In recent years, China has experienced an alarming increase in...最近几年来,中国在……方面有了惊人的增长。
7. With the increasingly rapid economic globalization and urbanization, more problems are brought to our attention. 随着日益迅速的经济全球化和城市化,更多的问题受到我们的关注。
8. Along with the development of..., more and more...随着……的发展,越来越多……
9. We are blessed with new opportunities and faced with new challenges. 我们被赋予新的机会和面临着新的挑战。
10. With the steady growth in the country's economy as well as the people's living standard, ...随着国家经济和人民生活水平的稳步增长,……
11. Nowadays more and more people begin to realize( be aware of, notice ) the importance ( significance, seriousness ) of the problem of education( pollution, unemployment ). 现在越来越多的人开始认识到( 注意到)教育( 污染, 失业)问题的重要性( 意义, 严重性)。
12. While the rhythm( pace, tempo ) of people's living is speeding up, a lot of changes have taken place in...人民生活节奏加快的同时,……也发生了很多变化。
13. As living tempo( pace ) quickens, ...随着生活节奏的不断加快,……
14. A recent report released by the government has caused nationwide repercussions( echoes ). 政府最近发布的一份报告在全国引起反响。
15. There is a growing worldwide awareness of the need for...全世界对……需要的认识正在不断深入。
16. It is commonly believed that the rise in...is the inevitable result of economic development. 人们普遍认为……的增长是经济发展的必然结果。
17. One of the universal( pressing, burning, urgent ) problems, issues we are faced with ( confronting us ) is that...我们面临的其中一个全球性的( 紧迫的, 迫在眉睫的)问题是……
18. With the fantastic spur both in industry and in economy in China, the number of...is on the rise 随着中国工业经济的迅猛发展,……的数目不断上升。
19. We often find ourselves caught( involved ) in a dilemma whether we should reach for the bear's paw or for the shark's fin...我们常常发现自己陷入一个进退维谷的境地;是取熊掌还是鱼翅……
20. Recently the problem( issue, conflict ) has become the focus( concern ) of the public. 最近这个问题( 冲突 )成了公众关注的焦点( 中心)。
21. There is a public( general, heated, impassioned ) debate( discussion, controversy ) today as to ( concerning ) the issue ( problem ) of.... Those who criticise( oppose, object to ) ...contend( argue ) that.... They believe that.... But people who advocate( favor ), on the other hand, maintain( assert ) that...当前,人们就某事( 现象)展开了广泛的( 热烈的)讨论( 争论)。批评( 反对)的人辩称……,他们认为……。然而,支持者却认为……
22. Recently, there is a vehement discussion on the issue of.... Those who criticise...argue that.... They claim that.... But people who firmly advocate..., on the other hand, argue that...最近,关于……的问题有一场热烈的讨论。批评……的人争辩道……,他们认为……。然而,坚决支持……的人则认为是……
23. There is no consensus of opinions among people as to the role of.... Some people claim that..., while others believe that...关于……的作用人们没有一致意见。一些人声称……,而另一些人认为……
24. When asked about..., many people argue that..., but other people consider...differently. 当问及……,许多人认为……,但另一些人有不同的想法。
25. Now it is commonly ( generally, widely ) believed ( held, accepted, recognized ) that .... They claim ( argue, hold ) that.... But I wonder( doubt ) whether it...现在人们普遍认为……,他们认为……,但是我怀疑它是否……
26. When faced with..., quite a few people claim that..., but other people think of...as...当面临……,许多人认为……,但另一些人认为……

27. Some people place more stress in the former while others attach heavier weight to the latter. If asked to make a choice between the two, I would no hesitate to choose the latter over the former for several sound reasons. 一些人认为前者更重要,而另外一些人却重视后者。如果我要在两者之间选择的话,我有几条充分的理由而毫不犹豫选择后者。
28. Which is a better choice, A or B? Different people have different answers due to their respective point of view. However, I side with the opinion that A is far better than B, for several reasons addressed below. 哪个是更好的选择: A 还是 B? 不同的人由于观点不同,答案自然也不同。然而,我个人倾向于 A 优于 B 的观点,理由如下。
29. When it comes to..., many people believe that..., but other people regard... as... 当说到……,许多人认为……,但是另一些人认为……
30. I am of the opinion that priority should be given to... 我同意……具有优先权的观点。
31. Personally, I side with the former (latter) opinion. 就个人而言,我赞同前(后)者的看法
32. As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of the opinion that... 就我而言,我赞同……的观点。
33. Personally, I stand on the side of... 就个人而言,我支持……
34. No view is more dangerous now than the one that... (which) is generally held by... 现在……普遍认为……,没有比这更危险的观点了。
35. No issue is more important now than the one that... (which) is commonly held by... 现在……普遍认为……,没有比这更重要的问题了。
36. Views on the issue in question vary from person to person, vary widely. 对正在讨论的问题每个人都有不同的看法。
37. People's views, however, are divergent on the matter in question. 然而,人们对正在讨论的问题的看法是有分歧的。
38. People rarely reach an absolute consensus on a controversial issue. 人们很少在一个有争议的问题上达到绝对的一致。
39. People from different backgrounds, however, put different interpretations on the same thing. 然而,不同背景的人对同一件事却有不同的看法。
40. Before giving my opinion, I think it is essential to look at the argument on both sides. 在表明我的观点之前,我想有必要分析双方的论点。
41. As to me, I am in favor of the first (second) view. There are many reasons for my inclination, but the following ones are most important. 就我而言,我是倾向于第一(第二)种观点的。促使我倾向于这种观点的原因有许多,而下面的是最为主要的几个。

## 2. 正文段

1. firstly (first, in the first place, first of all, to begin with, above everything else, in the first instance) 首先
2. secondly (in the second place) 其次
3. besides (in addition (to), furthermore, moreover) 再者, 其次
4. finally (last of all, last but not least, lastly, in the last place) 最后
5. admittedly (I admit, I concede) 不可否认的是, 我承认
6. to be frank (frankly speaking, honestly speaking) 老实说, 坦白讲
7. But we must not lose sight of the fact there are disadvantages (benefits) in doing something. 但我们不能忽略这样一个事实, 做某事是有不利之处(有益)的。
8. As to whether it is a blessing or a curse, however, people take different attitudes (positions). 至于它是福还是祸, 人们却持有不同的态度(观点)。
9. ...is both a blessing and a curse for mankind. ……对人类来说既是福气又是灾祸。
10. Obviously, ...like anything else, have more than one face. While they are indispensable to mankind, they also bring us serious problems. 显然, 就像任何事情一样, ……也是多面的。当它们对人类来说是必不可少的时候, 它们

同时也给我们带来了严重的问题。

11. Although the popular belief (idea) is that..., a current study (survey) indicates that... 尽管一般人的看法(观念)是……,但是当前的一项研究(调查)表明……
12. ...is a two-edged sword. ....是一把双刃剑。
13. There is probably some truth on both sides. 也许双方都有一定道理。
14. As the proverb goes: "Every coin has its two sides." ...is no exception. 正如谚语所说“每个硬币都有两面”,……也不例外。
15. It can not be denied that... 不可否认的是……
16. No garden without its weeds. 没有无杂草的花园。(有利有弊)
17. It goes without saying that... 毫无疑问的是……
18. There is no denying that... 不可否认的是……
19. It is probably no exaggeration to say that... 大概可以毫不夸张地说……
20. There is considerable evidence in favor of... 有相当多的证据支持……
21. There is strong evidence to show that... 有力的证据显示……
22. There are numerous reasons why..., and I would explore only a few of the most important ones here. 有很多理由解释为什么……在此我仅仅探讨其中最重要的几条。
23. The social and economic advances, the quickening of living tempo and the ever increasing competition are deemed as the main contributors to... 社会经济的进步、生活节奏的加快和日益激烈的竞争对……起了重要作用。
24. Nowadays, it is generally (widely, commonly, prevalently) held (accepted, assumed) that... 目前,经常(广泛,普遍)认为的是……
25. It will have (exercise, exert, produce, bring about) a decisive (profound, far-reaching, disastrous, unfavorable) effect (influence, impact) on... 这将对……产生(带来)决定性的(意义深远的,灾难性的,不利的)后果(效果,影响)。
26. For all the disadvantages... has, it has its beneficial effects. 尽管……有弊端,但它仍有利处。
27. Though it has brought mankind merits, some undesirable side-effects have gradually come to the surface. 尽管它给人类带来好处,但一些副作用也渐渐表现出来。
28. It may create (cause, result in, lead to, give rise to) a host of (a set of, a series of) problems. 这有可能造成(带来)一系列的问题。
29. The advantages of... far outweigh (are much greater than, carry more weight) than the disadvantages of.... ....的利远远超过……的弊。
30. The pros outweigh the cons. 支持的多过反对的。(利大于弊)
31. I can think of no better illustration of the idea (view) than the example (fact) of... 我想没有什么比……这个例子(事实)更能说明这个观点(看法)的了。
32. Despite the adverse effects... has, it has its advantages. 尽管……有不利的影晌,但它也有利处。
33. But every coin has its two sides. The negative aspects are also apparent. To begin with, .... To make matters worse, ... Worst of all, ... 但正如每个硬币都有两面,它的不足之处也是显而易见的。首先,....;更糟的是,.....;最后,.....
34. They may be right about..., but they seem to neglect (fail to mention, consider) the fact that... 关于……他们可能是对的,但他们似乎忘了(没有)提到(考虑到)这个事实:.....
35. It is true that..., but this is not to say (it doesn't follow, it doesn't mean) that... 的确,.....,但这并不是说(这并不意味着).....
36. Obviously, it has its drawbacks (disadvantages, negative effects) as well as merits (advantages, positive effects). 显然,它既拥有优点(长处,积极的作用),也有弊端(短处,消极的影响)。



37. The side-effects...has produced on us can be boiled down to three major ones;.....对我们产生的副作用归纳起来主要有三个:
38. Another contributing factor of...is.....的另一个有利因素是.....
39. What these people fail to understand( consider, mention) is that...这些人没有理解( 考虑, 提及) 的是.....
40. A multitude of factors could lead to the failure in...很多因素可以导致.....的失败。
41. A number of factors could account for( contribute to, lead to, result in) the change( success, increase). 许多因素可以说明( 导致, 引起) 这个变化( 成功, 增长)。
42. Undeniable, ...is good in many aspects; however, it has its disadvantages, too. For one thing, it...; for another, it...不可否认的是, .....在很多方面是好的, 然而, 它也有不利之处。首先, .....; 其次, .....
43. At first thought, it may seem to be an attractive idea, but it doesn't bear closer analysis, we find...一开始看, 这好象是一个有吸引力的主意, 但它经不起更深入的分析, 我们发现.....
44. On the face of it, this may seem a good suggestion, but on second thoughts we find that...从表面上看, 这似乎是一个很好的建议, 但仔细考虑后, 我们发现.....
45. On the surface, it seems to be a sound solution, but when carefully weighing in the mind, we find that...表面上看, 这好像是一个合理的解决办法, 但仔细想想, 我们发现.....
46. A closer inspection of these arguments would reveal how flimsy they are. 如果对这些论点再作进一步的调查, 就会发现这些论点根本站不住脚。
47. A careful examination of these arguments would reveal how groundless they are. 如果对这些论点作更仔细的调查, 就会发现它们毫无根据。
48. A closer scrutiny of these arguments would reveal how fallacious they are. 对这些争论的详细研究揭示出它们是多么的荒谬。
49. As the popular saying has it, "..."  
就像现在流行的说法“.....”
50. However logical and valid the arguments may be, they only see the surface of the issue. 不管这些争论显得多么有理和正确, 他们只是看到了问题的表面。
51. Just think of...想一下.....
52. There is an old( English) proverb that summarizes this view—"..."有一句谚语可以总结这个观点.....
53. As ( sb. ) said, "...就像.....说的“.....”
54. ..., but I do not think that this view can hold water. ...., 但我认为这个观点站不住脚。

### 3. 结尾段

1. in general( on the whole, generally) 总的说来
2. in brief( in summary, in conclusion, in short, in a word, to sum up, to conclude, to summarize) 总而言之, 综上所述
3. Judging from all evidence offered, we may reasonably come to( draw) the conclusion that...从所提供的证据来看, 我们可以得出以下结论.....
4. From the above comparison and contrast, anyone can safely conclude that...从以上的比较, 任何人都可以得出这样的结论.....
5. From what has been discussed above, we may safely arrive at( draw, come to, reach) the conclusion that...从以上所讨论的来看, 我们可以得出以下结论
6. For the reasons presented above, I strongly stick to the notion that...根据上述的理由, 我坚持的观点是.....
7. Taking into account all these factors, we may reasonably come to the moral that...全盘考虑所有的因素, 我们可以

得出这样的教训……

8. All the evidence justifies an unshakable view that...所有的证据证明了一个不可动摇的观点……
9. All the evidence supports an unmistakable conclusion that...所有的证据证明了一个千真万确的结论……
10. Given the factors I have outlined, I believe that...通过我所简述的这些因素,我相信……
11. For the reasons above, I feel that...鉴于以上原因,我觉得……
12. To conclude my essay, I would like to quote an old saying“...”我想引用一句古语“……”来结束我的文章。
13. It is (high) time that we placed great emphasis on the development of...我们早该把重点放在……的发展上了。
14. There is little doubt(no denying)that further attention must be paid to the problem of...毫无疑问(不容否认),关于……的问题必须受到更多的关注。
15. It is(high)time we put an end to the undesirable phenomenon of...我们早该结束……这种不良现象了。
16. It is high time that we(the government)did...我们(政府)早该干……
17. It is urgent(important,necessary)that appropriate(effective,proper)actions(measures,steps,methods)be taken to end(correct,improve)...采取适当的(有效的,合适的)措施(行动,步骤,方法)去消除(纠正,改进)……是迫切的(重要的,必要的)。
18. Both governments and ordinary citizens should join hands to make this world a better place to live in,not only for ourselves,but also for future generations. 不仅仅是为了我们,更是为了我们的后代,政府和普通公民应该联合起来,使这个世界变成更美好的家园。

### 第三节 写作通用的表衔接的语言

#### 1. 表列举

- (1) in the first(second) place

In the first place,you should correct your attitude. 首先,你要端正态度。

- (2) to begin with

I have to begin with an apology,and then an advice. 我得首先表示歉意,然后再提出一个建议。

- (3) last but not least(最后)

Last but not least,he could play the saxophone. 最后但同样重要的是,他能演奏萨克斯管。

- (4) in addition

I committed an error in addition. 另外,我还犯了一个错误。

- (5) for one thing

For one thing,it's an exercise;and for another,it's an entertainment. 首先,它是一种运动;其次,它才是一种娱乐。

- (6) first of all

First of all,you prepare a shopping list. 首先,你准备一份购物单。

类似表列举的语言还有:at first,for another,first,second,next,moreover,also,in the beginning 等。

#### 2. 表举例

- (1) for example

That experiment,for example,was a total failure. 例如,那次实验就完全失败了。

- (2) for instance

For instance,a telegram often costs more than a telephone call. 举例来说,发电报通常比打电话要花更多钱。

- (3) namely

There are three colours in the British flag,namely,red,white and blue. 英国国旗采用了三种颜色,即红、白、蓝。

(4) such as

Wild flowers such as orchids and primroses are becoming rare. 兰花和报春花之类的野花越来越少了。

(5) a case in point

An average student can be a top student with hard work. Cathy is a case in point. 成绩平平的学生通过努力用功也能名列前茅,凯西就是一个例子。

(6) to illustrate

To illustrate my point I have done a comparative analysis. 为说明我的观点,我作了对比分析。

类似表举例的语言还有:as a proof,as an illustration,specifically,that is 等。

### 3. 表增补

(1) in addition

You need time,of course. In addition,you need diligence. 当然你需要时间。另外,你还应该勤奋刻苦。

(2) furthermore

The house is too small,and furthermore,it's too far from the office. 这间房子太小了,另外,他离我们办公室也太远了。

(3) moreover

They expected,moreover,to remove their house. 另外,他们期望能迁移他们的房屋。

(4) besides

I don't want to come out now,and besides,I must work. 我现在不想出去,而且我还得工作。

(5) then

There are the vegetables to peel and the soup to heat. Then there's the table to lay and the wine to cool. 菜要择,汤要加热。还得摆上餐具,把酒冰镇一下。

(6) what's more

He is an artist and,what's more,a good sportsman. 他是一位艺术家,而且还是一名优秀的运动员。

(7) to put it another way

To put it another way,education is essential for progress. 换一句话说,教育是进步所必不可少的。

类似表增补的语言还有:again,once again,all the same(仍然),by the way(另外),also,equally important,in other words,likewise,to repeat,too 等。

### 4. 表强调

(1) certainly

Certainly the vacation was fun. 当然了,那个假期过得很有趣。

(2) indeed

Indeed,a dessert is always enjoyable. 确实,甜食总是那么美味。

(3) above all

Above all,do not build an open fire in a forest. 最重要的是,不要在森林里点燃篝火。

(4) surely

Surely you agree that she won the debate. 无疑,你赞同是她赢得了那场辩论。

(5) most important(of all)

Most important,the form has to be mailed by June 1. 最重要的是,那张表格必须在6月1日前邮寄。

(6) but for(要不是)

But for my brother's help,I would not have finished. 要不是我兄弟的帮助,我是无法完成的。

(7) without doubt

Without (any) doubt, appearance comes before price. 不容置疑, 外观比价格还重要。

类似表强调的语言还有: chiefly, especially, as a matter of fact(事实上), actually, even worse, anyway, in fact, in particular, particularly, obviously, to be sure, truly, undoubtedly, no doubt, needless to say, even more(甚至)等。

## 5. 表对照

(1) unlike

Unlike his brother, he has a sense of humour. 和他的兄弟不同, 他很幽默。

(2) in contrast (with, to)

In contrast, the red fluid does not lose its colour. 对比而言, 红色的液体仍不失其震撼力。

(3) whereas

The husband wanted a boy, whereas the wife wanted a girl. 丈夫想要个男孩, 相反, 妻子想要个女孩。

(4) on the other hand

Some students wanted to go on an excursion; others, on the other hand, wanted to go swimming. 一些学生想去远足, 然而另一些想去游泳。

(5) instead (of)

Instead, the new law caused many problems. 相反, 新法案引起了很多问题。

(6) nonetheless

Seemingly contradictory but nonetheless possibly true. 看起来矛盾, 但却可能是真实的。

类似表对照的语言还有: by contrast, conversely, by contrast with, to, on the contrary, otherwise, while, yet, the opposite (of), different from, nor, even though, rather, still, nevertheless, but rather(而宁可说)等。

## 6. 表比较

(1) like

Like the owl, the fox hunts at night. 同猫头鹰一样, 狐狸也是夜晚捕猎。

(2) in the same way

In the same way, we look for a good doctor. 我们以相同的方式寻找一名好医生。

(3) similarly

Similarly, the Wilsons enjoy spicy foods. 相同地, 威尔逊一家人喜欢吃辛辣食物。

(4) equally important

Equally important, the car drives thirty miles on a gallon of gas. 同等重要的是, 一伽仑汽油能让一辆汽车跑 30 英里。

(5) in a like manner

The large capitalist is, in (a) like manner, maintained from funds provided in advance. 大资本家也以同样的方式靠事先准备好的资金为生。

类似表比较的语言还有: by comparison(比较起来), in the same manner, likewise, as, at the same time, both, each, also, compared with 等。

## 7. 表让步

(1) although

Although she ran after the train, it left without her. 尽管她追着火车跑, 可她仍然没能搭乘上那辆火车。

(2) nevertheless

I can't follow your advice. Nevertheless, thank you for giving it. 尽管我不能采纳你的建议,但我还是要谢谢你。

(3) after all

After all, you have learned to cook Chinese food in this job. 毕竟,通过这份工作你已学会了烹制中国菜肴。

(4) still

Still, a winter vacation can be pleasant. 寒假仍然可以令人愉快。

(5) yet

She trained hard all year yet still failed to reach her best form. 她全年艰苦训练,然而仍未达到自己的最佳状态。

类似表让步的语言还有: in spite of, even if, despite the fact that( 尽管), for all that( 尽管), even so( 即使如此), even though( 即使) 等。

## 8. 表结果

(1) therefore

I have never been to the museum and therefore, I do not know much about it. 我从没去过博物馆,因此我对它了解不多。

(2) as a result

As a result, the hospital hired three nurses. 结果,那家医院雇佣了三名护士。

(3) consequently

Consequently, we opened an account at the bank. 结果我们在那家银行开设了帐户。

(4) accordingly

Accordingly, she telephoned three different companies. 于是,她给三家公司打了电话。

(5) so

He wrote a very good composition, and so was much praised by our teacher. 他写了一篇很好的作文,结果我们老师大加赞扬了他。

(6) thus

There has been no rain. Thus the crops are likely to suffer. 一直没下雨,因此庄稼就要遭殃了。

(7) on that account

On that account ( All on account of that ), I got told off. 都是为了那事,我受到责备。

类似表结果的语言还有: for this reason, hence, in this way, then, as a consequence, it follows that 等。

## 9. 表转折

(1) but

But the clerk refused to answer. 但办事员拒不答复。

(2) however

The letter came two days later, however. 然而,那封信两天后寄到了。

(3) though

We hoped, though, she would change her mind. 然而,我们还是希望她能改变主意。

(4) yet

Yet, there was still a chance that he would win. 然而,他还是有机会赢的。

(5) except

I understand everything except why she killed him. 我一切都明白,只是不理解她为什么把他杀死了。

类似表转折的词语还有: whereas, at the same time, still, only, nevertheless 等。

## 10. 表结论

(1) to sum up

To sum up, Christmas is the most important holiday. 总的来说,圣诞节是一年中最重要的节日。

(2) finally

Finally, the country agreed to issue more work permits. 最终,那个国家同意发布更多的工作许可。

(3) in conclusion

In conclusion, a consulate offers more services. 总而言之,领事馆能提供更多的服务。

(4) at last

At last, a treaty was signed. 最后,签订了一个条约。

(5) in summary

In summary, recreation is a big business. 总的来看,娱乐业是笔大生意。

(6) on the whole

No bad on the whole. 总的来说还不错。

(7) in the last analysis(归根结底)

In the last analysis, he's not a competent manager. 归根结底,他不是个称职的经理。

类似表结论的语言还有:as has been noted(mentioned, stated), in a word, all in brief, in short, in sum, to conclude, to summarize, to be brief, all in all(总的来说), for short(简言之), the long and the short of it(总而言之), to make a long story short(简而言之)等。

## 11. 表时间

(1) in the meantime

The next programme starts in five minutes; in the meantime, here's some music. 下一节目五分钟后开始,现在先播放些音乐。

(2) by the time...(到……的时候)

By the time we reached home, she had fallen asleep. 当我们到家的时候,她已经睡着了。

(3) from now on(今后)

From now on you can work on your own. 你从现在起可以独立工作了。

(4) presently

It's the best method presently known. 这是目前所知的最佳方法。

(5) formerly

He formerly worked in a university, but now he's a lawyer. 他以前曾在大学工作,但现在是个律师。

(6) meanwhile (meantime)

Jane was writing a letter and meanwhile Pat was watching TV. 简在写信而在此同时帕特在看电视。

(7) as

I watched her as she combed her hair. 她梳头的时候我一直看着她。

类似表时间顺序的语言还有:after a while, at that time, before, earlier, at the same time, as soon as, so far, since, then, until, when, shortly, later, lately, by now(至此), at last, at length(最后)等。

## 12. 表空间

(1) close to

Stand close to me. 站在我的旁边。

## (2) close at hand(近在身旁)

Where one is found, the other two are close at hand. 只要找到其中一者, 另外两者也近在咫尺。

## (3) in the center of

A table stood in the center of the room. 一个餐桌摆在房间的中央。

## (4) on the opposite side(相对的)

On the opposite side of the shopping center, there's a post office. 购物中心的对面是一家邮局。

## (5) against(对着)

He lived over against the temple. 他住在那寺庙的正对面。

## (6) across( from)

He lives across the street. 他住在街对面。

## (7) beneath

They live beneath the same roof. 他们住在同一屋檐下。

类似表空间的语言还有: on the left, right, farther, in the distance, in the middle of, between, beyond, far, down, next to, opposite to, above, around, at the bottom, before, behind, below 等。

## 13. 表原因

## (1) owing to

Owing to unfavorable weather we were unable to proceed. 由于天气不好, 我们不能继续前进。

## (2) result from

The increase in debt result from the expansion programme. 由于扩建计划造成债务的增加。

## (3) due to

The company developed due to condensation. 那家公司由于浓缩而发展变大。

## (4) on account of

He drives very slowly on account of fog. 由于大雾, 他驾驶得很慢。

## (5) on the ground of

I had to retire on the ground of ill health. 我因健康的缘故不得已才退休了。

## (6) as

As you weren't there I left a message. 因为你不在那里, 我留了个信。

## (7) since

Since we've no money we can't buy a new car. 因为我们没钱, 没法买新汽车。

## (8) for

Prepare to alight, for we are almost there. 我们马上就要到了, 准备下车吧。

类似表原因的语句还有: because( of), as a result of, by reason of(由于), for this reason(由于这个原因), for no other reason that...(只因为……)等。

## 14. 其他必背经典表达

As far as...is concerned 就……而论

As far as we know 据我们所知

As everybody knows 众所周知

As the proverb says 有句谚语说

As the saying goes 俗话说

As might have been expected 不出所料

At present 当前

At the start 开始

At this point 在这一点上

Frankly speaking 坦白地说

Generally speaking 一般来说

I want to begin by saying...首先我要说

It can be easily proved that...很容易证明

It can be said with certainty that...可以肯定地说

It cannot be denied that...无可否认	As seen from...that 由……可以看出
It goes without saying that...不用说	As mentioned above/below 如上/下所述
It has been found that...已经发现	As stated in the previous paragraph 如前所述
It has been proved that...业已证明	As we can see from the above table 从上表可知
It has been shown that...业已表明	Aside from...除了
It has to be noticed that...必须注意	At any rate 无论如何
It is common saying that...俗话说	At this point we agree that...就此我们同意
It is one's belief that...某人相信	But it is a pity that...但可惜的是
It is one's opinion that...某人认为	But the problem is not so simple. Therefore...然而问题并非如此简单,所以
It is possible that...有可能	By...we mean 所谓……我们指的是
It is probable that...可能	Contrary to all expectations 出乎意料
It is impossible that...不可能	Except that...除……之外
It is likely that...很可能	Far from...一点也不;远非
It is calculated that...据估计	For all we know 据我们所知
It is generally agreed that...人们通常认为	For that matter 关于这点
It is generally recognized that...人们普遍认为	For the same reason 同样道理
It is believed that...有人(人们、大家)相信	For this purpose 为此目的
It is considered that...有人(人们、大家)以为	Further, we hold opinion that...而且我们认为
It is declared that...有人宣布	Furthermore, I agree that...此外,我同意
It is expected that...人们盼望	However, the difficulty lies in 然而,困难在于
It is hoped that...人们希望	However that may be 不论怎样
It is proposed that...有人建议	If so 倘若如此
It is reported that...据报道(告)	In a broad sense 从广义上说
It is supposed that...据推测	In a similar way 同样
It is thought that...人们以为,认为	In accordance with...根据
It is understood that...不用说,大家都知道	All this means that...所有这一切都意味着……
It is hardly too much to say that...毫不夸张地说	All things considered 所有事情都考虑在内
It is well-known that...众所周知	At all events 无论如何
It must be admitted that...必须承认	From this point of view 就此而论
It must be emphasized that...必须强调	Hence, we conclude that...因此,我们断言
It must be pointed out that...必须指出	I will conclude by saying...我的结论是
It stands to reason that...看情形可以推断	I want to make one final point...我要说的最后一点是
No one can deny that...谁也不可否认	In the last analysis 归根结底
A more interesting thing is that...更为有趣的是	In the last place 最后
A more important fact is that...更重要的事实是	It may be confirmed that...可以肯定
All the same 仍然	It may be safely said that...可以有把握地说
Another special consideration here is that...对此事的另一种考虑是	That is all there is to it 仅此而已
As already discussed 正如已经讨论过的	Therefore, we have the reason to believe that...因此,我们有理由相信
As has been noted 如上所述	Thus we are given to understand that...所以我们懂得
As already stated 正如已经说过的	With this end in view 为此
As already noted 如上所述	
As often happens 正如常常发生的那样	



## 第二章 必背真题美文及精细化总结

### 1. 虚假承诺

#### Directions:

A. Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.

B. Your essay must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.

C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
2. Give your comments.



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

### 背诵范文及范文精译

Whoever sees this cartoon can't help laughing. In the picture, a hen is holding a slip of paper, claiming that her eggs would be round without any angles and surely would be containing everything a normal egg should have. But on second thought, we can find that the hen is promising what she should do as a hen. Just as the poem reveals: Many of these promises we see in our society are meaningless since the promise **provided**<sup>①</sup> is **nothing**<sup>②</sup> the normal responsibility of the promise maker...

The reasons for this **prevalent**<sup>③</sup> phenomenon are as much social as economical. With the development of the society and the improvement of people's living standards, more and more attention is required to the improvement of quality of service. Therefore, many **manufacturers**<sup>④</sup> and services promise to **better**<sup>⑤</sup> their services **so as to**<sup>⑥</sup> meet the people's need better and to make more profit. Sometimes, they are also pleased to invite people to supervise what they have done and will do. Much to our surprise, however, some of them just say something that they should do. These promises are only laughed at by people.

任何人看到这幅漫画都会忍俊不禁。画里的母鸡拿着一张纸条,上面声称它的鸡蛋会是圆的,无棱无角,而且确保含有一个正常鸡蛋本该有的一切。但我们转念一想便会发现,这只母鸡所承诺的其实是它作为一只母鸡应该做的。就像旁边那首诗揭示的那样:我们在社会里见到的许多类似的承诺都是毫无意义的,因为它们承诺的仅仅是承诺者们份内的职责而已。

这种普遍现象产生的原因包括社会和经济两方面。随着社会的发展和生活水平的提高,人们把越来越多的注意力集中在服务质量的提高上。于是,许多厂家和服务部门便承诺会完善他们的服务以更好地满足人们的需求,从而达到获取更多利润的目的。有时他们还会高兴地邀请顾客来监督他们已经完成或将要做的工作。然而,大大出乎我们意料的是,一些厂家允诺的仅仅是他们本应该做的。而这些承诺也只会成为人们的笑柄。

As we know, trust is a key factor to the success of any manufacturers or services, and **false**<sup>⑦</sup> promises are bound to destroy such trust between the customers and the manufacturers or services. It seems that the consumers are the victims of such false promises, but in the long run it is the manufacturers or services that will suffer, which will in turn **hinder**<sup>⑧</sup> the development of the whole country. Therefore, measures must be taken to stop the practice of false promises.

众所周知,信誉是任何商家或服务部门获得成功的关键因素,而虚假的承诺则会破坏消费者对厂家或服务部门的这种信任感。看上去似乎消费者是这些虚假承诺的受害人,但从长远角度来看,吞下苦果的其实是那些厂家或服务部门,而这也必将相应地阻碍整个国家的发展。因此,我们必须采取措施来制止这些虚假承诺的产生。

### 范文必背语言注释

- ①provide 提供      ②nothing but 仅仅;只不过      ③prevalent 普遍的      ④manufacturer 制造商  
⑤better 超越;改善      ⑥so as to 以便      ⑦false 虚假的      ⑧hinder 阻碍

### 其它相关语言注释

- ①anything but 根本不;远非      ②guarantee 保证      ③swear 发誓      ④assure 保证  
⑤give a warranty 承诺      ⑥a trust-worthy economic and social environment 一个值得信赖的经济和社会环境

### 范文经典句式

- ①“can't help doing”句式表示“忍不住做……”

Whoever sees this cartoon can't help laughing. 任何人看到这幅漫画都会忍俊不禁。

- ②“as much...as”句式表示“与……同一程度”

The reasons for this prevalent phenomenon are as much social as economical. 这种普遍现象产生的原因包括社会和经济两方面。

- ③“It seems that...but...”句式:

It seems that the consumers are the victims of such false promises, but in the long run it is the manufacturers or services that will suffer. 看上去似乎消费者是这些虚假承诺的受害人,但从长远角度来看,吞下苦果的其实是那些厂家或服务部门。

### 试题分析

今年写作试题是一篇漫画作文,无论是漫画还是打油诗,核心词都是“承诺”。认真研究母鸡所谓的“承诺”就会发现,这些承诺本来就是它份内的职责,因此这幅漫画就是在针砭当今社会流行的承诺。

提纲虽然要求写两点,但是我们仍可采取传统的三段论写作方法。第一段,结合图画和打油诗,将漫画的信息描述清楚,点出虚假承诺这个主题;第二段,围绕主题展开议论,分析虚假承诺的原因。最后一段,结合上段的议论,发表自己针对这种现象的评论,说明其危害,尤其是社会影响,并重申自己的观点和立场。

### 命题及阅卷情况

1997年的作文命题形式是图表,1998年则改为漫画。试题形式变换的目的就是要避免猜题、压题,避免搬用或套用事前死记硬背的几篇样文。这对广大考生来说,是一个明确的提示:备考时切不可在猜题、压题上浪费精力,而要在语言基本功上下功夫。

今年试题要求有二:写出漫画所表达的信息,然后作出你的评论。画中给出了汉语“承诺”,并附有一首汉语打油诗,这些都明确指出了漫画的意义:讽刺、鞭答社会上出现的虚假承诺。

有的考生担心,图中有些汉语表述方法无法用英语准确表达,如“见棱见角”(be angular),“蛋壳”(egg-shell),“蛋清”(egg white),“蛋黄”(yolk),英文不会写。其实这种担心是多余的。写作不同于翻译,并不要求考生拘泥于某些词语。写作中考生可以用自己会写的说法避开这些词语,这是完全可行的。例如:“见棱见角”写为 have edges and corners; be round without angles;“蛋壳”写作 egg crust; egg skin;“蛋白、蛋黄”写成 egg white and yellow; white and yellow liquid,或者 contain everything a normal egg should have 都是可以接受的。

写作部分满分为 15 分,平均得分为 6.34 分。考生得分主要集中在 5-9 分。尽管难度中等,但平均分略显低。



## 2. 人口发展与动物生态平衡

### Directions:

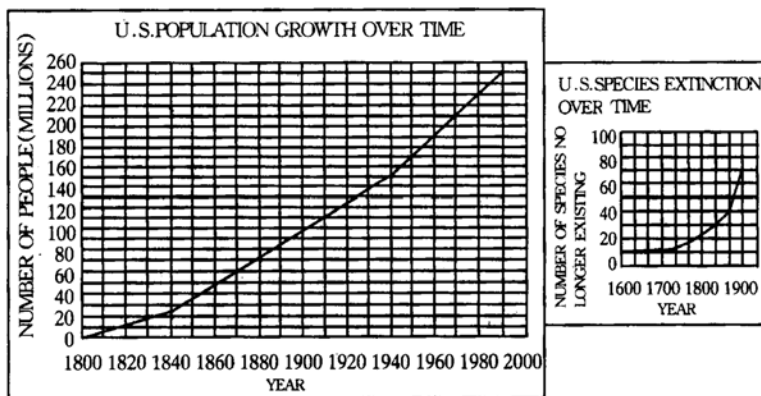
A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.

B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET II.

C. Your essay should cover three points:

1. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife
2. possible reasons for the effect
3. your suggestion for wildlife protection

### THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATION GROWTH



### 背诵范文及范文精译

From these **graphs**<sup>①</sup>, we can draw a conclusion that, as the human population grows rapidly, the number of species has decreased rapidly in America, and some species have even **vanished**<sup>②</sup> from our planet. According to the statistics, America's population of 250 million in 1990 is 250 times that of 1800. In contrast, about 70 wildlife species vanished from the earth in the past 200 years. In other words, America's population growth has undesirable effect on its wildlife and will still pose a **formidable**<sup>③</sup> threat to its wildlife resources if **sufficient**<sup>④</sup> care is not given.

从这些图表中我们可以得出这样的结论:在美国,随着人口的快速增长,生物种类在急速减少,有一些物种甚至已经从我们的星球上永远消失了。据统计数字显示,美国人口在 1990 年达到了两亿五千万,是 1800 年人口总数的 250 倍。与此对照,在过去的两百年间,已有将近 70 种野生生物灭绝了。换句话说,美国的人口增长给它的野生生物带来了不好的影响,而且如果不能给予足够的重视,它还将继续对野生生物资源造成可怕的威胁。

Why does this phenomenon appear? There are several possible reasons for this. Above all, with a rapid growth of population, an increasing number of people came to live where some wild species have been living. Then these species have to move to other places. Some of them probably cannot adapt to<sup>⑤</sup> the new environment and die. In addition, although many people look on<sup>⑥</sup> the wildlife as their friends, some people may not think so. They catch a lot of wild animals and sell them in order to get more money. What is worse, as the consequence of the development of the industry, the natural balance and the **ecologic**<sup>⑦</sup> environment are destroyed. The **deforestation**<sup>⑧</sup> has become more and more serious. So some of the wildlife become homeless and **extinct**<sup>⑨</sup>.

In order to protect the wildlife, I have some suggestions. First, the governments should make laws to prevent them from being caught and killed. Second, the governments should educate people to love nature and protect it. Third, as for ourselves, we should take practical actions to protect our living environment.

这种现象为什么会出现呢?原因可能有几种。首先,随着人口的急剧增长,越来越多的人便住在野生动物以前一直生活的地方,这些动物就不得不迁徙到别的地方去。它们中的一些可能因无法适应新的环境而慢慢死去了。除此之外,尽管许多人把野生动物当成朋友,可另一些人却不是这样,他们捕捉大量野生动物,然后卖了赚钱。更为严重的是,作为发展工业造成的后果,自然界的平衡和生态环境已经遭到破坏。森林的滥砍乱伐越来越严重,导致一些动物无家可归,最终灭绝。

我有一些保护野生动物的建议。首先,政府应该制定一些法令来防止它们被捕杀。第二,政府还应教育人们爱护环境,保护动物。第三,对于我们自己,我们应该采取实际行动来保护我们的生存环境。

### 范文必背语言注释

- |                 |                     |                         |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| ①graph 图表       | ②vanish 消失          | ③formidable 可怕的         |
| ④sufficient 足够的 | ⑤adapt to 适应        | ⑥look on...as...将……看作…… |
| ⑦ecologic 生态的   | ⑧deforestation 砍伐森林 | ⑨extinct 灭绝的            |

### 其它相关语言注释

- |                                |                     |                                      |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ①drop(表示数量的)降低                 | ②give rise to 导致,引起 | ③result from 由……引起                   |
| ④concerning 涉及到……              | ⑤tackle 处理(问题等)     | ⑥within a reasonable range 在一个合理的范围内 |
| ⑦be closely related to 与……密切相关 |                     |                                      |

### 范文经典句式

- ①由“contrast”引导的比较句式

In contrast with/to your belief that we will fail, I'm confident that we will succeed. 你认为我们会失败,可与你的想法相反,我深信我们会成功。

- ②“In other words”句式,意为“换句话说”

In other words, you must show your support by deeds. 换句话说,你必须用行动来支持。

- ③“more and more”比较句式

Therefore, more and more people will be going to various training classes or lectures in the years to come. 因此,在未来几年,越来越多的人将进入各种各样的培训班或讲座学习。

- ④“Above all...In addition...What is worse”列举句式

其意为“首先……除此之外……更为严重的是……”

- ⑤“times...”表示“倍数”表达句式

This book is three times as long as the length of that one. 这本书是那本书篇幅的三倍。

### 试题分析

1999 年写作考题提供了两份图表,一个是美国的人口增长曲线,另一个是物种灭绝的增长曲线。不难看出,两个曲线呈同向增长,深入分析后可以得出这样一个结论:随着美国人口的增长,物种灭绝的速度也在加快,二者之间是一种因果关系。

从提纲可以看出,该篇作文应分成三段:第一段描绘两个图表的表层信息并得出二者的因果关系的结论;第二段,从不同的角度探讨人口增长为何导致了物种灭绝加速的原因;最后一段,在第二段分析原因的基础上,提出自己的具体建议和措施。

### 命题及阅卷情况

1999 年的作文命题形式是图表加提纲式写作。首先要求考生需要就两幅图各自描述,并得出结论:美国人口增加是野生动物灭绝的主要原因。文章结尾应落在如何保护野生动物这一论题上。

虽然今年写作题目要求表述的东西是考生熟悉的,考生有东西可写,但仍然有很多考生成绩不理想,除了一些基本语法错误以外,考生很容易犯的错误主要是跑题和论证不深刻两个方面。有些考生只看到第一副图是有关人口增长的,就误认为这是一篇关于人口增长和控制的作文,最后甚至联想到计划生育政策,这都是审题不细致的结果。另一方面,有些考生没有按照题目要求分析为什么人口的不断增长会导致野生动物的持续减少,没有从动物的生存空间变化和环境变化等方面探讨这一现象,只是一味反复地说“人口增长使得野生动物的数量减少”。结果导致文章论证不深刻,从而失去了很多分数。

写作部分满分为 15 分,平均得分为 5.96 分。考生得分主要集中在 5-9 分,占比率为 48%。尽管难度中等,但平均分略显低。



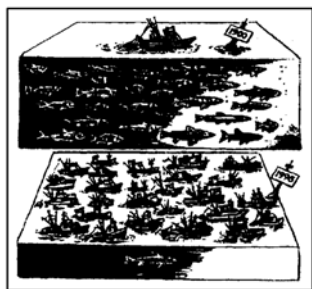
### 3. 自然生态平衡遭破坏

#### Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 40 minutes to write a composition according to the pictures. Your composition should be no less than 150 words. You must base your composition on the following instructions.

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET II.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
  1. Describe the pictures.
  2. Deduce the purpose of the drawer of the pictures.
  3. Suggest your counter-measures.

#### A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing



## 背诵范文及范文精译

As is shown in the pictures, we can see clearly that with the increase in **commercial**<sup>①</sup> fishing, the number of fishes **decreased**<sup>②</sup> **sharply**<sup>③</sup>. In one picture, there were various kinds of fishes and only one fishing-boat in 1900. On the contrary, in 1995 there was only one fish, with many fishing-boats.

The purpose of this picture is to show that **due attention**<sup>④</sup> has to be paid to the decrease of ocean resources. **Owing to**<sup>⑤</sup> overfishing, the number of fishes has decreased dramatically. If we let this situation go as it is, we won't know where fish is in the future. By that time, our environment will suffer a great destruction.

Therefore, it is imperative for us to take **drastic**<sup>⑥</sup> measures. For one thing, we should **appeal to**<sup>⑦</sup> our authorities to make strict laws to control commercial fishing. For another, we should enhance the awareness of people that the ocean resources are **vital**<sup>⑧</sup> to us. Only in this way can we protect our ocean resources. Also, I believe that we human beings can **overcome**<sup>⑨</sup> this difficulty, and we will have a bright future.

就像这两幅图所展示的,我们可以清楚地发现,随着商业性捕鱼量的增加,鱼的数量也在急剧减少。一幅图画展示的是1900年的情景,那时水里有各种各样的鱼,而水面上只有一艘渔船;相反,在展现1995年情景的画中,水里只剩下一只鱼,而水面上却有许多渔船。

这幅漫画的意义在于提示人们应当对海洋资源的减少给予适当的关注。由于过度捕捞,鱼的数量已经在显著地下降。如果任由情况这样发展下去,将来我们就再也找不到鱼了。到那时,我们的生态环境将遭受巨大的破坏。

因此,我们必须立即采取严厉的措施。首先,要呼吁当局政府制定一些严格的法律来控制商业性滥捕鱼。其次,应加强人们的意识,使其明白海洋资源对于我们来说是极为重要的。只有这样做才能保护海洋资源。我也相信我们人类一定能克服这个困难,拥有一个美好的未来。

## 范文必背语言注释

- |                 |                        |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ①commercial 商业的 | ②decrease sharply 急剧减少 | ③due attention 适当的关注 |
| ④owing to 由于,因为 | ⑤drastic 严厉的           | ⑥appeal to 呼吁        |
| ⑦vital 很重要的     | ⑧overcome 战胜           |                      |

## 其它相关语言注释

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| ①spare no efforts 不遗余力 | ②enforce 执行,迫使,强调            |
| ③observe 遵守(规章制度)      | ④take measures to do 采取措施干某事 |

## 范文经典句式

- ①“It is imperative for sb. to do”句式表示“某人必须立即做……”

It is imperative for us to take drastic measures. 我们必须立即采取严厉的措施。

- ②“Only”引导的倒装句式

Only in this way can we let the Holiday Economy develop in a sound way. 只有这样我们才能使假日经济以合理的方式发展。

- ③“As is shown in the picture...”引导图表开头的句式,其意为:“正如图中所显示的”

- ④“Owing to”引导的因果关系句式

Owing to the rain, the match was cancelled. 比赛因雨取消了。

- ⑤“also”引导的并列句式

She was rich, she was also selfish. 她很富有,她也很自私。

## 试题分析

本题为漫画加提纲式写作,提纲要求作文包括三部分:描写图画;得出漫画作者意图;提出相应的解决方案。根据提纲,文章最好分三段,每一段都要有紧扣本段提纲的主题句。

在第一段中,主题句应该是“本图描绘了商业捕鱼的巨变”,而且最好使用 dramatic/great/surprising/shocking 等词来修饰 change。接下来在谋篇时,应该注意到这两幅画形成的是一个鲜明的对比,考生脑海中就应该在句式上做到心里有数:其一,表示对比的句子最好在句型上对仗工整;其二,可以使用 but、however、nevertheless 之类转折意义非常强烈的连词,也可以使用 yet、while 之类稍缓的连词,还可以考虑 on the contrary, in contrast with (to) 等短语。

文章第二段分析漫画作者的意图,挖掘图画的深层次信息。就本题而言,不仅仅要说明过度捕捞使得海洋鱼资源受损,而且还应该展望未来,说明问题的严重性。

文章第三段也应该表明建议或者应该采取的措施,通常从党、国家政府和个人三个方面着手,提出建议措施,最后要总结归纳,并且用倒装句展望未来。

## 命题及阅卷情况

2000 年的作文题目是“A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing”。题目中的 commercial fishing 是关键词,应当从商业性滥捕鱼这一角度着眼,从 1900 年的渔船和鱼量之比到 1995 年渔船和鱼量之比的变化分析其原因,探讨如何保护渔业资源。但是,有相当数量的考生忽略了 commercial fishing,而是大谈 pollution,可题目中并没有提到 pollution 这一点,因此,可以说是文不对题或是偏离主题。这是考生们在写作文时一定要注意的。

虽然今年写作题目要求表述的东西是属于考生熟悉的,考生有东西可写,但仍然有很多考生成绩不理想,这主要是因为这些考生的文章犯了许多基本语法错误。一般说来,中国学生在学习英语中常犯的语法错误主要有以下几个方面:

(1) 主谓不一致,如:

There were few fishing ship then. (ship 应为 ships)

(2) 修饰语不对,如:

The fisher had no much money to build boats. (no much 应为 not enough)

(3) 中文式英语,如:

In 1995 the ships were many. (应为:In 1995 there were already many ships.); Ships were much more than 1995. (此句的比较级用法不对,不能用 ships 和 1995 相比。应为:There were many more ships in 1995 than in 1900.)

(4) 词性分不清,如:

With the develop of the world, ... (在冠词后应当用名词 development)

(5) 词的用法不清楚,如:

People began to fish plenty of the fishes in the oceans. (此句中的 fish 一词用法不对。如当 *vt.* 用时,只能表示钓某种鱼或在某河中钓鱼,如:

a) I think it's better sport to fish trout than salmon.

b) They have fished the river too much.

因此,要想在考试中获得理想的分数,考生就得在平时的学习和准备应考中,注意加强语言基本功的训练,通过大量阅读和写作练习掌握足够的词汇量和正确的英语表达方式,而不是简单地背抄自己平时背的文章。

写作部分满分为 15 分,平均得分为 7.63。跟过去的写作题相比,平均分提高了不少。有 72.1% 的考生得分在 5 至 10 分之间,还有 10.7% 的考生得分超过了 10 分。



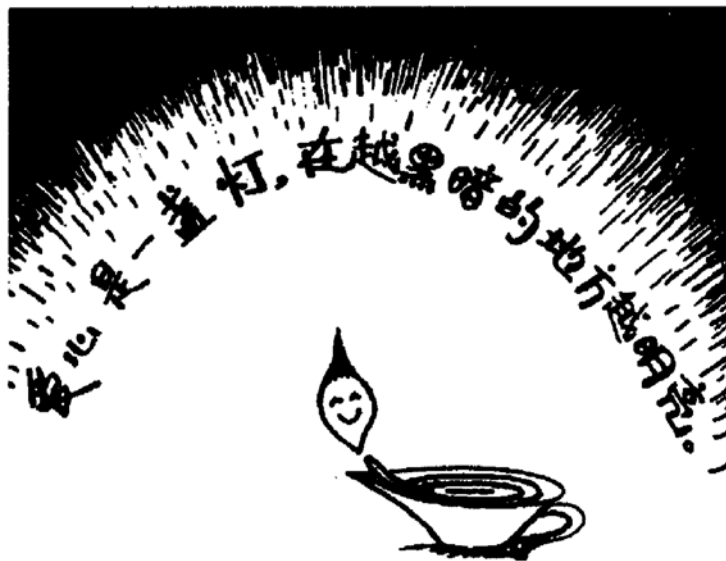
#### 4. 困难之时人人都应该献爱心

##### 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.

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



#### 背诵范文及范文精译

Common sense tells us that if we light a lamp in the day-time, the lighted lamp will produce little or no effect at all. Conversely, if we light the lamp in the place which is very dark or do it at night, the light can make a world of difference. By analogy, if we show love for those who are immersed in<sup>①</sup> wealth and love, our feeling may go unnoticed. But when our love goes to a person who is badly in need of it, this feeling will be received with great appreciation. This, I think, is the symbolic meaning of the cartoon we are given.

The implication of the cartoon can be **exemplified**<sup>②</sup> by many examples we are familiar with. Just take Helen Keller for example. As is known to all of us, Helen, though born a normal child, was **rendered**<sup>③</sup> deaf and blind by a disease when

常识告诉我们,如果我们在白天点一盏灯,这盏灯只会产生很小的效果,甚至没有作用;相反,如果我们在非常黑暗的地方或晚上点亮一盏灯,它会让整个世界大不一样。同样,如果我们向那些已经沉浸在财富和爱的海洋里的人表示爱心,我们的心情也许会被忽视,但当我们向一个十分需要爱的人奉献出爱心的时候,他们将会以深深的感激之情来接受这份爱。我认为这就是这幅漫画的象征意义了。

有很多大家耳熟能详的例子能用来说明这幅漫画的含义。就拿 Helen Keller 来说吧,我们都知道她出生时是一个正常的孩子,但幼时的一场疾病夺去了她的听觉和视力。在那段时间



she was young. For a period of time, she was understandably **ill-tempered**<sup>④</sup>, for life was to her by no means enjoyable. At the moment of her desperation, a loving teacher Sullivan came into her life. With her love and patience, the teacher changed Helen into a not only useful person, but also a **productive**<sup>⑤</sup> writer. Just imagine what Helen's life would have been like without Sullivan's love. She might have indeed lived in a hell-like world.

This example **illustrates**<sup>⑥</sup> nicely that love oriented to a needy person is of extreme value. In China, needless to say, there are now a large number of poor people, who cry out for our help. So how should we express our love for them? For one thing, we should see that our help really solve their problem instead of meeting others' greed. For another, we should show our love for these people by providing them with access to education, for as Helen's example **indicates**<sup>⑦</sup> clearly that giving one fish is not so good as teaching him how to fish.

里,她变得焦躁易怒,但这都情有可原,因为她的生活已经毫无乐趣可言了。就在她绝望的时候,一位充满爱心的老师 Sullivan 走进了她的生活,这位老师用她的爱与耐心,不仅把 Helen 变成了一个有用的人,而且成为一个写出很多作品的作家。想象一下,如果没有了 Sullivan 的爱,Helen 的生活会变成什么样,她也许仍生活在一个地狱般的世界里。

这个例子很好地说明了给予贫苦人们的爱心是极为珍贵的。不用说,在中国还有很多贫困的人,他们迫切需要我们的帮助。但我们该怎样向他们传达我们的爱心呢?首先,我们必须确定我们的帮助确实解决了他们的困难,而不是被用来满足了一些人的贪婪。其次,我们应该给他们提供接受教育的机会以表示关怀,就像 Helen 的例子清楚告诉我们的:授之以鱼,不如授之以渔。

### 范文必背语言注释

- |                       |                     |                          |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ①be immersed in 沉浸于…… | ②exemplify 用例子说明,例证 | ③render 给予,致使……          |
| ④ill-tempered 焦躁的     | ⑤productive 多产的     | ⑥illustrate(用插图或图画)说明,阐明 |
| ⑦indicate 指示,指出       |                     |                          |

### 其它相关语言注释

- |                    |                       |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ①vivid 形象的,生动的     | ②offer your hands 帮助  | ③harmonious 和睦的 |
| ④participate in 参加 | ⑤demonstrate 表现,表明,证明 |                 |

### 范文经典句式

#### ①“conversely”引导的比较句式

You can add the fluid to the powder or, conversely, the powder to the fluid. 可以将液体加到粉末里,或者相反,将粉末加到液体里。

#### ②由“who”引导的定语从句句式:

Those who like sticking to one job think that they have to take a certain period of time before they can achieve great success. 那些喜欢坚守一项工作的人认为,在事业获得成功之前需要很长一段时间。

#### ③“The implication of the cartoon can be exemplified by...”

用来引导图表开头句式,其意为:“……用来说明这幅漫画的含义”

#### ④“...had been + would have done”虚拟句式

If it hadn't been your help, I would have not passed the examination. 要不是你的帮助,我就过不了这次考试。

#### ⑤“not so + adj./adv. + as”引导的比较句式,其意为:“不像……这么,不像……那么……”

It wasn't so bad as last time! 这次不象上次那么坏!

### 试题分析

这幅漫画的表面意思是在黑暗中如果我们点上一盏明灯,灯光可以给黑暗带来光明。漫画下面的汉语指出,爱心与黑暗中的明灯存在类比关系。明灯:黑暗=爱心:困境。认识到这一点,第一段也就很容易写了。在第二段中,考生需要举出具体的事例来论证漫画的隐含意思。最后一段,考生要提出如何表达爱心的建议。

### 命题及阅卷情况

2001 年的作文题是有关爱心的话题,以图画的形式表现出来。由于给定的题目比较抽象,考生要有一定的知识背景才能写出有一定质量的文章。这就要求考生首先要看懂题目,千万别跑题;然后描述图画,特别是要挖掘题目的深层涵义,将作文尽可能写得生动、深刻。要保持自己的风格,前后一致,不要一会儿用大词,一会儿用过于简单的词,给人一种忽重忽轻的感觉。如果短语和小词能运用得当,一定会给文章增色。

虽然今年写作题目要求表述的东西是属于考生周围所经历或发生的,考生有东西可写,但要写好也不容易,要想在考试中获得理想的分数,考生就得在平时学习和准备应试时注意加强语言基本功的训练,通过大量阅读和写作练习,掌握足够的词汇量和正确的英语表达方式,特别是要注意学会用英语抒发自己的真实感情,而不是简单地背抄自己平时背的文章。

此部分满分为 20 分,考生平均得分为 11.10 分,分数集中在 8~16 分段。考生得分在 12~14 分的比例就有 40% 之多。



### 5. 中国与世界的文化交流

#### Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “*Cultures—National and International*”. In the essay you should

1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
2. give your comment on the phenomenon.

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



an American girl in  
traditional Chinese costume(服装)

## 背诵范文及范文精译

In the picture, we can see an American girl wearing traditional Chinese **costume**<sup>①</sup>. There is a cap with a small metal bar on it and a shining silver belt around her forehead. With two long **ear-rings**<sup>②</sup> on her shoulders, a long necklace on her neck and white and colorful **stripes**<sup>③</sup> on the upper part of her costume, the girl looks really beautiful and attractive. From her smile, we can see that she loves our culture, and from the clothing, we can conclude that culture is not only national, but also international.

One of the purpose of the picture is to show that our culture is not only national but also can be international. The worldwide economic globalization has enhanced exchanges between different cultures in such a way as the **inflow**<sup>④</sup> and **outflow**<sup>⑤</sup> of talents over national **boundaries**<sup>⑥</sup>. The recent years many people from different countries come to our country to learn and appreciate our cultures. The picture also reflects our great achievements. When China was backward and people lived in poverty, and suffered from hardship, who would care about the culture associated with<sup>⑦</sup> the pigtailed **coolies**<sup>⑧</sup>? Three months after the success in bidding for 2008 Olympic Games, China capped the most significant year in its sporting history when the national soccer team reached the World Cup finals for the first time. How can't people be appealed to such an energetic country with a long and colorful culture!

It is true that national culture as a priceless spiritual treasure should be preserved and cherished, but there are good reasons to **advocate**<sup>⑨</sup> international culture. For those ideas from the other cultures, **controversial**<sup>⑩</sup> or even **absurd**<sup>⑪</sup> at first sight, can provide a different **perspective**<sup>⑫</sup> for us to observe the world. However, when we are **confronted**<sup>⑬</sup> with a different culture, we should be **sensible**<sup>⑭</sup> enough to absorb its essence and to resist its dark side. Only in this way can we promote cultural development positively, and make our world **dimensional**<sup>⑮</sup>, colorful and **vigorous**<sup>⑯</sup>.

在这幅图中一个美国姑娘身穿中国的传统服装,戴着一顶镶有金属条的帽子。额前还有一条闪闪发亮的银带子。她的上衣有许多白色与彩条相间的条纹,耳环很长,都到了肩膀上,还有那条长长的项链,所有这些都让她看上去既漂亮又迷人。从她的笑容就能看出,她很喜欢我们中国的文化;从服饰我们就能得出这样的结论:文化不仅是民族的,也是国际的。

这幅图主要是为了说明我们的文化不仅是民族的,而且也能成为世界的。经济的全球一体化加强了各种文化间的交流,而这种交流是以跨国界的人才输入与输出的形式进行的。近年来,许多不同国家的人们来中国欣赏和学习我们的文化,这幅画也反映出了我们的巨大成就。当中国还很落后的时候,人们生活贫困,苦难重重,有谁会去关注那些扎辫子苦力的文化?中国成功申办2008年奥运会的三个月后,中国国家足球队也首次冲入了世界杯决赛,那年成为其体育史上最有意义的一年。人们怎能不被这个朝气蓬勃、拥有悠久灿烂文化的国家所吸引呢?

民族文化是一笔无价的精神财富,应该保留并珍惜,但倡导国际文化也有很多好处。因为那些第一眼看上去有争议的甚至可笑的他国文化所表达的思想,可使我们换个角度观察世界,然而,当我们接触到一个不同文化的时候,我们应保持足够的清醒,要取其精华,去其糟粕。只有这样,我们才能有效地加快文化的发展,使我们的世界多元化,并且多姿多彩,朝气蓬勃。

## 范文必背语言注释

①costume 服饰

②earring 耳环

③stripe(制服上的)条纹

④inflow 注入,流入

⑤outflow 流出(语言,感情)爆发

⑥boundary 界线,边界

⑦be associated with 与……连在一起

⑧coolly 苦力

⑨advocate 倡导,提倡

⑩controversial 有争议的

⑪absurd 可笑的

⑫perspective 角度

⑬confront 面临

⑭sensible 理智的

⑮dimensional……方面的,……维的

⑯vigorous 有朝气的

## 其它相关语言注释

- ①host 举办                      ②invaluable treasure 无价之宝                      ③deduce 推论  
 ④minority nationality 少数民族    ⑤radiant 容光焕发的,喜气洋洋的                      ⑥highlight 使……显著,使……突出  
 ⑦mutual 相互之间的                      ⑧characterize 是……的特点;以……为特征

## 范文经典句式

## ①“There be”结构(存在有)

There might be no fresh water any more if people continue to pollute water. 如果人们继续污染水资源的话,也许以后就再也不会再有淡水了。

## ②“It is true that…”引导观点陈述句式

It is true that fire crackers make our festivals more enjoyable, but, I think, we can find other entertainments. 放鞭炮的确能增加节日的气氛,但我认为我们还是能找到其他娱乐方式的。

## ③“With”表示“带有”的意思

He went to see her, with flowers in his hands. 他手里拿着花,去看望她。

## ④“One of the purpose of the picture is to show that…”引导图表句式

其意为:“这幅图主要是为了说明……”

## 试题分析

结合照片和题目“Cultures—National and International”不难看出,2002年作文考题立意应该在文化交流。一般应该从两个方面思考,一方面,中国文化正在走向世界,越来越多的外国人渴望了解中国,越来越多的外国人穿上中国服装,走进中国餐馆。另一方面,也是对我们中的一些人的一种间接的批评,这些人因为我国现在的贫穷而看不起自己本土的东西,似乎自己的所有一切都比别人矮半截。所以,在经济全球化的今天,必须保持世界文化的多元性。鉴于此,我们在认识到自己不足的同时,更应该理性地看到自己的不足在哪里,应该如何去借鉴他人,切不可丢失我们民族的个性。我们有责任来弘扬自己民族的文化。有了以上的思考,作文中心就可以确定。

虽然提纲只列出两点,但是,如果我们仔细分析,第一点包含两个方面,为了行文方便,可以分成三段,使结构层次更加清晰。第一段描写图画,第二段揭示图片的寓意,第三段对图片的内容发表评论。

## 命题及阅卷情况

2002年的作文题是有关中国文化和世界交融的话题,以图画的形式表现出来。由于给定的题目比较抽象,考生要有一定的知识背景才能写出有一定质量的文章。这就要求考生首先要看懂题目,然后描述图画,特别是要把图画所要传达的意思表述清楚。有些考生可能不习惯这种作文形式,导致对图画描述不充分,例如: This is an American girl in traditional Chinese costume. 实际上这仅仅是将图片下面的文字说明抄了一遍,根本谈不上描述,因此要被扣分。

由此可见,要想在考试中获得理想的分数,需要考生能结合自己的学术层次和素养,多加练习,不断锻炼自己的写作能力。同时还应该从注意加强语言基本功的训练出发,通过大量阅读和写作练习,掌握足够的词汇量和正确的英语表达方式,多写、多练,重点注意解决语言和结构方面的问题,例如:主谓呼应问题、结构错误、词汇和搭配错误、动词的过去式和分词错误、冠词错误和介词错误等等。

作文部分满分为20分,考生平均得分为9.36分,分数集中在8~12分段,得高分的考生不多。



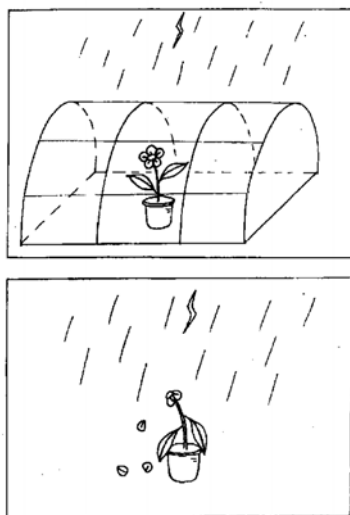
## 6. 温室里的花朵经不起风雨

### Directions:

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

1. describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
2. point out its implications in our life.

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



温室花朵经不起风雨

### 背诵范文及范文精译

It goes without saying that the drawings aim at revealing a common and serious problem in China: how to educate and cultivate the young. Let's take a closer look at the drawings. In an ideal condition, the flower **blooms**<sup>①</sup>. But when moved out of the greenhouse, it **perishes**<sup>②</sup> under the rain and storm. It is obvious that the flower in greenhouse can't **withstand**<sup>③</sup> wind and rain.

Nowadays the young generations in China, like the flower in the greenhouse, live under the full protection from their parents. Parents want to show all their love to their children. They give their children all the best things they can **afford**<sup>④</sup> and do not let their children do any housework. **Self-centeredness**<sup>⑤</sup> and **arbitrariness**<sup>⑥</sup> have become a trait of the young generation. Once leaving their parents, many young people cannot make a living of their own. They get lost when stepping into the **complex**<sup>⑦</sup> reality and cannot **face**<sup>⑧</sup> any hardship and difficulties<sup>⑨</sup>.

Child education has become one of the most popular topics discussed not only by educational experts, but also by people

显而易见,这组图画旨在揭示在中国一个普遍存在的严重问题:怎样教育和培养年轻一代。让我们仔细看一下这组图画。在理想的环境中,花开放着。但当它被搬出温室,就在风雨中枯萎了。很显然,温室里的花朵经不起风吹雨打。

中国当今的年轻一代正如温室里的花朵,生活在父母无处不在的保护下。父母希望给予孩子全部的爱,他们尽可能地给予孩子最好的东西,也不让孩子做任何家务。任性、以自我为中心已经成了年轻一代的特点。一旦离开父母,许多孩子都无法独立生活。当他们步入复杂的现实生活中,便不知所措,无法面对艰难困苦。

子女教育已经成为一个最热门的话题,不仅教育专家们讨论,而且社会各行各

in all walks of life<sup>⑩</sup>. The failure of child education does more harm to the development of our society and our **civilization**<sup>⑪</sup> than to the children themselves. Thus, it's high time that parents, educators and the government made **concerted**<sup>⑫</sup> efforts to put an end to this situation.

业的人们都在讨论。子女教育的失败对于我们社会及社会文明的发展造成的危害远远超过了对于孩子们自身的危害。因此,是该父母、教育专家及政府一同努力来结束这种状况的时候了。

### 范文必背语言注释

- |                            |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ①bloom 开花,茂盛               | ②perish 死亡,毁灭              | ③withstand 承受住(某事物),抵住          |
| ④afford 买得起,负担得起           | ⑤self-centeredness 以自我为中心的 | ⑥arbitrariness 任性,主观            |
| ⑦complex 复杂的               | ⑧face 朝着,正视,忍受             | ⑨hardship and difficulties 艰难困苦 |
| ⑩in all walks of life 各行各业 | ⑪civilization 文明           | ⑫concerted 共同筹划的;合作的            |

### 其它相关语言注释

- |                    |   |                              |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------|
| ①with(植物的)枯萎,破灭    | ②increasingly 越来越                                 | ③thrive 长得好,繁荣               |
| ④much more than 不止 | ⑤stand up to 抵抗,经得起                               | ⑥fast economic growth 快速经济增长 |
| ⑦survive 比……活得长,幸免 | ⑧once removed away from the shelter 一旦从(温室的)庇护下移走 |                              |

### 范文经典句式

- ①“Once”用来引导条件句式,其意为“一旦……”

Once becoming a member of WTO, many industries in China have to face challenges from foreign products.  
一旦入世,中国很多行业必须面对来自外国产品的挑战。

- ②“not only...but also...”引导的并列句式

The red car is not only gorgeous, but also drives very fast.  
那辆红色轿车不仅非常漂亮,开起来速度也非常快。

- ③“more...than”引导的比较句式

There is more accuracy than originality. 准确性多,创造性少。

- ④“It's obvious that...”表示观点的句式

It was obvious to everyone that the child had been badly treated. 大家都清楚那孩子受过虐待。

- ⑤“It goes without saying that...”表观点句式,其意为:“不言而喻,显然……”

It goes without saying that children shouldn't be exposed to too much violence on TV. 不能让孩子们看电视上太多的暴力节目。

### 试题分析

作文以“温室花朵经不起风雨”为题,提供了一组图画。要求考生进行简单描绘并评述其寓意。题目和图画主题鲜明,其寓意是“没有经过磨炼的人或事,在艰难困苦的环境中是不能生存的”。温室意味着保护,从教育角度来分析,花朵可以指年轻一代,而温室可以指上一代人,尤其指父母对子女的过度保护和溺爱。

下面的范文根据给出的提纲分为三段,首段直接点题,描述图画内容,写出文章的中心思想;第二段联系现实,解释图画寓意;第三段,提出图画寓意并发表自己的观点。

在第一段中,主题句可以是 The two pictures describe the fate of a flower(两幅图描写了一朵花的命运),也可以更深入一层,直接指出如何教育青少年的问题。文章第二段解释自己对图画的理解。在这一段写作中一定要记住联系实际生活中的现象,例如,有些家长溺爱小孩的做法。文章第三段可以提出自己的见解。既可以正

面提出建议,也可以对当前社会中人们在教育观念中存在的弊病加以批评。

结构上使用了对比。第一段中强调有温室和没有温室带来的后果。第二段也是如此,有家长保护和没有家长保护带来的情况。

### 命题及阅卷情况

2003 年的作文题提供了一组题为“温室花朵经不起风雨”的图画,要求对两图做较准确的描述和理解,并结合自己在生活中的观察体会,联系实际,针对图中现象发表己见。题目较宏观,主题鲜明,发挥联想的空间也很大,能较好地考查考生的语言表达能力。

问题仍然在英语的表述能力上。根据评分标准和评分细则,低分基本上都是因为语言的表达欠缺或错误所致。特别是语法错误、拼写错误较多,句子结构混乱、逻辑关系不清的作文,得分都非常的低。因此,加强语言基本功的训练,扩大阅读量和写作训练,掌握正确的英语表达方式,是提高写作分数的关键。

许多考生的英语基本功不扎实,作文中存在不少语法、拼写、用词等错误,作文欠缺条理性和连贯性。可见,考生的语言表达能力还有待提高。作文部分满分 20 分,考生平均得分 9.56 分,得分在 8~12 这个分数段的考生占了很大比例,只有 6.4% 的考生得分超过了 15 分。



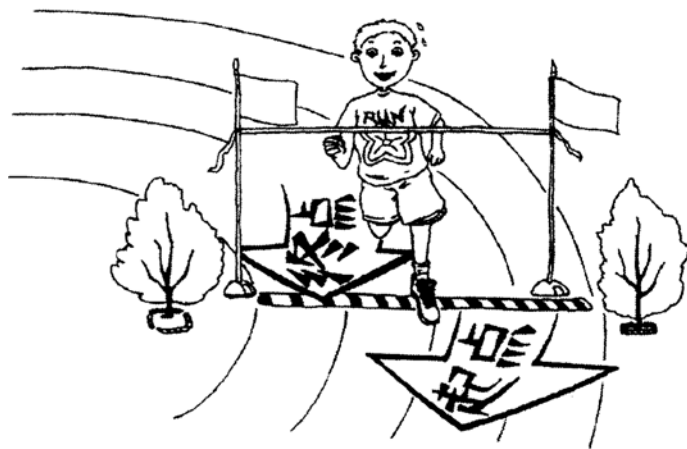
### 7. 终点又是新起点

#### Directions:

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

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

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



终点又是新起点

### 背诵范文及范文精译

A wise man once said that the one thing necessary for the success is to treat the finish line as a new starting **platform**<sup>①</sup>. This is

一位哲人曾说过:将终点作为一个新起点是成功的必备条件之一。这一点在所

most vividly illustrated in the given picture, which shows that a young runner, sweating all over, is making a finishing break. Obviously he is ready to congratulate himself on<sup>②</sup> finishing such a task. However, the Chinese characters in front of the finish line remind him this is just a starting platform for a new race.

This picture has **profound**<sup>③</sup> implications for both our society and ourselves. With the increasing pace of modern life, perhaps no change has characterized the past decade more **dramatically**<sup>④</sup> than that of people's view on their own life. It is generally agreed that people have to **adjust**<sup>⑤</sup> themselves to this new change. On the one hand, people will, no doubt, gain a lot by setting new goals in their daily life. On the other hand, if one is **obsessed**<sup>⑥</sup> with the success he has achieved, he would lose the chance to pursue new success. What is worse, he may become the slave of his success.

A lot of examples can be given to support my position, but the following are sufficient. Let us take the famous scientist Thomas Edison as an example. He had done very well in his early life, but continued to pursue something more difficult throughout his life. Another example that occurs to<sup>⑦</sup> me is the safe return of Shenzhou VI spaceship, which marks the **triumphant**<sup>⑧</sup> end of the launch and at the same time, begins a new era for China's space exploration. A third example is relevant to ourselves. Both at high school and in university, there are many cases showing that students lose their courage to better themselves after becoming successful in one examination and have to face failures in the next one or **expulsion**<sup>⑨</sup> from the school. Only when we are well-prepared for the ever changing society can we face the challenge in the future and be the winner of the next task.

给的图中得到生动地说明:一个年轻赛跑运动员,汗流浃背,在做最后的终点冲刺。显然,他正准备为到达终点而感到自豪,但是,在终点线前方的汉字提醒他这只是新一轮赛跑的起点。

此图对我们及我们的社会都有深刻的含义。随着现代社会生活节奏的加快,也许在过去的十年中最显著的变化是人们对生活态度的改变。人们普遍认为自己不得不适应新的变化。一方面,毫无疑问,人们通过在日常生活中设立新的目标而从中受益匪浅;另一方面,如果一个人沉迷于他已取得成就,他就会失去追求新的成就的机会,更糟糕的是,他可能会成为成功的奴隶。

我可以举出许多例子来证明此观点,但以下几点就足够了,以著名的科学家 Thomas Edison 为例。他在早期已经取得辉煌成就了,但仍终身不懈追求更有难度的成就。我想起另一个例子,即神舟六号安全返回地面,标志着发射的圆满结束,与此同时,也开创了中国太空探测的新纪元。以我们自身为例,在高中和大学,这样的例子都屡见不鲜。许多学生在一次考试中取得成功之后,就没有勇气继续努力学习,而在下一次考试中不得不面对失败甚至被学校开除。只有我们在不断变化的社会中做好充分准备,才能面对未来的挑战,成为下一次的胜利者。

#### 范文必背语言注释

- |                      |                               |                       |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ①platform 平台         | ②congratulate oneself on 独自庆幸 | ③profound 深奥的         |
| ④dramatically 显著的    | ⑤adjust 适应                    | ⑥obsess 使(某人)牵挂、着迷或困扰 |
| ⑦occur to sb 某人,突然想起 | ⑧triumphant 胜利的,狂欢的           | ⑨expulsion 驱逐,开除      |

#### 其它相关语言注释

- |                       |                                    |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ①define 确定            | ②mark 标志着                          | ③dash 猛冲,急驰         |
| ④short-term 短期的       | ⑤represent 代表,代替                   | ⑥long-awaited 盼望已久的 |
| ⑦trigger off 启动,激发,引起 | ⑧start a brand new chapter 开始崭新的一章 |                     |

#### 范文经典句式

- ①“This is most vividly illustrated in the given picture...”图表开头句式,表示:“这一点在所给的图中得到生动地说明”。



②“This picture has profound implications for both our society and ourselves.”图表开头句式,其意为:“此图对我们及我们的社会都有深刻的含义”。

③“however”引导的转折句式:

She felt ill. She went to work, however, and tried to concentrate. 她病了,然而她照旧去上班,并且尽力集中精神工作。

④“if”引导的条件句式:

what he is saying is if we don't fight against the sand, the sand will drive us away from the land. 他要说的是如果我们不与沙作斗争,沙会把我们从土地上赶走。

⑤“What is worse”引导的递进句式

What is worse, he refused to apologize. 更为糟糕的是,他拒绝道歉。

⑥“It is generally agreed that...”引导的观点句式

It is generally agreed that another meeting was necessary. 大家一致认为有必要再开一次会。

⑦“both...and...”引导的并列句式

She spoke both French and English. 她既会说法语也会说英语。

⑧“which”引导的非限制性定语从句

His best film, which won several awards, was about the life of Gandhi. 他的最佳影片,就是荣获几项奖的那部,是关于甘地生平的。

### 试題分析

今年的作文以“终点又是新起点”为题,选题新颖,富有辩证思想,利于考生思考、发挥,联想的空间也很大。需要考生对图画作出较准确的描述,同时也要理解图画所包含的哲理,并能结合自身实际或生活现实,深入浅出地阐明作文题目的主旨。一般以三段为宜:第一段,描述图画;第二段,讨论该图的寓意;第三段,举例说明自己的观点,并总结概括主题。

### 命题及阅卷情况

2004年的作文题提供了一幅题为“终点又是新起点”的图画,要求考生对图画进行简单描绘,评述其寓意并举例。题目立意新颖,易于学生发挥和扩展,从内容上说,2004年的作文题要求考生能够对图画做出较准确的描绘,比较贴切地理解图画所包含的哲理,并能结合自身的实际或生活现实,深入浅出地阐明作文题目的主旨。如果用汉语表述以上思想,每一位考生都不会觉得困难,但是,当用英语表述以上思想时,如果考生语言表达能力不够,英语基本功不扎实,会导致文章结构混乱,逻辑关系不清,语法错误和拼写错误较多,从而影响了作文分数。

作文部分满分20分,考生平均得分9.65分,难度没有2003年的作文大。

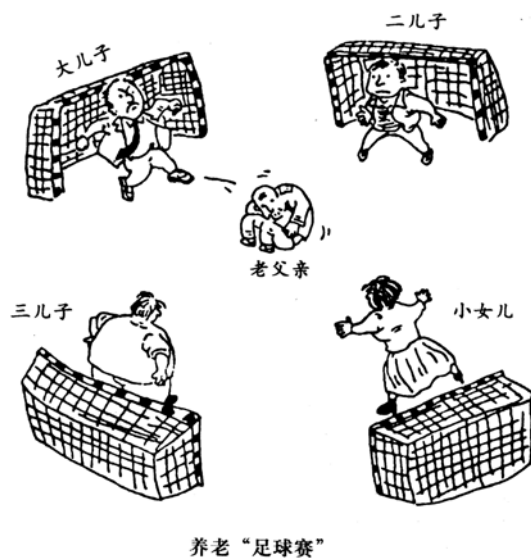


### 8. 养老“足球赛”

#### Directions:

Write an essay of 160~200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

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



### 背诵范文及范文精译

To take good care of our old parents or not to look after them at all, is a question **confronting**<sup>①</sup> many young people in China. Unfortunately the fact is far from satisfactory: quite a few old people are being **neglected**<sup>②</sup> by their children. As the cartoon shows, four young people, the children of the old man in the center, are standing on the four sides of the football field, acting like a goalkeeper, and trying to keep their old father from entering their own homes. All of them want to **shun**<sup>③</sup> their **obligations**<sup>④</sup> towards their parent.

The purpose of this picture is to show us that due attention has to be paid to the decline of Chinese moral. Clearly, the quick development of Chinese economy has been **accompanied**<sup>⑤</sup> by a **corresponding**<sup>⑥</sup> **virtue**<sup>⑦</sup> decrease in our young generation. For one thing, as the pressure of the work increase, these children hold that the old parents will make a lot of trouble to them. For another thing, supporting parents<sup>⑧</sup> has been regarded as<sup>⑨</sup> a heavy load. In the end, as a result of different experience, the old parents and their children have a different life-style and **outlooks**<sup>⑩</sup>. Obviously generation gap has partly resulted in the present situation.

Whatever the reason, the issue has become increasingly serious in China. Therefore, it is **imperative**<sup>⑪</sup> for us to take effective measures. On one hand, we should appeal to our authorities to make stricter laws to protect the rights of the old. On the other hand, we should **cultivate**<sup>⑫</sup> the people's awareness to **promote**<sup>⑬</sup> the traditional values of respect and care for the old. Only through these attempts can we give the senior citizens happiness and enjoyment.

是否赡养年长的父母是当今中国许多年轻人要面临的一个问题。遗憾的是,现实情况远非令人满意。许多老年人没有得到子女的照顾。正如漫画所示,四个年轻人分别站在足球场的四边,他们的老父亲蜷在中央,而他们都象守门员一样阻止老人进自己的家门,他们都想逃避赡养父亲的责任。

此图旨在引起我们对道德水平下降这一现象的关注。显然,中国经济的快速发展同时伴随着相应的年轻人品德下降。一方面由于工作压力的增加,这些年轻人认为年迈的父母会给他们带来麻烦。另一方面赡养老人被认为是一个沉重的负担。最后由于经历的不同,老人们和他们的子女生活方式与观点看法也不同,显然代沟也是造成现在这种状况的原因。

不论什么原因,这个问题在中国已经日趋严重。因此,我们必须采取有效措施。一方面,我们呼吁政府出台更严厉的法律来保护老年人的权利。另一方面,我们要培养人们发扬敬老爱老的优良传统的意识。只有通过这些努力,我们才能给予老年人幸福安康。

## 范文必背语言注释

- |                        |                          |                         |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ①confront 面临           | ②neglect 忽略, 忽视          | ③shun 避开, 回避            |
| ④obligation 责任, 义务, 承诺 | ⑤accompany 伴随, 陪同(某人)    | ⑥corresponding 相应的, 相符的 |
| ⑦virtue 美德             | ⑧support parents 赡养父母    | ⑨regard...as...把……看作……  |
| ⑩outlook 观点, 看法        | ⑪imperative(正式)紧急的; 极重要的 | ⑫cultivate 培养, 陶冶(心性)   |
| ⑬promote 推广, 提倡, 发扬    |                          |                         |

## 其它相关语言注释

- |                               |   |                                |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| ①far-reaching 深远的             | ②thought-provoking 发人深思的                    | ③exert all one's strength 用尽全力 |
| ④take the responsibility 承担责任 | ⑤the declination of the moral standard 道德沦丧 |                                |

## 范文经典句式

- ①“As the cartoon shows”意为“正如图中所示”, 常用于看图作文的段首
- ②“It is + adj. for sb. to do sth.”句型  
It is pretty difficult for her to finish this work in seven days. 她要在七天内完成这项工作是非常困难的。
- ③“sb. hold that”引导的表达观点的陈述句式  
I hold that the government's economic policies are mistaken. 我认为政府的经济政策是错误的。
- ④“The purpose of this picture is to show us that...”图画作文中开头的句式  
The purpose of this picture is to show us that due attention has to be paid to the decline of Chinese moral. 此图旨在引起我们对中国道德水平下降这一现象的关注。

## 试题分析

图画作文的命题和写作几乎有固定的规律, 一般都是分为三段来写, 第一段描写图画, 第二段分析图画所揭示的问题的前因后果, 第三段提出个人看法或建议。掌握了这个特点, 考生就会有话说, 下一步就是遣词造句, 那就得看每位考生的语言基本功了。

## 命题及阅卷情况

本年度作文为议论文, 仍然遵循最近几年考题的固定模式, 是一篇题为“养老足球赛”的看图作文。图画讽刺了子女不赡养父母的社会现象。

指导语并没有像往常一样给出明确的一、二、三个提纲, 而是用一句话来表述。但是, 我们可以非常容易地看出实际上就是一个“三点式”固定的逻辑套路, 即: 要求考生(1)先简单描述图画, (2)阐释其含义, (3)发表自己的看法。图画反映的社会现象虽然没有普遍性, 却是社会较为关注的话题, 易于考生理解和发挥。本部分满分 20 分, 考生平均得分 10.88 分, 这说明作文试题比 2004 年的作文试题要容易。



## 9. 偶像崇拜

## Directions:

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

1. describe the photos briefly

2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and

3. give your point of view

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



图一 把崇拜写在脸上



图二 花 300 元做个“小贝头”

注: Beckham(贝克汉姆)——英国足球明星

### 背诵范文及范文精译

Many things make people think young people are **weird**<sup>①</sup> and the weirdest may be this: they become **idol**<sup>②</sup>-**worshipping**<sup>③</sup>. Let us take a close look at the pictures. In the first picture, a young man has the word “BECKHAM”, the name of the famous British soccer player, printed on his face, while in the second picture, another young man is spending RMB300 on his hair to make it Beckham-haircut.

The two photos **reveal**<sup>④</sup> that idol-worshipping become popular among young people in China. According to a recent **survey**<sup>⑤</sup> done by China Daily, 70 percent of college students have demonstrated in public their respect for the popular stars whether they be sportsmen, or film stars or just popular singers. Take my neighbour as an example. Last summer, the only child of the family even took the trouble to travel to Changsha for the **performance**<sup>⑥</sup> of a super-girl.

I think there are both advantages and disadvantages of this **phenomenon**<sup>⑦</sup>. On one hand, by following these popular stars, we can find our shortcomings and weak points and overcome them. On the other hand, it is just a waste of time to print their name and **imitate**<sup>⑧</sup> their hair style. As a shy student myself, I have benefited a lot from my idol-worshipping. However, I think it is high time that we should turn our admiration into practical action to work hard as these stars themselves have worked very hard before they get their reputations.

年轻人做的许多事情让人们觉得他们古怪离奇,最不可思议的就是那些“追星族”。让我们仔细看看这两幅图,在第一幅图里,一个年轻人把英国著名球星的名字“BECKHAM”印在了自己脸上,而在另一幅里,另一个年轻人花 300 元给自己做了个“见克汉姆”发型。

这两张照片揭示了中国年轻人中的追星现象正越来越普遍。据中国日报最近的一次调查显示,70%的大学生都公开表示过他们对明星的崇拜,无论是体育运动员、电影明星或流行歌手。以我的邻居为例,去年夏天,他家的独生女甚至不惜旅途劳顿跑去长沙看一位超女演出。

我认为这种现象有利有弊。一方面,通过追逐明星,我们可以发现自身的缺点和不足并加以改正;而另一方面,印他们的名字或模仿他们的发型只会是浪费时间。作为一个内向的学生,我从自己的“追星”中获益很多。然而,我认为现在正是我们把崇拜羡慕转化为实际行动的时候,我们应该努力工作,就像这些明星一样,他们在成名之前也一定很努力地工作过。

## 范文必背语言注释

- |                |                  |                       |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| ①weird 古怪的     | ②idol 受崇拜与热爱的人或物 | ③worship(对上帝或神的)崇拜或热爱 |
| ④reveal 揭示,显示  | ⑤survey 调查       | ⑥performance 演出       |
| ⑦phenomenon 现象 | ⑧imitate 模仿      |                       |

## 其它相关语言注释

- |                          |                                       |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ①earn honor 赢得荣誉         | ②adoration 热爱,爱慕                      | ③following super stars 追星 |
| ④worth while doing 值得做…… | ⑤give little cause for criticism 无可厚非 |                           |

## 范文经典句式

- ①“while”引导的转折关系句式:

Their country has plenty of oil, while ours have none. 他们国家盛产石油, 我们国家却一点也没有。

- ②“On one hand...”引导的列举句式, 意为“一方面……”

- ③“According to”表示“据(某人)所述”

According to John you were in Edinburgh last week. 据约翰说, 你上星期在爱丁堡。

- ④“whether...or”表示“选择”的句式

We are wondering whether to go today or tomorrow. 我们弄不清楚是今天走还是明天走。

- ⑤“Take sb as an example”举例句式, 意为“以某人为例”

## 试题分析

本次考试仍然是图画作文, 但命题在以往的基础上有所突破, 两张照片内容互补, 通过对细节的补充描绘, 共同反映部分青年人“追星”这一社会现象。考生可能对 Beckham 不太了解, 但只要抓住追星这一主题, 就可以写出高分作文。脸上刻字, 花钱做发型, 仅仅是个象征符号而已。根据提纲要求, 文章分为三段。第一段描绘图画, 虽然因为两张照片都不清楚, 考生可以忽略图画中的细节, 但是考生不能忽略图画下面的文字说明。另外, 如果能用上一些复杂的词汇, 可能会使文章更加吸引人。例如: “偶像崇拜”可以说: idol worship

第二段要求阐述照片所揭示的社会现象。追星现象当今非常流行, 可以通过举例扩展自己的观点, 例如超级女声大赛。

第三段发表议论总结。可以分析原因: 年轻人容易对外表、才华和特长方面超出自己的人产生崇拜。也可以针对偶像崇拜现象发表利弊分析。如果只是非理性的模仿和追逐, 必定浪费大量的时间和金钱, 耽误工作, 这种态度不可取。当然, 偶像崇拜也有积极的一面, 如果从偶像身上发现我们所不具备的素质, 通过努力可以去弥补差距, 我们的认识就会有很大进步。作者可以根据自己的情况决定是利大于弊还是弊大于利。

## 命题及阅卷情况

本年度看图作文遵循了历年研究生入学英语考试作文的风格。作文题目亲切, 贴近生活, 利于发挥。试题中的漫画只起到一个引出话题的作用, 要求考生从描述照片入手, 然后再把这种现象泛化成普遍意义的追星、追求时髦的现象, 最后就这个话题发表自己的观点。这个题目不仅考查考生英语语言的基本功, 还考查考生组织文章、逻辑论证等能力。此外, 语言基本功依然是学生存在的最大问题。本部分满分 20 分, 考生平均得分 10.13 分, 比 2005 年的议论文作文稍难。



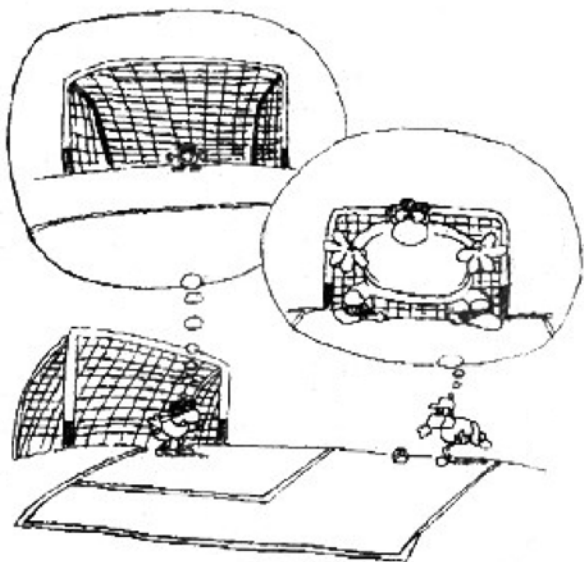
## 10. 自信是成功的关键

## 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) support your view with an example/examples.

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



## 背诵范文及范文精译

“To **shoot**<sup>①</sup> or not to shoot, that is a question.” This is what the football player in the picture is thinking about. On the other hand, the **goalkeeper**<sup>②</sup> is also faced with a similar situation. He is hesitating about saving the **shot**<sup>③</sup>. The reason for this **noteworthy**<sup>④</sup> **quirk**<sup>⑤</sup> is that both sides exaggerate the power of the opposite, with the footballer thinking the goalkeeper is big and the goal is too small for him to shoot and the goalkeeper thinking the goal is too big for him to save. Clearly, different ideas may come from the same thing.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? The four-year education I have received at university, coupled with<sup>⑥</sup> my own experience, led me to conclude both of them are not confident about themselves. In other words, if we lack confidence, we may underestimate ourselves and overestimate the difficulties. Actually, if we have no confidence in self, we are twice defeated in the

“射还是不射,该如何取舍”这就是图中足球运动员正在考虑的问题。另一方面,守门员也面临同样的难题。他在犹豫着是否该救球。这是个值得注意的情况,其原因是双方都夸大对手的能力:射手认为守门员太强,很可能阻挡自己的射门;而守门员认为射手太强,很可能射门成功。显然,不同的人对同一件事有着不同的看法。

这个奇怪的现象说明了什么呢?通过我在学校的四年教育以及个人经验,我认为这是守门员和射手对自己的不自信造成的,换句话说,如果我们缺乏信心,就会低估自己的能力而放大困难。确实,如果你对自己没有信心,你在人生的湍流中就已经被击



race of life. With confidence, we have won even before we have started.

Numerous examples can be given to illustrate my point. But the following example of Helen Keller is sufficient. At a very young age, a strange illness had left her both blind and deaf, certainly nothing to make her self-confident. Nevertheless, with the help from her parents and Anne Sullivan, her teacher, Helen built confidence in herself and overcame a large number of difficulties to finally become an **eminent**<sup>⑦</sup> writer and a role model for millions of people. This case shows a simple but important truth: confidence is the companion of success, and in order to succeed, we must defeat ourselves.

败。而拥有了信心,你甚至在还没开始之前就成功了。

虽然无数的实例都可以证明我的观点,但下面海伦·凯勒的例子就足以证明这一观点。在很小的时候,一种不知名的疾病使得她不仅眼睛瞎了而且耳朵也失聪了,这当然使她没有一点自信。然而在家人和她的老师 Anne Sullivan 的帮助下,海伦克服了无以计数的困难,建立了自信,最终成为著名作家,并成为无数人的偶像。这个事件说明了一个简单而重要的真理:自信是成功之友,为了成功,我们必须战胜自己。

### 范文必背语言注释

- ①shoot 射门                      ②goalkeeper, goalie, gatekeeper 守门员                      ③shot(板球、网球、台球等中的)击球  
④noteworthy 值得注意的,显著的                      ⑤quirk 奇事,巧合                      ⑥coupled with 再加上,以及……  
⑦eminent 著名的;卓越的

### 其它相关语言注释

- ①lose heart 灰心,泄气                      ②be preoccupied with 充满了                      ③create miracles 创造奇迹  
④positive attitude 乐观的态度                      ⑤at the critical moment 在关键时刻                      ⑥magnify their difficulties 夸大困难  
⑦underestimate their abilities 低估自己的能力                      ⑧goal 球门                      ⑨back 后卫  
⑩field/pitch 足球场                      ⑪red card 红牌                      ⑫midfielder 前卫  
⑬forward 前锋                      ⑭pass the ball 传球                      ⑮take a pass 接球  
⑯a penalty kick 点球                      ⑰yellow card 黄牌                      ⑱extra-time 加时赛  
⑲long drive 远射                      ⑳close-range shot 近射                      ㉑striker centre/forward centre 中锋

### 范文经典句式

- ①“With”状语表示原因:

With the establishment of the market economy and the development of our society, more and more people are turning their attention to the function of money. 随着市场经济的建立和社会的发展,更多的人把注意力转移到钱的作用上。

- ②“Nevertheless”引导的让步状语从句

There was no news; nevertheless we went on hoping. 尽管毫无消息,我们仍抱着希望。

- ③“in order to”表目的句式,意为“目的在于做某事物”

She arrived early in order to get a good seat. 她到得很早,图的是得个好座位。

### 试题分析

和往年的作文相同,先要确定好主题,然后开始安排作文的逻辑段落层次:第一段,描述图画;第二段,寓意揭示;第三段,举例。第一段的图画描述其实就是对两个人和场景的描写,一个人是射门,一个人是守门,同时射门的人认为守门的人很大,很难射进;而守门的人认为门很大,自己很小,守住的可能性很小。描写时,要客观。不做任何推测。也不揭示社会现象,将这些推测和揭示内容安排在第二段。按照常规写法,第二段可以分析图画说明的问题或造成该问题的原因,守门的人由于缺乏自信,觉得自己相对于门很小,夸大了门的范围,射

门的人也由于缺乏自信,夸大了对方守门员的能力,双方都缺乏自信,如果再联系“自信”(Self-confidence)的含义,本段就比较容易展开。第三段,可以从正面或者反面举例说明,“自信通向成功”,任何人如果要获得成功都要保持自信,自信是影响最后成败的心态。

### 命题及阅卷情况

本年度大作文倒是审题比较困难,这幅图画虽然意义不像前几年的考题出的那样鲜明,其实图画的寓意还是很清晰:每个人由于所处的位置不同,看到问题的角度也就不同了,而且都会偏离事实。一般来说只要考生的作文与这类内容有关,且自圆其说,都不算偏题或走题,接下来,就可以用一些套话,如:在这种情况下,最需要的是信心,踢足球需要信心,那么我们工作、学习不也一样么? 其次是词汇很难,“前锋”“守门员”这些词可能会难倒一些考生,特别是女生,如果平时对足球不感兴趣的话,可能很难想到“the goalkeeper”和“the forward player”这些单词。