



25 石雷鹏大作文笔记 (英语二)

(整理自: 学长小谭)

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第一章 考研英语概况



1.1 概况

考研英语满分为 100 分，考试时间为 180 分钟，一般为开考第一天的 14:00-17:00

英语（二）题型及分值分布			
题号	考察内容	对应题型	分值
Section I	英语知识运用	完形填空	10 分
Section II	阅读理解 (整理自：学长小谭)	Part A 传统阅读	40 分
		Part B 新题型	10 分
		Part C 英译汉	15 分
Section III	写作	应用文	10 分
		短文写作	15 分

1.2 作文命题形式

1.2.1 应用文

例 1： 2017 年英语（一）

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

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

例 2： 2017 年英语（二）

Directions: Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

例 3：2016 年英语（一）

51. **Directions:** Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

小作文体裁总结

书信：Letter/Email

海报：Poster

假条：A Request for Leave

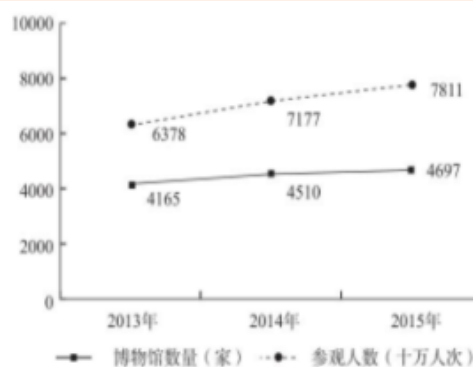
通知：Notice/Announcement

简历：Resume

1.2.2 短文写作

例 1：2017 年英语（二）大作文

48. **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 neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)





第二章 应用文写作

2.1 审题&简易思路

2.1.1 审题三事项

审题：题目读三遍，否则不动笔

①背景

②体裁+内容要求（描述）

③语域（正式 I am / 非正式 I'm）+ 格式

2.1.2 三段式简易思路

首段 1-2 句：

a. 写给熟人，首句寒暄，二句目的；

b. 写给陌生人或机构，写自我介绍和目的。

中间段 4-6 句：

按题目要求写相应的内容，并辅以感谢、强调、对比、建议、说明等功能表达完成写作。

尾段 1 句：

（再次）致歉、感谢、期待、展望等。

2.2 石雷鹏老师作文背诵的“七步法”

第一步：抄写范文，

第二步：英译汉，

第三步：汉译英，

第四步：对比找差异，

第五步：专门背写出错或差异之处，（整理自：学长小谭）

第六步：背写全文至无错，

第七步：举一反三，思考每句话如何用来写其他话题



第三章 图表作文

3.1 审题三事项

a. 英文指令(Directions)
b. 关注图表中的数字
c. 文字说明
数据较多时, 如何选择重点? 起点、终点、拐点、最高值、最低值

3.2 数据本质透析

图形归类	本质
折线图 (<u>curve</u> 曲线/ <u>line</u> 线 graph) 柱状图 (<u>bar chart</u> 柱子 or <u>column</u> 栏目 chart)	变化: 趋势
饼图 (pie chart) 表格 (table/form)	排序: 对比
组合图	对比 + 趋势
透析: 固定时间段内, 相同事物写变化; 固定时间点/段, 不同事物写对比或排序	

3.3 变化类词汇与句式

【数量单位】

dozen / hundred / thousand / million 百万 / billion 十亿 / trillion 万亿...

小问题: “几百” 怎么说? Two hundred; hundreds of

【时间点/段】

in 1990/from 1990 to 1992/since 1990 (has been) /after 1992/between 1990 and 1998/during the period from...to.../ten years = a decade

【上升】

动词: increase, rise (rose), climb, jump, go up, grow, ascend,

动词 (快速上升): surge, shoot (shot) up, boom, soar, leap

上升 (名词): an increase to/by..., a rise, a growth, a jump, a surge, a boom, an upward trend

例: From 1977 to 1980, there was an upward trend in the number of birds, from 120 million to

the highest point/peak at approximately/about/some 127 million.

【下降】

动词: decrease, decline, descend, go down, fall, be reduced, drop, sink (sank), dip, shrink, diminish,

逐渐变小: dwindle

剧烈下降: slump, plunge

名词: a decrease, a decline, a fall, a drop, a slump in, a reduction in, a downward trend in

【变化程度】

原则: 形容词修饰名词; 副词修饰动词、形容词、副词、句子

表快速剧烈/明显: sharp/ sharply, rapidly, dramatically, drastic/dramatically, considerably, remarkably, extremely, strikingly, substantially, enormously, exponentially, significantly, greatly, steeply

逐步/适度/慢慢: gradually (逐步地), moderately (中等地), steadily, slightly, marginally, fractionally, step by step/little by little (整理自: 学长小谭)

例: Before 2007, there had been a steady rise in the subscription number of mobile phones in developed nations, and it remained stable at 1 billion in 2008.

【波动】

名词: fluctuation/wave

动词: fluctuate/wave between...and...; fluctuate around...

【平稳、不变】

动词: level out/off; did not change at

形容词: remain stable/ steady/constant at 1 billion ; stay constant at 1 billion ; maintained the same level at 1 billion

持续上升/下降: keep going up; maintained a downward trend; demonstrate the trend of saturation

【到达极值】

最高值: the highest point; the peak; the top

最低值: the lowest point; the bottom

达到: reach; attain; arrive at

【句型句法】

1) 主谓: 数据主体做主语+v (increase/decrease)

Between 1940 and 1985, the proportion (比例) of the elderly (老年的) people increased remarkably (明显地) from approximately 7% in Sweden and 9% in the USA to 13% and 15% respectively (分别地).

2) 主谓宾: 主体+呈现/表现出 (show/demonstrate/display) +变化 (名词)

During the two decades from 1990 to 2010, the proportion of the old showed a considerable surge of 12%, reaching (arriving at) 35% 【v-ing 表伴随: 主送一致, 且两个动作几乎同时发生】.

3) 主谓宾 (拟人): 年代/地点+saw/witnessed+变化 (名词)

The period from 1940 to 1985 witnessed a steady and slight growth in the proportion of...,

4) there be 句式: There was + increase in...

From (从...开始) this year onward, there was a gradual growth in the number of students who attended online courses, reaching the peak at 2.3 billion.

5) 主谓: 变化+发生在.....

A considerable increase in the number of students who attended online courses occurred during

the past decade, from 1.23 million to 4.89 million.

3.4 对比/排序类词汇与句式

【分类】

The meat sold in the supermarket can be classified into six types/ kinds/ sorts/ categories.

【排序】

...has/is the largest proportion, { which accounts for * %.
which makes up/constitutes * %.
at/with * %.
constituting * %.

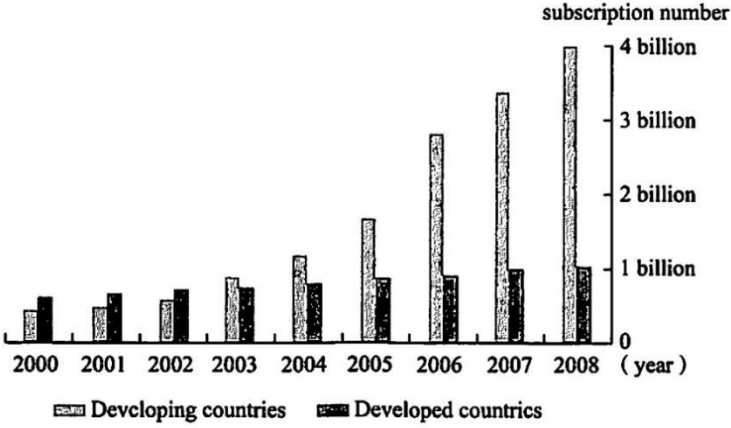
Then, the next is/are C with * %, followed by D at*%.

Finally come E, F and G at * %, *% and * % respectively.

It is also noticeable that the sale of...is three times as much as that of...

3.5 真题精讲、实训及模拟预测

精讲 1: 全球手机市场 (10 年)

<p>Directions: In this <u>section</u>, you are asked to write an essay based on the following <u>chart</u>. In your writing, you should</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Interpret</u> the and 2) Give your <u>comments</u>. <p><i>You should write at least 150 words</i></p>	<p><u>section</u> n.部分 <u>based on</u> 根据 <u>chart</u> n.图表 <u>interpret</u> v.阐述; 解释 <u>comments</u> n.评论</p>
 <p>subscription number</p> <p>4 billion 3 billion 2 billion 1 billion 0</p> <p>2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 (year)</p> <p>Developing countries Developed countries</p>	<p><u>subscription</u> n.订购 <u>billion</u> n.十亿</p> <p>2000 年-2008 年的数据不需要全部都写 起点、终点、拐点、最高值、最低值</p>

参考范文:

<p>Given is a <u>column chart</u>, clearly illustrating the remarkable contrasts in mobile-phone <u>subscriptions</u> between developing and developed nations from 2000 to 2008. During this <u>period</u>, the subscription in <u>developed countries</u> showed a <u>slight growth</u>, from 600 million to 900</p>	<p>第一句: 图表形式+数据主体+地点+时间 (Given is 也可写成 This is/It is/There is a...) 第一句或者写成 This chart is for the purpose of illustrating... <u>column chart</u> n.柱状图 <u>clearly</u> adv. 清晰地 <u>illustrating</u> 阐述 = demonstrating/ displaying/</p>
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million. Then, it remained stable at 1 billion in 2007 and 2008. By contrast, the number of mobile phones sold in developing countries was merely 500 million in 2000, then it surged sharply, reaching the peak at 4 billion in 2008.

Such statistics, apparently, can be associated with the rapid advance of the global mobile phone industry, but what resulted in the differences above? (选写: To my understanding, at least two fundamental causes/reasons can account for this phenomenon.) For one thing, in recent years, developing countries were characterized by their economic boom, which enabled residents there to possess additional money to purchase and utilize mobile phones. A case in point is China. For another, compared with developing countries, developed nations enjoyed a smaller market due to their smaller population. So, it displayed the trend of saturation.

Accordingly, mobile phone manufacturers are supposed to pay more attention to the market in developing nations because of its huge potential. In addition, it is advisable for them to work out comprehensive strategies to consolidate the market in developed countries. If they try their utmost to do so, the future of mobile-phone industry will be promising. (235words)



showing / interpreting

remarkable adj. 显著的=striking/obvious

contrasts n.对比

subscriptions n.购买量

between prep.两者之间 (三种对比用 among)

period 时间/时间段

developed countries 发达国家

slight growth 轻微的上漲

By contrast 与之相比

sold 动词过去式作后置定语: 已经卖掉的

merely 仅仅

surged sharply 猛漲

statistics 数据统计

be associated with 联系到=linked/ related/ connected to

advance 进步/发展=development

global adj.全球的

mobile phone industry 手机行业

fundamental 根本的

boom n.繁荣=prosperity

residents 居民

possess 拥有=have=own=enjoy

additional 额外的

utilize 使用

developing countries 发展中国家

due to 由于=because of/owing to +n.

population 人口规模

saturation 饱和

manufacturers 制造商

work out 制定

comprehensive 综合性的

strategies 策略

consolidate 巩固

try their utmost to do so 尽最大努力

参考译文：

所给是一幅柱状图，清晰展示了 2000 年到 2008 年发展中国家和发达国家手机订购量之间的显著差异。在此期间，发达国家的购买数量表现出小幅上涨，从 6 亿到 9 亿。此后，数据在 2007 年和 2008 年稳定在 10 亿。相比之下，发展中国家手机销量在 2000 年仅为 5 亿，然后该数据迅速飙升，并在 2008 年达到了 40 亿的最高值。

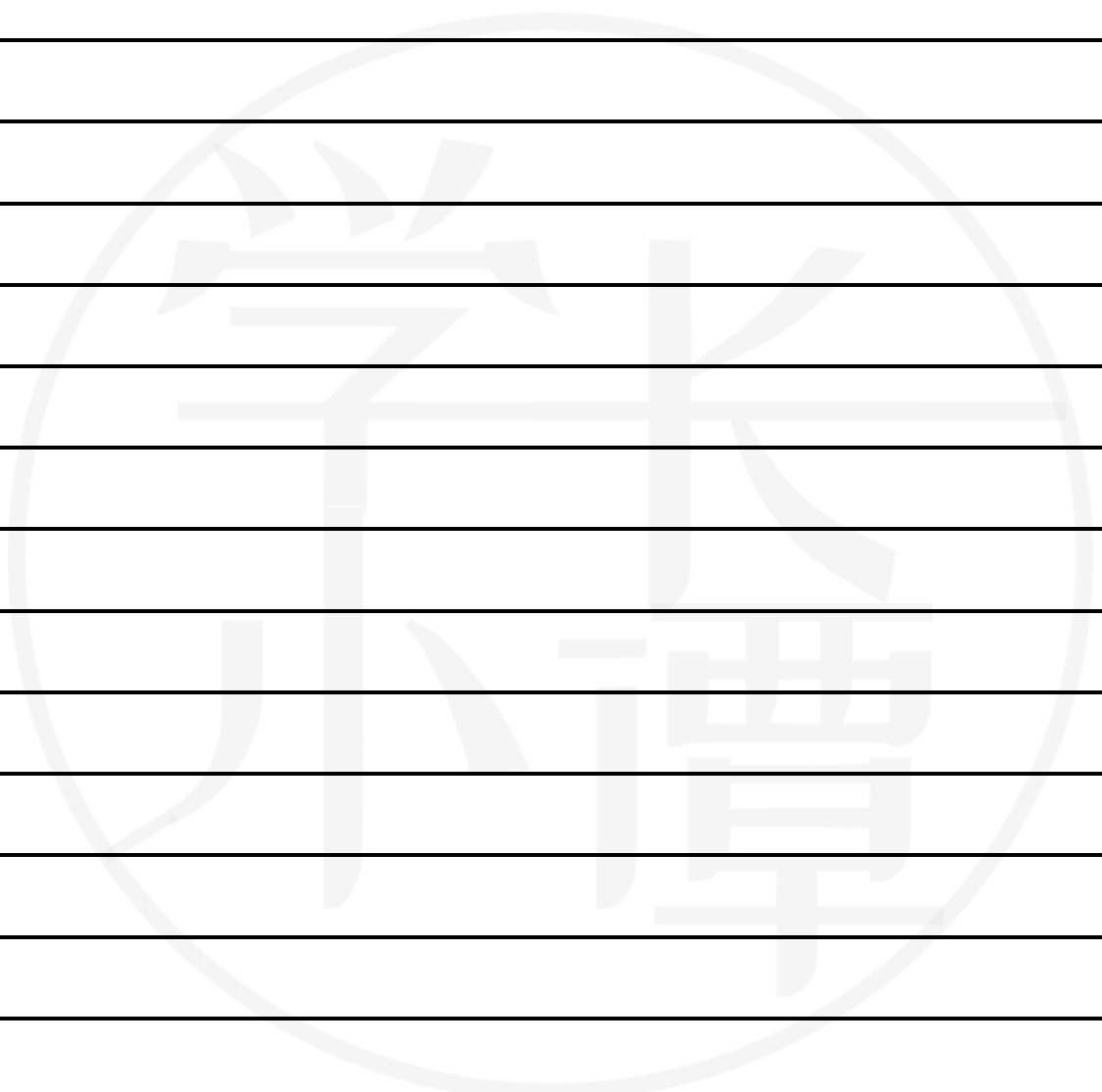
上述数据，显然，能被联系到全球手机行业的迅速发展。但是什么导致以上差异呢？在我看来，至少两个根本原因可以解释这种现象。一方面，近年来，发展中国家的突出特征就在于其经济的蓬勃发展，这使得当地居民有额外的钱来买手机和用手机。一个典型例子就是中国。另一方面，与发展中国家相比，由于其人口规模小，发达国家享有的市场较小。所以，发达国家的市场表现出了饱和的趋势。

因此，手机制造商应更多关注发展中国家的市场。此外，他们应制定综合性策略巩固发达国家的市场。如果他们能尽全力这样做，手机产业的明天将一片光明。

请按以下“7步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

禮學



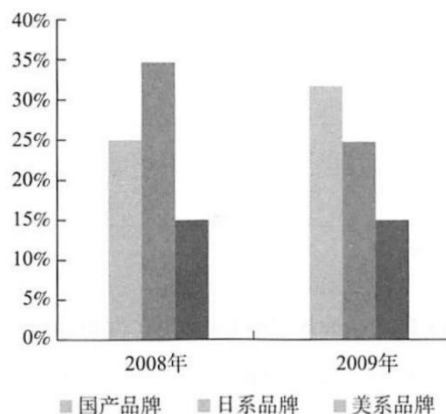
实训 1: 中国汽车市场 (11 年)

Directions: Write a short 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.

(整理自: 学长小谭)



2008、2009 年国内轿车市场部分【品牌份额示意图】

课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是/这是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了 2008 年和 2009 年的国产、美系、日系汽车品牌在中国汽车市场的份额方面明显的显著变化/对比。

Given/This is a column chart, clearly illustrating the **striking/remarkable changes(contrasts)** in **China's (Chinese domestic)** market **shares (份额)** among Chinese, American and Japanese car brands from 2008 to 2009.

②在此期间, 国产品牌的份额快速上升, 从 25% 增至最高值约 33%。

During **this/the** period, the percentage of Chinese brands **ascended (surged)** sharply, from 25% to the peak at **approximately/about** 33%.

③相反之下, 日本汽车的占比表现出明显下降, 从 35% 跌至 25%。

By contrast, the proportion of Japanese cars **showed/displayed** a sharp **decline (decrease)**, from 35% to 25%.

④同时, 美系品牌的份额保持稳定在 15%。

Meanwhile, the proportion of American brands remained stable at 15%.

二段:

①上述数据能让人联想到中国汽车市场的激烈竞争, 但是什么导致了上述变化?

Such **statistics (data/figures)** can be **associated with (linked to/connected to/related to)** the fierce competition in China's car market, but what **resulted in (caused/led to)** the changes above?

②首先, 近年来, 中国汽车的特点是价格较低, 质量较好, 这吸引了越来越多的中国客户选择和购买他们的民族品牌。一个典型例子就是 BYD。

For one thing, in recent years, Chinese **automobiles (=cars/vehicles)** were **characterized by (featured with)** the low prices and the improved quality, which attracted a host of customers in China to choose their national brands. A case in point is BYD.

③另一方面, 与过去相比, 中国和日本的关系变得更加糟糕。并且, 很大一部分中国人不再购买包括汽车在内的日本产品。

For another, compared with the past years, the **relationship between China and Japan (Sino- Japan relation)** became **worse (more terrible)**. So, a larger proportion of Chinese **people (citizens /residents)**

did not buy various Japanese **products (goods/items/commodities)**, including cars.

④因此, 日系品牌汽车在中国销量就下降了。

So, the sales of Japanese car brands **went down (declined/ decreased)** in China.

尾段:

①因此, 中国的汽车制造商应该更多关注国内市场, 因为其巨大的市场潜力。

Accordingly, China's car **manufacturers (producers/makers)** are supposed to pay more attention to the domestic market because of its/the huge potential.

②此外, 他们还应该制定综合性的策略来提升质量和其售后服务。

In addition, it is advisable for them to work out comprehensive strategies to **enhance (improve=strengthen)** the quality and the after-sales service.

③如果他们尽了最大努力这么干, 中国汽车产业的明天将会是光明的、有希望的。

If they try their utmost to do so, the future of China's automobile industry will be promising, hopeful and prosperous.

参考范文:

This is a column chart that clearly illustrates the dramatic changes in China's market shares among Chinese, American and Japanese car brands from 2008 to 2009. During the period, the share of Chinese brands ascended remarkably, reaching approximately 33%. By contrast, Japanese brands displayed a sharp decline, from 35% to 25%. Meanwhile, the percentage of American brands remained stable at 15%.

Such statistics can be associated with the fierce competition in China's car market, but what resulted in the changes above? For one thing, in recent years, Chinese automobiles were characterized by the lower prices and improved quality, which attracted more Chinese customers to choose their national brands. For another, compared with the past, the Sino-Japan relation got worse and a larger proportion of residents in China did not purchase Japanese products, including cars.

As a result, Chinese manufacturers are supposed to pay more attention to the domestic market, due to its great potential. Meanwhile, it is essential for them to work out comprehensive strategies to strengthen their quality and after-sales service. After all, only superior products and service can bring firms the competitive edge and help them to win the market. (193words).

参考译文:

所给是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了 2008 和 2009 年的中、美、日系汽车品牌在中国汽车市场的份额明显差异。在这段时间, 中国品牌的份额明显上升, 达到约 33%。相比之下, 日系品牌的销售表现出急剧下降的趋势, 从 35% 降到 25%。同时, 美系品牌的占比稳定在 15%。

上述数据能让人联想到中国汽车市场的激烈竞争, 然而什么导致了以上变化呢? 一方面, 中国汽车这几年显著特征就是较低的价格和质量的提升。这吸引了更多中国消费者选择自己的民族品牌。另一方面, 与过去相比, 中日关系变得更糟糕, 更大一部分比例的中国居民不再购买包括汽车在内的日本产品。

因此, 中国汽车制造商应更关注国内市场, 因为其潜力巨大。

同时, 他们应制定综合性策略提升汽车的质量和售后服务。毕竟, 只有高质量的产品和服务才是公司的竞争力, 才能帮助公司赢得市场。

请按以下“7步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题（整理自：学长小谭）

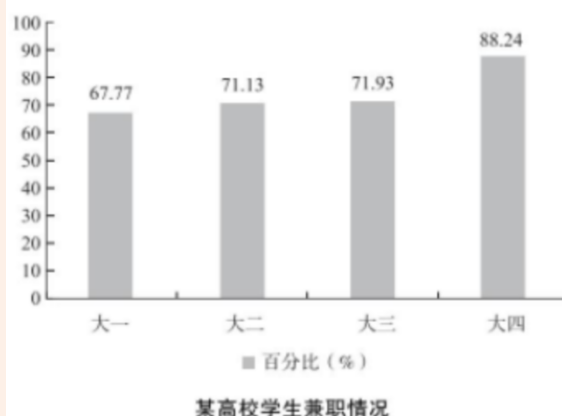
学 习 停

精讲 2: 高校学生兼职 (13 年)

Directions: Write a short 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.



参考范文:

This is a column chart, clearly illustrating the striking contrasts in part-time jobs by college students in a certain university. Overall, seniors have the largest proportion of part-time jobs, with 88.24%. Then, the next are juniors and sophomores, at 71.93% and 71.13% respectively. Finally come freshmen, with 67.77%. It is also noticeable that over half of students in four grades take part-time jobs.

Such statistics can be associated with the popularity of leisure-time jobs among youngsters in college, but what result in this phenomenon? For one thing, college life is characterized by two long vacations—summer and winter vacations, which enable students in college to have adequate spare time to broaden their horizons and gain additional income by doing part-time jobs. For another, compared with students in lower grades, seniors possess richer professional knowledge, greater demand for working experience and less courses. So, a larger percentage of them take part-time positions.

尾段 1:

University authorities are supposed to provide certain support and guidance for students on how to find and do part-time jobs well. Meanwhile, it is essential for college students to work out comprehensive strategies to balance their academic pursuit and spare time work.

结尾 2:

As an adult student, I deem that it is necessary for us to do part-time jobs, which may bring us an opportunity to know the society, arouse our passion for life and helps ease our financial burden.

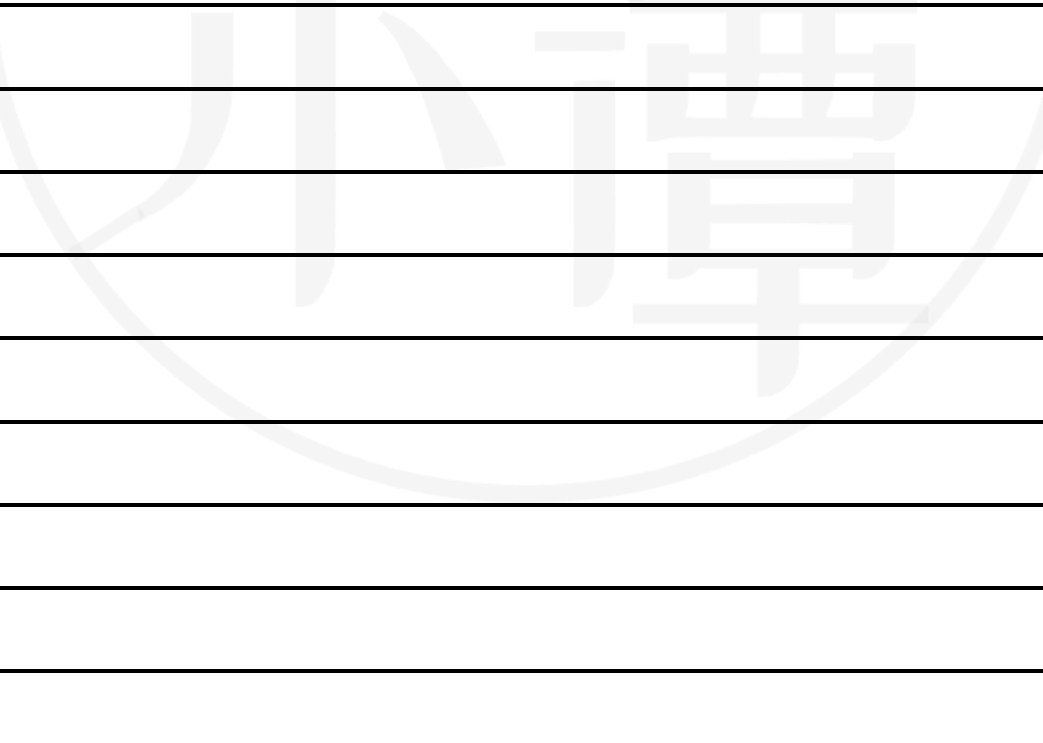
Overall 整体上
seniors 大四学生
proportion 比例
next 接下来
juniors 大三学生
sophomores 大二学生
Finally 最后
noticeable adj. 明显的
grades 年级

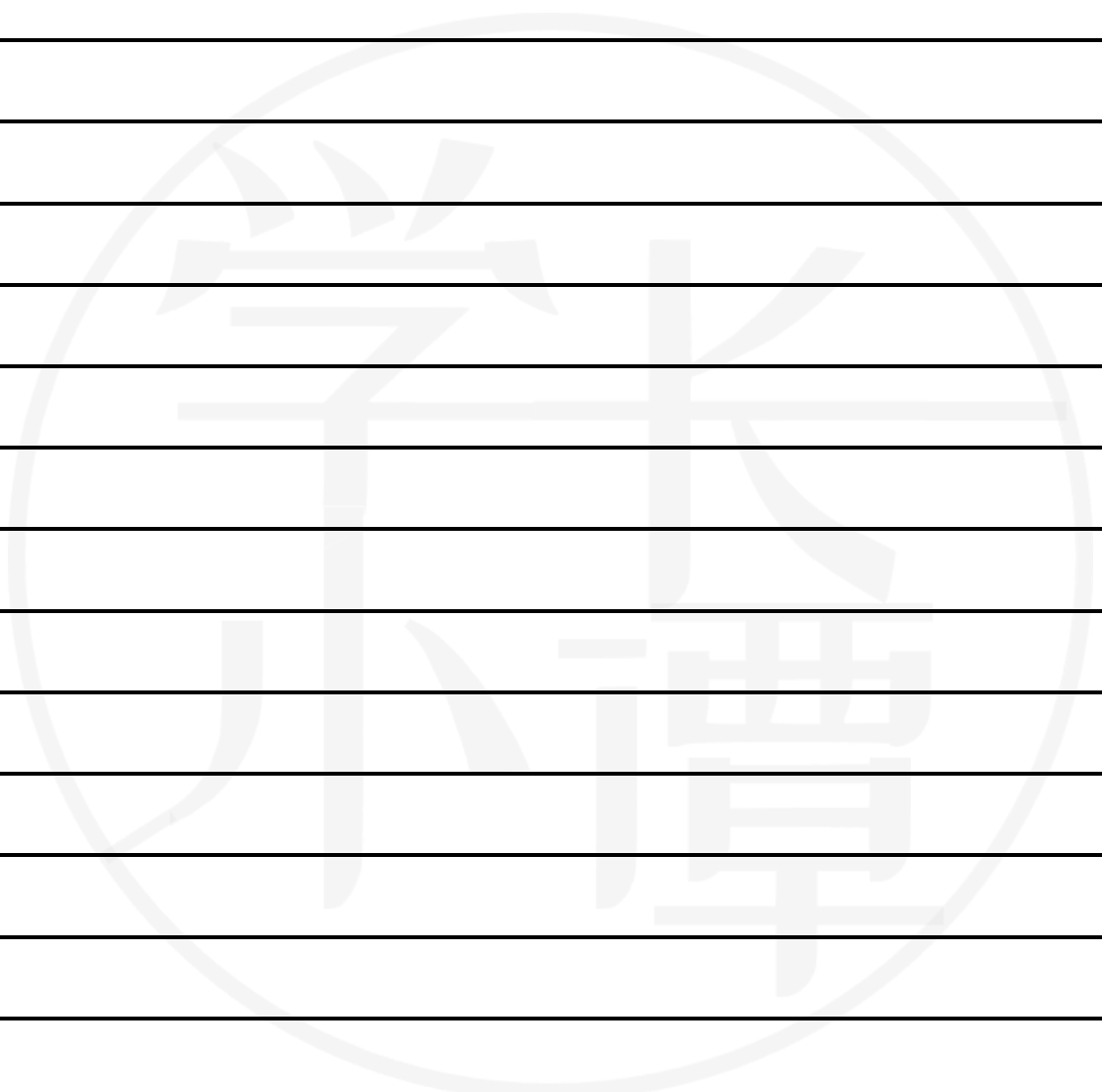
popularity 流行
leisure-time 业余时间
percentage 百分比

(整理自: 学长小谭)
authorities 权力部门
certain adj. 一定的
guidance n. 指导
adult student 成年学生
ease 缓解
financial burden 财政负担

（结尾2）作为一个成年学生，我认为，我们有必要做兼职，这将带给我们了解社会的契机，唤起我们对生活的热爱，有助于减轻我们的经济负担。

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题



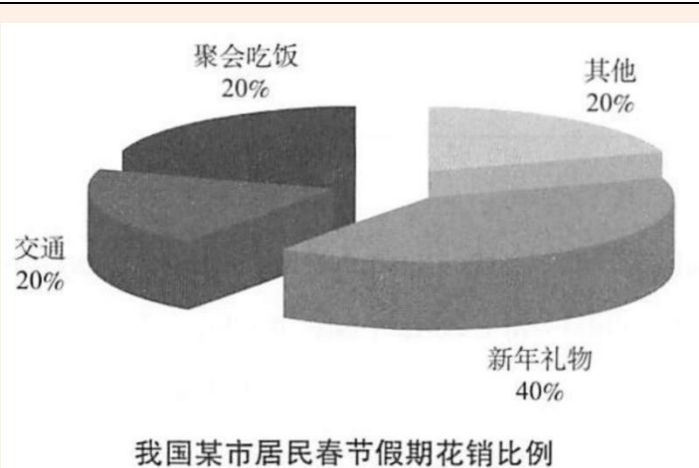


实训 2: 春假假期花销 (15 年)

Directions: Directions: Write a short 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.



课堂练笔:

首段:

①这是一个饼状图, 清晰展示了我国某城市居民在春节假期花销比例方面的显著差异。

Given is a pie chart, clearly illustrating (showing/displaying) the striking contrasts in residents' / citizens' expense during the Spring Festival holidays in a certain city of China.

②总体上, 新年礼物的花销是最大的比例, 占 40%。

Overall, the money (expense/spending/expenditure) spent on new year gifts/presents is the largest proportion, which accounts for 40%.

③然后是交通和聚餐, 均占比 20%。

Then, the next are transportation and gatherings dinner, with the same 20%.

③排在最后的是其他花销的总和, 占 20%。

Finally comes the total spending on other items (others) with/at 20%.

二段:

①上述数据, 显然, 能被联系到春节对于中国人的重要性。但是什么导致了上述差异?

Such statistics (data/figures), apparently, can be associated with the significance/importance of the Spring Festival for Chinese, but what result in the differences?

②一方面, 春节假期的突出特征就在于人们会走亲访友携带礼物来表达新年祝福。这使得新年礼物成为花销的最大板块。

For one thing, (the) Spring Festival holidays are characterized by (marked by/featured with) the fact that during people will visit friends and relatives with gifts to express wishes. This enables the New-Year gifts to be the largest part of spending.

③另一方面, 与过去相比, 更多年轻人不在自己的家乡求学或工作, 但他们选择回家与家人和朋友外出聚餐的方式过年。因此, 交通和聚餐构成了他们花销的一部分。

For another, compared with the past years, more youngsters/young people do not work or study in their hometowns, but they choose to go back home to celebrate the Spring Festival together with their parents and friends by gathering dinners. So, transportation and gatherings for dinners constitute a certain percentage (part/proportion) of their expenditure.

尾段:

我, 作为一个年轻人, 更偏爱在旅行中过年, 这会带给我独特的体验, 会激发我对生活的热情, 能帮助我了解各地各种习俗。

I, as a youngster, **prefer/am fond of** traveling to celebrate the New Year which can bring me **distinctive/special/unique** experience, inspire/arouse/evoke my passion for life, and help me know diverse customs in different places.

参考范文:

Given is a pie chart that clearly illustrates the striking contrasts in residents' expense during Spring Festival holidays in a certain city of China. The spending on new-year gifts is the largest proportion, which accounts for 40%, followed by transportation and gathering dinners, with the same 20%. Finally comes the total expenditure on other items, at 20%.

We, as Chinese, know the importance of Spring Festival in China. Then, what result in the differences above? For one thing, Spring Festival vacations are best characterized by the fact that during this period, Chinese usually give presents and express wishes to their family members, relatives and friends. This definitely enables the New-Year gifts to be the largest part of spending. For another, compared with the past, more youngsters do not work or study in their hometowns. However, they choose to go back home to celebrate the Spring Festival together with their parents or friends by gathering dinners. So, transportation and gathering dinners constitute a certain percentage of their expenditure.

Accordingly, Chinese are well-advised to preserve our traditional ways of celebrating the festival, like giving presents, gatherings and so forth. Whether the proportion of each section is rational or not, it is essential to enjoy the joyful atmosphere of the New Year. (整理自: 学长小谭)

参考译文:

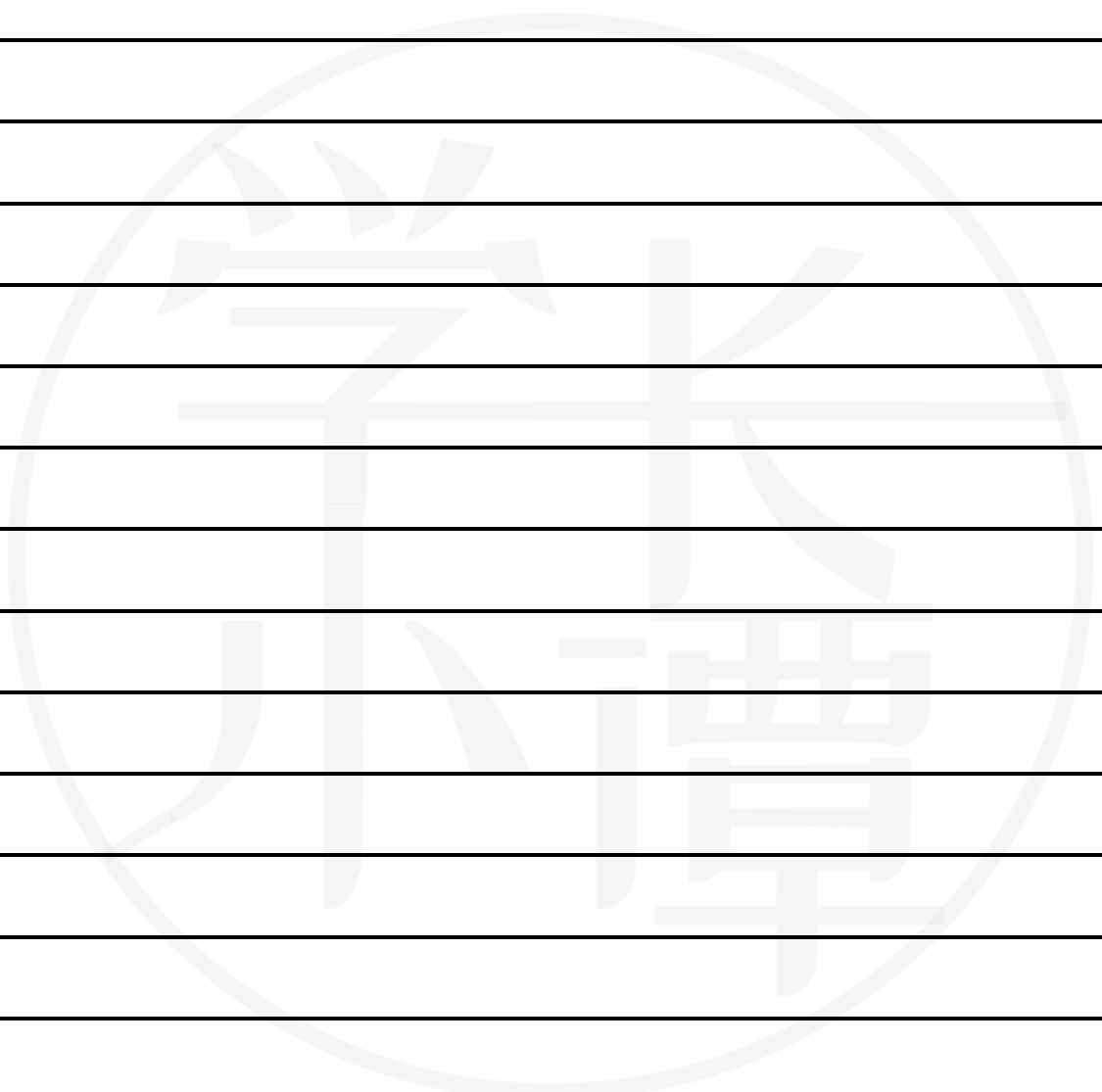
所给是一幅柱状图, 清晰展示了中国某城市居民春节消费方面的对比。新年礼物是最大的比重, 达到了 40%, 紧随其后的是交通和聚餐, 均占比 20%。最后和其他项目花费的总和, 占 20%。

作为中国人, 我们都知道春节在中国的重要性。那么, 是什么导致了上述差异? 一方面, 春节假期的特点在于中国人通常会在此期间给家人和亲朋好友送礼物来表达祝福。这必然使得礼物成为最大的花销。此外, 与以前相比, 更多年轻人不在家乡求学或工作, 但是他们选择回家跟父母和朋友一起聚餐过年。因此, 一部分钱花在交通和餐费上。

因此, 我认为我们中国人应该保持传统的庆祝纯洁方式, 例如送礼物、聚会。无论每个部分的花销是否理性, 重要的是人们享受了新年的喜庆氛围。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题



12 年英语二: 员工满意度

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should 1. interpret the chart, and 2. give your comment. You should write about 150 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)	某公司员工工作满意度调查			
	<div>满意度</div> <div>年龄</div>	满意	不清楚	不满意
	小于等于 40 岁	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
	41-50 岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
	大于 50 岁	40.0	50.0%	10.0%

学长小谭

课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是一个表格, 清晰展示了某公司员工工作满意度方面的显著差异。

Given/This/It/There is a pie chart, clearly illustrating/displaying/showing the striking contrasts in staff's job satisfaction in a certain company/firm/corporation.

②50 岁以上的员工拥有最大比例的满意度, 占 40%。然而, 排在第二的是 41 岁以下的员工, 占 16.7%。

Overall, workers of over 50 years old have the largest proportion of satisfaction, accounting for 40%. Then, the second/next are individuals/employees/people of under 41 years old with 16.7%.

③最后出现的是 41-50 岁的员工, 占比是令人震惊的 0%。同时, 41 到 50 的员工也表现出最大的不满意度, 占 64%。

Finally come employees in their 40s at shocking 0%. Meanwhile, people in their 40s also show the largest proportion of dissatisfaction, with 64%.

二段:

①上述数据, 显然, 能被联想到工作满意度对该公司的重要性, 但是什么导致了上述差异?

Such statistics(data/figures), apparently(definitely/evidently/obviously), can be associated with(related/linked/connected to) the significance of job satisfaction for the firm, but what result in(cause=lead to) the differences above?

②一方面, 41 岁到 50 的人的突出特征就在于他们更大的工作压力、财政压力, 对升职更高的期待, 这导致他们对当下的生活和工作不满。

For one thing, people in their 40s are characterized by their greater work pressure/stress, greater/more financial burden and greater(more/higher) expectation for promotion which causes them not to be satisfied/content with their current job and life(status quo 现状).

③另一方面, 与年轻世代相比, 50 岁以上的员工往往拥有更丰富的经验、更高的职位、更好的收入。因此, 他们之中的更大一部分人表现出满意的态度。

For another, compared with younger generations employees of over 50 years old tend to possess/have richer experience, higher positions and better incomes/salaries/earnings. Thus, a larger proportion of them show the attitude of satisfaction.

尾段:

因此, 该公司应该更多关注中年员工的压力和需求。此外, 他们还应该制定出综合性策略来提升老一辈和年轻一辈的满意度。

Accordingly, this corporation **is supposed to(well-advised)** focus more on the pressure and demand of mid-aged workers. **In addition/Moreover/Furthermore/Additionally/Besides**, it is advisable for them to work out comprehensive strategies to **strengthen/enhance** the satisfaction of younger and older generations.

参考范文:

This table clearly illustrates the striking contrasts in staff's job satisfaction in a certain firm. All employees in the survey are classified into three groups based on the age. Workers of over 50 years old have the largest proportion of satisfaction, which accounts for 40%. Then, the second are individuals aged 40 or younger, with 16.7%. Finally come those in their 40s, at shocking 0%. It is also noticeable that people in their 40s show the greatest proportion of dissatisfaction, constituting 64%.

What result in the sharp differences above? To my understanding, at least two fundamental causes can account for this phenomenon. For one thing, the life of staff in their 40s is best characterized by their greater work pressure, greater expectation for promotion and greater financial burden. These factors can hardly enable them to be satisfied with their status quo. For another, compared with younger generations, the experience of staff over 50 is richer and their salary is higher; therefore, a larger proportion of this group show a trend of satisfaction.

Accordingly, this corporation is supposed to focus more on the demand of middle-aged workers. Meanwhile, it is essential to work out comprehensive strategies to strengthen satisfaction of younger and older generations.

参考译文:

所给是一个表格,清晰展示了某公司员工工作满意度的显著对比。该调查中涉及的员工按照年龄分为三组。50 岁以上的员工拥有最大比例的满意度,达到了 40%。排在第二的 40 岁及以下的员工,16.7%。最后是 41-50 岁的员工,他们的满意度是令人震惊的 0%。也值得注意的是 41-50 岁的员工表现出最大的不满意度达 64%。

什么导致了以上的差异?在我看来,至少两个根本原因解释该现象。首先,40 多岁的员工的生活特点是工作压力大,有升职期待并且经济压力也大。这些因素几乎不可能使得他们对于现状满意。此外,与年轻相比,50 岁以上的员工经验更丰富,薪水更高。因此,这组人中一大部分人表现出满意趋势。

因此,这家公司应更多关注中年员工的需求。同时,他们应制定综合策略提升年轻一代和老年员工的满意度。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

14 年英语二: 城乡人口变化

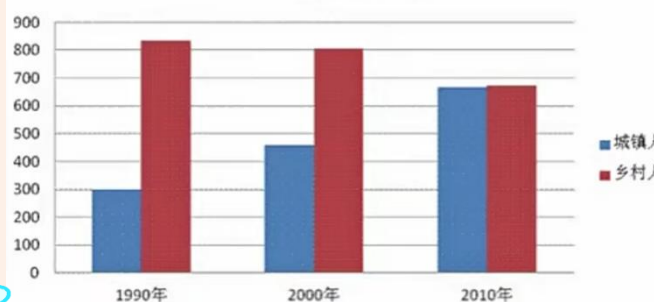
Directions: Directions: Write a short essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should:

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

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

学长小谭

20年间中国城镇人口、乡村人口变化图
单位 (百万)



课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了 1990 年到 2010 年期间中国城镇和乡村人口之间的显著对比。

Given/This/It/There is a column chart clearly illustrating/showing/displaying the striking contrasts in populations between urban and rural areas/regions in China from 1990 to 2010.

②在这 20 年期间, 乡村人口明显下降, 从 8.2 亿降至大约 6.8 亿。相反, 城镇地区居民的数量表现出明显增长, 从 3 亿增至略高于 6.8 亿。

During these two decades, the rural population descended/decreased/declined/dropped sharply, from the peak at/of approximately (about/nearly) 0.82 billion to 0.68 billion. By contrast, the number of residents (citizens) in cities showed/displayed a remarkable rise/increase/growth, from 0.3 billion to a little more than 0.68 billion.

二段:

①上述数据能联系到中国飞速的城镇化, 但是什么导致了上述差异呢?

Such statistics/data/figures can be associated with the fast/speedy/rapid urbanization in/of China, but what resulted in the differences above?

②一方面, 过去的几十年, 中国的突出特征就在于其经济的繁荣和蓬勃, 这使得很多乡村地区的人们有了更多的收入, 而且他们之中一些人选择城市买房并定居。

For one thing, during the past decades, China was characterized by the economic prosperity and boom in economy, which enabled a host of rural resident to possess more income(s) and some of them chose to buy houses in cities and reside (live/inhabit) in cities.

二段继续:

①另一方面, 与乡村相比, 城市居民享有更多的就业机会, 更好的医疗、教育及其他公共服务。

For another, compared with the rural areas, city residents enjoy more job opportunities, better/superior medical care, education and other public services.

②因此, 城市能吸引更多人去定居, 尤其是年轻人。

Thus, more people were attracted to reside/settle down in cities, especially the young.

尾段:

我, 作为一个年轻人, 喜欢在城市工作, 在乡村生活, 这会带给我新鲜的空气, 唤起我对大自

然的热情，帮助我享受休闲时光。

I, as a youngster, prefer working in the city and living in the countryside, which can bring me fresh air, arouse my passion for the nature and help me enjoy the leisure time.

参考范文：

Given is a column chart that clearly illustrates the striking contrasts in populations between urban and rural areas of China from 1990 to 2010. During these two decades, the rural population descended dramatically, from its peak at approximately 820 million to 660 million. By contrast, the number of urban residents showed a sharp rise, from 300 million to a little more than 660 million.

Such statistics can be associated with the rapid urbanization of China, but what resulted in these differences? To my understanding, at least two fundamental causes can account for this phenomenon. For one thing, in recent years, China was best characterized by its economic boom and its policy in controlling population, which enabled more families in the countryside to have only one kid and some rich families move to cities. For another, compared with rural areas, cities enjoy superior educational resources, medical care, employment and other public services. Therefore, cities attract more people to re-side, especially college graduates.

Of course, the authorities are supposed to focus more eyesight on the problems caused by population expansion in cities. Meanwhile, it is essential to work out comprehensive strategies to shorten the gap between urban and rural areas.

参考译文：

所给是一个柱状图，清晰展示了 1990 年至 2010 年间中国城乡人口的显著差异。

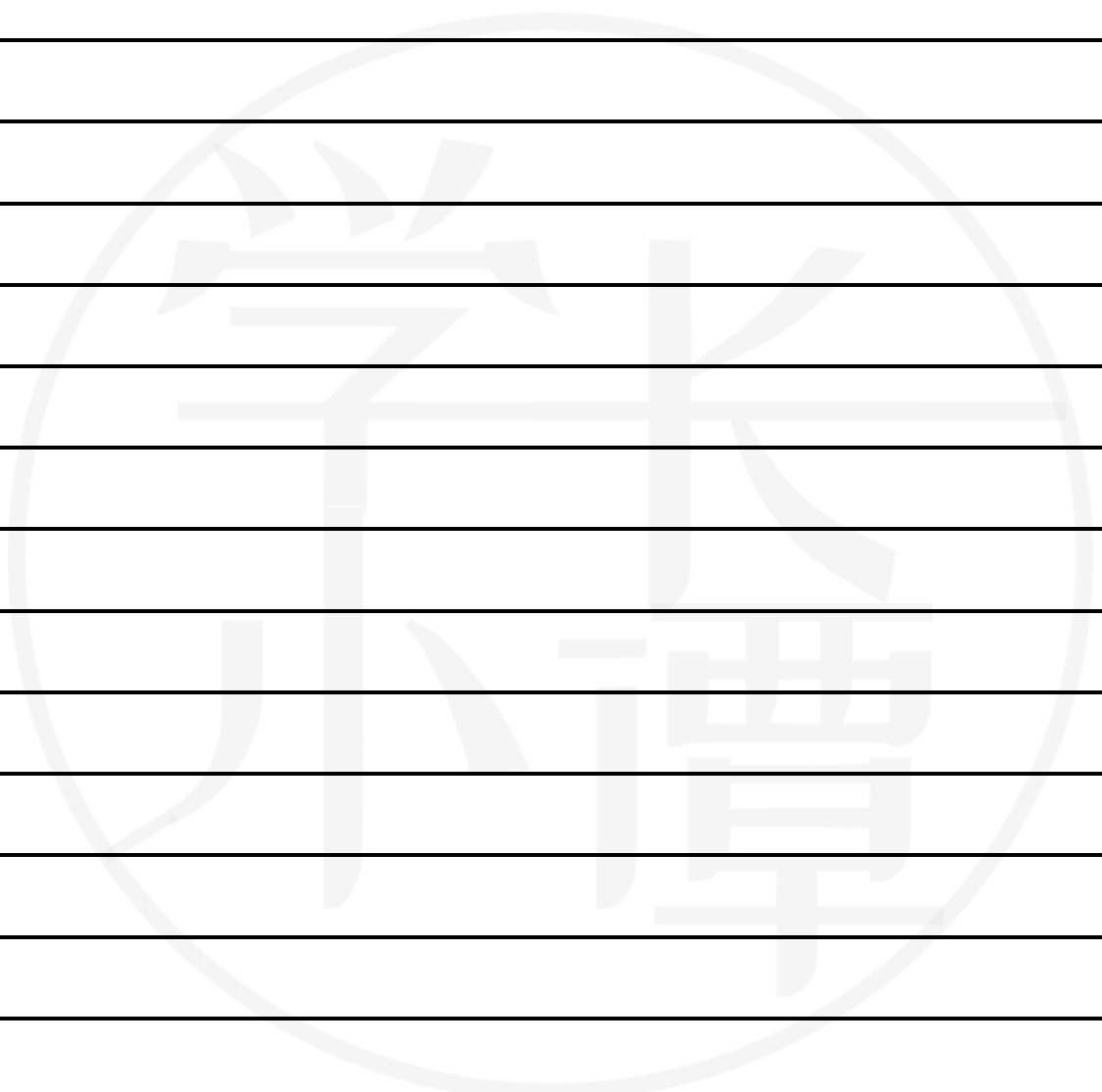
在这二十年中，乡村人口平稳下降，从峰值约 8.2 亿降至 6.6 亿。相比而言，城市居民数量表现出较为明显的增长，从 3 亿增长至略高于 6.6 亿。

这种情景自然而然能自然联系到中国快速的城镇化，但是什么导致了这些差异？在我看来，至少两个原因可以解释这种现象。一方面，近些年，中国的突出特征在于其经济的飞速发展和人口控制政策，这使得更多农村家庭只有一个孩子而且一些富裕家庭搬往城市。另一方面，与乡村相比，城镇享有更优越的教育资源、医疗服务、就业和其他公共服务。因此，城市吸引了更多人定居，尤其是大学毕业生。（整理自：学长小谭）

当然，政府应该更多关注城市人口膨胀带来的诸多问题。同时，有必要制定综合策略去缩小城乡差距。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词：

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

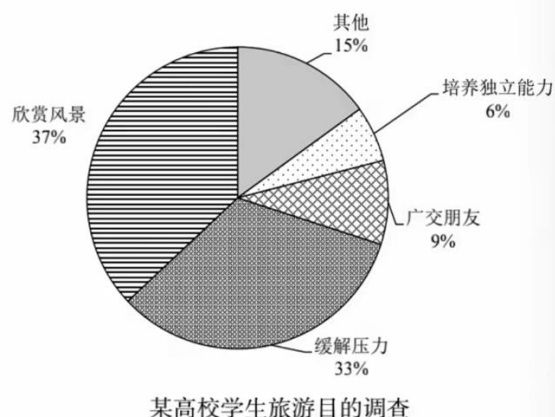


16 年英语二: 旅行目的

Directions: Directions: Write a short 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).



课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是一个饼状图, 它清晰展示了高校学生旅游目的方面的显著差别。

Given/This/It/There is a pie chart, clearly illustrating (displaying /showing) the striking contrasts in purposes (aims/goals/targets) of students' traveling in a certain university.

②具体来讲, 欣赏风景是最大的比重, 占 37%。然后是缓解压力, 占 33%。最后出现的是交朋友和培养独立性, 分别占 9% 和 6%。

To be specific, appreciating the landscape (landscapes/sceneries/views) ranks/ is the largest proportion, accounting for (taking up) 37%. Then, the next is reducing/relieving/releasing/easing the pressure, with 33%. Finally, come making friends and cultivating/fostering/developing the independence, with/at 9% and 6% respectively.

二段:

①上述数据能联系到旅游在大学生之中受到的普遍欢迎, 但是什么导致了上述差异?

Such statistics above can be associated with the popularity of travelling among college students, but what result in the differences?

②首先, 大学生突出特征就在于他们对神秘大自然的好奇, 这使得很多他们选择旅游中去欣赏并探索自然美景。

To begin with, youngsters in college/university are characterized by their strong/great curiosity for the mysterious nature which enables them to choose traveling to enjoy and explore the natural beauty.

③此外, 与其他人相比, 大学生往往忍受更多来自学业的压力。因此, 很多人去旅行来放松自己。

In addition/Besides/Additionally/What is more, compared with others, university students usually suffer (endure/put up with/are exposed to) more mental pressure from the academic pursuit. Thus, a host of youngsters travel to relax themselves.

二段补充:

②当然, 旅游也带给年轻人结交更多朋友的机会, 唤起他们对生活的热爱, 帮助他们培养独立性。

Of course, travelling can bring young people the opportunities to make more friends, arouse their passion for life and help them foster the independence.

尾段：

作为一名正在准备考研的大四学生，我没有时间去旅行。因此，我打算考研之后去旅游，我相信旅游能使我品尝美食，拓宽我的视野。

As a senior who is preparing for the national entrance examination for postgraduates, I have no time to travel. Therefore, I plan to travel after the exam and I deem that it is traveling that enables me to taste various delicious food(s) and broaden my horizons.

参考范文：

This is a pie chart that clearly illustrates the striking contrasts in purposes of students' traveling in a certain university. Appreciating landscapes is the largest proportion, accounting for 37%. Then, the next is relieving pressure, with 33%. Finally come aims of making more friends and cultivating independence, at 9% and 6% respectively. （整理自：学长小谭）

At least three causes can be responsible for these differences. Firstly, college students are best characterized by their strong curiosity for the mysterious nature, which enables them to choose traveling as an approach to enjoy and explore the natural beauty. Secondly, compared with other tourists, youngsters in college usually suffer more burdens in academic study and traveling is an idealistic way to release stress. Finally, traveling frequently brings them opportunities to know more people, arouses their enthusiasm for the outside world and helps them to cultivate independence.

As a college student, I am convinced that it is of great necessity for every youngster to enjoy their traveling. Meanwhile, it is essential for these young travelers to pay attention to their safety in trips.

参考译文：

这是一幅饼形图，清晰展示了某高校大学生旅行目的之间的显著差异。欣赏风景排在首位，占到了 37%。然后有 33% 的人目的是缓解压力。最后的两个目的是广交朋友和培养独立能力，分别占 9% 和 6%。

至少三个原因可以解释上述差异。首选，对神秘大自然的好奇是大学学生的典型特征，这使得他们选择旅行作为欣赏探索自然之美的方法。第二，与其他游客相比，大学里的年轻人往往忍受更多学业方面的压力，而旅游是释放压力的理想方式。最后，旅行往往带给他们结识更多人的机会，唤起他们对外部世界的热情，帮助他们培养独立性。

作为一名大学生，我相信每个年轻人都应享受旅行。同时，年轻的游客关注旅途安全也很重要。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词：

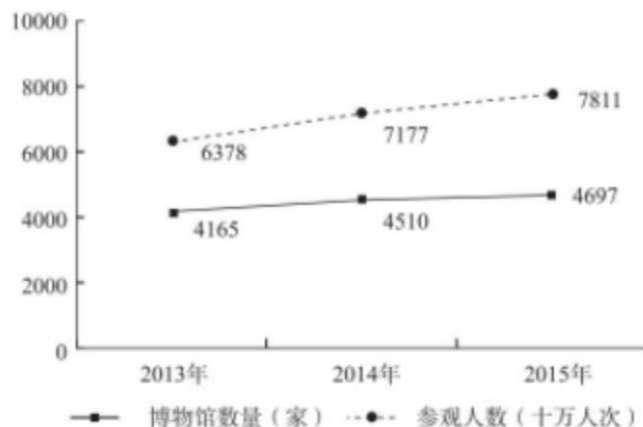
抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

17 年英语二: 博物馆与访客

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

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

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



课堂练笔:

首段:

所给的是一个线状图, 清晰展示了 2013 年到 2015 年我国博物馆的数量和参观人数的明显变化。在此期间, 博物馆的数量缓慢上升, 从 4165 到 4692。同时, 在参观人数方面存在快速上涨, 从 637.8 亿到 781.1 亿。

Given/This is a line graph/chart, clearly illustrating the remarkable changes in the numbers of museums and the visitors from 2013 to 2015 in China. During this period, the quantity of museums ascended(increased/climbed/rose) steadily, from 4165 to 4192. Meanwhile, in the number of the visitors there was a sharp/rapid /dramatic increase from 637.8 million to 781.1 million.

二段:

①上述数据, 显然, 能联系到博物馆在市民生活中受到的普遍欢迎, 但是什么导致了上述现象?

Such statistics above, apparently, can be associated with the great popularity of museums in citizens' daily life, but what resulted in (caused/led to) the phenomenon?

②一方面, 近年来, 中国突出特征就在于其经济的蓬勃和繁荣, 这使得中央和地方政府有了更多财政预算去修建包括博物馆在内的很多基础设施 (infrastructures)。

For one thing, in recent years, China was characterized/featured by its/the prosperity and boom in economic, which enabled the central and local government to possess more/additional(更多的, 额外的)financial budgets to build/construct a host of infrastructures (=public service facilities), including museums.

二段继续:

①另一方面, 与过去相比, 越来越多的博物馆免费对公众开放, 这吸引了更多的家长、老师、学生来参观。

For another, compared with the past years, with the government's support, an increasing number of museums became free to the public, which attracted more parents, teachers and students to visit.

尾段:

我, 作为一个年轻人, 认为每个人都应该在业余时间参观各种博物馆, 这将会带给我们各种知识, 唤起我们对学习的热情, 帮助我们拓宽视野。(整理自: 学长小谭)

I, as a youngster, deem that it is advisable for everyone to visit various museums in the spare time.

This will bring us abundant knowledge, arouse our passion for learning and help us broaden our horizons.

参考范文:

This is a line graph that clearly illustrates the changes in the number of museums and museum visitors in China from 2013 to 2015. During this period, the number of museums ascended remarkably, from 4165 to 4692. Meanwhile, the number of visitors showed a similar trend, from 637.8 million to 781.1 million.

Such statistics can be associated with the great popularity of museums among the public. For one thing, China was characterized by its economic boom and prosperity in recent years, which enabled the government to possess additional funds to construct more museums for residents. For another, compared with the past, more museums become free of charge to the public, with the authorities' financial support. Thus, the number of visitors naturally displayed the trend of rise. Indeed, museums inspire visitors, enthusiasm for study and help them acquire the knowledge of the history, customs and cultures.

I, as a college student, am convinced that it is of great necessity for the government to support the policy of free admission. Then, museum administrators are supposed to work out comprehensive strategies to enhance their services.

参考译文:

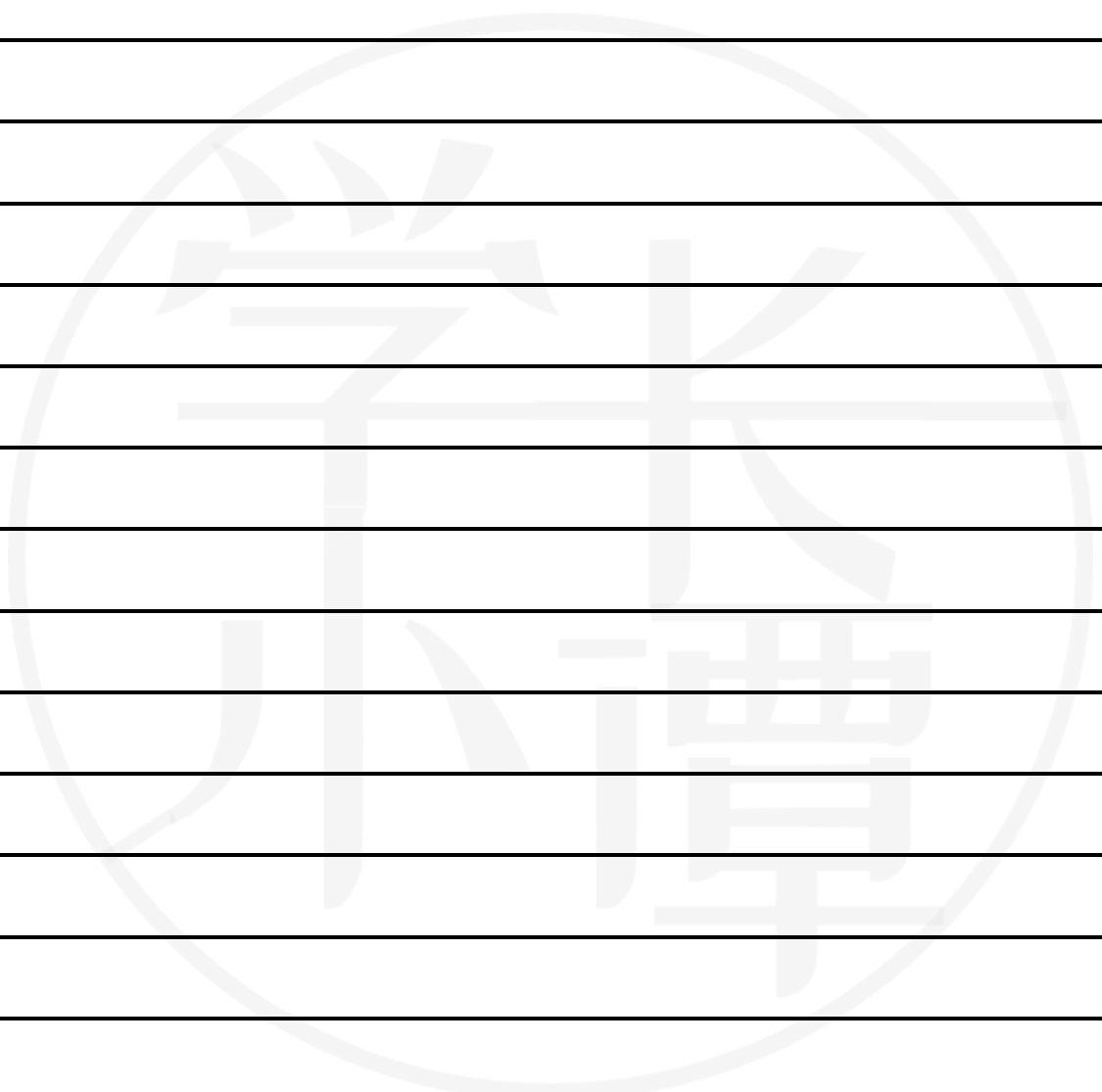
这是一个线状图, 清晰展示了 2013 年至 2015 年期间中国博物馆数量和博物馆访客数量的变化。在此期间, 博物馆数量上涨显著, 从 4165 家增长到了 4692 家。同期, 访客数量呈现出类似趋势, 从 6.378 亿增长到 7.811 亿。

上述数据能联系到博物馆在公众之中受到了普遍欢迎。一方面, 近年来, 经济的蓬勃繁荣是中国的一大特征, 这使得政府有了额外的资金为居民修建更多博物馆。另一方面, 与过去相比, 在政府的财政支持下, 更多博物馆免费对公众开放。因此, 访客数量自然呈现上升趋势。确实, 博物馆唤起参观者的对学习的热情, 帮助他们学到历史、习俗和文化知识。

作为一名大学生, 我认为, 政府很有必要继续支持免费开放政策。同时, 博物馆管理者应该制定综合策略来提升服务。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

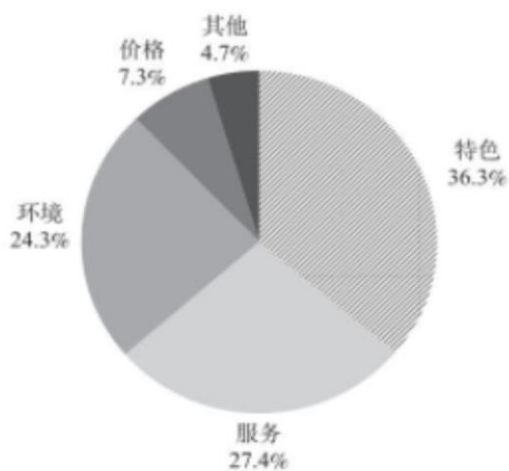
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18 年英语二: 选餐厅因素

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should
(1) interpret the chart, and
(2) give your comment.

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



2017 年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素

课堂练笔:

首段:

所给的是一个饼状图, 清晰展示了 2017 年某城市消费者在选择餐厅时考虑的各种因素之间的显著对比。整体上, 餐厅的特色是最大的比重, 占 36.3%。然后是服务, 占 27.4%, 紧随其后的是环境, 占 24.3%。最后出现的价格, 只占 3.7%。

Given/This/It/There is a pie chart, clearly illustrating/displaying/showing the striking/remarkable contrasts in the factors/elements which customers considered when they chose restaurants/canteens in a certain city in 2017. Overall, the distinctive feature/character (of a canteen) was the largest proportion, accounting for 36.3%. Then, the next was the service, with 27.4%, followed by the environment, at/with 24.3%. Finally came the price, with only/merely 7.3%.

二段:

①这些数据显然能被联系到外出就餐在市民中所受到的普遍欢迎, 但是什么导致了上述现象呢?

Such statistics/figures/data apparently/evidently/obviously can be associated with/linked to the great popularity of dining out among public/citizens/folks, but what resulted in/led to/caused the phenomenon?

②一方面, 近些年来, 中国的突出特征就在于其经济的蓬勃和繁荣, 这使得越来越多的家庭有了财政能力去选择有特色的餐厅。

For one thing, in recent years, China was characterized/featured by its/the economic boom and prosperity, which enabled more and more/a host of residents to possess the financial power to choose the restaurants with the specialties

③另一方面, 与过去相比, 很多年轻人也变得有钱了, 因此他们考虑环境和服务, 而不是价格。

For another, compared with the past years, more youngsters became richer/wealthier. Thus/Hence/Accordingly, they prefer to consider the environment and the service rather than the price.

尾段:

因此, 该城市的餐厅应该更关注创造新的特色菜肴, 并提供优越的服务和环境。如果他们都尽了最大努力这样做, 这个行业将充满希望, 一片光明。

Accordingly, restaurants in this city are supposed to pay more attention to creating new specialties, and providing **superior/better** service and environment. If they **do/try** their utmost to do so, this industry will be promising and **brilliant/hopeful**.

参考范文：

This is a pie chart which clearly illustrates factors customers consider when choosing restaurants in a certain city in 2017. The distinctive feature of a restaurant is the largest proportion, accounting for 36.3%. Then, the second is the service, with 27.4% followed by the environment, at 24.3%. Finally come the price and other factors, at 7.3% and 4.7% respectively.

Such statistics can be naturally associated with the increasing popularity of dining out among people in the contemporary society, but what result in the differences above? For one thing, in recent years, China was best characterized by its economic boom and prosperity, which enabled many citizens to have additional money to satisfy themselves with distinctive dishes, better service and dining environment. For another, compared with the past, people get wealthier and it is natural that the price is not their major concern any more.

Accordingly, it is advisable for restaurants in this city to focus more eyesight on creating specialties, offering superior service and environment. If they can try their utmost to do so, the future of their business will get more promising. (187 words)

参考译文：

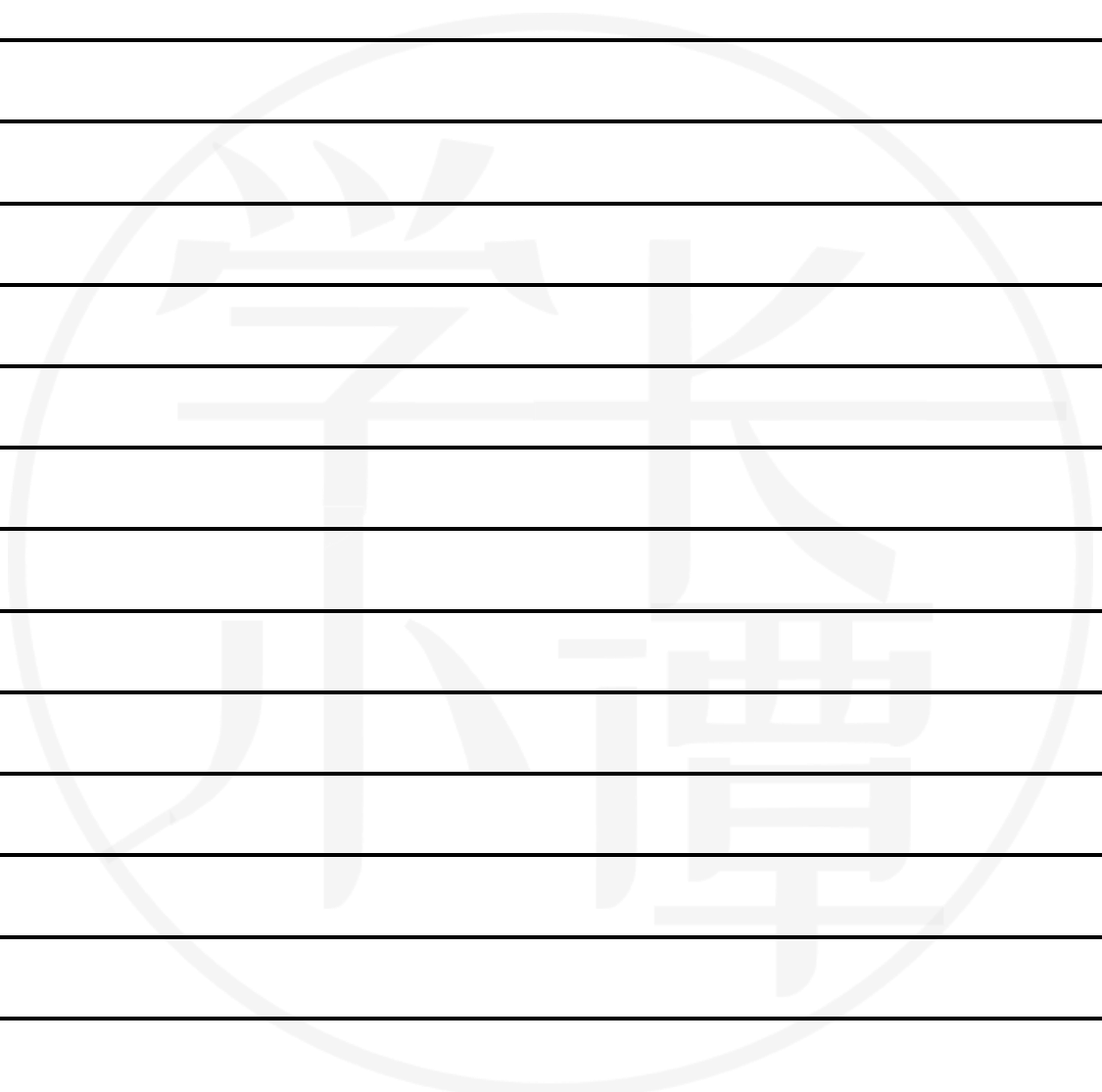
这是一个饼状图，清晰展示了 2017 年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素。餐厅特色在所有因素中是最大的比重，占 36.3%。然后，排在第二位的是服务，占 27.4%，紧随其后的占比 24.3% 的环境。最后才是价格和其他所有因素，分别占 7.3% 和 4.7%。

上述数据能自然联系到当今社会人们越来越多的外出就餐，但是什么导致了上述差异呢？一方面，这些年来，经济蓬勃繁荣是中国的一大特征，这使得很多市民有了额外的钱去选择特色菜肴、更优质服务和更好的环境来让自己满意。另一方面，与过去相比，人们更富裕了，价格自然而然就不再是他们考虑的主要因素。

因此，该城市的餐厅应该要花跟多精力去创造特色菜肴、提供优质服务和环境。如果他们能尽全力这样做，他们这个行业的未来将更有望。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词：

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题



19 年英语二: 毕业选择

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should (1) interpret the chart, and (2) give your comment.

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



课堂练笔:

首段:

①这是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了 2013 年和 2018 年某高校本科毕业生在去向/选择方面的显著差别。

This is a column chart, clearly illustrating the striking contrasts in undergraduates'/college graduates' career **paths/directions/choices/options** in a certain university from 2013 to 2015.

②在此期间, 选择就业的毕业生比重明显下降, 从 68.1% 降至 60.7%。

During this period, the percentage of those who hunted for jobs **declined/descended/decreased dramatically/sharply**, from 68.1% to 60.7%.

③与之相反, 选择升学的学生比例明显上升, 从 26.3% 增至 34%, 同时, 创业的学生比例也从 1.3% 增至 2.6%。

By contrast, there was a sharp increases/rise in proportions of those who **chose (v. choose 的过去式) to further (v. 进一步)** their study from 26.3% to 34%. Meanwhile, the ratio of graduates who started their own firms/enterprises businesses ascended from 1.3% to 2.6%.

二段:

①这些数据, 显然, 能被联想到年轻人职业规划方面的巨大变化, 但是什么导致了上述现象?

Such **statistics/figures/data**, apparently, can be associated with the **tremendous/great/dramatic** changes in youngsters' career planning, but what resulted in the phenomena above?

②一方面, 大学毕业生突出特征就在于他们已经成年, 需要工作来独立养活自己, 这使得他们之中的大部分选择毕业后找工作。

For one thing, college graduates are **characterized by/featured with** the fact that they have become adults and need jobs to support themselves independently, which enables a majority of them to **seek/hunt/find** jobs after graduation.

③另一方面, 与过去相比, 就业市场的竞争更加激烈了, 因此政府鼓励年轻人去继续追求学业和创业。

For another, compared with the past years, the competition **of/in** the job market became more **fierce/intense**. Thus, the government encouraged more young people to **further/continue** their **academic pursuit/study** or establish their companies.

尾段:

作为一名正在准备研究生入学考试的大四学生,我认为我就应该读研,读研会带给我提升自己的机会,激发我对学术的热情,帮助我将来找到更好的工作/为国家做出更大的贡献。

As a senior who is preparing for the national entrance examination for postgraduates, I deem that it is of great necessity for me to continue my study as a postgraduate, which can bring me the opportunity to enhance myself, arouse my passion for the academic research and help me contribute more to our country in the future.

参考范文:

This is a column chart, clearly illustrating the striking contrasts in graduates, career paths in a certain university between 2013 and 2018. During this period, the percentage of those who hunted for jobs declined remarkably, from 68.1% to 60.7%. However, there was a sharp increase in the proportion of those who chose to further their study, from 26.3% to 34.0%. Meanwhile, the percentage of graduates who started their own business ascended from 1.3% to 2.6%.

What resulted in the changes above? For one thing, college graduates are featured by the fact that they have become adults and need jobs to support themselves independently, which enables a majority of them to seek jobs after graduation. For another, compared with before, there is intenser competition in the job market and the government encourages more youngsters to pursue their further academic study or start their own business.

As a college student, I am preparing for the national entrance examination for postgraduates. I deem that studying as a postgraduate may bring me better job opportunities, arouse my enthusiasm for academic research and help me broaden my horizons.

参考译文:

这是一个柱状图,清晰展示了某高校 2013 年和 2018 年本科毕业生去向方面的明显差异。在这段时间内,就业的毕业生比例明显下降,从 68.1% 降到 60.7%。然而,选择升学的毕业生比例明显上升,从 26.3% 增长到 34%。同时,创业的毕业生比例从 1.3% 增长到了 2.6%。

是什么导致了上述变化呢?一方面,大学毕业生的特征就在于他们已经是成年人,需要工作来独立养活自己。这使得他们之中的大多数人毕业后去找工作。另一方面,与过去相比,就业市场的竞争更激烈,同时政府鼓励更多年轻人去进一步学术深造或创业。

作为一名大学生,我正在准备研究生入学考试。我相信研究生学习会带给我更好的就业机会,唤起我对学术研究的热情,帮助我拓宽视野。

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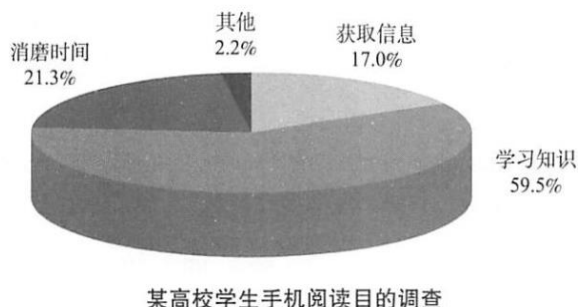
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20 年英语二：手机阅读

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart, and
2. give your comment.

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



课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给是一幅饼图，清晰地展示了某高校学生手机阅读目的方面的显著对比。

Given/This/It/There is a pie chart, clearly illustrating/displaying/showing the striking contrasts in students' reading purpose on mobile phones in a certain university.

②总体上，学习这一目的占最大比例，达到了 59.5%。

Overall, the aim of learning accounts for the largest proportion, with 59.5%.

③其次是消磨时间，占 21.3%，紧随其后是获取信息，占比 17%。

Then, the next is killing time with 21.3%, followed by gaining/acquiring/searching information with 17%.

二段:

①以上数据，显然，能被联想到手机在学生日常学习和生活中的重要性，但是什么导致了这些差异？

Such statistics/figures/data, apparently, can be associated with the significance/importance of smart phones in students' daily life, but what resulted in the difference above?

②一方面，智能手机突出特征就在于其多样和强大的功能，这些功能带给年轻人巨大的便利并帮助他们提升了效率。一个典型的例子就是我自己，在手机的帮助下，我每天听网课并查询有用的信息。

For one thing, smart phones are characterized by/featured with/marked by the powerful and diverse functions, which can bring young people great convenience and help them enhance the learning efficiency. A typical example is myself/me: with the help of cell phone, I take online courses every day and look for much useful information.

③另一方面，与其他人相比，大学生往往承受着更多来自学业方面的压力。因此，他们之中的一些人选择通过听手机上的音乐或看手机上的视频来放松自己。

For another, compared with others, college students tend to suffer more mental stress from the academic pursuit. Thus, some of them choose to relax themselves by listening to music or watching videos on cell phones.

尾段:

我，作为一个年轻人，认为我们应该理性使用包括手机在内的任何科技产品。具体来讲，我们有必要使用手机来提升学习，没必要沉溺于手机游戏或社交网站。

I, as a youngster, deem that we are supposed to utilize any technological products/digital devices

in a rational manner, including the cell phone. To be specific, it is advisable for us to use smart phones to enhance our study, but it is of no necessity to be addicted to/indulge ourselves in cell phone games or social [networks/websites](#).

参考范文:

Given is a pie chart, clearly illustrating the striking contrasts in students' reading purposes on mobile phones in a certain university. Overall, the aim of learning ranks the first, accounting for 58%. Then, the next is searching for information, with 28%, followed by entertainment, at 12%.

These statistics above can be associated with the importance of mobile phones in students' learning and daily life, but what result in the differences? On the one hand, smart phones are characterized by the diverse and powerful functions, which brings them great convenience and enhance their learning efficiency. A typical example is that they, with cell phones, can take online courses and look for useful information anywhere. On the other hand, compared with others, university students suffer greater mental stress, so they relax by listening to music or watching videos on phones.

As a youngster, I believe that we should use mobile phones in a rational way. Meanwhile, it is not advisable for anyone to be addicted to online games or social networks.

参考译文:

所给是一幅饼图,清晰地展示了某高校学生手机阅读使用目的对比。总的来看,学习的目的占最大比例,达到了 58%。其次是查资料,占 28%,紧随其后是娱乐,占比 12%。

以上数据使人想到手机在学生的学习和日常生活中的重要性,但是,是什么导致了这些差异?一方面,智能手机有多样和强大的功能,给他们带来了极大的方便并提高了他们的学习效率。一个典型的例子是,他们可以使用手机在任何地方上在线课程、查询有用的信息。另一方面,与其他人相比,大学生承受着更大的精神压力,所以他们通过用手机听音乐或看视频来放松。

作为一个年轻人,我认为我们应该合理使用手机。同时,任何人都不应该沉迷于在线游戏或社交网络。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

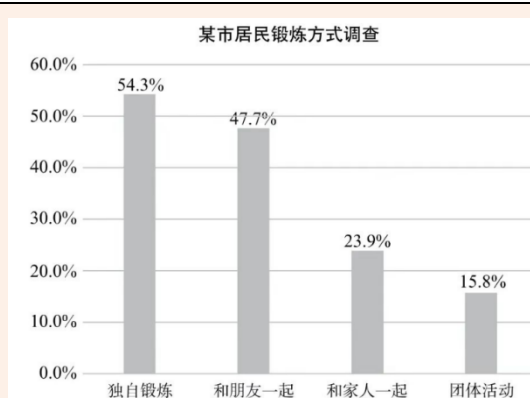
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21 年英语二: 居民体育锻炼方式

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart, and
2. give your comment.

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



课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给是一个柱状图, 清晰地展示了某城市居民在体育锻炼方式方面显著的差异。

Given/This/It/There is a column chart, clearly illustrating/showing/displaying/presenting the striking contrasts in citizens'/people's/residents' ways/means of physical exercise/workout/fitness/doing sports in a certain university.

②整体看, 独自锻炼排在第一位, 占比 54.3%, 紧随其后的是与朋友一起锻炼, 占 47.7%。

Overall, taking exercise alone ranks the first, accounting/taking up for 54.3%, followed by doing sports/working out with friends, with 47.7%.

③然后是和家人一起锻炼, 占 23.9%。最后出现的是参加团队活动, 占 15.8%。

Then, the next is working out with family members, at 23.9%. Finally comes participating in/taking part in/join group/team activities with 15.8%.

二段:

①上述数据, 显然, 能被联系到体育锻炼对于居民的重要性, 但是什么导致了上述差异?

Such statistics/figures/data, apparently/evidently/clearly/obviously/definitely, can be associated with the significance/importance of doing sports for residents, but what resulted in the difference above?

②一方面, 当今社会的突出特征就在于激烈的竞争和快节奏的生活, 这使得大部分人选择独自运动来缓解压力。

For one thing, the contemporary/present-day/current society is characterized/marked by the fierce/its intense competition and the fast pace of life/busy life schedule/quick tempo of life, which enables a majority of people to choose exercising alone to alleviate/ease/release/relieve/reduce pressure.

③另一方面, 与其他方式相比, 与朋友一起锻炼能带给人们更强的动力, 激发他们对运动的热情, 帮助他们巩固或提升友谊。

For another, compared with other ways, working out with friends can bring them greater motivation, inspire their passion for sports, and help them consolidate/improve or strengthen friendship.

尾段:

作为一名正在准备研究生入学考试的年轻人, 我喜欢在业余时间独自慢跑。正是经常锻炼使得我保持了健康、精力充沛和高效。

As a youngster who is preparing for the national entrance examination for postgraduate studies /the postgraduate entrance exam, I am fond of jogging in **alone/by myself** the **spare/free/leisure** time. It is **regular exercise/exercising regularly** that **enables/makes/ensures** me to keep healthy, energetic and efficient.

参考范文：

Given is a bar chart, clearly illustrating striking contrasts in the ways of citizens physical exercise in a certain city. Overall, exercising alone is the largest proportion, which accounts for 54.3%. The next is working out with friends, with 47.7%. Finally come doing exercise with family members and participating in team activities, at 23.9% and 15.8% respectively.

Such statistics, apparently, can be associated with the prevalence of various ways of exercising among citizens. For one thing, living in cities, most residents are characterized by their great pressure in work and busy schedule in daily life, which enable exercising alone to be the priority. For another, compared with other manners, working out with friends can bring them greater motivation, arouse their passion for sports and help them strengthen their friendship.

I, as a college student, deem that it is of great necessity for youngsters to do sports every day. It is doing sports that helps us to maintain physical and mental health.

参考译文：

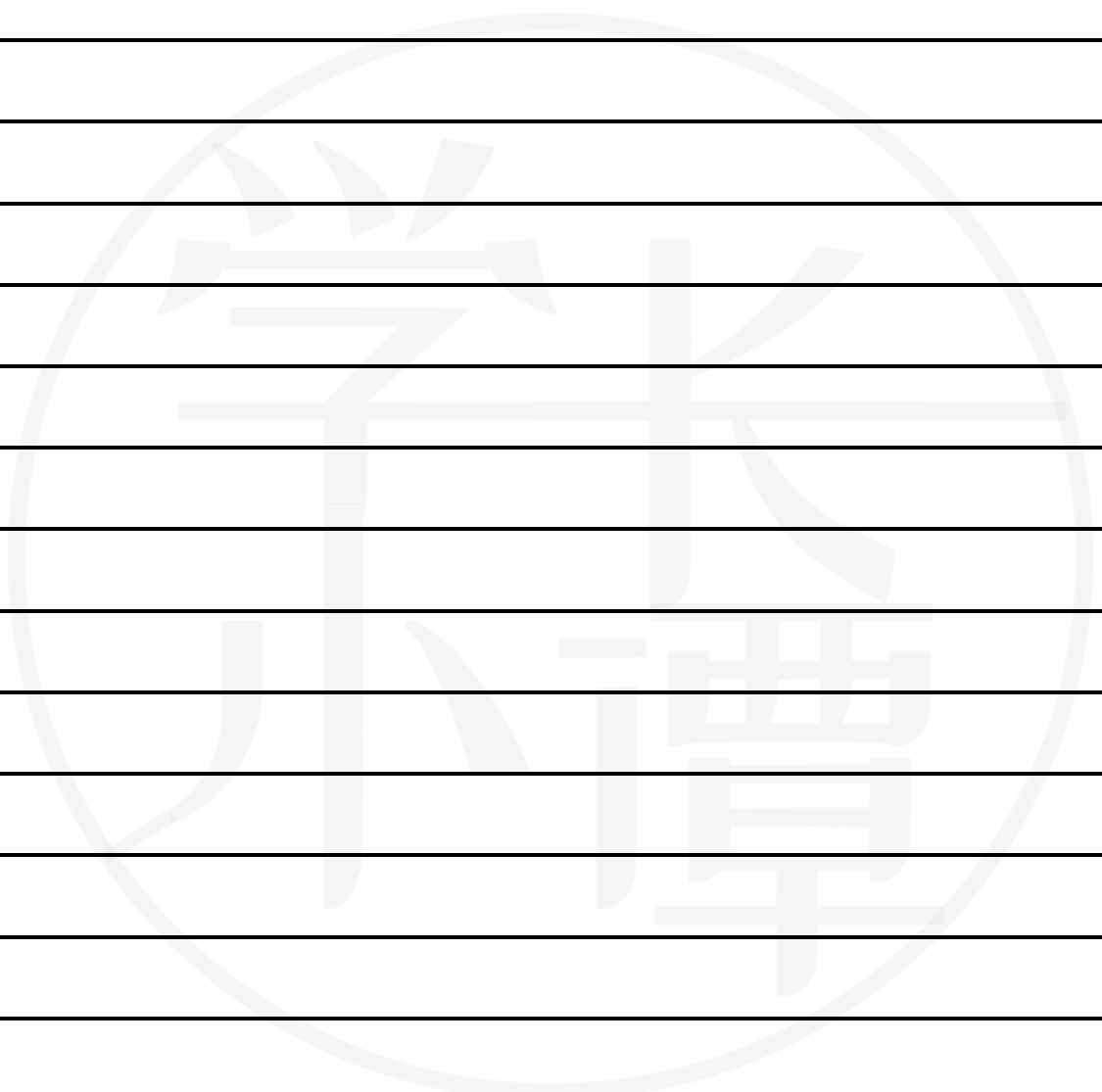
所给的是一个柱状图，清晰展示了某城市市民锻炼方式方面的显著差别。整体看，独自锻炼的是最大的比重，占到了 54.3%。排在第二位的是与朋友一起锻炼，占 47.7%。最后是与家人一起锻炼和参加集体活动，分别占 23.9% 和 15.8%。

显然，上述数据能联系到多种锻炼方式在市民中受到的普遍欢迎。一方面，生活在城市中，多数居民的突出特征在于他们工作压力大、日常生活时间紧凑，这使得独自锻炼成为他们的首选。另一方面，与其他方式相比，与朋友一起锻炼可以带给他们更强的动力，唤起他们对运动的热情，帮助他们提升友谊。

作为一名大学生，我认为年轻人很有必要每天运动。正是运动帮助我们保持身体和心理的健康。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词：

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

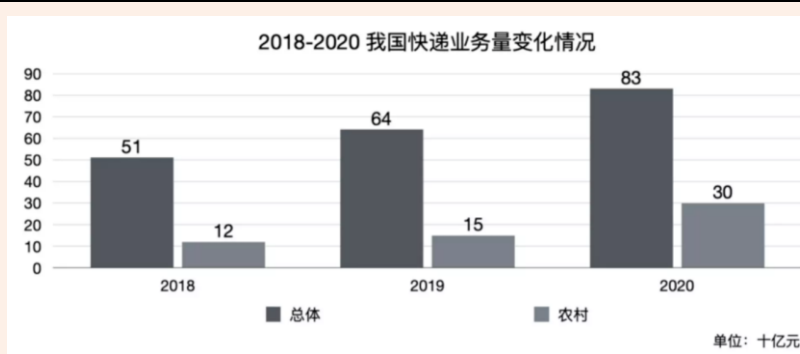


22 年英语二: 快递业务量

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart, and
2. give your comment.

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



课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了 2018 到 2020 年我国快递业务量的显著变化。

Given/This/It/There is a column chart, clearly illustrating/showing/displaying/presenting the striking changes/contrasts in striking changes in the express volume of/in China from 2018 to 2020.

②在此期间, 总的业务量明显上张, 从 510 亿增至 830 亿。同时, 农村地区的业务量表现出明显增长, 从 120 亿增至 300 亿。

During/In this period, the total/overall volume increased/ascended/rose/went up/surged/soared sharply, from 51 billion to 83 billion. Meanwhile, the scale/number/quantity in rural areas/in the countryside showed/raised a remarkable rise/growth/increase, from 12 billion to 30 billion.

二段:

①上述数据, 显然, 能被联系到快递服务在人们日常生活中的日益流行和重要性, 但是什么导致了这些变化?

Such statistics/figures/data=a chart, apparently/definitely/clearly/obviously/evidently, can be associated with/linked/related/connected to the increasing/growing importance and popularity of (the) express service in people's daily life, but what resulted in these changes?

②一方面, 近些年来, 中国突出特征就在于其经济的蓬勃繁荣, 这使得包括农村地区老百姓在内的居民有了更多的钱去购买各种商品。所有商品都需要快递运输。

For one thing, in recent years, China has been/was/is characterized by/marked by its/the economic prosperity and boom, which enabled residents, including people in the countryside, to possess/have/own/gain/earn additional/extra/more money/incomes/funds to purchase various goods. Nearly all products need to be transported by express.

③另一方面, 与过去相比, 越来越多消费者喜欢并选择网购, 因此, 更多的商品和包裹被邮寄给他们。

For another, compared with the past years, a growing number of/an increasing number of customers/people=buyers=shoppers=consumers prefer and choose to shop online. Thus, more items and parcel/bags/packages are delivered to them.

尾段 1:

作为一名正在准备考研的大四学生, 我每日忙于自己的学习。因此, 我选择从网上购买图书、课程、资料、衣服、鞋子和化妆品等。这带给我很大的方便, 帮助我节约很多时间。

As a senior/youngster who is preparing for the national entrance examination for postgraduate

studies/the postgraduate entrance exam, I am exceedingly busy with/focus on/devote myself to my academic pursuit every day. Therefore, I choose/like/prefer/love to buy books, courses, materials and the like from/on the Internet, which can bring me great/tremendous convenience and help me save much time.

尾段 2:

因此, 作为客户, 我深信政府应该持续支持外送服务业的发展, 这可以带来更多的就业机会, 帮助我们享受更便捷的生活。此外, 建议快递公司制定综合策略以提高服务质量。

Thus, as a customer, I am convinced that the government is supposed to continuously support the development of delivery service industry, which can bring more job opportunities and help us enjoy a more convenient life. In addition, it is advisable for express firms to work out comprehensive strategies to enhance the quality of the service.

参考范文:

This is a column chart, which clearly illustrates the striking changes in business volume of express delivery in China from 2018 to 2020. The total volume ascended remarkably, from 51 billion yuan in 2018 to 83 billion yuan in 2020. Meanwhile, the volume in rural areas showed a sharp increase, from 12 billion yuan to 30 billion yuan.

Such statistics, apparently, can be associated with the growing popularity of courier service in China. There are two reasons accounting for this phenomenon. For one thing, China, in recent years, was characterized by the boom and prosperity in economy, which enabled residents, including people in the countryside, to possess additional money to shop. For another, compared with the past years, more customers chose shopping online and thus, an increasing number of items and parcels were delivered to buyers.

As a senior who is preparing for the national entrance examination for postgraduate studies, I am busy with my academic pursuit and so I purchase books, clothes, shoes and cosmetics from the Internet. I deem that the service of SF is the best.

参考译文:

这是一个柱状图, 清楚地展示了 2018 年至 2020 年中国快递业务量的显著变化。快递业总量显著上升, 从 2018 年的 510 亿元增到 2020 年的 830 亿元。与此同时, 农村地区的交易量急剧增加, 从 120 亿元增加到 300 亿元。

显然, 上述统计数据能让我们联想到中国快递服务的日益普及。有两个原因可解释这种现象。一方面, 近年来, 中国的经济繁荣, 这使得包括农村居民在内的人们能够拥有更多钱购物。另一方面, 与过去几年相比, 更多的顾客选择在线购物, 因此, 越来越多的商品和包裹被快递给买家。

作为一名正在准备研究生入学考试的大四学生, 我忙于学业, 因此选择从互联网上购买书籍、衣服、鞋子和化妆品。我认为 SF 的服务是最好的。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

23 年英语二: 健康素养水平

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart, and
2. give your comment.

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



2011-2021 我国居民健康素养水平

课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是一个线状图, 清晰展示了 2012 到 2021 年我国居民健康素养水平的显著变化。

Given/This/It/There is a line/curve chart, clearly illustrating/showing/displaying/presenting the striking changes/contrasts in the health literacy level citizens/Chinese/people/residents in China from 2012 to 2021.

②在前五年中, 该百分比缓慢上涨, 从 8.8% 增至 11.58%。

During the first half-decade/five years, the percentage ascended/rose/increased/climbed/went up/grew slowly/slightly/steadily, from 8.8% to 11.58%.

③然后, 在后五年中, 该比例表现出更加明显的增长, 从 14.18% 增至最高值 25.4%。

Then, during the later/second half-decade, the proportion showed a more obvious/evident/remarkable increase/rise/growth, from 14.18% to the peak/highest point=top of/at 25.4%.

二段:

①这些数据, 显然, 能被联系到中国人民日益增强的健康意识, 但是什么导致这种现象?

Such/These statistics/figures/data, apparently/obviously=evidently=definitely=clearly, can be associated with/be linked/connected/related to the growing health awareness/sense of Chinese people, but what resulted in/=caused=led to this phenomenon?

②一方面, 近些年来, 中国的突出特征就在于其经济的蓬勃和繁荣, 这使得越来越多的居民有了额外的收入, 更关注健康素养相关的知识。

For one thing, in recent years, China has been characterized/marked by its economic boom and prosperity/its boom and prosperity in economy, which has enabled/enabled an increasing number of residents in China to possess/own=have=enjoy additional/more/extra incomes/money/funds and pay more attention to knowledge of/about=concerning health literacy.

二段继续:

①另一方面, 与过去相比, 如今的人们有了更多渠道去学习健康和医学方面的知识。

For another, compared with the past years, there are more accesses for people/people nowadays have more ways/accesses/methods/approaches/channels to acquire/gain/get/learn/study knowledge

about health and **medical service/medical science**.

②一个典型例子就是很多公民通过读书、观看短视频或电视节目来提升自己的健康素养。

A typical example is/A case in point is that a host of **citizens/residents improve/enhance** their health literacy reading books, watching short videos or TV programs.

尾段 1:

作为一名正在准备研究生入学考试的年轻人,我每天都忙碌,但我依然坚持运动,这带给我充沛的精力,激发了我对生活的热爱,帮助保持健康的同时保持学习的高效。

As a **youngster/young person/man/guy/senior** who is preparing for **the national entrance examination for postgraduate studies/the postgraduate entrance exam**, I am **exceedingly/extraordinarily/extremely/very=quite=particularly=pretty busy every day(everyday adj. 日常的 every day 频率)** but I still **keep/stick to /persist in** doing sports, which can bring me **full/adequate=enough energy**, inspire my passion for life and help me stay healthy and efficient in learning.

(Keep Moving Forward 永远不要停下前进的脚步).

尾段 2:

因此,政府应该更多地关注居民对健康素养的需求。同时,建议公民通过平衡工作压力和追求更好的健康生活/在现实生活中实践健康素养知识,制定全面的策略来保持健康。

Accordingly, the government is supposed to focus more on the demands for health literacy by residents. Meanwhile, it is advisable for citizens to work out comprehensive strategies to **stay/keep/maintain health by balancing their pressure in work and the pursuit of better life healthy/to practice the health literacy knowledge in real life**.

参考范文:

Given is a line chart, clearly illustrating the striking changes in the health literacy level of Chinese citizens from 2012 to 2021. During the first half-decade, the proportion ascended slowly, from 8.80% to 11.58%. Then, there was a sharp increase, from 14.18% to the peak at 25.40% in 2021.

Such statistics, apparently, can be associated with the growing health awareness of Chinese people, but what resulted in this phenomenon? For one thing, in recent years, China was characterized by the boom and prosperity in economy, which enabled an increasing number of Chinese to enjoy a better life and medical service. For another, compared with the past years, Chinese people have more accesses to knowledge concerning health literacy. A case in point is that many people now learn how to keep healthy by watching short videos or TV programs.

As a youngster who is preparing for the national entrance exams for postgraduate studies, I pay much attention to my health and I do sports regularly, which can bring me full energy, inspire my passion for life and help me stay efficient in learning.

参考译文:

所给的是一张折线图,清楚地说明了 2012 年至 2021 中国公民健康素养水平的显著变化。在前五年中,这一比例缓慢上升,从 8.80% 升到 11.58%。然后,这一比率迅速上升,从 14.18% 上升到 2021 的峰值 25.40%。

显然,这些统计数字与中国人日益增长的健康意识有关,那么,是什么导致了这一现象?一方面,近年来,中国经济繁荣,使越来越多的中国人享受到更好的生活和医疗服务。另一方面,与过去几年相比,中国人有更多机会获得有关健康素养的知识。一个很好的例子是,许多人是通过观看短视频、图片或电视节目知道了如何保持健康。

作为一名准备参加考研的年轻人，我非常关注自己的健康，而且我经常做运动，这给我带来充沛的精力，激发我对生活的热情，帮助我保持了学习的效率。

请按以下“7步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

学

24 年英语二: 实践劳动课的收获

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart, and
2. give your comment.

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



课堂练笔:

首段:

①所给的是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获方面的显著差异。

Given/This/It/There//Provided/Presented is a column/bar chart, clearly illustrating/showing /displaying/presenting/exhibiting the striking contrasts in major gains/achievements/progress/improvements/enhancement=feedback of students' labor practice courses in a certain university.

②整体上, 学习到相关知识排在第一位, 占比 91.3%, 紧随其后的是提升了劳动能力, 占比 84.8%。然后是感受到愉快 54.4%。最后出现的是增强了合作能力, 占比 32.6%。

Overall, acquiring/gaining/obtaining/getting/learning relevant/related knowledge ranks the first, accounting for 91.3%, followed by the improvement of labor ability, with 84.8%. Then, the next is feeling delighted, at 54.4%. Finally comes the enhancement of the ability to cooperate/cooperative ability/team work/spirit with 32.6%.

二段:

①上述数据, 显然, 能被联系到劳动实践对于年轻人的重要性, 但是什么导致了上述现象?

Such statistics/figures/data above, apparently/obviously=evidently=definitely=clearly, can be associated with/related/linked/connected to the significance/importance of labor practice for youngsters/young people but what result in/result(s)cause=lead to this phenomenon/trend?

②一方面, 大学生突出特征就在于他们提升自我的强烈愿望或动力, 这知识和能力成为他们参加劳动实践的主要目标。

For one thing, college students are characterized by/marked by=featured with their strong/be characterized by the fact that they have strong wish/desire/hope/requirements and motivation/power/to enhance/improve/better(v. 使... 更好) themselves. which enables knowledge and competence to be/become their major purpose/aim/target/object/goal for them to participate in/take part in=join labor and(可省) practice.

二段继续:

另一方面, 与其他课程相比劳动实践课程更好玩和实用, 这能带给学生们好的心情, 激发他们对学习的热情, 帮助他们提升团队精神。

For another, compared with other subjects, labor practice courses are more interesting and practical/functional/pragmatic/useful/funny, which can bring students a good mood/happiness/joy/delight, inspire their passion for learning, and improve the team spirit.

尾段:

作为一个年轻人, 我喜欢听劳动实践课, 因为正是这些课程使得我有机会将理论用于实践。因此, 大学应该设置更多类似的课程, 并制定综合性策略来确保其质量。

As a youngster, I am fond of/keen on taking/attending courses of labor practice since/as/because/for it is these courses that enable me to have opportunities/chances to put theory into(apply...to=use...in =combine...with) practice. Thus, it is advisable for universities to set more labor practice courses(like this) and work out comprehensive strategies to ensure the quality.

参考范文:

This is a column chart, which clearly illustrates the striking contrasts in main gains of students' labor practice courses in a certain university. Overall, acquiring relevant knowledge ranks the first, accounting for 91.30%, followed by the improvement of labor ability, with 84.80%. Then, the next is feeling comfortable, at 54.40%. Finally comes the enhancement of the ability to cooperate, at 32.60%.

Such statistics, apparently, can be associated with the significance of labor practice for youngsters, but what result in the phenomenon above? For one thing, college students are characterized by their strong desire to enhance themselves, which enables knowledge and competence to be the main target for them. For another, compared with other courses, labor practice courses are more interesting, which can bring students a good mood, arouse their passion for labor, and help them enhance the team spirit.

As a youngster, I prefer attending courses like this since it is these courses that enable me to have opportunities to put theory into practice. Thus, it is advisable for universities to set more labor practice courses. Meanwhile, they are also supposed to work out comprehensive strategies to ensure the quality of courses.

参考译文:

这是一个柱状图, 清晰展示了某高校学生在劳动实践课程主要收获方面的显著对比。总体而言, 掌握相关知识排在第一位, 占 91.30%, 其次是劳动能力的提高, 占 84.80%。其次是感觉舒适, 占 54.40%。最后是合作能力的提升, 占 32.60%。

显然, 上述数据能被联系到劳动实践对年轻人的重要性, 但是什么导致了上述现象? 一方面, 大学生的特点在于他们自我提升的强烈欲望, 这使得知识和能力成为他们的主要目标。另一方面, 与其他课程相比, 劳动实践课程更有趣, 可以给他们带来良好的情绪, 激发他们对劳动的热情, 帮助他们增强团队精神。

作为一个年轻人, 我更喜欢参加这类课程因为正是这些课程使我有机会将理论付诸实践。因此, 高校应该开设更多的劳动实践课程。同时, 他们也应该制定全面的策略来确保课程质量。

请按以下“7 步法”背写本节课的范文并背写讲义范文的生词:

抄写英文——英译汉——汉译英——对比找差别——专门背写出错或差异之处——背写全文至无错——思考每句话如何用来写其他话题

