

考研英语大作文模板（英语一、二通用）

一、新大纲关于大作文的变动

相信大家都已经看过 2023 考研英语大纲的变动和相关解读，针对大作文部分简单介绍一下，今年大纲的变动较大，主要集中在大作文上。以往英语一大作文主要考察图画作文，英语二大作文主要考察图表作文，今年无论是英语一还是英语二，都是从文字作文、图画作文、图表作文三种形式中选其一种进行考查。

官方给出的大纲要求变动如下：英语一大作文由 22 年的要求：提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等，写描述性、叙述性、说明性、议论文章，**变动为：提示信息为文字、图画、图表等，写描述性、叙述性、说明性、论述性文章；**英语二大作文由 22 年的要求：提示信息的形式有图画、图表或文字，写说明性、议论文章，**变动为：提示信息为文字、图画、图表等，写描述性、叙述性、说明性、论述性文章。**由此可见，英语一、二的大作文考察内容趋于一致，这也是考研英语未来发展的趋势。

二、此份模板的使用说明

新大纲对英语一和英语二大作文的要求是相同的，因此，基于新大纲的变动编写了这份模板。大作文中图画作文和图表作文仍然是考察的重点，需要大家备考时下功夫用心整理背诵，因此本份模板按照图画作文、图表作文、文字作文的顺序来制作。图画作文和图表作文只有第一段差异较大，第二段解释原因、评价论述和第三段总结全文、憧憬未来都有相似之处，本着节省大家的时间、精力，减轻大家的备考压力的原则，对图画作文和图表作文的二、三段进行了整合，这部分内容后面也会再次介绍。

在使用此份大作文模板时，不建议直接死记硬背，可以采用理解+背诵+应用的方式。首先，理解一篇好的文章的写作思路，比如不同类型的大作文的究竟应该怎么书写，行文结构的安排是怎样的；其次，模板里有很多句子是可以进行积累的，大家可以根据实际情况积累背诵相关语句，争取在考场上可以为自己所用；最后，模板的作用是为了自己使用的便利，可以结合自己平时的书写习惯，对模板进行创新改造，最终形成自己的模板。

希望大家在考研英语作文中下笔如有神，考出自己满意的成绩！

图画作文

一、题目要求

1. describe the drawing briefly// describe the picture briefly 描述图画
2. explain its intended meaning // interpret the implied meaning 阐释寓意
3. give your comments // support your view with an example/examples 作出评论
(有时明确要求举例论证)

二、评分标准

标准	如何做到
美观	多练字
内容	包含所有内容要点（即上述三点题目要求）
结构	层次清晰、有效采用多种衔接手法、使用连接词
语言	丰富多样的语法结构和词汇、语法错误少

三、审题构思

1. 确定话题

(1) 识别话题：首先确定图画要表达的是什么意义

①关于话题的分类：绝大多数真题都属于人生态度或个人品质，有的看似在讨论社会问题或社会现象，其实也可以归结到人生态度或个人品质上来。不用太纠结图画的话题属于哪一类，无论是偏向个人品质还是社会现象，都会涉及个人和社会两个层面，我们在写作时也可以从这两个角度出发。

②关于话题的切合度：一幅图画不是只能表现一个特定的话题，我们可以想到与之相关的多个话题，其中有一个切合度的问题，最理想的情况是我们选出一个既切合题目又有所准备、自己擅长的话题。

(2) 话题词的相关变换形式

确定话题之后，准备它的英文话题词。话题词一般是名词，为了预防单词不会写或增加表达的丰富性，还可以准备其他变换形式进行替代。

①话题“乐观”可以有以下形式（放入句子中可能要有所改动）：
optimism、hopeful、positive、keep a positive view/mind、thinking positively、not pessimistic、
avoid negative thoughts

②可以使用概括性的称呼（但不能全文都只用笼统的说法）：
this trait、this merit、this attribute、this capability、this problem、this threat、this situation

③对于一个坏话题，通篇对它进行批判比较局限，难度较大，可以把它转换成对立的好话题，直接按照好话题的模板来写。比如2006年真题的话题是“盲目追星”，可以转化为“理智追星”、“正确价值观”等。

历年真题的话题举例	
2022	跨学科；全面知识；全方位人才
2021	坚持自我；兴趣
2020	及时行动；习惯；懒散拖延；时间管理
2019	意志力；坚持到底；半途而废；克服困难
2018	选择；勇气；迎难而上
2017	实干；行动胜于言语；脚踏实地；勤奋
2016	榜样；家庭教育
2015	手机；沉迷；自制；人际交流
2014	孝道；感恩；抚养孩子赡养老人
2013	(毕业生的)选择；人生规划
2012	乐观；悲观；挫折逆境
2011	环境污染；环境保护；社会公德；不文明行为
2010	文化多元；文化融合；文化交流
2009	网络；人际交往；虚拟与现实
2008	合作；团队精神
2007	自信；勇气；客观评估
2006	偶像崇拜；盲目追星；正确价值观
2005	孝道；责任义务；虐待老人
2004	努力；坚持不懈；不断进步
2003	独立；自立自强；溺爱；挫折逆境
2002	文化交流；民族文化
2001	爱心；奉献；高尚品质
2000	绿色商业；自然资源；生态平衡

2. 确定主旨及评价

(1) 主旨：以自问自答的方式确定对话题的态度

【自己提问】：

①这个话题是好是坏？为什么好/坏？好处/坏处是什么？

②喜欢还是讨厌？为什么喜欢/讨厌？优点/缺点是什么？

【自己回答】：

①话题很好很重要，因为有利于…（某些好的东西），它的积极意义是…

②话题很坏很有害，因为不利于…（某些不好的东西），会导致/造成…（某些坏的东西），它的消极影响是…

（2）评价：可以分为个人和社会两个层面

以 2006 年真题为例：

【理性追星】好：向偶像学习使自己更优秀（个人）；营造健康清朗的环境（社会）。

【盲目追星】坏：浪费时间金钱，出现心理问题（个人）；浪费社会资源，不利于弘扬正确价值观（社会）。

第一段：描述图画

考研真题的图画可以分为两种：同质和对比

同质图：一般是一幅图一个人/物，有时一幅图里有多个人/物，有时两幅图，但它们不存在对比，表现同一个话题，具有一致性，可以看作一个整体。

对比图：一般是两幅图两个人/物，有时一幅图里有多个人/物，不同对象之间有差异，通过两者的比较来表现话题。

1. 同质图模板



An American girl in traditional Chinese costume (装)

图 1 (2002 年)



手机时代的聚会

图 2 (2015 年)

第一句：套话

①What the picture portrays/the pictures portray is such a meaningful scene:

②Portrayed in the picture/pictures is such a thought-provoking scene:

③As is depicted/shown/illustrated in the picture/pictures,

第二句：细节描写

使用以下句型，描述中心人 / 物的外貌动作状态神情、所在环境、其他人 / 物等

①倒装句

【图 1】in the beautiful scenery **is/stands** a girl

【图 2】around the table **are/sit** four teenagers

②定语从句

【图 1】girl, **who** is wearing a traditional Chinese costume

【图 2】teenagers, **who** are concentrating on their smartphones

③非谓语：现在分词、过去分词、不定式

【图 1】girl, **smiling and wearing** a traditional Chinese costume

【图 2】teenagers, **having** no intention of eating or talking with each other

④with

【图 1】girl, **with** a smile on her face

【图 2】teenagers, with no intention of eating or talking with each other

⑤添加修饰语

【图 1】in the beautiful scenery stands a young and pretty American girl, who is wearing a gorgeous traditional Chinese costume, with a broad sunny smile on her face

【图 2】Around the dinner table are four teenagers, who are concentrating on their smartphones respectively

第三句：翻译文字说明

先写套话，在后面翻译题目给出的汉字，不必逐字直译，按照英文写出大意即可。

如果翻译拿不准，可以不写。选用以下句型：

①At the bottom the caption indicates/states:“...”

②Eventually, under the picture there is the caption, which reads:“...”

③The picture comes with a caption which can be interpreted in this way:“...”

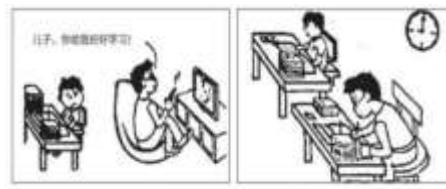
【图 1】题目已给出英文，不写。

【图 2】Eventually, under the picture there is the caption, which reads:“gathering in the age of smartphones.”

2. 对比图模板



图 3 (2012 年)



与其共进晚餐。不如各自学习。

图 4 (2016 年)

第一句：套话

可以选用上边同质图模板的句型，也可以使用以下套话：

①What the picture portrays/pictures portray is a sharp contrast between...

②As is depicted in the picture/pictures, there is a sharp comparison between...

【图 3】As is depicted in the picture, there is a sharp comparison between two different attitudes.

【图 4】What the pictures portray is a sharp contrast between two parenting styles.

第二句：写出共同点

两个对象需要共同点才能构成对比，二者面对相同情景、处于相同环境、或是相

同身份等，如果字数足够或不容易找共同点，也可以不写，使用以下句型描述共同点：

①when 引导

【图 3】when facing the same overturned bottle of water

【图 4】when educating their sons

②介宾短语

【图 3】over the same overturned bottle of water

【图 4】on the issue of parenting

③非谓语

【图 3】having seen the bottle of water spill out

【图 4】educating their children at home

第三句：写出不同点

找出两个对象的差异，可能是态度不同、动作状态不同、结果不同等等。参照同质图的写法，使用定语从句、非谓语等句型，分别描述每个对象，然后用转折词将两个句子连接起来。

转折词举例：while、whereas、but、yet、however、nevertheless、instead、conversely、on the contrary、by contrast

【图 3】: one boy buries his face in his hand, sighing and complaining that all is lost, whereas the other man is trying to pick up the bottle, feeling lucky for there is still a little left.

【图 4】: one father, watching TV himself, directs his son to study hard. On the contrary, the other father is working devotedly, with his son absorbed in his book.

第四句：翻译文字说明

使用同质图模板的句型。

【图 3】: 题目无文字，不写。

【图 4】: At the bottom the caption indicates: “set an example instead of making demands.”

例题第一段完整版举例

【图 1】

What the picture portrays is such a thought-provoking scene: in the beautiful scenery stands a young and pretty American girl, who is wearing a gorgeous traditional Chinese costume, with a broad sunny smile on her face.

【图 2】

As is depicted in the picture, around the dinner table sit four teenagers, who are concentrating on their smartphones respectively, having no intention of eating or talking with each other. Eventually, under the picture there is the caption, which reads: “gathering in the age of smartphones.”

【图 3】

As is depicted in the picture, there is a sharp contrast between two different attitudes. When facing the same overturned bottle of water, one boy buries his face in his hand, sighing and complaining that all is lost, whereas the other man is trying to pick up the bottle, feeling lucky for there is still a little left.

【图 4】

What the pictures portray is a sharp contrast between two parenting styles. When educating their sons, one father, watching TV himself, directs his son to study hard. On the contrary, the other father is working devotedly, with his son absorbed in his book.

第二段：评价论述

此段所占篇幅应该是三段中最多的，包括阐释寓意、作出评论两部分（有时题目还要求举例）。采取总分总或总分的结构，具体论证的部分需要自己积累素材，以便能写出与考题切合的论据。

1. 总领全段

第一句：引入主旨

也可以在第一段结尾就引入主旨，视字数而定。如果第一段已经点明主旨，那么第二段开头就换一种说法重复主旨。

表示强调（可以灵活地放在任意句子的前边）

- ① Certainly、Obviously、Undoubtedly、Apparently、In fact
- ② There is no doubt that
- ③ It is undeniable/apparent/clear that

图画的意图

- ① the message the given picture aims to convey is that...
- ② the intention behind the given picture is to show us/illustrate...
- ③ the purpose of the given picture is to attract our attention to...

话题词的性质

- ① 【好话题】 the importance/significance/necessity of
【坏话题】 the issue/problem/hazard/threat of
- ② 【好话题】 has become increasingly indispensable/necessary/important/essential
【坏话题】 has become increasingly harmful/detrimental/damaging
- ③ 【双刃剑话题】 is/can be a two-edged sword
- ④ 【双刃剑话题】 can be both a help and a hindrance
- ⑤ 【双刃剑话题】 there are both advantages and disadvantages in/to/of

在某些方面

in/for/on/to/of

- ① in our daily lives
- ② our personal growth and social development
- ③ the development of the whole society

第二句：说明下面将分点论证

如果前句较短，可以在后边跟定语从句

- ① which can be divided concretely into two /three parts as follows.
- ② which can be elaborated in detail from the following (two/three) perspectives.
- ③ which can be presented at length by the following(two/three) aspects.

如果前句较长，可以另写一句

In my opinion/To my mind/From my perspective/Personally speaking,

- ① this can be divided concretely into two/three parts as follows.
- ② this can be explained in detail from the following (two/three) perspectives.
- ③ this can be interpreted at length by the following(two/three)aspects.

2. 具体论证

好处/害处论证

准备两点或三点对话题词好处/害处的说明，在几个句子之间使用连接词。如果字数不够或想不到其好处/害处，可以正反都评价，对于好话题，说明其好处后，再说明缺少它的坏处；对于坏话题，说明其害处后，再说明改正它的好处。也可以一开始就将坏话题转换成好话题，只说明其好处。

连接词举例：first and foremost、to begin with、moreover、furthermore、in addition、additionally、what's more、besides、meanwhile、much more interesting、more specially、not only...but also、for one thing...for another、at last、last but not least、finally、eventually

个人层面	maintain physical and mental health/keep a positive/sound mental state
	reduce/relieve pressure/stress/anxiety/boredom
	develop a sense of responsibility/creativity/teamwork/purpose
	build up/strengthen a sense of belonging/identity
	get on well with others/stay in touch with others
	maintain social connections/establish interpersonal relations
	integrate/fit into society
	broaden/expand our minds/horizons
	enrich life experience/embrace new experience
	cultivate creative thinking/exploration spirit/critical mind
	keep/find passion/enthusiasm for life
	promise a bright/worthy/rich/wonderful future
	achieve/live a high-quality/happy/colorful life
	achieve amazing accomplishments/make brilliant achievements

	own more opportunities in the competition/become more competitive
	turn failure into victory/overcome adversity
社会层面	keep/maintain/preserve social stability/order/cohesion
	relieve/resolve conflicts/tensions/risks/disputes
	increase/enhance national cohesion/solidarity
	promote mutual understanding/communication between...
	bridge the gap/shorten the distance between...
	increase employment opportunities
	contribute to sustainable development
	meet the material/intellectual/cultural/spiritual needs/demand of people
	inherit and carry forward the fine traditional culture

上表是一些表示具体好处的动宾短语，可以根据需要放在适合的句型中，或灵活组合构成排比，也可以转换成被动语态等。以上动宾短语可以插入下列句型中：

好话题	It is universally acknowledged that [好话题] enables/helps/makes us (to) ...
	..., as an invaluable spirit/a driving force for/to..., can..., thus...
坏话题	It is universally recognized that [坏话题] keeps/hinders/stops us from...
	[坏话题], as an urgent problem/a barrier/hindrance for/to..., can.., thus...
普通话题	[话题] has recently aroused concern because of its great value/harm to...
	Another advantage/disadvantage of [话题] is that it makes us able/unable to...
双刃剑话题	On the one hand, there is no denying that we have derived much benefit from [双刃剑话题] , such as... On the other hand, the undesirable impacts it has on our life cannot be neglected: ...
	For one aspect, it is beyond dispute that we have been enjoying enormous benefits from [双刃剑话题] . For another aspect, it is likely to bring some potentially disastrous consequences in the meantime.

举例论证

如果题目无特定要求，简单一两句话，插在好处/害处论证之中，作为补充。如果题目有特定要求，就详细展开。

①for instance/for example/such as

②The success/achievement of [例子] can largely explain the importance/harm of [话题] ,

without which he/she wouldn't.

③It would have been impossible for [例子] to..., if he/she had not...

其他内容

除了话题的好处或害处之外，可以补充其他话题与现实的联系，比如话题代表现象的具体情况、个人和社会层面的表现等等。以下是一些适用性较广的语料：

①scientific development、technological changes、globalization, social innovation、economic boom 、 information explosion 、 growth of science/technology 、 advances in science/technology/communication

②Coincident with (scientific and technological development) is..., which...

③Nowadays, the public is largely focused on..., rather than on...

④In this modern pluralistic society, youngsters/individuals are becoming more and more..., which...

⑤We are entering a completely new stage in history, which symbolizes the development of human civilization, in the meantime bringing about some problems, with... being the foremost.

3. 说明原因

根据实际情况决定加不加，如果图画作文的字数已经足够了就可以不加这部分内容，图表作文第二段一般来说是需要对图表发生变化或变化趋势的原因进行说明的。

第一、二句：引出现象+引出原因

公式 1 (单主体): In fact, this chart is a miniature of a social phenomenon: an increasing number of 主体 + 行为. Numerous factors can account for this phenomenon.

【例 1】: In fact, this chart is a miniature of a social phenomenon: a majority of college students travel for sightseeing and relieving stress. There are several factors that have contributed to this phenomenon. (2016 年真题)

【例 2】: In fact, this chart is a miniature of a social phenomenon: there are an increasing number of museums and their visitors in our country. Numerous factors can account for this phenomenon. (2017 年真题)

【替换 1】: As a matter of fact, the chart is a miniature of the status quo: an increasing number of 主体 + 行为. There are several factors that have contributed to this phenomenon.

公式 2 (对比型): In fact, this chart leads us to find out what causes the difference between 主体 1 and 主体 2. / among different groups. I can think of no better reasons than the

following ones.

【例 1】: In fact, this chart leads us to find out what causes the difference between developing country and developed country. I can think of no better reasons than the following ones. (2010 年真题)

【例 2】: In fact, this chart leads us to find out what causes the difference among different age groups. I can think of no better reasons than the following ones. (2012 年真题)

第三、四句：具体原因

公式 1: On the one hand, 原因 1. On the other hand, 原因 2

公式 2: To begin with, 原因 1. Besides, 原因 2. Last but not least, 原因 3.

公式 3: Firstly, 原因 1. Secondly, 原因 2. Lastly 原因 3.

公式 4: For one thing, 原因 1. For another, 原因 2

公式 5: First and foremost, 原因 1. In addition. 原因 2. Most importantly, 原因 3.

经济发展类：生活水平、行业发展、消费水平、收入水平

公式 1: With the boom of 具体行业 industry, it is no longer a problem for 主体 to 行为, which causes the great increase/decrease of 主题+主体.

【例 1】: With the boom of express industry, it is no longer a problem for rural residents to get a convenient and quick express service, which causes the great increase of express in rural areas. (2022 年真题)

【替换 1】: As people's 各种水平 improve, more and more 主体+行为.

公式 2: The rapid development of economy which 主体 has experienced during the period has greatly improved people's 各种水平, which enables 主体 to 行为.

【例 1】: The rapid development of economy which rural areas have experienced during the period has greatly improved residents' consumption level, which enables them to buy various goods online. (2022 年真题)

法律政策类：政策鼓励、法律缺失

公式 1 (政策): The government has already worked out a series of effective policies to 政策意象, which results the great increase/decrease of 主体.

【例 1】: The government has already worked out a series of effective policies to encourage rural citizens to settle down in cities, which results the great increase of urban population. (2014 年真题)

【替换 1】: Thanks to the policies worked out by the government, it gets possible for 主

体 to 行为.

公式 2 (法律, 负面): Lacking laws and regulations to punish/protect those who 具体行为 leads to the 消极结果.

【例 1】: Lacking laws and regulations to protect the employees who are paid unfairly leads to the low level of job satisfaction. (2012 年真题)

【替换 1】: Because of the lack of laws and regulations to punish/protect those who 具体行为, an increasing number of 主体十行为.

个人意识类: 环保意识、隐私意识、安全意识、健康意识

公式 1: With the improvement of 主体十各种意识, an increasing number of 主体十行为.

【例 1】: With the improvement of college students' competitive consciousness, an increasing number of students use mobile phone to learn knowledge. (2020 年真题)

公式 2 (负面): Due to the lack of 各种意识, it is no wonder that 主体十负面行为, which is detrimental to themselves and other people.

【例 1】: Due to the lack of safety consciousness, it is no wonder that an increasing number of drivers pay less attention to traffic rules, which is detrimental to themselves and other people. (2007 年真题)

4. 总结全段

重申话题的性质, 如果字数已经足够, 可以不写, 或者写到第三段中。

例题第二段完整版举例

【图 1】

Obviously, the message the given picture aims to convey is that cultural integration has become increasingly indispensable in modern life, which can be elaborated in detail from the following two perspectives. Firstly, cultural blending, as a motive force of cultural development, can not only show the openness and inclusiveness of our national cultures but also improve our international position and influence. In addition, another advantage of intercultural communication is that it promotes mutual understanding, thus enhancing the friendship between people from different nations.

【图 2】

It is clear that such a scene above reveals that mobile phones can be both a help and a hindrance for the young generation. The past couple of decades have witnessed a huge development of smartphones. On the one hand, there is no denying that we have derived much benefit from using our phones, such as acquiring information and knowledge quickly. On the other hand, getting lost in our phones in large measure constitutes an obstacle to the development of youngsters' interpersonal relations, which has become increasingly harmful to their personal growth. Furthermore, spending too much time on smartphones can hinder us from maintaining physical and mental health.

【图 3】

The intention behind the given picture is to show us the significance of optimism in our daily lives. From my perspective, this can be interpreted at length as follows. To begin with, staying optimistic, as an invaluable spirit to everyone, enables us to keep our passion for life, no matter what difficulty we are confronted with. Besides, thinking positively can help us relieve stress and anxiety, thus making us more likely to overcome adversity. The success of Helen Keller, a leading educator and an advocate for the blind and deaf, can largely explain the importance of keeping a positive mind, without which she wouldn't make such an impact on the world.

【图 4】

There is no doubt that such a scene above goes straight to the issue of family education. In my opinion, parents' behaviors have significant influences on children's growth, which can be presented at length by the following aspects. First of all, it is universally

acknowledged that being a good role model for kids helps them develop wholesome personalities and live a happy and colorful life. Furthermore, family teaching plays a constructive part in carrying forward glorious traditions and national spirits, which contributes to the formation of a harmonious and civilized society. Therefore, at present, more emphasis has been put on parental education.

第三段：总结全文

第三段所占篇幅不多，用一两句话重申主旨，如果建议措施字数多，可以不写憧憬展望，视情况而定。

1. 重申主旨

前半句：表示总结

- ①In short/In brief/In conclusion/In summary/All in all/To sum up
- ②Taking into account what has been mentioned, we can conclude that...
- ③As has been mentioned above,...

后半句：重申话题词的性质

可以使用第二段所述句型，或略作改动。例如：

【图 1】Cultural exchanges are of great importance for different nations and peoples in many ways.

【图 2】We are supposed to make the best of cellphones and ward off their awful effects at the same time.

参考以下公式：

公式 1：No matter what the reason is, one thing is certain that... (there is a growing/descending trend of 主体+行为/an increasing number of 主体+行为), which I believe will not change in a short time.

公式 2：(负面) In a word, to reverse the trend is not a piece of cake, it is high time that we should take effective and efficient measures to solve this problem.

2. 建议措施

第一句：说明需要采取措施

如果前句较短，可以直接跟在后边

..., which needs more actions/steps/measures to be taken.

..., and relevant/reasonable actions/steps/measures must be taken promptly.

如果前句较长，可以另写一句

Therefore/ Consequently /Accordingly / As a result,

- ①countermeasures (to control the phenomenon) should be taken extensively.
- ②concrete strategies must be taken immediately (to reverse the present situation).
- ③much more efforts should be made (to encourage/support...).
- ④it is high time that consistent actions were taken (to cope with the problem).

⑤in order to solve this urgent problem, we should propose viable measures.

第二句：具体措施

下表是一些表示具体措施的动宾短语，可以灵活使用。

个人层面	社会层面
remold our attitude/change the mindset	implement proper/sustainable policies
enhance our awareness	establish relevant regulations
put a high value on...	launch extensive education
Incorporate ... into daily practice	launch mass media campaigns
acquire and keep this quality/trait	invest more energy and money
play a part in... / contribute to...	foster a positive climate/atmosphere

一种方法是把动宾短语改为被动语态+目的：

①A widespread mass media campaign **is bound to be launched to** make citizens/teenagers/the public truly aware of...

②Relevant regulations **should be established to** encourage/punish...

另一种方法是不同主体+动宾短语的主动语态+目的：

①**Every individual** is expected to spare no effort to **remold their attitude** towards...

②**The government** should **implement sustainable policies to...**

③**The mass media** are supposed to **launch educational campaigns to...**

④**The whole society** is obliged to **foster a positive climate** that values/advocates...

⑤**The academic community** ought to **spend more time and energy...**

3. 憧憬展望

①Let's embrace the harmonious/peaceful society constructed by our joint efforts.

②The more rapidly actions are taken/The more energy and time we devote to it, the more benefit it will bring to our life.

③Only by taking these practical and concrete steps, can we finally enjoy a high-quality life/brighter future.

参考以下公式：

公式 1：If 主体 can reasonably 行为, it is reasonable for us to believe that...

【例题 1】：If the restaurant owners can reasonably provide a more beautiful environment and more considerate services, it is reasonable for us to believe that they will make huge

profits. (2018 年真题)

公式 2 (负面) Laws and regulations should be worked out and enforced to put an end to this tendency. Only in this way can we..... (make a 比较级形容词 world / live a 比较级形容词 life) .

【例题 1】: Laws and regulations should be worked out and enforced to put an end to this tendency. Only in this way can we make a safer world. (2007 年真题)

例题第三段完整版举例

【图 1】

From the above discussion, we can come to the conclusion that cultural exchanges are of great importance for different nations and peoples in many ways. Therefore, countermeasures should be taken promptly. Every individual is expected to embrace the cultures of other nations. The whole society is obliged to foster a positive climate that advocates cultural learning and exchange.

【图 2】

To sum up, we are supposed to make the best of cellphones and ward off their awful effects at the same time. The whole society should encourage people to put down their phones and participate in more social activities. Only by utilizing smartphones appropriately, can we finally enjoy a high-quality life.

【图 3】

As has been mentioned above, a positive attitude toward life is of great benefit so reasonable actions must be taken promptly. Every individual ought to put a high value on optimism and try to develop this spirit. The sooner we possess it, the more benefit it will bring to our life.

【图 4】

Given all of that, setting proper examples for children has become increasingly important so it ought to receive much more attention from people. A widespread mass media campaign is bound to be launched to make parents truly aware of the value of good family education. Schools are also supposed to encourage parents to be more involved in their children's education.

图表作文

第一段：描述图表

根据对考研英语二真题的练习，我们可以发现图表类作文无非有三类：**表格和类似表格的直方图、多主体的直方图和折线图、扇形图和类似扇形图的直方图**。针对不同类型的图表，运用不同的模板。图表类别可以通过时间点、主体、主题、数据表现类型来划分，主体为图表的统计对象（统计了谁），主题为图表的统计的具体项目（统计了什么），数据表现类型一般可分为比例型和绝对值型。

1. 表格 table (2007、2012) 和类似表格的直方图 bar chart (2013)

这类图表的特点是：同一时间点、一个主体，主体内部又划分为不同的类别。比如 2007 年的表格只有一个时间点（2005 年），一个主体（交通事故），然后又将交通事故按事故原因划分为不同类别；2013 年的直方图，也是同一个时间点（具体未知），一个主体（某高校学生），然后又将高校学生按不同年级划分为四类。

第一句：总体概括表格

公式：The table above clearly shows how the **主体+主题** varies from **分类依据 to 分类依据 in 地址**

【例 1】：The table above clearly shows how the number of car accidents varies from cause to cause in a Chinese city. (2007 年真题)

【例 2】：The table above vividly depicts how the employees' job satisfaction varies from age to age in a company. (2012 年真题)

【例 3】：The bar chart above vividly demonstrates how the proportion of students taking part-time job varies from year to year in a college. (2013 年真题)

【替换 1】：As is vividly shown in the table, the **主体+主题** varies from **分类依据 to 分类依据 in 地址**.

【替换 2】：According to the table given above, the **主体+主题** varies from **分类依据 to 分类依据 in 地址**.

第二句：细节描写，一般突出最大值或最小值

公式 1（数据为比例型）：To be more specific, **具体比例 of 具体类型的主体+主体行为**，which is the biggest/smallest proportion among all the **分类依据**

【例 1】To be more specific, 64% of the employees aged between 41 to 50 are not satisfied with their jobs, which is the biggest/smallest proportion among all the ages. (2012 年真

题)

公式 2 (数据为绝对值型): To put it more precise, the number of 具体类型的主体 is 具体数字, which is the largest/smallest among all the 分类依据

【例 1】To put it more precise, the number of the traffic accidents caused by drivers turning left without due care is 608, which is the largest of all the causes. (2011 年真题)

注意: 其中具体类型的主体一般用定语从句表达, 比如:

①20 到 30 岁的职员: the employees aged between 20 to 30

②由于司机左转弯不小心导致的交通事故: the traffic accidents caused by drivers turning left without due care

③分类依据不好表达时也可直接用 groups、categories 表示

第三句: 细节描写, 突出转折或并列

公式: 连接词+第二句的公式

表转折连接词: however、on the contrary、unfortunately、by contrast

表并列连接词: meanwhile、similarly、likewise、moreover

2. 多主体的直方图和折线图 line chart (2010、2011、2014、2017、2022)

这类图表特点是: 图表横轴为不同时间点, 有多个主体。比如 2010 年的图表横轴 (2000-2008), 有两类主体 (发展中国家、发达国家); 2011 年图表横轴 (2008-2009), 三类主体 (国产品牌, 日系品牌, 美系品牌); 2022 年图表横轴 (2018-2020), 两类主体 (农村、总体)。

第一句: 总体概括图表

公式 1 (对比): As is clearly illustrated in the bar/line chart, the 主题 of 不同主体/in 不同地区 varied/increased/decreased at different rates during the period from 时间起点 to 时间终点

【例 1】: As is clearly portrayed in the bar chart, the number of mobile-phone subscriptions in both developed countries and developing countries increased at different rates during the period from 2008 to 2009. (2010 年真题)

【例 2】: As is clearly illustrated in the bar chart, the market shares of Chinese, Japanese and American cars varied at different rates during the period from 2008 to 2009 in China. (2011 年真题)

【例 3】: As is vividly indicated in the bar chart, the number of express age in the rural areas and total areas increased at different rates during the period from 2018 to 2020. (2022

年真题)

【替换 1】: The line/bar chart compares the growth/decline rate of the 主题 of 不同主体 / in 不同地区 during the period from 时间起点 to 时间终点

【替换 2】: The chart shows the differences of 主题 of 不同主体 / in 不同地区 during the period from 时间起点 to 时间终点

公式 2: (有同向趋势): The line chart shows the ascending/descending tendency of 主题 of 不同主体/in 不同地区 from 时间起点 to 时间终点

【例 1】: The line chart shows the ascending tendency of express age in the rural areas and total areas from 2018 to 2020. (2022 年真题)

【替换 1】: It is obvious in the table that the number of 主题 of 不同主体/in 不同地区 has undergone greatly increase/decrease from 时间起点 to 时间终点.

【替换 2】: Last 年数 years has witnessed an increase/drop of the number of 主题 of 不同主体/in 不同地区.

第二、三句: 细节描写, 强调不同主体之间的变化对比

公式 1 (长趋势): To be more specific, the number of 主体 1+趋势+程度 from 具体数字 in 时间起点 to 具体数字 in 时间终点. Meanwhile/On the contrary, the figure of 主体 2+趋势+程度 from 具体数字 in 时间起点 to 具体数字 in 时间终点

【例 1】: To be more specific, the rural population decreased fiercely from 834 million in 1990 to 674 million in 2010. On the contrary, the urban population increased sharply from 300 million in 1990 to 666 million in 2010. (2014 年真题)

公式 2 (短趋势): To put it more precise, the number of 主体 1 in 时间终点 was 具体数字 compared to 具体数字 in 时间起点, showing an increase/decrease of 数字差额. Meanwhile/on the contrary, the figure of 主体 2 dropped/rose by 数字差额, from 具体数字 to 具体数字.

【例 1】: To put it more precise, the market shares of Japanese cars in 2009 was 25% compared to 35% in 2008, showing a decrease of 10%. On the contrary, the percentage of Chinese cars rose by 8%, from 25% to 33%. (2011 年真题)

【替换 1】: The number of 主体 1 was 具体数字 in 时间起点, rising/dropping to 具体数字 in 时间终点.

【替换 2】: The number of 主体 1 dropped/rose by 数字差额 from 时间起点 to 时间终点, from 具体数字 to 具体数字, while that of 主体 2 only dropped/rose by 数字差

额, from 具体数字 to 具体数字.

3. 扇形图 pie chart (2015、2016、2018、2020) 和类似扇形图的直方图 (2019、2021)

这类图表的特点是: 数据为比例, 一个主体, 主体和主题有不同偏好。例如 2016 年数据为比例, 一个主体 (某高校学生), 主题为旅游目的, 高校学生就旅游目的有不同偏好; 2019 年数据为比例, 一个主体 (某高校毕业生), 主题为毕业去向, 高校毕业生就毕业去向有不同偏好, 值得注意的是这篇图表实质上是两个不同时期的扇形图对比, 后面描述图表要注意不同时间对比; 2021 年数据为比例, 一个主体 (某市居民), 主题为体育锻炼方式, 居民就体育锻炼方式有不同偏好。

第一句: 总体概括图表

公式: The pie chart above vividly demonstrates the different 主题 of 主体 in 地点 in 时间.

【例 1】: The pie chart above vividly demonstrates the different traveling purposes of student in a college. (2016 年真题)

【例 2】: The pie chart above clearly indicates the various reading purposes of student using mobile phones in a college. (2020 年真题)

【例 3】: The bar chart above clearly shows the different ways of residents taking exercises in a certain city. (2021 年真题)

【替换 1】: As is vividly shown in the pie chart which consists of A、B、C、D and E, the 主题 of 主体 varies.

【替换 2】: According to the pie chart given above, the 主题 of 主体 consists of A、B、C、D and E.

【替换 3】: It is obvious in the pie chart that the 主题 of 主体 varies.

第二句: 介绍扇形图中所有部分的比例

公式 1: (一项一项介绍) Among all the items included in the graph, 最大项 dwarfs others with 占比, 第二项 comes as the runner-up, which occupies 占比, followed by 第三项 and 第四项, which account for 占比 and 占比 respectively, and 最后项 ranks the last, making up only 占比.

【例 1】: Among all the items included in the graph, sightseeing dwarfs others with 37%, relieving pressure comes as the runner-up, which occupies 33%, followed by other purposes and making friends, which account for 15% and 9% respectively, and cultivating independence ranks the last, making up only 6%. (2016 年真题)

【替换 1】: 最大项 has the largest proportion, accounting for 占比. Then, the next is 第二项 with 占比, followed by 第三项 at 占比.

公式 2: (一起介绍) To put it more precise, the percentage of 第一项, 第二项, 第三项, 第四项 and 第五项 is 占比一, 占比二, 占比三, 占比四 and 占比五 respectively.

【例 1】: To put it more precise, the percentage of feature, service, environment, price and others is 36.3%, 27.4%, 24.3%, 7.3% and 4.7% respectively. (2018 年真题)

【替换 1】: To be more specific, the percentage of 第一项, 第二项, 第三项, 第四项 and 第五项 takes up 占比一, 占比二, 占比三, 占比四 and 占比五 respectively.

第三句: 突出占比最大的部分或占比前排的几个部分.

公式 1 (突出两项以上): Obviously, the most important 数字+主题 are 第一项 and 第二项.

【例 1】: Obviously, the most important two traveling purposes are sightseeing and relieving pressure. (2016 年真题)

【替换 1】: It is obvious that 第一项 and 第二项 are the most important 主题.

【替换 2】: According to the pie chart given above, the most two important 主题 are 第一项 and 第二项.

公式 2 (突出最大项): When taking a closer look, we can find that 最大项 is the largest proportion of all categories.

【例 1】: When taking a closer look, we can find that learning knowledge is the largest proportion of all categories. (2020 年真题)

【替换 1】: Obviously, the most important 主题 is 第一项.

【替换 2】: According to the pie chart given above, we can find that 最大项 is the largest proportion of all categories.

【替换 3】: It is obvious that 第一项 is the most important 主题.

第二段：解释原因

图表作文的第二段主要是说明题目中图表变化或趋势的原因，分条分点叙述清楚即可，所以比较简单，这部分模板可以参照图画作文第三部分“说明原因”的相关内容。同时，也可以参照图画作文第二段的描述现象、论述观点等内容，进行整合复习。

第三段：总结全文

图表作文的第三段和图画作文的第三段的主题都是总结全文，其中内容都包含总结、建议措施、憧憬未来等，相通之处较多，因此图表作文的第三段可参考上文图

画作文第三段的思路和模板。

总的来说，图画作文和图表作文最大的差异点是第一段，第二段和第三段的很多内容都可以相互借鉴和学习，尤其新大纲的变动，对考生提出的要求愈来愈高，但无论怎么变化，图画、图表、文字作文都有相通之处，大家需要融会贯通，在提高写作能力的同时也要提高综合运用知识的能力。

文字作文

今年是文字作文同时加入英语一和英语二的大作文考纲中的第一年，所以在备考时要对文字作文多加了解，掌握基本的写作思路，不过大家不需要过于焦虑，文字作文的书写也是“换汤不换药”。根据新大纲的样题可知，文字作文的考察方式就是在题干下设置一个英语段落，考生需要读懂该段落，在文章中表达自己对这段话所表达观点的支持/反对，列举支持/反对的原因，并用相关的例子做支撑，最后进行总结。由此可得，文字作文的第一段要对英文段落进行简要描述，并且表明自己的明确的态度，第二、三的写作和图画作文、图表作文有异曲同工之妙，而文字作文难就难在要读懂一段英文段落才能做题，因此大家平时还是要多积累单词，提高阅读速度和做题速度！

第一段：改写段落+表明态度

1. 改写段落

第一句：改写段落（对英文段落进行简要描述）

- ①This passage describes such a phenomenon: ...
- ②In today's society, it is well-known that the problem of... has caused wide concern.
- ③Due to the development of economy and the progress of science and technology, ...has become a common phenomenon in our daily life.
- ④According to the passage, many people now think...
- ⑤As described in the written material, there is a social phenomenon: ...

第二句：表明作者观点（说明段落作者的观点是怎样的）

- ①So, the author holds that+文字中作者的观点
- ②However, the author's idea is contrary to the description.
- ③Therefore, the author argues that+文字中作者的观点
- ④The author thinks as most people do.
- ⑤Somewhat different from what ordinary people think, according to the author in the above paragraph...

2. 表明态度

要表明自己明确的态度：赞同/不赞同，不要模糊不定，更不要上一句写赞同作者的观点，下一句又开始批判作者的观点

- ①I agree with the author's point of view.
- ②I totally agree with the author.
- ③I don't agree with the author's point of view.

④I take issue with the author's view.

⑤I quite agree with the author.

第二段：说明原因

第一段表明态度，第二段就要说明自己持该态度的原因，无论是同意/反对作者的观点，都要说明其原因，而且在说明原因的时候可以根据自己的实际情况进行举例，增强说服力，具体内容可以参照图画作文第三部分“说明原因”的相关内容。

第三段：总结全文

无论是文字作文、图画作文还是图表作文，最后一段都是总结全文，包含总结、建议措施、憧憬未来等内容，因此该部分内容的详情可参考上文图画作文第三段的思路和模板。