

▲关于本文档的使用

本文档适合在后期冲刺提高作文水平使用。基础差的一般从背诵开始，模仿优秀的范文，特别是十大必背经典范文务必熟记于心。

- 1、**精读**：仔细阅读范文，欣赏并标出精彩的用词和句型，体会上下文中表达的精妙，提高对精彩语言的敏感度，要多写，多记。
- 2、**背诵**：**背精彩词汇，背精彩句型，背精彩句子，背精彩框架，背精彩段落**，通过背诵完成从欣赏到掌握的过程，别人的变成自己的。
- 3、**默写**：将背过的句子，段落默写下来，检查核对，看看是否精确掌握了每一个词汇。
- 4、**互译**：中英、英中互译，再与原文核查核对，发现自己不足，纠正提高。使自己逐步写出规范的语言，达到和原文作者相似的水平。
- 5、**效仿**：在范文中学到的单词，词组，句型，框架放在新的语境下模仿创作，造句写作。在新的作文中保留一定闪光点。
- 6、**创作**：学习优秀范文的框架，建立自己的模版，多背记相关素材。然后自己学习写作创新。

第一部分：20年真题满分范文（含十大必背经典）

2010年真题范文

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

范文一：（来自张剑真题解析）

Recruitment Announcement

Do you want to be part of a high-level international conference? Do you want to **have close contact with** world-famous scholars? **Here comes your opportunity:** becoming a **volunteer** for the 2010 international conference on globalization.

The conference will open in China on Feb. 28 and our university has been luckily **selected as** the **host** from 20 top Chinese universities. **It will be a great honor and also a challenge for us to** organize such an important meeting, so in order to **assure** its success, 50 volunteers will be **recruited** from the students in our university. If you **possess** basic English-speaking ability, good communication skills, and **tremendous** working **enthusiasm**, you will be the ideal **candidate** we are **looking for**.

What a great chance it is to display your talents! To seize such a **marvelous** opportunity, you just need to send your resume to our office in room 302 of the Teaching Building 5 before Feb. 12, 2010. If needing more details, **please contact us at our telephone number 12345678**.

Postgraduates' Association

范文二：（来自新东方王江涛）

Volunteers Needed

January 9, 2010

To improve students' ability and enrich **extracurricular** activities, the Postgraduate Association is recruiting volunteers for an **international conference** on **globalization** to be held on December 9, 2010 in Beijing. **To begin with**, applicants should have Chinese **nationality**, a strong **professional** spirit, cheerful **personality** and be aged under 35. **In addition**, candidates must have **outstanding** skills at English listening comprehension and the ability to speak Chinese and English **fluently**. **Finally**, students with **relevant** professional experience are **preferred**. **Those graduate students who are interested in taking part in it** may sign up with the **monitor** of their classes before February 1, 2010. Everybody is welcome to join in it. (107)

Postgraduate Association

范文三：（来自考研真相）

Notice

An International Conference on Globalization **will be held** next month, which will attract over 400 businessmen, professionals and governmental leaders **from all over the world**. **Volunteers are needed to provide service for the participants**. Candidates must have strong skills at reading and writing in English, French or Spanish. Those who have **good communication skills** and **relevant experience** are preferred. **If you are interested in joining this program to help us with the conference**, please send, **as soon as possible**, your resume to volunteers@gmail.com.cn. **Please specify your phone number and time available for the service**. We will notify you our **decision** in two weeks.

Postgraduates' Association

大作文范文一（来自张剑真题解析）文化火锅

The picture presents a **steaming** “**cultural hotpot**”, which contains **a variety of ingredients** of culture, both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. These cultural ingredients, **such as** Swan Lake, **Confucianism**, and Einstein, are tremendously **delicious and nutritious** when combined together. What a great cultural **feast!** This drawing implies a prevailing trend — the integration of global cultures and the **co-existence** of **multi-cultures**.

The blend of worldwide cultures could become much “tasty”. Just as the vegetables or meat taste especially delicious when they are **incorporated** in a hotpot, cultures become **extraordinarily** pleasant to **appreciate** only when integrating. The integration provides an **abundance** of choices for people around the whole world, who may not only enjoy their own culture but also **alien** ones.

The culture blending could also bring countless spiritual “nourishment” for human beings. Both Chinese and foreigners will benefit a lot from absorbing different cultures, which could be **complementary** to each other. **For instance**, Westerners could enrich their artistic understanding **by means of** learning Kong Fu or **appreciating** Peking Opera and Chinese could also improve their level of artistic appreciation through watching western classical ballet Swan Lake. Another case in point is that Chinese **traditional philosophy**, **Confucianism**, has been introduced, accepted and applied into **practical** use in the western world to boost the **effectiveness** of **management**; besides, the **Enlightenment** from the West help Chinese to break the bonds of **feudalism** and supply the thought basis for China’s social changes **in the end of** 20th Century. (244)

范文二：（来自新东方王江涛）

As is symbolically illustrated in the portraival, there is a **boiling hot pot** containing various ingredients of multi-cultures. These **pluralistic** cultures can be **categorized as celebrities home and abroad** as Bi Sheng, Lao She, Shakespeare and Einstein, philosophical concepts as **Buddhism**, Taoism, Confucianism, Goodness, **ritual**, **humanism**, **Enlightenment**, **post-modernism** and **deconstruction**, as well as performing arts as Beijing Opera, Gong Fu, Liang Zhu and Swan Lake. We are informed that the cultural “hot pot” is both delicious and nutritious.

The purpose of the cartoonist is to show us that instead of being **outdated** and of little value in a rapidly modernizing world, cultural **blending** should be encouraged and maintained. On the one hand, **mosaic** cultures are part of the universal **heritage** of humanity and they are powerful means of bringing together diverse peoples and social groups. Consequently, cultural integration has become indispensable as a means of promoting further cultural development and maintenance. On the other hand, for China, as for any other rapidly developing country, there is a danger that age-old customs and traditions may become lost in the **shadows** of modernization. If Gong Fu, Beijing Opera or Swan Lake Ballet ever **perished** from the earth, it would be a **tragedy** of immeasurable **proportions**.

In my view, multi-cultures can be **kept alive** by the people with the time to do so, and is **extremely vital** in ensuring a community’s future development and prosperity. As a consequence of successful **commercialization** efforts, **unwavering** government support and growing interests overseas, the future of cultural **blending** looks brighter and more secure than ever before. (259)

范文三：（来自考研真相）

Mr. Mao Zedong, the former chairman of CPC, once called to let a hundred flowers **blossom** and a hundred schools of thought contend to **promote** the progress of the arts and the sciences and a **flourishing** culture in our land. This idea is vividly illustrated in the cartoon. In the picture, a great many of cultural elements, **oriental and western alike**, are cooked **symbolically** in a **chafing-dish**. The diversified **components** in the hot pot smell **delicious and nutritious**.

Our attitude toward our own culture has recently been characterized by two qualities, **braggadocio** and **vituperation**. Braggadocio empty boasting of our power, our virtue, our social system in public has **dominated** our social policy now for some decades. Behind the scenes, among ourselves, **so to speak** our attitude to our culture expresses a **superficially** different spirit, the spirit of **vituperation** and debasement. **Never before**, perhaps, has a culture been so **looked down upon**, with everything from western countries beautiful and : different cultures from various for the development of the

harmonious society, which will not only be good for the communication of ideas but also **beneficial** for the good understanding of different people all over the world.

No culture can live if it attempts to be exclusive. I insist that we try our best to broaden our **horizons** and learn different cultures from **various** countries. There are about two reasons behind my belief. First and foremost, as the **globalization** is the new black in modern time, we should keep up with the pace. Secondly, we should understand other countries to **contribute** more to our nation. The melting pot **ideology** of different people, different **beliefs**, different **yearnings**, different hopes, different dreams could be **subordinated** to a larger **ideology** of social **amalgam** which is **oriental** global culture. (311)

2009年真题范文

Restrictions on the use of plastic bags have not been so successful in some regions. “White Pollution” is still going on. Write a letter to the editor(s) of your local newspaper to 1) give your opinions briefly, and 2) make two or three suggestions.

Dear editor, (来自张剑真题解析)

I am a faithful reader of your newspaper and always appreciate your **active** reporting of the social problems. Therefore, I believe you will pay full attention to the situation that the plastic bags are still **commonly** used in some regions.

In my opinion, the above situation can be improved only when **restrictions** play their effective role. Here are some suggestions to achieve it. The government should further strengthen the supervision and control of the production and circulation of plastic bags. What's more, all social sectors should show their strong support. The shops can offer small gifts or **discount** to the customers who bring their own bags. Designers can design beautiful cloth bags to **attract** shoppers to use them.

Since my own voice is too weak to be heard, I hope you can call on the public to **reduce** the use of the plastic bags.

Yours sincerely
Li Ming

Dear editor, (来自王林考研真相)

As a student majoring in environmental **protection**, it is a disappointment to find the government's **effort on bagging** the plastic shopping bags has not been successful. After a six-month's **grace** period, the **restrictions took effect** last June. Yet, “White pollution” is far from in the bag. Experts say we **discarded** over 100 billion plastic bags last year, 90 percent of which end up in rivers, oceans, or **landfills**, where they can take up to 1000 years to **decompose**.

To end this evil, a movement against the plastic bag should be carried out as soon as possible. The local government should make it illegal to offer **plastic** shopping bags. In the meantime, paper bags, **degradable** as they are, should also be **banned**. As making paper bags consumes millions of trees and it actually takes more **energy** to make paper bags than plastic. We should not trade one evil for another. Last but not least, we should encourage people to go green and to use reusable cloth bags when they need them.

Yours sincerely
Li Ming

Dear editor, (来自考试分析)

I'm a sincere reader of your newspaper and I like your discussion of the social problems. Now I want to give some opinions of myself about the “White Pollution”.

As we know, regulation was made to solve the problem in June 1st of 2008. The use of plastic bags was **restricted** in the supermarket and many other shops **freely**. At the beginning, it was carried on well, but now I found plastic bags were used in some small shops for free or with no pay.

I am writing to tell you that we should solve this problem soon with the help of your newspaper. You could make some investigators about it and write some reports of it, so as to appeal to all the people's **attentions** of our society.

Sincerely,
Li Ming

大作文范文一（来自考试分析，19分范文）网络的近与远

As is illustrated in the cartoon, each person sits in their own work room. In front of them is a computer. Everyone looks at the screen carefully, and communicate with their colleagues through the net instead of talking face to face. Their work places are placed like a net. And below the cartoon, there is a topic which says: the near and far among the Internet.

From the cartoon, we can conclude that the cartoonist wants to convey such a message: with the popularity of computers, people from all over the world become nearer by using the internet to communicate with each other. Meanwhile, people also become far away from their friends. All of us accept the fact that the development of the internet brings lots of conveniences to our daily life, for instance, we can buy a book on the net instead of going to a bookstore. Besides, we can communicate with our friends on the net without going out of home. But we can't ignore the other side of these: the time we spend with friends or family becomes less. And we hardly see them once in a week. It will make us feel lonely if we continue to use the tool on the net to talk with friends instead of talking with them on the phone or going out with them.

To my best understanding, we should use the net to communicate with each other in a proper way. It is just a tool when we really need it to serve us. If we want to keep our friendship more effectively, we should spend more time with them in our real life. Only in this way can we not only make full use of the communication tool on the net but also make our friendship stronger.

大作文范文二（来自张剑真题解析）

An enormous net, which symbolizes the Internet, has connected together everyone---young and old, men and women. People from every corner of the world are keeping in touch with each other just by clicking the mouse and pressing keys on the keyboard. With its convenience and efficiency, the Internet is narrowing the distance between people in terms of both space and time.

However the picture also shows: while the people enjoy surfing online, walls of barrier emerge unnoticed and restrict each one of them to a narrow space. As time spending on Internet is on the rise, face-to-face communication has experienced a rapid drop. And the reduction of contact in reality may result in feelings of distance and isolation. This can be illustrated by the example of a young couple who used to live a happy life. Since the third year of their marriage, they have got addicted to chatting online through QQ, each with a computer in a different room. As time passed by, the couple gradually lost the desire to talk with each other. Eventually, the increasing isolation between them led to the end of their marriage.

Such vivid examples in our real life remind us that we shouldn't over-rely on the Internet to communicate. Instead, we need to actively interact with others in social activities. After all, the virtual net world cannot be a substitute for the real world. So we must make use of the Internet judiciously and learn to respect the real people and real life.

大作文范文三（来自王林考研真相）

This cartoon humorously shows that a number of cybercafé habitués, semi-reclined in their dim cubicle before a magnificent screen, are surfing the web in a street-corner Internet café. In fact, the parlor is so crowded that it offers just enough elbow-room for them to log on the Net. Some of the surfers are seen playing Internet video games, or watching movies while others are talking in the chat rooms.

What the picture conveys is far from what web users are doing in their virtual world. Instead it reveals a thought-provoking phenomenon. The fact that these netters who are sitting so close but have no interaction between each other indicates that the Internet, which has bought us instant information from a long distance, may alienate those who are close-by. In other words, modern technology, which has, undoubtedly, brought us a lot of convenience, may bring us curses. Since it takes only a computer with Internet connections to Web surf, or to play web games, more and more netters become indifferent and begin to live in solitude. They pay less and less attention to people and things around themselves. Besides, it is reported that a teenager has turned from a star student into a stung-out Internet addict in just a few months.

In spite of this, we should not wean ourselves away from new technology. Specifically, we should take a positive attitude towards the Internet. On the one hand we can take advantage of the Internet to obtain the biggest sources of information from the Web and to talk with friends from afar; on the other hand netizens Only in this way

2008 年真题范文

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to make an apology, and suggest a solution.

Dear Bob, (来自网络)

I am writing to express my apology to you.

Several days ago, I borrowed your music CD when I lived in your house. Unfortunately, after I came back from Canada, I found it in my luggage. I was **in such a hurry** that I forgot to return it to you. I will send it to you by post or express **as soon as possible**. If necessary, **I will compensate for any troubles it may cause.**

Once again, **I feel so sorry for any inconvenience caused.** Please accept my apologies.

Sincerely yours,
Li Ming

Dear Bob, (来自张剑真题解析)

I am sorry about forgetting to return the music CD, which I **borrowed from** you last week. It was completely my fault. I was so busy **preparing for** my leave that it must have **slipped my mind**.

To **compensate for** my carelessness, I have asked one of my friends, who will go to Canada for a visit next week, to bring the CD back to you. He will contact you **as soon as** he arrives there.

Again, **I would like to apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused you.**

Sincerely,
Li Ming

大作文范文一: (来自网络答案) 你一条腿, 我一条腿, 你我一起, 走南创北

As is illustrated in the picture, the two **disabled** persons whose **crippled** legs are **bound together** do a lot of traveling. **Accordingly,** this **far-reaching picture** **reflects** a **common phenomenon** in today's society: the people who are **in the dark** want to turn the **corner** but they can not **make it respectively** and **in turn** they have to choose to **pull together in times of trouble.**

There are several reasons accounting for this. Since we have to live in an **on-the-move lifestyle,** we may **encounter** various **plights**, where we would be **at a loss** rather than to **seek for** others' assistance. **Further more,** if we do not offer help to each other when we confront **dilemma**, we would not realize our dream. And no **issue** in China is as basic to **build up** the society in harmony as to conduct coordination **in face of disasters.**

Judging from what have been argued above, people have come to realize the value of mutual aid. It is, therefore, necessary that some **effective steps** be made to advocate spirit of **supporting** each other. **To begin with,** the government should make laws to **encourage** people to unite. **In addition,** people should enhance the **awareness** of caring each other especially when they are **in trouble.** Only in those ways, can we make people, even not being **acquaintance**, help each other.

大作文范文二: (来自张剑真题解析) -----十大经典之一

One cannot help but be moved by the drawing. It is a miracle that two **single-legged** men should abandon their **crutches** they have to **rely on.** **With the support of** each other, they are striding confidently towards their **common destination.** **The caption at the bottom states that** they will travel **extensively** from north to south together with their **combined** legs.

Just as the picture shows, even **disabled** people can **make up** a capable team, which is vividly **illustrated** by the beautiful dance Kwan-yin of 1,000 Hands **performed** by 20 disabled girls during the CCTV Spring Festival Gala. **However,** the deeper meaning **conveyed** by the drawing is that only through cooperation can we change **disadvantages** into advantages.

In an increasingly inter-dependent society, **personal competency** alone is not **sufficient**. A single person or organization can seldom **accomplish** a task without the help of others. It is the **cooperation** based on the **complementary** advantages that will **contribute to** the **ultimate** success of a person or an organization. Today the spirit of cooperation is also very important for a country. The world is moving further toward political **multi-polarization** and economic **globalization**. To achieve the goal of win-win and the common development, **various** fields. **In**

2007 年真题范文

Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

To Whom It May Concern, (新东方 100 篇)

As a student of this university, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation for your kind assistance as always. Meanwhile, I feel that it would be beneficial to express my views concerning the quality of the library service.

In the first place, I find that most **keyboards** of the library computers are in poor **operation**, which brings much **inconvenience** to the users. I would also recommend the library to improve the **efficiency** of **purchasing** new books and **subscribing to** academic journals. Last but not least, the study rooms need to be **furnished with** a better **lighting system**.

I hope that you take my suggestions into serious consideration.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

Dear Sir/Madam, (王江涛冲刺讲义)

I am a student in this university who regularly come to the library to **spend my spare time**. Generally speaking, the **services** you offer here is quite good; however, I have some suggestions for you to adopt. And I would like to **extend** my greatest **appreciation** if you are so kind as to take my suggestions into consideration.

To begin with, will you please prolong the time for reading? In the daytime, most of the students are having class, so they can not come to the library. Moreover, some of the books on shelves are **out of date**. If you are **so kind as to** provide us some books such as the latest magazines, we will be greatly honored.

I really wish to have a more **comfortable** library. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours
Li Ming

2007 年真题大作文范文一：自信是成功的关键-----十大经典之二

This picture shows a critical moment that can occur in any soccer game—a player **is about to** kick the ball while the keeper is fully ready for the attack. Interestingly, the player and the keeper are **experiencing** quite opposite **psychological** processes: the player thinks the task is **extremely** difficult as the goal is quite small **compared with** the huge keeper, while the **latter** fears that the goal is **too enormous for** him to **protect**.

It is conspicuously indicated that in order to gain confidence and **achieve success**, we **not only** need to **attain** a thorough understanding of our own **merits** and disadvantages of ourselves, **but also** those aspects of our **opponents**. Both the player and the keeper **merely focus on** their own **faults** and their **counterparts' advantages**, leading to their **hesitation at the key time**.

In a recent interview of hurdler Liu Xiang, he **revealed** that his success is partly **owed to** his training team's study of his **strong competitors** around the world, so that he can **learn from** the others and is more **confident** when facing any new **race**. Just as the ancient Chinese philosophical book *The Art of War* concludes, if you know yourself and your enemy, you'll never lose a battle.

大作文范文二：(来自张剑真题解析)

The cartoon illustrates two football players **confronting** each other before a **penalty** kick. The kicker is getting ready to **shoot** on goal while the **goalkeeper** is about to **defend** the shot. At the critical moment, interestingly, both of them have **lost heart**. The **attacker** who **exaggerates** the power of his **opponent feels anxious about** his **inability** to **shoot in**. The defender **minimizes** himself, making it impossible for him to keep good guard.

The message conveyed in the picture seems to be that people **tend to underestimate** their abilities and **magnify their difficulties** when **confronted with** challenges. The reason is that they are preoccupied with negative thoughts, which will **damage** their self belief, **confidence** and **achievements**. However, a strong positive attitude can lead to success and even create miracles.

Numerous examples can demonstrate the power of a positive attitude. For instance, there is a **fierce competition** among high-school graduates in China to pass the National College Entrance Exam. It is not uncommon to find students **with positive thinking** often **excel in the exam finally**. Another case in point is Deng Yaping, the **internationally** famous athlete. and strong will enable her to win **not only**

2006 年真题范文:

Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

To Whom It May Concern, (XDF100 篇)

My name is Li Ming, a college student of Peking University, and I am writing in the hope of your assistance to find a needy child for whom I may provide financial support.

First and foremost I would like to declare that I possess the financial ability to implement this plan owing to my decent income from part-time jobs. As to the candidate, I am hoping that he/she comes from an elementary school of the less developed areas of Western China, who is forced out of school. I would like to pay for his/her tuition fee and other school expenses until he/she graduates from university.

Thank you for your time.

Yours cordially,
Li Ming

Dear Sir or Madam, (王江涛冲刺)

Moved by the noble cause of Project Hope and encouraged by what has been achieved so far, I would like to contribute my bit to the project by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area of your province.

I would be much grateful if you could help me seek out a girl who has just started schooling but whose family cannot afford her education. My plan is to pay for her tuition on an annual basis till she finishes her secondary education. I would like to remit my donation directly to a bank account opened by her family in her local area.

大作文范文一: (XDF 讲义汪江涛 08 冲刺) -----十大经典必背范文之三

As is vividly depicted in the photos above, Beckham, the handsome British football superstar, is enjoying a striking popularity among young people. In the first photo, Beckham's name appears on a young man's face. The caption indicates that worship for the idol is written on the face. In the second photo, this young man is doing Beckham's chic hairstyle in a barbershop. We are informed that he is spending 300 Yuan imitating his idol's hairstyle.

Undoubtedly, the photos have subtly reflected the social phenomenon that idol worship is prevalent among the youth nowadays. Beckham represents the image of sport hero whose handsome appearance and unparalleled football skills are passionately adored by all the sports fans. Likewise, several teenage girls won their fame overnight in The 2005 Super Girl Contest in China, which provoked nationwide noisy debates on the value and harm of admiring these idols. Generally speaking, young people are inclined to adore the people who excel in appearance, intelligence or talent.

Hence, idol worship, the thought-provoking social phenomenon, is a double-edged sword which can exert profound influence on the growth of young people. If we simply worship the idols by imitating their hairstyles or pursuing fashions unreasonably, the obsession will certainly waste us a great deal of money or time, endangering the efficiency of our work. On the contrary, we will lead a positive and fruitful life if we endeavor to improve ourselves by bridging the gap between our models and us. Accordingly, the latter attitude should be adopted to direct our way of life. (255 字)

大作文范文二: (新东方 100 篇)

The two pictures illustrate vividly the popularity of the famous British soccer star David Beckham. In the left picture a man painted Beckham's name on his face to show his support for Beckham, while in the right another is willing to spend three hundred Yuan to have a hairstyle that is exactly the same as Beckham's.

From the two pictures we can sense a crazy tendency of idol worship in today's China. Star fans, the majority of whom are teenagers and young adults, are used to blindly following every aspect of celebrities' behavior, accepting both positive and negative influences as universal truths. Aside from Beckham, another telling example is the nation-wide "Super-Girl competitions" held in past two years in China. They were so successful in drawing fans' attention and emotions that the ups and downs of the "super girls" had almost constituted the whole lives of their frenetic followers.

Admittedly, it is natural that those cool and fashionable stars seem attractive to the youth. Nevertheless, it is the responsibility of our government and society to guide young people in building a wholesome outlook towards the world and, such as honesty, diligence, and

2005 年真题范文

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine Design & Fashion. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, and stating your reason(s).

Dear Mr. Wang, (新东方 100 篇)

I am writing to inform you of my intention of withdrawing from my current position in this magazine.

Though having worked here for merely two months, I, unfortunately, find that this job is quite different from my expectation. First of all, I have to say that my salary is far from satisfying, which barely sustains me in this expensive city. Moreover, so far I have never had the responsibility of any challenging task.

I apologize in advance for any inconvenience it might bring to you.

Yours truly,

Li Ming

Dear Mr. Wang, (XDF 讲义汪江涛 08 冲刺)

I am much grateful to be employed by you two months ago as an editor for your magazine Design & Fashions. I appreciate the opportunity of having worked here with you and other colleagues. The experiences will be unforgettable throughout my life.

However, as a young man whose primary interest is in computer science rather than fashion designing, I find my present job doesn't fall in with my previous training and strength. I therefore decide to quit this job for something else that may conform to my former preparation.

Please accept my sincere apologies for any inconveniences my leaving may occur.

大作文范文一 (王江涛冲刺): 养老足球赛-----十大经典之四

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, four children are playing a "football match" of taking care of their aged father. Each of them stands in a different corner of a football field. The eldest son kicked out the father with the other three children guarding their goals.

The purpose of the drawing is to show us that due attention has to be paid to the mistreatment of senior citizens. First and foremost, some people shirk their duty of financially supporting their old and helpless parents due to their own interests. Furthermore, some elderly people are often ill-treated by their own children and cannot lead a normal life. Last but not least, while some young people enjoy a comfortable life, their parents are neglected and reduced to utter poverty.

It is imperative for us to take drastic measures. To begin with, relevant laws and regulations should be made to severely punish those who shun the responsibilities of caring their parents. In addition, we should cultivate the awareness of the young that respecting the old has always been the traditional virtue of Chinese culture. Only in this way can we curb the current evil phenomenon revealed in the picture. (198)

大作文范文二 (新东方 100 篇):

The cartoon displays a very special and thought-provoking soccer game: the four goals are kept by an old man's three sons and one daughter, while the old man himself becomes the ball, being kicked among the four corners by his "beloved" children. It is clearly indicated that none of them is willing to spare a tiny portion of time and money to repay their old father who have raised them.

Through the artistic presentation, we can be easily reminded of a popular phenomenon in today's society, that is, disrespect towards elders and shirking of the responsibility of nursing aging parents. The boosting economic development in China sadly witnesses a deterioration of the public awareness of filial duty, which had taken an indispensable position in traditional Chinese values for thousands of years. However, as the society grows more benefit-oriented, the once unbroken bond between parents and children is fundamentally shaken and begins to collapse.

In my point of view, the trend goes quite against the genuine and original purpose of our pursuit of wealth and welfare, that is, to shape a rich life both materially and mentally. Thinking of the love we received from our parents when swaggering babies, we must realize that repaying parents by a happy life with but a key element to

大作文范文三（新东方汪海涛范文）

The cartoon vividly depicts an intense football match with participants involving an old father, his three sons and his daughter. What makes the cartoon surprising lies in the fact that all the children play the role of goalkeepers in all four corners, while the father crouches into the shape of a football? As the football rolls to each corner, the goalkeeper tries to block its way and kick it away.

Undoubtedly, the picture arouses deep concern over the issue of caring for old parents. Nowadays, Chinese family system is dominated by nuclear family and DINK style. The senior citizens tend to suffer from all sorts of diseases and have no means to support themselves, but the children are so self-centered that some of them shirk the responsibility of supporting their parents. Even worse, some children have betrayed their own conscience to ill-treat parents.

Therefore, it is imperative that we should take some effective measures. On the one hand, we should appeal to our governments to make concrete laws to protect the parents' legal rights and punish those cold-blooded children. On the other hand, we should enhance people's awareness that caring for the aged is the traditional virtue of Chinese culture. More importantly, we should not only support the parents financially but also care about their emotional need. The popular song "Back Home Regularly" has reflected such a public appeal. Only in this way that parents can lead an enjoyable and comfortable life in their late years. Also I believe that compatible family relationships to some extent contribute to build a harmonious society.

2004年真题范文（新东方汪海涛范文） 终点又是新起点 十大经典之五

It is vividly depicted in the cartoon that a boy is running along the racetrack with pains-taking efforts, sweat pouring down his face. After a long journey, he is making the final spurt toward the finishing line, with firm resolution to become the champion. It seems that he could rest for a while to enjoy the ecstasy of victory. However, straight ahead lies a sign which indicates a new "starting point" and urges him to continue rushing to the next destination.

Undoubtedly the cartoon conveys the meaning that life is like the process of running in which one should make constant efforts and never stop making progress. Owing to the quickenning pace of life, competition goes increasingly fierce in all walks of life, stimulating everyone to pursue one goal after another. Once a person stops making progress, he can hardly maintain his past glory and survive in this competitive world. As Deng Xiaoping, the great Chinese leader said, "Development is the only way." No matter how powerful a country is, no matter how successful a specific institution, it will definitely seek new development in high speed. Generally speaking, neither a country nor a person can remain stagnant.

A case in point is the successful launching of "Shenzhou V Spacecraft" which sets china in a high position of aviation and space flight. Although it means a great achievement for us Chinese, we are facing new challenges in the future and need to do further research in space technology. Another illustration is closely related to us, the examinees. If we pass this test and are fortunately admitted by a university, we shall not stop making efforts. Instead, we are confronted with the challenge of conquering the difficult graduate courses. We still have to strive for success in our future academic study, employment and career. On the whole, these examples effectively clarify the saying that "destination is another starting point." (317)讲

大作文范文二（新东方19分范文）

As is shown in the picture, on arriving at the finishing line of a race on the playground, the lovely young man has to continue his new journey in no time instead of stopping to take a rest. He has successfully settled the puzzle of "stopping or going on" which might have confused many others.

change has characterized the past decade more

It is generally agreed upon that people have to

adjust themselves to this new change. On the one hand, no doubt, people will **gain** a lot by setting new goals in their daily life. Take the famous **scientist** Thomas Edison for example. He had done very well in his early life, but continued to **pursue** something more difficult all through his life. On the other hand, if one is **obsessed** with the success he has **achieved,** he would lose the chance to pursue new success. What is more, he may become the **slave** of his success. There are many cases showing that people lose their courage to better themselves after becoming successful.

To sum up, one's view on his success determines his future. In my opinion, it is necessary to carry out a nation-wide campaign publicizing people who have a burning desire for more and ever greater achievement when they are already well-known. So that people in the society will develop a forward-looking attitude and make their life worth living and the world more beautiful as well.

2003年真题范文 (新东方汪海涛范文) 温室花朵不禁风雨 十大经典之六

The set of drawings above vividly depicts the **destiny** of a flower in different **circumstances.** As is shown in the first cartoon, the flower is placed in a comfortable **greenhouse** which shelters it from the **threatening lightening and storm.** With proper **temperature,** moisture and **fertilizer,** the flower is growing in full bloom. On the contrary, when **removed** from the greenhouse and **exposed** to the **driving rain,** the flower soon **fades** and **withers,** with the **petals cast about** on the grounds.

The purpose of the drawings is to show us that the flower growing in the green house cannot **withstand** the test of the storm, yet the symbolic meanings subtly conveyed should be taken more seriously. The **delicate flower** is **naturally associated with** young people, **to be specific,** the only children in our current society; the greenhouse **epitomizes** parents' **doting** care and **abundant** material **supplies** that can **shield** the children from the storms, or the **harsh** reality. Once the young people begin to seek **independence** and accept **challenges** from the **real world,** they are found too **spoiled** to be strong enough in the face of difficulties.

Accordingly, it is vital for us to derive positive implications from these thought-provoking drawings. On the one hand, we can **frequently** use them to **enlighten** the youth to be more **independent** in life. On the other hand, parents **should be sensible** enough to give their children more freedom to **deal with** troubles and problems. Only by **undergoing** more challenges and **toils** in adversity **can** young people **cultivate** strong personality and ability, **and only in this way can** they become winners in this **competitive** world. (272)对照

学生满分范文修正版: (何钢课堂讲)

There is no denying that the purpose of the pictures is to reveal us a common and serious problem in China: how to educate and bring up children. In the picture one, the flower blooms in the greenhouse despite the storm outside. On the contrary, it perishes under the storm when put outside. It can be seen that the flower in the greenhouse can not **withstand** the **storm.**

Nowadays the **younger generation** in China, like the flower in the greenhouse, lives under the **full protection** of their parents. Parents want to **show all their love to** their children. They give their children all the best things they can afford and do not let their children do anything at home. Self-centeredness and arbitrariness have become a trait of the young. Once leaving their parents, many young people cannot **make a living** of their own. They get lost when **stepping into** the complex reality and cannot face any hardships and difficulties.

Child education has become one of the most popular topics discussed **not only** by educational experts, **but also** by people in **all walks of life.** The failure of child education **does more harm** to the development of our society and our civilization **than to** the children themselves. Thus, it is high time that parents, educators and the government made concerted efforts to put an end to this situation.

2002 年真题范文 (新东方汪海涛范文) 中国与世界的文化交流 **十大经典之七**

The picture vividly depicts a lovely American girl in traditional Chinese costume with a sweet smile on her face. She wears ribbons, necklaces and other accessories that are characteristic of the clothes of a certain Chinese minority group. Undoubtedly, the costume has added oriental charm to her beautiful appearance.

What the picture conveys goes far beyond only a new fashion trend. Instead, it carries cultural meanings. The fact that people from different countries are attracted to mysterious Chinese culture indicates that to some extent a culture can be accepted, respected, appreciated and shared internationally. In other words, a nation's unique culture can become international through worldwide economic and cultural exchanges. Since the trend of globalization become irresistible, cultural communication can effectively improve mutual understanding and friendship.

In my opinion, national culture, as priceless spiritual treasure, should be preserved and cherished. Meanwhile, there are good reasons to advocate international culture, for those ideas from the other cultures, controversial or even absurd at first sight, can provide a different perspective for us to observe the world in the long run. However, when we are confronted with a different culture, we should be sensible enough to absorb its essence and to resist its dark side. Only in this way can we promote cultural development positively and make our world dimensional, colorful and vigorous. (220)25 分

新东方满分作文:

Nowadays, "national culture or international culture" has become a matter of great concern for the general public in our society, especially for those who are confronted with this problem. Now let's take a look at the American girl in traditional Chinese costume. She looks very beautiful with a nice smile on her face. It seems that the girl is very fond of the Chinese costume.

Obviously, the picture indicates that a culture of one nation may become international, which is beneficial to all the human beings. Since China has opened its door widely to the outside world, many people from different countries want to visit China. They will accept and love the Chinese culture as a whole. In addition, Chinese culture should be well shared with foreign people who have shown their great interest in it. Meanwhile, the Chinese people are also exposed to foreign cultures when more foreign people come to China. In this way people from various nations in the world will be able to acquire better understanding of each other and live peacefully in this world.

My opinion about this cultural phenomenon is that a national culture should become international. This is because the culture of any nation is a kind of precious heritage, and belongs to the whole mankind.

2001 年真题范文 爱心是一盏灯

When we use the word "love", we do not simply mean an attraction to a person of the opposite sex, which is a very narrow definition of the word. The picture below illustrates the real meaning of love, by stressing the fact that love is emotional strength, which can support us no matter how dark the world around us becomes. In fact, throughout history people of many different cultures have regarded love as the noblest of human emotions.

As an example of the power of love, we should remember how the Chinese people of all nationalities respond to the call to help the victims of natural disasters every year. Although their incomes are still low by international standards, people all over the country do not hesitate to donate whatever they can — be it money or goods — to help their needy fellow citizens. Moreover, they do this with no thought of gain for themselves.

In my opinion, the best way to show love is to help people who are more unfortunate than we are. We should always be ready to give a helping hand to those who are in trouble no matter whether they are family to make the world a better place, for, as the picture shines. (232) 胡

01 满分范文修正版: (何钢课堂讲、王海涛讲) 十大经典之八

There is probably no other feeling that is nobler than love. Everybody not only needs love, but also should give others love. As can be seen from the picture, “love is a lamp which is brighter in darker places.” This is indeed true. Those who in darker places need more light than other people. Maybe even a dim light can give them much hope for a better life. Maybe just a thread of light will call forth their strength and courage to help them step out of their difficulties.

I can think of no better illustration of this idea than the following examples. For instance when someone is starving to death, just a little food and water from you may save his (her) life. Again, when a little girl in a poor rural area drops out of school because of poverty, just a small sum of money from you may support her to finish her schooling and change her life. In these cases, you have given love which is like a lamp in a dark place where light is most needed.

To sum up, we should offer our help to all the needed. We expect to get love from others and we also give love to others. So when you see someone in difficulty or in distress and in need of help, don't hesitate to give your love to him (her). I believe then the relationship between people will be harmonious and our society will be a better place for us to live in.

2000 年真题范文 (新东方汪海涛范文) 过度捕鱼比较图 十大经典之九

As is shown in the pictures, with the rampancy of commercial fishing, the number of fishes dramatically decreased. In picture one, there were various kinds of fish and only one fishing-boat in 1900. On the contrary, in 1995 there was only one fish, but many fishing-boats.

The purpose of the pictures is to show us that due attention has to be paid to the reduction of ocean resources. Owing to over-fishing the number of fishes has obviously dropped. If we let this situation go as it is, we do not know where fish will be in the future. By that time, our environment will suffer a great destruction.

Therefore, it is imperative for us to take drastic measures. For one thing, we should appeal to our authorities to make strict laws to control commercial fishing. For another, we should enhance the awareness of people that the ocean resources are vital to us. Only in this way can we protect our ocean resources. Also I believe that we humans can overcome this difficulty, and we will have a brighter future.

新东方冲刺满分范文

The picture unveils a drastic change of ocean ecology during the past century due to the expanding scale of world commercial fishing. There were few fishing ships on the sea in 1900 when an enormous number of fish swam freely; in contrast, in 1995 a large fleet of ships were endeavoring to search for the only fish in the sea.

The tremendous contrast presented by the drawing alarmingly reminds us of the detrimental deterioration of oceanic ecosystem by the greediness of mankind. The industry of commercial fishing had undergone a booming expansion along with the growing public awareness of the merits of seafood, which made fishing unusually profitable. Lacking knowledge regarding the significance of ecological balance, businessmen sent out ships that insatiably chased fishes and thus posed a severe threat to all life in the sea. However, this trend may in turn endanger humankind.

To prevent the exhaustion of ocean resources, governments should unite to work out effective measures against commercial fishing. For instance, there should be limitations on fishing time and location so as to reduce the exploitation of the sea. Moreover, people also call for laws and regulations that are responsible for punishing excessive fishing. Last but not the least, the public attachment to the importance of balance

The two charts show that the increase in the U.S. population has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in the number of wildlife species. Far too many species have been lost already. This poses a danger to the ecological balance.

As the human population expands, wild animals in mounting numbers are hunted for food, or because they are thought to present a threat to man. But studies show that one of the primary causes of the disappearance of wildlife is pollution, which is one of the consequences of population growth and economic development. This makes us wonder if men are able to share this planet in harmony with other life forms.

In my opinion, it is imperative for us to take steps to reverse the disturbing trend illustrated in the charts. One measure would be to forbid the building of cities in areas where wild life is threatened with extinction. But, more importantly, men must learn to stop polluting the environment, or he himself will be extinct. (167)

学生满分作文修订版 (何钢课堂讲) 14 分修改

From these graphs, we can draw a conclusion that, with the growth of human population, the number of species has decreased rapidly in America, and some species have even vanished from our planet.

Why does this phenomenon take place? There are several possible reasons accounting for this. To begin with, as the human population expands, people in growing numbers came to live where some wild species have been living. Then these species have to move to other places. Some of them probably cannot adapt to the new environment and die. In addition, although many people look on the wildlife as their friends, some people may look on them as living meet and walking fur. They catch a lot of wild animals and sell them in order to get more money. Even worse, owing to the development of the industry, the natural balance and the ecological environment are destroyed. The clear cutting has become increasingly serious. So some of the wildlife becomes homeless and extinct.

In order to protect the wildlife, I have some suggestions. On the one hand, strict laws must make to prevent them from being caught and killed. On the other hand, the governments should educate people to love the nature and protect it. Last but not least, as for ourselves, we should take practical actions to protect our living environment. (背这些措施)

1998 年真题范文

汪江涛补充范文一

As can be seen from the humorous cartoon, a hen, while laying eggs, is proudly promising that her eggs are all normal and oval-shaped rather than twisted. Besides, they all consist of shells, egg whites and yokes. Since the hen is emphasizing a simple fact known to everyone, the promise sounds rather meaningless and queer.

Undoubtedly, the drawing has symbolically revealed a serious problem in our daily life, the widespread meaningless promises made by people from all walks of life. In particular, some profit-driven enterprises take advantage of such promises to win people's trust and favor. Although their products have nothing to recommend, they present misleading advertisements and deceptive descriptions to exaggerate their ordinary work. Similarly, some individuals, obsessed with fame and success, try every means to publicize their deeds, but actually they are just assuming their duties. Such empty promises and boasts will definitely do great harm to people as well as to the society.

Hence, Measures should be taken to terminate the ridiculous practices. For one thing, authorities should establish some regulations to prohibit enterprises and people from making such promises. For another, upon empty promises anytime and anywhere. After all, it is ng hard work instead of talking nonsense. (215)

98 新东方范文二

In this cartoon, a hen is **assuring** the public that the eggs she lays are completely round, without any square corners, and that they all have shells and yolks. **It seems amusing for** the hen to be taking **credit** for **doing nothing more than** her duty—to lay **ordinary** eggs. **But there is a deeper social message in this cartoon.**

Recently it has become common for people in many walks of life to make **a lot of high-sounding** promises. For instance, **administration** departments promise efficient performance of their tasks, without any **bribery** involved. Again, **commercial enterprises** promise to provide **excellent** products at **reasonable** prices and with warm service. At first, we feel that we should **thank them for** making **extra** efforts on our behalf; but, upon reflection, we realize that they all have a basic responsibility to do things that they promise.

“Good wine needs no bush.” If businesses and **administration** do their jobs **properly** and serve the people, they will **prosper** without having to make a lot of **meaningless** promises.

98 范文三 (满分作文):

The past several years have witnessed a phenomenon that a variety of promises **have been arising from all walks of life**. **Regrettably**, quite a lot of promises are **sheer nonsense**, just as the hen in the given **cartoon** **commits** herself to **lay eggs** which are round without angles and corners and have shells, egg whites and **yolks**.

Odds and funny as they sound, such false promises can be seen and heard everywhere in our country. Administration departments **assure to** perform their tasks **effectively** and **fairly** without **taking any bribes**; **manufacturing** units **guarantee to** **turn out products of good quality**; **commercial enterprises swear to** provide **genuine commodities** and polite and enthusiastic services. Can you find anything new and substantial **other than** their **obligations, duties** and jobs in these **so called** promises? I guess your answer will be **negative**. As a matter of fact, their **intention** to **make such commitments** is **nothing but** to put on **civilized** outer clothing to please or **deceive** the public.

I dare say that your society is suffering corruption and cheat which are causing damage to society both materially and morally. But the hen and her like should know that by **dishonest** words no one can **survive** the **intense** competition under **market economy system**. They should remember the old saying, “Honesty is the best policy”.

1997 年范文 04 年大纲样题

The majority of people would agree that cigarette smoking has caused serious problems. Yet the tobacco corporations **insist that** they **contribute greatly to** the **world economy** by **paying taxes to** the government and **employing** hundreds of workers.

Personally, I assume that cigarette production and **consumption threatens to do more harm than good. To begin with**, smoking **is responsible for** many **fatal** diseases **such as** lung cancer, heart attacks, **to name only a few**. According to the recent survey, tobacco consumers **account for** about 20% of the **world population**, and **among them**, three million people **die from smoking-related** illnesses every year. The fact that the output of tobacco production is **reduced** from 14.364 billion pounds in 1994 to 14.2 billion pounds in 1995 **also indicates that people have come to realize the negative effects of** smoking. In addition, tobacco **consumption** is **extremely** wasteful of money. As is indicated in the pictures, 200 billion US dollars is lost **due to** smoking every year. **Obviously, the total loss of money around the globe substantially exceeds the gain in industry.**

In conclusion, as the **economic development aims at** making our life better, **we cannot sacrifice** our health for **short-term financial benefits**. If we **have to** spend more and more money **providing medical services** for those who **suffer from** smoking-related illnesses, **the notion of promoting economy via** tobacco **production is not**

1997 年真题范文一

We meet smokers everywhere: in the streets, on **college** campuses and in shops. There are 5.8 billion people in the world, and the smokers are about 1.1 billion, which **makes up** 20 percent of the world's **total population**.

Smoking is very harmful. **I think there are two main aspects to the damage.** **First**, smoking consumes a great deal of money. As is shown in the pictorial **graph**, smoking wastes 200 billion dollars and it is the main cause of **lung cancer**. About 3 million people die because of the **relevant** diseases **derived from** smoking every year.

Because more and more people are **aware of** the great harm of smoking to humans, **the amount of** tobacco **consumption** is **on the decrease**. **Form the following figures we can clearly see the tendency.** The total **amount** of world tobacco **production added up to** 14.364 billion pounds in 1994, but it **dropped to** 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. **At the same time**, many countries **call on people to give up smoking**. **So it is certain that the number of smokers is to decrease.**

1997 年范文二

Tobacco is one of the **commodities** that are consumed **in an immense amount** worldwide. **From the pictures, we can learn that the global smoking population amounts to** 1.1 billion, **approximately** 20% of all the worlds' **residents**. 200 billion dollars are spent **annually** in order to **purchase** tobacco and relevant products, which further **stimulate** the business' **flourishing** development. **Meanwhile**, the harm caused by tobacco consumption is experiencing a similar upward trend—**statistics indicates that** 3,000,000 people die of smoking and **related** diseases **every year**.

Nevertheless, given the pessimistic statistics at the present, we can still predict optimistically that tobacco consumption will **decline** based on several new **tendencies** that are **emerging**. **In the first place**, there is an **extensive** public awareness of the negative impact of smoking, and **as a result**, more people resist the **temptation** of cigarettes. **In the second place**, governments are setting more **regulations** to limit tobacco production. The **effectiveness** of such a policy was **testified** by the prompt drop of the **tobacco** production from 14.364 billion in 1994 pounds to 14.2 billion pounds in 1995 as seen in the picture.

In short, I firmly believe that, with the efforts of the whole society, we can launch more movements to realize a cleaner world with less smoking.

1996 年真题范文:运动与健康 GOOD HEALTH

The desire for good health is universal. With the quickening pace of urban life and ever-increasing pressure, people in mounting numbers are suffering either physical or mental problems. It is universally acknowledged that good health is the key to a happy life and a successful career.

There are numerous ways of keeping fit. First and foremost, it is most effective to do physical exercises. People respectively choose **jogging**, playing basketball, swimming, skating, climbing or riding as their regular exercises in that exercises never **fail to** make us stronger and more **energetic**. **Moreover, we should put great emphasis on** forming good habits. A balanced diet and **sufficient** sleep are both **indispensable** to physical fitness. **More importantly**, mental health **should also be taken seriously**. **Especially in adversity, we need to maintain** an **optimistic** mentality to pull through life's pain and sorrow, twists and turns.

As far as I am concerned, I have a peculiar interest in yoga exercise. An hour's exercise every day usually makes me feel healthier and more vigorous. **Besides**, I never touch any cigarette or wine; neither do I stay up late. Instead, I keep a **balanced** diet and go to bed before 11 o'clock at night for I suppose burring the midnight oil is harmful to health. **What is more**, an **optimistic attitude** toward life makes me **confident** and **persistent**. **To sum up, all these practices guarantee a fit health and a happy life** (236)

1995 年真题范文:爱心 THE "PROJECT HOPE"

Education plays a very important role in the modernization of our country. Without a well-educated population, China will not be able to achieve its planned economic growth, catch up with the developed nations technologically or improve the living standards of its people. Yet, according to recent statistics, there are over two million children in China who have dropped out of school because their parents are too poor to pay the fees.

At the moment, the authority has too many things to do as it build up the economy, and cannot afford the money needed to get those children back to school. And so a nationwide drive is necessary to raise funds to rescue them from illiteracy and ignorance. That drive is called the "Project Hope". The project is a timely response to the problem, and many children living in the poverty-stricken parts of China now have a more brilliant future because of the generosity of the people who have donated money to it.

Nevertheless, the "Project Hope" is only a temporary measure, and not a permanent solution. What is needed is a properly funded education system so that all children can be guaranteed an education which will equip them to play their roles to the full in the modernization of China. (211)

1994 年真题范文:友谊 ON MAKING FRIENDS

As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend. In fact, friends are sometimes more vital and useful to us than our own family members. Our joys are more pleasant when we have a friend to share them; and our sorrows are easier to bear if we have a friend at our side. Indeed, we sometimes find it easier to confide in friends when we have secrets we are reluctant to reveal to even our closest relatives.

Unfortunately, not all the people we are accustomed to calling friends are friends in the true sense of the word; most of the people we share social occasions with are merely acquaintances. Real friendship involves sincerity, mutual trust and self-sacrifice, both in moments of happiness and on occasions of crisis. A true friend will not just tell us what we want to hear, but advise us to do what he or she assumes is really best for us in the long run.

My principle in making friends is to ignore things like what work they do and what their social backgrounds are, but, instead, to observe carefully the little things that reveal their characters. Only in this way can I be sure that these friends will never let me down, and that we will always be ready to help each other no matter what problems crop up. (226)

1994 年真题范文二:

As a proverb goes, a life without a friend is a life without a sun. It is true that everybody needs friends. Namely, without a friend, you'll feel lonely and gloomy. Suppose you are in trouble, whom will you turn to for help if you have no friend? And you may also want to share your feelings and communicate your opinions with someone. In this case we find it necessary to make friends.

It goes without saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. A friend should be one you can turn to for help, one who likes to share joy and hardships with you, one you can trust and one who won't turn his back on you. A friend may argue with you but never lose temper. A devoted friend should keep in contact with you even he lives elsewhere. Quite some people try to make more friends if he lives elsewhere. Quite some people try to make more friends with those who can offer help. The result is that friendship often lasts until they are of no use to each other.

As far as I am concerned, I like to choose friends mainly according to their characters rather than their social position or their money. I like to make friends with those who have something in common with me or and be always ready

1993 年真题范文: 电视广告 ADVERTISEMENT ON TV

Today, advertisements in mounting numbers are appearing on the TV screen. They are not only shown before and after all kind of programs—news, weather forecasts, quiz shows, and so on—but even interrupt **dramas** and movies, and **annoy** the viewers.

The factors for this phenomenon are that, to begin with, TV is most efficient and rapid way of disseminating information. As China develops its highly competitive market economy, **manufactures** and sales people need to inform the general public of the latest commodities that are available. Furthermore, TV stations use the money that they earn from showing the advertisements to produce more programs. Last but not least, it is necessary to keep consumers informed of the range of products that they may choose from.

Accordingly, advertisements on TV serve three useful purposes. Nevertheless, the TV stations should avoid showing **advertisements** which are of poor quality and make sure that advertisements do not appear so **frequently** that they spoil the viewers' **enjoyment** of his or her **favorite** programs. (167)

1992 年真题范文: 代沟 FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD

Nowadays there is often a lack of understanding between parent and child. As children get older, they become less eager to **communicate** with their parents, and a so-called “**generation gap**” is formed.

There are many causes for this. First of all, parents tend to be **conservative** and **satisfied with** what they have, while children are always **keen to** experience something new, and are quick to **adopt** new fashions and ways of thinking. Parents, because they have a better understanding of the dangers in society, criticize their youngsters' **behavior** and are **reluctant** to let them have their own way. At the same time, children regard their parents as old-fashioned and ignorant of the modern world.

To dispel such misunderstanding, I reckon that parents should realize that their their children do not need **constant** protection so much as help to stand on their own feet as **independent** young people. Meanwhile, children should recognize that their parents have a wealth of experience, and **appreciate** their advice and **assistance**. (165)

1991 年真题范文: 住哪里-城乡差别 WHERE TO LIVE---IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

Many people appreciate the conveniences of the city. The city offers a wide choice of jobs for adults and schools for children. It also provides plenty of facilities for culture, entertainment and recreation—restaurants, department stores, cinemas, and so on. Besides, transportation is usually well developed in the city, with a variety of modes of travel, including buses, trams and subways.

In the country, on the other hand, one can enjoy the advantages of fresh air and food, and a more relaxed life style. Housing is usually **spacious** and inexpensive in the country. And, as for recreation, what could be more **relaxing** than a stroll down a country lane amid beautiful **scenery**?

Conversely, there are disadvantages to living in either the city or the country. City air **tends to** be polluted, and the streets are always **crowded** and noisy. In the country, by contrast, the lack of **stimulating** activities can make a person feel bored and **isolated**.

All in all, I would say that living in the city is best, for the **convenience** the city offers **in terms of** education and work; after all, one can always spend **vacations** in the country—and **get the best of** both. (198)

第二部分 精选必背作文素材

第一节：九大原则词汇。来自《托福作文高分技巧》，吴建业编。九大原则词汇是展开思路用的。我们在写作文的时候没有办法展开的时候就可以按这九大原则展开。比如说偶像崇拜，离不开浪费钱，浪费时间，在文化方面有什么好处，在健康方面心理方面有什么影响，等等，这样就有话说。所以记忆这些万金油式的保底词汇是非常必要的。

第一节：九大原则词汇

一、金钱原则词汇

资产 **asset** v.
浪费 **be extravagant**
预算 **budget** n.
消费品 **consumer goods**
贵重的 **costly** a.
存钱 **deposit** vt.
经济负担 **economic burden**
经济困难 **economic difficulty**
花费 **expend** vt.
奢侈的 **extravagant** a.
资助 **finance** n. 接受某人的资助
经济资助 **finance aid** 给某人经济资助
资金紧张 **finance strain** 某部门资金紧张
政府税收 **government revenue**
医疗保健 **healthcare** 政府的医疗保健
无家可归 **homeless**
饥饿 **hunger** n.
收入 **income** n.
保险 **insurance** n.
投资 **invest** v.
失业者 **jobless** n.
下岗工人 **laid-off worker**
滥用 **lavish** v.
有限的公共资金 **limited public funds**
赚钱的 **lucrative** a.
豪华的 **luxurious** a.
挥霍 **money-consuming** a.
拜金主义的 **money-oriented** a.
必需品 **necessity** n.
贫困的 **needy** a.
透支 **overdraft** v.
抵押 **pawn** v.
财产 **property**
节约紧缩开支 **retrench** vi.
赢利的 **profitable** a.
津贴 **subsidize** v.
纳税人 **taxpayer**
福利 **welfare**

二、健康原则词汇

有氧运动 **aerobic exercise**
平衡饮食 **balanced diet**
有害健康的 **be physically damaging**
过于肥胖的 **bloated**
致癌的 **cancer-causing**
食肉类的 **carnivorous** adj.
慢性的 **chronic**
方便食品 **convenience food**

危及 **endanger** vt.
精力充沛的 **energetic** adj.
传染病 **epidemics**
根除 **eradicate** vt.
使恶化 **exasperate** vt.
过量摄入 **excessive intake**
排气 **exhaust**
疲劳 **fatigue** n.
高脂肪高热量 **high fat and calorie**
免疫的 **immune**
绝症 **incurable disease**
消化不良 **indigestion**
懒惰的 **indolent** adj.
传染病 **infectious disease**
失眠症 **insomnia** n.
垃圾食品 **junk food**
慢跑 **jog**
预期寿命 **life expectancy**
减肥 **lose weight**
疾病 **malady**
营养不良 **malnutrition**
医学的 **medical**
近视 **near-sighted**
营养品 **nourishment** n.
器官移植 **organ transplant**
超重 **overweight**
预防 **prevention**
治疗 **treatment**
肿瘤 **tumor**
提供营养 **nourish**
卡路里 **calorie**
饥饿 **starvation**
营养不良 **malnutrition**

三、智力原则词汇

表达能力 **ability of expression**
洞察力 **acumen**
熟练的 **adept**
赏识 **appreciate** vt.
评价 **assessment** n.
智力 **brains** n.
发挥才干 **bring into the talents**
证书 **certificate** n.
创造性的 **creative** adj.
培养 **cultivate** vt.
识别力 **discernment** n.
天资 **endowment** n.
开发 **explore** vt.
幻想的 **fantastic** adj.

天赋 **inherence** n.
本能的 **instinctive** adj.
智商 **intelligence quotient**
有文化 **literacy**
掌握 **master** vt.
值得称赞的品质 **merit** n.
激情 **passion** n.
观点 **perspective** n.
充分发挥 **put into great play**
素质教育 **quality education**
荒谬的 **ridiculous** adj.
生存能力 **survival ability**
依赖科技的 **technology-dependent** adj.
远程教育 **tele-education** n.
思维模式 **thinking pattern**
智慧 **wit** n.

四、文化原则词汇

传统与现代巧妙结合 **a clever blend of traditional and modern**
同一的世界文化 **a homogenous world culture**
归属感 **a sense of belonging**
土著文化 **aboriginal culture**
吸取精华 **absorb the quintessence**
吸收 **absorb**
美学价值 **aesthetic**
祖先 **ancestor**
古代的 **ancient**
人类学家 **anthropologists**
陈旧观念 **antiquated idea**
艺术价值 **artistic value**
同化 **assimilate** vt.
丰富的 **be abundant** adj.
传递 **be passed down**
灿烂辉煌的文化 **brilliant and gorgeous culture**
发扬光大 **carry forward**
著名的 **celebrated**
特有的 **characteristic** adj.
文明的 **civilized** adj.
凝聚力 **cohesion** n.
文化摇篮 **cradle of culture**
培养 **cultivate** vt.
文化习惯 **cultural habit**
文化遗产 **cultural heritage**
文化特性 **cultural identity**
文化古迹 **cultural objects and historic relics**
精神和学术生活 **cultural, spiritual, and intellectual life**

狂热的崇拜 **cult** n.
 破坏 **devastate** vt.
 知识的传播 **diffusion** n.
 多样性 **diversity** n.
 民族文化特色 **ethnic and cultural identity**
 节日气氛 **festivity** n.
 民间艺术 **folk art**
 文化全球一体化 **globalization of culture**
 博大精深 **great and profound**
 手工艺 **handicraft** n.
 历史文物 **historic relics**
 文盲 **illiteracy**
 不朽的 **immortal** adj.
 正流行 **in vogue**
 根深蒂固的看法 **ingrain notion**
 继承 **inherit** n.
 有意义的 **instructive** adj.
 少数民族 **minority** n.
 民族特性 **national identity**
 民族自豪感 **national pride**
 思想开放 **open-minded** adj.
 不流行了的 **out of fashion**
 外来影响 **outside influence**
 通俗的 **popular** adj.
 宝贵的 **precious** adj.
 取其精华去其糟粕 **reject the dross and assimilate the essence**
 表现、象征 **represent** vt.
 保护 **retention** n.
 社会学 **sociology** n.
 壮丽的 **splendid** adj.
 时髦的 **stylish** adj.
 表面的 **superficial** adj.
 传统文化教育 **traditional cultural education**
 以……为骄傲 **take pride in**
 种族传统 **tribal traditions**
 多样性 **variety** n.
五、道德原则词汇
 虐待 **abuse**,
 好斗的 **aggressive** adj.
 自私自利的人 **an egocentric person**
 易受社会恶习的侵蚀 **be prone to social ills**
 虐待儿童 **child abuse**
 家庭暴力 **domestic violence**
 有深远的影响 **have a tremendous impact**
 无知 **ignorance**
 不成熟的 **immature** adj.
 干涉 **intervention** n.
 青少年的 **juvenile** adj.
 松散的纪律 **lax discipline**
 引入歧途的 **misleading** adj.
 天真的 **naive**
 负面的影响 **negative role model**
 不恰当的材料 **offensive material**

恰当的指引 **proper guidance**
 合理化 **rationalization**
 抵挡住诱惑 **resist the temptation**
 危险的行为 **risky behaviors**
 行为榜样 **role model**
 单亲家庭 **single-parent family**
 宠坏的 **spoiled** adj.
 密切家庭感情 **strengthening the family ties**
 把虚幻当现实 **take fantasy for reality**
 抚养 **upbringing**
 受害者 **victim** n.
 粗俗的 **vulgar** adj.
 扫除文盲 **wipe out illiteracy**
六、感情原则词汇
 充满深情的 **affectionate** adj.
 忧虑 **anxiety** n.
 孤独 **apartness** n.,
 愉快的 **cheerful** adj.
 性格相似的 **congenial** adj.
 令人绝望的 **desperate** adj.
 缺乏自信的 **diffident** adj.
 行为古怪的人 **eccentric** adj.
 情绪 **emotion** n.
 热情 **enthusiasm** n.
 忠实的 **faithful** adj.
 鼓励 **foster** vt.
 友好的 **friendly** adj.
 失败的 **frustrated**
 隔阂 **gap** n.
 和谐的 **harmonious** adj.
 怀有希望的 **hopeful** adj.
 忽视 **ignore** vt.
 虐待 **ill-treat** vt.
 自卑的 **inferior** adj.
 内向的 **introverted** adj.
 误会 **misunderstanding** n.
 乐观者 **optimist** n.
 悲观的 **pessimistic** adj.
 反叛的 **rebellious** adj.
 浪漫的 **romantic** adj.
 诚挚 **sincerity** n.
 紧张的 **strained** adj.
 充耳不闻 **turn a deaf ear**
 不爱交际的 **unsociable** adj.
 热心的 **warm-hearted** adj.
 忧虑 **worry** n.
七、权利原则词汇
 指责 **accuse** vt.
 禁止 **ban** vt./n.
 公然侵犯 **brazen encroachment**
 公正的 **candid** adj.
 集体主义 **collectivism** n.
 秘密的 **confidential** adj.

确立 **establishment** n.
 被迫 **force** vt.
 合理的 **legality** adj.
 限制 **limit** n./vt.
 压力 **pressure** n.
 隐私 **privacy** n.
 正直的 **righteous** adj.
 性别歧视 **sexual discriminations**
 社会保障制度 **social security**
 强制的 **compulsory** adj.
八、时间原则词汇
 浪费时间 **a great waste of time**
 效率 **efficiency** n.
 沉湎于 **indulge in**
 沉迷于 **be obsessed with**
 消磨时光 **pass time**
 自控 **self-control** n.
 自律 **self-discipline**
 挤时间 **squeeze time**
 占用 **take up**
 上瘾 **be addicted to**
九、环保原则词汇
 大气污染 **atmospheric pollution**
 被耗尽 **be exhausted**
 美化 **beautification** n.
 污秽的 **begrimed** adj.
 化学物质 **chemical substances**
 条件 **condition** n.
 保护 **conserve** vt.
 沙漠化 **desertification** n.
 使恶化 **deteriorate** vt.
 灭绝 **die out**
 一次性产品 **disposable products**
 持久的,耐用的 **durable** adj.
 生态平衡 **ecological balance**
 生态系统 **ecological system**
 排放 **emit** vt.
 濒临灭绝的物种 **endangered species**
 能源短缺 **energy shortage**
 环保的 **environmentalist** n.
 使加剧 **exacerbate** vt.
 风景 **landscape** n.
 城市垃圾 **municipal refuse**
 城市污水 **municipal sewage**
 噪声污染 **noise pollution**
 尽可能改善工作环境 **optimize the environment**
 农药 **pesticide**
 有毒的 **poisonous**
 污染物 **pollutant** n.
 毁灭 **ruin** v.
 水土流失 **soil erosion**
 土壤污染 **soil pollution**
 废气 **waste gas**
waste water
water body pollution
worsen v.

第二节：生活话题分类词汇

一、图表写作常用词汇★★

表格图 **table** ; 图表 **chart**; diagram graph column
描述: **show**; describe; illustrate; reveal; represent
数字 **figure**; 数据 statistic; 百分比 **percentage**; 比例 proportion
一般 **have 10%**; at 20%; over 40% 在面积上 **in area**
最高 **peaks**; **reached a peak**/high point
最低 **bottomed out**; **reached the bottom**
变化 increase; jump; rise; climb; decrease; fall; drop; decline; reduce; fluctuate; remain; steady; stable; stay; same
程度 **sudden**/suddenly; **rapid**/rapidly; **dramatic**/dramatically; **significant**/significantly; **sharp**/sharply; **steep**/steeply; **gradual**/gradually; **slow**/slowly; **slight**/slightly; **stable**/stably; almost; nearly; approximately; exactly; precisely; increase by /decrease by (写出变化幅度)
合计 200 美元 **add up to \$200** 总数达: add up to
占世界总人数的 20% **make up 20% of**
从.....增加到 **rose/grew/climbed from...to**
增加到 **grew up to** 增至最高峰: Rise to a high of
减少到 **decrease to** 跌至最低谷: drop to a low of
大幅度增长 **increase sharply** 飞速: rapidly; sharply; steeply
高居榜首 **Top the list/head the chart**
饼状图/圆形图 (pie chart) 稳固下降 **steady decline**
由...组成: **consist of/be made up of /be composed of**
占 44% 比例: **account for /make up 44 percent**
位居第一: **rank the first** 仅次于 **is second to**
居第二位: **in second spot** 倒数第一 **is the last one**
第二大部份 **rank the second**/the second largest section
与..相比: **compared with**
A 与 B 成比例 A be **in proportion to B**
差不多: **About/around/roughly** 多达 **as many as**
正好: **Exactly/precisely** 水平: level off
递增: **on the rise/increase/grow/rise/climb/go up**
急剧上升: **grow sharply**;
递减: **on the decline/decrease/fall/reduce/go down**
曲线图 (**graph/chart/diagram**) 柱状图 (bar chart)
增加: **increase/grow/rise/climb/go up**
减少: **decrease/decline/fall/reduce/go down**
剧烈/显著/大幅度: **sharply/dramatically/significantly / rapidly /considerably / enormously/ profoundly/substantially**
平稳/逐渐: **steadily / gradually / slightly**
持续上升/下降: **on an increase / on the decline**
保持不变: **remain stable / remain steady / remain unchanged**
上升后变得平稳: **reach a plateau**
达到顶点/低谷: **reach the top/peak / fall to the bottom**
波动: **fluctuate /rise and fall**
达到了: **reach / approach / add up to / amount to / increase to / decrease to**
某年发生的变化: **1998 saw/ witnessed a sharp increase in....**
是 1998 年的 2 倍: **was twice as many as that in 1998**

二、关于生活体验等 (常考, 特别重要) ★★★

1. 产品科技含量 **technological element of product**
2. 大学生创业 **university students' innovative undertaking**
3. 双赢局面 **win-win situation**
4. 首创精神 **pioneering spirit**
5. 振兴中华 **make China powerful and strong**;
6. 富裕 **affluence**
7. 繁荣 **boom**
8. 购买力 **buying power**
9. 竞争 **competition**
10. 生活费用 **cost of living**
11. 解决问题 **crack the nuts**
12. 大家公认 **it is universally acknowledged that**
13. 全力以赴 **bring one's talent into full play**
14. 适应新的形势变化 **adapt/adjust/accommodate oneself to new environment/change**
15. 获得成功 **achieve/accomplish success**
16. 提出观点 **advance/put forward/come up with arguments/ideas**
17. 较好地驾驭生活 **be a better pilot of one's life**
18. 对.....很好的了解 **have a better understanding of**
19. 把某种因素考虑进去 **take sth. into account/consideration**;
20. **give much thought to**
21. 品味人生/自由/青春 **savor the life/freedom/youth**
22. 交流经验 **share experience/ideas/problems/knowledge**
23. 发挥, 起到积极作用 **play an important/active/great role/part**
24. 面临困难危险 **be confronted with danger/difficulty**; in the face of
25. 阻碍了成功 **stand in the way of success**; be an obstacle/barrier to
26. 缩小差别 **narrow/fill the gap/gulf** (between city and country)
27. 把成功/错误归因于 **attribute/owe one's success/failure to**
28. 对.....重要 **be vital/important/indispensable to**
29. 施加压力 **exert/put pressure on**
30. 重视 **attach/assign much importance/significance to**
31. 把注意力集中在 **focus/concentrate one's attention/efforts upon**
32. 抓住机会 **grab/seize/take the opportunity**
33. 有可能 **there is (little/much) possibility/likelihood that**
34. 献身于 **devote/dedicate/commit oneself to a cause/career**
35. 真正重要的是 **what really matters/counts is**
36. 影响思想, 态度 **shape one's thinking/attitude**
37. 实现自己的理想, 愿望 **realize/fulfill/achieve one's dream/hope**;
38. 减轻压力, 紧张 **reduce/alleviate the stress/pressure**
39. 提高社会地位 **upgrade social status**; enhance social position
/advance/enhance the

41. 随着生活节奏的加快 **with the quickening pace of modern life**
42. 充满激情 **have a burning desire for**
43. 充满渴望 **have a great passion for**
44. 沮丧的 **gloomy**; 客观的 **objective**; 主观的 **subjective**
45. 乐观的 **optimistic**; 悲观的 **pessimistic**;
46. 怨恨的 **resentful**; 可敬的 **respectable**
47. 深远的影响 **far-reaching consequences**
48. 以其最强有力的形式 **in its strongest form**
49. 挣钱养活自己 **earn one's living**
50. 赡养父母 **support one's parents**
51. 普遍现象 **common phenomenon**
52. 现代社会 **modern society**
53. 相互对立 **in opposition to each other**
54. 不管 **no matter how**
55. 如何对待财富与幸福 **how to approach wealth and happiness?**
56. 一个更美好更光明的未来 **a much better and brighter future**
57. 从失败中吸取教训 **draw useful lessons from**
58. 丧失信心并退却了 **lose heart and give in**
59. 人民对待.....的看法截然不同 **people are quite different from each other in their opinions on...**
60. 无可否认 **there is no denying the fact that**
61. 赏识他的非凡的能力 **appreciate his exceptional ability**
62. 人才招聘会 **job-hunting**
63. 大势所趋 **the wave of the future**
64. 一时冲动 **an impulse activity**
65. 体力劳动 **physical labor**
66. 灵活的 **flexible**
67. 充分发挥.....的积极性 **bring one's initiative into full play**

三、关于教育的词汇 (非常重要) ★★★★★

1. 入学 **enter**; entrance
2. 登记; 注册 **become a member of**; to enroll; enrollment; register; registration
3. 录取 **admission**; be admitted to; accept
4. 获取进一步教育 **obtain further education**
5. 要求; 录取条件 **requirements**
6. 录取标准 **admission standards**
7. 学习成绩 **academic record**; academic achievements
8. 索要申请材料 **request for application material**
9. 教育目标 **educational goals**
10. 文凭 **diploma**
11. 学位 **degree**
12. 教育体制 **educational system**
13. 学前教育 **pre-school education**
14. 小学 **primary schools**; elementary schools
15. 中学 **middle schools**; high schools
16. 初中 **junior middle school**; junior high school
17. 高中 **senior middle school**; senior high school

19. 大学; 学院 **colleges**; **universities**; institutes
20. 同样地; 类似地 **likewise**; **similarly**; **in the same way**
21. 与.....相似; 与.....一致; 和.....等同 **be the same as**; correspond to; agree with; resemble; be equivalent to
22. 相反; 与.....不同; 相比而言; 另一方面; 不过 **in contrast**; by contrast with/to; on the other hand; on the contrary; by comparison
23. 与.....不同 **different from**
24. 不同之处; 差别; 差异; 区别 **distinction**; dissimilarity;
25. 尖端科学 **advanced science**
26. 一流的设施 **first-rate facilities**
27. 扩大知识面 **broaden one's scope of knowledge**
28. 人生观 **outlook on life**
29. 体验新文化 **experience a new culture**
30. 优缺点 **strengths and weakness**
31. 高素质、有经验的老师 **highly qualified, well experienced teaching staffs**
32. 多文化 **multicultural**
33. 脱颖而出 **stand out from the crowd**
34. 核心能力 **core competencies**
35. 独立思考 **think independently**
36. 挑战 **challenge**
37. 机遇 **opportunities**
38. 开阔视野 **expand your horizons**
39. 与人交往 **integrate with other people**
40. 人际交往能力 **interpersonal skill**
41. 建设性 **constructive**
42. 前景 **prospects**
43. 国际声誉 **world class reputation**
44. 发挥学习潜能 **reach his or her full learning potential**
45. 素质教育 **education for all-round development**
46. 知识产权 **intellectual property rights**
47. 失学儿童 **dropout student**
48. 扫盲 **eliminate illiteracy**
49. 人才外流 **brain drain**
50. 复合型人才 **inter-disciplinary talent**
51. 教书育人 **impart knowledge and educate people**
52. 精神文明建设 **promote cultural and ideological progress**
53. 科教兴国 **rely on science and education to rejuvenate the nation**
54. 因材施教 **teach students according to their aptitude**
55. 义务教育 **compulsory education**
56. 知识经济 **knowledge-based economy**
57. 丰富生活 **enrich our life**
58. 扩大视野 **broaden my horizon**
59. 接触各种思想 **be exposed to new ideas/experience**
60. 产生影响 **have/exert a profound influence on life/personality**;
61. **have a dramatic/undesirable effect on**
62. 开阔眼界 **broaden one's outlook**; expand one's mental horizons

give full play to one's ability

65. 大学毕业生 **university graduates**
66. 儿童教育 **child education**
67. 热门话题 **hot topic**
68. 教育专家 **educational expert**
69. 保护知识产权 **protect intellectual property**
70. 成人教育和职业教育 **adult education and vocational education**
71. 文化素质 **cultural qualities**
72. 推动 **give a push to**
73. 促进进步 **promote progress**
74. 概念 **concept**
75. 改进教和学 **improve teaching and learning**
76. 按分数 **according to the grades**
77. 培养 **train, cultivate**
78. 地区性的 **regional**
79. 读写困难 **difficulties for employment**
80. 就业机会 **opportunities for employment**
81. 受过良好教育 **well-educated**
82. 遗憾的是 **it is a pity that**
83. 造成了困难 **cause some difficulties**
84. 希望工程 **Hope Project**
85. 青年志愿者 **Young Volunteers**
86. 有用的知识 **useful knowledge**
87. 创新 **innovation**
88. 分析的技巧 **analytical skill**

四、关于住房、生活条件等的词汇★★★

1. 生活条件 **living conditions**
2. 归因于 **be attributed to**
3. 提高.....的能力 **enhance the ability to**
4. 生活水平 **living standard**
5. 刺激人们对.....的渴望 **stimulate people's desire for**
6. 制定政策 **formulate policies**
7. 向.....提供贷款 **grant loans to**
8. 为...拨出大量资金 **allocate huge funds for**
9. 象征 **serve as a symbol of**
10. 改进生活 **better one's life**
11. 随着物价和房租迅速上升 **with the prices and house rents increasing rapidly**
12. 高层建筑 **high buildings**
13. 涌入城市 **rush into the city**
14. 前景不容乐观 **the condition is still far from being satisfactory**
15. 当务之急是 **it is urgent for us to ...**
16. 开拓地下空间 **open up underground housing area**
17. 住房问题 **housing problem**
18. 公寓 **flat**
19. 买房 **buy accommodation**
20. 首付 **down payment**
21. 院子 **yard**
22. 选择合适的房址 **choose a proper location**
23. 当地居民 **local residents**

26. 脱贫致富 **shake off poverty and set out on a road to prosperity**
27. 突围困难 **make breakthrough out of difficulty**
28. 许多问题 **a host of/a multitude of problems**
29. 引起人们的注意 **attract general/public attention to sth.**
30. 意识到 **there is a growing awareness that;**
31. 随着物价和房租迅速上升 **with the prices and house rents increasing rapidly**
32. 人均收入迅速提高 **average personal income increase rapidly**
33. 人口的出生率已经大大下降 **there has been a great decline in birth rates**
34. 人民生活改善 **the improvement in people's living conditions**
35. 改革开放政策 **the reform and opening-up policy**
36. 国民经济正在迅速发展 **there has been a rapid expansion of national economy**
37. 出生率已得到控制 **the birth rate has been put on the control**
38. 对.....的生存造成显著的威胁 **cause the most significant threat to the survival of ...**
39. 日益增长的需求 **ever-increasing demand**
40. 满足人民日益增长的需求 **meet the growing needs of people**
41. 死亡率/出生率 **death rates; birth rates**
42. 医疗保健的改革 **the improvement in medical care**
43. 假冒伪劣商品 **fake and inferior products**
44. 多余的 **redundant**
45. 难以抗拒的 **irresistibly**
46. 房地产 **real estates**
47. 刺激 **spur**
48. 动摇信心 **shatter confidence**
49. 大城市 **metropolis**
50. 空调 **air-conditioning; air-conditioner;(空调机)**
51. 远远超过 **far surpass**
52. 左右为难 **dilemma**
53. 代价太高 **high cost**
54. 与日俱增 **increase every day**
55. 生活质量 **the quality of life**
56. 偏远地区 **remote areas**
57. 高层建筑 **high-rising building**
58. 住房建设 **housing construction**
59. 从长远的观点看 **in the long run**
60. 境况 **circumstance**
61. 必然结论 **inevitable conclusion**
62. 广大农村 **vast rural areas**
63. 推广 **spread**
64. 把.....应用于生产 **apply...to production**
65. 温饱问题 **the people's basic need for food and clothing**
66. 消费者协会 **consumer association**
67. 小康生活 **living a relatively comfortable life**
68. 不容忽视 **cannot be ignored**
69. 生活环境变得卫生 **living environment become sanitary**

五、关于互联网的词汇★★★

1. 互联网 **the Internet**
2. 对...着迷, 为...所困扰 **be obsessed with**
3. 网恋 **cyber romance**
4. 对.....表现出极大的兴趣 **to display much interest in**
5. 引起人们的兴趣和注意 **to arouse people's interest and concern**
6. 找出.....的原因 **to trace the reason for...**
7. 由于 **thanks to** (好的方面) **due to** (不好的方面)
8. 高度的压力 **high pressure**
9. 被剥夺 **to be deprived of**
10. 在现实生活中 **in real life**
11. 爱上某人 **to fall in love with sb.**
12. 虚幻的世界 **unreal world**
13. 尝试新事物 **to try new things**
14. 说谎 **to tell lies**
15. 形成正确态度 **develop a correct attitude**
16. 正确利用 **to make proper use of**
17. 成为.....的牺牲品 **to fall victim to**
18. 网上经营 **web business**
19. 网上文化 **online culture**
20. 大众传播媒介 **mass media**
21. 网上购物 **on-line shopping**
22. 发电子邮件 **forward an e-mail**
23. 网络经济 **Cyber Economy**
24. 网上冲浪 **surf the net**
25. 技术进步 **technological advancement**
26. 跟得上变化 **keep up with the change**
27. 计算机的发明 **invention of computers**
28. 信息安全 **information security**
29. 盲目追逐时尚 **follow some fashion blindly**
30. 形成不良活习气 **be tempted into an unhealthy lifestyle**
31. 信息网络 **information network**
32. 影响人们行为举止 **influence the way that people behave**
33. 视觉娱乐节目 **visual entertainment**
34. 易受影响的 **susceptible**
35. 科技的发展 **advance in science and technology**

六、关于青少年犯罪和生活的词汇

1. 青少年犯罪率 **adolescent crime rate**
2. 持续上升 **keep on a rise**
3. 违反法律 **break the law**
4. 应该是 **re supposed to be**
5. 引起警惕和关注 **cause alarm and attention**
6. 放火, 纵火 **arson**
7. 在大街上抢劫同龄人 **rob their peers on the street**
8. 社会和经济背景 **social and economic backgrounds**
9. 青少年罪犯 **young offenders**
10. 青少年犯罪率的升降 **the rise and fall of adolescent crime rate**
11. 保持在最低点 **remain at a minimum**
12. 预测后果 **predict the consequences**
13. 尽可能接受更多的教育 **receive as much education as**

violence

15. 将不良影响减小到最低点 **reduce the bad influence to a minimum**
16. 避免不良后果 **avoid harsh consequences**
17. 青少年犯罪 **juvenile delinquency**
18. 拜金主义 **money worship**
19. 虐待儿童 **child abuse**
20. 人们认为 **it is generally /widely believed/held/agreed that**
21. 剥夺机会 **deprive oneself of the chance/right**
22. 电视暴力对青少年行为有很大的影响力 **violence on TV has a great influence on young adults' behavior**
23. 为了维护社会治安 **in order to keep law and order**
24. 应该接受法律教育 **should be supposed to get a law education**
25. 越来越多的人 **increasing number of people**
26. 流行的, 时尚的 **faddy**
27. 提供营养 **nourish**
28. 饥饿 **starvation**
29. 营养不良 **malnutrition**

七、关于自然生态环境保护的词汇(99、00 真题)

1. 保护环境 **to protect the environment**
2. 生态系统 **ecology; ecological system**
3. 丰富的自然资源 **abundant natural resources**
4. 可再生资源 **renewable resources**
5. 石油 **petroleum**; 太阳能 **solar energy**; 电力 **electric power**; 水电 **hydropower**; 风能 **wind energy**; 核能 **nuclear energy**;
6. 野生动物 **wild life; wild animals**
7. 濒临灭绝的物种 **endangered species**
8. 用尽 **to deplete; depletion of; exhaust; use up**
9. 滥用地球资源 **abuse the earth's resources**
10. 砍伐森林 **deforestation**
11. 沙漠化 **desertification**
12. 危害现存物种 **endanger existing species**
13. 全球变暖 **global warming**
14. 温室效应 **greenhouse effect**
15. 破坏臭氧层 **to destroy the ozone layer**
16. 继续发展 **to continue to develop;**
17. 保护 **to save; to preserve; preservation**
18. 为了子孙后代 **for the future generations; for our descendants**
19. 为进一步发展 **for further development**
20. 重复利用; 再生 **to recycle; recycling**
21. 垃圾 **garbage** ; 废物 **waste**
22. 工业废料 **industrial waste**
23. 废液 **liquid waste**; 废水 **water waste**; 废气 **exhaust gas**
24. 可持续发展 **sustainable development;**
25. 解决问题 **solve problem**
26. 能源危机 **energy crisis**
27. 环境恶化 **the deterioration of environment**
28. 携手 **make joint efforts**
29. 可居住 **habitable**
30. 生态环境破坏 **destruction of ecological balance**
cut down large numbers of trees

33. 污染 **contaminate** n.
34. 排出一大堆废水 **drain a large amount of waste water**
35. 发出强烈的味道 **give off a strong smell**
36. 公共危害 **public hazard**
37. 采取强烈措施 **adopt several strong measures**
38. 一系列的环境保护条例必须制定 **a series of environment protection rules and regulations need to be laid down**
39. 尽快 **as soon as possible**
40. 保护生态环境 **preserve the ecological environment**
41. 控制我们的环境 **take control over our environment**
42. 因.....而遭受痛苦 **be plagued with**
43. 产生灾难性的影响 **exert a disastrous effect on**
44. 全球气候 **global climate**
45. 山洪爆发 **mountain torrents break out**
46. 淹没农田 **flood farmland**
47. 席卷 **sweep**
48. 混浊不清 **unclear and impure**
49. 深受其害 **suffer a great deal from**
50. 造成巨大损失/灾难 **bring about a lot of losses / disasters**
51. 向政府呼吁 **appeal to the government**
52. 建立一笔基金 **set up a foundation**
53. 保护森林资源 **protect forest resources**
54. 依法严惩 **punish severely by the law**
55. 鼓励市民 **encourage city-residents**
56. 极其严重的问题 **extremely serious problem**
57. 空气污染 **air pollution**
58. 采取有力措施 **take strong measure to deal with**
59. 众所周知 **as is known to all**
60. 缺乏淡水 **lack of fresh water**
61. 工业公司 **industrial company**
62. 做出了重要贡献 **have made great contribution to**
63. 工业的发展 **the development of industry**
64. 造成了许多公害 **pose a host of public hazards**
65. 导致了严重的后果 **lead to grave consequences**
66. 小沙丘 **sand hills**
67. 标题上写着 **the caption reads**
68. 水土保持 **water and soil conservation**
69. 赶走 **drive sb. away**
70. 与战斗 **fight against**
71. 任由态势发展 **let this situation go as it is**
72. 遭受破坏 **suffer a great destruction**
73. 温室效应 **greenhouse effect**
74. 不断发展 **ever-accelerated**
75. 天气预报 **weather forecast**
76. 太阳能 **solar energy**
77. 承担 **take over**
78. 功能 **function**
79. 追求眼前利益 **pursue one's short-term interest**
80. 山区 **mountain areas**
81. 生态恶化 **deterioration of the ecology**
82. 酸雨 **acid rain**

84. 保护生态环境 **environmental protection**
85. 用尽珍贵的资源 **use up valuable energy resources**
86. 保存资源 **conserve resources**

八、关于吸烟的词汇 (样题)

1. 惊人的增长 **an alarming increase**
2. 工业国家 **industrial countries**
3. 发展中国家 **developing countries**
4. 肺癌 **lung cancer**
5. 慢性支气管炎和肺气肿 **chronic bronchitis and emphysema**
6. 死于, 因.....而死亡 **die of**
7. 抽烟引起的疾病 **smoking-related diseases**
8. 戒烟 **give up smoking**
9. 为了.....for the sake of
10. 想尽一切办法 **try every means**
11. 提高生产 **promote the production**
12. 急剧增长 **sharp increase**
13. 将.....视为 **portray...as**
14. a symbol of fashion 时尚的象征
15. 养成这种习惯 **pick up the habit**
16. 严重后果 **the serious consequences**
17. 产生某种结果 **result in**
18. 心脏病 **heart attack**
19. 对.....有害 **do harm to** 害大于利: **do more harm than good**
20. 限制.....**put restrictions on...**
21. 个人的事 **private business**
22. 死于肺癌 **die of lung cancer**
23. 危害人民健康 **endanger people's health**
24. 带来许多问题 **brings about a lot of problems**
25.和.....的关系 **the relationship between**
26. 烟草生产和消费 **cigarette production and consumption**
27. 大大超过 **substantially exceeds**
28. 心脏病 **heart disease**

九、关于电视、广告和媒体

- 1、生产厂商和消费者 **manufacture and customer**
- 2、信息交流 **information exchange**
- 3、帮助人们跟上最新发展 **help people to keep abreast with the latest development**
- 4、推广产品 **promote and popularize new product**
- 5、商业竞争 **commercial competition**
- 6、介绍科学技术新发展 **introduce new development of science and technology**
- 7、视觉享受 **visual enjoyment**
- 8、抢得市场先机 **compete for the share of market**
- 9、广告宣传单 **leaflet and handout**
- 10、鼓吹不正确的消费观念 **advocate incorrect ways of consumption**
- 11、不如实说明 **misrepresent**
- 12、虚假的 **fictitious**
- 13、欺骗性 **deceptive**
- 14、夸大的 **exaggerating**
- 15、误导人 **misleading**

十、关于运动身体健康

- 1、身体上的 physically
- 2、心理上的 psychologically
- 3、首要目标 primary goal
- 4、渴望竞争 eager for competition
- 5、培养责任感 develop a strong sense of
- 6、职业运动员 professional athlete
- 7、个人的表现 individual performance
- 8、提高技能 improve skill
- 9、参与运动 be involve with sports
- 10、接触性运动 contact sports
- 11、投身于 thrust into a highly competitive game
- 12、过分注重于 get so caught up in
- 13、愉快的经历 a pleasurable experience
- 14、放松 relax
- 15、娱乐 amusements
- 16、性格培养 character-training
- 17、势均力敌的比赛 a close game
- 18、传达 pass on to
- 19、有潜能 have potential
- 20、体形, 身材 figure
- 21、大众健康 general health
- 22、申办奥运会 bid for the Olympic Games

十一、关于人口、老龄化等 (05年真题)

1. 人口老龄化 aging of population
2. 赡养 support
3. 稳固的经济基础 solid economic foundation
4. 家庭照料 family care
5. 社区服务 community services
6. 人口过剩 overpopulation
7. 不发达国家 undeveloped countries
8. 失业 unemployment
9. 工业国家 industrialized countries
10. 公益服务 public services
11. 拥挤 overcrowding
12. 人口爆炸 population explosion
13. 养育、抚养 foster
14. 社区服务 community service
15. 社会福利事业 social welfare system
16. 逐步建立 gradually establish
17. 采取不同的态度 take different attitudes

十二、关于民工以及贫困

- 1、农民工 migrant worker
- 2、冲进城市 rush into the city
- 3、经济发展 economic development
- 4、低工资 underpaid
- 5、宏伟的建筑 edifice
- 6、城市居民 city residents / urban dweller
- 7、不可或缺 indispensable
- 8、交通拥挤 traffic congestion
- 9、卫生问题 sanitation problem

十三、关于饮食

1. 快餐 fast food
2. 麦当劳 McDonald's
3. 汉堡包 hamburgers
4. 炸鸡 fried chicken
5. 饭店 restaurants
6. 享受午餐 enjoy lunch
7. 对...是件好事 is a blessing for sb
8. 营养价值 nutritional value
9. 传统饮食 traditional cuisines
10. 采取折中的态度 take a balanced position
11. 胃口 appetite

十四、关于旅游

- 1、第三产业 the third industry
- 2、优先 priority
- 3、支柱 pillar
- 4、当地经济发展的支柱 a pillar of local economic development
- 5、纪念品 souvenir
- 6、迅猛发展的旅游业 booming tourist industry
- 7、告别了贫困 say good-bye to poverty
- 8、发扬民族文化 carry forward national culture
- 9、实现可持续发展 achieve the sustainable development
- 10、保护自然环境 conservation of the natural environment
- 11、提高生活质量 enhance the quality of life
- 12、文化遗产 cultural heritage
- 13、迷人的景色 fascinating scenery
- 14、旅游景点 tourist attractions
- 15、大量的历史遗迹 a wealth of history relics
- 16、跨文化交际 cross-cultural contacts
- 17、增进友谊 promote friendship
- 18、当地文化的保护 the preservation of local culture
- 19、负面影响 negative effect
- 20、造成严重污染 cause serious environmental pollution
- 21、和平繁荣的环境 a climate of peace and prosperity
- 22、破坏生态平衡 break the ecological balance
- 23、展示灿烂的历史文化 showcase the brilliant history and culture
- 24、增加吸引力 enhance its appeal
- 25、度假胜地 vacation spots
- 26、旅游黄金周 the golden week for tourism
- 27、旅游旺季 the peak of the tourist season
- 28、游览观光 spend one's time in sightseeing
- 29、自助游 an independent travel
- 30、跟团旅游 a group travel

十五、贸易和经济

- 1、挣外汇 earnings in foreign exchange
- 2、出口额 export value
- 3、文化需求 the cultural needs
- 4、拉动内需 promote domestic demand
- 5、社区经济 community economic

promote the commerce

8. 加快城市建设 **accelerate the city construction and its embellishment**
9. 廉价市场 **a bargain market**
10. 消费者协会 **a Consumer's Association**
11. 物质生活 **material life**
12. 泡沫经济 **a bubble economy**
13. 涉外经济 **a foreign-related business**
14. 财政收入 **revenue**
15. 增加消费 **increase consumption**
16. 财务支出 **expenditure**
17. 开放搞活经济 **open up and enliven the economy**
18. 售后服务 **after-sale service**
19. 经济前景 **economic prospect**
20. 无限制的扩张 **unrestrained expansion**
21. 经济特区 **special economic zone**
22. 购买力 **purchasing power**
23. 扩大合作 **extend cooperation**
24. 经济繁荣 **economic prosperity**
25. 腐败和受贿 **corruption and bribery**
26. 打假 **crack down on counterfeit goods/fake products**
27. 经济全球化 **economic globalization; economic integration**
28. 商品价格 **commodity prices**
29. 扩大消费市场 **tap the consumer market**
30. 全球化过程 **globalization process**
31. 充分就业 **full employment**
32. 全球经济 **global economy**
33. 机械与电子产品 **machinery and electronic goods**
34. 假冒伪劣商品 **fake and inferior commodities**
35. 现代技术 **modern technology**
36. 购物中心 **shopping centers**
37. 对外开放 **open the door to the outside world**
38. 取得显著成绩 **make remarkable results**
39. 合资企业 **joint ventures**
40. 外商投资企业 **foreign-invested venture**
41. 外资 **foreign capital**
42. 高科技产业 **high-tech enterprise**
43. 随着改革开放的贯彻执行 **with the reform and opening up policy being implemented**
44. 现代化家用电器 **up-to-date household appliances**
45. 惩治腐败 **combat corruption**
46. 第三产业 **tertiary industry**
47. 后起之秀 **promising young people**
48. 基础设施, 基础工业和支柱产业 **infrastructure, basic industries and pillar industries**
49. 假冒伪劣 **fake and poor quality commodities**
50. 经济技术开发区 **economic and technological development zone**
51. 经济特区 **special economic zone**
52. 落后 **backward**
53. 恢复 **restore**

55. 投资环境 **environment for investment**
56. 集中力量 **concentrate on**
57. 鼓励 **encourage**
58. 进口或出口 **import ,export**
59. 活跃市场 **enliven the market**
60. 人力资源 **manpower, human resources**
61. 资金不足 **short of funds**
62. 围绕 **focus on**
63. 经济效率 **economic efficiency**
64. 降低生产成本 **lower production cost**
65. 生产力 **productive forces**
66. 劳动生产率 **labor productivity**
67. 巨大发展 **have made a big advance**
68. 贸易往来 **trade contracts, commercial intercourse**
69. 投资环境 **investment environment**
70. 职业道德 **occupational ethics; professional ethics**
71. 和别人合作 **cooperate with others**
72. 实际经验 **practical experience**

十六、关于交通★★★★

1. 交通问题: **transportation problems**
2. 交通繁忙时段: **rush hour**
3. 交通阻塞 **traffic jams**
4. 空气污染 **air pollution**
5. 乘客 **passenger**
6. 交通工具 **means of transportation**
7. 能源危机 **energy crisis**
8. 不便 **inconvenience**
9. 噪声污染 **noise pollution**
10. 行人 **pedestrians**
11. 交通事故 **traffic accident**
12. 受伤 **injuries**
13. 筋疲力尽 **exhausted**
14. 自然资源 **natural resources**
15. 建设 **construction**
16. 停车场 **parking lots**
17. 铺设道路 **laid down roads**
18. 缓解交通阻塞压力 **relieve the traffic congestion**
19. 路况 **road condition**
20. 交通法规 **traffic laws and regulations**
21. 公共交通工具 **public transportation**
22. 提高公众意识 **raise the public awareness**
23. 地铁 **underground / 地下隧道 tunnels/ 地下道 underpass**
24. 方便和舒适 **convenient and comfortable**
25. 公共交通 **public transport**
26. 随着路况的发展 **with the improvement in road conditions**
27. 十分重视 **attach importance to**
28. 大力发展 **strive to develop**
31. 交通事故 **traffic accidents**

十七、其他一些要记忆的重点表达

3. 各阶层人民 **all walks of life**
4. 团结一致 **be united as one**
5. 互相冲突 **in conflict with each other**
6. 极其复杂的工作 **extremely complicated work**
7. 权衡利弊 **weigh up the pros and cons**
8. 从正反两方面来辩论 **debate the matter pro and con**
9. 流行, 普遍存在 **prevalence**
10. 暴利的, 利润丰厚的 **lucrative**
11. 没收 **confiscate**
12. 前景光明的 **promising**
13. 消耗精力的 **energy-consuming**
14. 威胁 **intimidate**
15. 抓住机遇 **seize the opportunity**
16. 鉴定 **identify**
17. 劳动强度 **labor intensity**
18. 就业培训 **vocational training**
19. 跟上时代的步伐 **keep pace with the times**
20. 获取知识的重要渠道 **an important channel to acquire knowledge**
21. 造成损失 **cause a loss to**
22. 被列为 **be listed as**
23. 承担风险 **bear the risk of**
24. 估算 **estimate**
25. 指示, 说明 **instruction, direction**
26. 原料 **raw materials**
27. 大型, 中型, 小型 **large-size, medium-size, small-size**
28. 合理的发展 **rationally developed**
29. 长处, 短处 **strong point, weak point**
30. 各级政府 **government of all levels**
31. 各行各业的人们 **people from all trades and professions**
32. 祖先 **ancestors**
33. 连续十年 **for ten years running**
34. 衡量 **measure, evaluate**
35. 财政资助 **financial support**
36. 主张 **hold, state**
37. 牟取任何暴利 **seek excessive profits**
38. 普遍规律 **general law**
39. 巩固 **back up, consolidate**
40. 苦难经历 **hard experience, sufferings**
41. 改造 **transformation**
42. 认真执行 **faithfully implement**
43. 自力更生 **self-reliance**
44. 对.....有利 **beneficial to**
45. 加强 **strengthen**
46. 实行 **implement, carry out**
47. 自信心 **confidence**
48. 战略目标 **strategic goal**
49. 吃饭穿衣 **food and clothing**
50. 得传染病 **contract infections**
51. 达到目标 **attain our goals**
52. 良好的沟通技巧 **good communication skill**

53. 可以毫不夸张的说 **it would be no exaggeration to say that**
54. 危害 **harm---endanger/damage/threaten**
55. 获得 **get -----obtain/acquire/derive from**
56. 解决 **solve---settle/resolve/tackle**
57. 问题/危机/灾难 **problem---difficulty/crisis/disaster**
58. 著名的 **famous ----distinguished/prestigious**
59. 充足的 **enough----sufficient/adequate/abundant**
60. 出色的 **good/great-----remarkable/marvelous/impressive**
61. 严重的 **bad -----serious/severe/grave**
62. 快乐的 **happy-----delighted/in good mood/in high spirits**
63. 很多的 **many----innumerable/countless/a large number of**
64. 表明, 揭示: **Show ----indicate reveal reflect, demonstrate, imply, suggest, illustrate**

第三节: 作文谚语精选总结:

本末倒置 **Put the cart before the horse**
 变化带来生机 **Change brings life**
 冰冻三尺非一日之寒 **Rome is not built in one day**
 不加区别, 相同对待 **Treat equally without discrimination**
 不言而喻 **Speaks for itself**
 得不偿失 **It is not worth the candle**
 颠倒黑白 **Call black white and white black**
 恶习应除不应留 **Bad customs are better broken than kept up**
 扬长避短 **Exploit to the fully one's favorable conditions and avoid unfavorable ones**
 厚此薄彼 **Say turkey to one and buzzard to another**
 患难见真情 **A friend in need is a friend in deed**
 活着不是为了吃饭, 吃饭是为了活着 **Live not to eat, but eat to live**
 家有一老, 如有一宝 **An old man is treasure of a family**
 经验乃智慧之母 **Experience is the mother of wisdom**
 懒惰是万恶之源 **Idleness is the root of all evil.**
 利大于弊 **The advantages far outweigh the disadvantage**
 良莠不齐 **The good and the bad are intermingled**
 取其精华, 去其糟粕 **Take the essence and discard the dregs**
 每个人都有短处 **Every bean has its black**
 不应强求一律 **All bread is not baked in one oven.**
 逆境锻炼人 **Adversity is a great schoolmaster**
 千里之堤, 溃于蚁穴 **Slight negligence may lead to great disaster.**
 前车之鉴 **It is wise to learn at another man's cost.**
 任何事物都有利有弊 **No garden without weeds.**
 深入人心 **Be deeply rooted among the people.**
 事难两全其美 **You cannot have your cake and eat it.**
 一概而论 **Lump together under one head.**
 饮水思源 **Never cast dirt into that fountain of which thou hast sometime drunk.**
 友谊第一, 比赛第二 **Friendship first, competition second.**
 知识就是力量 **Knowledge is power.**
 自力更生 **Regeneration through one's own efforts.**
 整天工作不玩耍, 孩子变成大傻瓜 **All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.**
 自助者天助 **God help those who help themselves.**

第四节：常用句式

一、十大功能段落★★★★

1) 话题引出段

Nowadays, there is a growing concern over the issue of

People in growing numbers are directing their attention to

When it comes to, people's notions may vary from one to another.

Recently, a heated discussion has sprung up as to

2) 图画图表描述段

As is vividly shown in the picture,.....

It is clearly depicted in the picture that.....

This picture depicts a thought-provoking scene of

The chart above provides a series of essential figures, illustrating the changes taking place in a time span of ...years.

3) 观点对比段

Opposite voices are now rising in the debate. Some people firmly believe that..... On the contrary, quite a few people argue that.....

The controversial issue has aroused opposite opinions. One focuses on ; the other opinion revolves around.....

4) 利弊列举段

Every coin has two sides, and this issue is no exception. Above all, ...In addition...More importantly... However, the negative influence it renders should not be neglected. ...not only ...but also

Is this phenomenon a blessing or a curse.? The following list of advantages and disadvantages can explain everything.

5) 举例说明段

The following illustrations can serve as strong evidence of the phenomenon.

6) 原因列举段

Why should this phenomenon take place? There are generally three factors accounting for it.

Having taken everything into consideration, we may attribute the sharp change to three aspects.

7) 意义阐释段

The purpose of the picture is to show us that due attention has to be paid to....

Having scrutinized the details of the picture, we can discuss the implications subtly conveyed from it.

8) 归纳结论段

Taking into account all the analyses above, we may confidently come to the conclusion that.....

9) 预测趋势段

There is no denying thatwill continue increasing/decreasing in the better/worse direction.

Undoubtedly, the tendency reflected from the chart will undergo a continuous increase/decrease in the near future.

10) 建议措施段

Therefore, it is imperative that we should take some drastic measures.

As far as I am concerned, two effective measures must be immediately taken to pull through the crisis.

二、精选句式

1、The picture is thought- provoking. What it illustrates is a common phenomenon in today's society

3、Examples to prove the view are abundant. The most persuasive are the cases

5、The set of drawings above vividly depicts.....As is shown in the first cartoon

6、To begin with, the purpose of the drawings is to show us that.....yet the symbolic meanings subtly conveyed should be taken more seriously.

7、Accordingly, it is vital for us to derive positive implication from these thought-provoking drawings. On the one hand, we can frequently use them to enlighten

8、What the picture conveys goes far beyond only a.....Instead, it carries cultural meanings. The fact that

9、The picture below illustrates the real meaning of.....by stressing the fact that

10、I can think of no better illustration of this idea than the following example:

11、I believe that the relationship between people will be harmonious and that our society will be a better place for us to live in... (总结)

12、The purpose of this picture is to show us that due (great enough) attention has to be paid to.....

13、Why does this phenomenon appear? There are several possible reasons for this. Above all.....In addition

三、常用于开头的句式

例句: **Recently, the problem of** unemployment **has been brought to such popular attention** that governments at all levels place it on

comes in many different forms.

例句: **Nowadays, a heated debate about** whether one should step forward bravely in the event of crime **is under way in China. Some people believe that** one should step forward bravely no matter how dangerous it is, **whereas others argue that** one should put his or her own safety above anything else.

例句: **When it comes to** fake commodities, **most people contend that** people should battle against the falsehood of the fakes, **but other people consider that** buying fake commodities means nothing but “unlucky” which is hard to avoid.

四、常用于结尾的句式

例句: **It is hoped that we should pay more attention to the problems** of unemployment.

例句: **As long as** we persist in spreading scientific knowledge among the masses, all the superstitions **are bound to** go out of our life.

例句: **It is high time that the issue were to be solved so as to** promote the economic development.

例句: **All the above evidence goes to show that** the birth of computer has benefited our life greatly.

例句: **My suggestion is that effective measures should be** taken to check population growth; **otherwise**, the potential consequences are unimaginable.

例句: **Therefore, we should not only** realize that competition and cooperation, like two sides of the coin, have to go hand in hand, **but** fix more attention on how to make full use of ... **as well.**

五、常用的过渡句式

例句: **Although** lots of people follow the fashion, **I still set my heart on** its negative effect on our society.

例句: **It is no easy job to** find every reason for the increase in the number of teenagers who run away from their homes, **but, on the whole, two factors shout louder than others. First of all, Second, ...**

例句: **It is obvious that** radio cannot compete with television in visuality, **but it still possesses substantial advantages** over television. (One of these is...Another...Still another...)

例: **At first glance**, the western-type democracy seems superior to any other types. **But on close examination**, it does not entitle every citizen of the same nation to the equal freedom to act.

六、常用于描述漫画的句式。

例句: **The two pictures here illustrate how** a flower in a greenhouse is destroyed when exposed to a storm.

例句: **In the first picture**, a lonely small boat, in spite of the good catch, does not disturb the fishes that are swimming leisurely. **While in the second one**, the sea is over-crowded with fishing boats, and a lonely fish, desperately trying to escape, finds no place to hide.

例句: **As can be seen from the picture**, the car breaks stops on the way and cannot move any further.

例句: **It is most likely that by drawing the pictures, the artist intends** not only to tell us the story of fish but also to set us thinking more about nature.

七、常用图表作文的句式:

例句: **According to the figures shown in the table, we can see that** great changes have been taking place in people's diet over the period from 1988 to 1998.

例句: **After considering the information in the graph, we might conclude that** the energy structure in rural areas has been greatly improved over the past 15 years.

例句: **By comparison with** 1990, it dropped by 15 percent.

必背小作文【备忘】

You are the manager's assistant, and your company is going to donate some medicine to the patients in poor areas. Please write a memo to inform the faculty to have a meeting next week to discuss about the donation.

To: All the faculty(收笈人)

From: Li Ming, Manager's Assistant(发笈人职能部门)

Date: May 26,2005

Subject: Donation of Medicine to Patients in Poor Areas

All staff is required to attend the meeting, which will be held next Monday in the meeting room.

The main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the medicine donation to the patients in poor areas, where the medical conditions are extremely bad and the patients are in great need of our help. Before the meeting, a detailed donation plan is required for every department.

The meeting will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and everyone should be present on time.

Li Ming