2016 考研英语作文真题解析及参考范文（英语二）

南京新东方·潘赟

【Part A 应用文】

Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, write an Email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to:

1) thank him

2) give your advice

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "ZhangWei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【评析】

这篇应用文是传统的考察模式信件写作，粗心的考生可能会以为作为 Jack 写信祝贺朋友并且寻求关于翻译的建议。但是，仔细审题的话，应该发现这实际上是对别人祝贺和求助的邮件的答复信，并且在答复信中要提到两点：一表示感谢，二给出建议（这是重点）。所以，这实际上是答复别人的感谢和建议信。

在考前的课程上我们反复提到了近 10 年考察重点都是建议信，仅就英语二而言，2011 年考察了给表弟表妹的祝贺和建议信，2014 年考察了给外国室友写的征求建议信，今年的考题近似于 2011 年建议信。

考察形式中规中矩，考察内容也没有超过预期，这篇感谢加建议的信件普遍得分不会太低。

【框架】

信件写作的传统格式，称谓、主体内容和署名。

称谓：因为给 Jack 回信，所以只要写 Dear Jack 即可。

开头段：因为是给朋友的回信，不需要自我介绍。但是需要写明写信目的，因为提纲给出基本要求了，比较容易，抄题即可，包括：感谢他 thank him 和给出建议 give advice.

中间段主要内容放在建议上，包括如何提高翻译能力、关于比赛的注意事项等等。

结尾段：再次感谢别人的祝贺、期待回复、保持联系。

署名 ZhangWei

【范文】

Dear Jack,

I am glad to receive your congratulation email recently. In response to your request, I am writing this letter to offer you several conducive suggestions.

To improve your translation skills, I, beginning my practice several years ago, hope to guide you in a reasonable practice way. Most importantly, as a non-professional translator, I read some pertinent books, such as *How to crack translation,* which I highly recommend you to read. Besides, oral section is main part of translation which most of the students fail to notice. Therefore, you need spend most of your time on this part. The more you practice, the better your translation skill will be.

Hopefully these suggestions are useful. Feel free to contact me if you have further questions.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Wei

【Part B 图表作文】

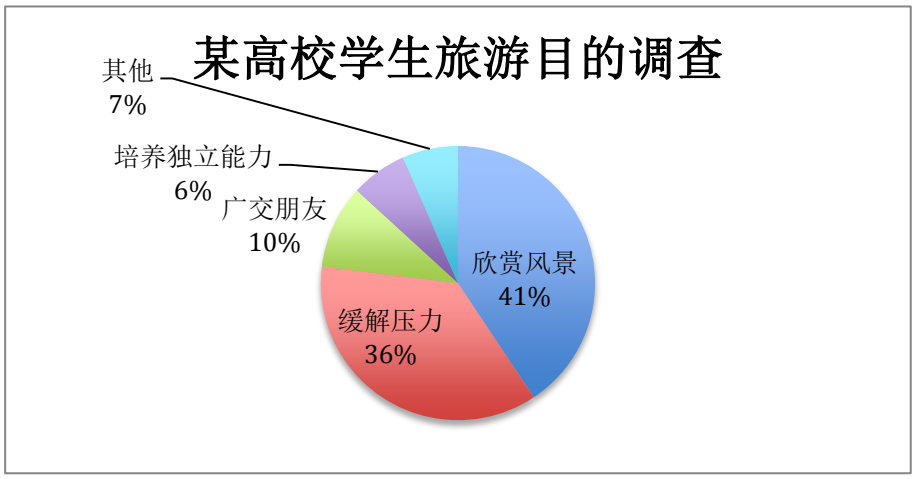
Directions:

Write an essay of 150 words based on the following chart. In your essay, you should

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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



【评析】

这是考研英语（二）第二次考察饼状图 pie chart，难度与去年持平。该图表中并无难度大的单词，基本都是在课堂上反复提到的单词：欣赏风景、观光 sightseeing ， 缓解压力 relieve stress， 交朋友 make friends， 培养独立能力 cultivate independence。

对于考生而言，不太容易写的是第二段分析，学生主要想到的都是原因后果论证方式，因为饼状图中涉及的内容较多，学生容易写偏了。对于这种静态图，学生不管是描述图表还是在中间论证的方面，都应该着重关注突出点，对于这个饼状图，重要的在于最大的两个部分：欣赏风景和缓解压力。其实，在仔细一看，更容易写的是缓解压力，这就回归到考前关注的热点问题：年轻人压力大。

图表考察形式中规中矩，难点在于第二段分析，相较于去年的真题，较易。

【框架】

文章可以分为三大段写作，具体安排如下:

第一段描述图表：首先交代这是一个关于某高校学生旅游目的的数据。其次描述这个饼状图，包括其中各自数据组成，并且将其中最突出的两个份额突出：观光和解压。最后简单交代一下，作者要告诉我们的不只是数据。

第二段阐释意义: 写法多种多样，可以先原因分析一下为什么当前年轻人压力巨大（工作和学习），然后可以阐述一下越来越多的大学生选择以旅游的方式来解压，也可以进一步举例来说明一下旅游所带来的好处。当然，也可以分析为什么越来越多的大学生选择旅游解压，一方面可能因为媒体的宣传，另一方面可能是大学生自身采取的解压方式太少，只有这些简单的看风景的方式。

第三段个人评论：预测一下大学生压力较大选择这种缓解的方式越来越多，并且短期内不会改变。

【范文】

The pie chart above presents different proportions of students' travelling purposes in a certain university. To be specific, the percentage of sightseeing, pressure relief, making friends, cultivating independence and others is 41%, 33%, 10%, 6% and 15% respectively. To our surprise, the two important ones are the proportions of sightseeing and relieving stress.

In fact, this chart is a miniature of a prevalent phenomenon. An increasing number of college students are travelling, either for sightseeing or stress relief. I can think of no better reasons than the following one. On one hand, coverage of mass media, such as radio, television and Internet might propagate the benefits and low cost of travelling, which lead most of college students choose this way to relax

during holidays. On the other hand, under the pressure of overload study or low employment rate, it is an easy way for college students to get away from study or city. Therefore, the problem mentioned above tends to be an increasingly depressing issue.

Anyhow, whether it is positive or negative, one thing is certain that there is a growing tendency for the youth to spend time and money on traveling, which I believe will not change in a short time.