

第一部分：参考范文超精解析篇

[参考范文]

In this picture, a young man is spurting in the last leg, with a host of rivals desperately chasing him. He is approaching finishing line and trying to win the race. This title is bound to belong to him. However, a new starting point ahead of him excludes the possibility of his much anticipated celebration. A new round of race will begin where this one ends.

This cartoon's suggestion is rooted in the increasingly fierce competition in the contemporary society. Facing intense competition, we must make sustained efforts to fulfill our objectives. Pre-mature celebration breeds complacency. The hot pursuit of further goals would suppress our hunger for celebration and relaxation. Furthermore, if we have an urge to outperform our peers, we must sharpen our competitive edge through honing skills and capabilities.

A marked example from the sports community of hard struggle is Liu Xiang, the Olympic gold medal winner in the 110-meter hurdles, our national hero who has broken a long-held world record. Despite that, he is driving his determined efforts to gain increasingly impressive performance in various contests. The 2008 Olympic championship is his next major target. We can conclude from the analysis of this picture that life is an endless series of beginnings and endings.

[翻译.注解.片语]

1.翻译

在这幅图画中，一个小伙子正在做最后的冲刺，后面跟着一大群正拼命追赶他的竞赛对手。他正接近终点，为赢得比赛做最后一搏。冠军必将属于他。尽管如此，他满心期待的庆祝因一个崭新的起点而变得没有可能。

这篇漫画的寓意扎根于竞争日趋激烈的当今社会。面对激烈的竞争，我们必须通过不懈的努力达到目标。过早的庆祝会导致自满情绪的产生。对进一步目标的竭力追求将会使我们克制庆祝放松的欲望。进一步说，如果我们有超过我们同辈人的强烈欲望，我们必须通过磨练自己的能力技术来提高自己的竞争力。

我们的国家英雄，打破尘封多年的男子 110 米世界记录的而获冠军的刘翔，就是一个来自体育界的艰苦卓绝的好例子。尽管如此，他正全心地付出努力，以求在各种比赛中获得愈加精彩的表现。2008 年奥运冠军是他的下一个重大目标。从这幅图画的分析中，我们可得出这样的结论：人生就是起点终点不断轮回的过程。

2.注解

<1>**spurt(vi)**: (在赛跑比赛中)冲刺

<2>**the last leg**: leg(n)-一个词义为旅程或赛跑比赛中的一段。参考范文中 the last leg 即表示比赛的最后一段距离。 <e.g.> Guangzhou was the last leg of "Incomparable to Jay Concert Live".- 广州是“周杰伦-无与伦比演唱会”的最后一站。

<3>**title(n)**: 头衔、冠军头衔

<4>**rooted in**: 扎根于。Yu Hua's "Brothers" is a novel deeply rooted in reality-余华的《兄弟》

是一部深深扎根于现实的小说。

<5>**Pre-mature celebration breeds complacency:** premature(adj)- 过早的、未成熟的; complacency(n)-自鸣得意、自满; breed(vt)-使繁殖、滋生 "Celebration breeds complacency." 为 Dell 公司老总 Michael Dell 告诉员工的话,未免太绝对。所以于此处加一个 premature, 意思即为“过早的庆祝会滋生自满情绪”。<e.g.>San Mao's premature death was a big blow to Taiwan's literary community.-三毛的英年早逝对台湾文坛是一个极大打击。

<6>**urge(n):-a strong wish or need.(Longman)**-强烈欲望、迫切需求。<e.g.>Bono has an irresistible urge to play CS when the TCP/IP class is so boring.-当 TCP/IP 课程是如此厌烦的时候, Bono 有一股难以抗拒的想打 CS 的冲动。

<7>**peer(n):-** your peers are the people who are the same age as you, or who have the same type of job, social class etc: 同龄人; 与...同地位、工作或阶层的人。

3.片语: 君子以自强不息

何以谓强? 坚持到底者才是真正的强悍。绝大部分“牛人”都是通过不懈的努力才成功的。希望各位考研的朋友坚持不懈!

[作文闪光点]

闪光点一: 表达多样性

gold medal winner-champion: 冠军

fierce-intense: 竞争激烈的

goal-target: 目标 <补充>aim/object/objective-目标

urge-hunger: 强烈的欲望

闪光点二: 替换

<1>the last leg<->the final meters:

<2>urge<->desire: 渴望

<3>outperform<->do better than: outperform(vt)-比某人表现的更好

[+]out-为字根的词表示此动作的程度更深。

outdo-do better than: 比...做的更好

outnumber-be more than: 数量上超过

outweigh-be more important or valuable than: 比...更重要; 比...更有价值

例如, 考生如果用 outnumber 替换 be more than 表示许多, 会使作文熠熠闪光。希望读者们能记住这么几个十分重要的替换。

<4>a host of<->many: a host of-一大群、众多、许多。<e.g.> a host of friends/reasons/possibilities.

[+] 搭配: a whole host of

<5>various<->many (kinds of): 不同种类的、各种各样的

<6>be bound to<->certainly/surely: be bound to do sth-必定会发生某事。<e.g.>It's bound to blow hard very soon.-很快一定会刮大风。

闪光点三: 搭配

1.名词+名词

sports community-体育界

2.动词+名词

win a/the race-赢得赛跑比赛
fulfill a/the objective: 达到目标
sharpen one's competitive edge: 增强竞争力
break a/the record: 打破记录

exclude a/the possibility: 排除可能性
suppress the/one's hunger: 克制饥饿; 克制欲望
hone skills and capabilities: 磨练技能和能力

3.形容词+名词

starting point: 起点
contemporary society: 当今社会
sustained effort: 不懈的努力
competitive edge: 竞争力
hard struggle: 艰苦奋斗
determined effort: 全心全意的努力

fierce competition: 激烈的竞争
intense competition: 激烈的竞争
hot pursuit: 竭力的追求
marked example: 鲜明的例子
long-held record: 尘封很久的记录
impressive performance: 精彩的表现

4.副词+形容词

desperately chase: 拼命地追赶

5.名词+介词

hunger for sth: 对某物的渴望

6.动词+介词

conclude from sth that...: 从...得出结论为...

[+] 补充搭配

1.capability

demonstrate/display/show + one's capability: 展示能力
great/enormous/tremendous + capability: 巨大的能力
limited capability: 有限的的能力

2.competition

cut-throat/fierce/intense/keen/serious/severe/stiff/tough + competition: 激烈的竞争
fair competition: 公平竞争

3.performance

brilliant/excellent/fine/good/impressive/outstanding/remarkable/superb/wonderful + performance: 精彩的表现
bad/poor + performance: 糟糕的表现
lacklustre performance: 黯淡无彩的表现
performance on sth: 在某方面的表现

4.record

hold/keep + a/the record: 保持记录
establish/set + a/the record: 创记录
beat/break/shatter + a/the record: 打破记录
unbeaten/unbroken + record: 不破的记录; 未被打破的记录

long-held/long-standing + record: 长期保持的记录

闪光点四：句子

1.非人主语：

starting point/race/suggestion/celerbration/pursuit/example/championship

2.精彩、常见句型

<1>This cartoon's suggestion is rooted in ...

此句型可以用来揭示一个图画所隐含的社会涵义。而这个考点是考研英语作文常考考点之一，2003 年作文部分以对此进行分析。

<2>We can conclude from the analysis of this picture...

这个句型和用于在分析图画之后引出结论。

闪光点五：段落

题目要求考生的文章中必须包含三个要点：一、描述图画 二、揭示含义 三、举出例子。考生正好可以按顺序对应写出三段。

第二部分：作文构建思想方法篇

[思想] 面向对象分析

1.提取核心名词：从图画的分析我们可知，这个小伙子的不停奔跑比喻了人生的不断奋斗。所以我们将核心概念圈定为“**不断奋斗**”，这个核心概念将贯穿全文，成为主线。

2.分析核心名词：

不停奋斗的背景：社会竞争日趋激烈。

不断奋斗的目的：通过磨练技巧和能力来增强我们的竞争力；实现我们各自的目标。

不停奋斗的例子：刘翔

不断奋斗的比喻：人生就是一个起点和终点不断循环的过程。

3.引出相关名词：由于题目要求要分析图画和举出例子，我们又必须分析**图画**和举出的例子**-刘翔**。

4.分析相关名词：

<1>图画

图画描述的内容：一个小伙子正在冲刺，冠军归属已失去悬念。但是一个新的起点又摆在他的面前，使他期待的庆祝没有可能。

<2>刘翔

刘翔的成就：我们的国家英雄，奥运会 110 米跨栏冠军，并且打破尘封多时世界记录。

刘翔的目标：在各类比赛中取得优异表现，主要瞄准了 2008 年北京奥运会的金牌。

[方法] 搭积木法构建

1.词和词之间的组合：

<1>搭建基本结构：He is driving his efforts to gain - performance in contests.

<2>添加形容词：He is driving his **determined** efforts to gain **impressive** in **various** contests.

<3>添加副词：He is driving his determined efforts to gain **increasingly** impressive performance in various contests.

2.句和句之间的组合:

<1>A marked example from the sports community of hard struggle is Liu Xiang.

<2>Liu Xiang is the Olympic gold medal winner in the 110-meter hurdles.

<3>Liu Xiang is our national hero.

<4>Our national hero has broken a long-held world record.

->A marked example from the sports community of hard struggle is Liu Xiang, the Olympic gold medal winner in the 110-meter hurdles, our national hero who has broken a long-held world record.

以上四个单句由两个同位语从句和一个定语从句构成了最终的句子。实际上，同位语从句和一些后置定语是一种定语从句的简化。

Liu Xiang, the Olympic gold medal winner in the 110-meter hurdles...(同位语从句)。

Liu Xiang who is the Olympic gold medal winner in the 110-meter hurdles...(定语从句)。