

图书基本信息

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前言

作者的话临考之前，背诵范文，熟悉最新热门话题，这类书你可能见过。
每个热点，一个题目，设计成作文本来练，这种书你很少用过。
最新热点，命出题目，设计成作文本样式，让你在书上真实练习。
练习之后，再给范文，分步演示如何写作，先练后诵效果更佳。
最新题目瞄准热点，含三十篇图画作文和十五篇应用作文。
真实练习给出空间，让你自己先来写作，实战状态模拟热身。
教你审题给范文前，首先演示审题过程，教你怎么想，想什么。
教你布局确定主题，然后演示内容布局，安排段落如何写作。
给出范文所给范文，主题清晰结构合理，语言丰富蕴含亮点。
同步点评范文右栏，点评行文如何演进，点评词句哪里生彩。
佳句临摹好的用语，设计语境让你仿写，潜移默化提高表达。
误区提示最后提醒，作文中间可能误区，防止不知不觉重犯。

作者简介

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长期从事英语语言学、英语测试学研究。

已出版编、著、译作品100余部，逾千万字。

因其教学经验丰富，命题切中率高，对大纲把握准确，为考生普遍爱戴，其作品久负盛名，畅销不衰。

主要著作有：《考研英语词汇周计划》、《考研英语作文周计划》、《考研英语三轮复习90天过关》、《考研英语15堂语法课》、《考研英语12句作文法》、《考研英语长喜点评历年真题》、《考研英语全真试卷》、《考研英语最新作文本？

热点图画作文30篇 + 应用作文15篇》、《考研英语阅读理解标准90篇 + 提高30篇》、《考研王长喜英语指导》、《考研王长喜英语预测试卷》等等。

杨凤芝全国著名考研英语辅导专家、考研加油站特聘点评专家、原新东方网络课堂考研英语教研室主任，拥有多年的考研英语教学经验。

讲课逻辑严密、深入浅出、风趣幽默、富于启发性，能处处切中考试的重点和考生的弱点，深受学生的喜爱。

编著多部考研英语书籍。

书籍目录

本书无目录

章节摘录

版权页： Part B Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the List (A) — (G) to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks, Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010, the number of social—science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000. Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. 41. _____. Humanity has the necessary agro—technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity. 42. _____. This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction. Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change" have increased rapidly since 2004. 43. _____. When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful. The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. 44. _____. This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate. The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. 45. _____. That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems. (A) It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline—oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem—oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs. (B) However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1, 600 of the 100,000 social—sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords. (C) The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio—economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies. (D) The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones. (E) These issues all have root causes in human behaviour: all require behavioural change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy. (F) Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social—science research and to integrate it within cross—cutting topics of sustainable development. (G) During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non—profit and corporate— varied from around 4% to 25% ; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

编辑推荐

语篇分析，整体把握文章脉络连线解析，直观展示做题过程全文翻译，清楚理解每个细节活学巧用，历年真题核心词汇附赠：考研英语历年真题核心词汇宝典+在线答疑服务配套用书：《考研英语精英计划15堂语法课》《考研英语精英计划最新作文本》《考研英语精英计划12句作文法》

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