

2017年12月·第2套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood". You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·187词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood" reveals a simple but profound truth about human relationships. I firmly agree with this view, because understanding is reciprocal: only when we make the effort to grasp another person's feelings and position will others be willing to open their hearts and understand us in return.

Take the workplace as an example. A manager who bothers to listen to an employee's real difficulties, rather than rushing to give orders, earns that employee's trust and cooperation. The same holds true between parents and children. When a father sets aside his prejudices and truly listens to his teenage daughter, she no longer feels judged and gradually shares her honest thoughts. In both cases, the act of understanding others, by listening, putting oneself in their shoes and dropping assumptions, builds a bridge that lets understanding flow back.

Therefore, being understood is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by giving understanding first. If each of us takes the initiative to step into others' shoes, mutual understanding will follow naturally, and our relationships will grow warmer and stronger.

【参考译文】

"设法去理解别人，你自己也终将被理解"这句格言，揭示了一个关于人际关系的朴素而深刻的道理。我坚决赞同这一观点，因为理解是相互的：只有当我们肯下功夫去体察另一个人的感受与处境时，对方才会愿意敞开心扉、反过来理解我们。

以职场为例。一位肯先倾听下属真实难处、而不是急着发号施令的管理者，会赢得下属的信任与配合。亲子之间也是如此。当一位父亲放下成见、真正去听青春期女儿说话时，女儿不再觉得被评判，会渐渐说出

自己真实的想法。这两种情形里，理解他人这一动作——倾听、设身处地、放下预设——搭起了一座桥，让理解得以回流。

因此，被理解不是我们能索要的东西，而是靠先付出理解去赚得的。如果我们每个人都主动去设身处地为他人着想，相互理解自会到来，我们的关系也会变得更温暖、更牢固。

【第1段】破题：引格言 + 赞同 + Only when 点因果。本段落落实破题段方法：先用 The saying "... reveals a simple but profound truth 引出格言并点主题；再 I firmly agree 直接亮立场；最后一句 only when we make the effort to grasp another person's feelings...will others...understand us in return, 用 Only when 倒装句把"先理解"与"被理解"的因果说破，为全文定调。

【第2段】论证：两场景例子 + In both cases 回扣。本段落落实论证段方法：Take the workplace as an example 引出职场例，用"bothers to listen...rather than rushing to give orders...earns...trust"的对比句写出动作与结果；The same holds true 平行补上亲子例；末句 In both cases, the act of understanding others...builds a bridge that lets understanding flow back 把两例扣回格言，避免只讲故事。

【第3段】收束：Therefore 归纳 + If each of us 呼吁。本段落落实结论段方法：Therefore, being understood is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by giving understanding first 把上文归纳成对立式结论，不引新例；结尾 If each of us takes the initiative...mutual understanding will follow naturally 升华到处世态度并呼吁收尾。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

评论格言：先理解他人才会被理解

一句话钉死任务：就格言 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood 表明态度并论证。格言的因果是——你主动去理解别人（因），别人才会反过来理解你（果）。写的时候必须同时抓住这两头，光谈其中一头都算没吃透。要求还允许 cite examples to illustrate your views, 说明用例子论证是被鼓励的正路。

面向阅卷人的正式书面议论文

本题是纯议论文、无具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。因此不需要称呼语、落款，也不用书信格式；语域保持正式书面语即可——避免 you know、I think it's cool 这类口语，也不用刻意堆生僻大词。判断依据是要求只说 write an essay，并未给出任何情境身份或收信对象。

中心立意

赞同：主动理解他人是被理解的前提

本篇中心论点——我赞同格言 Seek to understand others，因为理解是相互的：只有先放下自我、去读懂对方的处境与感受，对方才会敞开心扉、回过头来理解你。关键落点在“主动去理解”这个动作上，而不是被动等待“被理解”。

要展开的要点

1. 职场：先听懂下属，才换来信任配合

分论点一，用职场沟通场景论证：一个愿意先听下属难处、而不是急着下命令的管理者，能赢得对方的信任与配合。动作落在“倾听”，结果落在“被信任”，正好演示 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood 的因果。

2. 亲子：放下成见，孩子才愿敞开

分论点二，用亲子沟通场景论证：父母放下预设成见、真正去听青春期孩子说话，孩子才不再觉得被评判、慢慢愿意讲真心话。动作是“设身处地、放下成见”，结果是对方“愿意被你理解”，与格言严丝合缝。

3. 升华：被理解要靠先给出理解去赚

收尾要点，把两个例子归纳成为人处世的态度：被理解不是能索要的，而是靠先主动付出理解去赚得。呼应要求鼓励的 cite examples to illustrate your views——例子最终都要收束到这一条态度上。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 破题：引格言 + 亮立场 + 点因果

引述格言 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood, 表明赞同, 并用一句点明"先理解他人"与"被理解"之间的因果, 为全文定调。

第 2 段 论证：场景例子证因果

用职场与亲子两个沟通例子, 把"主动理解他人"的具体动作与"换来被理解"的结果串起来, 坐实中心论点。

第 3 段 收束：归纳升华为处世态度

由例子归纳出"被理解靠先付出理解去赚"的态度, 发出呼吁、收拢全文。

第 1 段 引格言、表赞同、点明理解是相互的

落到本题：引出 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood 并点出它讲的是共情；表明 firmly agree；再用一句说破因果——只有先花力气读懂对方的感受与处境，对方才会敞开心扉、回过来理解你。

引述格言 · The saying "____" reveals a simple but profound truth about _____. (横线处填格言与它谈的主题)

亮明立场 · I firmly agree with this view, because _____. (横线处填你赞同的核心理由)

点明因果 · Only when we _____ will others be willing to _____ in return. (用 Only when 句式把"先做的动作"与"换来的结果"扣成因果)

第 2 段 职场倾听 + 亲子放下成见两例

本题两例落地：管理者先听下属难处而非急着下令，换来信任与配合；父母放下成见真正听青春期孩子，孩子才愿讲真心话。收尾一句把两例归到“understanding others——倾听、换位、放下成见——搭起一座桥，让理解回流”，坐实 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood。

举例过渡 · Take ____ as an example. / A ____ who bothers to ____, rather than ____, earns _____. (先引出场景，再用“做了A而非B，于是得到C”的对比句写例子)

补第二例 · The same holds true between ____ and _____. When ____ truly listens to ____, _____. (用 The same holds true 平行引出第二个关系场景)

回扣中心 · In both cases, the act of understanding others builds a bridge that lets understanding _____. (用 In both cases 把例子收拢回格言的因果)

第 3 段 被理解要靠先给理解去赚 + 呼吁

本题收束：Therefore 一句点出“被理解不能索要，只能靠先付出理解去赚”；再呼吁——若人人都主动设身处地为别人着想，相互理解自会到来、关系也更牢固，正是对 Seek to understand others 的升华。

归纳收束 · Therefore, ____ is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by _____. (用 not...but/earn by 句式把结论对立地讲清)

发出呼吁 · If each of us takes the initiative to ____, ____ will follow naturally. (用 If each of us 句式把个人动作推向普遍呼吁)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法——这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题**两头都抓、例子扣回因果**

本题达标要点：既写"主动去 understand others"的动作，又写"被理解"的结果，并把二者的因果讲透。最易失分处是通篇只谈"希望被别人理解"、跑成抱怨，丢掉了主动方的动作。

结构连贯**三段清晰 + 因果连接词到位**

本题达标要点：破题、举例、收束三段分明，且用 Only when、In both cases、Therefore 把"先理解→被理解"的因果链一路接住。易失分处是通篇一段不分段，或例子与结论之间没有过渡、逻辑断裂。

语言准确**用准共情类表达提精度**

本题可调用 empathy、mutual understanding、put oneself in others' shoes、build bridges 等表达让观点更精准。达标关键是这些短语用对搭配；易失分处是想秀词却拼错搭配，反而扣分。

字数格式**守住 150–200 的硬区间**

本题硬约束是 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，属硬性上下限。达标要点是内容写够但不注水；易失分处是为凑字重复啰嗦，或论证太薄导致不足下限。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

空喊口号无论证

反面示例："Understanding others is very important. If you understand others, you will be understood. This is a good saying and everyone should do it." 三句都在原地重复格言，没有任何理由和例子。改法：换成"Understanding others matters because relationships are two-way: when a manager first listens to an employee's difficulties, he earns the trust that makes himself understood too."——补上因果与具体例子。

只讲故事不回扣

反面示例："My friend once helped me move house. We were very happy and had dinner together. Friendship is wonderful." 例子与"先理解他人"毫无关系，沦为流水账。改法：改成"My friend noticed I was too stressed to ask for help and offered first; because he understood my situation, I opened up and trusted him more"——让例子落到"理解他人的动作"并回扣因果。

通篇抱怨不被懂

反面示例: "Nobody understands me. My parents never listen and my classmates ignore my feelings. It is so painful not to be understood." 全在抱怨被动的"不被理解", 与 Seek to understand others,and you will be understood 的主动逻辑相反。改法: 改成"When I stopped waiting to be understood and started listening to my parents' worries, they gradually began to listen to mine too."——把主动理解他人的动作放到前面。

英语六级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →