

英语专业四、八级考试全能指导丛书

八级写作

TEM-8 Writing

谷 蕾 主编



南京大学出版社

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前言

高校英语专业八级考试历来是英语专业学生水平的试金石,其证书在就业市场上更具有极高的含金量,为此,这一测试越来越受到广大高校师生的重视。八级考试一般由两部分组成,即客观性试题和主观性试题。主观性试题包括翻译和写作,其中写作部分的分值占总分的 20%,可见其在考试中的重要性。

2004 年新版的《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》对写作考试部分作出了调整,时间由 60 分钟缩减为 45 分钟,作文的字数却由原来的 300 字左右增加到 400 字左右。这一改动对于学生的英语基本功和知识面是一项考验。写作是英语专业水平的综合体现,写出一篇好的作文,不仅要求词汇量丰富、表达方式多样和优美,而且还要求作者对于文章的整体结构有很好的把握,主题突出、结构明晰。虽然写作作为一种创作,不提倡束缚,但作为应对考试的“应制之作”,我们却可以总结出诸多方法和技巧来提高自己的成绩。同时,坚持不懈地练习以巩固学到的技巧也很重要。

为此,本书不仅强调写好一篇应试作文的技巧,而且还提供了大量的例题以及参考答案,使读者在接触到窍门之后能有机会实践。本书主要分为三部分:考试要求和题型分析、写作技巧和实战练习。具体有:

- **考试要求和题型分析** 为读者讲解大纲,评点评分细则和实例,使读者更切实明晰地体会到八级的评分标准。同时,对比历年的考题,从中分析总结出常见题型和规律,使读者对题型方向了然于胸。

- **写作技巧** 从句式和语言到全文的谋篇布局,本书为读者进行全面的指导。同时,针对八级作文大多为议论文的特点,总结出

几种常见的论证方法以及每种方法的固定模式,为考生提供考场上的窍门。

● **实战练习** 在这一部分,根据历年考试的题目,本书将实战练习和题目预测结合起来,分为三个方向为考生提供例题、范文解答,同时,还有针对性地对范文的语言、结构和主题进行分析,加深印象。

本书由谷蕾统稿,并编写第一、二部分。第三部分中“文化现象评论”部分由李凯平编写,“社会现象评论”部分由刘东亮编写,“教育现象评论”部分由王帅编写。由于水平有限,书中难免出现纰漏,恳请广大读者和同行不吝赐教。

南京大学出版社

英语专业四、八级考试全能指导丛书

在《最新英语专业四、八级考试指南》丛书热销的基础上,我社组织英语专业资深教师,奉献给读者更加丰富实用的应试指导丛书。本套丛书分为10个分册,严格根据《高校英语专业考试大纲》和《高校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写,为考生提供了详细的备考指导。各分册讲解英语专业四、八级考试的应试技巧和基础知识,精选大量的模拟练习,并附有详尽的解析和答案。每本书还收录近十年来全国英语专业四、八级统考的试题,对考生有较大的参考价值。本丛书旨在使考生熟悉各种题型,通过丰富的实践,全面提高英语水平,在英语专业四、八级考试中获得较好的成绩。

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八级翻译	张光明	2006.6	19 元	大 32
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第一部分

考试要求和题型分析

一、测试要求

《**高**校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004 新版)对专业八级的写作测试作出了如下规定：能根据给出的题目及要求撰写各类体裁的文章，文章长度约 400 个单词；能做到内容充实、语言通顺、用词恰当、表达得体。

二、评估要求

A. Content

1. The main point is clear and sharply focused.
 - a. The paper as a whole develops your thesis statement.
 - b. The thesis expresses a definite and significant viewpoint.
 - c. Irrelevant details are removed.
 - d. All the statements are accurate and fully supported with facts.
 - e. The subject is sufficiently limited for discussion in a short essay.
2. The message is informative.
 - a. The material is useful.
 - b. The approach is original.

3. The discussion delivers on the promise made in the thesis statement.
 - a. All the assertions are backed up by solid support.
 - b. It has answered all anticipated readers' questions.
 - c. Reasoning is sound and there are no gaps in logic.

B. Organization

1. The essay has a distinct and connected three-part structure: Introduction, Body, Conclusion.
 - a. The introduction sets the scene, sparks interest, creates suspense, provides background, or otherwise leads logically and entertainingly into the main point of the paper.
 - b. The body is developed to make the point.
 - c. The conclusion creates a sense of completion.
2. Supporting paragraphs are well structured and developed.
 - a. The body paragraphs are in an order (such as chronological order, spatial order, casual order, climactic order or general-to-specific order) that shows a clear line of thought and emphasizes the thesis.
 - b. There are clear transitions between sections.
 - c. The paper is well-proportioned.
 - d. The paragraph divisions are logical.
 - e. Emphasis is placed on the right points.
 - f. Each paragraph is unified and coherent in that it sticks its main point and flows smoothly from sentence to sentence.

C. Language

1. Grammar is standard throughout.
 - a. Idiomatic phrases or expressions are used.
 - b. Mechanics—spelling punctuation, capitalization, hyphenation,

and abbreviation—all follow the conventions.

2. Sentences are clear, concise and fluent.
 - a. There is a variety of sentence patterns.
 - b. Each sentence can be followed and understood on first reading.
 - c. Each has the most information expressed in the fewest words.
3. The language is simple, convincing, precise and engaging.
 - a. The language is appropriate for the audience, situation and purpose.
 - b. Words are used directly and appropriately.
 - c. Concrete and specific words and phrases vividly make the point.
4. Borrowed material should be handled correctly and easily.
There should be the appropriate use of research methods and documentation.

三、评分标准

说明文、议论文评分等级表

	优秀 (100—90分)	良好 (89—80分)	中等 (79—70分)	及格 (69—60分)	不及格 (59分以下)
思想 内容 (50%)	观点清楚， 前后无矛盾， 并有充分、恰当的 例证说明自己的 论点。	观点清楚， 前后无矛盾， 但例证不足，或者 有个别不恰当的 例证。	观点大体清楚， 但前后有些矛盾之 处，例证不足或者 不恰当。	观点大体清楚， 但前后有些矛盾之 处，有观点，无例证， 或有事例，无观点， 或列举事例无说服 力，不能说明自己的 观点。	看不清或没有 观点，列举事例不清 或与论点无关。

续 表

		优秀 (100—90 分)	良好 (89—80 分)	中等 (79—70 分)	及格 (69—60 分)	不及格 (59 分以下)
组织结构 (10%)		细节安排有条理,叙述层次清楚,段落之间联系自然,句子连贯。	细节安排不够有条理,但无伤大体。	细节安排较乱,但读者能看明大意。	细节安排较乱,读者能勉强看明白大意。	细节安排混乱,读者不得要领。
语 言	语法 (20%)	没有句子结构上的重大错误。 拼写、标点、大小写等正确或有个别错误。 引用原文适度,不超过作者文章的10%。	句子结构基本正确,错误之处并不造成误解。 拼写、标点、大小写有些错误,但无伤大体。 引用原文适度,不超过作者文章的15%。	句子结构错误较多,但能表达主要内容。 拼写、标点、大小写错误较多,使读者理解内容有些困难。 引用原文略多,达到作者文章的20—25%。	句子结构错误较多,但能勉强表达主要内容。 拼写、标点、大小写错误多,使读者感到写作者英语水平较差。 引用原文较多,达作者文章的30%。	句子结构受汉语影响,或缺乏基本的英语句法概念。 拼写、标点、大小写错误很多,使读者看不明白内容。 引用原文过多,达作者文章30%以上。
	用词 (15%)	用词(包括习惯语)确切、恰当。	有些词用得不正确或者不恰当,但尚能表达内容。	用词不确切,表达不清楚。	用词不正确,表达不清楚,有的造成误解。	用词不正确,生硬地从汉语出发找对应词,使读者不得其解。
	得体 (5%)	语言得体,语气恰当,以理服人,有说服力。	语言较得体,语气较恰当,有一定的说服力。	文章语气不够恰当,说服力较差。	文章语气不恰当,含糊其词,缺乏说服力。	语气生硬,有失分寸,没有说服力。

四、评分实例

本书选取了 2004 年八年级考试评审组对几篇文章的评分实例作为参照,这样便于读者更清晰地体会到阅卷评委们对于优秀作文和不合格文章的具体标准是什么。为忠实体现原文,在选取这几篇文章时,本书未作任何改动。

2004 年作文题目:

It was reported in the press some time ago that a few second- and third-year students in a provincial university decided to try their hand at business in order to get prepared for the future. They opened six small shops near their university. Their teachers and classmates had different opinions about this phenomenon. Some thought that the students' business experience would help them adapt better to society after graduation, while others held a negative view, saying that running shops might occupy too much of the students' time and energy which should otherwise be devoted to their academic study. What do you think? Write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic:

SHOULD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GO IN FOR BUSINESS?

选文一:

We can often read the news about university students going in for business from newspaper, magazines and other periodicals. In think this is a very good phenomenon. I think university students should go in for business in society.

Yes, university is a place for studying, and the main duty of university students is to study. But they could not study every

thing. They need opportunity to get along with society. Going in for business is the most effective and useful way to them, I think. To some extent, in China, university life is romantic. Going in for business can make students know more about the reality. Most university students are adults, they need to know about the reality. And going in for business could pile more working experience which would prepare them well for the future.

Some think that going in for business occupy too much of the students' time and energy which should be devoted to their academic study. Yes, studying need time, going in for business also need time. The problem is how to balance them. If the students who go in for business can solve this problem well, they will have a good score and good experience in business.

(202 words)

Score 8

文章结构比较差,缺少结尾部分,没有达到八级写作的结构要求。论证无力,论述内容一是不切题;二是层次不清。再者,文章字数明显不够,是一篇失败的作文。

选文二:

It is reported that a few second- and third-year students in a university decided to try their hand at business. Should university students go in for business? Or they should spend most time in learning knowledge? I think students especially university students should go to business to have a train when they are soar.

Of course, someone will disagree with me. They hold a negative view, saying that it will occupy too much time. While a student live in school is for studying. If studying time become

shorter, then the studying quality will also become lower. Moreover, a bad student couldn't get a good job to raise family. So these people don't suggest student working at business.

But, I will say fact is not like this. The objective of studying knowledge is to become an useful-man. While the important standard is that whether you have "DIY" ability. But most university students only can learn book knowledge. They don't have enough ability to solve sorts of problems if they work. So having a practice is very necessary for every student; they can learn many skills which can't be learned by book. Such as how to communicate, how to ask and answer question, how to put knowledge into practice, how to ... etc. So if students have business experience, it could help them adapt better to society after leaving school. They can find out some disadvantages during this time, and they can correct them to be better. That's why a sinior student needs a practice experience before they hunts job.

Then we can come to a conclusion that is we have enough spare time, we may try some practices at business. After all, try hand in business is more or less. Since that, we should do it early.

(296 words)

Score 9

这篇文章内容不够切题,论述不清,表现出作者逻辑思维上的混乱。开头段落照搬考题说明的内容,写的乏味。语言表达较差,影响到内容的表达。语法和拼写错误很明显。

选文三:

Nowadays, some university students try their hand at business during their university time, it is a win-win situation for both the

students and their families.

First of all the business run by the students will gain financial benefits if they can do it well and that really releases the families financial burden. Secondly, the starting business will bring much social experience to the students which they may never get if this kind of business is not tried, for example, the way of management, the eyesight for the market, and also the hardship they have to endure if they don't do well. All these are necessary and important for their future work and future life. And the third reason is, the students' business really offers a great opportunity to let the students know what they can do, what they like to do, what they are able to do, and afterwards, the most important, what they should do after graduation. In-class teaching and learning are always not so practical, and cannot let the students know what is the most suitable social position for every individual student after their graduation. So the students' business is part of the practical and social try for students to know themselves more well.

All in all, the students' business should be legal and taken good care of so that it can be made full use of and most profitable to the students who go in for it.

(240 words)

Score 12

文章观点明确,结构尚可。开头语结尾的段落稍显短促,正文部分讨论深度不够,没有充分展开,导致全文字数不足。写作角度用了第三人称,给人一种置身事外的感觉,不甚妥当。语言表达总体上较好,但是 legal 一词用得太大,不恰当,违背了点题的原则。more well 属于典型的低级语法错误。

选文四：

Nowadays, we can see such a phenomenon in some universities that a few second- and third-year students go in for business. Depending on personality type or emotional concern, many people may hold the idea that university students should go in for business. For my point of view, it is not wise for university students to go in for business. My arguments for the points are listed as follows:

The first reason can be seen by every person is that running business may waste a lot of time. As we all know, when we study, we should concentrate on it—without any distractions. Otherwise, it will be inefficient. The university students who run business have to spend a large amount of time on it, such as: collecting money, choosing attendants, selling goods... So a lot of time is spent on business which should be spent on study.

Another argument for my point is that running business too early may have a bad effect on the development of a student. You say, the main purpose for our attending university is to receive good education. Such knowledge is very useful for us after we graduate. However, many students don't realize its importance. A person without enough knowledge and skills cannot succeed easily in the society nowadays. So running business may affect the development of some students.

Also, I want to say, because of lacking experience, many students who run business may be cheated by others. We can see many examples around us. Many students go in for business but fail as a result of lacking experience. It not only make such students live hard lives, but also make troubles for their parents.