

张文起 / 主编

# 大学英语

四六级考试作文

**范文精品**

(第二版)

南开大学出版社

# 大学英语四六级考试

## 作文范文精品

第二版

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## 前言

在大学英语四、六级考试中,英语写作占15分。有些考生以为作文题难得分,因此在考前的复习过程中往往忽略作文训练,这是不明智的。

近年来,在四、六级考试中规定了作文的最低分数线(即6分为及格分)。作文分数是0分时,考生的全部成绩无效,这个规定把作文的重要性提高到了一个空前的高度。

写作是反映学生实际语言水平的一种综合能力。要求学生在语法结构、词汇运用、遣词造句、谋篇布局诸方面都要注意。写作能力的提高,是英语知识全面提高的标志,不仅有助于学生通过四、六级、考研、TOFEL等写作考试,更重要的是使学生真正学会运用英语来表达思想,从而把英语学习提高到一个新的水平。

新《大学英语教学大纲》对写作一项提出了新的教学要求。本书就是以新大纲为宗旨编写的。本书为参加四、六级统考的考生提供了写作范文125篇,其中包括议论文,图表作文和情景作文和应用文。特别是情景作文是近年来四、六级考试的热门题材。每篇作文都有中文译文,大部分范文后面还加了简单的注释和“相关表达法”一项。所选题目取材广泛,内容丰富,大多涉及热门话题。

出版本书的目的是使考生通过大量阅读范文,熟悉四、六级作文的思路,掌握不同题目的要点,摸索写作方法,起到抛砖引玉的作用。

由于作者水平有限,在编写过程中实感纡绌汲深,错误疏漏之处,敬请批评指正。

编者

2005年10月

查编

2005年10月

## 第二版前言

目前在大学英语四、六级考试中,英语写作占总分 710 分的 15%。有些考生以为作文一项难得分,因此在考前的复习过程中往往忽略作文训练,这是不明智的。

英语写作是反映学生英语语言水平的一种综合能力。要求学生在英语语法结构、词汇运用、遣词造句、谋篇布局诸方面都要注意。写作能力的提高,是英语知识全面提高的标志,不仅有助于学生通过大学英语四、六级,研究生入学考试,TOFEL 等写作考试,更重要的是使学生真正学会运用英语来表达思想,从而把英语学习提高到一个新的高度。

在 2007 年教育部印发的《大学英语课程教学要求》的通知中,对英语能力的要求分为三个层次,在一般要求中提出“书面表达能力:能完成一般性写作任务,能描述个人经历、观感、情感和发生的事件等,能写常见的应用文,能在半小时内就一般性的话题或提纲写出不少于 120 词的短文,内容基本完整,中心思想明确,用词恰当,语义连贯。能掌握基本的写作技能。”至于较高要求和更高要求,就可想而知了。本书就是以新大纲为宗旨编写的。本书为参加大学英语四、六级统考的考生提供了写作范文 138 篇,其中包括议论文,图表作文和情景作文等类型。特别是情景作文是近年来大学英语四、六级考试的热门题材。每篇作文都有中译文,大部分范文后面还加了简单的注释和“相关表达法”一项。所选题目取材广泛,内容丰富,大多涉及热门话题。

出版本书的目的是使考生通过大量阅读范文,熟悉大学英语四、六级作文的思路,掌握不同题目的要点,摸索写作方法,起到抛砖引玉的作用。

本书是“天津市高等学校本科教学改革与质量建设研究计划重点项目”的一个组成部分。

在本书的编写和出版过程中,得到了南开大学出版社领导和编辑的大力支持,他们对本书的初稿提出了许多宝贵的意见。南开大学出版社王冰先生自始至终给予了大力支持和关注。在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,在编写过程中实感纡短汲深,难免有错误疏漏之处,敬请同仁和读者批评指正。

编者

2008 年 9 月

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## 议论文

### 1. Pollution

1. 污染对人类有害。
2. 为防止污染，近年来采取了一些措施。
3. 然而，污染问题尚未完全解决。

Pollution is harmful to human beings. Polluted water causes many kinds of diseases such as diarrhea, enteritis, etc. And sometimes these diseases even take man's life. Dirty air or air-borne garbage causes stinging eyes and running nose. The poisonous gas sent off by factories and automobiles has made the air unhealthy to breathe. Car fumes form smog over large cities, endangering our health.

Measures have been taken to control pollution. In recent years, legislative steps have been introduced to control pollution. Rivers are being cleaned. Air is purified, and pollutants are being trapped before they are poured out of chimneys.

However, pollution problems have not been completely solved. Pesticides are widely used almost everywhere. They pollute soil, water and food. They have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Some factories are still using air as a dumping place for wastes. Some lakes are still dirty. Quite a few chimneys are still pouring smoke into air and noise pollution remains serious.

#### Useful Expressions

1. to be harmful to 对……有害。注意介词 to 与 harmful 的搭配。  
如: Smoking is harmful to your health. 吸烟对你的健康有害。
2. polluted water (air, earth,...) 被污染的水(空气, 土壤等)。这里的 polluted 是过去分词, 作定语, 表示被动。本文讲的是污染, 要注意下列几个词的使用:  
pollute 污染 (v.)  
pollution (n.)  
pollutant 污染物 (n.)
3. diarrhea 泻肚  
enteritis 肠炎
4. take somebody's life 杀死某人
5. air-borne garbage 空气中所携带的垃圾
6. stinging eyes 刺激眼睛  
running nose 流鼻涕
7. unfit to breathe 不适合呼吸。注意 unfit 之后的动词不定式要用主动态表被动。类似的

形容词还有: easy, difficult, hard, possible, impossible, fit 等。

8. smog 烟气 smog=smoke+fog
9. Measures have been taken to control pollution. 这句话中应注意与 measure 连用的动词是 take 或 adopt。如: adopt (take) effectual measures to improve one's work (采取有效措施改进工作) legislative 立法的。与 step 搭配的动词还有 take 和 introduce。
10. Pollutants are being trapped before they are poured out of chimneys. 这句中 trap 作“使受限制”,“放置在特定地点”解。如果用 control 代替 trap 句子照样通顺,只是略显平淡。
11. quite a few: 相当不少

#### 相关表达法

1. extinction	灭绝
2. greenhouse effect	温室效应
3. renewable resource	可更新资源
4. soil conservation	土壤保护
5. contamination	污染
6. exhaust	(汽车等的)废气
7. sewage	污水、废水
8. air quality standards	空气质量标准
9. harmful emissions	有害废弃物(水、气体等)

#### 译文

### 污染

污染对人类要害。污染的水引起多种疾病,诸如腹泻,肠炎等。有时这些疾病甚至会夺去人的生命。污染的空气或空气中含有的废物引起眼睛刺痛,流鼻涕。工厂和汽车排放出的有毒气体被吸入以后对人体有害。在大城市上空烟气缭绕危害着我们的健康。

为了防止污染,采取了一些措施。近年来,采取一些立法措施来控制污染。河水正在变清,空气正被净化,污染物从烟囱里排放出以前,就得到了控制。

然而,污染问题并未完全解决。杀虫剂在广泛使用着,这些杀虫剂污染着土壤、水和食品,使河流的鱼类无法存活,使我们的花园飞鸟绝迹,毫无声息。一些工厂仍然把大气作为垃圾倾倒场。一些湖泊依然很脏。还有不少的烟囱把烟尘排放到大气中。另外,噪音污染依然严重。

## 2. Can Road Accidents Be Avoided?

1. 人们对交通问题越来越关心。
2. 有些人认为交通事故不可避免。
3. 我的态度。

At present, more and more cities are faced with the problem of heavy traffic. And the number of road accidents is on the rise. So more people are much concerned about traffic security problems.

Some people say that traffic accidents are unavoidable. They argue that nowadays traffic is much heavier than before. There is often a traffic jam especially in rush hours. Because modern society lives on the basis of vehicles, traffic jams are difficult to eliminate. With the development of industry and population expansion, the condition will be worse.

In my opinion, most road accidents can be avoided. The right solution is to lay down more gallop bridges, overpasses and underpasses in big cities. It is well known that the main cause of road accidents is drunk driving and driving with over-speed. If we reinforce the traffic security education and more people comply with traffic regulations, I believe traffic accidents can be avoided one day.

### Useful Expressions

1. on the rise 增长, 上涨

如: Since 2000, the number of students in our university has been on the rise.

2. be concerned about 关心, 挂念

3. traffic jam 交通阻塞

4. rush hour 交通高峰

5. on the basis of vehicles 以车辆为基础

6. to lay down more roads 修建更多的道路

7. It is well known that... 众所周知……

8. gallop bridges 立交桥

overpass 天桥, 陆桥

underpass 过街地道

9. comply with 遵守

如: Pedestrians must comply with traffic regulations. (行人应当遵守交通规则。)

### 相关表达法

1. speed limit	速度限制 (speeding 超速驾驶)
2. parking lot	停车场
3. drunk driving	酒后驾车
4. alcohol	酒, 酒精
5. legal prohibition	禁酒令
6. victim	受害者, 遇难者
7. driving licence	驾驶执照

## 译文

### 交通事故可以避免吗？

目前,越来越多的城市面临着交通拥挤的问题。并且交通事故在增长。因此人们更加关心交通安全问题。

有些人认为交通事故不可避免。他们说如今交通比过去拥挤得多,尤其是在交通高峰期。因为现代社会以车辆为基础,交通拥挤消除不了。随着工业的发展和人口的增加,这种状况会变的越来越严重。

我认为许多交通事故可以避免。正确的解决办法是在大城市里建造更多的立交桥、过街天桥和过街地道。众所周知,交通事故的主要原因是酒后驾车和超速行驶。如果我们加强交通安全教育,使更多的人遵守交通规则,我相信总有一天交通事故是可以避免的。

### 3. Advertisements

1. 在现代社会里广告到处可见。
2. 为了吸引顾客,广告多种多样。
3. 要警惕欺骗性广告。

Advertisements appear everywhere in modern society. When you walk along the streets, you can see large billboards with beautiful girls smiling at you. You read newspapers, and you find half of the pages covered with ads. Turn on the TV and you will see ads again. Whether you like it or not ads are pouring into your life every moment.

These days advertisers devise hundreds of competitions which will enable us to win huge sums of money. They not only offer samples, but free cars, free houses, and free trip abroad as well. They have discovered that all of us love to get something for nothing. Radio and television have made it possible for advertisers to capture the attention of millions of people in this way.

But not all advertisements are trustworthy. Certain advertised products turn out to be deceitful, or fail to live up to what is advertised. Some advertisements tempt consumers to spend money and buy things they don't really need. So the consumers' own sound judgements are necessary and essential.

#### Useful Expressions

1. with beautiful girls smiling at you (广告牌上画着) 漂亮的小姐向你微笑。这里用的是独立主格。
2. Turn on the TV and you will see ads again. = If you turn on the TV, you will see ads again. 打

开电视机你还会看到广告。

3. pour into 涌入

如: Shops and offices pour millions of workers into the street at this time of day. (每天的这个时候, 数以万计的工人从车间和办公室涌入街道。)

Commuters were pouring into the station. (乘坐通勤车的人涌入车站。)

4 something for nothing 不付代价的收益; 不冒风险的利润

如: Some people never learn that you can't get something for nothing. (有些人从来就不理解人是不能不劳而获的。)

5. devise 想出(计划)

如: devise a scheme for redeveloping the city center (想出一个重新开发城市中心的计划)

6. turn out to be deceitful 证明是骗人的

turn out to be 证明 (作系动词用)

7. to live up to 达到预期标准

8. sound judgement 正确的判断

### 相关表达法

1. promote	宣传、促销 (产品)
2. discount	打折销售
3. consumer protection	消费者权益保护
4. deceptive advertising practice	虚假广告行为
5. informative	信息的
6. commercial	(广播或电视) 商业广告
7. public interest advertising/ public service advertising	公益广告
8. stereotype	老套, 故有模式
9. popup ads	(网页上的) 弹出广告; email ads 电子邮件广告
10. slogan	宣传口号

## 译文

### 广告

在现代社会里广告到处可见。当你走在大街上, 你看到大的广告招贴板上画着的漂亮小姐向你微笑; 读报时, 你发现一半的版面都是广告; 打开电视机, 你还会看到广告。不管你喜欢不喜欢, 广告每时每刻都在涌入你的生活。

现在登广告的人还想出几百种使我们赢得巨款的比赛。不但提供免费样品, 而且提供免费汽车, 免费住房乃至免费出国旅游。他们发现我们所有的人都喜欢不出钱而得到东西。电台和电视机已经使登广告的人有可能利用这种方法来吸引千百万人的注意力。

但是, 并非所有的广告都真实可靠。某些广告产品证明是骗人的, 或者说产品与广告不符。有些广告诱惑消费者花钱买那些他们并不真正需要的东西。因此, 消费者自己的正确判断才是必要的和基本的。

## 4. Protection of Environment

1. 目前环保还存在着许多问题。
2. 为了保护环境, 各国政府做了大量的工作。
3. 我的看法。

There are still many problems of environmental protection in recent years. One of the most serious problems is the serious pollution of air, water and soil. The polluted air does great harm to people's health. The polluted water causes diseases and death. What is more, vegetation has been greatly reduced with the rapid growth of modern cities.

To protect the environment, governments of many countries have done a lot. Legislative steps have been introduced to control air pollution, to protect the forest and sea resources and to stop any environmental pollution. Therefore, governments are playing the most important role in the environmental protection today.

In my opinion, to protect environment, the government must take even more concrete measures. First, it should let people fully realize the importance of environmental protection through education. Second, much more efforts should be made to put the population planning policy into practice, because more people mean more pollution. Finally, those who destroy the environment intentionally should be severely punished. We should let them know that destroying environment means destroying mankind themselves.

### Useful Expressions

1. what is more 更重要的, 而且

如: It's a useful book, and, what's more, not an expensive one. (这是一本有用的书, 而且还不贵。)

We invited a new speaker, and what's more, he was happy to come. (我们邀请了一位新的演讲者, 而且他也很愿意来。)

2. put...into practice 付诸实施

如: We must put theory into practice. (我们应该把理论付诸实践。)

3. severely punish 严厉惩办

### 相关表达法

1. natural disaster	自然灾害
2. ecosystem	生态系统
3. acid rain	酸雨
4. ozone layer	臭氧层
5. endangered species	濒危物种
6. recycling	回收
7. careless disposal	随意丢弃、处置

- 8. drought
- 9. natural resources
- 10. wildlife
- 11. illegal crop land abuses

干旱  
自然资源  
野生动植物  
非法滥用耕地

## 译文

### 保护环境

目前环保还存在着许多问题。最严重的问题就是空气、水和土壤的严重污染。污染的空气对人类健康十分有害。污染的水引起疾病，造成死亡。更有甚者，随着现代城市的迅速扩建，植被大大的减少。

为了保护环境，各国政府作了大量的工作。采用了立法措施控制大气污染，保护森林资源和海洋资源，制止任何环境污染。因此，在当今的环保中政府起着最重要的作用。

我的看法是，为了保护环境，政府应当采取更具体的措施。首先，应当通过教育的方法使人们充分认识到环境保护的重要性。第二，应更加努力把计划生育政策付诸实施，因为人口多就意味着污染严重。最后，要严惩那些故意破坏环境者。使他们知道破坏环境就是毁灭人类自己。

### 5. Population and Birth Control

1. 由于人口增长人类感到压力愈来愈大。
2. 控制人口增长是我国的基本国策。
3. 家庭子女多有许多弊病。

Human beings are feeling greater pressure from the expanding number of people. The area of the earth can never be expanded. Nor are there endless sources of food and clothing. Yet, the number of people are increasing by 80 million each year. In the next fifty years, the world population will be nine billion. How can so many people be fed? What is worse, most likely, there will be a day when people can only have standing room.

Birth control is a basic policy in our country. China has the greatest number of population in the world. Her level of per capita cultivated area ranks very low. With a high birth rate, the production of grain and other bare necessities will be unable to meet the needs of people. To raise people's living standard, we must practise birth control.

There are disadvantages of a family having more children. First of all, as the parents have only limited income in general, they cannot give their children a good upbringing in food, clothing and shelter, let alone education. Secondly, child-rearing will exhaust the parents, leaving them no time and energy to look after their work. Lastly, a family with many children will increase the burden of

the society so far as social morality and juvenile delinquency are concerned.

### Useful Expressions

1. Nor are there endless sources of food and clothing. 食品和衣物的资源也不是无穷无尽的。
2. What is worse,... 更糟糕的是……
3. other bare necessities 其他生活必需品
4. meet(或 satisfy) the needs... 满足……的要求  
如: They managed to produce more TV sets to meet the needs of people. (他们努力生产出更多电视机以满足人们的需要。)
5. in general 总的说来
6. ...,let alone education. ....更不要说受教育了。  
如: I can not rent the house, let alone buy it. (我连房都租不起, 更不用说买房了。)
7. so (as) far as 就……而论; 据……  
如: So far as I heard, no one there has the slightest intention of doing that. (就我所知, 没有人想做那件事。)  
They can go when they like, as far as I am concerned. (就我而言, 他们想什么时候去都行。)

#### 相关表达法

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. baby boom                            | 婴儿出生高潮    |
| 2. nuclear family                       | 核心家庭      |
| 3. rates of natural population increase | 人口自然增长率   |
| 4. life span                            | 寿命        |
| 5. a nation's elderly population        | 一个国家的老年人口 |
| 6. overpopulation                       | 人口过剩      |
| 7. one-child rule; family planning      | 计划生育政策    |
| 8. spoiled children                     | 被宠坏的孩子    |
| 9. population explosion                 | 人口大爆炸     |

### 译文

### 人口和控制生育

由于人口数量的增长,人类感到压力很大。地球的面积再也不会增加了,食品和衣物的来源也不是无限的。然而,人口则以每年八千万的数目增长着。在今后的五十年,世界人口将会达到九十亿。这么多的人口怎么养活?最糟糕的是,很可能有一天人们只有站脚的地方。

控制人口增长是我国的基本国策。中国是世界上人口最多的国家。她的可耕地面积的平均水平相当低。随着出生率的高度增长,粮食和其他生活必需品的生产将不能满足人民的需要。为了提高人民的生活水平,我们必须施行人口控制。

家庭子女多有许多弊病。首先,一般地说,由于父母经济收入有限,他们在衣食住行方