

360°

真·题·技·巧·全·突·破·系·列

# 大学英语 考试四六级

写 作 分 册

◎ 金莉 主编

世界图书出版公司

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# 360°真题技巧全突破系列 大学英语考试四、六级写作分册

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# 前言

P r e f a c e

针对大学英语四、六级考试，我们编写了“360°真题技巧全突破系列”，献给所有备战四、六级的考生们！

《大学英语考试四、六级写作分册》全面分析 CET-4、CET-6 十年真题，洞悉写作命题规律，提供有效的写作模板，演练结合，为考生更快、更好地突破四、六级写作提供制胜之道。

以下简要介绍本书特点：

## 一、高屋建瓴，紧抓命题脉络

盲目复习写作，如大海捞针。把握四、六级考试作文命题脉络，有针对性地复习，才是考生短时间内提高写作的有效方法。

★本书第一章重点归纳了四、六级写作命题范围、思路、形式，预测命题方向并提出备考建议，便于考生把握复习要点。

## 二、循序渐进，培养写作技能

俗话说“磨刀不误砍柴功”，掌握了必要的写作技巧，提笔行文时便会收到事半功倍的效果。

★本书第二章，按“词→句→段→篇”循序渐进总结出四、六级写作的相关技巧。各节后均附有同步练习，有助于考生强化技巧、拓展思维。





### 三、分类讲解，直击考点

总结历年真题，四、六级写作命题类型可分为八类，掌握这些题型的写作方法是考生突破四、六级写作的基础。

★本书第三至五章将 1995 年至 2004 年间的 42 篇四、六级作文题目归类，分别讲解各种题型的写作方法，并提供行之有效的写作模板与真题例解。真题例解后配有同类作文的超级训练，包含真题作文和模拟作文，每篇作文题都附有两篇风格迥异的参考范文，供考生参考。

### 四、采掘精华，精益求精

精彩“词、句、段、篇”的积累能为考生的作文增光添彩，使其在众多考卷中脱颖而出。

★本书第七章精选出四、六级写作中常用的词汇、搭配，提供谚语集锦、功能句型和 28 篇经典范文。此外，还专门选编了十类术语表达，尤其在词汇部分以图表形式列出大量同义替换词，简单明了，帮助考生解决行文过程中的重复问题。为方便考生查漏补缺，我们特在书末附上英文标点符号用法。

★为减轻考生负担，本书将四、六级写作合二为一，便于考生比较对照，一箭双雕。

希望本书能够帮助大家写出令人眼睛一亮的考场作文。预祝大家在四、六级考试中获得优异成绩！

编者

2005 年 1 月



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# 第一章 概 述

## 第一节 四、六级作文风向标

### 一、大纲要求

国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》就写作部分作了明确的规定,要求修完大学英语课程的学生(达到四级的要求)“能就一定的话题或提纲在 half 小时内写出 120~150 词的短文,能写短信和便条,表达意思清楚,无重大语法错误”;其较高要求(达到六级的要求)为“能就一定的话题、提纲、表格或图示在 half 小时内写出 150~180 词的短文,能写日常应用文(如信函、简历等),内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺”。

大学英语四、六级写作旨在考核考生初步应用英语进行书面表达的能力,考试时间均为 30 分钟,满分 15 分,占总分的 15%。试卷或给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图作文,或给出段首句要求续写,或给出关键词要求完成短文。无论是哪种形式都要求考生能够正确表达思想,所写短文意思连贯,无重大语法错误。写作内容可能涉及日常生活、科技、社会、文化等方面。

四、六级写作要求考生不仅要掌握一定的词汇量和语法知识,还要具有较好的遣词造句、段落扩展、布局谋篇的语言综合表达能力。因此,在限定的时间内紧扣主题、层次清楚、文理通顺地表达自己的思想,是考生具备一定语言综合能力的体现,也是取得四、六级作文高分的关键所在。

### 二、评分原则

四、六级作文采用总体评分的方法,即阅卷老师就总的印象给分,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。阅卷老师主要从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判,考虑作文是否切题,是否充分表达思想,语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍等。一般而言,阅卷老师在看到作文 10 秒钟之内就会根据第一印象得出打分档次,然后在余下的几十秒确定整篇作文的分数,该分数通常会在印象分基础上上下浮动 1~2 分。为了给阅卷者留下良好的

第一印象，写好第一段是关键。此外，还要注意各段落间的衔接和结构安排的合理性。知道了阅卷老师如何评分，考生便可“投其所好”，写出满意的文章。

### 三、作文最低分规定

四、六级作文实行最低分制：凡作文 0 分者，全卷至多只能得 59 分；凡作文达不到 6 分者，所差分数从其他考试项总卷面分中扣除；凡作文在 6 分以上者，正常进行合计分数，给出考试成绩。

## 第二节 样卷分析

### 一、评分标准

短文写作部分满分为 15 分。阅卷标准共分五等：14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分和 2 分。

- 14 分——切题。思想表达清楚，文字通顺，连贯性较好；基本无语言错误，仅有个别小错误。
- 11 分——切题。思想表达清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。
- 8 分——基本切题。有些地方表述不够清楚，文字勉强连贯；语言错误相当多，其中有一些是严重错误。
- 5 分——基本切题。表达思想不清楚，连贯性差；有较多的严重语言错误。
- 2 分——条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误。

作文词数没有达到题目要求(以 120 个词为例)的酌情扣分：

累计词数	110~119	100~109	90~99	80~89	70~79	69
扣 分	1	2	3	5	7	9

#### 注

1. 题目已给出的主题句、起始句、结束句均不计入所写字数。
2. 只写一段者给 0~4 分；只写两段者给 0~9 分（适用于规定为三段的作文）。



## 二、样卷分析

为了让考生更好地了解阅卷老师的评卷过程，我们特选用 2000 年 6 月六级考试的作文题及其 14 分、11 分、8 分及 2 分的样卷进行分析。所列样卷都是考生的实际作文卷，反映了每一分数段的应有水平。样卷中的下划线为编者所加，用以指出考生作文中的语言错误或不妥之处，包括语法、搭配、用词等，其中有些问题还在后面的“评析”中做了分析。

**Directions:** For this part you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?* The first sentence has already been written for you. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行口语考试，理由是……
2. 也有人持不同的意见，理由是……
3. 我的看法和打算。

### **Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?**

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET).

#### **14** 分作文样例

##### 例 1

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). Many people believe a test of spoken English is necessary because spoken English is an important part of the language. Only when one speaks fluent English can one say he has really mastered the language. So a test ought to be devised to assess one's ability in spoken English.

However, some people think that a test of written English is enough and a test of spoken English is not necessary. They hold that one's ability in English can't be shown in spoken English and a test of spoken English will add to the burden of the students.

I believe it is of great importance for every foreign-language-learner to speak the language with fluency. A test of spoken English will stimulate students to

improve their oral English. So such a test is necessary. And I intend to take it if possible.

## 例 2

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). We have all taken various English tests, but so far, most of them are written ones. Is it necessary to hold such a test? People differ in their attitudes.

Many people consider it a necessity to take a test of spoken English. It's known to all that English, as a language, is a tool of communication. So one's ability to use English in communication should be an important part of his command of English. But at present, most of the English tests are written ones, even if one may pass the tests, it is not certain that he can express himself freely in spoken English. Therefore a test of spoken English is necessary.

On the contrary, other people think otherwise. Most of their concerns lie in the objectivity of the marking system. Because this system depend chiefly on human scoring instead of on machine scoring. They worry about whether the test will be fair to every participant.

As far as I am concerned, I think a test of spoken English will be a challenge as well as an opportunity for me to improve my language ability. I have made up my mind to practise my oral English more often and when the time comes for me to take the test, I'll take it without any hesitation.

## 评 析:

这两篇文章都具备高分作文的共同点:紧扣主题,文字流畅,前后连贯,句式变化多样,用词面较宽,基本上没有语言错误。而且两篇文章结构安排也都合理,各段表意明确,主题句都放在阅卷者一眼便能看见的地方。

从这两篇作文可以看出,两位考生语言基本功扎实,语法结构掌握牢固,能熟练运用各种句型,用词也有较多变化。例如:第一篇范文中 Only when one speaks fluent English can one say he has really mastered the language. 这个倒装句用得很自然;作者用了 believe, think, hold 三个不同的词表示“认



为”，避免了重复。第二篇范文中考生的长句用得较多，如：But at present, most of the English tests are written ones, even if one may pass the tests, it is not certain that he can express himself freely in spoken English. 这样的长句在作文中出现无疑给文章平添了几分“姿色”。

此外，两位考生在词的搭配上也较为符合英语的表达习惯，像 master the language, devise a test, assess one's ability, add to the burden, be of great importance, one's command of English, express oneself, on the contrary, lie in 等，搭配都很恰当，增强了文章的表现力。作文中的关联词运用亦很得当，如 so, however, and, but, therefore 等，使得文章前后衔接紧凑，连成一气。

不足的是，第一篇文章内容比较单薄，思想略显平淡。第二篇文章虽然内容比较充实，但有个别词句用得不够恰当，如：

1. such a test 表意不明，宜改为 Is it necessary to hold a spoken one?

2. Because this system depend chiefly on human scoring instead of on machine scoring. 这是一个从句，不能脱离主句而独立存在，而且该句子还存在语法错误，宜改为 Most of their concerns lie in the objectivity of the marking system because this system depends chiefly on human scoring instead of on machine scoring.

## **II** 分作文样例

### 例 1

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). Is it necessary? Many people think so because spoken English is widely used in everyday life. If a person who is good at written English can't speak it, how can he communicate with others?

Some people think spoken English is less important than written English because they think most scientific books are written in English. A person who is good at written English can get the information he needs even though he cannot speak fluent English. And furthermore, the fairness in a test of spoken English can't be guaranteed. An examiner may give scores according to his own likes and dislikes.

Anyway, I think a test of spoken English is necessary. It will encourage us to

spend more time practicing speaking English in our spare time. It will also contribute to our learning of written English. I will try my best to practice spoken English so that I can perform well when the time comes for me to take the test.

## 例 2

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). Some people believe it is absolutely necessary to take a test of spoken English in China because we have been told many times that a Chinese student who has been learning English for years cannot fluently communicate with a native English speaker. A test of spoken English will encourage the importance of speaking English to the college students, and thus help them with their communicating skills.

On the other hand, there are also people who maintain that good reading and writing skills would be enough for the average English learners. College students are already under considerable pressure from their study. Another required test will only add to their burden.

I believe that a test of spoken English will do more good than harm. Since China will continue its opening and reform policy, the ability to speak fluent English is a must for anyone who wants to surpass others in a highly competitive society. Whether I take the test or not, I shall make all efforts to practise my spoken English in the rest years in college.

## 评 析:

这两篇文章结构类似,但行文风格迥异。总的来说两篇文章都能切题,包括题目中所列三个方面的内容;表达基本清楚,文字连贯,但均有少量语言错误。现把其错误列举如下:

## 例 1 纠错:

1. others 宜改为 English speakers, 并不是不会说英语就不能与别人交流。
2. most scientific books are written in English 宜改为 most scientific information is conveyed in written English, 此处的 information 与下句的 information 对应。
3. And furthermore 宜改为 Furthermore, and 和 furthermore 不能连用。

4. the fairness in a test of spoken English can't be guaranteed 宜改为 it is hard to guarantee fairness in a test of spoken English, 原句太绝对且主语过长。

5. practice 是名词, 宜改为 practise, 因为句中应用动词形式。

例 2 纠错:

1. take 宜改为 hold, 这只是用词不妥, 不算错误。前者是“参加”的意思, 后者是“举行”的意思, 文章的题目 (Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?) 强调是否有必要“举行”, 所以此处用 hold 比 take 好。

2. encourage 宜改为 bring, 整句话可改为 A test of spoken English will bring the importance of speaking English to the awareness of the college students. 此处属于搭配不当。

3. help them with their communicating skills 宜改为 encourage them to practise more. 原则上口语考试并不能帮助他们提高口语技能, 只能通过鼓励他们多练习来达到此目的。

4. study 宜改为 coursework, 前者表述不明确, 后者具体指专业课程的压力已经很大, 不该再有附加的压力——口语。

## 8 分作文样例

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). Many people think that a test of spoken English is necessary. They have two reasons. The first, we have made a tight ties with many other countries. That needs not only read and write but also speak. Second, if English is not spoken, that is not true English.

But some other people against it. They say spoken English is important, but including it as an optional component of the College English Test is too early.

I agree with the first opinion. I know the importance of spoken English. We study English in order to make easy communication to foreigners. But how to do it if we don't practice spoken English? As a college student, I must study hard in 4 years. English is one of my major lessons. I will speak more in order to improve my spoken English.

评析:

这篇作文切题, 前后连贯, 条理也很清晰。作者基本上表达了自己的

看法，读者也基本能看懂。但是，该考生语言基本功不是很扎实，很多地方表达不到位，有些词语搭配不符合英语表达习惯。

样例纠错：

1. 句子表达不到位，意思模糊。例如第一段最后两句 That needs not only read and write but also speak. Second, if English is not spoken, that is not true English. 表义模糊，如果改成 To strengthen these ties, we need people who can not only read and write but also speak foreign languages. Second, one cannot truly master English without learning to speak it first. 句子的意思就会比较清楚，同时也与前面的内容衔接起来了。又如第三段第五句中 I must study hard in 4 years. 表达不清楚，应改为 I must study hard in my 4 years at college. 第三段第六句中的 lessons(功课)应改为 courses(课程)。

2. 忽视习惯用法，生搬硬套。例如：第一段第四句中 make ties with, 英语中没有这种搭配，应改为 establish ties with 或 have ties with; 第三段第三句中 make easy communication to foreigners 应改为 to facilitate communication with foreigners, 或 to make communication with foreigners easier, 或 to help communicate with foreigners。

## 2 分作文样例

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test(CET). Study English must writing and speaking. They all good. Study English just can communication with somebody. If we don't speaking, so it's fail. So somebody think spoken English must included as an optional component of the College English Test.

But somebody think just I can writing, I just can speaking. But this point is wrong.

I think oral English is important. Sometime we meet foreignness, we must talk with them, do not writing. So Spoken English is commoner than writing. If we want to improvement our oral English, we must usually talking each other. Study language need an environment. So when we talk with somebody, don't worry. In the future, oral English more important.





评析:

这篇作文条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎,大部分句子有错误,且多为严重错误。可以说,像这样的考生,在英语学习上基本还没有入门,必须从头开始,狠抓基本功。

### 样卷分析小结

通过分析以上四个分数段的范文,不难发现,14分段的考生英语词汇、语法掌握得比较好,所写的句子结构正确,词语搭配和习语的使用也符合英语表达习惯。也就是说,他们不仅有比较扎实的语言基础,达到了大学英语教学大纲对写作的要求,而且掌握了学习英语的正确方法。11分段的考生无论在遣词造句还是语法功底上都稍逊色于14分段的考生,但如果稍加努力他们的作文便可跻身优秀的行列。而8分段的考生基本功明显薄弱了许多,需要多加努力。他们能用英语写作,只是行文不那么顺畅,可以说达到了写的基本要求。目前写作最低分定在6分,这是考虑到全国大学英语水平不平衡的状况。随着全国大学生英语水平的提高,这个最低要求可能也将有所提高。至于2分段的考生,他们在句子结构、语法、用词、拼写上都可能出现错误,其英语写作能力与大纲的要求相差甚远。

## 第三节 四、六级作文命题大盘点

### 一、命题范围——题材现实性

全国大学英语四级考试于1987年9月首次举行,六级考试始于1989年1月。但鉴于早期四、六级作文无论是命题形式还是内容都过于陈旧,本书只选用了1995年1月至2005年1月的作文真题。经过对这些作文命题题材的分析、归类和研究,可以得出一个明确的结论:四、六级写作的题材具有明显的现实性。它或贴近大学生的学习、工作及课余生活,或论及当前社会的变化、发展及进步,或涉及一般性科普话题。总之,都是大学生所熟悉的题材,不会出现偏题、怪题,那些大多数考生感到陌生的社会现象或艰深的科技知识等不在考查范畴之列。

值得注意的是1998年1月至2002年12月大学英语考试的作文部分,四、六级共用了同一命题,惟一的差异是字数:四级写作要求120词,六级写