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上海交通大学 陈幼平 主编

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## 大学英语6级考试 一本全

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# 前言

## Preface

为

了适应新形势下我国高等教育的发展,满足国家对人才培养的要求,2004 年教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》重新规定了大学英语的教学目标,强调大学英语教学主要是培养学生的英语综合能力,特别是听说能力。大学英语六级考试也随之进行了配套改革,从考试内容到题型设计均进行了重大调整,难度有所增强。为了使广大考生能迅速掌握考试方法和诀窍,编者呕心沥血,精心编排,几经修改,终于奉上了这本六级过关宝典——“一本全”。

本书各部分均由两大章组成:第一章 谙熟技巧高分有理;第二章 千锤百炼熟能生巧。第一章对历年真题做了抽丝剥茧、鞭辟入里的分析,力求让考生对六级命题的金科玉律和应试技巧了然于胸。对于历年真题中出现频率较高的考查点或技巧,本书则将其总结成小单元,放到拓展空间一栏里,以便考生对六级考试有更加清晰明了的认识。第二章是练习部分,此部分习题系精选而成,答案解析精确详细,繁杂处不厌其烦,细微处一语道破。

### 本书各部分内容如下——

#### ○ 写作:

现在六级考试把写作从原来试卷构成的最后一部分提到了第一部分,这对考生的英语语言表达能力和逻辑思维能力提出了更高的要求。但相对其他部分而言,写作仍是得分较容易的题目,是通过短期突击就可见成效的部分。本部分编者精研考纲新动向,广阅相关书籍,沉淀总结了写作经典题型与常用句型,旨在让考生在短期内掌握高分写作的精义;而在练习部分,本书的每篇范文均含有精讲精点,利于考生了解文章的精妙所在。

#### ○ 快速阅读理解:

快速阅读理解是六级考试新增的题型,从题型名称上不难看出,这是一个考查考生英语快速阅读能力的题目。而提高阅读速度最直接有效的办法就是“练”。针对这一特点,本书在这部分采取了简要理论加大量练习的编排形式,第一章的理论部分只是言简义赅地介绍了快速阅读的必备理论和技巧,而第二章的 10 套练习题则为提高考生此部分的应试能力做了量的积累。

#### ○ 听力部分:

美国总统罗斯福有句名言:“世界上唯一可惧怕的是惧怕本身(The only thing to fear is fear itself.)”。这句话一语道破大多数考生听力训练中存在的核心问题,那就是对听力普遍存有惧怕心理。但其实只要方法得当,完全可以在较短时间内实现听力能力的提高,从而从容面对考试。本书听力部分对六级考试的新老题型进行了深入细致地分析,后面的 6 套模拟练习则可以使考生在较短时间内实现高分突破。

# 前言

## Preface

### ● 仔细阅读理解:

篇章词汇理解是六级改革的新增题型,短句回答也在原来基础上做了一定的改造,针对这两个题型,本书这部分不仅在第一章理论部分对其题型难度以及应试技巧进行了全面的阐述,而且在第二章提供了大量的练习,使考生真正做到“理论”与“实践”相结合。对于传统题型——仔细阅读理解,本书根据每篇阅读理解文章的难度分别为其设计了阅读精点、难句分析和答案详解等小栏目,并配有全文翻译。阅读精点对文章大意进行了归纳概括,旨在让考生在自我测试后对文章的篇章结构、逻辑层次有准确、透彻的把握;答案详解则对每道题的答案选项和干扰选项做了详细的分析,不仅为答案选项找到充分证据,而且也为干扰选项指出错误缘由。

### ● 综合能力:

传统六级考试中的改错与完形构成了改革后六级考试的综合能力测试部分,本书在此部分的第一章对其题型特征以及应试技巧进行了精当深入的点拨,而第二章的10套改错和10套完形练习更是让考生讲练结合,熟练掌握综合能力部分的高分技巧。

### ● 翻译:

翻译同样也是改革后的六级新增题型,针对这一题型,本书从题型特点、考查重点等方面进行了全面的理论点拨,而后附的10套习题更会让考生对这部分的考查要点有清晰的认识,特别增加了“其他翻译”小栏目,让答案多样化,让考生从容应对考试。

### ● 综合预测:

随书赠送2套综合预测试题,难度上接近考试真题,便于考生检测学习效果,体验考场氛围。

## 参

与本书编写的老师曾多次参加六级考试的阅卷工作和教学工作,深知学生所思、所想、所需,各部分内容力求精辟全面。习题部分经多方检验,覆盖面广,渗透性强,望考生一定要认真完成。把题做熟了,把题想透了,自然可以轻松应对六级考试!

编者

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# Part I

写作  
*Writing*







## 第一章 谙熟技巧高分有理

### 第一节 题型概览

#### 一 大纲要求

《大学英语六级考试大纲》规定,作文部分共一题,考试时间为30分钟,考生应按要求完成一篇不少于150词的短文。要求内容切题,能正确地表达思想,语义连贯,文理基本通顺,无重大语法错误。写作内容为科技、社会、文化等方面的一般常识。写作形式多样,如看图作文、根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写摘要或大意、根据所给题目作文、根据所给关键词作文、根据所给主题句作文、根据所列提纲作文及书信等应用文。近年来的常考题型是根据所列提纲作文。

#### 二 评分原则

(1) CET-6 是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的六级教学要求,对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。

(2) CET-6 作文题采取总体评分方法。阅卷人员就作文的总体印象给出奖励分,而不是按照语言的错误数目扣分。

(3) 从语言和内容两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容,而内容则是通过语言来表达的。在评判时,要考虑到作文是否切题,是否能够充分表达思想,也要考虑到考生是否能够用英语清楚地表达自己的思想,也就是要考虑考生的语言表达是否造成了理解上的障碍。

(4) 避免趋中倾向。在评判作文的过程中,该给高分的给高分,包括满分;该给低分的给低分,包括零分。阅卷员在所阅的作文卷中不应该只给中间的分。

#### 三 评分标准

写作占六级试题总分的15%,阅卷标准分5个等级:19分、47分、76分、104分、132分。

各分段具体评分标准如下:

19分——条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子存在错误,且严重错误居多。

47分——基本切题。表达意思不清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重错误。

76分——基本切题。有些地方表达意思不够清楚,文字勉强连贯,语言错误较多,其中有少量的严重错误。

104分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

132分——切题。表达清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好。基本没有语言错误,仅有个别小错。

### 第二节 基本写作步骤

#### 一 审题

审题是作文的第一步,也是关键的一步。很多考生由于没弄清题意,匆忙下笔,结果离题万里,徒劳无

#### 拓展空间 高分写作六点提示

1. 独立主格句子的使用无疑会加深评卷老师的印象。其实独立主格的句子很简单,就是分词的一种特殊形式,分词要求主语一致,而独立主格则不然。如:Weather permitting, we'll go on a picnic on Monday. 也就是相当于 if weather permits, we'll... 又如 He heard this piece of news, his eyes wide open. 也就是相当于 He heard this piece of news, with his eyes wide open.

获。审题就是要弄清要求并根据要求和所给的材料确定主题,从而做到内容切题、思路清晰、结构完整。

## 二 构思与提纲

明确主题后,就要构思如何围绕主题进行写作。如对一篇议论文来说,要考虑支持主题的理由、事例等,以及如何衔接、过渡,并将这些内容连缀成篇。构思的成品就是提纲。考场上利用提纲写作,既可加强文章的统一性和连贯性,又可避免由于紧张而造成不必要的失误。

提纲可详可略,因人而异。一般来说,首先应确定每段的主题句、事例,并随手记下相关的语句。除提纲式作文外,若能根据题目要求列出提纲,也是比较可取的。

## 三 成文

根据提纲写作时,除照顾到过渡、照应外,还应注意语言的准确与简明。语言以达意为准,不必堆砌华丽的辞藻,也不可一味地追求用生僻词、长难句。首先要做到尽可能地减少错误,在此基础上考虑句式变化、用词面广等问题。同时,还应使用自己有把握的词汇和句型,避开自己不会的英文表达方式。

## 四 修改

誊写文章前,应仔细修改检查,看是否有重大错误,如主谓一致、时态、用词、拼写、大小写、标点等是否正确。应在誊写前将错误改正,同时注意不要将卷面涂得太乱!

# 第三节 基本要领与技巧

## 一 组织结构

文章的结构一般包括开头、正文和结尾三部分。就六级作文而言,多为三段式议论文:第一段为开头,点题开篇;第二段为主体,展开论述;第三段为结尾,总结全文,得出结论。一般来说,开头、结尾部分应简洁、明确,主体部分论证应全面、充分。总之,开头、正文和结尾是一篇文章的有机组成部分,切忌结构不完整或不合理。段落内部的结构通常也分为三部分:提出观点(主题句)、论证观点(扩展句)、得出结论(结论句)。

## 二 开头

文章开头的方法有很多,如引语法、主题句法、数字统计法、提问法、事例法等。但文章的开头没有固定套路,不同的内容和文体有不同的写法,不同作者也各有所好。

就六级短文写作而言,最重要的不是采取什么方法,而是要做到以简洁的笔墨引入正题,切忌写成一个“狮子头”。如以 On Automobiles 为题的文章,有的同学这样开头:

Automobile is a means of transportation. In Jinan alone there are over 100,000 cars. It's estimated that there are at least 50 million ones in the world. It is a large number. From this, we can see that automobiles have become a major kind of useful vehicle in the world.

150 字的短文,开头就占了约 50 字,留给正文和结论段的篇幅和时间就很少了。

另外,这段内容与汽车带来的利弊这一主题关系并不直接,其中的数字也不见得准确。因此,这样的开头不可取。事实上,上段开头完全可以写得更加简洁直接,如: As an important means of transportation, automobiles are enjoying growing popularity all over the world.

## 三 主题句

主题句是全段的核心句,可以帮助读者了解段落的中心内容,限制话题所谈论的范围,表明段落展开的方向及方法。主题句可出现于段首、段中或段尾。对 150 字的短文写作而言,把主题句置于段首更利于扣住中心思想展开论述。对主题句的运用应注意以下几点:

★ 主题句应具有高度概括性。从另一角度来说,整个段落应紧紧围绕主题句来写,不能出现与之无

## 拓展空间

2. 插入语的使用可以使文章看起来更地道。大多数插入语是放在两个逗号之间,常用的插入语有 such as, especially, more often than not, so to speak, most important of all, needless to say。如: Air as well as sunlight is, needless to say, indispensable to our daily life. (不必说,我们的日常生活不能缺少空气和阳光。)又如: You must quit smoking, most important of all, you should start taking exercise. (你必须戒烟。更重要的是,你该开始运动了。)

关甚至冲突的内容。

- ★ 主题句应是个完整的句子。
- ★ 主题句不应过于笼统,否则就失去了对整个段落的统帅作用。
- ★ 主题句也不应太具体。比如 The dictionary is small. 这样的句子就没有进一步展开的空间。
- ★ 各段的主题句应相互照应。例如,在以 On Smoking 为题的文章中,下面的主题句是合适的:

- 1) Smoking is harmful to our health.
- 2) Smoking does harm not only to the smoker but also to the people around him.
- 3) Therefore, smoking is a bad habit.

第二段的主题句用 not only... but also 沟通了一、二两段的内容,第三段的 therefore 又承接了一、二段的内容,使全篇融为一体。

近年来常见的作文题型是提纲式作文,这些提纲句往往可以充当段落主题句,但应适当添加连词,以使全篇前后照应,浑然一体。

#### 四 结·尾

如前所述,文章的结论应紧扣主题,呼应文章的开头。这种呼应不是对开头的简单重复,而是主题的升华或深入。原则上,记叙文、说明文在叙述或描述完事物后就可结束;论说文常用结论性语言结束文章。从篇幅上看,结尾应该简洁精悍。

常见的结尾写法有:

- ★ 总结文章的主要内容,这是最常见的写法。
- ★ 提出希望或展望未来。
- ★ 对文章所提出的观点进行反问,启发读者思考。如:

An open China has realized the importance of business. Why should we give up this opportunity and rely on agriculture?

- ★ 引用谚语或名人名言印证自己的观点。

结尾的写作应注意以下几点:

- ★ 避免结论脱离或偏离文章的主要内容。如在论述兼职的利弊后,有的学生写道:

In a word, taking a part-time job is an essentially good thing to us. Therefore, we should try to take part-time jobs whenever there is a chance.

这样的结论无视上文关于兼职弊端的论述,脱离了文章的内容。

- ★ 避免结论太空、太大。如在论述了兼职的利弊之后,做出如下结论:

In conclusion, everything is two-sided and taking a part-time job is no exception.

这样的结论太空泛,没有针对性。

- ★ 避免在结尾引入新的话题。这是文章写作的大忌,因为这样会破坏文章结构的完整性。如:1995年6月的作文要求就“放鞭炮是好事还是坏事”来阐述自己的观点,有篇作文这样结尾:

So far as I am concerned, I agree with the latter. Setting off firecrackers should be banned since it has so many disastrous disadvantages. However, to those who really enjoy setting off firecrackers, this really is a problem to be solved.

最后一句话引入了一个新的话题,而文章又就此打住,这样的文章看起来不完整。

- ★ 避免结尾以一句话匆匆收场,造成头重脚轻的失衡现象。例如在以 Preciousness of Time 为题的短文中,在分别论述了时间的重要性、列举了一些人不珍惜时间的行为后,这样简单地结尾:

Time is precious, so we should not waste our time.

#### 拓展空间

3. 写作中可用强调句型来加强语气。比较常用的有 it is/was... that/who... 如: It was optimism that made him stick to the end. 另外“主语+do/did/does+谓语”常用来强调动词,如: His opinion does influence others' in the meeting. 强调名词的时候可以用“... the very+名词”这样的句型,如: He is the very person who has given us a lecture last week. 强调状语的时候可以把状语提前,如: By exploring Internet on a computer, you can get almost all the information you need.



这样的结尾显然没有起到深化主题的作用。

## 五 统·一·性·与·连·贯·性

一篇成功的作文,必须同时具备统一性和连贯性。考虑到大学英语六级作文篇幅短、模式性强的特点,文章的统一性与连贯性就显得更重要了。统一性是指主题明确,内容切题,没有与主题无关的内容,全篇是一个有机的统一体。段落内也要具有统一性,主题句、扩展句和结论句应该相辅相成。连贯性指文章逻辑清晰、层次分明、行文流畅。文章的可读性主要在于其连贯性。层次分明要求按一定的方式展开段落,常见的展开段落的方法有:

- ★ 归纳法,即先引用具体事实进行论说,然后得出结论;
- ★ 演绎法,即由一般推出特殊情况的结论;
- ★ 根据思想、事实或理由的重要性展开论述,可以由主要到次要,也可由次要到主要;
- ★ 依据时间顺序,即按照事物实际发展的时间先后展开段落;
- ★ 依据空间顺序,由远到近或由近到远有序地进行描写。

此外,结论段与全文内容的照应也是连贯性的重要内容(详见上文基本要领与技巧之四——结尾)。

要做到行文流畅,常用的技巧有:① 适当运用过渡词语(详见下文基本要领与技巧之七——过渡词语的运用);② 借助中心词语的重复(包括中心词语的同义替换表达);③ 运用过渡句。过渡句,尤其是段落间的过渡句,对篇章的连贯性起着不可忽视的作用。过渡句使段与段之间衔接自然,层次分明。过渡句可置于前一段的段尾,也可置于后一段的段首。

## 六 举·例

举例既论证主题,又将其形象化、具体化,从而使虚实结合,使整个段落有机地统一。例子的选择应以典型、具体为原则。同时,对于短文写作,举例应简洁直接。在通过列举实例展开的段落中,主题句一般点明论点或中心思想,其后紧跟一系列由事实和论据组成的扩展句来说明这一论点或中心思想。

### 1. 典型性

例子应具有较强的代表性和说服力,尤其注意举例不能被用于证明和反驳同一论点。如在以 On Taking Part-time Jobs 为题的短文中,有些同学举某些大学生做兼职时由于缺乏社会经验而上当受骗的例子来说明做兼职的坏处。这样的例子是不合适的,因为这看似是兼职的后果,但实际上缺乏社会经验正是了解社会造成的,这又足以说明兼职的必要性。这样的例子显然不具备说服力。

### 2. 具体性

即应选取生活中的细节或自己有亲身感受的事例。有的同学在以 Honesty 为题的短文中举例:For example, should an underground party member be so honest as to tell the truth to the enemy? 此例虽然典型,但毕竟离现实生活非常遥远,也就缺乏亲切感和感染力。而下文中的例子虽然很细微,却很有说服力: Mothers know instinctively that for children an ounce of praise is worth a pound of scolding. Still we're not always as perceptive as we might be about applying the rule. One day I was criticizing my children for squabbling. "Can you never play peacefully?" I shouted. Susanna looked at me quizzically. "Of course we can," she said. "But you don't notice us when we do." (见《大学英语·精读》第二册)

### 3. 简明扼要

由于 CET-6 作文篇幅和时间均有限,举例应以说明问题为准,不必花太多笔墨进行细节描写。过分详细地叙述一个例子会占用太大篇幅,而且使文章读来啰嗦。请看下段:

There are cases in which it's wiser and kinder not to be honest. For example, if your child was ill, you would make him have some kind of medicine. But the medicine was too bitter and your child didn't want to take it. Then what would you do? I think in this case you shouldn't be honest and should tell lies to solve

### 拓展空间

4. 要想使文章句式有所变化,很常用的一招就是倒装,而倒装中又以否定倒装较为常见。常用于此句型的否定词和词组有:hardly, scarcely, barely, seldom, by no means, on no account, not only... but also, under no circumstances 等。如:Hardly did I think it possible. (我几乎认为这是不可能的。)Scarcely had she entered the room when the phone rang. (她一进屋电话就响了。)Under no circumstances should we lend him any money. (无论如何我们都不该把钱借给他。)

the problem.

上面的例证完全可以写得简洁一些: For example, should you be so honest to discourage your little boy by telling him the medicine he is going to take is rather bitter?

## 七 过渡·词·语·的·运·用

英语写作中,要做到行文连贯自然,很少有不用过渡词语的。而实际情况是,由于受汉语影响,很多学生只注重意义的连贯而忽视形式上的接应,结果造成英语句子连绵不断,病句很多且逻辑关系不明确。因此,平时练习时,应有意识地运用包括连词在内的过渡词语。现将常见过渡词句总结如下:

### ★ 常见于文章开头的词句

- (1) To begin with, smoking should be banned in public areas.
- (2) Generally speaking, it is the best policy to spend more money on libraries.
- (3) First of all, study always comes first for a student.
- (4) With the development (progress, growth, etc.) of society (science, technology, economy, etc.), women's role has become more important than ever before in daily life.
- (5) Recently, the problem of environmental protection has become the world's focus.

### ★ 常见于文章结尾的词句

- (1) in conclusion, in short, in summary, in brief, in a word, to conclude, to sum up, to end up 等。
- (2) It's only when one works hard enough that his success can be secured.

### ★ 表示先后次序的词句

first, second, third, ...; to begin with..., moreover..., finally...; first of all, next, then, eventually; meanwhile; in the mean time; in due time; since then; shortly after 等。

### ★ 表示因果关系的词句

because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, as a result, for this reason, consequently, accordingly, thus, hence, therefore, in this way 等。

### ★ 表示比较和对比的词句

unlike, in contrast, on the contrary, despite, in spite of, on the other hand, otherwise, while, whereas, nevertheless, although, but, yet, still, likewise, in like manner, similarly, in the same way, just as 等。

### ★ 表示附加的词句

again, in addition, and, also, furthermore, moreover, what's more, not only... but also, besides, apart from 等。

### ★ 表示层进关系的词句

additionally, in addition; also, besides; likewise; not only...but also; further, furthermore; in other words; moreover; equally important; for one thing...for the other; what's more; on the one hand...on the other hand; as well; last but not least 等。

## 拓展空间

5. 适当用被动代替主动,这样能更客观地反映事实。句子开头不要总是用 We/I,比如写结尾时不用 we should pay attention to..., 而用 Attention should be paid to...。再举个经典的结尾:2004 年 6 月六级作文的最后一段写到 It is, therefore, high time that some applicable approaches were implemented by the service industry like that. 及 Thus, its competitive edge will be sharpened effectively.

★ 表示举例的词句

for example, for instance, a case in point, to illustrate, as an illustration, just as, take... for example, as follows 等。

★ 表示让步/转折关系的词句

though, although, as, while, despite, in spite of, regardless of, even though, for all that, but, yet, however, in contrast, still, nevertheless, otherwise, whereas, on the contrary, on the other hand, at the same time 等。

★ 表示解释同位关系的词句

that is (to say), ... roughly means, in other words, by definition, namely, as a matter of fact, as... suggests, as regards, with regard to, concerning, as for, in terms of 等。

★ 表示条件关系的词句

if, in case (of), so long as, on condition that, assuming that, lest, while 等。

★ 表示选择关系的词句

or, or rather, alternatively, instead (of), rather than, whether...or, either...or, neither...nor, not...but 等。

★ 表示总结关系的词句

all in all, in all, briefly, in brief, altogether, to conclude, in conclusion, in one word, in short, in summary, to sum up, to summarize, on the whole, in sum, as has been mentioned (above) 等。

八 常用句型

(1) 用于描写漫画、图表的常用句型

- ① As the graph depicts, ...
- ② From the cartoon/picture, we can see that...
- ③ According to the statistics shown in the first/second graph, ...
- ④ The table shows/indicates/reveals that...
- ⑤ It can be seen /concluded from the picture/table/figures that...

(2) 用于句首提出论题或现象的句型

- ① Recently, ...has become the focus of the society.
- ② ...has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life.
- ③ Nowadays there is a growing concern for...
- ④ Nowadays it is common to hear/see...
- ⑤ ...has become a common occurrence in our daily life.
- ⑥ Nowadays more and more people are beginning to be aware of the seriousness of...
- ⑦ It is only during the last/past few years that man has become generally aware that...
- ⑧ There is an old/popular saying/proverb which says/goes...
- ⑨ In recent years, there is a general tendency...
- ⑩ Nowadays... has become a problem we have to face.

拓展空间

6. 一定要学会换词。用形象、具体的词代替宽泛的词。考试中一般不要出现 good, bad, many, thing, think, people, opinion 这些用得过多的词, 比如可用 applicable 代替 proper; approaches 代替 ways; implement 代替 carry out; sharpen one's competitive edge 代替 enhance one's competitiveness。

(3) 用于比较、阐述不同观点的常用句型

- ① Some people like/prefer..., while others are/feel inclined to...
- ② There are different opinions among people as to...
- ③ Some people claim that... is superior to... Others, however, disagree with it.
- ④ Some people believe... Others maintain... Still others claim...
- ⑤ Some people suggest... Others, however, hold the opposite opinion.
- ⑥ On the one hand, people tend to... On the other hand, they feel...
- ⑦ Some people argue that... Others, in contrast, believe that...
- ⑧ Although more and more people come to believe... there are still others who insist that...
- ⑨ On the contrary, there are people in favor of...
- ⑩ There are some people who hold different opinions about...

(4) 用于陈述个人观点/想法的常用句型

- ① My own experience tells me that...
- ② In my opinion, we should attach more importance to...
- ③ As for my own idea about... I believe...
- ④ As far as I am concerned, I plan to...
- ⑤ Personally, I prefer...
- ⑥ In my view, both sides are partly right in that...
- ⑦ But for me, I would rather...
- ⑧ My own point of view is that...
- ⑨ In conclusion, I support the statement that...
- ⑩ As for me, I tend to choose...

(5) 用于结尾的常用句型

- ① From what has been discussed/mentioned above, we may conclude that...
- ② Therefore, it is not difficult to draw/come to the conclusion that...
- ③ It is high time that something was done about...
- ④ From all the reasons/consideration above, it is evident/clear/obvious that...
- ⑤ Taking into account all these factors, we may reach the conclusion that...
- ⑥ Given the reasons/consideration I have just outlined/discussed/presented, I strongly recommend that...
- ⑦ It is clear, therefore, that...
- ⑧ All in all, what really matters is, in fact, to...
- ⑨ It is essential that effective measure be taken to...
- ⑩ From what has been discussed above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that...
- ⑪ In conclusion, the most important is...
- ⑫ On the whole, it is high time that every one...
- ⑬ As a result, we should take some effective steps to...
- ⑭ Judging by the figures/statistics, it is not difficult to see that...
- ⑮ Only in this way/in so doing, can... be really...

拓展空间 区分常用易混词有诀窍

1. 我们写作文的时候常会用到 compare to 和 compare with。两者的区别在于当我们并列两件事物，对比它们的优缺点时，用 compare with，如：He compared the book with the manuscript. 而当一事物被我们用另一相似的事物来描绘或象征时，我们用 compare to 如：He compared the earth to a ball.



(6) 用于书信写作的常用句型

① 申请信/求职信

I'm writing to apply for admittance to your university/college as a visiting scholar/research assistant.

I'm writing to explore the possibility of spending one or two years working/studying in your institute/laboratory/company. I would like to apply for admission to your department/university for study in...

Please send me an application form for admission to your graduate program.

According to this morning's *Times/China Daily/Beijing Youth Daily*, you want an experienced efficient secretary.

Your advertisement in this morning's transcript/*Business Weekly*... appeals to me because... I offer my qualifications in the hope that you will consider me for the job.

I understand from Mr. ... that there is an opening for a reporter on the staff of the *New York Sun*.

My former associates/employers will tell you that I am neat, accurate and painstaking in my work, that I am tactful and courteous, and that I am resourceful, loyal to the job, and of pleasing personality.

They will tell you that I am conscientious, that I have an agreeable personality and appearance, and that I get along well with everyone.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Look forward to hearing from you soon.

I am looking forward to the pleasure of a personal interview.

② 邀请信及答复

It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to cordially invite you to attend the meeting.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to invite you to visit this exhibition.

Will you and Mrs. Green give me the pleasure of dining with us at the Beijing Hotel on Sunday, Oct. 10th, at eight o'clock?

John and I would be very happy if you and Mr. Latimer could come to dinner on Saturday the nineteenth at seven o'clock. We do hope you can join us.

John and I are wondering if you can dine with us on Tuesday, the fifteenth, at half-past six. Afterwards, we plan to hear the University Glee Club at Auditorium.

Mrs. Green and I are delighted to accept your kind invitation to dine with you at the Beijing Hotel on Sunday, at eight o'clock, and are looking forward to that evening with great pleasure.

It is very kind of you to ask us to dinner this coming Saturday evening, but, to our regret, we cannot accept it.

I am sorry not to be able to accept your kind invitation to lunch on the fourteenth. Unfortunately my plans have been changed, and I will be returning to Troy on Monday.

③ 批评、抱怨、投诉

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with/at...

I am writing to complain about...

I think it's high time you realized...

To improve the situation/solve the above problem, it is advisable for you to take the following measures.

We know that you are not generally careless, but we would like your assurance that this will not happen again.

I wish to refer you to an incident which occurred... calling for some remedial action.

I must warn you that unless you do something about the situation I will be forced to take legal action.

To be frank, I am not prepared to put up with the situation any longer.

拓展空间

2. accessible 和 available 是写作中常常用到的词,一定要好好掌握。accessible 表示“可得到的,易接近的,可进入的”。如: The information ought to be made more accessible. (资料应该明白易懂。) This database is only accessible by the authorized manager. (只有授权的管理员才可以访问数据库。) available 表示“可用的,有空的”。如: This was the only available room. (只剩下那个房间可用了。) I'm available in the afternoon. (我下午有空。)