

#### 大学英语四六级实力提升 🗨 系列

#### چردها شمیل بردها شمیل

# 大学级 行级 写作

is gradually declining, stranding thousands of ing to college. Colleges, for their part, have istrial and metallurgical (冶金的) engineers, a big employer of them. The decline started 28% of the national income, or gross domestic day, factory output generates just 12% of G.

eadlines and public debate over the years, and nd craftsmanship—what's needed to build a move up from assembler to machinist to neration, we lost our connection to the land, nery we depend on." says Michael Hout, a 'People who work with their hands," he went, in restaurants and laundries, or in medical

aftsmanship. Lack of interest is another. The Os, skill in finance grew in importance, and, a more appealing source of income.

who deal in real estate generated 21% of the d Warren Buffett, the good-natured financier,

and overalls (工作装). "Young people grow up without developing the skills to fix things around the wise." says Richard Curtin, director of the

冰 刘红梅 e in craftsmanship, if only Manufacturing's shrinking presence undoubtedly helps because many of the nation's assembly line workers were skilled in work, if not on the job ther in their spare time. In a late 1990s study of blue-collar employees at a General Motors plant (now closed) in Linden, N.J., the sociologist Ruth Milkman of City University of New York found that many line workers, in their off-hours, did be evation and other skilled work. "I have ofter thought," Ms. Milkman says, "that obs were an effort on the part of the workers to regain their dignity after repetitive assembly line work in the factory." Craft work has higher status ests in apprenticeship (学徒) programs for high school stude that there was an interest to be served economically and patri e at home; gist who h

ethos (风气)," says Richard connection of craft and cultur The damage to American employment. Though the decl

sor wal argue—that it has instead shifte

Since then, some 5.3 Cstated goal of the O

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## 大学级 行级 写作

nind can alter the immune response was discovered the University of Rochester School of Medicine farin (納精) by simultaneously feeding them the suppressing their immune systems caused stomach h pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the the sweetener. Ader re-exposed the animals to shed to find that those mice that had received the nditioning died. He could only speculate that he had lone now served to weaken their immune systems

ie immune systems of animals

harin

:什么因素的影响。根据文章第一段;Ader采用一 的免疫功能。根据以上分析,A项选择与文中所 能抑制其免疫功能,与文中所陈述的意思相背;C项 Ader实验的老鼠所言,并不是对所有动物;D项选择

中的信息与文中的内容不符,并不是所有的老鼠遭受电击后免疫系统都发生改变。

古 原 左 坐

is the notion that intelligence is measiligence is meaning and to respect to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to respect, and to requirious differences his vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellen booki

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to you sees, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still a rours it, or at minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent see you have the altimate weapon against the big N. B. D. Nervous Break Do

"Intelligent" people do not have how to choose happiness over depre

You can begin to think of your face of trying circumstances. The line is involved with other human conflicts and compromises are sickness, deaths, natural human beings. But some people at

in charge of themselves. They know o deal with the problems of their lives. basis of how you choose to feel in the ne same for each of us. Everyone who

lar difficulties. Disagreements, similarly, money, growing old, ent problems to virtually all izing depression and unhappiness



成胜

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读者信箱:xjtu\_rw@163.com

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### 前 言 PREFACE

大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6,以下简称四六级考试),于1986年第一次试验举行,至今已走过30多年。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月17日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过1000万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来? 我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在30多年的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型,提升翻译比重;2015年12月,听力改革,引入新闻听力和现场演讲。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思),并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,30 多年来,四六级考试极大地提升了中国大学生的英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比最新样卷和 20 世纪 90 年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反拨作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如,很多大学生都开始从过去的"哑巴"英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级考试已经被用人单位广泛认可,超越了地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的 HR 经理交流,问道,你们工作中

使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级考试成绩呢?他说,是否通过四六级考试,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者表示曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。此系列丛书帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的"困难户"们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

最后送大家三句我鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会: 没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。 祝福各位四六级考试考生过级成功,学习进步!

编者

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#### 写作制胜方略

#### 第1灵



#### 1. 六级命题方向

从题材来看,六级作文主要涉及两个方面:一是与学生学习、生活相关的话题,如 2008年12月的作文主题是关于大学生心理健康;二是与人们生活息息相关和有关社会发展变化的热点话题,如 2007年12月的作文主题是关于数字化产品。

从体裁上看,六级作文以议论文和说明文为主,主要包括图表阐释类、说明现象类、对策方法类、对比分析类和论证观点类。另外,六级作文中还会涉及应用类作文,以建议信、投诉信、拒绝信等各类信函为主。

#### 2. 写作评分标准

大学英语六级考试大纲规定,六级作文部分所占分值比例为 15%,标准分满分为 106.5。阅卷评分时按照满分 15 分计算,最后,再换算成标准分。评分标准共分五个等级;2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分和 14 分。

阅卷人员根据阅卷标准对照样卷进行评分,先就总体印象划定作文等级,然后根据 具体情况对分数进行适当调整。若认为与某一分数等级相似,即定为该分数等级,若阅 卷过程中发现该作文稍优或稍劣于该分数等级,则可加1分或减1分。

在总体作文评分原则的指导下,六级作文的评分强调五项标准,即**内容切题,表达**清楚,文字连贯,句式多变和语言规范。各分数档的具体评判标准如下:

- **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。
- 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。
- 8分——基本切题,有些地方表达思想不够清楚,文字勉强连贯,语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。
- 11分——切题,表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。
- 14分——切题,表达思想清楚,文字通顺、连贯,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

#### 3. 写作基本步骤

六级作文尽管结构并不复杂,但考生仍然需要遵照写作的基本步骤,这样才能避免

出现思路不畅、衔接不当、偏题等问题。

#### 例(2008年12月)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled How to Improve Students' Mental Health. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

- 1. 大学生的心理健康十分重要。
- 2. 因此,学校可以 ……
- 3. 我们自己应当 ……
- (1)确定各段主题

六级作文的结构比较固定,一般都是三段式。命题要求中大都会给出两到三点的中文提纲,但所给提纲只是规定了文章的主要内容,每一点提纲并不等于每一段的主题,考生需要结合文章题目和所给提纲的内容重新确定各段的主题。

分析:第一段主题:描述大学生心理健康的重要性。

第二段主题:指出大学生目前的心理健康状况及心理问题对大学生的影响。

第三段主题:从学校和个人两方面说明应该如何保持大学生的心理健康。

#### (2)列出各段提纲

确定各段主题以后,不要匆忙动笔,应该在草稿纸或心中将各段要写的内容大致列出,做到心中有数,这样才能做到行文流畅,衔接自然。

分析:第一段提纲,心理健康的重要性:对学生的全面健康发展十分重要;拥有心理健康才能具备承受学业和社会竞争的巨大压力的能力。

第二段提纲,心理健康状况:越来越多的大学生有心理问题;心理问题的不良影响: 不能集中学习;对未来悲观;做出极端或暴力行为。

第三段提纲,解决办法——学校:加强心理方面的指导,组织更多活动;个人:多参加社交活动,多与人沟通,发现问题寻求帮助。

#### (3)逐一展开段落

一般来说,段落的基本构成包括:主题句、扩展句和结尾句。

主题句只有一句,要具有概括性,要表述清楚、简单明了,注意不可过长。扩展句是 主题句内容的延伸和语意的补充,起着进一步阐述主题句、扩展段落中心思想的作用, 因此一般都要有两句以上。结尾句也只有一句,主要用来总结段落的主要内容或得出 结论,常常和段落主题句在意义上相互呼应。

需要注意的是,并不是每个段落都必须包含主题句、扩展句和结尾句,段落主题句与结尾句可以只有一个。

#### 第一段

① In recent years, college students' mental health has aroused widespread attention from the whole society. ② Undoubtedly, mental health is very important to the all-around development of a college student. ③ Moreover, only with a healthy mentality, college students can withstand great pressure and go through the increasingly fierce competition.

#### 第二段

① Nowadays more and more college students are suffering from mental problems, like depression and anxiety, which are bringing great harm to them, ② First of all, these problems influence their normal studies and lives. ③ Some students cannot concentrate on their study and hold quite pessimistic attitude towards their future. ④ Even worse, some students might lose control of their emotions and do some behaviors of hurting others or themselves.

#### 第三段

① Considering seriousness of the problem, it is an urgent thing to take effective measures to help college students keep psychologically healthy. ② First of all, school authorities should strengthen psychological instruction and guidance on students. ③ Moreover, schools should organize more activities and provide more facilities for students to ease their pressure. ④ Besides, we college students can take some precautions to prevent mental problems, such as attending more collective activities and making more communication with others. ⑤ And, once a problem appears, we must learn to confront it and turn to professional guidance when necessary. ⑥ Only in this way can college students grow and develop healthily.

#### 第一段

- 第1句:主题句——大学 生心理健康备受 关注。
- 第 2 句:扩展句——总述 重要性。
- 第3句:扩展句——进一 步说明重要性。

#### 第二段

- 第1句:主题句——心理 健康问题对大学 生有极大的不良 影响。
- 第 2 句:扩展句——第 1 点不良影响。
- 第 3 句: 扩展句——第 2 点不良影响。
- 第 4 句:扩展句——第 3 点不良影响。

#### 第三段

- 第1句:主题句——心理 健康问题亟待 解决。
- 第 2 句: 扩展 句——第 1 点解决办法。
- 第3句:扩展句——第2 点解决办法。
- 第 4 句: 扩展句——第 3 点解决办法。
- 第 5 句: 扩展句——第 4 点解决办法。
- 第6句:结尾句——对解 决办法作出 总结。



#### (4)通读全文检查

对于这一步,很多考生都会因为时间紧张而忽略,其实,花上一两分钟的时间通读一遍全文,经常可以避免拼写、语法和句子结构方面的小错误,而这些看似很小的错误,很多时候会对作文分数等级的评定产生很大的影响。

#### 写作词汇

#### 第2灵





#### 一、动词类

appeal: be attractive or interesting 呼吁,请求;有吸引力,引起兴趣

要点:常组成 appeal to sb. 这个词组。注意 to 为介词, appeal 既可作动词,也可作名词。

造句:In order to make China more appeal to foreigners, we still have tremendous task to accomplish. 为了使中国对于外国游客更有吸引力,我们还有很多事要做。

**promote**; help the progress of (sth.); encourage or support 促进,增进(某事物); 鼓励,支持

造句:Advertisements should be brought under control of the government and they are sure to promote products and benefit consumers.

广告处于政府的严格控制下才能促进产品质量,有益于消费者。

advocate: speak publicly in favor of (sth.); support 拥护,提倡,支持

造句: Today blood donation without repayment is widely advocated.

现在广泛提倡无偿献血。(blood donation without repayment 无偿献血)

involve: include or affect (sb. /sth.) in its operation 包括,包含,涉及

造句: Going abroad for further study involves several reasons.

出国深造涉及很多因素。

avoid: stop (sth.) happening; prevent 防止发生(某事物),预防

要点:avoid 为及物动词,所以用法为 avoid doing/doing something。

造句: Most college students should avoid the bad effect of playing electronic games. 大多数大学生应避免玩电子游戏的负面影响。



#### 二、动词词组类

**devote...to...**: give (one's time, energy, etc.) to sb. /sth.; dedicate 为某人/某事物付出(时间、精力等); 献身于某事物

要点:devote oneself/sth. to sb./sth., to 为介词。

造句:If we devote ourselves to a task, we have every reason to do it well.

如果全力去做一件事,我们就有充分的理由把它干好。

fail to: forget, neglect or be unable (to do sth.) 忘记、忽视或未能(做某事)

要点:可记住其名词词组 failure to。

造句: We will never fail to live up what our parents expect of us.

我们不要辜负父母对我们的期望。(live up 不辜负)

stimulate sb. /sth. (to sth.); make sb. /sth. more active or alert; arouse sb. /sth. 使某人/某物奋发起来;刺激、激励某人/某物

要点:to 后面既可跟名词,也可跟动词。还可记住其形容词 stimulating 和同义词 encourage (sb. to do sth.)。

造句:Praise always stimulates people to make greater efforts.

表扬总能激发人们作出更大的努力。

bear in mind that:remember that... 记住

要点:通常 bear in mind 后跟 that 从句。还应记住同义词组 keep in mind。

造句: We should bear in mind that there are many other things that are far more important than money. 我们必须记住有很多事情远比钱重要。(far more... than 远比)

be tired of sb./sth./doing sth.: have had enough of sb./sth./doing sth.; be bored with sb./sth./doing sth. 厌倦、厌烦做某事

要点:也可以写作 be sick of/sick and tired of sb./sth./doing sth.,还应记住 be fed up about/with sb./sth.这个意义相同的词组。

造句: Nowadays the young are easily tired of the routine.

现在年轻人容易厌倦按部就班的生活。(the routine 按部就班)

entitle sb. to sth. : give sb. a right to have or do sth.

给予某人获得某事物或做某事的权利

要点:常用被动语态 be entitled to,另外记住 to 在这里是介词。

造句:We are entitled to protecting our right.

我们有权利捍卫自己的权益。(protect our right 保护我们的权益)

thanks to sb. /sth.: because of sb. /sth. 由于或因为某人/某事物

要点:也可记住同义词组 owing to, on account of, due to, by virtue of, with/on this/that account。

造句: Thanks to the mobile phone, we can speak to our friends happily when we feel lonely. 有了移动电话,我们就能在感觉孤独的时候和朋友愉快地聊天。

deprive sb. /sth. of sth. :take sth. away from sb. /sth. 剥夺某人/某物的某事物

造句:Cars deprive people of the fun of walking. 汽车剥夺了人们行走的乐趣。

view sth. as: consider sth. in the mind 认为某事物是

要点:常用被动语态 be viewed as,类似的词组还有 look upon... as, regard... as,

blame...as.

造句:Computers are viewed as one of man's most efficient assistants.

计算机被认为是人类效率最高的助手之一。(most efficient assistant 效率最高的助手)

long for sth. /long (for sb.) to do sth.; have an intense desire for sth.; want sth. very much (对某事物)非常渴望,非常想有某事物

要点:同义词 be thirsty for, hunger for。

造句: We long for peace and hate wars. 我们渴望和平、憎恨战争。

hinder sb./sth. from sth./doing sth.: prevent the progress of sb./sth.; obstruct or delay sb./sth. 阻碍,妨碍某人/某事的进展

要点:类似的词组还有 protect/prevent sb. /sth. from sth. /doing sth. 。

造句:Bad climate prevented Western China from further development.

恶劣的气候阻碍了中国西部的进一步发展。(bad climate 恶劣的气候)

make (full/the best/better) use of sth./sb.:use or benefit from sth./sb.使用或利用某事物/某人

要点:另外还可记住 take best advantage of。

造句: As for the young and middle-aged, they should make better use of their time in the prime life instead of spending so much time on pets.

对年轻人和中年人来说应更加充分利用大好时光而不应把时间过多地花在养宠物上。(in the prime life 大好时光; instead of 而不应)

be absorbed in: with one's attention fully held 集中精神于

要点:也可记住同义词组 indulge in,以便在写作中互换使用。

造句:If you really become absorbed in a hobby, your interest may last a lifetime.

如果你真的痴迷于一种业余爱好,这种兴趣将持续一生。(last a lifetime 持续一生)

wipe out: destroy sth. completely 彻底消灭或摧毁某事物

要点:在作文写作中,常用这个词组来表示"消除不利因素、缺点等"。

造句: We should try our best to wipe out these negative aspects.

我们应尽量消除这些负面影响。(negative aspects 负面影响)

take...into account: include sth. in one's assessment, etc.; consider sth. 考虑

要点:也可写成 take account of, take... into consideration。

造句:We should take at least two factors into account.

我们至少应该考虑两个因素。

**come up with sth.**: find or produce (an answer, a solution, etc.) 找到或提出(答案、办法等)

造句:We should come up with all possible solutions to these problems.

我们应想出各种可能的办法来解决这些问题。

be amazed at: fill (sb.) with great surprise or wonder 对于 ......感到惊奇

要点:还需记住同义词组 be surprised at, be carried away by。

造句: Being amazed at Chinese ancient civilization, some travelers even never hesitate to repeat their sweet memories back in China.

因为惊叹于中国古老的文化,一些旅游者毫不犹豫再次来到中国重温甜蜜的回忆。 (ancient civilization 古老的文化; never hesitate 毫不犹豫)

persist in (doing) sth.: continue to do sth., especially in an obstinate and determined way and in spite of opposition, argument or failure 坚持,执意

要点:还应记住 persist in 的同义词组 stick to, insist on。

造句:One must learn to persist in one's own confidence in case of failure.

一个人应学会遇到失败时坚守信念。(persist in one's own confidence 坚守信念 in case of failure 遇到失败)

guard against sth.: use care and caution to prevent sth. 预防某事物

要点:同义词 be against sth., fight against。

造句:We should guard against this bad phenomenon.

我们应防止这类丑陋现象发生。(bad phenomenon 丑陋、坏的、不好的现象)

be bound to do sth.: certain to do sth. 一定做某事

要点:还可记住:be sure to do/be certain to do。

造句:The over-exploitation of natural resources is bound to destroy some natural resources and scenic areas. 过度开发自然资源必定会破坏自然资源和风景区。(over-exploitation 过度开发; natural resources and scenic areas自然资源和风景区)

account for sth.: be the explanation of sth. 解释某事物的原因

造句: These three factors account for the pollution. 这就是造成污染的三个原因。

sum (sth.) up: give a brief summary (of) sth. 总结,概括

要点:这个词组通常用于总结观点,比如:总结段(句)的开始,用 to sum up/generally speaking。

造句:To sum up, Internet is like a double-edged sword.

综上所述,因特网是把双刃剑。(double-edged sword 双刃剑)



#### 三、名词或词组类

craze: wildly excited; enthusiastic 狂热,热衷

要点:craze (about sth./sb.)常作表语,也可记住形容词 crazy。

造句:Surfing on the line is the latest craze.

上网冲浪是最新的狂潮。(the latest craze 最新的狂潮)

sense: consciousness of sth.; awareness 觉悟,意识,意义

要点:这个单词经常组成 a sense of command/responsibility/accomplishment/

humor等词组,在作文中是比较实用的词组。

造句:Part-time jobs cultivate a sense of competition.

兼职工作可以培养竞争意识。(cultivate 培养)

(give) priority to: high or top place among various things to be done (工作的)重点,应优先解决的问题

造句: A wise government often realizes the importance of conservation in its economy and gives priority to research, which will help its citizens to economize in their use of natural resources.

明智的政府经常意识到节约对于经济的重要性并优先进行这方面的研究,这将有助于公民节约自然资源。(economize in the use of natural resources 节约自然资源)



#### 四、形容词或词组类

indispensable: that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely essential 不可缺少的,必需的

要点: 这个词的用法为 indispensable to sb./sth., indispensable for doing/doing sth.。

造句: E-mail will be more and more useful and soon it will become an indispensable means of communication throughout the globe. 电子邮件越来越有用而且很快将成为全球不可缺少的交流工具。(throughout the globe 全球)

inevitable: that cannot be avoided; that is sure to happen 不可避免的;必然发生的造句: We should be prepared to withstand the high pressure inevitable in the modern society.

我们应学会承受现代社会中不可避免的强大压力。(withstand 承受)

efficient:(of people) capable/(of tools) producing a satisfactory result without wasting time or energy (指人)能胜任的;(指工具)有效的

要点:应记住名词 efficiency,副词 efficiently 以及否定词 inefficient。

造句:Internet is efficient and many people hate to handwrite a letter to express their feelings.

因特网效率高而且许多人讨厌用写信的方式交流感情。(express their feelings 交流感情)

be abundant in sth.: having plenty of sth. 某事物很丰富

要点:还可记住 be rich in sth.。

造句: As a well-known company, Microsoft develops rapidly because it's abundant in excellent talents. 作为一个知名公司,微软发展迅速是因为它拥有大量的优秀人才资源。(excellent talents 优秀人才)