

英语专业四级考试辅导用书

新题型

42天攻克 专四 TEM4

写作篇 (10天)



赠 51TALK (无忧英语)

—— 外教口语自测课程



中国出版集团



世界图书出版公司




未来教育教学与研究中心/主编

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前言

Preface

2015年8月,外语专业教学测试专家委员会对英语专业四级考试(以下简称“专四考试”)的试卷结构和测试题型作了局部调整。其中,写作部分变化如下:取消了原来的Section B 便条部分;命题形式由原来的出题形式变为三种(命题作文、图表作文、材料作文);在整个考试中所占的分值也由原来的25分下降到20分。专四考试题型调整后,未来教育教学与研究中心第一时间联合来自上海外国语大学、北京外国语大学等国内著名高校的专四考试命题研究人员,精心编写了本书,旨在帮助考生尽快适应新大纲的难度要求,熟悉命题特点和趋势。

本书根据专四考试调整后的写作部分的大纲编写,为考生提供了最新真题以及样题的范文、写作思路,帮助考生把握命题方向,透析命题特点。此外,本书对写作部分会考到的所有写作题型都进行了详细的技巧点拨,并给出了必备句型、经典范文。本书最后提供了60篇必备范文,覆盖了专四写作的全部考点,预测性强。

与同类书籍相比,本书具有以下特色:

1. 以时间为基点,科学规划,逐天突破

本书复习规划为10天,每天目标明确,帮考生逐步提升,快速攻克专四写作。这种科学合理的安排,能让考生在有限的时间内针对性备考,增强信心。

2. 剖析真题,把握规律

本书以考纲为依据,真题为素材,通过提炼和剖析真题、样题中写作题的重点、难点,让考生把握命题规律,有针对性地进行强化练习,少走弯路。

3. 先讲后练,学以致用

本书以“天”谋篇布局,题型讲解的第一天给出了“大纲要求”“评分标准”以及“真题演练”;其后详细介绍了写作中可能出现的各类题型的“题型分析”“写作技巧”“必背句型”“必背范文”;最后精选了60篇必备范文,覆盖专四写作的所有考点。

4. 赠送同步刷题刷分题库

本书还免费赠送专四考试刷题刷分在线题库,方便考生有效利用碎片化的时间进行备考练习。

5. 提供24小时互动平台

购买本书的考生,均可以关注未来教育外语微信公众号(未来英语说)。老师在线为考生免费答疑解惑,给考生提供一个良好的学习氛围和平台。

未来教育教学与研究中心的老师们精益求精,但由于时间有限,书中难免有错漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

最后,预祝所有备考英语专业四级考试的考生都能取得理想的成绩!

未来教育教学与研究中心

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DAY 1

专四写作新大纲解读

1.1 大纲要求

外语专业教学测试专家委员会经过讨论,于2015年8月通过英语专业四级(TEM4)题型进行局部调整方案。其中,写作部分的具体要求如下:

(1) 测试要求:

能根据所给作文题目、图表或阅读材料等,写一篇200个单词左右的作文。能做到内容相关、充实、语言通顺、用词恰当、表达得体。本部分为命题作文,文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。考试时间45分钟。

(2) 测试形式:

本部分为作答题,要求学生根据题目要求做回答。

(3) 测试目的:

测试学生的基本书面表达能力。

1.2 新旧题型分析

	新题型	旧题型
题量	只有一部分	分为 Section A:Composition 和 Section B:Note-writing
命题形式	命题作文、图画图表作文或阅读材料作文	命题作文+便条
答题时间	45分钟	45分钟
分值	20分	25分

根据上表可以看出专四写作的题型变化如下:

(1)原 Section B 便条部分取消。

(2)作文出题形式更加多样化,由原来的命题作文变成了命题作文、图画图表作文或阅读材料作文,由一种出题形式变为三种出题形式。

(3)专四写作考试时间不变,仍是45分钟。

(4)写作分值由原来的25分降为20分。

1.3 写作评分标准

专业四级写作在评分时采用整体评分法,要求阅卷者根据对文章内容和语言方面的总体印象确定作文档次,然后给出具体分数。

写作评分标准

具体来说,阅卷者在评分时要兼顾三个方面:内容(content relevance, content sufficiency),结构(organization)和语言(language quality)。详见下表:

档次和分数	内容	结构	语法	得体
Band 5 (20~17分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务;主题突出,论证充分,说理明确。	结构清楚,逻辑性强;文章连贯性好。	几乎没有任何语法错误;能够灵活运用多样的句式;用词确切、恰当;写作规范,几乎没有拼写、标点或大小写错误。	语言得体;语气恰当;有说服力。
Band 4 (16~13分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务;主题比较突出,论证比较充分,说理比较明确。	结构比较清楚,有一定的逻辑性;文章连贯性较好。	有少量或个别语法错误;能够运用正确的句式;用词准确;写作比较规范,有极个别的拼写、标点或大小写错误。	语言较得体;语气较恰当;有一定说服力。
Band 3 (12~9分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务;主题比较突出,阐述基本清楚。	结构基本清楚,有逻辑性,但不充分;衔接不够顺畅。	有一些语法错误,但不影响意思表达;能够使用不同句式;用词基本准确;存在一些拼写、标点、大小写错误,但不影响意思表达。	文章语气不够恰当;说服力稍差。
Band 2 (8~5分)	部分完成了试题规定的任务;主题不够突出,说理不够明确。	结构比较松散,缺乏一定的逻辑性;缺乏一定的连贯性。	语法错误多,影响意思表达;用词不正确,表达不清楚;拼写、标点、大小写错误多,影响意思表达。	文章语气不恰当,含糊其辞;缺乏说服力。
Band 1 (4~1分)	未完成试题规定的任务;主题模糊,说理不清。	结构混乱,逻辑不清,无连贯性。	语法错误很多且严重,严重影响意思表达;用词不正确,使读者不知其解;有严重拼写、标点、大小写错误,严重影响意思表达。	语气生硬,有失分寸;没有说服力。



1.4 真题演练

2016 年真题

PART VI

WRITING

[45 MIN]

Read carefully the following excerpt on term-time holiday arguments in the UK, and then write your response in NO LESS THAN 200 words, in which you should:

- summarize the main message of the excerpt, and then
- comment on whether parents should take children out of school for holiday during term-time in order to save money.

You should support yourself with information from the excerpt.

Marks will be awarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Term-time holiday will be banned

Parents are to be banned by Michael Gove, UK's Education Secretary, from taking their children out of school to save money on holidays.

He is to abolish the right of head teachers to "authorise absence" from the classroom, which has been used to let families take term-time breaks, and will warn them they face fines for their children's not being at school.

"Any time out of school has the potential to damage a child's education," a senior source at the Department for Education said this weekend. "That is why the government will end the distinction between authorised and unauthorised absence."

"This is part of the government's wider commitment to bring down truancy levels in our schools. There will also be stricter penalties for parents and schools."

The tough measures on truancy are part of a wider attempt by Mr. Gove to make education more academically rigorous and to tackle a culture in the educational establishment which he believes has accepted "excuses for failure".

Russell Hobby, the general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said the measure would discourage parents from trying to put pressure on heads to sanction term-time holidays. "The high cost of holidays outside of term time is still an issue but ultimately a child's education is more important than a holiday," he said.

Write your response on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

【思路点拨】

本题的主旨是讨论是否应当禁止学生上学期间休假。首先应当简要概括材料中内容,再给出自己的观点。在具体行文时,文章可安排如下:首先,转述阅读材料中的正反方观点:一方认为家长在学生学习期间带孩子去度假是可以接受的;另一方的观点则认为不可接受,由此引出自己的观点。之后,针对自己的观点进行论证。最后,总结自己的观点。

【参考范文】

Which Is More Important, Education or a Cheaper Holiday?

When it comes to whether parents should take their children to spend holidays during term-time, views on the issue vary from person to person. Parents **claim** that by doing so, they can save a lot of money born of busy school holidays. Educational officials strongly oppose this tendency on the ground that it encourages **truancy**, which in turn damages a child's education. From my perspective, the merits of banning term-time holidays outweigh its demerits.

To begin with, taking tough measures on this kind of truancy is conducive to the normal teaching process, one of the key elements to guarantee kids' academic performance. As we know, currently, teachers have the **discretion** to approve a certain time of absence from school for each child, which is supposed to be for illness but not supposed to be granted for holidays. By definitely **abolishing** the right of head teachers to authorize absence from the class, those teachers can rarely **be pestered by** parents who want to take children to go on a holiday just to save money, which severely disrupts teaching process. What's more, without strict penalties imposed on the parents who lead to their kids' playing truant, those parents will gradually view asking for holiday leave as a right. Once this cultural expectation is formed, the level of truancy will dramatically increase.

Accordingly, the growing trend of term-time holidays should be banned with no delay. In this way, teachers can impart knowledge without **disturbance** and parents will be deterred from saving money at the expense of sacrificing their kids' education.

【闪光词句】

claim 声称

truancy 逃课

discretion 谨慎;自由裁判权

abolish 废除

be pestered by 被……纠缠

disturbance 干扰;障碍;紊乱;骚乱

1. When it comes to whether parents should take their children to spend holidays during term-time, views on the issue vary from person to person.

当谈到父母是否应该带着孩子在上学期间去度假,对于这个问题,大家各持己见。

2. From my perspective, the merits of banning term-time holidays outweigh its demerits.

从我个人的角度来看,禁止学生上学期间度假的优点超过它的缺点。

3. To begin with, taking tough measures on this kind of truancy is conducive to the normal teaching process, one of the key elements to guarantee kids' academic performance.

首先,对这种逃学采取强硬措施,对维持正常的教学过程是有利的,这是保证孩子学习成绩的关键因



素之一。

4. In this way, teachers can impart knowledge without disturbance and parents will be deterred from saving money at the expense of sacrificing their kids' education.

这样一来,教师可以不受外界因素影响专心传授知识,家长也不会以牺牲孩子的学习为代价来省钱。

2015 年考纲样题

PART VI

WRITING

[45 MIN]

Should we revive traditional Chinese characters or continue using simplified characters? This has been an intensely discussed question for years. The following are the proponents' and opponents' opinions. Read carefully the opinions from both sides and write your response in about 200 words, in which you should first summarize briefly the opinions from both sides and give your view on the issue.

Marks will be awarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

YES	NO
<p>Traditional characters, which date back to more than 2000 years ago, have a more beautiful appearance and a more reasonable structure. As indicated by the 親 and 愛 examples, traditional characters make more sense, convey traditional values and can therefore represent traditional culture.</p> <p>For two millennia, Chinese historical records and classic works were written in traditional characters. To be able to read them and inherit traditional culture, we need to bring traditional characters back.</p> <p>Politically, it is also necessary to restore traditional Chinese characters. Currently, traditional characters are still in use in Hong Kong, Taiwan and many Chinese communities around the world. Restoring them can contribute to cross-straits exchanges and national reunification and unite Chinese people around the world.</p>	<p>In today's world, efficiency matters most. Traditional characters, which usually have more strokes than simplified ones, are more difficult to learn. By contrast, simplified characters are much easier to learn and use.</p> <p>Over the past 50 years, lots of classic texts have been turned into simplified-character versions, which means simplified characters can also promote and preserve traditional culture.</p> <p>Constant simplification has been a trend in the evolution of Chinese characters. From the oracle bones script of 3000 years ago to traditional characters, the Chinese writing system has always been slimming down for better communication.</p>

Write your response on **ANSWER SHEET THREE**.

【思路点拨】

这篇材料讨论的是,是应当恢复中国传统的繁体字还是继续使用简体字。在行文时,首先应当总结概括材料中内容,然后给出自己的观点。具体可安排如下:首先,转述阅读材料中正反方观点:一方认为应当恢复使用中国传统的繁体字;另一方则认为应当继续使用简体字。由此引出自己的观点。之后,针对自己提出的观点进行论证。最后,总结自己的观点。

【参考范文】

Tradition or Simplification?

Language is an **integral part** of every single culture. Accordingly, some people suggest that traditional Chinese characters should be revived in an effort to **preserve** Chinese traditional culture, while others **favor** simplified ones because of their simplicity and conciseness. Considering both sides, my point is that simplified characters should be used continuously.

One of the main reasons for simplified characters being favorable is the matter of efficiency. They are **user-friendly**. Comparatively, they are much easier to learn and to memorize. Another major reason is that simplified characters, as one of the significant Chinese elements, have gone global because of the rise of China. As a matter of fact, simplified characters may jump into our sight at any time across the world, which, I think, is a real contribution to the promotion of Chinese culture. At last, admittedly, traditional Chinese characters have aesthetic appeal and cultural value. Besides, I **contend** that traditional Chinese characters, as cultural heritage, should be recognized, studied and treasured comprehensively by specialists or those who are interested in them.

In conclusion, for those who propose to carry forward traditional Chinese culture through reviving traditional characters, their concerns are understandable, because consideration should be given to **inheriting** traditional Chinese characters from the cultural perspective. However, in the long run, I do believe simplified Chinese characters are more practical in the modern world.

【闪光词句】

integral part 主要的部分

preserve 保存;保护;维持

favor 赞成

user-friendly 容易使用的

contend 主张;为……斗争

inherit 继承;遗传而得

1. Accordingly, some people suggest that traditional Chinese characters should be revived in an effort to preserve Chinese traditional culture, while others favor simplified ones because of their simplicity and conciseness.

因此,一些人认为为了保护中国的传统文化,应该恢复繁体字的使用。而另一些人则支持简体字的使用,因为他们认为简体字更加方便简洁。

2. As a matter of fact, simplified characters may jump into our sight at any time across the



world. 事实上,简体字在世界各地随处可见。

3. Therefore, I contend that traditional Chinese characters, as cultural heritage, should be recognized, studied and treasured comprehensively by specialists or those who are interested in them.

因此,我认为中国的繁体字,应作为文化遗产,应该得到专家和对繁体字感兴趣的人们研究与珍藏。

4. However, in the long run, I do believe simplified Chinese characters are more practical in the modern world.

但是,从长远来看,我认为中国的简体字在现代社会更加实用。

DAY 2

图表、图画作文

2.1 图表作文题型分析

图表作文是把图表提供的数字或文字等信息转换成文字资料。它通常属于说明文。图表通常指表格、柱形图、线形图、扇形图、树形图等。图表作文写作时,首先应对图表进行仔细分析,弄清图表中所含信息及其不同信息之间的关系,并由此确定文章的主题;然后按试题要求对图表进行描述,说明图表中反映的情况或对图表里显示的关系进行对比分析并做解释说明;最后在文章的结尾得出合乎情理的结论,阐明自己的看法。此外还要注意:应对图表中的信息有所选择,抓住其中有代表性、规律性的典型数据;要看出总的趋势,归纳增减速率;注意动词时态,多用一般现在时,如有参照时态则按参照时态描述。各类图表作文写作应注意以下事项:

(1) 表格 (table)

要准确理解表格所含的信息,必须做到以下几点:

- ① 认真阅读表格上面或下面的标题。
- ② 认真阅读每栏上面或左右的小标题。
- ③ 认真阅读表格下面或两边提供的说明。
- ④ 从上到下或从左到右认真阅读表格内提供的信息,逐项比较,了解表格的设计意图与所含内容。
- ⑤ 特别注意使用的计量单位,有时一个表格中可能使用一个以上的计量单位,尤其是 million 和 billion 最易混淆。

(2) 柱形图 (column diagram)

柱形图比表格直观性更强、更形象化,用于比较时更是如此,但柱形图提供的数据不如表格具体、精确。柱形图作文要特别注意标题、底线或边线上的刻度和说明,还要特别注意从最低点到最高点的动态发展趋势以及各项之间的相对情况。

(3) 线形图 (line diagram)

线形图可以把数据直观、准确地反映在由垂直和水平轴构成的类似坐标系统上。一般说来,水平轴反映的是独立的变量,如年、月、日等,垂直轴反映的是依附的变量,如重量、价格、利润等。线形图中可能是一条曲线,也可能是几条曲线,要求考生分析事物的发展情况或对几种事物的发展进行对比。线形图作文要注意垂直轴和水平轴计量单位的不同,以及每条曲线所表示的准确含义。

(4) 扇形图 (sector diagram)

扇形图经常是一个圆被分成大小不同的扇形,直观地表达作为整体的某一事物与某部分之间



以及每个部分之间的相互关系。扇形图一般都有文字说明,圆内的扇形大小常用百分比表示。这类作文在审题阶段,一定要把扇形内外提供的信息综合起来看。

图表作文有表格、柱形图、线形图和扇形图,后三种都属于图表(diagram)的范畴。不管是图表还是表格,都需要进行描述,一般放在文章的第一部分,长度不宜过长或者过短。描述数据我们要首先看看哪个是变量(A),每个变量有几个数据(B),不妨以 $A * B$ 表示。

如果只有一个变量,有三个数据即 $1 * 3$ 的情况,可以描述如下:

From the chart, we can see clearly that the average number of hours a student spends on the Internet per week has increased from less than two hours in 1998 to nearly four hours in 2000, and then to 20 hours in 2004.

如果是最常见的 $2 * 3$ 的情形,可以描述如下:

From the chart, we can see clearly that in a big city in China, state-owned houses declined from 75% in 1990 to 60% in 1995 and then to 20% in 2000, while private houses rose from 25% to 40% and then to 80% during the same period.

这里用了 while 引导从句来凸显对比,是一种非常好的描述办法,如果用两句话来描述,也完全可以。

如果是 $1 * n (n > 3)$ 的情形,将头与尾描述出来即可,比较好的方法就是在句中描述最后一个数据与第一个数据相比变化了多少。

碰到多个变量、每个变量又有多个数据的情形,大家应首先进行分类,分成上升、下降两类,或者分成上升、下降、不变三类,这样问题就迎刃而解了。

2.2 图表作文必背句型

- The table shows the changes in the number of...over the period from...to...

该表格描述了在……年到……年间……数量的变化。

- The column diagram illustrates that...

该柱形图展示了……

- The graph provides some interesting data regarding...

该图表为我们提供了有关……的有趣数据。

- The diagram shows (that)...

该图表向我们展示了……

- The pie chart depicts (that)...

该饼形图揭示了……

- This is a curve graph which describes the trend of...

这个曲线图描述了……的趋势。

- The data/figures/statistics show (that)...

该数据(字)表明……

- The tree diagram reveals how...

该树形图向我们揭示了如何……

- The data/statistics/figures lead us to the conclusion that...

根据这些数据资料,我们可以得出结论……

- As is shown/demonstrated/exhibited in the diagram/graph/chart/table...

如图(表)所示……

- According to the chart/figures, ...

根据这些表(数字),……

- As is shown in the table, ...

如表格所示,……

- As can be seen from the diagram, great changes have taken place in...

从图中可以看出,……发生了巨大变化。

- From the table/chart/diagram, we can see clearly that...

从图表我们可以很清楚(明显)看到……

- This is a graph which illustrates...

这个图表向我们展示了……

- This table shows the changing proportion of A and B from...to...

该表格描述了……年到……年间 A 与 B 的比例关系的变化。

- The graph, presented in a pie chart, shows the general trend in...

该图以饼形图的形式描述了……总的趋势。

- This is a column chart showing...

这是个柱形图,显示了……

- As can be seen from the graph, the two curves show the fluctuation of...

如图所示,两条曲线描述了……的波动情况。

- Over the period from...to..., the...remained the same level.

在……至……期间,……基本不变。

- In the year between...and...

在……年到……期间……

- In the 3 years spanning from 1995 to 1998...

1995 年至 1998 年的三年里……

- From then on/from this time forward...

从那(这)时起……

- The number of...remained steady/stable from (month/year) to (month/year).

……月(年)至……月(年)……的数量基本不变。

- The number sharply went up to...

数量急剧上升至……

- The percentage of...stayed the same between...and...

……至……期间……的比例维持不变。