



大学英语

张鑫友大学英语应试系列(第四辑)

六级写作范例及译文

CET6: WRITING

主编 张鑫友

编写 大学英语六级考试
命题研究组



湖北人民出版社

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写在前面的话

市面上四、六级应试方面的书籍随处可见,随意翻开看看,给读者的印象不外乎以下几种:粗制滥造的,改头换貌的,炒现饭的,哗众取宠的;新颖实用的,标新立异的。本系列隶属于哪一种呢?我们不用“王婆卖瓜,自卖自夸”,还是让细心的读者细嚼后,再给“她”戴上一顶合适的帽子吧!不过,我们可以毫不掩饰地告诉我们的读者,在编写本系列的过程中,从选题到内容,从作者到读者,从编辑到校对,从封面设计到版式安排,我们都经过了反反复复的酝酿、斟酌和推敲,并倾注了我们全部的心血。我们是在做一种实实在在的工作,是在为你寻找一条通往六级考试的捷径。我们所做的工作绝非是以前六级考试丛书的简单重复,而是更多地考虑到你的实际要求,更加接近六级考试的最新动态。我们在不遗余力地使本系列成为一套最新实用的参考书,为你在六级考试复习中排忧解难、一举夺魁,这就是本系列的宗旨所在,也是我们所追求的目标!

本系列共分五册:《大学英语六级听力训练及详析》、《大学英语六级阅读理解及详析》、《大学英语六级词汇结构及详析》、《大学英语六级写作范例及译文》、《大学英语六级仿真题及详析》。前四册书分别为大学英语六级考试几种题型的单项训练,最后一册书是前四册书的综合。

本册为《大学英语六级写作范例及译文》。全书共分为三部分:第一部分为理论篇,从不同的角度介绍了写作的类型、特点及方法;第二部分为实践篇,收集了100篇优秀的六级作文,并附有参

考译文,可供学生参考和模仿;第三部分为经典篇,收录了历年大学英语六级考试的经典作文,并配有参考译文。

最后,我们特别要指出的是,本系列是由大学英语六级考试命题研究组集体编写,其针对性极强,可信度极高。读者从中也许会领悟到一些新的东西,会得到一些意外的收获。这决非我们妄言,信不信由你好了!

大学英语六级考试命题研究组

2000年8月

目 录

理 论 篇

一、六级写作试题的测试目的及要求

- (一)六级写作试题的测试目的及意义何在? 3
- (二)六级考试对作文有何要求? 3
- (三)六级写作试题怎样评分? 3

二、六级写作试题的分类及其特点

- (一)六级写作试题按体裁分为哪几类,其特点如何? 5
- (二)六级写作试题按题材分为哪几类,其特点如何? 13

三、六级写作试题的应试技巧

- (一)考生在应试时,如何展开思路? 25
- (二)对各种题材的作文,考生该如何应付? 28

实 践 篇

●大学英语六级写作范例及译文

- 1. The Moon 43
- 2. A Friend 45
- 3. A Dull Dinner 47
- 4. Mother 49
- 5. The First Impression of My Roommate 51

6. My Dream	53
7. Water	55
8. Youth	57
9. Spare Time	59
10. Newspapers	61
11. Uses of Atoms	63
12. Books	65
13. Human Needs	67
14. The Telephone	69
15. Self-dependence	71
16. Fire Accidents in Big Cities	73
17. Blood Donation	75
18. Inventions	77
19. Family Spending in X Town	79
20. The George Family's Expenditures of Its Gross Annual Income	81
21. Visitors to and From the United States	84
22. What Is Happiness	86
23. Value Time, Value Life	88
24. Door-to-door Sales	90
25. Knowledge	92
26. Dating on Campus	94
27. My Choice Upon Graduation	96
28. The Prospect of Electronic Books	98
29. Internet	100
30. Practice Makes Perfect	102
31. On Buying Second-hand Textbooks	104
32. How to Spend Saturday and Sunday	106
33. Going Abroad	108
34. Studying Abroad	110

35. Making Decisions	112
36. China's Education	114
37. Education and A country's Prosperity	116
38. What Makes Life Worthwhile	118
39. Going Into Business Is More Preferable Than Teaching	120
40. My View on Honesty	122
41. Honesty	124
42. On the Purchase of Books	126
43. Wealth and Happiness	128
44. Private Schools	130
45. Fight Against Fakes	132
46. Generation Gap	134
47. How to Deal With Disobedient Behaviors of Teenagers	136
48. Season; Intelligence Varies	138
49. Science; Good or Evil	140
50. Sports and Health	142
51. Reading Good Books	144
52. The Choice of Leisure Activity	146
53. Never Too Old to Learn	148
54. Competition and Cooperation	150
55. My View of Cheating on Campus	152
56. Science and Human Life	154
57. Relationship Between Students	156
58. What Is the Purpose of Punishment	158
59. Putting an End to Putting Things Off	160
60. Should Compulsory Military Service Be Practised	162
61. Supermarkets, a Way to Improve Service	164
62. Is It Worthwhile to Probe the Outer Space	166

63. Reading—a Good Way of Improving English	168
64. The Importance of Creating Listening Ability	170
65. Pollution	172
66. Where to Live—in the City or the Country	174
67. Women in China Today	176
68. Social Practice	178
69. On School Activities	180
70. On New Tuition Policy	182
71. Active Classes or Passive Classes	184
72. Of the Limitation of Book Knowledge	186
73. We Learn More Outside the Classroom	188
74. Part-time Job	190
75. The Second Profession	192
76. Doing Part-time Jobs While at College	194
77. Quitting Proves Hard	196
78. Why Don't They Give Up Smoking	198
79. Be Against Smoking	200
80. The Effect of the Video Recorder on the Cinema	202
81. The Merits and Demerits of Watching TV	204
82. Video Games	206
83. Laid-off Workers and Re-employment	208
84. Unemployment	210
85. Rechoice of Professions—A Social Problem	212
86. On Off-position	214
87. How to Approach Money	217
88. The Influence of Advertisements on Consumers	219
89. Oil	221
90. Trees—Man's Faithful Friends	224
91. My View on Remedial Classes for Children	226
92. Economic Reform in China	228

93. Should Private Cars Be Encouraged in China	230
94. The "Project Hope"	232
95. Should We Adopt Euthanasia or Ban It	234
96. Table for Deaths per 100 000 Population in Country × From 1990 to 1994	236
97. A Letter Applying for a Job	238
98. A Letter of Recommendation	240
99. A Student's Résumé	242
100. A Letter for Application	244

经 典 篇

● 历年大学英语六级考试写作范例及译文

1. How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic(1990. 1)	249
2. How to Solve the Housing Problem in Big Cities(1990. 6)	251
3. Man Is to Survive(1991. 1)	253
4. Car Accidents Declining in Welton(1991. 6)	255
5. Film Is Giving Way to TV(1992. 1)	257
6. Looking Forward to the Twenty-first Century(1992. 6)	259
7. Motorcycles and City Traffic(1993. 1)	261
8. My View on Opportunity(1993. 6)	263
9. We Need to Broaden Our Knowledge(1994. 1)	265
10. The Career I pursue(1994. 6)	267
11. My View on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements(1995. 1)	269
12. Should Firecrackers Be Banned(1995. 6)	271

13. Why I Take the College English Test Band 6(1996. 1)	273
14. Health Gains in Developing Countries(1996. 6)	275
15. Haste Makes Waste(1997. 1)	277
16. My View on Job-hopping(1997. 6)	279
17. My View on Fake Commodities(1998. 1)	281
18. Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck(1998. 6)	282
19. Don't Hesitate to Say "No"(1999. 1)	284
20. Reading Selectively or Extensively(1999. 6)	286
21. How I Finance My College Education(2000. 1)	288

理 论 篇

A strong climbing-rope, made by twisting together confidence determination, and perseverance, can help you scale the summits of knowledge and science.

信心、决心和恒心，拧成一根坚实的绳，能使你攀登知识和科学的高峰。

一、六级写作试题的测试目的及要求

(一) 六级写作试题的测试目的及意义何在?

写作是人们表达思想的一种重要技巧,是大学英语六级测试中必不可少的一部分,它是学生综合运用语言能力的体现。纵观历年大学英语六级考试题型,总少不了写作这一环节,而且分值达 15 分之多,由此可见,写作在应试中的重要性。我们知道,六级考试的目的在于全面考核已修完大学英语六级的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项目标,而其中对写作的考核旨在考核学生英语书面表达的能力。六级写作是继四级写作之后的又一挑战,不仅更多地考查了考生对词汇的掌握,对语法的应用,而且也考查了学生的表达能力、思维的逻辑性和条理性,它在六级考试中占有相当大的比重。

(二) 六级考试对作文有何要求?

《大学英语教学大纲》指出:“达到四级为基本要求,达到六级为较高要求。”可见,英语六级作文考试要求比四级高。它要求考生在 30 分钟这一限定时间内写出一篇 120 个单词以上的英语短文。其出题范围可能是记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文及应用文,其出题方式可能是直接给出题目(并附有中文或英文提纲),或是根据图画图表作文,或是给出关键词写短文以及根据所给文章(中文或英文)写出文章摘要或大意等,其涉及题材一般为社会、文化或日常生活的一般常识,不涉及知识面过广、专业性太强的内容。对作文本身的要求则是:切题,文字通顺,意思连贯,表达正确,无重大语言错误。

(三) 六级写作试题怎样评分?

六级考试写作的评分原则和四级考试的评分原则相差不大,都是采用总

体评分(Global Scoring)方法,阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),主要从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分,避免趋中倾向,该给高分就给高分,包括满分,该给低分就给低分,包括零分,不应只给中间的几种分数。但唯一不同的一点就是六级作文的篇幅一般较长于四级作文,而且对考生表达能力的要求更高一些。以下提供的是六级考试大纲的评分标准。

1. 本题满分为15分。

2. 阅卷标准共分五等:2分、5分、8分、11分及14分。各有标准样卷1~2份。

3. 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,若认为与某一分数(如8分)相似,即定为该分数(即8分);若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数,即可加一分(即9分)或减一分(即7分)。但不得加或减半分。

4. 评分标准:

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,连贯性好。基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

[注:白卷,作文与题目毫不相关,或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想,则给0分。]

5. 字数不足应酌情扣分:

累计字数	CET6	110~11	100~109	90~99	80~89	70~79	<69
扣 分		1	2	3	5	7	9

[注:]①如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句,均不得计入所写字数。

②只写一段者:0~4分;只写两段者:0~9分(指规定三段的作文)。

③为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准,现将各档作文分相当于百分制的得分,列表如下,称为得分率。其中9分的得分率为60(相当于百分制的60

分)。

作文分	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
得分率	100	94	87	80	74	67	60	54	47	40	34	27	20	14	7

二、六级写作试题的分类及其特点

(一) 六级写作试题按体裁分为哪几类, 其特点如何?

我们知道, 在汉语中常见的几种体裁不外乎是记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文以及应用文等。同样, 在英语中, 出题无疑就是围绕这五种体裁展开的。那么, 它们究竟有何特点呢? 下面我们就从它们的定义、要素等几个方面来加以阐述。

1. 记叙文

记叙文就是叙述客观事物的发展过程及发展情况的文章, 其作用在于反映事物发展的情况和规律。因此, 在写记叙文的过程中, 就必须抓住事件发生的时间、地点、人物、原因、结果等几个要素。在记叙过程中, 可根据需要或自己的思维方式, 采用不同的写作手法, 如按时间顺序写、采用倒叙或插叙等。例如:

A Spring Outing

Spring came with all its glories. The new grass exposed its green colour. The pretty flowers in the open air opened their blossoms. We were tempted to go for an outing.

It was Sunday, the 25th of April. We set out very early on bikes, carrying bottles of champagne, beer, soft drinks and bags of cakes, bacon and cooked eggs. We rode along the winding paths in the fields, across the meadows and down the roads. The willows were fresh and green. The swallows were flying to and fro up and down in the sky. The birds, just like many musicians, sang their melodious songs in the tall trees; and butterflies, like colourful dancers, were fluttering here and there. We breathed

the fresh air deeply and laughed happily.

At 10:00 a. m. we arrived at the foot of the Yellow Mountain. About 15 minutes later we began to climb up the hill. Near the top, under a big tree with luxuriant foliage we had our picnic. We drank and ate. After the picnic we stood in the breeze with our hands on our waists, enjoying the fine landscape. Then we lay on grass, talking about our life and ideal.

At about 5:00 p. m. we returned with balmy greening on our backs and freshness in our hearts.

这是用第一人称写成的一篇记叙文。作者按照时间顺序记叙了外出旅游这一天所发生的事情。例文中时间、地点、人物、事件等要素清晰，整篇文章显得有条不紊。

2. 描写文

描写文就是描摹事物的文章，其侧重点在于描写事物的静态，如事物的位置、状态、颜色等其他一些特性，其作用在于如实地再现事物的样子，活脱出一个真实的画面。因此，在写描写文时，就必须围绕中心，突出重点，层次分明，并且要带有一定的感情色彩。例如：

The Year

We have four seasons in a year. They are: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Spring is the loveliest season in the year. In this season, flowers bloom and birds sing. The world is full of life. The weather is warm and the swallows begin to come back to live with us again. poets describe spring as a season full of hope.

Summer is the most welcome season to school children. They have a long summer vacation. They may go to swim and play. They can go to seaside or go camping in the mountains.

Autumn is a good season for picnics and games. In this season, leaves begin to fall and flowers begin to wither away. This is why some people say that autumn is a season of sadness and loneliness, but I do not think it is true. It is the season for harvests. The world is full of laughing and singing.

Winter is cold. In some northern countries, snow begins to fall and