

全新四级710分快速突破丛书

写作 翻译与完型填空

WRITING
CLOZE
TRANSLATION



总主编/黄小勇 彭江
综合分册 主编/高启香
武汉理工大学出版社

全新四级 710 分快速突破丛书

写作·翻译与完型填空

总主编 黄小勇

主 编	高启香	彭 江
副主编	叶 静	吴华松
编 委	陈俊华	王 璨
	杨 艳	

武汉理工大学出版社

· 武 汉 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新四级 710 分快速突破丛书·写作、翻译与完型填空/
高启香、彭江主编. —武汉:武汉理工大学出版社,2006.4
ISBN 7-5629-2378-7

I. 全…

II. ①高… ②彭…

III. 英语-写作-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料

IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 034934 号

出版发行:武汉理工大学出版社(武汉市洪山区珞狮路 122 号)

邮 编:430070

购书热线:(027)87397097 87394412

经 销 者:各地新华书店

印 刷 者:湖北石首市第二印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:9.375

字 数:234 千字

版 次:2006 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次:2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:1~3000 册

定 价:13.00 元

(凡购本书,如有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

前 言

2004年,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,对大学阶段英语课程教学提出了新的标准。教学要求分三个层次,即一般要求,较高要求,更高要求。其中一般要求是每个大学本科毕业生必须达到的目标,相当于目前国家四级考试的要求。2005年2月教育部推出四级考试改革方案,并推出改革时间表,即2005年6月改用新的记分制,2006年6月在180所试点院校启用新题型,2006年12月全面使用新题型。为帮助广大考生达到这一要求,在四级考试中取得优异的成绩,我们精心组织编写了这套《全新四级快速突破丛书》。

本书是该丛书的《综合测试与写作分册》。教育部《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》规定,综合测试的比例为15%,由两部分构成。第一部分为完型填空或改错(错误辨认并改正),每次考试两者选一,占10%;第二部分为句子翻译(中译英),占5%。写作能力测试部分比例不变,仍为15%,体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

本书由五个部分组成:

1. 写作。包括要求和评分标准,命题思路和趋势,练习方式和应试技巧,得高分技巧,习题和范文。
2. 简答题。包括评分原则及标准、常见题型与解题技巧和步骤、范例分析、练习及详解。
3. 完型填空。包括该题型特点分析、考点分析、答题技巧、范例分析、练习及详解。
4. 短文改错。包括答题步骤和方法讲解、常考题典型错误分析、范例分析、练习及详解。
5. 句子翻译(中译英)。包括教学要求与翻译标准、范例分析、汉英句子的差异及翻译技巧、汉译英常见错误分析、练习及详解。

这五个部分的顺序是按照最新公布的四级样题的顺序来编排的。快速阅读,听力理解和阅读理解见本书的姊妹篇《听力分册》和《阅读分册》。

从2006年6月开始,四级考试的试卷发放和做题顺序有很大的改变,新的顺序既不同于旧的四级题型,也不同于高考试卷的题型。为使考生在复习阶段就开始熟悉这一全新的顺序,我们作了如此的编排。

新的顺序具体如下:

根据考生答题的顺序,样卷共分为六个部分:写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空或短文改错、翻译。样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡见下表。

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze or error correction	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

样卷答题时间共 125 分钟。考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡 1 上完成写作部分。30 分钟后,监考员发试题册,考生在接着的 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后,监考员收回答题卡 1。考生在答题卡 2 上完成其余部分的试题。

本书还具有以下特点:1. 本书不仅注重实践练习,更强调方法和技巧的讲解,并把两者有机结合起来,力图使读者将理论与方法有效地运用于实践,提高英语综合运用能力和考试实战技能。2. 本书素材大多选自英美书刊及网站近几年的文章,经过少量改编以符合四级考试的要求。本书选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强,希望以此激发读者的学习兴趣。3. 本书由高启香和彭江编撰,高启香负责综合测试部分,彭江负责写作部分。编写思路统一连贯,是高质量的保证。

两位作者均是有多年教龄的大学英语一线教师,并且长期从事大学英语教学和四六级考试辅导培训工作,充分了解考生普遍存在的问题和需要。更为可贵的是,他们执教的学校是全国英语教学试点的高校之一,两位作者均于 2004 年参与第一批试点教学工作。结合教学实践,他们对最新的教改思路有直接的理解,并因此形成自己独特的见解。本书是他们多年经验和最新实践的结合与结晶。

由于时间有限,书中难免会有疏漏。作者恳请读者在原谅的同时,能将您的宝贵意见反馈给我们,以便我们进一步完善此书,使更多的读者受益。

编 者

2006.02.28

目 录

Part One Writing(写作)	(1)
一、要求和评分标准	(1)
二、命题思路和趋势	(5)
三、练习方式和应试技巧	(5)
四、英语短文的主要体裁及其特点	(35)
五、更多练习题和范文	(40)
附录:历届四级作文全真题及参考范文(1989.1~2006.1)	(53)
Part Two Short Answer Questions(简答题)	(74)
一、简答题的评分原则及标准	(74)
二、简答题常见题型和解题技巧	(74)
三、简答题的解题步骤	(75)
四、简答题范例分析	(76)
五、练习(Exercises)	(83)
Part Three Cloze(完形填空)	(96)
一、完形填空题的特点	(96)
二、考点分析	(96)
三、答题技巧	(97)
四、完形填空范例分析	(97)
五、练习(Exercises)	(99)
Part Four Error Correction(短文改错)	(121)
一、短文改错的特点	(121)
二、具体答题方法	(121)
三、常考典型错误	(121)
四、答题步骤	(125)
五、范例分析	(126)
六、练习(Exercises)	(127)
Part Five Translation from Chinese into English(翻译(中译英))	(136)
一、教学要求与翻译标准	(136)
二、范例分析(2005年10月公布样题)	(136)
三、汉英句子的差异及翻译技巧	(137)
四、汉译英常见错误	(139)
五、练习(Exercises)	(140)

Part One Writing(写作)

大学英语作文是衡量学生英语综合水平和应用能力的一个重要指标,也是大学英语四级考试的一个重要内容。作文在整个四级卷面(以满分为100分计算)中占15分。近年来国家教委又明确规定,四级考试中,如果学生作文得零分,那么即使其余部分得了满分(即85分),其最终成绩仍将视为不及格;如果学生作文得1~5分,则应用倒扣分公式计算卷面总分,即:(卷面总分)-6+(作文实际得分)。比如,某考生卷面总分62分,其中作文实际得2分,应用前述公式: $62-6+2=58$ 分,该考生本次考试卷面总分为58分。因此写好一篇文章对参加四级考试的学生来说可谓至关重要,不容轻视。

为帮助考生提高英语写作能力和应试能力,本书从以下五个方面提供指导和练习:

一、要求和评分标准

二、命题思路和趋势

三、练习方式和应试技巧

四、英语短文的主要体裁及其特点

五、更多练习题和范文

附录:历届四级作文全真题及参考范文(1989.1~2006.1)

一、要求和评分标准

【要求】

2004年6月,教育部公开颁布发行了《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行),这是最新的大学英语的大纲性文件。该文件把大学阶段的英语教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求,较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是每个大学本科毕业生必须达到的目标,是基本要求。较高要求和更高要求由各高等学校根据本校实际情况,创造条件,鼓励学生达到。该文件对写作的要求亦分为三个层次。

一般要求:能完成一般性写作任务,能描述个人经历、观感、情感和发生的事件等,能写常见的应用文,能就一般性话题和提纲在半个小时内写出120词的短文,内容基本清楚,用词恰当,语意连贯,能掌握基本的写作技能。

较高要求:能就一般性的主题基本表达个人观点,能写所学专业论文的英文摘要,能撰写所学专业的英语小论文。能描述各种图表,能在半个小时内写出160词的短文。内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺。

更高要求:能就一般性的主题比较自如地表达个人观点,做到文章结构清晰,内容丰富,逻辑性强。能用英语撰写所学专业的报告和论文。能描述各种图表,能在半个小时内写出200词的说明文或议论文。内容完整,文理通顺,思想表达清楚。

与现行的《大学英语教学大纲》(1999)相比,要求基本相同。不同之处在于,以前分为“基本要求”和“较高要求”,现在分为三个层次的要求;以前对基础英语阶段和专业英语阶段分别要求,现在提出综合要求。

对于四级考试的考生而言,应以一般要求为基础,提高英语书面表达能力。

【评分原则】

a) CET 是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求,对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。

b) CET 作文题采用总体评分方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

c) 从内容和语言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,而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题,是否充分表达思想,也要考虑是否用英语清楚而合适地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

d) 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分,包括满分;该给低分的给低分,包括零分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。

【评分标准】

2005 年 2 月教育部推出四、六级考试改革方案,重要举措之一是改革计分体制和成绩报道方式。自 2005 年 6 月考试起,四、六级考试成绩采用满分为 710 分的计分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单,即考后向每位考生发放成绩报告单,报道内容包括:总分、单项分等。尽管如此,从 2005 年 6 月考试和 2005 年 12 月考试的试卷分制和阅卷的实际操作来看,作文都是 15 分制,评出卷面成绩之后,再与其他题型的卷面成绩一道,统一换算成 710 分制。同时,作文在新题型里依然占 15%,比重没有改变。所以,本书在介绍作文评分标准和样文时,仍然采用 15 分制。

1. 本题满分为 15 分。

2. 阅卷标准共分五档:2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分档。

3. 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,先确定分数档,然后微调。比如,确认一篇作文为 8 分档之后,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),但不得加半分或减半分。

4. 评分标准:2 分:条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或在大部分句子中均有错误,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,仅有个别小错误。白卷,或者作文与题目毫不相关,或者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:110~119,扣 1 分;100~109,扣 2 分;90~99,扣 3 分;80~89,扣 4 分;70~79,扣 5 分;60~69,扣 6 分;50~59,扣 7 分;<49,扣 9 分。如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句,均不得计入所写字数。规定的内容未写全者,按比例扣分。

【评分样卷】(2005 年 6 月) (考生可以据此判断各自目前的写作水平)

题目: Teacher's Day

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. **In Honor of Teachers on the Occasion of Teachers' Day.** You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 向老师表达节日祝贺。
2. 从一件小事来回忆老师的教诲和无私的奉献。
3. 我如何回报老师的关爱。

14 points

Teaching is the most glorious and respectable career. On Teacher's Day, I'd like to express my innermost appreciation and gratefulness to all the teachers in the world!

Teachers are the elevators of human souls. I still remember how my teachers pulled me through a critical moment. I did a bad job in the first preparation test for the college entrance examination and I was considerably depressed. Then my teachers came to my rescue! Patiently, my English teacher analysed the paper word by word and encouraged me to carry on. My Chemistry teacher also gave me a precious gift. He told me not to be obsessed with the test results and encouraged me to find fun in learning. Their help enabled me to survive the competition and will surely benefit me in the future.

Perhaps I'll never have a chance to repay all that I have received from my teachers. But I'll try to be a useful person and become their pride.

11 points

Teacher's Day is coming. On this occasion, I want to deliver my genuine gratitude to all the teachers.

I will never forget my class teacher's devotion and care to me. Before National Entrance Examinations, I was so nervous that I couldn't focus on the books, I wasn't confident about my ability. The idea of giving up even occurred to me. My teacher noticed my anxiety. Then she encouraged me and advised me a lot. However, I still couldn't calm down. So many teacher talked to me a lot. She told me how she overcame the obstacles of life when she was faced up with important affairs.

Her words touched me a lot. And I began to face the exam with full courage and confidence. Luckily I achieved my exams successfully. I know it's the result of my teacher's love and care.

I will cherish the word of her through my life. I will try to face the difficulties in my life without hesitation. That's the best way to return her love.

8 points

Today is teacher's day. I want to give best wishes to my teachers, who assist me to learn and who shape the world to me.

I remember it was in 2001, I would have the chemistry olimpic competition for high school students. As the only one girl in my class, I didn't have confidence to compete with my boy classmates. Mr. Wang who was my classmaster always encouraged me: "remember girls can do all things what boys can do." Besides, he helped me with my studies. Even during the winter vacation we could do some interesting small experiments at Mr. Wang's home. What he made us known are not only some difficult questions but also the core for science, the love for science and the courage to think and to ask questions. In berief, Mr. Wang made us enjoy science rather than work just to win the game.

Today I am studying in university. I'll always remember what Mr. Wang taught us, I will work hard on my studies and remind myself to work for the benefit of humans.

5 points

Today is Teacher's Day. Happy Teacher's Day, my teachers.

In the evening, all of my classmates and I make a party for our teachers, in the party, each of us give prerents to teachers and hope them felling happy and heathy. Then, teachers and us play together. All of us fell very happy.

I also remember when I was in my midschool, my English teacher help me to study English. At that time, my English is very very poor. Although I studied it day and night, it seemed worthier and worthier. Then my English teacher told me that the way I studying is worry. He told me the right way and help me friendly everyday. With his help, my English became better and better.

Teachers are also friends for us. I think I must study hard to repay my teachers.

2 points

Teacher's Day. Happy Day. I hope teachers feel luck. I believe it is time we elevated the teache to the space where it belongs, thereby setting an example to the people to the teacher's attitude.

Remember, when I was a young boy, I am a outrageours boy. In the classroom, I have been observed to throw something across the court without conside such a move might have angry someone in their seat. Therefore, my teacher Mr. Li always smailed to me. She offen talk to me. you like athletic, like Jodan. I feled happy. She tall me when class is over, Don't do it in class. We can play toghte when our class is over.

Not so just, I sometims throw someting at some someone, yet. But, I can remmber my theacher's words. Don't do it!

Is there enough helps to help secure me future? I certainly think so. Thanks, teacher.

Thercher, you may soon see and possily fell difference in you reaction I am going to a teache to help some students like me. Actually, I will become student's good friends.

【公开的秘密】

阅卷员每天的工作量是 300 ~ 400 份试卷, 结合评分原则和评分标准, 在很短的时间之内给出一个总体印象分, 小错通常忽略, 字数粗略估计。虽然这一工作模式不是规定的评分标

准,但却是影响得分的重要因素,也是作文应试技巧的出发点。如果方法把握得当,很有可能得分高出实际写作水平一个档次。

二、命题思路和趋势

通过对历年全真作文题(详见附录)的研究,命题思路清晰可见。1989年至2001年1月,以带要点提示的说明文和议论文为主,通常要求写三段到四段;2001年6月至2004年1月,以书信体应用文写作为主;2004年6月作文题(导游词),2005年1月作文题(竞选词),2005年6月作文题(教师节感言)可以归类于后一阶段,即应用文写作。期间共有两篇图表作文(Changes in People's Diet-1991.6和Student Use of Computers-2002.6),从文章类型来看,属于第一阶段的说明文和议论文。作文体裁由前期的说明和议论为主,增加了叙述的比重。

两个阶段命题的变化,反映出命题人的思路。命题趋势也由此可见:以应用文为主,要求展现考生说明、议论和叙述的英文写作能力。四级作文极少要求通篇说明、通篇议论或通篇叙述,而是综合的要求。这就为提高英语写作能力和实战备考提供了练习思路和重点。

第一步,练习说明文写作。在历年的作文考题中,都有说明的成分,这一能力构成最重要的基础。第二步,练习议论文写作。四级考试作文的题材,规定为大学生所熟悉的内容,为大学生所见所闻、所行所思的话题。对其中很多的现象和问题,要求综合不同观点,发表自己的看法。由此可见,四级作文的题材,决定了议论文是一个重要的部分。第三步,练习英文信函写作。尽管当代通讯手段发展迅猛,话语通讯量激增,信函依然占有重要的地位,基于因特网的电子信函、很多正式的通知、商务往来、意见、申请、投诉等的表达,仍然要采用书面形式。第四步,练习叙述。叙述个人经历、观感、情感和发生的事件等,是四级作文近年来的重点。

三、练习方式和应试技巧

提高英语写作能力的根本途径,是大量阅读、精读、研读、仿写,有高水平的人当面评点提示,反复练习。遗憾的是,大部分学生缺乏相应的条件,也不可能投入相应的时间和精力。得分高出实际写作水平一个档次是我们的目的。所以,本书作者设计和提供最简明、最易于练习和掌握的模板和练习系统,帮助读者达到实际的目的。

四级考试里面的好文章、高分文章,评分标准是这样描述的:切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性好。基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错误。即:1)切题;2)文章结构清晰;3)语言基本功好。此外,书写工整、卷面整洁令阅卷教师舒心,也是必不可少的条件。

语言基本功属于内力,非日积月累不能大成。而熟练的掌握和运用模板,可以帮助考生在切题和文章结构方面达到高水准。对信函类的作文而言,模板则是约定俗成的格式,必须遵行。语言基本功好的考生(善写复合句,能够讲究用词),凭此可达14分档;语言基本功一般的考生(惯写简单句,谓动词不出大毛病),凭此可达11分档,或确保8分档;语言基本功较差的考生,可确保6分。有些人把模板称为“魔板”,原因就在于此。本书提供的练习系统,以模板为纲,原因也在于此。

根据作者多年的教学经验,运用模板练习写作,诀窍在于熟练地掌握少量的核心模板,灵活运用,举一反三,以此达到切题和文章结构清晰的目的。在反复练习模板写作的同时,练习不同话题的写作,掌握更多的语汇,提高表达能力(练习过程中考生应注意结合本书第四章中译英)。这种练习方式,循序渐进,实际写作水平和应试能力自然而然地提高,可以收到事半

功倍的效果。模板过多,往往分散精力,事倍功半,反而达不到预期的目的。为此,本书仅仅提供三个核心模板,其中模板一是基础模板,核心的核心。

本节由四个部分组成:基础模板,应用文写作,审题和段落写作,高分策略。

模板一

原因说明类型

(第一段,第一句点题) Nowadays, X has increasingly become a common concern of the public. According to a survey,...

(第二段) This phenomenon/problem is due to three reasons/factors (主题句). (列举) First,... Besides,... However, the most important reason is...

(第三段1) In order to solve this problem, I think that... (主题句) (解决该问题的途径和方法,同时表明自己的观点。)

(第三段2) Based on the above discussions, I can surely say that more and more people will... (主题句) (预测该现象的趋势,同时表明自己的观点。)

本模板广泛应用于说明现象、问题或观点。我们将模板一作为核心模板,有以下理由:一、可借此模板练习篇章构架,练习写各段的主题句,进而达到切题的要求;二、本模板在四级考试中具有广泛应用的基础性能。历届四级考试包括说明文、议论文和应用文。与说明文相比,议论文和应用文的目的、功能、文章结构不同,但是,议论文要求说明各方观点和自己的看法,应用文要求说明相关的事由,归根结底还是说明(见下两例),从段落的层面来看,也是如此。所以,读者对本核心模板应有高度的认识和充分的练习。

例一 议论文 **Reading Selectively or Extensively?** (1999年6月四级全真题)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择。
2. 有人认为应当博览群书。
3. 我的看法。

With the rapid development of society and science, more and more people realize the importance of reading. But people differ in their opinions about the way of reading. Some of them prefer reading selectively while others insist on reading extensively.

Those who prefer selective reading have three reasons. First, it's a matter of time. Most people are very busy in modern society. Second, there are so many publications that nobody can afford the time to read all. And a case in point is the reading of newspapers. Actually, every person read them selectively.

(下略)

(简评:这篇议论文的第二段和以下部分完全适用模板一。)

例二 应用文 A Campaign Speech(2005 年 1 月四级全真题)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write A Campaign Speech in support of your election to the post of chairman of the student union. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 你认为自己具备什么条件(能力,性格,爱好),可以胜任学生会主席工作。
2. 如果当选你将会为本校同学做什么?

(第一段略)

I am confident in my competence at this post with the conditions as follows: first, I have strong organization ability. In this university, I have independently organized. . .

If I am elected with your trust, I will do the following things in the first term of the year. First, . . . Besides, . . .

Thank you.

(简评:这篇演讲稿属于应用文范畴,但是,其主要部分依然是说明,说明自身的条件和自己要做的事情。从段落结构上来看,仍然适用模板一。要提醒读者的是,模板一虽然是核心模板,是练习四级作文的起点和最重要基础,却不是万能的,有一些题目并不能适用,例如纯粹的描写和叙述。)

练习

1. 可适用本模板的作文题

请从附录[历届四级作文全真题]中找出可适用于本模板的题目。然后,根据校园内外所见所闻,自拟几个可适用于本模板的题目。

2. 运用模板,练习写两篇四级全真题作文

Global Shortage of Fresh Water (1996 年 6 月)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Global Shortage of Fresh Water**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 1) 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的(提示:雨水、河水、井水……)
- 2) 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的(提示:人口增加,工业用水增加,污染……)
- 3) 我们应该怎么办

(参考范文见 1996 年 6 月全真题。)

Harmfulness of Fake Commodities (1998 年 1 月)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Harmfulness of Fake Commodities**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 1) 目前社会上有不少假冒伪劣商品(fake commodities)。为什么会有这种现象?
- 2) 举例说明假冒伪劣商品对消费者个人、社会等的危害。

(参考范文见 1998 年 1 月全真题。)

3. 运用模板,写一篇四级作文

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Migration Examinees**. You should write at least 120 words based on the outline given below in Chinese.

- 1) 不少家长把子女迁移到海南新疆等地(migrate to),以利于高考。
- 2) 他们这样做的原因。
- 3) 人们的看法。

参考范文

Migration Examinees

Nowadays, migration for college entrance examination has increasingly become a common concern of the public. According to a survey, over 10,000 students were migrated to Hai Nan, Xin Jiang and other provinces last year. And the number has been increasing. The extreme example is that the champion in the exam in Hai Nan is a migrant examinee.

This phenomenon is due to two factors. First, the migrant examinees are mostly average students in their hometown provinces. The migration can ensure them of a good university. Besides, it saves money though the migration seems to cost a lot.

Most local people oppose it, especially parents in Hai Nan and Xin Jiang. They complain that the migrants take the educational opportunities off their children. Therefore they urge the government to stop it or to set some limit to the migrant examinees.

模板二

图表作文

(第一段) As can be seen from the chart/graph/table, there have been rapid changes in... in... from 19xx to 200x. (点出主题) To be specific, ... increased slowly from x% to y% in the years while the ratio went up sharply to z% in... (简要的描述数据)

(第二段) This great change is due to three factors. (主题句) (说明原因,与模板一相同)

(第三段) The list of causes could go on, but they are already enough to indicate the meaning/trend in the future (主题句). Since the reasons above will remain, the trend of... will last for decades. Although many problems arise, this trend is a symbol of social progress and will benefit more and more Chinese people. (结论)

四级考试中,图表作文总共考过两次,即 *Changes in People's Diet* (1991. 6) 和 *Student Use of Computers* (2002. 6)。图表作文的要求是根据图表所提供的数据,说明某一现象、其变化或者趋势。由此可见,图表作文基本上属于原因说明类型的作文。当然,图表作文也有自己的特点。

图表类型包括柱状图、曲线图、扇面图和表格。在审题方面,除了审题的三要素(即题目、

要求[directions]和内容提纲)之外,重点是审读数据。要看清数据间的关系,以及数据所表现出的趋势或规律。由于图表作文也是给出要点提纲的作文,受到要点的内容限制,所以,罗列数据或者不写数据,都是不可取的。考生应该找出能够说明该现象、变化或者趋势的重点数据,并加以简要的描述。在语言特点方面,由于要求引述数据和比较数据,所以,表示增减、起落的句型,是考生必须掌握的。

练习

1. 运用模板,写两篇四级全真图表作文

Changes in People's Diet (1991 年 6 月)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 100 words on **Changes in People's Diet**. Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the table. Write three paragraphs to:

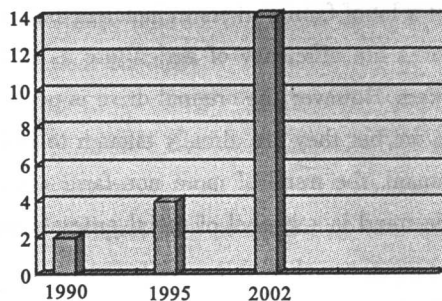
- (1) State the changes in people's diet (饮食) in the past five years;
- (2) Give possible reasons for the changes.
- (3) Draw your own conclusions.
- (4) You should quote as few figures as possible.

Food	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Grain	49%	47%	46.5%	45%	45%
Milk	10%	11%	11%	12%	13%
Meat	17%	20%	22.5%	23%	21%
Fruit and vegetables	24%	22%	20%	20%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(参考范文见 1991 年 6 月全真题。)

Student Use of Computers (2002 年 6 月)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Student Use of Computers**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:



(1) 上图所示为某校大学生平均每周使用计算机的时间:1990 年(2 hours)、1995 年(4 hours)、2002 年(14 hours),请描述其变化;

(2) 请说明发生这些变化的原因(可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明);

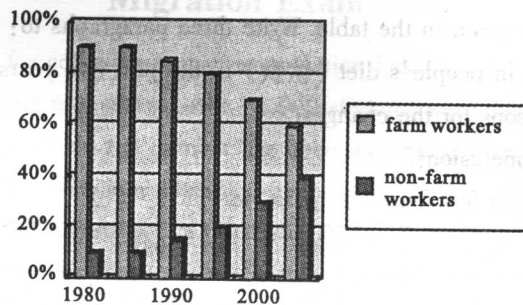
(3) 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题。

(参考范文见 2002 年 6 月全真题。)

2. 运用模板,写两篇四级作文

Labor Force in China

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Labor Force in China**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:



(1) 上图所示为我国农业劳动力 1980 年至 2005 年的比例,请描述其变化;

(2) 请说明发生这些变化的原因;

(3) 这一变化趋势的意义。

参考范文

Labor Force in China

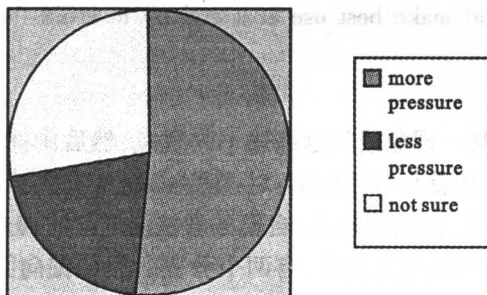
As can be seen from the graph, there have been rapid changes in the proportion of farm and non-farm workers in the Chinese labor force from 1980 to 2005. To be specific, the number of non-farm workers increased slowly from 10% to 15% in the first 10 years while the ratio went up sharply to 40% in 2005.

This great change is due to three factors. The policy of reform and opening started it. Cities and towns develop rapidly and attract a lot of farm workers to factories and services. The rapid development of science and technology improves the efficiency of agriculture as well as industry, which also cuts down the proportion of farm workers. However, the original drive is people's desire to live well-off life.

The list of causes could go on, but they are already enough to indicate the trend in the future. Since the reasons above will remain, the trend of more non-farm workers will last for decades. Although many problems arise, this trend is a symbol of social progress and will benefit more and more Chinese people.

The Influence of CET Reform

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Influence of CET Reform**. You should write at least 120 words according to the graph and the points given below in Chinese.



(1) 四六级考试的成绩报道方式将进行改革。

(2) 对此改革的影响学生有不同的看法。

参考范文

The Influence of CET Reform

Nowadays, CET reform has increasingly become a common concern of college students, especially the reform of performance report (成绩报道改革). Up to now, the report of performance is of three levels: failure (under 60), pass (60-84) and excellent (over 85). The new way is a system of 270-710 points.

As can be seen from the graph, more than half of the students surveyed feel more pressure, and only less than a quarter of them feel easy-going with the new form. Most students argue that a 30-point gap in the new system means nothing as far as the English level is concerned. Yet the public would count every point and draw a deadline of a kind accordingly. In the present way, the level of pass is a reasonable broad band. "Should we try every effort for every point?" one student asked worriedly.

Those who feel less pressure are from the two extremes: the best part and the lowest part of the students judging from English tests. "Everybody knows that 80 points is very different from 65. Teachers say so, and our experience tells so. But in the old system, they are exactly the same and unfair." A girl told the correspondent seriously.

模板三

辩驳类作文

(第一段) With the rapid development of society, more and more... (简述某一现象, 点题。亦可运用模板一的首段。) People have different attitudes to it.

(第二段) Some people are in favor of it. (主题句) They think/believe... What is more, they