

SPURT FOR

陈仲利 刘娜娜 主编

冲刺

710 POINTS

710

分

College English Test Band Four

与时俱进 新颖实用

结构清晰 针对性强

真题为本 深入剖析

注重模拟 强化训练



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# 冲刺 710 分

陈仲利 刘娜娜 主编



## 内容简介

本书根据 2013 年全国大学英语四级考试最新样题编写,分析了四级考试各个分项的做题技巧,配有练习题目和详尽的题目解析。与其他四级备考材料不同的是,该书在四个方面进行了最新的适时的改进:作文部分增加了最新的图片类作文;听力部分的复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写;快速阅读理解改为信息匹配题型;单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。此外,本书的试题解析独具匠心、面面俱到,包括写作参考范文、听力原文画线点评、阅读词汇精选和原文翻译。最后配有五套模拟试题,利于考生在分模块练习之后进行整体训练,并检验分模块练习的效果。

本书适合参加全国大学英语四级考试的学生使用,同时也是教师课堂讲解的理想参考用书。

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# 前言

本书立足于大学英语教学大纲,顺应四级考试试卷结构和测试题型的局部调整,从考生的实际需要出发,从四级考试的各个分项讲解开始,从局部到整体,讲解对策,分项练习。

自2013年12月考次起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型做出局部调整。四级考试将出现三种新题型。

(1) 单词及词组听写:原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共十题。短文播放三遍。

(2) 长篇阅读:原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解,文章长度和难度不变。文章后附有十个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自文章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

(3) 翻译:原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。段落长度为140~160个汉字。

本书顺应最新大纲要求,增加了长篇阅读中的信息匹配题,听力理解部分改为最新题型,翻译部分配有段落翻译,希望能更好地帮助考生备考四级。本书与四级考试的各部分完美契合。各部分对四级相应考点进行深入的分析并找出出题规律,提供解题技巧,帮助考生由浅入深地逐个击破考点。全书分为七个部分:四级写作训练、听力理解练习、选词填空练习、快速阅读训练、深度阅读训练、翻译技巧详解以及710分考前冲刺。考生可以借助完整的模拟试题来检验学习成果,检验是否可以融会贯通。

全书各部分具有如下几个特点。

## 1. 与时俱进 新颖实用

本书紧跟四、六级考试改革趋势,配备新题型的分析与训练,可帮助考生迅速适应新的变化,及时调整备考战略。

## 2. 结构清晰 针对性强

全书共分为六个分项。每个分项紧密围绕四级相应考点展开论述。其中包括四级考试评分标准和解题技巧。考生可以清晰地了解四级考试各考点内容,明确学习和复习重点,有的放矢地进行训练。

## 3. 真题为本 深入剖析

各个分项都以真题为基础,深入地研究真题,准确地把握四级考试脉搏。考生只有透彻地掌握了真题,在平时的训练中以真题水平为参照,有条不紊、循序渐进地备考,才能做到心中有数,最终在通过考试的同时全面提高自己的英语能力。

## 4. 注重模拟 强化训练

各部分配备大量模拟题,以帮助考生在明确考点和了解技巧之后及时地进行训练,有效地强化其对考点的记忆。考生通过大量模拟训练,在实践中对四级题型会有更好的把握,可以在短时间内非常高效地提升应试能力。

本书由陈仲利、刘娜娜担任主编。编写人员还包括阎博、杜艳娇、翟萍娟、张丽影、王军霞、由峰、王永娟、张美丽、刘娟和刘扬。由于增加了四级考试的最新内容,再加上时间紧、任务急,定有不当之处,敬请指正。

编者

2014年1月

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## 第一部分 四级写作训练

# 第一章 文章写作技巧

## 第一节 四级写作评分标准与应试技巧

### 一、大学英语四级写作评分标准

大学英语四级考试中写作为第一部分,此部分的基本要求是在 30 分钟内写出 120 词左右的英语文章;如果达不到规定的词数,酌情扣 1~9 分。其中,题目所给的起始句、主题句、结束句不计入所写的总字数中。如果题目要求写三段式作文,只写一段为 0~4 分,两段为 0~9 分,文不对题或只有孤立的几个词,无法表达思想的为 0 分。

四级考试中,写作在百分制中满分为 15 分,其阅卷标准共分为五等:2 分,5 分,8 分,11 分,14 分。各分数段的具体标准如下。

2 分——条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎,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,连贯性较好;基本上没有语言错误,仅有个别小错误。

根据阅卷标准,若认为所阅文章与某一分数(如 8 分)相似,即定为该分数(即 8 分);若认为所阅文章稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加 1 分(即 9 分)或减 1 分(即 7 分),但不得加或减半分。

### 二、大学英语四级写作应试技巧

在写作实践中,无论审题构思、布局运笔,还是语言表达,都有“技巧”可循。但切记,在写作中若想得到高分,除掌握必要的应试技巧外,最重要的也是最基础的是要求考生有丰富的词汇、扎实的语法基础、灵活的语言组织能力。

#### (一)审题构思

在四级考试中,考生看到写作要求时,不要急于下笔,要仔细阅读题目要求,确定作文体裁,明确考查内容,做到心中有数,才能有的放矢。

#### (二)布局运笔

确定体裁后,要思考文章的结构,比如采用三段式或者四段式。然后,搜集材料,筛选材料,充实文章内容。最后,查缺补漏,修改完善。只有这样,才能有条不紊地完成一篇结构完整、条理清晰的文章。

#### (三)语言表达

语言表达最能显示考生的基本功。词汇运用是否灵活,句型变化是否多样,修辞运用是否得当等都在很大程度上决定了作文的分数。而这方面的能力不是一朝一夕就能练就的,这需要考生平时多读、多记、多背、多练。

## 第二节 漂亮句子写作技巧

### 一、句型练习

一篇好的文章除了内容丰富、结构严谨外,句子的处理也起着决定性作用。句型要多样化,最好的方法是以简单句为基础,配以适当的并列句和复合句。总之,考生可根据实际情况,使句子多样化,从而使整篇文



章灵动多彩。现将英语简单句和写作常用的十大句型归类如下。

### (一) 简单句

简单句是英语句型的基础,任何复杂的复合句的生成都是以简单句为基础的。因此,掌握好简单句是英语写作的根本。简单句的五种基本句型如下。

#### 1. S + V (主谓)

The boy listened absent-mindedly.

The old man staggered drunkenly.

#### 2. S + V + O (主谓宾)

The general manager attended the meeting.

The authority issued a statement.

#### 3. S + V + O<sub>1</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> (主谓双宾)

Tom sent me a wedding invitation.

Could you bring me another beer?

#### 4. S + V + O + C (主谓宾宾补)

Jane keeps herself busy.

The naughty boy made his little sister cry.

#### 5. S + V + P (主系表)

He is a weird man.

That shop assistant is enthusiastic and efficient.

### (二) 十大句型

正如之前所提到的,写作时,简单句是基础,而正确恰当地使用并列句、复合句和其他多样化的句型能为文章增色,并提升文章质量,从而获得较高的分数。现将写作中常用的十大句型归纳如下。

#### 1. 并列句 (compound sentence)

并列句由两个或两个以上的独立分句构成。常用于连接并列句的词或词组有 and, or, for, yet, not only... but also 等,有时也可使用冒号或分号。

We have to stay at home, for it's going to rain.

I enjoy music and he is fond of dancing.

Not only the fur coat is soft, but it is also warm.

#### 2. 定语从句 (attributive clause)

顾名思义,定语从句在句子中起定语作用,是用来限制、描绘或说明先行词的。常用于引导定语从句的关系词有 who, whom, whose, which, as, that, where, when, why。

All that glitters is not gold.

My dog whose name is Teddy is missing.

I was born in a small village where there were vast mineral resources.

#### 3. 状语从句 (adverbial clause)

写作中常用的状语从句有六种,即时间状语从句、地点状语从句、原因状语从句、让步状语从句、条件状语从句和目的状语从句。

(1) 时间状语从句。常用于引导时间状语从句的连词或短语有 when, whenever, while, after, before, since, until, as soon... as, no sooner... than, hardly... when, scarcely... when 等。

When the demand for a product is high, its price tends to rise.

Jane hasn't seen her father since her parents got divorced.

He had scarcely sat down when there was a knock at the door.

(2) 地点状语从句。常用于引导地点状语从句的连词有 where 和 wherever。

Where there is a will, there is a way.

She was followed by press photographers wherever she went.

(3) 原因状语从句。常用于引导原因状语从句的连词或短语有 because, as, since, in that, considering

(that), seeing (that) 等。

We're not going on holiday this year, simply because we can't afford it.

I hope that you could do me a favor, in that I have helped you many times before.

(4) 让步状语从句。常用于引导让步状语从句的连词或词组有 although, though, even though/ if, whatever/ whoever(疑问词 + -ever), no matter what/ who( no matter + 疑问词) 等。

Pascal went ahead with the experiment even though he knew it was dangerous.

Whatever you do, slow down and take your time.

(5) 条件状语从句。常用于引导条件状语从句的连词或词组有 if, unless, as/ so long as, in case, suppose that, on the condition that, providing that 等。

If he fulfills his promise, give him another opportunity.

Suppose that you won \$500, how will you spend it?

(6) 目的状语从句。常用于引导目的状语从句的连词或词组有 so, so that, in order that, for fear (that) 等。

Can't you change your schedule so you could stay longer?

She finally ran away for fear that he would kill her.

#### 4. 宾语从句(object clause)

宾语从句有动词宾语从句和介词宾语从句两种,常用的连接词有 that(that 常可省略)和 wh- 疑问词。

He said (that) he has been engaged with Mary.

The house was just as I had left it except that everything was covered with dust.

#### 5. 同位语从句(appositive clause)

同位语从句表示与之同位的名词的实际内容,作用相当于名词,对前面的名词进行补充说明或进一步解释。常见的与同位语从句同位的名词有 fact, hope, news, opinion, idea, question, problem, report, belief, truth, theory, decision, promise 等。常用于引导同位语从句的连词有 that 和 wh-疑问词。

The fact that he is your sister-in-law should not affect your final decision.

The problem what I should wear on the opening ceremony has puzzled me.

#### 6. 主语从句(subject clause)

常用于引导主语从句的连词有 that 和 wh-疑问词。但通常会用先行词 it 作形式主语,放于句首,把从句放在句末。

That she has recovered is self-evident. = It is self-evident that she has recovered.

When we will leave for college is not decided.

#### 7. 强调句(emphatic sentence)

强调句的使用通常是为了表达某种情感或意愿,从而对句子中的某一个成分进行强调。常用的强调句的结构是 It is/was + 被强调的内容 + that/ who(当强调主语且主语指人时用 who) + 其他部分。

It is cars and factories that emit a great deal of gases, polluting the environment.

It was Jacob who stole the highly confidential information from the company.

#### 8. 倒装句(inverted sentence)

倒装句一般是指句子中的谓语部分或者全部置于句子主语之前的句式,因此倒装句分部分倒装和全部倒装。写作中常用到的是部分倒装句,且以 only 和有否定含义的副词或短语位于句首所引导的倒装句居多。常见的有否定含义的副词和短语有 neither, nor, never, seldom, not, rarely, little, few, by no means, in no case, in no way, in/under no circumstances, hardly/ barely/ scarcely... when, no sooner... than 等。

No sooner had he arrived home than it began to rain.

Under no circumstances will the soldiers surrender.

#### 9. 被动句(passive sentence)

在英语写作中,经常使用被动语态。为了强调动作的承受者或者为了避免同一主语重复出现,通常可以使用含有被动语态的句型。被动句的结构是助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词,即 be + done。

Several families were evacuated from their homes.

The result of the test will be announced next month.

#### 10. 插入语 (parenthesis)

插入语是一种独立成分,与句子的其他成分一般没有语法上的关系,大都是对一句话作一些附加说明或解释。它通常由一个词、一个短语或一个句子构成,位置较为灵活,可置于句首、句中或句末,一般用逗号或破折号与句子隔开。

Computer, an indispensable part in our life, has brought us great convenience.

## 二、名言警句练习

在大学英语四级写作中,考生常常需要引用一些名言警句,以引出文章的论点,或增加文章论点的信服力,抑或是引出一个水到渠成的文章结尾,从而达到提升文章质量的目的。

### (一) 名人名言

(1) The unexamined life is not worth living. —Socrates

浑浑噩噩的生活不值得过。——苏格拉底

(2) Our destiny offers not the cup of despair, but the chalice of opportunity. So let us seize it, not in fear, but in gladness. —R. M. Nixon

命运给予我们的不是失望之酒,而是机会之杯。因此,让我们毫无畏惧,满心愉悦地把握命运。——尼克松

(3) Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass. —John Ruskin

生活没有目标,犹如航海没有罗盘。——罗斯金

(4) What makes life dreary is the want of motive. —George Eliot

没有了目的,生活便暗淡无光。——乔治·埃略特

(5) Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. —Lincoln

卓越的天才不屑走旁人走过的路。他寻找迄今未开拓的地区。——林肯

(6) There is no such thing as a great talent without great will-power. —Balzac

没有伟大的意志力,便没有雄才大略。——巴尔扎克

(7) Fear not that thy life shall come to an end, but rather fear that it shall never have a beginning. —J. H. Newman

不要害怕你的生活将要结束,应该担心你的生活从未真正开始。——纽曼

(8) Gods determine what you're going to be. —Julius Erving

人生的奋斗目标决定你将成为怎样的人。——欧文

(9) An aim in life is the only fortune worth finding. —Robert Louis Stevenson

生活的目标是唯一值得寻找的财富。——史蒂文森

(10) Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value. —A. Einstein

不要为成功而努力,要为做一个有价值的人而努力。——爱因斯坦

(11) You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success. —Charles Chaplin

人必须有自信,这是成功的秘密。——卓别林

(12) We must accept finite disappointment, but we must never lose infinite hope. —Martin Luther King

我们必须接受失望,因为它是有限的,但千万不可失去希望,因为它是无穷的。——马丁·路德·金

(13) Energy and persistence conquer all things. —Benjamin Franklin

能量加毅力可以征服一切。——富兰克林

(14) Cease to struggle and you cease to live. —Thomas Carlyle

生命不止,奋斗不息。——卡莱尔

(15) The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, make them. —Bernard Shaw

在这个世界上取得成就的人,都努力去寻找他们想要的机会;如果找不到机会,他们便自己创造机

会。——萧伯纳

(16) A strong man will struggle with the storms of fate. —Thomas Addison

强者能同命运的风暴抗争。——托马斯·艾迪生

(17) He who seizes the right moment, is the right man. —Goethe

谁能把握机遇,谁就心想事成。——歌德

(18) Victory won't come to me unless I go to it. —M. Moore

胜利是不会向我走来的,我必须自己走向胜利。——穆尔

(19) Man errs as long as he strives. —Goethe

失误是进取的代价。——歌德

(20) A man can fail many times, but he isn't a failure until he begins to blame somebody else. —Burroughs

一个人可以失败很多次,但是只要他没有开始责怪旁人,他还不是一个失败者。——巴勒斯

(21) Histories make men wise; poems witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. —Francis Bacon

历史使人明智;诗词使人灵秀;数学使人周密;自然哲学使人深刻;伦理使人庄重;逻辑修辞学使人善辩。——培根

(22) The time of life is short; to spend that shortness basely, it would be too long. —William Shakespeare

人生苦短,若虚度年华,则短暂的人生就太长了。——莎士比亚

(23) We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future. —Franklin Roosevelt

我们不能总是为我们的青年造就美好未来,但我们能够为未来造就我们的青年一代。——罗斯福

## (二) 谚语警句

### 1. 求知类

(1) Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

(2) Live and learn. / It's never too late to learn. 活到老,学到老。

(3) The more you know, the more you find you don't know. 知之愈多,便觉知之愈少。

(4) Never teach a fish to swim. 切勿班门弄斧。

(5) A good book is a good friend. 好书如同挚友。

(6) A young idler, and old beggar. 少壮不努力,老大徒伤悲。

(7) By reading we enrich the mind, by conversation we polish it. 读书使人充实,交谈使人精明。

(8) There is no royal road to learning. 学问无捷径。

(9) If you don't learn to think when you are young, you may never learn.

如果你年轻的时候没有学会思考,那么就永远学不会思考。

(10) There is only one good, knowledge, and one evil, ignorance. 最有益的是知识,最有害的是无知。

### 2. 奋斗类

(1) Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

(2) Drops of water outwear the stone. 水滴石穿。

(3) Genius only means hard-working all one's life. 天才只意味着终身不懈的努力。

(4) All things are difficult before they are easy. 万事开头难。

(5) A road of a thousand miles begins with one step. 千里之行,始于足下。

(6) He who risks nothing, gains nothing. 不入虎穴,焉得虎子。

(7) Adversity makes a man wise, not rich. 逆境出人才。

(8) Confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success. 自信是走向成功的第一步。

(9) Rome is not built in a day. 冰冻三尺,非一日之寒。

(10) Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent of perspiration.

天才是百分之一的灵感加上百分之九十九的汗水。

### 3. 友谊类

- (1) A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难见真交。
- (2) The only way to have a friend is to be one. 交友的唯一办法就是自己够朋友。
- (3) Everything is good when new, but friend when old. 东西都是新的好,朋友还是老的亲。
- (4) Friends agree best at a distance. 朋友之间保持一定距离最好。
- (5) Welcome is the best dish. 诚心欢迎,胜过盛宴款待。
- (6) A friend without faults will never be found. 没有十全十美的朋友。
- (7) Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚,人以群分。
- (8) Unity is strength. 团结就是力量。
- (9) Many hands make light work. 众人拾柴火焰高。
- (10) All the splendor in the world is not worth a good friend.  
人世间所有的荣华富贵都比不上身旁有一位好友。

### 4. 健康类

- (1) Good health is above wealth. 健康比财富更重要。
- (2) Health is better than wealth. 家有万贯钱,不如身体健。
- (3) An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 每天一苹果,医生别烦我。
- (4) A close mouth catches no flies. 病从口入,祸从口出。
- (5) A sound mind is in a sound body. 健康的心理寓于健康的身体。
- (6) A light heart lives long. 豁达者长寿。
- (7) The first wealth is health. 健康是人生的第一财富。
- (8) Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.  
早睡早起会使人健康、富有和聪明。

### 5. 哲理类

- (1) Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。
- (2) Bitter pills may have good effects. 良药苦口利于病。
- (3) Don't put all your eggs in one basket. 不要孤注一掷。
- (4) Haste makes waste. / Don't try to run before you can walk. 欲速则不达。
- (5) He who laughs last laughs best. 谁笑到最后,谁笑得最好。
- (6) Look before you leap. 三思而后行。
- (7) Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。
- (8) Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。
- (9) Unpleasant advice is a good medicine. 忠言逆耳利于行。
- (10) Pride goes before, and shame comes after. 骄傲使人落后。

### 6. 惜时类

- (1) Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today. 今日事,今日毕。
- (2) Time fleets away without delay. 光阴似箭,一去不返。
- (3) Opportunity knocks at the door but once. 机不可失,时不再来。
- (4) Early birds catch the worms. 早起的鸟儿有虫吃。
- (5) All time is no time when it is past. 光阴一去不复返。
- (6) Busiest men find the most time. 最忙碌的人找得出最多的时间。
- (7) An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. 一日之计在于晨。
- (8) One can't put back the clock. 时钟不能倒转。
- (9) Tomorrow never comes. 我生待明日,万事成蹉跎。
- (10) To save time is to lengthen life. 节约时间就是延长生命。

### 第三节 漂亮段落发展技巧

大学英语四级写作的布局要求三段式或四段式的写作模式。下面分别从开头段、主体段和结尾段三部分来讲解段落写作技巧。

#### 一、开头段

开头段要引人入胜,并帮助读者抓住要领,易于领会全文。开头方法主要有以下四种。

(1) 引用名人名言,如:

As the proverb goes...

It goes without saying that...

There is no denying that...

As everyone knows...

(2) 数字统计,如:

According to a recent survey, about 78.9% of the college students wanted to further their study after their graduation.

A recent study shows that...

(3) 描述现象现状,如:

With the reform of Chinese higher education, more and more colleges and universities put emphasis on...

Nowadays, some famous universities have become a hot tourist attraction.

(4) 对立观点陈述,如:

Some people believe that... while others argue that...

#### 二、主体段

主体段由三部分组成:主题句(topic sentence)、推展句(supporting statement)和结论句(concluding statement)。

主题句概括段落的主要内容,它不仅确定段落的主题,而且限制该主题在本段落详细讨论的范围。因此主题句是整个段落的纲领。

推展句是对主题句的论证、解释和说明,是每段的主体部分。只有写好了推展句才能使文章言之有理,具有说服力。在写作中,推展句的长短要适中。既要把思想内容表达清楚,叙述翔实,又要简明扼要,重点突出。句与句之间应脉络清晰,相辅相成。

结论句对主体段进行总结,标志着段落的结束,但并非所有的段末句都是结论句。

主体段主要有举例论证段、对比或比较段、因果分析段、利弊分析段等几种。

(一) 举例论证段

通过举出典型事例来解释作者观点,事例可多可少。例如:

*There are cases in which people have to trade goods for the things they need. For example, a person who needs something badly and happens to be penniless, what should he do? A good solution for him is to trade the goods he has for the things he needs. For another example, a person needs something and its owner is reluctant to sell it unless he gets the thing he wants. In such a case, the person has to trade goods for what he needs.*

举例论证中常用的连接词或短语有 for example/instance, such as, take... for example, besides, furthermore, moreover, what is more, in addition 等。

举例论证中常用的句型有:

A good case in point is...

As an illustration, we may take...

Such examples might be given easily.

... is often cited as an example.



## (二) 对比或比较段

将同类事物按照某种特定的规则进行比较分析,通过对比更容易阐述所述对象之间的异同和优缺点。例如:

*The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes or transistors. Its electronic circuits work thousand times faster than the nicer cells in the human brain. A problem that might take a human being a long time to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute.*

常用于比较或对比的连接词或短语有 more than, compared with, in contrast with, as... as, be similar to, similarly, the same as, just like, just as 等。

常用于比较或对比的句型有:

The advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

The advantages of **A** are much greater than those of **B**.

**A** may be preferable to **B**, but **A** suffers from the disadvantages that...

It is reasonable to maintain that..., but it would be foolish to claim that...

For all the disadvantages, it has its compensating advantages.

Like anything else, it has its faults.

**A** and **B** have several things in common.

**A** bears some striking likenesses to **B**.

However, the same is not applicable to **B**.

**A** is different from **B** in several ways.

Evidently, it has both negative and positive effects.

People used to think..., but things are different now.

The same is true of **B**.

Wonderful as **A** is, it has its drawbacks.

It is true that **A**..., but the chief faults (obvious defects) are...

Indeed, **A** carries much weight when compared with **B**.

## (三) 因果分析段

主题句出现象或论点,推展句分析原因。例如:

*Why do they want odd jobs—jobs usually requiring little skill and knowledge? The primary reason, I think, is money. Feeling the financial pressure as books, movies and bus fares have all gone up in price, there is scarcely a young boy or girl who does not want to earn a little money to help cover the increasingly higher college costs, and at best save enough to go traveling or buy things they have long desired. In this way they hope to be economically independent and avoid the indignity of having to ask for money again and again. Besides they want to gain some experience in the ways of society.*

表示因果分析的连接词或短语有 because, so, as a result, consequently, one reason, first, secondly, third, for one thing, for another thing 等。

常用于说明原因的句型有:

A number of factors are accountable for this situation. = A number of factors might contribute to/lead to/account for the phenomenon/ problem.

The answer to this problem involves many factors.

The phenomenon mainly stems from the fact that...

The factors that contribute to this situation include...

The change in... largely results from the fact that...

We may blame..., but the real causes are...

Part of the explanations for it is that...

One of the most common factors (causes) is that...

Another contributing factor (cause) is...

Perhaps the primary factor is that. . .

But the fundamental cause is that. . .

The answer to this problem involves many factors. For one thing. . . For another. . . Still another. . .

常用于说明结果的句型有:

It may give rise to a host of problems. . .

The immediate result it produces is. . .

It will exercise a profound influence upon. . .

Its consequence can be so great that. . .

It will produce a profound/far-reaching effect/impact on. . .

It involves some serious consequences for. . .

Obviously, if we ignore/are blind to the problem, there is every chance that. . . will be put in danger.

It will result in. . .

#### (四)利弊分析段

论述一个事物或现象的正反两面或利弊 例如:

*Some people think that television keeps one better informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in politics and science, and offers an endless series of programs which are both instructive and stimulating. However, other people insist that television is a curse rather than a blessing. They argue that it has brought about many serious problems. The major one is its effects on young people. They are now so used to getting their information, education and entertainment from television that their literacy as well as physical ability has been greatly weakened.*

表示好处的常用句型有:

It has the following advantages.

It does us a lot of good.

It benefits us quite a lot.

It is beneficial to us.

It is of great benefit to us.

表示坏处的常用句型有:

It has more disadvantages than advantages.

It does us much harm.

It is harmful to us.

此外,还有意义阐释段、分类段和现象描述段等。

### 三、结尾段

结尾段与开头段一样重要,应根据内容和写作意图设计各种各样的结尾,可以是归纳结论,表达自己的观点、态度,预测趋势和建议措施等。例如:

Obviously, we can draw the conclusion that. . .

Thus, it can be concluded that. . .

Therefore, we can find that. . .

It is high time that. . .

Accordingly, I recommend that some measures be taken.

From my point of view. . .

## 第四节 四步作文法

### 一、认真审题、构思

先分析题目所包含的内容和信息,把握出题者的意图,确定文章属于哪一种体裁,思考表达文体、写作手法以及如何将主题思想完美表达出来,然后仔细阅读作文要求、提纲或其他相关内容(如图、表、数字说明等),注意抓住题目和提纲中的关键词及提纲要点之间的衔接和逻辑关系,进一步考虑怎样组织段落来突出主题。

### 二、注意篇章结构,合理布局

尽管四级作文篇幅较短(120 词左右)、内容覆盖面较窄,但毕竟是一篇完整的文章,这就要求考生写出的文章要结构完整,给人以整体感;要篇中分段,且段落划分得体,长短合理,一般以三、四段为宜。

开头部分(opening paragraph)即第一段,提出文中的要点、核心问题或对现象进行描述。

主体部分(body paragraphs)可用一段或两段来写,主要是围绕主题展开叙述、讨论。

结尾部分(concluding paragraph)是对全文的总结和概括,或用于表达自己的观点。

写好文章首尾段的同时要做到全文中心突出,段落之间有机地联系,内容完整、连贯、前后呼应。

### 三、收集材料,支持主题句

材料可以是事实、例证、亲身经历、名人名言、谚语、警句等。应当注意的是,所选材料要与文章的主题相符,即要“扣题”,同时要具有典型性,能充分说明问题。在有多个例证的段落中,还要注意各个例证之间的连贯性。

### 四、书写要整齐、规范

书写完后要检查单词拼写、大小写、标点符号以及文章的时态、语态和主谓一致,避免片断句(fragment sentence)和不断句(run-on sentence)。