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本册主编 / 陈慧莲 庄起敏 武小莉

# 大学英语 6级

## 写作 / 翻译 周周练



丛书主编 / **上海交通大学** 外语学院 赵晓红

- 权威预测，上海交通大学外语学院大英教研部主任担当主编，全面反映命题方向，涵盖考试重点；
- 精准命题分析，高效解题技巧，足量仿真练习；
- 每周一个重点，循序渐进，从容应考。



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专项能力提高系列——

# 大学英语 6 级写作/翻译周周练

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# 前 言

在大学英语考试及各类其他考试中,写作和翻译是最有效地考察考生应用和驾驭语言能力的题型,也是考生很难在考前集中突击快速突破的薄弱环节所在。本书主要针对大学英语6级考试写作和翻译题型,将写作和翻译的内容科学合理地安排在一个学期内,在透视该题型考点的同时,提供大量预测性练习,使考生能够循序渐进扎实稳步地备战考试,以期达到厚积薄发全面提升的效果。

写作部分从写作的基本功入手,详细说明了写作中如何遣词造句,如何组织好段落,如何谋篇布局;并提供了议论文的写作模板。紧随其后的是写作攻略和预测训练,分析和总结了历年的6级考题,将这些题目详细分类剖析,并提出创造性的解决办法,并对未来的考题进行了创见性预测和针对性的训练。本书指导和训练相结合,方便考生理解和训练。该部分的内容分布在1到12周,每周一个主题,大量的课后练习题目则是针对主题的,做到讲与练紧密结合。本书的13到16周的内容则关注汉英翻译题型,紧扣大纲,从主要的语法点入手对考点进行了解析。练习题则针对每周的主题,使考生在最后的时间里全面掌握核心考点。

本书的作者都是多年来在大学英语教学和考试辅导第一线上工作的中青年大学英语老师,教学经验丰富,教学资料详尽,态度严谨,教学科研能力较强,为本书质量提供了最可靠保证。我们希望藉此书帮助更多的同学提高语言能力,顺利通过考试,取得理想的成绩。

本书的编写出版过程中,承蒙上海交通大学、上海电力学院上海大学以及上海外国语大学的多位老师的大力支持,在此表示感谢。

编 者

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## 写 作 篇

《大学英语课程教学要求》规定大学英语六级考试的短文写作(Part V: Writing),考试时间30分钟。要求考生写出一篇160词的短文,试卷上可能给出题目,或要求看图表作文,或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写出摘要或大意,或给出关键词写短文等等。要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,文理基本通顺,无重大语言错误。写作的内容包括科技、社会、文化等方面的一般常识。短文写作部分的目的是测试学生运用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。

大学英语考试(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。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确切地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

大学英语六级考试作文评分满分为15分。阅卷标准共分五等:2分、5分、8分、11分及14分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

评分标准:得2分者,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;得5分者,基本切题,但表达思想不清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误;得8分者,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;得11分者,切题,表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误;得14分者,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。交白卷、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。





## Week 1

### 写作热身——写出好句子

《大学英语课程教学要求》对写作的要求是文理通顺,无重大语言知识错误。这在很大程度上取决于构成段落的句型运用是否符合要求。句型使用得体,结构完整,用语适当,是一篇作文成功的重要前提。在短文写作中,有很多使用率高、覆盖面广的句式,只要大家熟悉各种句式的功能,并能熟读、背诵,下笔时就能写出一篇漂亮的作文。下面共列举了 20 种常见句型。

1. ... the+~est+名词+(that)+主词+have ever+seen (known/heard/had/read, etc)  
... the most+形容词+名词+(that)+主词+have ever+seen (known/heard/had/read, etc)  
**【例】** Helen is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.  
海伦是我所看过最美丽的女孩。  
Mr. Chang is the kindest teacher that I have ever had.  
张老师是我曾经遇到最仁慈的教师。
2. Nothing is+~er than to+V...  
Nothing is+more+形容词+than to+V...  
**【例】** Nothing is more important than to receive education.  
没有比接受教育更重要的事。
3. ... cannot emphasize the importance of... too much.  
(再怎么强调……的重要性也不为过。)  
**【例】** We cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much.  
我们再怎么强调保护眼睛的重要性也不为过。
4. There is no denying that+S+V... (不可否认……)  
**【例】** There is no denying that the qualities of our living have gone from bad to worse.  
不可否认,我们的生活品质已经每况愈下。
5. It is universally acknowledged that+句子(全世界都知道……)  
**【例】** It is universally acknowledged that trees are indispensable to us.  
全世界都知道树木对我们是不可或缺的。
6. There is no doubt that+句子(毫无疑问……)  
**【例】** There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something to be desired.  
毫无疑问,我们的教育制度令人不满意。

7. An advantage of... is that+句子(……的优点是……)  
【例】 An advantage of using the solar energy is that it won't create (produce) any pollution.  
使用太阳能的优点是它不会制造任何污染。
8. The reason why+句子+is that+句子(……的原因是……)  
【例】 The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can provide us with fresh air.  
The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can supply fresh air for us.  
我们必须种树的原因是它们能供应我们新鲜的空气。
9. So+形容词+be+主词+that+句子(如此……以至于……)  
【例】 So precious is time that we can't afford to waste it.  
时间如此珍贵,我们浪费不起。
10. Adj+as+Subject(主词)+be, S+V...(虽然……)  
【例】 Rich as our country is, the qualities of our living are by no means satisfactory.  
by no means = in no way = on no account 一点也不  
虽然我们的国家富有,但我们的生活品质一点也不令人满意。
11. The+~er+S+V, ... the+~er+S+V...  
The+more+Adj+S+V, ... the+more+Adj+S+V...(愈……愈……)  
【例】 The harder you work, the more progress you make.  
你愈努力,就愈进步。  
The more books we read, the more learned we become.  
我们读的书愈多,就愈有学问。
12. By+Ving, ... can...(借着……,……能够……)  
【例】 By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy.  
通过体育锻炼,我们能够始终保持健康。
13. ... enable+Object(受词)+to+V...(……使……能够……)  
【例】 Listening to music enables us to feel relaxed.  
听音乐能够使我们感觉轻松。
14. On no account can we+V...(我们绝对不能……)  
【例】 On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge.  
我们绝对不能忽略知识的价值。
15. It is time+S+过去式(该是……的时候了)  
【例】 It is time the authorities concerned took proper steps to solve the traffic problems.  
该是有关当局采取适当的措施来解决交通问题的时候了。
16. Those who...(……的人……)  
【例】 Those who violate traffic regulations should be punished.  
违反交通规则的人应该受处罚。
17. There is no one but...(没有人不……)  
【例】 There is no one but longs to go to college.  
没有人不渴望上大学。
18. be+forced/compelled/obliged+to+V...(不得不……)



**【例】** Since the examination is around the corner, I am compelled to give up doing sports.

由于考试迫在眉睫,我不得不放弃运动。

19. It is conceivable that+句子(可想而知)

It is obvious that+句子(很明显)

It is apparent that+句子(很显然)

**【例】** It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life.

可想而知,知识在我们的一生中扮演着重要的角色。

20. That is the reason why... (那就是……的原因)

**【例】** Summer is sultry. That is the reason why I don't like it.

夏天很热。那就是我不喜欢它的原因。

除了熟记大量常用句型,使语言表达能够得心应手外,有几句切合要点的句型,能让阅卷老师眼前一亮,也是考生得高分的关键。从近十年的真题作文看,图表作文是一种趋势,必不可少,而对一种热点或社会现象进行批驳或比较的作文仍然热度不减。下面列举的是常见的三类作文题材的句型。

### 用于批驳和比较的论说文

1. In general, I don't argue with...
2. In my opinion, this point of view doesn't hold water.
3. The chief reason why... is that...
4. There is no truth...
5. It is not true that...
6. It can be easily denied that...
7. We have no reason to believe that...
8. What is more serious is that...
9. But it is a pity that...
10. Besides, we should not neglect that...
11. But the problem is not so simple. Therefore, ...
12. Others may find this to be true, but I believe that...
13. Perhaps I was wondering why...
14. There is a certain amount of truth in this, but we still have a problem with regard to...
15. Though we are in basic agreement with..., but...
16. What seems to be the trouble is...
17. Yet differences will be found, and that's why I feel that...
18. It would be reasonable to take a view that..., but it would be foolish to claim that...
19. There is in fact one reason for us to believe that...
20. What these people fail to consider is that...
21. It is one thing to insist that..., it is quite another to show that...
22. Wonderful as A is, however, it has its own disadvantages, too.
23. The advantages of B are much greater than A.
24. A's advantage sounds ridiculous when B's advantages are taken into consideration.

### 用于描写图表和数据的论说文

1. It has increased by three times as compared with that of 1998.
2. There is an increase of 20% in total this year.
3. It has been increased by a factor of... since 1995.
4. It would be expected to increase by 5 times.
5. The table shows three times increase over that of last year.
6. It was decreased twice than that of the year 1996.
7. The total number was lowered by 10%.
8. It rose from 10 to 15 percent of the total this year.
9. Compared with 1997, it fell from 15 to 10 percent.
10. The number is 5 times as much as that of 1995.
11. It has decreased by almost two and half times, compared with...

### 用于解释和阐述的论说文

1. Everybody knows that...
2. It can be easily proved that...
3. It is true that...
4. No one can deny that...
5. One thing which is equally important to the above mentioned is...
6. The chief reason is that...
7. We must recognize that...
8. There is no doubt that...
9. I am of the opinion that...
10. This can be expressed as follows.
11. To take... for an example...
12. We have reasons to believe that...
13. Now we know that...
14. Among the most convincing reasons given, one should be mentioned...
15. The change in... largely results from the fact that...
16. There are several causes for this significant growth in..., first..., second..., finally...
17. A number of factors could account for the development in...
18. Perhaps the primary reason is...
19. It is chiefly responsible of...
20. The reasons for... are complicated, and probably they are found in the fact...
21. Here are several possible reasons, except that...
22. Some people believe/argue/hold/insist/think that...
23. It is not simple to give the reason for this complicated phenomenon.
24. Different people observe it in different ways.

**Tip** 热身训练

**Exercise 1** 辨析每题中的两个句子,并分析第二句中用词的巧妙之处。

1. (1) Everyone had special interest while reading so we could choose different books to read according to our personal interests.  
(2) Everyone had special interest while reading so we could select different books to read according to our personal interests.
2. (1) I don't agree with the first argument.  
(2) I don't agree with the first argument to some extent.
3. (1) The traffic in many big cities is getting more and more crowded.  
(2) The traffic in many big cities is getting heavier and heavier.
4. (1) To be a three good student is always a symbol of achievement for Chinese students.  
(2) To be an all-round student is always a symbol of achievement for Chinese students.
5. (1) Many college students are gonna take part in CET-4.  
(2) Many college students would like to take part in CET-4.

**Exercise 2** 分析下列各句,指出其需要改进的地方,并加以改正。

1. With the publication of the novel, he became famous as the greatest writer living then, and he has been more and more famous as a major American author ever since. He is now also becoming more and more famous with Chinese readers.
2. No one saw the bank being broken into.
3. They are written in plain language so that everyone can read when they want to entertain or relax themselves.
4. Piracy has become a phenomenon that can be seen everywhere.
5. To start with, pirated products often cost much less than the original ones, so they enjoy unbeatable advantage in price though their quality is relatively poor.

**Exercise 3** 改写下列各句中的斜体词,注意词语的感情色彩。

1. I am *stubborn*, and he is pig-headed.
2. I offered to give them a lift but they *refused*.
3. We are *surprised* to see that the helicopter landed before us.
4. This country is *famous* for its appalling prison conditions.
5. My grandpa gets *fat* as he grows older.

**Exercise 4** 使用上述所列句型,完成下列写作主旨句。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (无可争辩) there are millions of people who still have a miserable life and have to face the dangers of starvation and exposure.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (没有人能否认) that a person's education is the most important aspect of his life.
3. In fact, \_\_\_\_\_ (我们必须承认) that the quality of life is as important as life

itself.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ by more and more people. (观点正受到越来越多人的质疑)
5. The problem of international tourism \_\_\_\_\_ (近些年引起了广泛的关注)

**Exercise 5** 根据中文提示完成下列作文主旨句。

1. 尽管优势显而易见,但是自行车也存在它的问题。
2. 校园里就高校或中学生是否可以兼职进行着广泛的争论。
3. 根据最近的一项调查,越来越多的人就为支持家庭而兼职或在工作上花费更多的时间表达了一种强烈愿望。
4. 近年来,父母要求孩子接受除正常学业外的教育培训呈增长的势头。

**Exercise 6** 根据中文提示完成下列句型。

1. 现在,越来越多的人抱怨与以前比起来,工作压力大,缺少娱乐性。很多专家指出,这是现代社会发展的必然结果,无法避免。
2. 总之,我们要理智地看待农民工的生活问题。任何政府忽视这一点都将付出巨大的代价。
3. 许多人似乎忽视了这个基本事实,即衣服的主要功能还是御寒和舒适。
4. 我还是赞同教育不能随毕业而结束,理由如下。
5. 尽管在过去的十年中,人们的生活发生翻天覆地的变化,但不能否认的是因为学费和书本的价格持续上涨,资金短缺仍然是学生必须面对的问题。

 **参考答案**

**Exercise 1**

1. choose 指“一般性的选择”;而 select 则强调“在一定范围内挑选”,此处明显用后者更为恰当。
2. to some extent 意为“在某种程度上”,表明观点的客观性,避免了绝对化,为自己留有余地。
3. 汉语中我们可以说“交通拥挤”,但英语中 traffic 和 crowded 不能搭配,因为 crowded 表示街道、房间等地方挤满了人或东西,我们可以说“The street is crowded.”,但不能说“The traffic is crowded.”。而要表达“交通拥挤”,应该用 heavy 一词。
4. a three good student 在此是表示“三好学生”,中国人都能看懂,但却令外国人费解,是典型的“中国式英语”;而恰当的表达应该是“an all-round student”,或用比较直白的方式将其译为“an excellent student in all aspects”。
5. be gonna 与 would like to 都可以表示“想要或打算……”,但 be gonna 是口语中的非正式用法,不能出现在书面文体中。

**Exercise 2**

1. With the publication of the novel, he became **famous** as the greatest writer living then, and his **reputation** as a major American author has been on the increase ever since. He is now also becoming more and more **popular** with Chinese readers.

原句中表示“闻名”使用的都是同一个词“famous”,给人感觉单调乏味,缺少文采;而改写

句中则使用了“famous”, “reputation”和“popular”三个词性不同、意义接近的词来表达“闻名”的意思, 而且“on the increase”和“more and more”表达的也是同样的意思, 这样就避免了用语的重复, 表达灵活生动, 颇具文采。

2. No one **witnessed** the bank being broken into.

原句中的“see”表示“看, 看见”, 意思比较抽象, 范围较大; 而此句中的“witness”则强调“亲眼目睹”, 描述的动作更为具体生动, 更符合“目睹银行抢劫”这一具体的语境。

3. They are written in plain language so that everyone can read **for entertainment or relaxation.**

改写后的句子用抽象名词“entertainment”和“relaxation”代替了原句中的动词“entertain”和“relax”, 将时间状语从句简化成介词短语, 使句子表达更加简洁地道。

4. Piracy has become a prevailing phenomenon.

改写后的句中用具体的形容词“prevailing”代替了原句中的定语从句, 既简洁, 又更加形象生动地描述了这种现象。

5. To start with, pirated products often cost much less than the original ones, so they enjoy unbeatable advantage in price **despite their relatively poor quality.**

原句中的让步状语从句并不强调动作, 只是一种存在的事实, 而改写后的句子用介词短语“despite...”代替了该从句, 使句子结构更加简化, 表达上更加体现出了英语味道。

### Exercise 3

- stubborn, pig-headed 和 firm 三个词都有“不轻易改变决定”的意思。stubborn 通常是中性词, 意为“固执、执著”, pig-headed 通常是贬义词, 意为“顽固、僵化”, 而此句是讲“I”, 最好用褒义词, firm 通常是褒义词, 意为“坚定”。使用时要注意根据具体的语境选择合适的词。所以此处用“firm”更好。即: I am *firm*, and he is pig-headed.
- refuse, decline 和 reject 这几个词都可作“拒绝”解。其区别在于: refuse 可接不定式, 表示拒绝做某事, 也可接名词, 表示不接受。reject 语气比 refuse 强, 表示断然拒绝。如果不同意一种意见或信仰, 要用 reject。decline 比较正式, 表示礼貌、客气地“婉拒”。当对对方的邀请、请求、提议等表示“不接受”时, 可以用 decline 来缓和语气。此句意思是说, 我主动邀请他们搭车, 但是他们婉言谢绝了, 所以应改为: I offered to give them a lift but they *declined*.
- surprise 是普通用词, 多指因未预料或意外的事而引起的惊奇之感。而 astonish 语气较强, 指出乎预料, 意外发生, 但又无法解释而感到惊奇。此句中, “直升机降落在我们眼前, 我们感到非常吃惊”, 这种程度远比 surprise 强烈, 所以改用 astonish 一词较好。改为: We are *astonished* to see that the helicopter landed before us.
- famous 和 notorious 都指出名的、著名的。famous 是普通用词, 指传播很广, 引起人们注意的人或事物。notorious 指因劣迹而臭名昭著, 含强烈贬义。此句是说这个国家因为恶劣的监狱条件而臭名昭著。所以改用 notorious 较好。应为: This country is *notorious* for its appalling prison conditions.
- fat 和 stout 都表示肥胖的、丰满的。fat 是通俗用词, 略含贬义, 指因体内脂肪过多而显肥胖。stout 指膀粗腰圆, 身体笨重, 暗示肥壮。这句话不带贬义, 所以改为 stout 较好。My grandpa gets *stout* as he grows older.

#### Exercise 4

1. It is indisputable that
2. No one can deny the fact
3. we have to admit the fact
4. The view is now being questioned
5. has caused wide public concern over the recent years

#### Exercise 5

1. Despite many obvious advantages of bicycle, it is not without its problem.
2. There is a general debate on the campus today over the phenomenon of college or high school students' doing a part-time job.
3. According to a recent survey, a growing number of people express a strong desire to take another job or spend more time on their job in order to get more money to support their family.
4. There is a growing tendency for parents to ask their children to accept extra educational programs over the recent years.

#### Exercise 6

1. These days, people in growing numbers are beginning to complain that work is more stressful and less leisurely than in the past. Many experts point out that, along with the development of modern society, this is an inevitable result and there is no way to avoid it.
2. In conclusion, we must take into account the problem of migrants rationally and place more emphases on their life. Any government that is blind to this point will pay a heavy price.
3. Many people seem to overlook the basic fact the major function of clothing is to keep us warm and comfortable.
4. As for me, I'm in favor of the opinion that education is not complete with graduation, for the following reasons.
5. Although people's life has been dramatically changed over the last decade, it must be admitted that shortage of funds is still a problem that students nowadays have to face because tuition fees and prices of books are soaring by the day.



## Week 2

# 写作攻略——组织好段落

段落是文章的基本组织单位,段落写得好与坏直接影响到整篇文章的质量。因此,进行段落层次上的写作训练,是写好英语文章的重要环节。组织到位和层次合理的段落一般应具备以下三个特点:

### 1. 统一性

首先,一个段落必须有一个中心即主题思想,该中心由一个主题句来表达。整个段落必须紧扣这个主题,这就是段落的统一性(unity)。一个段落内的各个句子必须从属于一个中心,任何游离于中心思想之外的句子都不符合统一性原则。

**【例】** 现在人们的生活水平有很大改善,请简述原因二至三点。

**There are three reasons for the improvement in people's living conditions. In the first place,** we have been carrying out the reform and opening-up policy. **Secondly,** there has been a rapid expansion of our national economy. **Furthermore,** the birth rate has been put under control.

这段话的中心思想是提高人们的生活水平。其后面三句话都是围绕这个中心展开。第一点(In the first place...),第二点(Secondly...),最后(Furthermore...),段落层层展开,结构完整。

### 【范文诵读】

- 【例】**
- 1) 蹦极、攀岩等冒险活动受到很多人的欢迎;
  - 2) 有人认为这些活动很危险,应该禁止;而有人则认为应该鼓励;
  - 3) 你的观点。

### The Popularity of Adventure Activities

Nowadays, there are more and more adventure activities, like bungee jumping and rocking, which enjoy great popularity, especially among the youth. Some people think these activities are of high risk and should be restricted or even be forbidden, while others insist

these activities bring people fresh experience and should be encouraged. As for me, I agree with the latter opinion.

**The following reasons can support my view.** **Firstly**, attending adventure activities is a fashionable and efficient means to temper people's courage and willpower, which is scarcely seen among modern young people. **Secondly**, people in modern society are facing great pressure. Taking adventure activities has been proved to be a very effective way to alleviate the pressure of work and life. **Finally**, from the economic point of view, it's a new economic growth point which will surely attract a lot of people to take part in.

From the foregoing, we can safely draw a conclusion that adventure activities bring us many rewarding enjoyments and we should try to ensure its sound development. But it is worth noting that adventure activities are not suitable to everyone. These activities require good health condition. Therefore, people should take safety into full account before taking any adventure activity.

- 【例】 1) 有些人赞成养宠物；  
2) 有些人反对养宠物；  
3) 你的观点。

### Keeping Pets

**There is no denying that keeping pets is a hotly debated topic today.** Some people claim that keeping pets is a good thing to do. They believe that pets, like cats and dogs, can help relieve the loneliness suffered by senior citizens and other social members who are confined to their homes for this reason or that. They also argue that keeping pets helps mankind understand animals' world and develop positive feelings toward them.

**Others, however, hold the opposite view.** They regard keeping pets as a useless but harmful thing to do. **First**, pets can transmit diseases. **Secondly**, the noises and dung of pets are sources of pollution. **Last but not least**, as many rare birds and animals are kept as pets, they will surely be hunted on a large scale, which means a threat to the balance of the ecosystem.

**Weighing the arguments of both sides, I am inclined to agree with the latter.** Anyway, we can lessen our loneliness and express our love toward animals in other ways. And it is my belief that only by placing man and other species on an equal basis can we expect to have a lively and colorful world.

## 2. 完整性

一个段落的主题思想靠扩展句来实现,如果只有主题句而没有扩展句来进一步交代和充实,就不能构成一个完整的段落。同样,虽然有扩展句,但主题思想没有得到相对圆满的交代,会给读者一种意犹未尽的感觉,这样的段落也不能完成其交际功能。

- 【例】 陈述对失败的看法。



**People have different attitudes towards failure.** (中心意思) **Some believe that failure leads to success.** (态度一) Every failure they experience translates into a greater chance of success at their renewed endeavor. (扩展句一) **However,** others are easily discouraged by failures and put themselves into the category of losers. (态度二, 扩展句二)

上文中, 主题思想是人们对待失败的态度。紧接着, 段落进行了扩展, 即扩展句一和扩展句二, 层层相扣, 符合要求。

### 【范文诵读】

- 【例】 1) 有人选择收入高但工作时间长的工作; 有些人则选择收入低但工作时间短的工作;  
2) 你的理由。

#### My Choice for Job

A recent survey shows that people who get higher salaries generally work longer hours than those who get lower salaries. **Some people favor higher-paying jobs, even though such jobs always result in longer work time.** They believe that money is so indispensable in people's life that without it no material comforts or well-being can be guaranteed.

**However, others have different preferences.** They would rather take up lower-paying jobs with shorter hours. In their eyes, money doesn't necessarily ensure happiness and well-being. They want to spend more time in doing their likes and getting together with their family and friends.

**As for me, I prefer to take up a job with shorter hours even if it pays less.** In my opinion, work is not our whole life. We should allocate enough time to our family and friends and have more time to enjoy our life. Besides, we are not machines. We need time to relax and rest so that we could be energetic enough to do our job better.

- 【例】 1) 现在各种各样的电视选秀节目吸引了许多年轻人;  
2) 有些人不惜放弃学业, 这种现象引起了关注;  
3) 你的观点。

#### Attending TV PK Shows Does No Good to Young People

**Nowadays** TV PK shows are great hits in China and have attracted many young people. Some youngsters even give up their studies to attend these shows in the hope of becoming famous overnight. **Some people think** these shows provide young people more chances to show talents, **while others believe that** attending these shows does no good to young people. **As for me, I prefer the latter opinion.**

It should be admitted that some young people like Li Yuchun has stood out from the numerous attendants in the PK show, but that doesn't mean attending PK shows is a good way to become successful for young people. The following reasons can support my view. **Firstly,** TV PK shows breed restlessness and induce young people to hunt after fame at whatever cost. **Secondly,** TV PK shows can subvert youngsters' values. They think