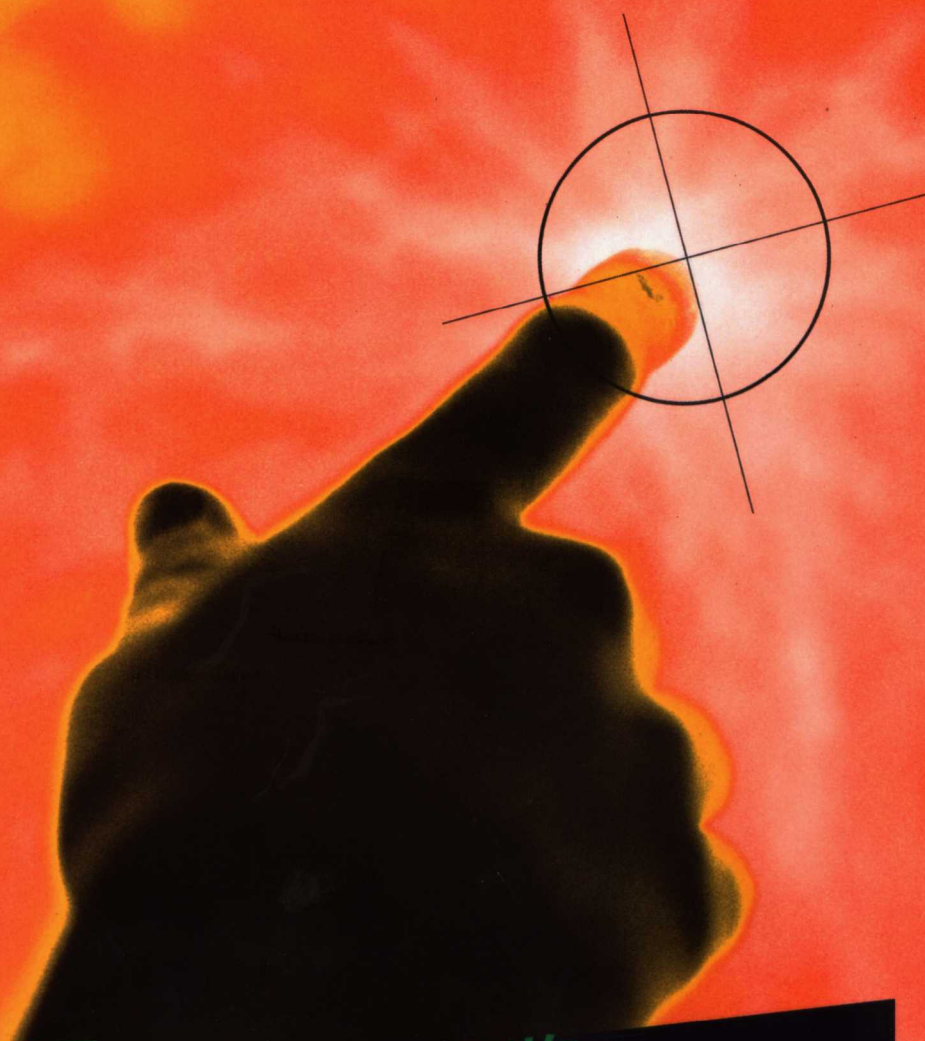


College English Writing

Writing



山东大学出版社

大学英语写作通览

张殿玉 主编

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前 言

《大学英语写作通览》是根据《大学英语写作大纲》提出的“能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出120~150词的短文,能写短信和便条,表达意思清楚,无重大语言错误”的要求,并以四级考试为衡量标准编写而成的。它填补了大学英语没有写作教材的空白,可供大学本、专科学生和具有同等英语水平的人员使用。

从培养大学生的英语短文写作能力出发,本书侧重于对写作实例的剖析和解释,精讲精练,希望借此打好学生的英语短文写作基础。

《大学英语写作通览》主要具备以下特点:

1. 对历年考试作文真题进行实证讲解和范文展示,既可以把这些实例作为范文加以仿效,也可以当作参照物来衡量自己的写作水平。

2. 紧扣四级考试对写作能力的要求,不求全,只求精、具体,以便更好地实现《大纲》在写作方面的目标。

3. 重视学生对写作素材的积累,编写了英语作文常用句型,收录了10个主题共200条常用谚语、名言、格言。

4. 所有的练习均附有范文,供学生自学、自查、自测时参考使用。

本书的顺利出版得益于山东大学威海分校校领导,特别是王吉法校长和陈金钊校长的支持和关心,教务处陈章通和刘海两位处长及其他相关人员对本书的出版也提供了诸多帮助。另外,在编写过程中,大学外语教学部领导和全体教师对本书的出版也给予大力支持和帮助,并付出了辛勤劳动,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书在内容和编写上未必都尽如人意,不妥之处敬请读者批评指正。

编者
2003年7月

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第一章 写作测试内容

第一节 《大学英语教学大纲》对写作的基本要求

英语写作考试的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的能力,按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,学生应在 30 分钟内写出一篇 120~150 词的短文。试卷上给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图表作文,或给出段首句要求续写,或给出提示写成短文。其评分原则和标准是:从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。文章要能“正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。”显然,测试考生实际交际能力是第一位的,然后才是运用语言的水平,将二者综合起来,全面地考查学生在书面表达方面使用语言的能力。

第二节 评分办法及评分标准

一、评分办法

1. CET-4 是检查考生是否达到了《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的四级教学要求,对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。

2. CET-4 作文题采用总体评分(Global Scoring)的方法,阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

3. 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贴切地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

4. 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 0 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。

二、评分标准

1. 作文题满分为 15 分。

2. 阅卷标准共分五等:2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分,各有标准样卷一至二份。

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,则可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分),但不得加或减半分。

4. 2 分——条理不清楚,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为

严重语言错误。

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	CET-4	90~99	80~89	70~79	60~69	50~59	<19
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,均不得记入所写字数。

(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)。]

6. 为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准,现将各档作文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 分(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

第三节 评分实例

为了能够让广大师生更直观地体会写作的具体要求,从而既让教师做到在指导写作时知道用什么样的标准去约束和引导学生的写作行为,更好地预见在低档作文中经常出现的各种典型错误,又使学生能够了解何种作文为高档作文,何种作文为低档作文,好在何处,差在什么地方,特就题为 *A Letter to a Schoolmate* 这样一篇作文进行分析,以求达到更佳的学习和操练效果。

A Letter to a Schoolmate

14 points

I am delighted to learn that you are going to visit me during the week-long holiday. My parents will also be happy to see you again. I am sure you will enjoy every minute here.

I know you are fond of swimming. A river lies not far away from my home. We can go swimming there. I think it would be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days. In every big room of my home there is an air-conditioner. We can watch TV, play VCDs or read books very comfortably at home.

A mountain about two miles away from here is beautiful and it is worth touring. We can go there on foot. When we climb to the top of the mountain, we can have a wonderful

bird-eye view of the whole village.

Just phone me before you set off. There is no need for you to take anything. I'll prepare everything for you.

I am *looking forward to seeing you soon*.

评析

这篇作文内容切题,提纲要求的三方面内容都写到了,通篇文字简洁流畅,连贯性也较好,其文体亦是个人书信常用的口语体。该考生语法概念清楚,句子结构正确,词语搭配基本符合英美人的习惯。例如:第一段第一句 *I am delighted to learn...* 使用就很得体,别看 learn 这个词很简单,如果说成 to know 就没有这样得体。另外,像 *be happy to see you again, enjoy every minute here, are fond of swimming, it would be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days, is worth touring, go there on foot, looking forward to seeing you soon* 等句子和表达都用得很娴熟得当,说明该考生的基本功是很扎实的。

需要改进的主要有以下几处:

1. 第3段第一句 A mountain about two miles away from here is beautiful and it is worth touring. 语法没有错,但是,如果改成 About two miles away from here there is a beautiful mountain 就合乎英美人的使用习惯。另外,英美人也不大会讲 A mountain is worth touring, 我们讲 tour a city, 是到一个城市观光, tour Europe 是到欧洲观光,其含义是要参观访问一个城市的好几个景点,访问欧洲好多个国家,好多个风景名胜,这里上下文看不出这样的含义,用 tour 就不合适了, touring 应为 climbing。

2. 第3段第3句中的 bird-eye view 应为 bird's-eye view。

3. 第2段第4句和第5句之间的连接差一点,加一个转折词语,如 Besides, In addition 或 In the meantime 等读起来要好一些。

现将原文稍作修改,供读者参考:

I am delighted to learn that you are going to visit me during the weeklong holiday. My parents will also be happy to see you again. I am sure you will enjoy every minute of your stay here.

I know you are fond of swimming. A river lies not far away from my home. We can go swimming there. I think it will be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days. In the meantime, as there is an air-conditioner in every big room of our house, we can watch TV, play VCDs or read books very comfortably when we stay at home.

About two miles away from here there is a beautiful mountain. We can get there on foot. I assure you it will be great fun climbing it. When we reach its top, we can have a bird's-eye view of the country for miles around.

Just phone me before you set off. There is no need for you to bring anything. I'll prepare everything for you.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

11 points

You can't imagine how happy I was when I heard that you would come to visit me. We haven't seen each other for a long time, so I am counting the days.

I have arranged a schedule for our holiday. You haven't been to Shanghai before. When you see it, you will be hard to believe your eyes. Shanghai is very modern. First, we will go out for shopping, and then go some sight-seeings, such as Yu Yuan Garden and People square. If you like, we can go to see some old friends. *I bet they will be as happy as I am* when seeing you. Do you like the suggestion I made above? If there is something unsuitable, we will talk about them when you arrive. OK ?

Oh, please remember to bring your winter clothes with you, because Shanghai is a little bit colder than Sichuan.

Remember me to your parents.

评析

这篇作文内容切题,提纲要求的三方面内容都写到了,文字简洁,层次清楚,语言错误比较少。写得好的句子如:*You can't imagine how happy I was when..., I am counting the days, I bet they will be as happy as I am..., Remember me to your parents* 等。

不足之处主要有两方面:

1. 文章的组织不够严密,尤其是第2段。第1句讲,我给你的假期作了一个安排,接下去第3句讲上海非常摩登,然后讲购物,再接下去才讲观光。这样写,很难看出讲上海非常摩登的那3句话与假期安排有什么关系。试看修改后的文字: I have drawn up a schedule for your holiday. As you haven't been to Shanghai before, I guess the first thing you'd like to do is to make a tour of the city. You will find it hard to believe your eyes when you see it, for it is very modern now. So first, we will go sightseeing...。内容和文字基本上都是原来的,只是把句子的次序调整了一下,将原先的一些简单句适当加以合并,把主从关系明确起来,把观光的内容提到购物前面,文章的逻辑性就大大改善了。所以我们写文章,不仅要有内容,还要想办法把这些内容组织好。写完之后,自己要多读几遍,发现有不顺的地方,要想办法修改,直到满意为止。

2. 句子结构和词语搭配上都有一些错误。例如:第2段第3句中 you will be hard to believe your eyes 应改为 you will find it hard to believe your eyes。it 代表后面的不定式短语 to believe your eyes,即:“你会觉得 to believe your eyes 这个事有困难”,按原来的写法,就变成“你这个人困难”了。这一类句子结构上的问题一定要搞清楚,否则,要提高写作能力就很困难。词语搭配上, *arranged a schedule* 应改为 *drawn up a schedule*, *worked out a schedule*, *made up a schedule* 或 *made out a schedule*。arrange 的意思是 make plans for something to happen, 所以我们可以讲 *arrange a meeting*, *arrange a trip*, *arrange an appointment* 等等,但一般不说 *arrange a plan*, *arrange a schedule*。还有, *go out for shopping* 应改为 *go (out) shopping* 或 *do (some) shopping*; *go some sight-seeings* 应改为 *go sightseeing*, 此处 sightseeing 不是名词,前面不可加 some,后面也不可加复数词尾“-s”。另外,由于 *such as* 前面没有表示景点的词,所以后面也不能直接接 Yu Yuan Garden 和 the People's Square。

现将原文作适当修改,供读者参考:

You can't imagine how happy I was when I heard that you would come to visit me. We haven't seen each other for a long time, so I am counting the days now.

I have drawn up a schedule for your holiday. As you haven't been to Shanghai before, I guess the first thing you'd like to do is to make a tour of the city. You will find it hard to believe your eyes when you see it, for it is very modern now. So first, we will go sightseeing, such as visiting Yu Yuan Garden and the People's Square. Then we will do some shopping. If you like, we can go and see some old friends. I bet they will be as happy as I am to see you. What do you think of the suggestions I have made above? If there is anything unsuitable, we can talk about it when you arrive. OK?

By the way, don't forget to bring some warm clothes with you, because it is a little bit colder here in Shanghai than in Sichuan.

Remember me to your parents.

8 points

I'm very glad that you will come to see me during the week-long holiday. We have not seen each other for two years. So this time we can spend the holiday together will make me so happy.

Since you left Shanghai two years ago, Shanghai has changed a lot. The city is more beautiful and buildings are higher. You will surely surprise the changes. I have helped you to make some arrangments during the holiday. We can go shopping in Nanjing Road which is the best road of Shanghai. We can go to people's square and history museum to visit. We can also visit the JingMao Building which is the highest building of China. Shanghai has many new and good place we can visit. The time table of visit we can make when you come. What do you think of my advice.

评析

这篇文章切题,条理基本清楚,前后也还连贯。作者基本上能表达自己的意思,读者也基本上能看懂。但是,该考生对英语语法和词汇的掌握还需要进一步提高,文章中句子结构上的严重错误较多,有明显的按中文语序造句的痕迹。如:

1. 第1段最后一句 so this time we can spend the holiday together will make me so happy 中主语从句 this time we can spend the holiday together 缺了连接词 that, 正确的结构应该是 (The fact) that we can spend the holiday together this time will make me so happy。当然,如果能改成 It makes me very happy to think that we can spend the holiday together this time 就更好了。

2. 第2段第3句 You will surely superise the changes 应改为 You will surely be surprised at the changes。surprise 的意思是“使惊奇”,所以,原文的意思变成“你将肯定令变化惊奇”,而不是“你将肯定对变化感到吃惊”,这样说就不通了。而且在 surprise 这样的复用式单词上出现了拼写错误。

3. 第2段倒数第2句 The time table of visit we can make when you come 的次序不符

合英语的习惯,应改成 We can make/set up a timetable when you come.

另外,该考生在词的拼写、大小写、名词的单复数以及介词的用法上也出现了各种各样的错误,说明其英语语言基础还不够扎实,不够全面,还需要相当大的努力才能赶上。

现将原文作适当修改,供读者参考:

I'm very glad that you will come to see me during the weeklong holiday. We have not seen each other for two years. It makes me very happy to think that we can spend the holiday together this time.

Shanghai has changed a lot since you left it two years ago. The city is more beautiful and new high-rises are springing up everywhere. You will surely be surprised/amazed at the changes. I have made some arrangements for your holiday. We can go shopping in Nanjing Road, which is the business center of Shanghai. We can go to the People's Square and visit the History Museum. We can also visit JingMao Building, which is the highest building in China. Many other new and wonderful places are also worth visiting. We can set up a timetable when you come. What do you think of it?

By the way, you should telephone me before you set off for Shanghai. I will meet you at the railway station. I'm looking forward to your arrival.

5 points

I have known you will come to Shanghai. Three years ago, you went to the England. From then, we haven't meet with each other. I welcome that you can return your country.

From your letter, I have known you have a week-long holiday. There is a great change in Shanghai. I think you must be feel surprised with what you see. So I advise you visit some place, that we often went ago. And you can visit some old-classmates. They also mise you very much.

If you don't want to hotel, you can live in my home. You'd better buy a map. I'm afraid you will be at a lost. But even if you can't find bus stop, you still can go to anywhere by taxi. I hope you will have an unforgettable holiday.

评析

这篇作文虽也基本切题,但由于语言错误很多,且多为严重错误,使得作者无法把思想表达清楚,文章的连贯性自然也很差,只能得5分。像这样的考生,在写的能力上与大纲要求还有相当大的距离,须花大气力迎头赶上。

2 points

I'm very happy for your coming.

It's time for us to visit Shanghai. We can go to popular-squire. It has been great changed since you visited last time. You will surprise for its beauty. Then we can visit Shang Museum. That is intersting. And you can go to Nanjing-road. It is very boom and you can shopping there. We will play very happily during the week-long holiday.

You don't forget to dail me. And tell me what's the data, time you coming, where I can pick up your. Don't carry any-thing because I have ready for all. When coming, you

should stay station or we will miss. Remember all above.

I'm wait for your coming. When meeting you, I'll talk you dital.

评析

这篇作文条理不清,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。可以说,像这样的考生,在英语学习上还没有入门,必须从头开始,狠抓基本功,尽快补上这门课。

这篇短信写作是2001年6月大学英语考试的作文题目。这次的写作与以往有点不同,题目的要求非常具体。命题者的意图很清楚,即尽可能减少考生用于构思的时间,同时也避免少数考生预先猜题,东拼西凑捞分的可能性,从而更真实地反映考生实际的语言能力和作文水平。今后的作文命题可能会摆脱老的套式,题型会不断变化,使其新颖多样。这样做,将更好地引导广大师生遵从语言学习的规律,在基础阶段扎实学好英语词汇、语法,彻底摆脱应试教育的影响,使大学英语教学沿着更加科学、更加高效的道路向前发展。

从以上的几份样卷可以看出,高分段的考生英语词汇、语法掌握得比较扎实,句子结构正确,词语搭配和使用符合英美人的习惯,没有或很少有语法和拼写错误。换言之,他们已经有好的语感,而这种语感的获得是靠大量的读、听、写的练习积累起来的,绝不是靠做几套模拟题所能奏效的。低分段的考生在句子结构、语法、用词、拼写上会出现各种各样稀奇古怪的错误,究其根本原因是没有好好学习英语。有些大学要求学生认真熟读课文,进而背诵课文,只有这样学生作文水平才能迅速提高;还有一些大学要求更高,不但要读、要背,还要每周或隔周写作,不仅学生写,老师还要改、要讲评,收效就更好了。希望今后在写作训练上要增加投入,师生携手,共同努力,使大学英语的写作水平再上一个台阶。

第二章 近年来考题及考生应试情况分析

第一节 近年来大学英语

四级作文考试题目、考题讨论及范文

1. Bicycle—an Important Means of Transport in China(1991.1)

(自行车——中国重要的交通工具)

1. 为什么自行车在中国这样普及。
2. 和汽车的比较。
3. 自行车在中国的前途。

这是一篇提纲作文。第一段,自行车在中国这么普及,是由于中国是个发展中国家,人口众多,经济还不是很发达。第二段,和汽车相比,自行车体积小容易存放;自行车不用燃料,不会带来污染和能源危机;中国人民的消费水平有限。第三段,自行车在中国的前途,目前自行车依然是主要的交通工具,但不久的将来,随着国家经济的发展,会有越来越多的人拥有汽车。但是,汽车绝不会完全替代自行车。

参考范文:

Bicycles, as a means of transport, are indispensable companions of most Chinese. Each Chinese family possesses at least one bicycle. China is therefore called "the Bicycle Kingdom". The popularity of bicycles in China, I think, is mainly due to the economy of the country and its people. China, as one of the developing countries, has no financial potential to expand its roads and to manufacture so many cars to satisfy the need of so many Chinese.

Compared with cars, bicycles, however, have their own distinctive advantages. Firstly, they are very convenient. For their small size, they do not need special parking space. They can be parked almost everywhere. For their light weight, they can be carried upstairs and downstairs. Secondly, driven by man power, they don't need fuel. Hence they have nothing to do with air pollution and energy crisis. Finally, as China is still a developing country, most people can afford a bicycle rather than a car.

With so many advantages, bicycles will remain to be an important means of transport in China in the many years to come. But I think with the rapid development of Chinese economy, more and more Chinese will own a car though cars will never completely substitute bicycles in the future.

2. Changes in People's Diet(1991.6)

(人们饮食的变化)

1. State the changes in people's diet in the past five years.
2. Give possible reasons for the changes.
3. Draw your own conclusions.

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

这是一篇提纲附带图表作文。第一段,通过对图表做简要的描述,点出图表中所揭示的问题。从1986到1990这5年里人们的饮食发生了很大的变化,像牛奶、肉这些高营养食品的消费增加,而粮食的消费减少。第二段,需分析人们食物结构发生变化的原因。人们食物结构发生变化主要有两大原因。第一,随着经济的发展,人们富裕了,能消费起高能量的食物;第二,人们开始注意食物的合理搭配对身体健康有益。第三段,按提纲的要求,这一段是结尾段,即结论。通过对人们饮食变化的分析,得出人们的生活条件得到了改善这一结论,希望人们将来的饮食结构更科学、更合理。

参考范文:

In the past five years there have been many changes in people's diet. From the table above, we can find that people consume more milk and meat than they used to. On the other hand, they eat less grain, fruit and vegetables today than in the past.

What has caused these changes? There are mainly two reasons. In the first place, with the development of economy people have more money. The price of meat and milk is much higher than that of grain; therefore, in the old days people couldn't afford them. But now they have enough money to buy both meat and milk. In the second place, more and more people think that diet is very important to their health. As a result, they change their eating habits, eating more nutritious food such as milk and meat.

I think that milk and meat are important to one's health. But if people eat too much rich food, some problems will be caused. In conclusion, people should keep a balance in their diet. Not only should they consume a lot of meat and milk but they should also eat enough grain, fruit and vegetables for the sake of their health.

3. Is Failure a Bad Thing? (1992, 1)

(失败是件坏事吗?)

1. Failure as a daily occurrence;
2. People's different attitudes towards failure;
3. My attitude towards it.

从标题和提纲判断, 本篇作文属于论说文。第一段, 提出失败是生活中常有的事, 如作为一个学生, 经常会遇到失败, 比如作文很差, 考试不及格等。第二段, 人们对失败所持的不同态度, 如有的学生遇到失败时认为是世界末日; 有的学生对失败采取无所谓的态度; 有的学生从失败中学到很多东西。第三段, “我”对失败的态度是从失败中吸取教训, 认为失败是成功之母。

参考范文:

Failure is a common thing in our daily life. For example, as a student, we may get a very low score in our compositions. It may happen that we cannot pass our examinations. All these failures occur so naturally that almost every one of us has had such an experience.

However, there are different attitudes towards failures. Some students lose heart in the face of a failure, thinking that the world is coming to its end. Other students don't take a failure seriously and just let it be, while some others learn much from a failure and thus see the light of hope through failure.

In my opinion, what really counts is not failure itself, but what we think of failure and how we respond to a failure. As long as we learn something from a failure, we'll certainly make our mark in the end. Consequently, I'm not afraid of failure, for I believe that failure is the mother of success.

4. How I Overcome Difficulties in Learning English? (1992.6)

(我是怎样克服困难学英语的?)

1. 你在英语学习中有哪些困难。
2. 你是如何克服这些困难的。

题目“*How I Overcome Difficulties in Learning English?*”已将文章内容限定在讨论学习英语的困难上。第一段, 在英语学习中遇到的困难, 如受家乡话发音的影响, 鼻音“n”和非鼻音“l”不分; 记忆力差, 很难扩大词汇量。第二段, 我是如何通过勤学苦练克服这些困难的。

参考范文:

I have had many difficulties since I started to learn English. Since I come from the south of China, I can not distinguish nasal sounds from non-nasals: they sound exactly the same in my dialect. Thus, I had a hard time telling “night” from “light” at the very beginning. My poor memory also added to the difficulties when I decided to enlarge my vocabulary. English words were so elusive that I could only remember them for a while.

I have spared no efforts to overcome the difficulties and finally succeeded. In order to tell the slight difference between nasal sounds and non-nasals, I forced myself to speak mandarin everyday. Whenever I started to speak English, I reminded myself the difference between “night” and “light”. At first I felt it rather unnatural, but as I went on I was gradually accustomed to speaking in this way. As for my wretched memory, I gave up mechanical memorization and tried many other new ways. At last I found a most efficient way for me: memorizing English words by their stems and affixes. This is how I have overcome some dif-

ficulties in learning English.

5. Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports(1993.1)

(运动的积极与消极方面)

1. 体育运动的好处。
2. 体育运动可能带来的副作用。
3. 我参加体育运动的体会。

此文为论说文。应从正反两方面来论证体育运动的有利及不利之处,最后根据自身的情况来谈谈自己的感受。第一段,体育运动的好处:体育运动可以锻炼我们的身体,还可以丰富我们的生活,还可以塑造我们的性格,如替他人着想、合作、乐观。第二段,体育运动可能带来的副作用,如果体育运动安排得不好,可能会受伤,筋疲力尽,甚至生病。第三段,“我”的体会,体育运动可以使我保持平衡的心态。

参考范文:

Sports benefit us in many respects. When taking part in sports, we get the chance to train almost all parts of our bodies. There is no doubt that proper sport activities keep our physical fitness. Furthermore, sports can enrich our life and maintain our psychological health. Through participation, everyone can learn that on the playground he not only struggles for himself but also fights for his team. Sports teach us to practise consideration, cooperation and optimism to failure.

But sports can do some harm to those people who can not plan their activities properly. Too hard training may hurt their bodies, exhaust their vigor, and even cause them to be sick.

Generally speaking, I love sports and enjoy sports. I feel that I not only gain a well-balanced life through going in for sports, but also get more chances to move closer to nature. Sports add happiness to my everyday life when I perform in a decent way.

6. My Most Favorite Programme(1993.6)

(我最喜欢的电视节目)

1. 喜欢的电视(或无线电)节目是……
2. 这类节目的内容和特点。
3. 我喜欢它的原因。

此文为说明文。第一段,说明自己最喜欢的电视节目,如体育节目。第二段,围绕体育节目,描述其内容和特点,有最新的体育动态,了解各种体育活动,体育比赛总是精彩而扣人心弦,是力量与美的象征。第三段,“我”喜欢的原因:首先,可以使自己的业余生活丰富多彩;其次,可以了解更多的体育知识,还可以为国家队的胜利感到自豪与骄傲。

参考范文:

Today, more and more TV programs are coming into our lives. In those programs, I like the sports program much more than any others.

The sports program gives us a lot of up-to-date sports information. It can help us to