

常春藤英语考试作文系列丛书

CET

大学英语

四级考试作文

高分策略与范文点评

赵玮 刘惠 主编

中国建材工业出版社

大学英语四级考试 作文高分策略与范文点评

CET-4 Writing: Skills and Samples

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前 言

大学英语四级考试的结果分析表明,作文成绩不理想是许多考生失分的主要原因。对多数考生来说,作文是考试中最大的难点之一。本书是专门为大学英语四级考试(CET-4)考生编写的一本有的放矢的作文应试指导书,它具有很强的针对性和实用性。本书的作者多年从事大学英语教学并辅导英语四级考试,结合《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,编写了本书。

本书主要包括:

一、高分作文讲座。其中包括大学英语四级考试评分依据,注意事项和写作技巧;大学英语四级考试存在问题及常见错误与分析;大学英语四级考试评分参考样卷及标准实例分析;大学英语四级考试作文句式、作文模板等。此外,还包括书信写作方法和具体评分方法等。

二、习作评析与修改。通过对 10 篇文章的逐一点评、修改、分析,使原文提高了一至三个档次。通过修改可使读者从中汲取教训,积累经验以提高自己的写作水平。

三、高分作文评析。46 篇作文涉及各种体裁(议论文、说明文、记叙文、描写文、图表作文、信件),并从五个方面进行点评(范文评析、谋篇构思、精彩句型、有用词组及高分措辞),目的是让读者读懂每篇范文之后,学习、借鉴该篇作文的篇章结构、语言表达及词语搭配。

四、热点话题作文共 96 篇。其中包括校园、社会、科技和其他类的观点、风格各异的文章,该部分内容能开阔考生的思路,提高应试能力。

五、历年考试作文真题(1999 年 1 月~2004 年 6 月)及参考范文共 13 篇,并对每篇范文进行了评析,供读者学习参考。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了国内外有关的中英文参考资料,谨此向有关作者表示感谢。由于编写时间仓促,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者、同行批评指正。

编 者
2004 年 7 月

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第一章 大学英语四级考试 高分作文讲座

第一节 大学英语四级考试作文的评分依据、 注意事项和评分标准

一、大学英语四级考试作文的评分依据

文章切题,条理清楚,语言准确和字数符合要求。所谓切题就是要求考生紧扣文章大纲,条理清楚则要求考生词汇、语法运用不出错误。四级作文的字数要求是 120~150 字,考试时间为 30 分钟,满分是 15 分。

二、大学英语四级考试写作的注意事项

1.达不到规定字数的要酌情扣 1.5 分。(注意:题目中所给的起始句、主题句、结束句,不计入所写字数)

2.规定为三段式的作文,只写一段为 0~4 分,只写 2 段为 0~9 分。

3.文不对题的、只有孤立的几个词的、无法表达思想的为 0 分。

4.从 1997 年夏天开始,又有新规定,即:凡作文不到“6”分者,所差分数从总卷面分中扣除;凡得“0”分者,全卷最多只能得 59 分。

三、大学英语四级考试作文的评分标准

大学英语四级考试中写作的阅卷标准共分 5 档:2 分、5 分、8

分、11分、14分,然后再考虑考生的作文是否高于或低于其中的某一档,上下加减一分。五档的标准如下:

1. 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。
2. 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。
3. 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。
4. 11分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。
5. 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,仅有个别小错误。

为了让考生心中有数,我们提供一些就“Bicycles—An Important Means of Transport in China”为题的范文及得分情况,供考生参考。这篇作文的段落提纲要求是:

- (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

样卷1(得分2)

As every body know, China a big developing country. So, the living standard of people not very high at present. People's income is not enough for they to buy cars motorcycles. And bike is easy to ride. Bicycle is cheaper be made. And I think bicycle the useful tool of transport in China now. So, it is quite popular and wildy used in China's cities and countrysides than the personal transportation tool.

Bike is a kind of clean tools of transport. It not use gas and other engergers. For this reason it not creat pollution. But in fact in any way



bicycle is not advanced than car. If it is raining, the rider will suffer from wet, on the other hand, bike can not carry much goods.

According to the our country's developing rate, I firmly believe that bicycle will be replaced by car or motorcycle in that nearly future. But undoubtedly it continue the important means of transport in China for a long time.

样卷 2 (得分 5)

Perhaps the amount of bicycle in China is the largest in the world. Why was it so widely used in China? I thought the answer was: the population in China is too large and the price of bicycle is much cheaper. The third answer is that the bicycle is easier in using than other transportations.

Comparing with the car, the bicycle is cheaper and it is easier in using than the car, but its speed is lower than that of the car.

The bicycle will be remained for a long time in China but in the end it will be disappeared with the improvement of people's living level.

样卷 3 (得分 8)

Bicycle is an important means of transport in China. The important reason of it is the economy of Chinese. The use of bicycle in China is widely because people in China have not high wages. They can afford a bicycle, and they have no money to buy a car which is too expensive. So Chinese usually buy a bicycle, and use it to go to work, or go to travel and so on. The other reason is the large population of China. All these made the bicycle become the important means of transport.

The bicycle, compared to the car, is not too expensive and it is easy to learn and to use and it can save the surface of putting it. It

doesn't ask to build the garage like car. This point is very important to China, because of the lack of land. It isn't too expensive, so Chinese can afford it. It doesn't need any oil, and it can't cause the pollution. All of these are the good needs compared to the car.

样卷 4 (得分 11)

There are millions of bicycles in today's China. Bicycles are very important means of transport in people's daily lives. Because to ride a bicycle is very simple, to buy a bicycle will not cost so much money, to park a bicycle needs just a small room and to ride a bicycle does not need oil but the rider's strength, bicycles are popular all over the world, especially in China.

Compared with a car, a bicycle is much cheaper. It is more suitable for China as a developing country. And a bicycle has almost caused no pollution but a car has. On the contrary, a bicycle is too slow, it costs more times than a car.

I think the population of China's bicycle will be kept for the long run. Because it will be replaced by a car, a bus and so on in some developed areas in China, and it will be made a wide use in the developing areas in China, the number of bicycles in China will be the same as today but I believe that it's quality will be improved. In the future, bicycle will be widely used. And it will be in good demand. People will produce much more modern bicycles.

样卷 5 (得分 14)

Bicycles are very popular in China. Almost every family in the city has two or three bicycles. During the rush hour, you can see that thousands of people—man and woman, old and young—ride their bicycles to work and study. That is why China is called “the kingdom of

bicycles.”

Compared with cars, bicycles are superior in many ways. First, they are cheap, convenient and easy to ride. Second, riding bicycle is good for health. Third, they bring neither noise nor air pollution. Though cars are faster and more comfortable, they are too expensive. They consume plenty of oil and they pollute the air. Sometimes, it is difficult for a driver to park his car. Moreover, they often cause traffic jams and accidents.

In my opinion, the future of bicycle is very promising. Since China is a developing country and has a large population, I think riding bicycle is appropriate to the present conditions of China. It will be an important means of transportation for quite a long time.

第二节 大学英语四级考试作文的写作技巧

一、审题

1. 审体裁(议论文, 说明文, 描述文)

审题就是要审作文的题材和体裁。因为什么样的体裁就应用什么样的题材去写。那么体裁包括那些呢?它包括议论文、说明文和描述文。从近些年的出题倾向来看, 四级作文不是单一的体裁, 而是几种体裁的结合体。例如:

*Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Trying to Be A Good University Student**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

- (1) 做合格大学生的必要性
- (2) 做合格大学生的必备条件(可以从德、智、体方面谈)
- (3) 我计划怎样做

很多人认为这种类型的作文是议论文,这是片面的。因为,第一段要求写“……必要性”,是议论文;第二段要求写“……必备条件”,则要求写说明文;第三段要求写“……怎样做”,则要求写描述文。所以在多数情形下,四级作文是三种体裁的结合体。

2. 确定相应的写作方法

我们审题的目的就是根据不同体裁确定不同的写作方法。通过审题,我们可以看出四级作文大都是三段式。如上例第一段为议论体,第二段为说明体,第三段为描述体,而各种文体又有不同的写作方式。议论文:要有论点和论据,而且往往从正反两方面来论述。例如上面第一段的思路是:做合格大学生,会怎么样(这是从正面论述)?不能做合格的大学生,又会怎么样(从反面论述)?所以我们要做合格的大学生(结论)。说明文:可以从几方面来说明一个问题,可以从德、智、体三方面来说明合格大学生的必要性。描述文:以“人”为中心描述一个“做”的过程。与上两段相比,本段的主语多为人称代词,它要与第二段相呼应并进行描述。

3. 确定主题句

审完题后,接下来就是如何写的问题。第一步就是确定主题句,主题句既能保证切题,又能帮助制定写作思路。而写主题句最保险的方法就是直接翻译中文提纲,如上述作文的各段主题句为:
It is very necessary to be a good university student. (议论体的主题句)
There are several respects of necessities to be a good university student. (说明体的主题句)
What I will do in the future is the following. (描述体的主题句)

4. 组织段落

确定主题句后,接下来的工作就是展开论述。许多考生感到为难的也正是这一步。最基本的解决办法是扩大词汇量,丰富自己的语法存储。在写作时,语法和词汇都是最基本的。然而,组织段落的能力也是很重要的(在接下来的连贯与衔接部分,我们将更为详细

地为大家讲解)。行文时,不只是提供一些信息,还要学会运用一些事例或个人经历,运用比较、对比、描述等手法,只有这样,才不会觉得无“话”可“写”。

二、连贯与衔接

1.列举法

列举的模式通常是:主题句…example 1…example 2…example 3。列举时常用 for example, for instance, such as, like, thus, take… as an example, to illustrate 等词语。例如:

Nonverbal communication, or “body language”, is communication by facial expressions, head or eye movements, hand signals, and body postures. It can be just as important to understanding as words are. Misunderstandings are often amusing but sometimes serious ones can arise between people from different culture if they misinterpret nonverbal signals. Take for example, the differences in meaning of gesture are very common in the United States: a circle made with the thumb and index finger. To an American, it means that everything is Ok. To a Japanese, it means that you are talking about money. In France, it means that something is worthless, and in Greece, it is an obscene gesture. Therefore, an American could unknowingly offend a Greek by using that particular hand signal.

2.分类法

一般是在主题句之后,依次罗列段落指示词所表达的几个部分或几个方面。然后选用丰富的事例对所罗列的各个部分或各个方面进行具体地说明或解释。分类时常用:most of all, next, moreover, in addition, besides, furthermore, to begin with, to start with, first of all, first, second, third…例如:

There are three basic kinds of materials that can be found in any good library. First, there are books on all subjects, both in English

and in many other languages. These books are organized according to subject, title, and author in a central file called the card catalog. Books can generally be checked out of the library and taken home for a period of two to four weeks. Second, there are reference works, which include encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliography, atlases, etc., and which generally must be used in the library itself. Third, there are periodicals magazines, newspapers, pamphlets which are filed alphabetically in racks, or which have been filmed to conserve space. Like reference works, periodicals cannot usually be removed from the library.

3. 因果关系

在段落一开头,就用主题句点明其因果关系,然后选用有关材料,客观地罗列某些原因或结果,以阐述中心思想。因果关系常用语汇: because of, so, owing to, thanks to, thus, as a result of, hence, for this reason, consequently, is caused by, lead to, result in 等词语。例如:

Growing numbers of well-to-do Americans are making the decision to move abroad. They find it impossible in America to walk the streets at night without fear of being raped, mugged, or murdered, nor do they see a way to escape the poisonous air of the cities. They maintain that even American food has become increasingly dangerous to eat. Last but not least, they insist that they are sick of the pace of American life, a pace that leaves no time for relaxation or pleasure.

4. 比较法

主题句必须明确表明所比较的对象和所比较的范围,实际上就是罗列两个或两个以上比较对象的相同点。常用语汇: at the same time, similar to, accordingly, both, show a degree of similarity, similarly, the same as, and...too, in the same way, in a like manner, etc. 例如:



Learning English is like building a house. Laying a solid foundation is the first and most important step. In other words, you should read and speak English everyday. Memorizing new words and phrases is also helpful. Like building a house, learning English takes some time. So don't be impatient. Remember, Rome wasn't built in a day.

5. 举例法

列举事实或举出实例来说明中心思想,是简单易行、具有说服力的写作方法。

Communicating with other people by telephone is very convenient, especially when you have something urgent. For example, if one of your family members is seriously ill at night, and you don't know how to deal with it and where to find a doctor, what can you do? A telephone is the answer. Dial 120 and you will get services from the hospital very soon.

第三节 大学英语四级考试作文常见问题 和常见语句错误与分析

一、大学英语四级考试作文常见问题

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。在整个四级卷面(满分为100分)中占15分,考生在这一部分考试中的得分直接决定其四级考试成绩。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,那么即使前面得了满分(即85分),其总成绩仍将视为不及格。因此写好一篇作文对参加四级考试的学生来说至关重要,且不容轻视。

作文不理想的原因很多,总的看来主要有以下几个方面的原因:

第一,英语底子太薄。底子太薄主要表现为对语法知识掌握不牢及对基本词汇记忆不清。它包括定冠词和不定冠词的滥用,主谓不一致,单复数搞不清楚(例如:a people等),时态和语态混乱及词语的各种形式掌握不牢等。有的学生文章写得很长,字迹也很工整,但是只觉得文章思路紊乱,支离破碎,没有一个完整的句子,也就只能得两三分以慰劳苦。

第二,词汇量太小,且对已学词汇记忆不清。除了底子太薄这个历史原因之外,学生词汇量太小也是一个不容忽视的原因。有的学生汉语功底很好,用汉语作文,他们就会思如泉涌,下笔千言,但是一到用英语写作就好像被缚住了手脚,不知如何下手。比如2004年1月的作文,题目要求是“you are required to write a letter in reply to a friend's inquiry about applying for admission to your college or university. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:”

大部分学生能够领会题意并能按给出的汉语提纲作文,但有的学生连admission是什么意思都不知道,更不用说在此基础上再发挥了。另外,有的学生虽然对题目及要求非常清楚,但是因为自己所掌握的词汇所限,无法用一些合适的词来表达自己的思想,于是只有绕着题目翻来覆去乱说一气。阅卷老师也被搞得云里雾里,头脑发胀,最后也只能酌情给个两三分。还有些人一落笔就是错别字满篇,有些词汇的用法也走了样。其中最典型的就是for example写成example for, for instance写成for a instance, illegal写成unlegle,而such as, in spite of等许多短语则是乱用一气。有限的词汇导致许多学生有口难言,欲说不能,对他们来说,用英语作文实在是一件很头疼的事情。

第三,缺乏思想,深度不够。很大一部分学生不能得高分还有一个重要的原因,就是他们的作文缺乏思想,深度不够。很多学生虽然已是大二的学生,甚至是大三大四的学生,但是他们在作文当中所表现出的智力水平与阅历似乎只相当于一个中学生。写出的

文章着眼点低,视野狭窄。比如2003年9月考试四级作文题:“The Day My Classmate Fell Ill (or Got Injured)”提纲是:

- (1)简单叙述一下这位同学生病(或受伤)的情况
- (2)同学、老师和我是如何帮助他/她的
- (3)人与人之间的这种相互关爱给我的感受是……

One day, we are all in classroom. Wang fang said, “Oh!” We all see her and found that she was crying! Teacher turned to ask her what was wrong. She said, “I do got a fever, my head is very hot!” Feng Gang sent she to hospital, we all followed they. In the hospital, doctor Wang give a inject to her, she gradually calm and not hot as before. We all thanked the doctor.

点评:未能按照题目要求写,没有着重写“同学、老师和我是如何帮助他/她的”,“人与人之间的这种相互关爱给我的感受”没有详尽描写,更没有深度,缺乏思想,条理不清,思路紊乱,大部分句子均有错误,有的甚至影响理解。

第四,缺乏应试技巧。缺乏应试技巧主要表现为:有些学生在篇首或篇尾有喊口号倾向(如 Dear Friends, let's help each other and be good friends),或画蛇添足,本来文章该结束了却偏要很啰嗦地再来两句多余的话;另外一些学生字数把握不准,不是写得太短就是写得太长,写得太短的会因为字数不够而失分,太长的又会因为阅卷老师任务繁重,时间有限,不能因为一篇文章乱了整个阅卷节奏,也会影响得分。还有一些学生的笔迹(尤其是用纯蓝墨水钢笔和出水太浅的圆珠笔写的)让阅卷老师怎么也看不清楚,因此也会得不到较高的分数。

以上是大学英语四级考试中常见的几个问题,更是我们平时英语作文当中应该注意的几个方面。要写好一篇英语文章,关键要在平时下功夫,打好牢固的基础。但是如果这一功夫在使用的时候不讲技巧,不但不能事半功倍地发挥出最高水平,取得最佳成绩,甚至可能出现与实际水平相去甚远的低成绩。因此,上面讲到的四