

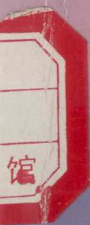
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四 六 级 考 试 写 作 范 文 与 惯 用 表 达

Model Composition and Idiomatic Expressions

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Preface · 前言

对中国学生来说,写作在各类英语考试中一直是难度大、失分多的一道试题。近年来各类考试对写作部分的要求都有逐年加强的趋势。1998 年全国大学英语四六级考试委员会便对写作部分做了最低分值 6 分的规定。可见,提高大学生写作水平势在必行。

针对非英语专业考试这一特点,我们特设计了一种全新提高英文写作的方法。书中根据不同题材进行分类,每一题材包括经典例句及惯用表达 10 条,范文 2 篇,其中范文分为精读作文和仿练范文,这样设计旨在为读者创造“精读——临摹——自我检测”这样一种通过读、写来快速提高英文写作的途径。这不仅可避免单纯讲解理论的枯燥、学起来费时、难以在短期奏效等的弊端;同时又弥补了范文集的那种盲目性。

本书按题材分类,但同时又顾及了文章各种不同的体裁,因此,交替使用了说明、记叙、描写、议论、图表、看图及书信等各类形式,重点覆盖的是考试中常见的说明及议论这两种体裁,以突出全书的实用性。

该书设计新颖,内容丰富,实用性及针对性强,是参加大学英语四六级考试、研究生入学考试、TOEFL 考试考生提高英文写作水平的一本应试参考书。

诚愿希望这本书在您通往成功之路的征途上能助一臂之力。但由于编者水平所限,书中定有纰漏及错误之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 12 月

There is an art of reading, as well as an art of thinking, and an art of writing.

——Isaac D'Israeli

本书导读

初学书法，人们总是需要描红模子、字帖来学习用笔、结构和笔法，同样，对初学英文作文的中国学生来说，也需要模仿范文，背诵一些经典句子和惯用表达，这种做法对帮助学生迅速提高英语写作水平，帮助极大。基于此，我们特设计这本书。

本书按题材分为120个单元，每个单元有四个部分，下面就各部分的应用做如下说明：
惯用表达及经典例句

这部分的设计旨在给学生提供大量的同一题材的固定表达法和较能说明问题的典型句子。其中许多句子出自名人之笔。这些句子不仅结构精练，用词考究，而且具有很强的思想性、哲理性。平时多熟悉、积累这样的句子有利于在写作中引用或套用。一篇作文，如果能有几个精辟的句子，不但加强说理的力度，同时会使文章增加闪光点。另外，多记忆这些较好的句子也会提高语言水平，不致在写作或谈话时，不知如何造句，总觉得无话可言。

范文精读

该部分设计 120 篇范文。其题材几乎涉及生活的方方面面,体裁则考虑四六级及考研考试出题的形式,多以说明文、议论文为主。提供较多的优秀范文,主要是希望学生能够通过精读范文来积累写作素材,掌握写作技巧或套路。“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟。”相信大家都会明白这个道理。

另外,为使同学们能够更多地熟悉、掌握一些较好的句式,摸索出四六级作文的套路,本书特在范文中用斜体标出一些较为经典的句子及惯用表达,其中许多句子就是主题句,望同学们注意归纳总结。

临摹训练

提高写作,光读范文还不够,应该在阅读范文的基础上模仿范文自己动笔写。在这一部分,我们特按范文精读中作文的题材设计了各种各样的写作练习形式,其中包括四六级考试中常见的题纲作文,主题句作文;也有一些形式比较新颖的关键词作文,提示性作文,填空作文,开端——结尾段作文等近十几种练习形式。

对照提高

这一部分的作用就是使学生在临摹训练的基础上,对比自己的练习,找出自己的差距,从而达到不断提高自我写作水平的目的。这部分又包括了 120 篇范文。

请各位谨记:勤能补拙是良训,一分汗水一分才。

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Education · 教育

● Idiomatic Expressions and Sample Sentences ●

惯用表达及经典例句

1. The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.

每个国家的基础在于对其青年的教育。

2. All the children can obtain free and compulsory education of nine years in China.

在中国,所有的孩子都能受到九年义务教育。

3. No country can afford to neglect education.

任何国家均不容忽视教育。

4. All the university students would have political and ideological education.

大学生们都要接受政治思想教育。

5. Education begins its work with the first breath of the child.

当孩子一开始呼吸时,教育就开始了。

6. The object of education is the formation of character.

教育的目的在于品德的培养。

7. Education is the chief defence of nations.

教育是国家的主要防御力量。

8. Example is always more efficacious than precept.

身教胜于言教。

9. We are taught by the Party to serve the people heart and soul.

党教我们要全心全意为人民服务。

10. education policy 教育方针; educational system 教育制度; Ministry of

Education 教育部; elementary education 初等教育

● Model Composition Reading ●

范文精读

Education Is the Basis of a Country

Whether a country is strong or weak depends upon its education. It is a common sense for each country to lay emphasis on education, and, at the same time, to spend more money on it.

Therefore a country with advanced education will, no doubt, become a highly developed one, and its economy will flourish. Naturally it will become one of the strongest countries in the world. So, on this point of view, education is very important to a country. If we want our country to become strong, we must begin by compulsory education. That is to say, everybody must, at the lowest standard, be trained by school education, so that they can acquire some ordinary knowledge and sense, and, at least, they know that it is their duties to protect their country. Besides, more middle schools, universities and special schools should be established for students to study. They will, in the future, become worldly famous inventors and strengthen their country.

In conclusion, to enlighten education and to develop education must not be neglected by any country.

● Imitation & Practice ●

临摹训练

On Self-education

Outline:

- ① Education is the harmonious development of all our faculties.
- ② What we teach ourselves sometimes indeed is more useful than what we learn from others.
- ③ So we should remember: "Study as if you were to live forever, but live as if you were to die tomorrow."

● Comparison & Improvement ●

对照提高

On Self-education

Education is the harmonious development of all our faculties. It begins in the nursery and goes on at school, but does not end there. It continues through life whether we are aware of it or not. "Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important which he gives himself." said Gibbon.

What we teach ourselves sometimes indeed is more useful than what we learn from others. Some great men had little or no schooling, but these great men probably studied harder by themselves than most of us do at school. The greatest minds do not necessarily ripen the quickest. If you want to realize your goals, you have only to persevere, for many of those who have never been able to distinguish themselves at school, have been very successful in life later. It has been said that Washington and Napoleon were both dull boys at school, and so were Newton and Albert Einstein.

So we should remember: "Study as if you were to live forever, but live as if you were to die tomorrow."

Childhood Education · 儿童教育

● Idiomatic Expressions and Sample Sentences ●

惯用表达及经典例句

1. He that lives with cripples learns to limp.

近朱者赤，近墨者黑。

2. Children are said to be "flowers of our motherland".

孩子们被誉为是“我们祖国的花朵”。

3. Special laws have been issued to protect children.

国家曾颁布特定的法规去保护儿童的权益。

4. Children represent our bright future.

儿童代表着我们美好的未来。

5. There are still lots of children, who live in the rural area, do not have chances to be educated.

在山区里仍有很多孩子们没有接受教育的机会。

6. We should not turn the children into "flowers in the greenhouse".

我们不应把孩子们培养成娇贵的温室花朵。

7. Spare the rod spoil the child.

孩子不打不成器。

8. Flowers from a greenhouse can never withstand a storm.

温室里培育出来的花朵永远不能经受住暴风雨的考验。

9. If we want our children to keep their feet on the ground, put some responsibility on their shoulders.

要是我们希望我们的孩子们能够脚踏实地,我们就得在他们的肩上加一点担子。

10. Hope Project 希望工程; infant education 幼儿教育; spoil kids 惯孩子

● Model Composition Reading ●

范文精读

Hope Project

Education plays a very important role in the modernization of our country. However, thousands of children in our country are deprived of the opportunity to go to school by poverty. Moreover, the cost of these children's education is beyond our government's means. Thus, the "Hope Project" has been launched to rescue those poor children.

This project is necessary and important to our country's development and construction. First, it will bring a great hope to the deprived children. They will have a bright future several years later. What's more, it embodies the advantage of socialist country. Most important of all, without a well-educated population, we

will not be able to achieve its planned economic growth, catch up with the developed countries, and enhance the whole nation's intelligence level. *The fact has proved that we benefit a lot from this project.*

In my point of view, we should emphasize the importance of education in the socialist construction further, establish a better founded education system, warrant the realization of the "Hope Project" on a large scale.

● Imitation & Practice ●

临摹训练

Pleasures and Pains of a Child

Introduction; Information: 童年被誉为人生中的黄金时代。同时,儿童的成长也是伴随着幸福与痛苦的。

Boby; Information: 一方面,儿童受万千宠爱于一身,无忧无虑地接触外面的新事物;另一方面,儿童受其家长的限制很多,从而不能充分发挥个人的独创力和培养个人的独立能力。

Conclusion; Information: 每个年龄层的人都会出现此种情况。最明智的解决方法是……

● Comparison & Improvement ●

对照提高

Pleasures and Pains of a Child

It is said that childhood is the most wonderful time in one's life. Therefore, many old people wish they could be young again. If you take a more careful look, however, you will see a child has both pleasures and pains.

A child has no responsibilities. He is fed, looked after and loved by his parents. In addition, life is always presenting new things to him—things that have no interest for older people. A child has his pains too. He is not so free to do whatever he wants to as he thinks older people are. He is continually being told by his parents not to do this or that, or being punished for what he has done improperly. His life is actually not perfectly happy.

In fact, each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in regrets.

The Teacher-student Relationship · 师生关系

● Idiomatic Expressions and Sample Sentences ●

惯用表达及经典例句

1. An ideal teacher is a friend as well as a teacher to his pupils.
一位理想的老师既是学生的朋友, 又是学生的老师。
2. An ideal teacher keeps in touch with not only his pupils but his pupils' families.
一位理想的教师不仅与他的学生接触, 而且还应与学生的家庭保持联系。
3. A teacher should set a good example himself so as to influence his pupils.
老师本人应该树立良好榜样, 以便给学生以好的影响。
4. A teacher should keep in constant touch with his pupils and induces them to study hard and behave well.
老师应与学生经常接触并劝导学生努力学习, 品行端正。
5. A teacher should help to solve any problems that may trouble any pupils.
老师应帮助学生解决那些困扰着学生的问题。
6. The criteria of a good student are changing for the better.
好学生的标准不断变化, 日趋完善。
7. A good student has not only good marks but also good behaviour.
好学生不仅要有好的成绩而且要有好的品行。
8. A good student has varied interests and abilities.
好学生应兴趣广泛有多方面的能力。
9. Both teachers and students should respect each other.
师生之间应互相尊重。
10. correctly handle the relation between... 处理好……的关系; in relation to
与……有关