

· 大学英语学习指南 ·

如何提高 四、六级作文应试能力



中国科学技术大学出版社
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王福林 编著



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内 容 简 介

本书简要介绍了大学英语四、六级考试中作文考试要求、评分标准,以及各类作文写作要领和写作技巧,并着重针对大学英语四、六级考试中作文考试命题方式提供了大量的作文题及其例文。在每篇例文之后附有例文难点注释、例文简析和补充词汇,以帮助读者进一步掌握写作手法和写作技巧、扩大词汇量、学会习惯表达。

本书是一本功能较强的综合性教学参考书,可供各类院校学生提高作文应试能力、阅读欣赏能力和扩大词汇量之用,并可供大学英语教师、研究生报考者和其他英语爱好者使用。

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前 言

本书主要面向大学本科生，旨在介绍大学英语四、六级考试中各种题型作文的写作方法，提供与大学生生活、学习有关的材料，从而帮助大学本科生提高大学英语作文考试的应试能力。

书中简要介绍了大学英语四、六级作文考试概况，介绍了记叙文，描写文，议论文，说明文，书信，摘要，看图画、图表作文等的写作要领，还以大学生学习、生活为中心拟定了 63 道作文题，并附上例文。每篇例文后加了注释、补充词汇表及例文简析。读者可以模仿例文结构，用所给补充词汇另写一篇题目相同的作文，以达到练习的目的；还可以利用书中所提供的材料、句型、词组和单词等写出新的文章。

美国教师 Don Whitehead 审读了全部例文，在此表示谢意。

编著者

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大学英语四、六级作文考试简介

国家教委根据其制定的理工科和文理科《大学英语教学大纲》的规定，对修完四、六级大学英语的学生定期进行统一考试。四、六级大学英语统一考试中都包含短文写作一项，旨在考核学生英语书面表达的能力。

四、六级大学英语作文考试时间均为 30 分钟。四级作文考试要求写 100~120 个词的短文，六级作文考试要求写不少于 120 个词的短文。四级作文考试的出题方式有：给出题目作文，规定情景作文，给出段首句续写，给出关键词作文，或看图作文等。六级作文考试的出题方式有：给出题目作文，看图画或图表作文，根据所给文章（英语或中文）写出文章摘要或大意，给出关键词作文，或根据要求写信等。四、六级考试的作文内容均为社会、文化或日常生活的一般常识，不涉及知识面过广、专业性太强的内容。据分析，出这种控制性作文题的目的，是让考生写出大体相似的作文，避免“千人千面”，以利评分。

对四、六级考试中作文的要求是：切题，文理通顺，表达正确，意思连贯，无重大语言错误。现在我们通过下面例子来说明这些要求和评分标准。作文题为：

Women in the Modern world

1. Women are playing an increasing important part in society today.
2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the

family has been improved as well.

3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized.

从题后的三句段首句来看,本题目应写成一篇议论文。三句段首句都可以被看作主题句。考生只要围绕这三句主题句扩展续写成三段文字,亦即为每句主题句提供一些细节内容就行了。

当然,不同内容的主题句可以用不同方式展开。段首句也不一定就是主题句。这要根据具体情况而定。

下面请看几篇以此题写成的作文。

例文 1

Women in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. Long ago, women only did something in the kitchen or at home. Now many of them have serious jobs to serve for people. What men can do so can women.
2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Today in the family, the wife often asks her husband to do something at home but ago, only women did something. Men are fond of doing something at home.
3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Sometimes, the matter, the husband hitting his wife, often happened. In the factory the women do as much as the men, but they are paid less than the men. Some people have not completely realized the liberation of women.

例文 2

Women in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. In today, many women have a work. They worked as well as men playing an important part in factories. There are many women in govener also. They lead other people comtral, and make out plans. There are many women scientist also. They event new things to improve our life.
2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. In ancient, women's position in family is pity. They had to looks after their children, did every how husband ordered her to do. But now it is changed. They are equal to her husband. They have the right of speeking of idea, discussion things with her husband, do what she wants to do.
3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. We also should realize, women's likerty are limited. For example, many factories want men become its workers, but the chance of women is less than men. Everyone should do their best to change this condition. I'm sure, the liberation of woman would be increased.

例文 3

Women in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. Many women today are playing an important part at

works that was thought only could be done by the man before. For an example, some women are not secretary in the office, instead, they become manager of a company.

2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. In the world today, more and more women have their own job. They get their own salary, and become more independent from their husband, with the economic situation improved, their family position is improving.
3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Many husbands only want his wife to stay at home and do housework or do some shopping. They can't want their wife to be a housewife, but not a manager of a company.

例文 4

Women in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. More and more women go to work to earn money instead of keeping the house or looking after the children. Women have entered many fields of society including scientific field. As we know, many women sports teams have won the world's champions such as Chinese women's volleyball team.
2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Husbands are not the masters of wives in many places. Husbands and wife are equal now. They join together to overcome difficulties and share

happiness.

3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Also in some places, women are considered being "things" belong to men. They have little chance to find jobs. They don't get equal pay for equal job. This is problem nationday must will be solved not only by society but also by women themselves.

例文 5

Women in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. In many countries, more and more women are acting as workers, farmers, scientists and even leaders. We can say that almost all jobs which men can do are done perfectly by women. Women are no longer looked down upon by society.
2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Husband and wife are now equal in the family. They cope with problems of daily life together, and share happiness with each other. Also, you can hardly find out that in today's families, women are being busy with dinners, whereas men are comfortably sitting in arm-chairs, reading newspapers.
3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. A number of men still jealously guard their rights, and regard women as incapable creature. Few women are allowed to attend important international meetings dominated by men. That's really the problem we should solve

immediatly.

例文 1——思路混乱，条理不清，语句不通顺，词不达意。

例文 2——基本切题，但意思不够连贯，严重语病较多。

例文 3——基本切题，表达较清楚，意思基本连贯，有语病及用词不当的地方，但可理解。

例文 4——切题，表达清楚，意思连贯，有个别语病。

例文 5——切题，通顺，语言规范，用词恰当。虽有小错，但不影响理解。

评分标准：

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。

5分——基本切题，表达不够清楚，连贯性差，有较多严重语言错误。

8分——基本切题，表达比较清楚，文字尚连贯，但语言错误较多，其中有少量严重错误。

11分——切题，表达清楚，意思连贯，有少量语言错误及个别句法结构错误。

14分——切题，表达清楚，文字通顺，连贯性较好，基本上无语言错误。

(注：非常优秀的作文亦可评 15 分。)

有下列情况者酌情扣分：

(1) 累计字数在 81~89 之间者，扣 1 分；累计字数在 71~80 之间者，扣 2 分；累计字数在 61~70 之间者，扣 3 分；累计字数在 51~60 之间者，扣 4 分；累计字数在 50 以下者，最多给 5 分。(注：各段已给出的主题句均不得计入。)

(2) 只写一段者，给 0~4 分；只写两段者，给 0~9 分。

(注：1、2项不得重复计分。)

(3) 文不对题者，给0分。

根据这一评分标准，例文1只给2分，例文2只给5分，
例文3只给8分，例文4只给11分，例文5只给14分。

(注：上述评分标准及作文均摘自上海考试中心拟定的评
卷材料。)

各类作文写作要领

必须指出，不论以哪种方式出题，考生都首先要审题，确定写成哪一种体裁的文章；然后，根据某一文体的具体要求，抓住中心，紧扣题目进行构思、写作。根据传统分法，文章可分记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文，现分别介绍。

一、记 叙 文

以记人叙事为主要内容，以叙述为主要表达方式的文章叫记叙文。记叙文中可能带有一些描写，但它不构成主要部分。记人时，则介绍人物的身世、经历和事迹等；叙事时，则写事情发生、发展的过程，事情发生的前因后果等。事是人干的，所以，叙事离不开记人，记人叙事常常并存于同一篇文章之中。时间、地点、人物、事件、原因和结果，是记叙文的六大要素。一般说来，这六大要素缺一不可。但有的文章也不一定都具有这六大要素。

不论是记人还是叙事，文章中都有一条（或几条）贯穿全文的线索。作者可以人物活动先后顺序为线索来写，也可以事件发展过程为线索来写。记叙文所记对象大多是人们周围的现实生活，而五光十色、纷繁复杂的生活不可能、也没有必要整个地写进文章，这就需要作者选取能体现自己立场和观点的材料。选材要典型，要有意义。作者可以通过一个生活侧面，一个精彩场面，一个动人片断，或一种现象来反映现实生活。记叙文所用的语言可以简练、朴实，也可以生

动、形象，具有强烈的感情色彩。

最常用的叙述方法是顺叙和倒叙。顺叙，就是按客观事物发生、发展的先后次序进行叙述；倒叙，就是把事件的结局或事件中最突出的片断提到前面叙述，然后再按事件的发展顺序进行叙述。

记叙文有两个人称可选用，即第一个称和第三人称。以当事人的口吻来叙述事件或人物叫第一人称；以第三者身份从旁叙述事件或人物叫第三人称。

对记叙文的要求是：交代明白，条理清晰，层次分明，详略得当。交代明白，是指把记叙文的六大要素的内容交代清楚。交代的方法可以灵活，或直接交代，或间接说明。条理清晰，层次分明，是指围绕确定的线索组织材料，有条不紊地进行叙述。详略得当是指分清主次，不平均使用笔墨；重点关键处要详写，次要处略写。

二、描 写 文

描写就是用生动、形象的语言，精细入微地把人物的状态、动作或景物的性质和特征具体地描绘出来，使读者如见其人，如闻其声，如临其境。描写是着重对人物、事件、环境的描写和刻画，使之生动传神、历历在目。描写是形象化地叙述。例如：“王师傅往炉里添了煤，火很快就旺起来了。”这是叙述，因为这句话只交代了王师傅添煤和火旺起来这两个事实。而“王师傅往炉里添了煤，不一会儿，那红火苗就腾腾地窜起来了。”就是描写，因为句中有形象、有颜色，我们好象真的看到那红火苗窜出来了一样。又如，“马路上过来一辆小车。”这是叙述。“马路上吱吱呀呀地过来一辆小车。”这就是描写，因为“吱吱呀呀”四个字写出了声音，使读者

如闻其声。以描写为主要表达方式的文章叫做描写文。

就描写对象而言，描写可分人物描写和景物描写两类。描写人物时，则描写人物的肖像、语言、行为、心理活动及生活细节等，旨在塑造出栩栩如生的人物形象；描写景物时，则写自然内景、社会环境及各种场面，旨在写出环境对人物的影响，以及人与自然的复杂关系。自然风景的描写，是指描写山川风光，草木鸟虫，烈日星空，风花雪月。社会环境的描写，是指人物活动背景的描写。这种背景可大可小，小可至房间住所，大可至一个城市或地区；描写的内容可以是室内陈设、住宅内外的装饰布置、人物的活动以及当地的风土人情等。场面描写，是指一个特定时间和地点内各类人物进行活动的总面貌，如劳动场面、战斗场面、会议场面等的描写。

三、议 论 文

议论就是讲道理，论是非。作者通过事实材料和逻辑推理来阐明自己的观点，表明赞成什么或反对什么。

一段完整的议论，总是由论点、论据和论证构成的。论点就是作者的观点或主张。有的议论只有一个论点，叫中心论点；有的议论除中心论点外，还有几个从属的分论点。论据就是作者用来证明论点的理由和事实。它可以是事例，也可以是理论，也可以是数据。这里所说的理论，是指各种哲学原理，名人名著中的名言，科学公理，定义，定理，甚至从生活中概括出来的谚语等。论证是指运用论据证明观点的逻辑推理过程。论点必须正确、鲜明；论据必须确凿、典型、恰当，有说服力，必须与论点之间有本质的、必然联系。

运用充分有力的证据证实自己观点的正确性，称为立论。