



21世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程

# 大学英语学习指导

## (第四册)

辽宁工业大学大学英语教研室 编



东北大学出版社  
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• 沈 阳 •

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## 前 言

本书由辽宁工业大学出版基金资助出版。

《21 世纪大学英语》是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材，它不但在编写体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教材传统经验，而且在编写指导思想上积极地吸收了新的学术成果。但是我们在教学中仍深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、强化重点的自测题，也就是学生自我评估的“平台”。《大学英语学习指导》是与《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程相配套的教材。它针对“读写教程”每一单元的题材和体裁，对学生进行启发性、扩展性、深化性和巩固性的语言操练，以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求，从而使学生在更丰富的语境中培养英语语言应用能力。

本书主编：张祝祥、马锦然；副主编：王冬杰、曹莹；马锦然执笔第一部分第一章、第二章；王冬杰执笔第一部分第三章、第七章；曹莹执笔第一部分第五章及模拟测试一、二；张悦执笔第一部分第四章及模拟测试六、七；贾博执笔第一部分第六章及模拟测试三、四、五；冯书彬执笔模拟测试八、九、十。

本书是该丛书的第四分册，其目的是帮助学生巩固前三册教材内容，并让学生尽快适应改革后的大学英语四级考试题型的要求，在四级考试中取得优异的成绩。

本书按照四级改革新题型的顺序，将写作、听力、阅读、综合测试（完型填空、改错、句子翻译等）进行理论分析指导，指出解答这些问题的技能、技巧以及方法，并附有模拟试题。本书由题型解析及模拟练习、模拟测试和参考答案三部分组成。第一部分题型解析及模拟练习共分为七个章节：第一章，写作；第二章，听力理解；第三章，阅读理解；第四章，完型填空；第五章，综合改错；第六章，简短回答问题；第七章，翻译（汉译英）。第二部分由十套

模拟测试题构成。第三部分为模拟练习及模拟测试答案。

本书的特点是：

1. 不仅注重实践练习，更强调方法和技巧的讲解，并把两者有机结合起来，力图使读者将理论与方法有效地运用于实践，提高英语综合运用能力和考试实战技能。

2. 本书素材大多选自英美书刊及网站近几年的文章，选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强，希望能够以此激发读者的学习兴趣。

**编 者**

2007 年 9 月

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# □ 第一部分 题型解析及模拟练习

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四级考试样卷分为六个部分，按顺序分别为：写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空或改错和翻译。

(1) 写作部分 (Writing)，占 15%，写作的体裁包括议论文、说明文、叙述文、应用文等。

(2) 阅读理解部分 (Reading Comprehension)，占 35%：

A) 快速阅读部分 (Skimming and Scanning) 占 10%；

B) 仔细阅读部分 (Reading in Depth) 占 25%，其中包括篇章词汇理解和篇章阅读理解。

(3) 听力理解部分 (Listening Comprehension)，占 35%：

A) 听力对话占 15%，包括八个短对话和两个长对话；

B) 听力短文占 20%，包括选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写。

(4) 完型填空或改错部分 (Cloze or Error Correction)，占 10%，完型填空为多项选择题，改错为辨认错误并改正。

(5) 翻译部分 (Translation)，占 5%，测试句子、短语或常用表达层次上的中译英能力。

大学英语四级考试的试卷构成、测试内容、测试题型和分数比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	分数比例	分数 (710 分)
第一部分 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	249 分
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	复合式听写	10%	
第二部分 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章词汇理解	选词填空	5%	249 分
		篇章阅读理解	多项选择	20%	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子 填空或其他	10%	
第三部分 综合测试	完型填空或综合改错		多项选择或错误 辨认并改正	10%	70 分
第四部分 写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	142 分
	翻译		中译英	5%	

# 第一章 写 作

## 一、概 述

### (一) 考核目的

国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》及其相应的考试大纲规定,修完四、六级大学英语的学生要定期实施统一考试。四、六级试卷中均含有写作项目,旨在考核学生用英语进行书面表达的初步能力。

### (二) 考核要求

CET 试卷短文写作部分,一般用英语给出题目,然后用以下三种形式之一说明内容要求:

- ①用中英文列出写作提纲;
- ②用英文段首句给定每段的大意;
- ③用英文说明图表,给出信息范畴和要求。

考试时间为 30 分钟,要求学生写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文。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。写作内容为科技、社会、文化等方面的一般知识。

### (三) 评分原则

①大学英语考试的目的是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求,对作文的评分以此要求为准则。

②大学英语考试作文题采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 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,也要考虑是否能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。

### (四) 评分标准

第一档次: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。

第二档次:切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

第三档次: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。



第四档次: 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。

第五档次: 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。

## 二、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会用什么样的题材去写。作文的体裁包括议论文、说明文和描述文。从近些年看, 四级作文不是单一的体裁, 而是几种体裁的糅合体。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。

很多人说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”, 属于说明文; 第三段要求写“怎样做”, 则是描述文。所以在大多数情形下, 四级作文是三种体裁的糅合体。

#### 2. 确定相应的写作方法

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, 可以看出四、六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做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进行描述。

### (二) 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, 又能帮助应试者制定写作思路。而写主题句最好的方法就是直接翻译中文提纲, 如上例各段的主题句可拟定为:

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)

### (三) 组织段落

确定主题句后,接下来的工作就是展开论述,许多考生真正犯难的也是这一步。最基本的解决办法是扩大词汇量,丰富自己的语法存储量。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尤为重要的。行文时,不只是提供一些 information,还要学会运用一些 examples, personal experiences, comparisons, descriptions 等等,只有这样,才不会觉得无话可“写”。

### (四) 段落写作原则

#### 1. 统一性原则 (Unity)

段落的写作原则要求段落在内容上要达到统一性的效果,在结构上则要获得连贯性的效果。

统一性具有两层含义:其一,每个段落只能讨论一个主题,所有与主题无关的内容都不应该在段落中出现;其二,段落中所有的句子都必须直接说明段落的中心思想,所有不能服务于中心思想的句子都应删除。

#### 2. 连贯性原则 (Coherence)

除了具备统一性之外,一个好的段落还必须具备连贯性。连贯性讨论的是段落结构问题。根据连贯性的要求,段落中句与句之间应衔接紧密,过渡自然。要想达到连贯性的效果,我们通常使用的一种方法是利用衔接词来展现观点与观点之间的关系。常见的衔接词共有十种类型:

(1) 列举: one, two, next, first, second, ..., in the first place, in the second place, finally 等。

(2) 附加: in addition, too, again, besides, moreover, furthermore, also, most important 等。

(3) 举例: namely, for example, in particular, for instance, to illustrate 等。

(4) 强调: obviously, indeed, in fact, certainly, to be sure 等。

(5) 比较: likewise, similarly, also, too, in the same way 等。

(6) 对比: in contrast, instead, on the other hand, rather, nevertheless, on the contrary 等。

(7) 结果: thus, as a result, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly 等。

(8) 时间: soon, first, second, next, meanwhile, later, then, immediately, afterward 等。

(9) 地点: here, beyond, there, above, below, on the opposite side, to the right/left 等。

(10) 总结: to sum up, in sum, in brief, in conclusion, in short, finally 等。

### (五) 段落发展方法

#### 1. 列举法 (Enumeration)

列举法是一种极为常见的段落发展方法。确立段落主题之后,如果认为需要从几个方面来解释主题,就可以选择列举法。运用这种方法扩展段落通常需要遵循以下规则:在段落开

头提出观点;在段落主题部分,利用衔接词,给出一系列论据对观点加以证实;有时还可以在结尾重新说明段落的主题。

在列举事实时,常用到下列词语:

first, second, finally, also, in addition, moreover, furthermore, besides, for one thing... for another 等。

例如:

Manual labor is one of the principal development resources in any industrializing country, as the following examples demonstrate. To begin with, ploughing fields, planting and harvesting crops, and raising livestock are all important to development and all require people who work with their hands. Secondly, mining natural resources, building roads and bridges, and construction dams for irrigation and electrical power are also important to development and also require people who know how to use their hands skillfully. Finally, the establishment of efficient transportation and communication systems, essential services in a modernizing economy, relies heavily on a labor force of expert craftsmen who take pride in their manual skills. And of course the manufacture as well as the maintenance of machines of all kinds demands a large number of trained mechanics and technicians. Clearly, in agriculture and in industry, the progress of a country depends on the busy hands of its working people.

## 2. 分类法 (Classification)

分类法一般是用在主题句之后,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说明或解释。

常用于分类法的连接词有: 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 canned 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. 因果法 (Cause and Effect)

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。

因果关系常用语汇有: 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。

例如:

Growing numbers of well-to-do Americans are making the decision to move abroad. They find it impossible in America to walk on 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. 比较法与对比法 (Comparison and Contrast)

比较与对比是段落发展常用的技法之一。比较是指对类似的人、事物等进行比较,找出其共同点;对比则是找出类似的人或物之间的不同点。

运用比较和对比法发展段落时,通常有下列两种途径可供选择:项目法和特征法。使用项目法时,我们需要将一个项目的内容全部讨论完之后,再去讨论另一个项目的内容,即:A1, A2, A3; B1, B2, B3。使用特征法时,则需要选择可比项目的几点特征进行一一讨论,即:A1, B1; A2, B2; A3, B3。

常用的表示比较与对比的衔接词有:

比较: likewise, similarly, as, also, in the same way, in common 等。

对比: in contrast, on the other hand, on the contrary, still, instead 等。

【例 1】(特征法):

Despite their obvious differences in length, the paragraph and the essay are quite similar structurally. For example, the paragraph is introduced by either a topic sentence or a topic introducer followed by a topic sentence. In the essay, the first paragraph provides introductory material and establishes the topic focus. Next, the sentences in the body of a paragraph develop the topic sentence. Similarly, the body of an essay consists of a number of paragraphs that expands and support the ideas presented in the introductory paragraph. Finally, a terminator-whether a restatement, conclusion, or observation-ends the paragraph. The essay, too, has a device which brings its ideas to a logically satisfying completion.

【例 2】(项目法):

I would much rather live in the country than the city. In the country, I can hear the pleasant, relaxing sounds of birds singing, crickets chirping, and leaves rustling in the breeze. I can breathe clean, fresh air and enjoy the blue sky, green grass and trees, and colorful flowers. I can see rabbits hopping around the backyard and squirrels playing in the trees. But in the city I would be denied all these. Instead, I would hear the nerve-wracking sounds of city traffic. I would breathe only polluted air, full of exhaust fumes and incinerators and factory smoke. Also, there would be only crowded, littered streets and sidewalks to look at, and the only animals I would see would be dogs dirtying telephone poles. City life is definitely not for me.

#### 5. 举例法 (Exemplification)

举例法强调运用典型事例来说明段落主题。举例法的成文方法与列举法基本一致:开头为主题句;发展段由几个或一个具体例子组成;段落最后又是出现结尾句。

在举例时,经常用到下列词语: for example, for instance, namely, to illustrate 等。例如:

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 service from the hospital very soon.

### 三、试题分析及参考模块

自 1986 年实行全国四级英语考试统考以来,出现过的作文题目主要可以分成以下几类:提纲式作文、段首句作文、关键词作文、图表作文和应用文。

#### (一) 提纲式作文

提纲式作文,即给出汉语或英文纲要,并要求据此写出不少于 120 字的作文。这是四级作文的主要类型。

提纲式作文给出的提纲一般包括三条内容,有时候是两条。因此,此类作文一般都写成三段式。当然,在有些情况下,为了使文章更完整,也可以在后面加上一小段作为结尾。

提纲式作文又可以分为以下几种:比较类、对比类、驳论类、立论类和解释说明类。近几年的大学英语考试中又加入了叙述描写类的题型。根据不同的类型,写作的方法和重点也有所不同。

##### 1. 比较类

英语四级考试中出现的比较类的作文一般要求比较一件事物的优点和缺点,然后下结论,提出自己的观点,或写出从实际经验中得到的体会。

在论述优点和缺点时,比较常用的展开段落的方法是分析、列举和举例。通过列举,阐述优点和缺点主要表现在哪些方面。通过举例,可以形象地突出所表述的主题。

##### 【例】

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Advantage and Disadvantage of Tourism Development*. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 发展旅游业带来的好处;
2. 发展旅游业带来的负面影响;
3. 我的看法。

##### **Advantage and Disadvantage of Tourism Development**

Tourism, a kind of invisible trade, has found its way into the market during the past few years. Generally, it is believed that there are many advantages with tourism development. For example, tourism development has promoted people's consuming, enables them to see more of the country or the world they live in and helps broaden their scope of knowledge. Moreover, tourism also quickens the steps of development in those districts with tourist attractions.

However, tourism also brings about some negative effects. The most obvious side effect is the pollution of the environment. The more visitors frequent visiting a place, the more its natural quietness will be disturbed.

But since tourism brings more benefits than losses, it is worthwhile that we develop it to a new stage on condition that it brings the minimum negative effects.

#### 比较类作文参考模块

Nowadays, wherever you go you will hear people talk about..., and it is playing a more and more important role in... Generally, it is believed that there are several advantages with... First, ... What's more, ... In addition, ...

But every coin has two sides, and... is no exception. It also has some apparent negative aspects. To begin with, ... Besides, ... And most important of all, ...

But all in all, I believe that... Therefore, we should try our best to...

#### 参考范文

#### Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports

Nowadays, wherever you go, you will hear people talk about sports, which are playing a more and more important role in our life. Generally, it is believed that there are several advantages with sports. First, sports can help build up our body. What's more, sports can also help us relax after a period of exhausting work. In addition, in collective sports like basketball, volleyball, or football, we will learn the importance of cooperation.

But every coin has two sides, and sports are no exception. There are also some apparent negative aspects with sports. To begin with, we may hurt other players if we are not careful enough in sports. Besides, excessive training can also do harm to our health, which is contrary to what we desire. And last but not least, sports take up time, and if we do not strike a balance between our sports and study, they may do us more harm than good.

But all in all, I believe that sports make us healthy both physically and psychologically. Therefore, we should take part in some sports activity in order to make us healthy.

## 2. 对比类

英语四级考试中出现的对比类的作文大都是对两种观点进行对比,再提出自己的看法。

写这种类型的作文时,根据题目所给的概要,可以用列举或举例来充实概要的内容,逐一分析两种观点表现在哪些方面;也可以用因果法展开段落,阐述造成这种观点的原因。一般说来,这两种观点都有可取之处,但都有点极端。对于两种观点都是明显错误的文题,在第三段,如果要求提出自己的观点,最常见的方法是将这两种观点融合在一起,保留其可取之处,形成一种新观点,并解释自己持这种观点的理由。当这两种观点并不是明显错误的观点时,如果作者赞成其中一种观点,也可以在第三段表明自己支持这种观点的态度,但要言

之有理。

**【例】**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Making Similar Friends or Different Friends?** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 有人喜欢和与自己相似的人交朋友;
2. 有人喜欢交不同的朋友;
3. 我的选择。

**Making Similar Friends or Different Friends?**

Making friends is part of our life, yet we obviously cannot make friends with everybody. We have to choose our friends wisely.

Some people tend to seek similar friends. They feel at ease in company with those who have a lot in common in character, temperament, outlook and interest. Furthermore, similar friends respect each other and know how to avoid potential arguments. It is natural that birds of a feather flock together, as the saying puts it.

Other people prefer to have a mixture of friends. They like the challenge of meeting different people who give them a sense of adventure. Besides, contact with different people widens one's horizons and offers variety to life. In today's information age, a wide variety of friends benefit one in one's career development.

As far as I am concerned, a mixture of friends is more advantageous. An outgoing young man, I like to meet different people and exchange with them different views and feelings. On some occasions, I make friends with foreigners who can impress me with their exotic experiences.

**对比类作文参考模块**

As is known to all, when it comes to..., we will always find it difficult to make up our mind as to whether... or.... There are many striking differences between the two alternatives, and we should keep the following points in mind while making the choice.

In the case of (A), it is clear that... Besides,... What's more,... On the contrary, if we choose (B) /if we do (B), we tend to... In addition,... And finally,...

Personally, I prefer..., because I would rather... And this is based on my belief that...

**参考范文**

**How to Solve the Housing Problem in Big Cities?**

**—Living in Satellite Cities or Underground**

As is known to all, when it comes to the housing problem in cities, we will always find it difficult to make up our mind as to whether to solve it by building satellite cities or by living underground. There are many striking differences between the two

alternatives, and we should keep the following points in mind while making the decision.

In the case of building satellite cities, it is clear that the fresh air and beautiful scenery there appeal greatly to the people in overcrowded cities. Besides, with many people leaving the city, more space will be available for those who stay behind. What's more, it will not only relieve big cities of the burden on land and space, but also provide a much better environment for people to live in. On the contrary, if we live underground we tend to feel warm in winter and cool in summer. In addition, by living underground, we are still living close to where we work or study. And finally, living underground can keep us away from the traffic noise and polluted air.

No doubt, it depends on which kind of life style we value more. Personally, I prefer to build satellite cities, because I would rather live quietly in fresh air. And this is based on my consideration that health is more important than convenience.

### 3. 驳论类

驳论类作文和对比类作文有某些相似之处, 但不完全相同。对比类的作文题型是对两种观点进行分析对比, 然后再提出自己的观点。而驳论类的作文只给出一个明显错误的观点, 要求首先分析这种观点的表现形式或产生的原因等方面的内容, 给自己的驳斥埋下伏笔, 然后对这种观点进行批驳。

驳论类的文章和对比类的文章一样, 因为文章里阐述了别人的观点, 所以也必须用一些词汇或句子表明是某些人的观点。

#### 【例】

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Is Honesty out of Style?** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 有些人认为诚信已经过时;
2. 我的想法。

#### **Is Honesty out of Style?**

Honesty is still regarded as the most important virtue even in the highly commercialized countries, just as the English saying puts it: Honesty is the best policy. Not surprisingly, the Chinese people take it for granted that a good man or woman should be honest.

However, in our society there are many dishonest behaviors. Students are cheating on examinations. Sellers are selling fake goods and etc.. We cannot deny that fact that cheating in our society is on the rise.

Although some people may think that people are getting more and more dishonest, we have enough to show that most people are still honest. We often hear of the honest ones do their best to return the lost money and the dishonest are driven out of the universities. In short, honesty is still not going out of style.



### 驳论类作文参考模块

Many people argue that... By saying that, they mean... An example they have presented is that... According to a survey performed by X on a group of Y, almost...% of them approve of this.

There might be some element of truth in these people's belief. But if we consider it in depth, we will feel no reservation to conclude that... There are a number of reasons behind my belief. (List your reasons or give one or two examples.)

Therefore,...

### 参考范文

#### Do Lucky Numbers Really Bring Good Luck?

Many people argue that numbers carry magic power and some numbers can bring good luck. It is well known that most Chinese people consider "six", "eight", and "nine" as lucky numbers and set their joyous events on days that carry such numbers. According to a survey on a group of college students, almost 80% of them approve of this idea.

There might be some element of truth in these people's belief. But if we consider it in depth, we will feel no reservation to conclude that numbers have anything to do with luck. Take, for example, the number "four" which was once considered an unlucky number because it pronounces the same as "death" in Chinese. But then, when someone finds out that it pronounces in music the same as "enrichment" in Chinese, "four" becomes a lucky number.

Therefore, it is only psychological factor that makes people believe in "lucky numbers". And in fact, numbers have nothing to do with luck.

#### 4. 立论类

在提纲式作文题型里,立论类的作文相对来说要难一些。因为这类题型在提纲里没有提供明显的结论,而要求作者自己根据前面题目所给的前两段的提纲得出一个结论。在写这样的作文时,作者应该先对所给的提纲和文章的题目进行分析,找到出题者期望的结论。这样,在扩展前两段的提纲时,才不至于不知道从哪里说起,或泛泛地谈论一通,使文章显得没有凝聚感。

有时候,作文的题目就是出题者期待答题者得出的结论。

#### 【例】

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Man and Nature**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 人类依赖大自然;
2. 人类对大自然的破坏;
3. 结论。