



张鑫友英语系列

ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES

如何获得高分？如何谋篇布局？如何组织段落？
如何分析错误？如何选词造句？

INDIVIDUAL BREAKTHROUGH 专项突破

英语专业

·第2版·

写作范例 WRITING EXERCISE

4级

主编 杜世彦（上海外国语大学）
编写 英语专业四级考试命题研究组
审订 张鑫友 Alexander G. Stein[美]



湖北科学技术出版社



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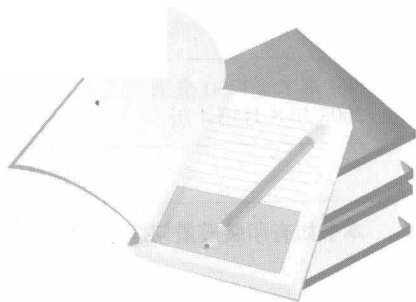
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写在前面的话

全国高等院校英语专业四(八)级考试是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。考试的目的是检查各校执行英语专业高年级教学大纲的情况,促进各校之间的合作与交流,为教育管理部门、教师和学生提供有关信息反馈。

随着考试质量逐渐趋于稳定,参加考试的人数逐年地增加,考试的权威性及社会影响也在不断地提高。为了帮助广大英语专业学生适应考试大纲的相关要求,在平时或考前进行有针对性的自我训练,我们特地编写了一系列专业四(八)级应试丛书。这些丛书在出版之后,深得广大英语专业学生的好评。同学们普遍反映,这些丛书对于理清备考思路,强化应试技能有着无可替代的指导作用。全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会于2004年2月颁布了新的《高校英语专业四(八)级考试大纲》。我们根据新大纲的有关要求,重新修订出版了这套英语专业四级应试丛书,本丛书共分为五册:《英语专业四级听力训练》、《英语专业四级阅读理解》、《英语专业四级语法与词汇》、《英语专业四级写作范例》、《英语专业四级仿真试题》。前四本书分别为英语专业四级考试中几种题型的单项训练,最后一本书是前四本书的综合。

本书为《英语专业四级写作范例》,该书共分两部分:第一部分为理论篇,即简要地介绍了专业四级考试中写作部分的题型及常用、实效的写作技巧;第二部分为实践篇,收集了120篇优秀的专业四级作文,内容涉及时事热点话题、永恒话题、书信和便条,并附有参考译文。

英语专业四级考试命题研究组

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理 论 篇

THEORETICAL



Reading Makes a Full Man. Writing Makes an Exact Man.

—Francis Bacon

读书使人充实，写作使人缜密。



一、TEM 4 写作的题型、要求与评分标准

(一) 测试题型与要求

本部分为主观试题,按照《大纲》的要求测试目的是测试学生书面表达的能力。此题型分两节:Section A 作文和 Section B 便条。

Section A 作文

本节是命题作文,文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。要求能根据所给的作文题目、提纲或图表、数据等,写一篇 200 个单词左右的作文。能做到内容切题、完整,条理清楚,结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺,表达得体。考试时间为 35 分钟。

Section B 便条

本节是写便条。要求能根据所给提示写 50 至 60 个单词的便条、通知、请帖等。能做到格式正确,语言得体。考试时间为 10 分钟。

(二) 评分标准

1. 文章内容切题、丰富,表达清晰;
2. 行文流畅;
3. 组织严密,逻辑性强;
4. 句型多样化,句法结构正确;
5. 用词得体、恰当、丰富;
6. 语法正确;
7. 拼写及标点正确,书写整洁。

二、TEM 4 写作的基本功及常见错误分析

(一) 如何选词

英语的词汇分类方法有许多种,为了简洁起见,这里只选用最常用也是与我们写作最紧密相关的方法,即,文体学的方法。从文体学的角度来看,词汇分为正式词汇、普通词汇和口语词汇三种。

1. 正式词汇

正式词汇也叫学究词汇、文学词汇,也被一些人俗称为“大词”。这些词汇主要出现在学术论文、法律文本,以及正式的讲座和演讲之中。它们通常有三个或者三个以上的音节。而且,从词源来看,它们大多来自希腊语、拉丁语或者法语。除了特殊的目的之外,人们在日常生活中并不使用这些词汇。下面的这段文字就是节选自一部学术专著,从中我们可以看出正式英语词汇的一些特征:

Perhaps in our search for purity we should choose something more modern and more clearly purified. But in modern lyric poetry of the purest kind, do we find nothing but “objective correlatives,” nothing but pure lyricism or pure drama, with all of the rhetorical removed? Not usually. What we find is, very often, a disguised rhetoric. The obliquity of a Greek epigraph to a poem by Eliot may easily lead us to overlook what Eliot has in reality done to us. When he quotes Heraclitus in Greek to the effect that “it is a duty to follow the common law,” and that “the way up and the way down is one and the same,” he may be accused of difficulty and even of obscurantism, but not of committing impurities in public. Yet what is the effect on the reader who knows Greek well enough to translate the epigraph



to “Burnt Norton” or who ferrets out someone else’s translation? It is to tell him, “In reading the following poem, remember the saying of Heraclitus: the way up and the way down is one and the same.”

——Wayne C. Booth, *The Rhetoric of Fiction*

这段文字中有许多的正式词汇,如, purity, purified, objective, correlates, lyricism, rhetorical, disguised, obliquity, epigraph, obscurantism, impurities 等等。这些正式词汇的运用可以使文章更加专业、准确。

2. 普通词汇

日常生活中使用最为广泛的是普通词汇。这种词汇出现在任何一种写作之中,而且占主要成分。作为学习英语的学生,我们用得最多的还是普通词汇。让我们来看看下面这段文字:

Why don’t they get married? You see them around town, getting older, little spinsters already, pedaling bicycles to their local jobs or walking up the hill by the rocks with books in their arms. Annie Langhorne, Bestsey Clay, Damaris Wilcombe, Mary Jo Addison: we’ve know them all since they were two or three, and now they’ve reached their mid-twenties, back from college, back from Year Abroad, frown women but not going anywhere, not New York or San Francisco or even Boston, just hanging around here in this little town letting the seasons wash over them, walking the same streets where they grew up, hanging in the shadows of their safe old homes.

——Johanna Updike, *The Lovely Troubled daughters of Our Old Crowd*

在这段文字中,作者所用的词汇基本都是普通词汇。这些词汇的使用使这篇文章读起来没有距离感,容易被人所接受。而且,也比较适合于该文的内容。

3. 口语词汇

口语词汇是一个比较笼统的说法,是指那些人们在日常口头交际中所使用的、随意的、甚至是不符合语法规则的词汇。它可以分为几种,我们在此就不进一步展开,仅仅以下面的文字作为分析的例子:

The mouth beneath the beard seemed to move, as if he were smiling grimly at her fear. ‘I ain’t goin’ to kill you, Ma’m, if that’s what’s fret-