



丛书主编
上海交通大学 赵晓红

考前冲刺热身系列

大学英语4级

高分作文点睛

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名师名校，打造精品书

精讲精练，架设考试桥

上海交通大学出版社



考前冲刺热身系列

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内 容 提 要

本书介绍了大学英语4级考试作文的基本要求、评分标准和4级考试作文三位一体的微技能。包括语法、连贯、切题的要求,段落的展开、衔接、结尾;段落的构思、要点的选取、三段式的布局、4级作文的命题模块等。最后通过真题演示和背诵模块为读者提供大量的作文素材和范文。

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丛书总序

大学英语四、六级考试是目前国内规模最大的标准化考试,2008年参加考试的人数达到840万。在这个庞大的人数背后,一方面是高校和社会对学生外语能力的要求在不断提高;一方面是大学英语教学的形式和内容也发生了很大的变化:教学不再只着重语言知识的传授,还要培养学生的各种应用能力。《大学英语课程教学要求》提出:大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。在这个前提下,各高校积极开设实用性强的各类英语选修课程,以此有效地培养学生用英语进行工作、沟通和学术交流的能力。同样,四、六级考试也进行了一系列的改革:增加听说环节、加强主观题考查力度、写作题材转向应用文等。

大学英语教学改革的目标是切实提高广大学生的英语实际运用能力,而大学英语四、六级考试改革则旨在科学、有效地评估广大考生的英语水平及其实际运用能力。考试和教学从来就不是一对矛盾,而是相互促进、相互依存的。作为从事大学英语教学的一线教师有必要、也有责任帮助学生掌握“大学英语教学基本要求”规定的教学内容,达到考试大纲所规定的目标,最终顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。这也是本套丛书编写的根本目的。

根据参加考试同学的水平,本丛书分为三个系列,从低到高依次为:基础备考知识系列、专项能力提高系列、考前冲刺热身系列。三个系列间既彼此独立,又相互关联,每个系列按照知识内容分若干册,针对学生在学习和考试中的难点作出分析和指点;使用者可结合自身情况,从低系列到高系列选择使用,有针对性地提高自身知识薄弱的环节。

本套丛书由上海交通大学外国语学院的教师领衔编写,参编教师均为在大学英语教学一线从事多年教学的骨干教师,编写过程中参照了“大学英语教学基本要求”,认真分析了大学英语考试大纲所规定的各项考试要点及样题,根据我国英语学习者英语学习中犯错的特点以及母语对英语学习可能造成的负面影响,在精讲的基础上设计了大量的练习。整套

丛书具有较强的实用性和针对性,希望广大同学通过大量的操练、实践,达到学习掌握这些语言点和语言技能的目的。

作为正常课堂教学的补充,希望本丛书能有助于大学英语学习者打好语言基础,在学习语言、了解文化的同时,达到考纲要求,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

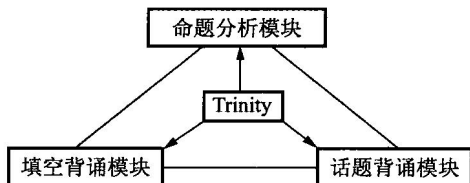
上海交通大学外国语学院
王同顺

前 言

根据《大学英语教学大纲》对写作的要求、《大学英语四级考试大纲》关于写作的规定及从1987年至今20多年40多套大学英语四级考试真题作文的分析,四级考试的短文写作几乎一成不变地遵循以下9个方面的考点,各有3个层次,故而把它称之为“三点式作文法”(3+3 Approach):

3个标准	3个句式	3个展开方式
3个要求	3个段式	3个命题模式
3个细节	3个点式	3个短文模块

本书按以下3大模块对四级考试短文写作作出多方位立体处理,笔者把它称之为“三位一体作文法”。

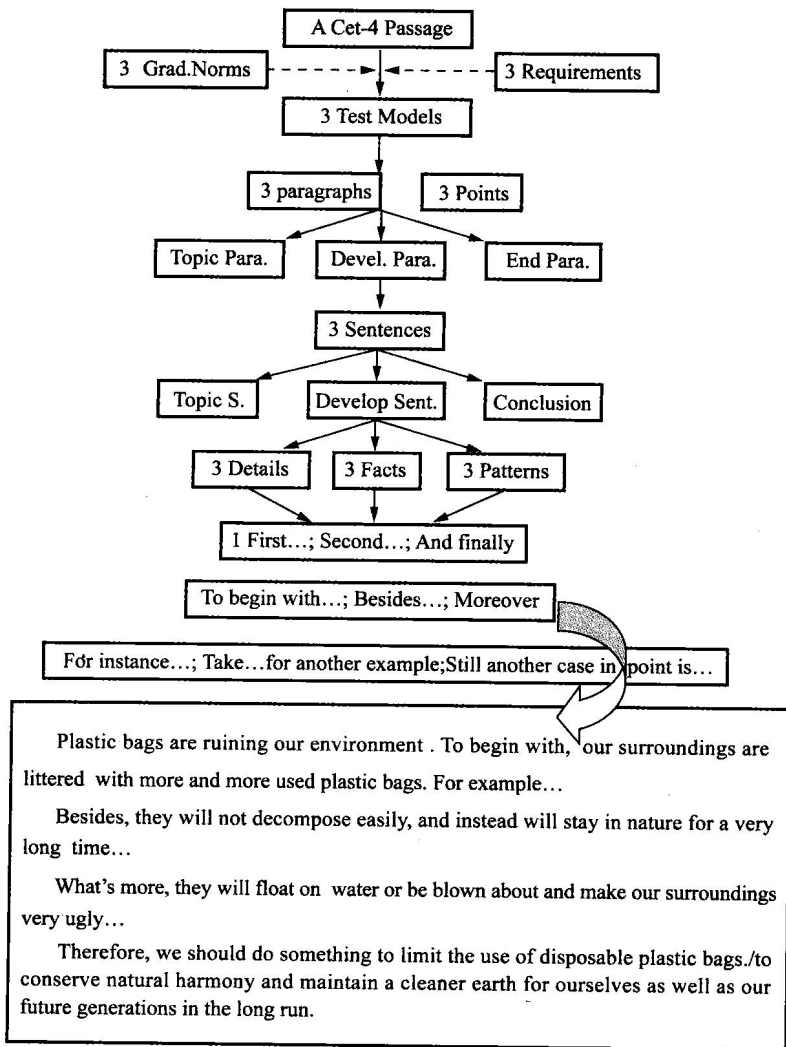


笔者多年从事大学英语教学、大学英语四、六级强化教学、测试命题研究、测试解题策略研究,著有相关书籍50余本。本书应各地强化班学员要求,结合笔者多年四、六级作文强化教学体会,将多年讲稿经过内容上的增删整理,优化成册。旨在帮助立志写好英语4级考试短文、考好英语四级考试的学生提供一种可操作的多元写作操练模式,以在自己所期望的短期内突破英语四级考试作文大关,提高基础写作能力。

最后需要提醒的是,尽管本书提供了一些行之有效的“章法”,但短文写作毕竟是实践性很强的一种能力,因此考生在学习本书所介绍的方法的同时,必须经常动动笔,以能做到熟能生巧。

感谢美籍专家 Linda Steven 女士和澳籍专家 John Heasman 对书中短文做了大量润色,使每篇短文在语言上都显得非常地道。

本书的结构模式如下：



吴玮翔

2009年3月

目 录

评分标准	1
基本要求	6
三段式短文的特点与展开	14
段落的展开、衔接与终结	22
三句式段落展开法	27
段落中的三个细节的选取	34
篇章结构与展开模式	44
命题形式及写作构思	51
真题作文演示	68
背诵填空模块	99
话题背诵模块	120



评分标准

根据《全国大学英语四级考试委员会实考评分标准》，四级考试作文的具体评分标准为：

(1) 满分为 15 分(报道分 107 分)。

(2) 阅卷标准共分为五等：2 分，5 分，8 分，11 分及 14 分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

(3) 各分数等级的具体标准：

2 分——曲解题意(或图示内容)，表达紊乱，条理不清；有多处词不达意，语句支离破碎，大部分句子均有错误，且多为严重错误。

5 分——基本表达题意(或图示内容)，表达思想(内容)不够清楚，连贯性差，但勉强易懂；有较多语言的小错(如用词不十分确切，时态不当，其他语法小错等)。其中有一些严重语言错误。

8 分——基本表达题意(或图示内容)，表达思想(内容)比较清楚，文字尚连贯；有一些语言错误，其中有两三个结构上的错误。

11 分——完整表达题意(或图示内容)，表达思想(内容)条理清楚，文字连贯；有少量语言错误，其中有个别结构上的错误。

14 分——完整表达题意(或图示内容)，表达思想(内容)条理清晰，文字通顺，句型有一定变化，不过于单调；仅个别语言上的小错，基本上无句法结构上的错误。

(4) 有以下情况者酌情处理：

累计字数(注：所给的主题句、起始句、结束句不计入所写字数)在 110~120 词者加扣 1 分；累计字数在 100 词至 100 词者加扣 2 分；累计字数在 90 词至 100 词者加扣 3 分；累计字数在 90 词以下者加扣 5 分。

根据上述细则,四级考试作文的评分实际上依据三个方面的指标,见下表。

CET4 作文的 3 个评分标准

得分 标准	2 分	5 分	8 分	11 分	14 分
1. 切题与内容表达	曲解题意,表达混乱不清	基本切题,表达不够清楚	基本切题,表达比较清楚	完整表达,题义条理清楚	紧扣主题,表达清楚完整
2. 篇章结构与通顺连贯	文句不通,支离破碎	连贯性差,勉强可读	比较连贯,可读	连贯、可读	通顺、连贯
3. 语言语法与惯用法	词不达意,破句、错误百出	语言错误较多且严重	有些错误,两三处大错	少量小错,个别大错	个别小错,无大错
总体印象	不具备书面表达能力,文章不可读	表达能力较差,文章勉强可读	有一定的表达能力,文章基本可读	内容较丰富,语言流畅,可读	内容丰富、表达能力较强、语言富于变化

1. 评分原则

CET-4 短文写作检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级写作要求。对短文写作的评分以此要求为准则。

(1) 阅卷人员就作文的总体印象评分。

把短文内容和语言作为一个统一体进行综合判断,主要看内容是否切题,表达是否充分,所用语言是否能清楚明确地表达思想,评卷人员一般只读一遍即根据短文的思想内容和语言表达的总体印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),而不按语言错误多少累计扣分。

(2) 评卷时,要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,也要考虑是否用正确、贴切的英语清楚而有效地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成了理解上的障碍。

(3) 阅卷人员根据下列阅卷标准,对照样卷评分。

若认为某卷与某一等级分数相当,即定为该分数;若认为该作文稍优或稍劣于该等级,则可加1分或减1分。但不得加减0.5分。评分时避免趋中倾向,严格按照样卷标准判分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数:非常优秀的作文应给满分,非常差的作文应给零分。

2. 作文实考评分样卷及实例评析

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Welcome to Our Club. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

欢迎辞,欢迎加入俱乐部。

标题:Welcome to Our Club

书写提纲:

1. 表达你的欢迎;
2. 对你们俱乐部作一个简要介绍。

Welcome to Our Club

14 points

Dear students,

Are you still worrying about how to improve your English? If so, don't hesitate to join our club PYE.

Our club aims at practising Your English. We gather to discuss books written in English and offer opportunities to learn from native speakers every week. We not only invite famous language experts to deliver speeches but also hold new them activities on a regular basis.

If you join our club, you will get an advantage over your fellow students in the number of chances to have contacts with people from English-speaking countries. It will be easier for you to step closer to the English literature as well.

So, e-mail us at pre@pre.com and send your application to us. Club fee is 10 yuan for one semester. It should be collected in advance.

We are here waiting for you to come soon!

11 points

Boys and girls,

Attention, please. I have an important announcement to make.

I'd like to introduce our club to you, the name of our club is English Family, and it's five-star club in our university.

There are many interesting activities if you join it. We have morning readings at the English corner every day, and we also offer you some useful reading materials. Besides we have English salon every Tuesday for you to practice. What's more, in weekends you can enjoy some American movies offered by us.

If you join our club, you will surely gain a lot. You can improve your English, make more friends and watch a lot of interesting movies. English is so important today, you'd better grasp any opportunity to improve it.

If you are interested in our club, don't wait and join us. Come to the Diligence Road tomorrow and sign your name. Then we are all members of English Family.

8 points

Do you want to have some different life against what you ever had? If so, join us.

Our club is just for the young people, not matter you are a boy or a girl. And our club is named "Happy", you can find some happy during the time you played with us.

In our club, there will be many fun things we will have, for example, sometimes we will get together to have a party, and the party will not only one style, we will get the idea from all the members in our club. Sometimes may be you can have a travel near our school. Of course if you want to go for away from our school is also OK.

In our club, you will make many new friends, and the life will become more comfortable. You will get more happy time in your memory.

If you want to join us, you can go to the room 200 in F building or send us a e-mail. Thank you!

5 points

Nowadays there are many clubs in the University. Maybe many people enter the college don't know how to choose a club what he want.

Our club founded ten years. It's the biggest club in our university. There are many activity in our clubs, for example, we will put a reading speech for a book, we will talk to each other about our pointment, we will enjoy many other students who has any experience.

Enter our clubs, you can have many new friends. We have many chance to learn for each other. In our clubs, you have many chance to do what you like, and you can tell everyone to do with together. Reading many books and talk with others can improve your ability and knowledge. You can have a happy life in our club.

How to enter the reading clubs? It's very simple. If you like it, you want to enter it, you can send a E-mail for www.reading@163.com or go to the reading road in our school.

The reading club welcome you.

2 points

In our school has many clubs to students choose. There are drawing club, swimming club, writing club, reading club and so on. The students very likes take part in clubs. The club major active has many students.

Students to join a club is good to yourselves. Not only increase knowledge, but also chance character. It is enjoy to our campus life. I likes join clubs very much. So I have join drawing club. Although I drawing not very well, but I like drawing. There are many students join reading club. The reading club is reading book, newspaper and so on.

If you will think join reading club, you can find LiMing. He is the reading club's major. He will fell you useful to join the club. You will also join the other clubs. You will ask Miss Chen which the better to other clubs. You will be interesting in clubs by yourselves. As we is known, the campus life what exciting for us, we are enjoy to our school life.



基本要求

根据上述评分标准,我们可以把四级短文优秀高分作文的基本要求归纳为切题、连贯和语法惯用三个方面。这三个方面是考生在审题、构思、写作、校对各个环节都必须努力遵循的标准,是写好一篇优秀考试作文,获取作文高分的最根本的依据。

1. 切题

和中学语文课老师讲的汉语作文要求相仿,英语作文中,切题也是衡量一篇文章质量的首要标准。但英语作文对切题又有着特殊的要求:英语作文的一个重要特点是每段文章都应当有一个主题句,且一般均放在段落的一开始:开门见山,开宗明义。而段落的末尾通常还有一个总括全段的终结句,与主题句前后呼应,使整个段落与汉语段落相比结构更紧凑,主题更鲜明。例如:

Some people like living in the country. They find country life most enjoyable. Different from the hustle and bustle of city life, country life is normally peaceful, quiet and slow-paced. There you can enjoy more privacy than in town, there you don't have to hurry to catch a crowded public vehicle as you often do in the city. Moreover, the country people are often acquainted with each other. You can never fail to receive a friendly nod or a kind word from anyone you chance to meet. And the town people, on the other hand, are often strangers to each other. What's more, while the city dwellers are constantly troubled by traffic jams, noises and pollution of different sorts, people in the rural areas, being much closer to nature, are somewhat free from all these headaches. Simple as it is, country life is

indeed pleasant and enjoyable.

这一段第一句为主题句,最后一句为结论句,它既与主题句相一致,又是主题句的深化。中间分三个层次 ① They find country life most enjoyable. ② Moreover, the country people are often acquainted with each other. ③ What's more...。从三个角度阐述为什么 Some people like living in the country.

2. 连贯

连贯的要求实为切题要求的延伸,它是切题的保证。一篇好的英语习作,除了切题以外,必须是结构严谨、层次分明、语意连贯的。

连贯性包括句子内部、句子与句子及所有段落之间的彼此协调,它要求句与句之间呈一定的逻辑关系,段落以特定的方式展开,整个篇章前后呼应、自始至终紧扣主题。

连贯在汉语文章中常呈隐性特征,但英语写作与汉语写作的最大差异也许就在这里:英语短文必须以明示的方式来实现这种连贯性。明示的方式有两种:一为词汇手段,即使用表示承、启、转、接的连接性词语;二为句法手段,通常为替代、重复、比较等,达到前后照应。

(1) 句子内部的连贯。

汉语中我们写“昨天天冷,他穿了大衣。”一点没错,读者一看就能意会到其中的因果关系,但英语中的这种因果关系必须以明示的方式表述,否则就不符合英语表达习惯:

Because it was cold yesterday, he put on an overcoat. (词汇手段,使用连词 because)

It was so cold yesterday that he put on an overcoat. (词汇手段,使用 so... that 句式)

It being cold yesterday, he put on an overcoat. (句法手段,使用独立主格结构)

(2) 段落中句与句的连贯。

汉语中段落中只要求句子之间逻辑意义上的连贯,但英语段落除意义连贯外,如果没有连接性词语或某些句法手段,则段落仍显得松散而不是好的英语习作。下面的段落属于考生优秀习作,整个段落通过 For example, Also, Moreover, 和 Therefore 等连接性词语把五个句子连为一体,非常流畅通顺:

This tape-recorder is useful in many ways. For example, in an interview, a journalist can use it to replace the taking of short-hand note. Also in learning English, students can use it in practising their listening skills. Moreover, they can record their own voices and listen to them to improve their spoken English. Therefore, tape-recorders can be widely used in our work and study.

下面一段则主要通过句法手段获得段落中句与句之间的连贯,这些句法手段主要为指代(it 指代 tension; they, them, their 指代 people)和词汇 tension, pills 和 vacations 等的重复等。

Tension is probably the most widespread complaint that people bring to their physicians. It gives them headaches, backaches, elevated blood pressure. It keeps them awake at night or tossing in restless sleep. It makes them inefficient at work and irritable at home. They take expensive pills and go on expensive vacations to get rid of their tension. The pills and vacations work to a degree, about as well as the dieting for overweight. They win relief for a while, but the tension is always there, stealing back into muscles and nerves and tying body and mind into little knots.

(3) 短文中段与段的连贯。

和段落中句与句之间的连贯一样,英语短文中段与段之间也需要以一定的方式向读者明确各段间的逻辑关系,从而使所有段落形成一个统一的整体。段与段的连贯主要需借助于一些篇章层次上的连接性词语,如 however, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast, similarly, therefore, in short 等。

下面一篇短文为典型的三段式考试作文。第一段为引言段,讲述了1979年中国提出计划生育作为基本国策后这方面取得的成就;第二段为发展段,谈到计划生育仍然任重道远;第三段为结论段,要求全民进一步重视计划生育。三段之间通过 however 和 therefore 得到了很好的过渡,既明确了三段之间语意上的逻辑关系,又使三段很好地统一在“Birth Control—Key to China’s Development”这一标题之下。

Birth Control—Key to China’s Development

Since the Chinese Government singled out family planning as one of

the basic state policies in 1979, the country has adopted various measures and achieved great success in birth control. The total birth rate has been decreasing gradually.

However, at present China's population is still growing very rapidly. It is reported that every year the population of this country increases by an extra 15 million and China is encountering a birth peak during the 1990s. It is obvious that China's economic development and the improvement of people's living standards have been and will be greatly affected by the population.

Therefore, to control population growth more strictly is clearly essential to the country's reforms and economic development. We should attach further importance to birth control and call on the whole nation to take more effective actions.

3. 语法与惯用法

根据四级作文各分数等级的评分标准,语言表达能力——语法和惯用法——始终是一个重要的得分依据。但从作者历年作文实卷的评卷经验中发现,考生却一直未能在自己的作文中注意语言的正确性,更值得一提的是,经常会犯一些不该犯的基本语法错误。在做改错或语法题时,考生的语法概念非常清晰,但一动笔写作,什么语法、标点、惯用法,一股脑全没了。殊不知语法知识的学习,最终正是要为口头和书面表达服务的。

除了基本的语法错误考生通过自己的语法知识可以避免或更正外,短文写作中的错误大量地来自汉语表达习惯的干扰,这里仅扼要讲几个方面:

(1) 主语方面的错误。

受汉语表达习惯的影响,考生习作中主语方面出现的错误较多,主要有:

① 误把汉语的主题当主语。如:“数学他一窍不通”不能说成 Mathematics, he is completely at sea/he has no idea. 汉语的主题通常要用 when it comes to... 或 as for..., as far as... is concerned 来引述,故上句应说成: When it comes to mathematics, he is completely at sea.

② 状性主语在英语中只能用状语表达。汉语中的“这儿在开会”,“那儿举行着什么”,“昨天发生了什么”,“寒假很开心”等句式的主语表示时