

2000年大学英语六级考试辅导用书  
根据教育部最新大纲精神编写

大学英语(六级)考试

# 作文

助考手册

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# 前言

王迈迈老师主编、审订的大学英语系列辅导用书,承蒙广大读者厚爱,畅销近十年不衰。为了更好地服务广大读者朋友,该丛书最近又一次新增品种、修订完善。

本次修订的《最新大学英语(精读)学习手册》,在原“单元精要”、“疑难详解”、“反馈测试”、“试题评讲”、“练习答案”、和“参考译文”的栏目上,又增添了“课文导读”和“达标词汇”两栏。其目的是想更全面、更详细地辅导课文,力争为同学们解决学习中遇到的一切问题。“课文导读”主要涉及文章的背景知识,尽量减小同学们预习课文时的难度;“达标词汇”则更加贴近大学英语四级考试的实际。如每个词条中设立的“典型考题”,就是编者对四级考试试题的预测。“典型考题”之后,还配有该题的详细解答;此外,“达标词汇”的内容还包括同义辨析、习惯搭配和记忆技巧。在“练习解答”部分,不仅提供了参考答案,还对习题配上了汉语译文和解题分析,以便使同学们能更加透彻地理解题意。

为了帮助同学们更好地掌握《大学英语(修订本)泛读》、《大学英语(修订本)快速阅读》和《大学英语(修订本)精读》教材,我们还编写了《大学英语泛读学习手册》(刘四平主编)、《大学英语快速阅读学习手册》(王迈迈主编)和《大学英语(精读)词汇通》(何世杰等主编)。该丛书分别和《泛读》、《快速阅读》和《精读》课本配套使用。

《大学英语泛读学习手册》第一册 1—3 单元由曾琦编写,4—6 单元由郭丽君编写,7 单元由刘四平编写,8—10 单元由章毓文编写。

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编者

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# 第一章 大学英语六级考试作文简介

## 一、英语六级作文考试题型及要求

我国目前实行的四、六级英语考试是根据国家教委(现改称教育部)颁布的大学英语教学大纲的精神进行命题的。四、六级考试大纲对考试内容的各部分进行了规范,本书主要涉及作文部分。根据大纲的规定,六级考试的作文可能给出题目,或要求看图表作文,或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写出摘要或大意,或给出关键词写短文以及看图作文、情景作文、书信等等。文章必须切题,意思连贯,能正确表达思想,语句通顺,无重大语言错误。作文的内容则包括科技、社会、文化、伦理、教育、健康、体育、医疗、法律、音乐等方面的一般常识。考生被要求在30分钟内写出一篇不少于120单词的短文。

六级英语作文从表面上看基本上与四级英语作文相同,但对六级的要求无论是对题型,还是作文的内容以及语言表达上都更高。首先在题型上就多于四级作文,增设了图表作文和根据所给文章写出摘要或大意。六级作文的内容比四级作文也更广泛一些,如社会、科技、文化等方面的内容,而且也比四级作文要长。对语言表达能力的要求也较高,要求不但能正确表达思想,文理也要基本流畅。由此可见,通过了英语四级

考试的学生,不能满足于已有的关于四级英语作文的知识,而应按照六级大纲对作文的要求,在更高的层次上展开学习和实践,通过循序渐进的方式,逐步掌握六级英语作文的基本要领和技巧,以便顺利通过六级英语考试。即便四级作文与六级作文题目相同,如 1999 年 1 月四、六级作文题均为 Don't Hesitate to Say "No",给出的提纲也相同,对两者的要求仍是不一样的。由于目前对六级作文采用了最低限分制,不到 6 分者将无法通过六级考试,这就迫使考生不得不投入更多的精力努力写好作文。

以下我们先来看一下 1999 年 6 月 19 日大学英语六级考试的作文题目:

**Writing** (30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **READING SELECTIVELY OR EXTENSIVELY?** You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 有人认为读书要有选择;
2. 有人认为应当博览群书;
3. 我的看法。

六级考试的作文满分为 15 分。同学们对作文的评分方法及标准应有所了解,以便做到胸中有数。大学英语六级考试作文的评分原则是按照综合评分法进行总体评分(Global Scoring),这就意味着阅卷人员并不是参照某个标准答案来进行改卷,而是在读完作文后就语言表达和文章内容的总印象给出一个分数。内容如果写跑题了,即便语言表达流畅,也要扣

分。不过从这些年的考试情况看,在作文的内容把握方面问题并不很大。这主要是因为一般作文都有三句引导句,加上只要求写 100 至 120 词,学生大都能按要求的内容进行写作。关键是如何就给定的题目进行准确流畅的写作。学生要注意避免语句不通、用词不当、拼写错误等问题。

具体打分是分五个档次评分,具体评分标准如下:

14 分:切题。思想表达清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好。基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错误。

11 分:切题。思想表达清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

8 分: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,其中有一些严重错误。

5 分:基本切题。思想表达不清楚,连贯性差。大部分句子均有错误,有较多的严重语言错误。

2 分:条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎。

这五个档次,每档相差 3 分,实践中学生可因一词未写得零分,也有极少数学生因从内容到语言表达均很优秀,且无任何错误而获满分 15 分。

虽然没有标准答案,但阅卷人员还是有一份作参考用的样卷,这样他就可根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分。对于一篇作文,就有五篇分别对应五个档次的样卷,若所阅的作文跟某档次样卷的分数(如 8 分)相似,就给同样的分数;若作文质量稍高于或稍低于某档次样卷,则在该档基本分上加一分或扣一分(如 9 分或 7 分)。

对于六级作文,除了阅卷标准、样卷以外,对词汇量也有明确的规定,因此若字数不足,按规定是要酌情扣分的。具体

见下表:

累计用词量	110—119	100—109	90—99	80—89	70—79	<69
扣分	1	2	3	5	7	9

这里考生要注意的是,作文题上给出的主题句、起始句或总结性的结尾句,均不计入考生作文用词量。所谓120词是指考生自己写的120个单词。若要求写三个自然段就一定要写三段,少写一段扣6分,少写两段扣12分,因此若只写一段就只能在0—3分之内打分了。

有些学生会问,那是不是作文写得越长越好,段落也是多于三段好呢?回答是:这是不必要的,要记住,语言表达的简练也是考试要求。要求在120词内表达清楚的内容,考生就不应超出这个范围,适当增加当然是可以的,但不应超过200词。段落不能多,要求写几段就写几段,起始句和结尾句都应该在规定的位置。

以上都是同学们应该了解的有关六级作文的基本要求和规定,但要写好作文,关键在于打好作文基础,掌握作文技巧。而要做到这两点就必须多读书,勤练习,在扩展词汇量的同时要注重对常用词的较深层次的掌握,相信同学们经过不断的努力,一定会在作文方面有所提高,为参加六级考试做好准备。



## 二、作文的分类

文章按体裁分一般可分成四类,即描写文、记叙文、说明文和议论文。根据这些年的考试情况看,大学英语六级作文主要涉及的是后两种,即说明文和议论文,因此也是本书讨论的重点。然而描写文和记叙文是写作的基础,因此我们就先从这两类体裁的文章谈起。

### 1. 描写文

一般说来,描写文是对人物和事物的具体入微的细致刻画,它往往是从属于叙述文或说明文的。同学们要注意人的五官对描写对象的感受,写出那些能反映出人或事物特点的东西来,切忌流水帐式的记录。

描写文是其它文体的基础,它是用文字记下作者所看到,所听到以及所感受到的有关被描写对象给作者留下的印象。要想写好描写文,首先要对描写对象有个全面、深入的了解,然后对细节进行筛选,找出那些能反映描写对象本质特点的内容,再用准确的语言进行描写。下面请看范文:

#### 例 1.                      Great Changes in Tibet

Above the thick, faded cotton curtain of a sweet-tea shop beside the Trandruk Monastery is a loudspeaker framed in a shabby wooden box.

Deafening Tibetan lyrics mixed in modern rock rhythms sounds a little hoarse.

In the cloud of dust left behind by vehicles rumbling past the dirt road out front, two Tibetan teenagers in eye-catching yellow-and-blue racing suits goof around on their brightly-coloured bicycles.

An odd match, it seems.

Yet contrasts like this are nothing new in my month-long trip to the "roof of the world".

Just like my first trip here four years ago, I'm never tired of the soul-cleansing contrasts between spotless whites, blues and yellows that constitute the peculiar landscape of the Tibetan Plateau.

But I'm increasingly overwhelmed by the signs of change emerging in Tibetan towns and homes.

In Lhasa, traditional Tibetan style buildings embracing the centuries-old Jokhang Monastery coexist with modern concrete structures on both sides of the Potala Palace.

In stores near the Jokhang Monastery, Tibetan costumes in modernized styles and fabrics are on sale along with felt hats typical of the old American West.

In the kitchen of Gesam Quogar, a resident of Tsetang, capital of Shannan Prefecture, an electric blender has replaced the traditional barrel for preparing butter tea. The latter is saved for use only in case of a power failure.

In the living room of Losam Qusom, a woman farmer in Kesum Village on the outskirts of Tsetang, a new electric rice-cooker and a tape-recorder lie alongside a shrine of Bud-

dhist statues. Rice joins tsampa, once the sole staple for ethnic Tibetans, on her dinner table.

Along with piles of cow dung, standard traditional fuel in the Tibetan region, numerous Tibetan households now have the shinny plates of solar-energy stoves.

Many nomadic herdsmen in Damxung County have built their own settlements and ride bicycles or motorcycles on herding trips.

Few people I've come across bother compared today with the years prior to democratic reform in 1959. The changes are beyond measurement. (Tan Hongkai)

例 2. Ann in the Morning Grassland

The summer fog was more general, and the meadows lay like a white sea, out of which the scattered trees rose like dangerous rocks. Birds would soar through it into the upper radiance, and hang on the wing sunning themselves, or alight on the wet rails subdividing the grassland, which now shone like glass rods. Minus diamonds of moisture from the mist hung, too, upon Ann's eyelashes, and dropped upon her hair, like seed pearls. When the day grew quite strong and commonplace these dried off her; moreover, Ann then lost her strange and unearthly beauty; her teeth, lips, and eyes shining in the sunbeams, and she was again the dazzlingly fair maid only.

例 3.

A Beautiful Campus

In my hometown there is a small college. It has a beautiful campus overlooking the green lake beside it. Towering trees growing over the whole campus create an atmosphere of seclusion and quiet. Flowering trees and vines shed their fragrance all year round and the palatial-looking green-tiled buildings present a scene of grandeur and magnificence. Birds fly about in the woods twittering restlessly. There are flower-beds and lawns where flowers peep out among the leaves. The rockeries and pavilions scatter here and there. All roads and paths are shaded and lined up by well-pruned lower plants. Walking along a path, you can smell perfumes of flowers around. The beauty of the campus is beyond description.

例 4.

Holy Lake Offers Scenic Wonders

The road leading to Lake Namco, considered by the local Tibetans as one of the three most sacred lakes in Tibet, cuts across the hills of the Nyainqentanglha Mountains.

Rats, pigs, foxes, ducks as well as leopards, who often hide themselves during the day, all live in the mountains that rise over 5,500 metres above sea level with the peaks, reaching more than 7,000 metres.

They fumble, run and play on the hilly green pastures coloured by tiny yellow, pink and purple flowers.

To the northwest of their habitat in the Nyainqentan-

glha Mountain range is Lake Namco, inlaid upon the highland over 4,718 metres. Numerous Tibetan pilgrims from across Northwest and Southwest China come to circle the lake every year.

The road winds along into the far distance between the pasture and marshland to the Tashi Dor Monastery, the closest point to view the turquoise expanse of Lake Namco, the second largest salt water lake in China, next to Qinghai Lake.

Our driver, however, stops in the middle of the road and turns right, trying to take a short cut.

After a 20-minute drive over the grazing land, he slams on the brakes. Shaking his head, he says: "This is as far as I can go." We look out of the window. A vast expanse of dark green marshland lies between us and the crystal blue Lake Namco. In the distance, however, is the azure blue sky and water. We stretch our arms and set off for the lake-side and for the blue sky and water, crossing the marshland. We choose our route carefully, jumping from one cluster of grass to another to avoid trampling in mud and water.

Birds start to chirp, but as we look around no birds are in sight.

Lake Namco seems to be the same distance as when we began our journey. We do not seem to be making much progress.

Right in the middle of the marshland, we begin to

doubt whether we will be able to conquer the marshland and arrive at the lake before sunset.

We hear a frog in a nearby pond while birds continue to sing.

Amidst the grasses, yellow, purple, pink and blue flowers wave their heads in the wind.

Over the Nyainqentanglha Mountain range, the sun is starting to peek out of the dark clouds.

Over the lake, white clouds in the blue sky bring about a mixture of light blue and white in the water.

We continue to pass numerous clusters of grass and flowers until we find ourselves standing by the lakeside of the Namco.

The crystal clear water engrosses us with its reflection of the white clouds, the blue sky and the Nyainqentanglha Mountain range.

The white clouds turn snowy white and the sky and water as blue as sapphires.

Still far in the distance, cranes and other birds play in the water.

The sacred water does make our heads clearer and steps lighter. The back, now seems much easier.

We look for more birds and frogs, but instead are greeted only by two small eggs by a small pond in the marshland. A tiny pink flower stands right beside the eggs. Someday, two young birds will come out to embrace the

blue sky, the turquoise water, and above all, the beautiful Mother Nature on this highland by Lake Namco.

Mother Nature awarded us with glimpses of its treasuretrove of wildlife.

A young golden fox stands by the hillside and greets our approaching jeep.

As we get out of the jeep, the fox flees away. Only when he feels a safe distance away does he turn his head to look at us from afar. (Li Xing)

例 5. Ayers Rock

There is nothing like it in the world. Ayers Rock—or Uluru as it is now known—is an enormous rock in the middle of Australia, surrounded by thousands of kilometres of desert. After hours, sometimes days of travelling across the flat, seemingly endless dry land, it looms ahead and then begins to fill your vision as you approach.

It is truly a breathtaking sight, changing colour throughout the day. It is a photographer's dream far away against the desert scenery or close up with its many wind-carved sections and mysterious patterns.

There are photos of Ayers Rock while it is rich, deep red, others show its glorious ochre colour; some have caught it when it is purple and there are other photos of "The Rock" (as it is still affectionately known) when it is black with rain tumbling down its crevasses. This last im-

age is a rare one, for there is not much rain in the middle of Australia. After all, it is the desert.

One of the highlights of a trip to Australia is to climb Ayers Rock, almost 400 meters high. It is not an easy climb, for the “sides” are very steep. What visitors are climbing is actually the tip of a large mountain range that is buried below the surface. The view from the top is unforgettable—a 360 degree view of Australia from the centre.

Most travellers to the Outback first see “The Rock” from the ground level of a car, four-wheel drive or coach. It strikes you as the largest single object that you have ever seen. Others prefer to see it from the air by small plane; a truly magnificent sight. But for anyone who travels to Uluru, there is nothing quite like walking around it and touching one of the strangest, mysterious sights on earth.

(P. J Wadeson)

例 6.

A Travelogue

Situated in the south-eastern corner of England, and within easy reach of London, the counties of Kent and Sussex provide between them the pleasantest countryside and the most convenient stretch of coastline for anyone wishing to explore the surroundings of the capital. In many ways very different from each other, containing as they do a wealth of varied scenery, villages, towns and architecture, they're geographically united by the Weald, a great stretch



of what was formerly forest land, that runs westward from the heart of Kent, through Sussex almost to the borders of Hampshire. This inland plain, once a ridge of chalk upland, but now eroded, is largely denuded of the trees—mainly oaks—which covered it so densely during the Middle Ages, and which were a seemingly inexhaustible source of timber until they succumbed in later centuries to the charcoal burner and the builder. Known by the Saxons as “Andred”, this forest was penetrated by few tracks until Elizabethan times, and it did much to isolate the ancient kingdom of the South Saxons, as well as parts of Kent, from the rest of the country.

To the south, the Weald is bounded by the majestic sweep of the South Downs, the rolling chalk hills which curve in from the far west to terminate on the Sussex coast in the magnificent cliffs, five hundred feet high, which plunge into the sea at Beachy Head, near Eastbourne. And from their many vantage-points on a clear day may be seen the hills forming the northern boundary of the Weald—the North Downs, which in their turn conclude as the White Cliffs of Dover.

Not least of the delights which Kent and Sussex have to offer the visitor are the many villages and small towns which dot the plain of the Weald and nestle in the downland valleys. In Kent, these villages are typically scattered through the hop-fields and orchards which form such a prominent