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前 言

经过思马得工作室编辑人员长期的研磨与撰写,《TOEFL 填空式作文法》终于和读者见面了。这种方法是思马得工作室首创,既实用便捷,又容易掌握。

在阅读本书前,我们先给你两个建议:

1. 如果现在离 TOEFL 考试的时间只剩一星期,甚至只有 3 天了,那么请你看完本书概述后,立即翻到第五章·填空式模板,把每种题型的模板背下 2—3 个(去准备你的铅笔和橡皮吧),我们相信你便能考到 5 分,如果你悟性高,获得 6 分,也并非难事。

2. 如果现在离 TOEFL 考试还有很长一段时间,那么就请你慢慢地品味本书,我们相信,通过你的学习和努力,一定能获得 5.5 分或者满分。

将作文简化为填空的方法是本书的特点所在!也是你考取高分、获得奖学金的一个非常好的捷径,何乐而不阅读之呢?

思马得工作室

2000 年 2 月

目 录

第一章	TOEFL 作文概述	(1)
第二章	写作步骤	(15)
第三章	命题形式与文章结构	(29)
第四章	写作元素	(55)
第五章	填空式模板	(95)
第六章	精选范文.....	(163)
第七章	常用词汇及词组.....	(273)
第八章	常用句型.....	(279)

第一章

TOEFL 作文概述

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TOEFL 的作文考试(TWE)要求应试者在 30 分钟之内完成一篇 200—300 字的论述文,这对于大多数的中国考生来说是有相当难度的。要在规定的时间内把这些内容工整、准确地书写出来,就已经是一个考验了,留给考生去构思论点,安排文章结构的时间更是少得可怜。所以,在进入考场之前就把文章的大致写法确定下来,使自己不致临事手忙脚乱是非常重要的。

你也许会问:“考题是在发卷之后才看见的,你能未卜先知,提前就做好准备吗?” Yes, of course! 本书在归纳 TOEFL 命题规律的基础上,将命题形式进行了分类,并提供大量模板供你选择。考试时,你只需选择符合命题形式的模板进行填空即可。

在着手写作文之前,必须首先了解各类作文的要求。具体的评分标准为:

六分标准: 具有较高的写作能力,在修辞、句法等方面达到了一定的高度,允许文章中出现个别错误。

- ◆有效地按照要求进行写作,文章切题;
- ◆段落组织有序,合理展开说明;
- ◆使用适当的事例支持论点或阐述的观点;
- ◆语言流利,连接顺畅;
- ◆句式多样,用词准确。

五分标准: 在修辞、句法等方面具有一定的能力,但文章偶尔会出现一些错误。

- ◆有效地按照要求进行写作,但某些部分有欠缺;
- ◆总体上,段落组织有序,合理展开说明;

- ◆使用事例支持论点或阐述的观点；
- ◆有一定的语言能力,但有少量语法错误；
- ◆句式有所变化,用词基本得体。

四分标准: 在修辞、句法方面能力一般。

- ◆文章比较切题,但某些部分有缺陷；
- ◆能够进行适当地组织与展开；
- ◆使用事例支持论点或阐述的观点；
- ◆阐述尚可,但有语法错误,有时用词不当；
- ◆出现某些错误,可能会导致意思模糊。

三分标准: 在文章展开方面尚可,但在修辞或句法方面有明显的缺陷。

- ◆文章组织欠缺,展开不够；
- ◆在支持论点或阐述观点时,使用的事例不恰当或不充分；
- ◆有明显的用词错误；
- ◆在句子结构和语法方面存在大量错误。

二分标准: 几乎没有英文写作能力。

- ◆组织混乱,阐述没有展开；
- ◆很少或没有事例,或者例举了不相关的事例；
- ◆句子结构或语法方面经常出现错误,而且十分严重；
- ◆论点有严重的问题。

一分标准: 毫无英文写作能力。

- ◆毫无连贯性；

- ◆ 文章没能展开；
- ◆ 写作方面一直存在严重错误。

为了使评分标准形象化,我们现在给出一道作文试题,而且给出 5 篇范文对应于不同的得分等级,便于读者更好地体会,并在最后作出总结,给出实战中的高分对策。研究这些样题时,请注意得分与文章的切题、段落组织、句式结构、用词、长度和错误等因素的关系。

下面是《TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE》一书中所提供的样本。

TOPIC: *Some people believe that students should specialize early so that they can develop in-depth skills and knowledge in their majors. Others argue that all students should receive a broad-based education until the second or third year of college so that they have the opportunity to sample many areas before choosing a major. Which position do you support? Why?*

6 分范文

In Germany students have to specialize already in school. They have to choose three main subjects, for example Biology, Geography and Mathematics. Besides they can chose between Chemistry and Physics and between Latin and French.

From my point of view that's not very reasonable. At the

age of 14 not everybody is sure about his future occupation plans. Teenagers should be able to get basic knowledge in many subjects. As a consequence they could be able to make up their mind about their skills and fields on interest. If someone doesn't know anything about e. g. Physics, he will never know if he likes it or not. Only if you learn more about a special subject, you start to understand various connections and meanings. And this is what makes a topic interesting.

Another aspect is that as soon as students enter university, they need not only basic knowledge in their own subject. If you study e. g. Biology in Germany you have to take classes in Physics and Chemistry, too. If you have never learned anything about these subjects in school, it will be very difficult at the beginning at university. So especially in school I would prefer a very wide-spread education. If you've decided to study Biology it would also be useful to get a basic knowledge in several fields of Biology. After about two years you should be able to decide in which field of Biology you want to specialize. Then is still time enough for special classes and specialized research.

It's also important to recognize the connections between the different fields of your subject. Nowadays you can work in a program that is concerned with a small part of a gene. But you can't start studying this part of a gene right at the beginning. There is much more knowledge necessary to understand what's going on on the genetic level. You have to understand the physiology too.

As a conclusion I don't agree with people who want students to specialize very early. Every students has to go through a kind of development or evolution of himself and his mind.

It's just like every embryo has to go through different stages during his development. And these stages are often similar to the stages during the evolution of the human being.

[范文点评]

- ◆内容切题,紧紧围绕文章的中心问题(优点和缺点)进行分析和讨论,且论述得非常充分;文章的结构很清晰。
- ◆文章通顺,语言流畅。
- ◆句式变化多样,文章紧凑有力。还有一些连接词,如 *As a consequence ...*, *So ...*, *Besides ...* 等等起到了使文章层次分明,条理清晰的作用,并且有强调突出作者观点的作用。如 *As a consequence* 就强调了... *they could be able to make up their mind...*
- ◆用词准确,很丰富。一些看似平常的词语和词组,其实都起到了很好的效果,给人一种地道英语的感觉,使文章形象生动,如 *specialize*, *wide-spread*, *reasonable*, *embryo*, *evolution*, *connection between* 等。
- ◆英语基本功很好,表达能力很强。

5 分范文

It is not so easy to determine which one of the two positions is the best because several are the pros and cons that we would have for either choice. Beside this I believe a position depends a

lot upon the needs and interests of the students as well as the necessities of the market where the new graduates will apply to work in. In general terms I would think that a broad-based education until the second year of college would be ideal in order to lead the students to the discovery of different branches of knowledge and to develop a lot of interests. Probably this "broad spectrum knowledge" would not have any specific interest in the Labor Market where a strong specialization is normally sought.

However I believe that this broad education beside helping the student while in school, to find out his/her special field to be achieved with further studies, would also develop in a person that mental elasticity that is always necessary to solve problems in whichever field. The in-depth skills so strongly required by the Labor World are always things easily achievable by someone with a good education with a short period of practice. This is why with the last two years of technical and applied knowledge to the job one graduate is going to do, anybody would become professionally appreciable.

It must be reminded also that further training is normally provided at the beginning of any new job and according to the responsibilities given to that person. This is why bigger emphasis should be given by schools in broad education.

[范文点评]

- ◆内容切题,能够围绕文章的中心问题(优点和缺点)进行分析和讨论,且论述充分;文章的结构比较清晰。

- ◆文章通顺, 语言流畅。
- ◆句式变化多样, 文章紧凑有力。还有一些连接词或引导词如 *However...*, *as well as...*, *also...*, *beside...* 起到了使文章层次分明的作用, 并且有强调突出作者观点的作用。
- ◆用词较准确, 有少量用法错误和拼写错误。
- ◆英语基本功好, 表达能力强。

4 分范文

My personal opinion about this topic is that it depends on the level of education which a student has received in the High School. It is very well known that the education system of the USA High School is not very wide. A student can graduate from High School without taking Physics, Chemistry, ..., and other classes which are important.

In this case, I would recommend a broad-based education until the second or third year of college for students who have studied in American High Schools. This program will provide them the opportunity to have a better understanding of many disciplines. They can have a better panoramic view to choose their majors.

At the same time, we have to understand that a person who is going to be graduated from any College has to hold a high level of education. This objective can not be confused with the idea of Technical Institutions which offers programs of specializations without taking care of other cultural aspects.

As summary, I believe that students from American High Schools should receive the level of Education that they could not get in their High Schools.

[范文点评]

- ◆内容切题,基本能围绕文章的中心问题(优点和缺点)进行分析和讨论,但论述不够充分。
- ◆文章基本通顺。
- ◆句式用得较为合理。引导词如 *At the same time...* 等起到了使文章层次分明的作用,不过还是显得有些乏善可陈。
- ◆在用词方面,有不少用法错误和拼写错误,显得不够熟练。
如: *As summary* 应该是 *In summary*。
- ◆基本能表达自己的意思。
- ◆总体来说,只达到了及格的程度。

3 分范文

I support the position that all students should receive a broadbased education until the second or third year of college so that they have the opportunity to sample many areas before choosing a major. Young people usually doesn't notice own talent; therefore it is difficult to find for them appropriate major. They should have a great deal of opportunity in many areas. Then they can choose own major which is appropriate to them.

If the student notice that the major don't appreciate to him, he will be able to change the major to another one easily. Because he has many opportunities which are broadbased education,

he can change the major to another one soon.

If the student has specialize knowledge, it is difficult for him to exchange. Because they took much time to get the specialize knowledge, he has a wast of time if he wishes to exchange it.

[范文点评]

- ◆内容对于文章的中心问题(优点和缺点)论述显然不够充分,文章居然对 specialize early 的具体缺点提都没有提,而只是一味的说... *If the student notice that the major don't appreciate to him, he will be able to change the major to another one easily.*
- ◆句式部分乏善可陈。如文章第一段的第一句话就显得冗长,而且并没有起到突出强调的作用。
- ◆在用词方面,有较多用法错误和拼写错误,还有一些用得不妥的词。如最后一行的 **exchange** 应改为 change。
- ◆基本能表达自己的意思。
- ◆总体来说,不能及格。

2 分范文

I support second opinion: All students receive a broadbased education Surely, I think first opinion is not bad. But I support second opinion. Because I think that it is very difficult to choose a major. Most people don't have a lot of chance to study in collage. Most people have chance at once. May be. If someone want to study two or three major, he (or she) has to go to collage twice or three times. I think that it is imposible for many people.

Because education cost is high.

[范文点评]

- ◆内容显然离题了,文章对 receive a broad-based education 的优点和缺点丝毫未提,且篇幅过短,没有论述而只有结论。
- ◆句式部分乏善可陈。
- ◆在用词方面,有较多用法错误。
- ◆不能清楚表达自己的意思。
- ◆总体来说,很糟糕。

经过上述样题的分析,相信读者已经对作文考试的评分标准以及高分要领有了一定程度的了解,我们在此总结如下:

- ◆内容切题,包括提纲中的全部要点。这是基本要求,若有离题,后果不堪设想,望读者能好好把握。另外还要做到紧紧围绕文章的中心问题进行分析,进行充分地论述。这一点也很关键。
- ◆文章通顺,语言流畅。先不要考虑用词的华丽和句式的多变,先把自己的意思表达清楚,逐渐做到通顺流畅。

(上述两条是 TOEFL 考试中最最重要的,只要考生做到了上述两条,那么得分将至少在 4 分以上。)

- ◆适当的引导词和连接词的正确使用常常能使文章结构和条理清晰,语势紧凑有力,并且可以强调突出作者观点或使对比鲜明。
- ◆用词准确,用词丰富,能应用一些鲜明特点但有一定难度的词汇,这样往往能使文章形象生动,起到超凡脱俗的效果。

(上述最后两条向读者提出了较高的要求,如果能做到,希望能拿到6分的高分。另外,还应注意减少拼写错误。)

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