

# 大学四、六级英语 写作范文 100 篇

项宏萍 著



中国科学技术大学出版社

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## 前 言

写作是 21 世纪人才必备的一种技能。没有生活就没有文章。一个大学生既要热爱生活,又要有丰富且有意义的生活,做生活的有心人,这样,才能有丰富的素材以备作文。

写作是一个观察、思考与不断探索的过程,通过写作可深化人们对事物的观察与认识,进一步探索人生,提高自身的素质修养。写作需要能力和技巧,而能力和技巧只能来源于实践。只要多思、多写,持之以恒,必定有所收益。

大学生要写好英语作文,除了从博览群书中积累广博的知识外,阅读写作范文和向同窗好友学习,也是提高鉴赏能力和写作水平的重要途径。

本书是《大学英语四级考试指南·写作分册》的姊妹篇。《写作分册》主要介绍写作理论、方法和技巧,本书则是这些理论和方法的具体应用。本书从大学生的写作实际出发,取材于在校大学生的生活、学习和思想,按照全国四、六级英语作文考试的要求而选材作文,以利于提高大学生的英语写作水平。范文分记叙、描写、说明、议论、看图表作文和书信 6 部分。每一范文后附有译文、讲评和用词。书中的事件真实,思想新颖,易于模仿。本书的特点在于向大学生们示范如何用简单的英语表达思想,写出好作文。

本书由江建名命题、约稿。在写作过程中,得到了吴东之、张春江、吴家桂的鼓励和夏鹭平、朱满才的支持;朱蕾提供了大量的素材;王敏莉、林逸云帮助打字;美籍专家 Ronald E. Hall, Helen W. Hall 审阅了全书的英语写作,在此一并予以致谢。

项 宏 萍

1997 年 5 月

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## 概 述(Introduction)

写作的基本要点如下:

一、审题:当我们拿到写作题目后,首先要对题目进行分析与思考,弄清题目的含义、范围和要求。写事、人和地点的文章是记叙和描写;表达个人观点的文章是议论;大多数文章都是说明文。

在写作之前要确定好主题(即中心思想),然后考虑:用哪些材料来表现主题;按照什么顺序和人称来写;文章分几段,每段用哪些材料,而重点在哪一(几)段;怎样开头,怎样结尾和过渡衔接。

二、选材:要围绕主题选择材料,与题无关的材料再好也要舍去。材料要真实、可信、有说服力。

三、布局:布局即安排文章的结构。结构是作者思路的体现。不同体裁的文章有不同的结构形式。一般地说,记叙文按事情发生、发展的过程来布局,论说文是按所议论问题的内在联系来布局。

### 1. 层次和段落

1) 记叙文的层次安排:可按时间顺序、空间顺序、情节发展过程,以人物活动为线索进行安排;或按认识发展顺序进行安排;或按材料的性质分类进行安排。

2) 论说文的层次安排:可用并列法(分几个方面)或递进法(按重要程度),有总述、有分述地安排层次。

### 2. 过渡和照应

文章要前后连贯、上下衔接、首尾呼应、论点照应、伏笔照应。

### 3. 开头和结尾

1) 开头的方式如下:开门见山地揭示主题;交代写作动机;交代人物、时间、地点或环境等情况。

2) 结尾的方式如下:总结全文,深化主题;提出希望,指明方向,鼓舞斗志;含蓄深刻,发人深思。

## 记叙文(Narrative)

记叙文就是记事,是最普通而最简单的一种写作体裁。初学写作的人应该多写记叙文。因为记叙文所记的都是过去所发生的事,所以,原则上常用过去时态(Past tense)。有时用第一人称(First person)写,有时用第三人称(Third person)写。一切发生的事件、故事、传说等都是这种体裁。用第一人称的如自传,有关个人的记事也属于这种体裁。记叙文可依时间顺序或事件发生先后顺次来写。

在记叙文的写作中,首先要点出时间、人物和地点。写出人物的名字,可以增加文字的自然和明晰。文字中提到自己时,要直截了当,用简洁的 I、my 和 me,不可用那矫饰和不相宜的字眼,如:“we”和“the writer”。

### Model 1

**Directions** Write a composition of about 120 words in three paragraphs under the title MY BIRTHDAY. You may use the following words and expressions: candle, cake, birthday noodles, to one's heart's content. Remember to write clearly.

#### *My Birthday*

Today is my birthday. It is the first time that I spent my birthday in the United States. Being alone and far away from home, I intended to spend the day quietly all by myself. After school, I took the bus home. To my surprise, I saw a big birthday cake and a bowl of birth-day noodles ready for me on the table when I entered the house.

It turned out that Sastry, director of our department had posted the birth date of each student on the wall of the office so that everyone knows about everyone else's birthday. The dean sent me an E-mail, wishing me happy birthday. Lorrie phoned to say many happy returns of the day. Tim and Bang(from Korea) each wrote a note of good wishes on my desk. I also received birthday cards from my parents and friends at home.

In the evening we sat around the table. I lit the candles and then blew them out. Then in soft light and music, I cut the cake and shared it with my roommates and friends. We sang kara OK through the night to our hearts' content and enjoyed ourselves greatly.

All my feelings of sadness disappeared. I had had my first birthday in America.

## 【译 文】

### 我的生日

今天是我的生日。这是我第1次在美国过生日。独自一人,远在他乡,我想一个人静静地过生日。放学后,我乘车回家。走进家门一看,我惊奇地发现桌上有一个大生日蛋糕和一碗长寿面。

原来,系主任 Sastry 把每位学生的生日贴在办公室的墙上,以便大家都知道每位学生的生日。教务长给我发来 E-mail,祝我生日快乐;Lorrie 给我打来电话;Tim 和 Bang(韩国的)在桌上给我写条子表达良好的祝愿;我还收到父母和朋友从国内寄来的贺卡。

晚上,我们围坐在桌子旁,我点起蜡烛,然后把它吹灭,我与室友和朋友们在柔和的灯光下和轻音乐声中分切蛋糕,尽情地欢唱了一个晚上的卡拉 OK,玩得很开心。

忧伤的感觉顿时烟消云散,我在美国过了第1个生日。

**【讲 评】**

本篇选材取自个人经历。每个人都庆祝过自己的生日,但庆祝方式各异,关键在于组织并写出有个人特色的生日活动。

一开始写生日当天自己的孤独感,通过插叙而道出同学们如何知道自己的生日,然后按时间顺序写人物、庆祝活动和内心感受及自己心情的改变。

**【用 词】**

强调句型:It is the first time that ...

分词结构:Being alone and far away from home ...

习惯用法:It turned out that ...

介词短语:through the night;to our hearts' content

**Model 2**

**Directions** Write a composition entitled PICNIC in no less than 120 words. You may use the following words and expressions: forest park, campsite, make a fire, pick up, twigs, branches, cook, dishes, happy.

***Picnic***

While big snowflakes were falling in the North, it was sunny and bright here in the South. Yet there came the whirling wind, blowing so hard that people raised their collars to cover their necks. It was really cold. My feet were numb when class was over.

Braving such terrible weather, we went ahead with our picnic against the strong wind. Though it was a fine day, the sun seemed exhausted of its energy. It was shining on us. But it could not make us feel warm. We went out picnicking in such weather and could not help cursing ourselves for being crazy.

As soon as we arrived at the campsite in the forest park, all of us set about picking up twigs and branches to make a fire. To tell the truth, it was the first time I had done this. Cold and gloveless and reluctant to get my hands out of my pockets, I walked a long way only to find little firewood. So I gave up and returned to help prepare the food.

One of the boy students from Hubei Province was an exceptionally good cook, exceeding us girl students. Being short of cooks, we busied ourselves in cooking till 5 P. M. There were only a few courses with no rice or noodles to eat. By now every one of us was hungry. We shared the chicken, the fried eggs and mushrooms. And we were still hungry. Back at school we cooked three pots of noodles and one pot of rice and a chicken as well. At last everyone was full and content.

We had a happy weekend.

### 【译 文】

## 野 炊

正当北方雪花纷飞的时候,南方这里却是阳光明媚的晴天。尽管是晴天,可风却刮得天旋地转般的,使路人不得不拉上领子盖着脖子。天真冷,下课时我的脚都冻麻了。

在这样恶劣的天气下,我们还是顶风出发了。虽然是晴天,可太阳好像耗尽了能量似的,阳光照在我们身上,仍不能使我们感到温暖。在这样的天气下去野炊,我们不由得骂自己疯了。

一到森林公园的营地,我们大家就动手拣树枝生火。说真的,我可是头一次出来野炊。冷天之下,我那没带手套的手迟迟不愿意伸出口袋。走了好长一段路,我才找到一点柴火,因此,我干脆放弃了拾柴,回去帮助做饭。

一个来自湖北的男生特别会做饭,胜过女生。因为缺少厨师,

我们一直忙到下午 5 点。只有几个菜,没有米饭和面条。其时,我们都饿了,便一起分吃了鸡、煎蛋和蘑菇,可大家仍觉得饿。回到学校以后,我们又吃了 3 锅面条、1 锅米饭和 1 只鸡,这时,大家总算吃得又饱又开心。

我们过了一个愉快的周末。

### 【讲 评】

刚入学的大学生们对野炊特别感兴趣,印象深刻,只要能写得生动,便能使人读起来有身临其境之感。

利用传递感觉的细节描写。通过视觉而看见人们被风刮得拉上领子盖着脖子。通过触觉而感觉到天气寒冷,脚麻、手冷而不愿意伸出口袋。

用拟人手法,把太阳比成人,似乎耗尽了能量。

利用对比法,把外部天气的冷和内部心里的热进行鲜明对照。

结尾总结内心感受。

### 【用 词】

用连接词 while, yet, as soon as, but, at last ...取得连贯。

## Model 3

**Directions** For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about a NEW YEAR PARTY. Some key words and phrases are given. Use them in your composition: atmosphere, unusual, lights, item, sing, play, then, after, till.

### *New Year Party*

On New Year's Eve, our class had a party. The atmosphere was good. It was out of the ordinary from the very beginning. The boy student from one bedroom gave an unusual performance. We

saw a boy named Li Xinmin turn off all the lights in a sudden snap. Then with three resounding crow of a cock echoing in the hall, the hall was again brightly lit in a snap.

Then, the representative of the bedroom Zhu Guozhang asked us to guess a line of a poem related to the above situation. He added that Li Xinmin alone was born in the year of the dog and the other three were all born in the year of the chicken. They left us all in confusion. And it was our monitor who was quick-witted. He shouted out, "The day breaks as the cock crows three times at dawn." The hall was filled with laughter.

After that, they had another item. This time Li Xinmin was placed in the middle of the circle. While he was standing there, the other three stood around him, each bowing down to him at an angle of 120 degrees. It was an idiom. This time I got it right: "The dog stands out among a group of chickens."

Then we all sang and played games until it was eleven o'clock at night. The old man on night watch came to turn off the lights. We had to tear ourselves away from the party.

From this activity, I discovered that many of our classmates are really talented singers.

## 【译 文】

### 新年晚会

除夕,我们班开了个晚会,气氛很好。一开始就不同凡俗,有个男生寝室出了个令人大感意外的节目。只见一个叫李新民的男生啪一下关掉了所有的灯,三声“鸡叫声”响彻大厅后,“啪”的一声,大厅又重放光明。

然后,该寝室的代表朱国章让我们大家猜一句关于上述情景的诗。他还解释说除了李新民属狗外,其他三人都属鸡。大家都给

他们弄愣了。还是班长反应较快,喊道:“雄鸡三唱天下白!”结果全场轰然大笑。

后来,他们又出了一个节目,让李新民站在中间,其他三个人围着他每人拜了 120°,要求打一成语。这一次我猜中了:“狗立鸡群!”

接着,大家唱歌做游戏,玩到晚上 11 点多。值班的老大爷来熄灯时,我们才不得不结束晚会而回到各自的寝室。

通过这次活动,我发现班上很多同学都是天才歌手!

### 【讲 评】

新年晚会年年有,但这次却不寻常。抓住特色才能吸引读者。本文中的人物、事件具体。猜诗和猜成语的活动和情景表演相结合,别开生面。要想文章有特色,取材也要有特色。“我”要全心投入,然后才能写得让读者有身临其境之感。

记叙一系列的活动,一项一项地按顺序写来。有名有姓、有情有景、有我有他,使读者读起来感到亲切,犹如身临其境。文章突出晚会“独特”的气氛。象声词的使用给文章增添生气。

### 【用 词】

out of the ordinary 与众不同

turn off 关掉

related to 与……有关

in confusion 迷惑

tear away from 舍不得

象声词: in a snap, with a snap 啪的一声

## Model 4

**Directions** Write a composition about LEARNED PROFESSOR. You are given some key words and phrases to guide your writing. Key words and phrases: intelligent,



admire, knowledgeable, interesting, explain,  
understand, and, then, when, at a loss.

### *Learned Professor*

Dr. B. B. is an Indian and extremely intelligent. We admire him and enjoy his company. He is very bald with only half a circle of thin hair round his head. One day in class, Zhang Ying was being naughty. As soon as Dr. B. B turned to write on the blackboard, she drew a sketch of him in the shape of an egg with a half circle of thin hair, which made us burst out laughing, for it resembles his head exactly.

He is highly intelligent. Once I went to ask him a question, and he lectured for more than one hour before he stopped. This time, I learned a lesson. Time was short. I could not afford to ask him a question.

What is funny is that this time John was caught by him. John and Tim were in my office. The door was open. Dr. B. B passed by. They greeted him. Then Tim asked Dr. B. B a question, He answered with a few words. Then John put to him another question, which touched on Dr. B. B's highly potential brain nerve. Thinking for a moment, he drew my chair and sat down. John knew it was going to be a long lecture. Dr. B. B took off his glasses and put them on his leg. John was even more worried. Then, Dr. B. B talked on and on. Tim and John had to wait for him to stop. At last, John could wait no more, so he interrupted Dr. B. B saying: "I'm going to study now." So saying, he got to his feet. Dr. B. B would not let him go. "You sit down," he said, and he gave a long lecture until he believed he had explained everything thoroughly.