

最新 大学英语四级理论指导与强化训练

大学英语四级 写作

理论指导与强化训练

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济南出版社



前言

本套丛书以教育部 1999 年最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为依据,对历年大学英语四级考试的全真试题进行剖析,并配有精选的自测试题及模拟练习,使大纲的各项要求与具体的试题完美地融于一体;全套丛书共包括听力理解、词汇与语法、完型填空与简答、阅读理解与翻译以及写作五个分册,旨在以四级最新题型为标准总结出题规律,帮助学生在较短时间内准确、高效地熟悉四级试题的命题原则、题型特征和应试策略,最终顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

本套丛书的编写体例:

1. 理论指导部分:该部分首先明确教学大纲和考试大纲对四级考试中听力、词汇与语法、阅读理解与翻译、完型填空与简答和写作等五项指标的具体要求;然后从理论上对考生经常出现的问题分门别类地予以解答。

2. 全真试题详解部分:在理论详述的基础上,该部分从题型特点、测试技能和解题技巧与步骤等方面对历年全真试题进行详细分析与指导。因为全真试题最能体现教学大纲和考试大纲的精神和要求,具有绝对的权威性。

3. 精选自测试题及讲解部分:为配合各项技能的达标,使考生更好地掌握题型特点和解题技巧,丛书的第三部分根据考生的薄弱环节精选具有典型性的自测试题并配有简练的讲解,以便考生达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果。

4. 模拟自测试题部分:考生从理论和实践上明晰四级考试要点之后,该部分模拟自测试题供考生实战练习之用。

丛书的编写体例与宗旨决定了其具有以下特点:

1. 形式新颖、内容规范:丛书编写体例不落俗套,从理论探究到全真试题详解、精选自测题及模拟试题的编排模式符合学习者的一般认知规律,利于考生知识的系统复习和能力的全面提高。丛书内容的选材和编写与教学大纲改革配套进行,与四级考试的发展趋势同步。它们全部出自近两年来出版的最具权威性的原版书刊和全真试题集,题材广泛、体裁多样,内容规范。

2. 突出要点、讲练结合:依照大纲要求对考查要点、重点逐一筛查;精讲多练,以练为主。

3. 解析透彻、易于吸收:丛书所附答案均是教师仔细核实、反复讨论之后确定的。试题分析深入浅出,利于考生理解,并能达到融会贯通之效果。

本套丛书的编者均系从事大学英语教学的一线教师,对大纲要求把握到位,对四级辅导经验丰富,对学生备考中的实际问题了如指掌。所以,相信丛书的出版会对考生备战四级提供极大的帮助。

由于本套丛书是本着服务教学、促进教学改革和有利备考所做的一种尝试,书中难免有不当之处,敬请广大教师、考生指正。

丛书主编

2002年3月

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第一章 总论四级写作

第一节 评分标准及写作要求

一、写作要求

1. 命题设置:在 30 分钟内,写出一篇 120~150 个单词的短文。

2. 写作类型:提纲作文;给段首句作文;给关键词作文;规定情境作文;看图作文;书信等应用文等。

3. 基本要求:(1)文章切题,能够正确表达思想;(2)条理清楚,意义连贯;(3)无重大语法错误;(4)字数符合要求。

二、评分原则和标准

1. 评分原则:

(1) CET-Band 4 是检查考生是否达到《大学英语教学大纲》对四级的教学要求,对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。

(2) 作文题采用总体评分方法。阅卷人员按总的印象给出奖励分,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

(3) 就内容和语言两方面评判。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,也要考虑是否能用英语清楚而贴切地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否会造成理解上的障碍。

(4) 避免趋中倾向,该给高分的给高分,包括满分;该给低分

的给低分,包括 0 分,一名阅卷员所评阅的作文卷不应只是中间的几种分数。

2. 评分标准:

(1) 本题满分为 15 分。

(2) 阅卷标准共分五等:14 分,11 分,8 分,5 分和 2 分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

(3) 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,若认为与某一分数(如 8 分)相似,即给该分数(即 8 分);若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数,即可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分)。但不得加减半分。

(4) 具体评分标准:

14 分:切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好。基本无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

11 分:切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语法错误。

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,其中有一些是严重错误。

5 分:基本切题。表达思想不清楚,连贯性差。有较多的严重错误。

2 分:条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

(5) 字数不足酌情扣分:

累计字数 CET4	90—99	80—89	70—79	60—69	50—59	≤49
扣 分	1	2	3	5	7	9

备注:

①白卷、作文与题目毫不相关或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想的,则给零分。

②题目中给出的主题句、起始句或结束句均不得计入所写字数。

③规定为三段式的作文,只写一段为0~4分,只写两段为0~9分。

(6) 最低分制:从1997年开始大学英语考试作文采用最低分制,以下列方法计算成绩:

作文分0分者,最后得分一律不及格;

作文分1~6分者:最后得分=原统计总分-6+实得作文分。

例如:原统计总分为63分,实得作文分为2分,

最后得分=63-6+2=59(分)

(7) 为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准,将各档作文分相当于百分制的得分列表如下:

作文分	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
得分率	100	94	87	80	74	67	60	54	47	40	34	27	20	14	7

三、对“原则与标准”的解释

1. 切题达意:

(1) 紧扣命题:审题是第一步也是最关键的一步,如果所写的内容与题目不符,离题万里,即使表述再美也不能给高分。

(2) 深刻理解段首句,或关键词,或所给情境,或其他提示信息。

(3) 思想表达应合乎逻辑。应从提示信息中揣摩并提取相关信息,以此来决定文章的主题、结构、写作方法、衔接手段等。

(4) 看图写作在增加信息转换环节时尽量减少损耗。

强调:人类对客观世界有基本共同的认知模式和心理表征,这是人类进行交际进而协调社会活动的基础。不要“别出心裁”。

2. 连贯通顺:(参见写作思路举例分析)

(1) 素材的取舍;

(2) 文体的确定;

(3) 措辞的技巧及选择即遣词造句。

3. 字数与时间意识:字数宜稍超不宜少,字数太少会显得文章说理不足,空洞无味,但也不能长篇大论,一则写得越多,暴露得缺点越多,二则时间不允许,如上表所示缺10个左右单词扣1分,依次类推。要想在短短的半个小时内高质量地完成任务,需要合理分配时间。我们建议:5分钟审题,15~20分钟写作文,5~10分钟检查不完整的句子、严重的语法错误和标点符号。

四、写作思路举例分析

1. 给出题目和段首句

What Would Happen If There Were No Power

① Ever since early this century, electricity has become an essential part of our modern life.

② If there were no electricity power,...

③ Therefore,...

分析:

(1) 素材的选择原则

主题统率材料,材料说明主题,主题与材料应高度统一。要选最具代表性的、最典型的素材。如第一段讲本世纪以来电在现实生活中的重要性,可举的例子很多。请比较以下两个学生的材料:

A) ...For example, we listen to the radio and record, watch TV and films, and we also use electricity to light our houses, to store food in refrigerators. All need electricity. The whole society is becoming more and more connected with electricity.

B) ...First, electricity gives us light, heat and power which helps us a lot in enriching our modern life. Second, industry and agriculture use electric power to raise their productivity. Besides, the development of science and technology is made possible with

electricity. So we can say that we are living in an electric age.

(2) 文体的确定

仅就语言形式的要求而言:第一段须写成现在时态与现在完成时态;第二段对非真实假设的描述,必须是虚拟语气;第三段虽只有一个过渡词,但话锋一转,显然是讲我们对电应采取的态度以及相关的忧患意识,因此应多用情态助动词,如 can, should, will, must 等。进一步要求的问题还包括文风问题:是严肃还是诙谐,是激昂还是理智等等。比如第二段若这样写则必然显得荒诞不经:

* If there were no electricity how good it would be! Children would be no longer bothered by the temptation of peeping at TV while they should go to bed, or they could have the fun of playing in the twilight of candles or in the dark. Student would no longer suffer from the so-called evening study, which could drive you both sleepless the whole night and sleepy in the class next morning.

范文:

What Would Happen If There Were No Power

Ever since early this century, electricity has become an essential part of our modern life. It has played a decisive role in modern industry, agriculture, science and technology, national defence and education. Nobody can deny that the development of our civilization depends on electricity.

If there were no electric power, our modern world would be in trouble. For one thing, all the wheels should stop because the motors that power the machines would fail. For another, many, if not all, of our industries would cease production. And all the electrical equipment such as washing machines, refrigerators, TVs would stop working. In short, our modern life would become

impossible without electricity.

Therefore, on one hand, we should make better use of electric power. We should educate people to economize using electricity and not to waste energy resources with no thought for the future. On the other hand, we must do our best to exploit more electric resources to meet the requirements of human beings and to avoid energy crisis in the future.

2. 题目和关键词

Population Problems

Key words and expressions :

population expansion	land resource
birth rate	increase
industrial nations	food supply
family planning	reduce
developing countries	control

分析:

(1) 此类作文是通过关键词来规定和控制文章的内容和写作范围,因此对关键词的理解和把握是写好作文的关键。

(2) 将所给关键词贯串起来,站在较高的视角把握所有关键词的整体含义,搞清楚关键词表达的中心思想。

(3) 分析归纳词语间的内在联系和逻辑关系,确定关键词属于几层意思,可从几个方面来说明中心思想,理出头绪以此行文。

(4) 由标题和关键词语来看,本文的中心思想是当今世界的人口问题。仔细分析这些词语可看出此文可分为三个层次。第一,人口增长问题在发展中国家要比工业化发达国家严重得多。第二,随着人口的增长可产生许多问题,诸如食物供应不足,土地资源减少等。第三,一些发展中国家正采取计划生育来控制出生比率,而且效果明显。

范文:

Population Problems

Population expansion is one of the most serious problems in the developing countries, compared with industrial nations. Take China for an example, China has the largest population in the world. There are about 12.6 billion people in China now, and it is one-fourth of the world population. What's more, population keeps growing dramatically. And the birth rate is also on the rise.

A large population has many disadvantages. It prevents our country from developing rapidly. First of all, the resources are limited. With too many people crowded on the earth, the food supply and land resources can't satisfy the growing demands. In addition, social security is also a big problem. There will be more crimes because of unemployment, education shortage and other social problems. Therefore, good life and great progress can not be ensured.

Nowadays, most developing countries have realized the harmfulness of the problem and are practising family planning to reduce the birth rate. Each couple is permitted to raise only one child, especially in cities and towns. In addition, to get married young is not encouraged. These solutions have been proved feasible and certainly will improve the situation in developing countries.

3. 情境作文

写此种作文时,必须切情切境地按照规定的范围和条件来写。并在把握中心思想的基础上,确定文章的标题和层次,例如:

In some countries, most people prefer to travel by car. What's the popular form of transportation in your country? Why is this form better than other ways of transportation? Use specific reasons and

examples to support your answer.

分析:

(1) 根据提示的情景我们可以确定 The popular form of transportation in our country is bicycles. 所以文章可分为以下三层:

- ① 中国自行车变得非常普及。
- ② 和汽车相比, 自行车有很多优点。
- ③ 展望自行车的前景。

(2) 词汇的选择(因语言功底而不同)

文章的措词应依据上下文的语境而定。因为已在后面的专门章节论述了遣词问题, 在此只强调一点: 能朴实决不浮华; 能用小词(包括灵活的表达法)则尽量避免大词。

比较如下两段对自行车和汽车相比的优点的描写:

A) Compared with cars, bicycles have more advantages. A bicycle needs no fuel but a little skill and strength of your body, and therefore does some good to your health and brings no harm to the air you breathe in. Smaller in size, it takes up less room which enables you to park it in any place...

B) Bicycles possess more advantages over automobiles. Being mechanical but not electrical, a bicycle creates no pollution to the environment, and consumes no gasoline with a consequence of only commanding your physical power, thus mobilizing every part of your body to exercise. A car occupies more space, but less area is bestowed to a bicycle...

范文:

Bicycle — An Important Means of Transport in China

China is called the “kingdom of bicycles”, because in China there are thousands of millions of bicycles, and they are the most important and popular means of transport in China.

Although cars travel much faster and quite a longer distance than bicycles, they cause serious pollution as well. Sometimes we can't even afford expensive gasoline. At night, we have to find places to park our cars. As far as bicycles are concerned, its price is fit for common people's income. On the other hand, lots of people go out by bicycles to avoid traffic jam. So bicycles save time and money for Chinese people. Furthermore, riding bicycles recommends an effective way to keep fit for those who work in offices and are lack of exercises. In a word, bicycles are clean, cheap and convenient means of transport compared with cars.

Following the high speed of the development of China's economy, I think the number of bicycles may reduce, and that of cars increase. But we must admit that bicycles will still remain their important position in Chinese people's daily life because of their own advantages as well as China's special national condition.

第二节 考生作文样卷评析

为了让评分标准更具体化,让考生心中有数,我们看一下各档的作文。

A Letter to a Schoolmate

(2001/6 CET-4)

Directions:

Suppose you are Zhang Ying. You are required to write a letter to Xia Wang, a schoolmate of yours who is going to visit you during the week-long holiday. You should write at least 100 words according to the suggestion you are given below in Chinese.

- ① 表示欢迎。
- ② 提出度假安排的建议。
- ③ 提醒应注意的事项。

样卷 1(14 points)

I am delighted to hear that you are going to visit me during the week-long holiday. My parents will also be happy to see you again. I am sure you will enjoy every minute here.

I know you are fond of swimming. A river lies not far from my home. We can go swimming there. I think it would be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days. In every big room of my home there is an air-conditioner. We can watch TV, play VCDs or read books very comfortably at home.

A mountain about two miles away from here is beautiful and is worth touring. We can go there on foot. When we climb to the top

of the mountain, we can have a wonderful bird-eye view of the whole village.

Just phone me before you set off. There is no need for you to take anything. I will prepare everything for you.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

评析:

这篇作文内容切题,提纲要求的三方面内容都写到了,通篇文字叙述流畅,连贯性也较好,其文体亦是个人书信常用的口语体。该考生语法概念清楚,语句结构正确,词语搭配基本符合英美人的习惯。例如:第一段第一句 I am delighted to learn 的使用,就得很得体,尽管 learn 这个词很简单,但如果说成 to know 就没有这样得体。另外 happy to see you again, enjoy every minute here, are fond of swimming, it would be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days, go on foot, looking forward to seeing you 等句子和表达都用得很娴熟得当,说明该考生的基本功很扎实。

需要改进的主要有以下几处:

(1) 第三段第一句语法虽没错误,但若改成 About two miles away from here there is a beautiful mountain. 就更符合英美人的使用习惯。另外,英美人也不大会讲 A mountain is worth touring, 我们讲 tour a city, 是到一个城市观光, tour Europe 是到欧洲观光, tour 的含义是要参观访问一个城市的好几个景点,访问欧洲好多个国家,而这里看不出这样的目的,因此这里用 touring 就不合适,而应该为 climbing。

(2) 第三段第三句的 bird-eye view 应为 bird's-eye view。

(3) 第二段第四句和第五句的连接稍差一点,加上一个转折词,如 Besides, In addition, In the meantime 等读起来会更好一些。

现将原文稍作修改,供读者参考:

I am delighted to learn that you are going to visit me during the week-long holiday. My parents will also be happy to see you again. I am sure you will enjoy every minute of your stay here.

I know you are fond of swimming. A river lies not far away from my home. We can go swimming there. I think it will be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days. In the meantime, as there is air-conditioner in every big room of the house, we can watch TV, play VCDs or read books very comfortably when we stay at home.

About two miles away from here there is a beautiful mountain. We can get there on foot. I assure you it will be great fun climbing it. When we reach its top, we can have a bird's-eye view of the country for miles around.

Just phone me before you set off. There is no need for you to bring anything. I'll prepare everything for you.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

样卷 2(11 points)

You can't imagine how happy I was when I heard that you would come to visit me. We haven't seen each other for a long time, so I am counting the days.

I have arranged a schedule for our holiday. You haven't been to Shanghai before. When you see it, you will be hard to believe your eyes. Shanghai is very modern. First, we'll go out for shopping, and then go some sight-seeings, such as Yu Yuan Garden and People's Square. If you like, we can go to see some old friends. I bet they will be as happy as I am when seeing you. Do you like the suggestion I made above? If there is sth unsuitable, we will talk