

CET-4



大学英语四级考试 710分

新题型高分攻略

写作分册

■ 裘 雯 主编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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内容提要

本书根据最新的大学英语四级考试 710 分计分法的写作要求编写, 专为大学英语四级考生写作应试量身打造。如果读者按照本书的内容循序渐进地学习, 必会在短期内在写作方面有所突破。本书针对学生在英语写作中存在的问题, 大量列举不同写作方法和写作题材的优秀段落进行分析, 并在分析的同时, 根据不同的主题和写作要求给出相应的写作套路, 使考生能在短期内掌握一定的写作技巧和方法。本书介绍的大量范文语言规范、难度适中、紧扣时代发展的脉搏, 并且贴近考试, 具有可模仿性。

本书的特色就在于把英语写作方法简化为考生熟悉的句型, 借助修辞、整理素材、套用格式, 考生先从模仿入手, 然后举一反三, 最终能自由发挥, 游刃有余, 在四级考试中取得写作部分的好成绩。

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前言

本书是根据最新的大学英语四级考试710分计分法的写作要求所编写的，专为大学英语四级考生写作应试量身打造。如果读者按照本书的内容循序渐进地学习，必能在短期内在写作方面有所突破。

英语写作对于大学一、二年级的学生或者参加全国大学英语四级考试的考生来说，还是有相当难度的。很多学生抱怨“写不出”，“不知道怎么写”。他们动笔时搜肠刮肚，但仍感“空空如也”。有时虽有材料，却东拉西扯，不能使其思想跃然纸上。造成这种情况的原因很多，但主要原因有两点：一是不善于观察积累；二是缺乏全局观念。

写作是一种创作性的劳动。好的文章必须是作者自己独特的生活感受和艺术构思。然而，人非生而知之，写作也要经历一个过程，即学习—模仿—创新。常言道“巧妇难为无米之炊”，没有材料，再高明的作家也写不出好文章来。因此要写好文章，首先就要积累材料。文章的材料也经常被比作“血肉”，并以“有血有肉”、“血肉丰满”的文章为上乘。当然，有了材料，也不一定能写好文章，还要有比较恰当的表达方式。文章的“结构”，或者说作者的“思路”决定了文章是否清晰易懂。结构如同文章的“骨骼”。只有具备了坚实匀称的骨骼，血肉才能有所依附。其实，写作本无固定格式，但是初学者往往想到什么写什么，这无疑让读者不知所云。所以，“没有规矩，无以成方圆”同样体现在英语写作中。

鉴于上述理由，本书第一章从遣词造句开始，为读者打下坚实的写作基础。第二章介绍常用的修辞手段，力图使读者在写出正确的句子的前提下再锦上添花。第三章列举一些热门话题的材料。当然，目的不是灌输填塞，而是抛砖引玉。材料是无限的，有待于跃跃欲试的英语写作爱好者去挖掘搜集。第四章介绍大学一、二年级的学生必须掌握的英语写作方法，并归纳了英美人士写文章时所惯用的套路，该内容尽量博采众家，取其所长，结合实际，为我所用。虽然套路不是固定模式，但初学写作者在练习时可借用套路理清思路。第五章是学生习作及历次四级考题的作文题。习作是学生根据编者在以前讲课时所给的套路而写的，但编者时常提醒学生不要拘泥于所列套路。初期的模仿是必要的，但经过一定的实践后，要打破框架，解放思想，不断创新，写出自己的文章。不过，本章展示给读者的习作还属初期的模仿，而且因出于不同的学生之手，虽内容不同，结构不免雷同，但这也正反映了学生在模仿写作过程中的一个环节。

常言道：“十月怀胎，一朝分娩。”文章的写作也一样：积累材料，学会表达是一个长期的孕育过程，犹如“十月怀胎”；至于动笔写作，形成文章，却不一定需要很长的时间，如同“一朝分娩”，只要孕育成熟，就能“瓜熟蒂落”。

在本书的编写过程中，得到了陆颖喆、戚维铭、裘华、罗佳、戚丽莎、马雁、沈波、罗荣祥、曹斌

等同仁的大力支持和无私的帮助。在此，编者向他们表示衷心的感谢。本书是编者多年从事英语写作教学的经验结晶，也是一种尝试。编者也在教学中不断总结经验，发现纯理论的指导收效不大。至于本书的作用还有待于在实践中不断完善，望读者和同仁不吝指正。

编者

2007 年 3 月

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大学英语四级考试写作部分简介

1. 考核目的

国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》及其相应的考试大纲规定，修完四级大学英语的学生定期实施统一考试。四级试卷中含有写作项目，旨在考核学生用英语进行书面表达的初步能力。

2. 考核要求

大学英语四级写作考试时间为 30 分钟，分数值占总分的 15%，要求考生写 120 词以上的短文。试卷上可能给出题目，或规定情景，或要求看图作文，或给出段首句要求续写，或给出关键词要求写成短文。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识，涉及科技、社会、文化等方面，要求切题，能正确表达思想，意义连贯，文字基本通顺，无重大语法错误。

3. 评分原则

四级作文题采用总体评分方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分，而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

阅卷人员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，作文应该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，也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

4. 评分标准

2005 年 6 月起，大学英语四级考试采用了 710 分制的计分法，但在评分过程中仍采用 100 分制。考生所看到的成绩是经过加权以后的报道分。这样，作文题满分为 15 分。阅卷标准共分五等：2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。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，即定为该分数（即 8 分）；若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数，则可加一分（即 9 分）或减一分（即 7 分），但不得加或减半分。具体评分标准为：

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 分——基本切题；表达思想不清楚，连贯性差；有较多的严重语言错误。

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，且一些是严重错误。

11 分——切题；表达思想清楚；文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。

14 分——切题；表达思想清楚；文字通顺，连贯性较好；基本上无语言错误。

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。

此外，字数不足应酌情扣分。缺 1 ~ 10 个词扣 1 分，缺 11 ~ 20 个词扣 2 分，缺 21 ~ 30 个词扣 3

分, 缺 31 ~ 40 个词扣 5 分, 缺 41 ~ 50 个词扣 7 分, 缺 51 个词以上扣 9 分。如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句, 均不得计入所写字数。

另外, 大学英语考试设作文最低分, 采用下列成绩计算方法:

(1) 作文分为 0 分者, 总分即使高于 60 分, 报道时一律作不及格处理。

(2) 作文分大于 0 分小于 6 分者, 按下列公式计算成绩: 最后报道分 = 原计算总分 - 6 + 实得作文分。

5. 样卷分析

现将 2001 年 6 月的考题及作文样卷作为例子进行分析。

考题为:

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter. Suppose you are Zhang Ying. Write a letter to Xiao Wang, a schoolmate of yours who is going to visit you during the week-long holiday. You should write at least 120 words according to the suggestions given below in Chinese:

①表示欢迎

②提出对度假安排的建议

③提醒应注意的事项

A Letter to a Schoolmate

June 23, 2001

Dear Xiao Wang,

Yours,

Zhang Ying

这是一个书信写作的考题, 日期、称呼、结尾、签名已经给出, 要求写信的正文。

以下是实考样卷及评析。

2 分:

I'm very happy for your coming.

It's time for us to visit Shanghai. We can go to popular-squire. It has been great changed since you visited last time. You will surprise for its beauty. Then we can visit Shang Musuem. That is interstring. And you can go to NanJin-road. It is very boom and you can shopping there. We will play very happily during the week-long holiday.

You don't forget to dail me. And tell me what's the data, time you coming, where I can pick up your. Don't carry any-thing because I have ready for all. When coming, you should stay station or we will miss. Remember all above.

I'm wait for your coming. When meeting you, I'll talk you dital.

这篇作文条理不清, 思路紊乱, 语言支离破碎, 大部分句子均有错误, 且多数为严重错误。具体评析如下:

I'm very happy for your coming. (不符合英语习惯用法)

It's time for us to visit Shanghai. We can go to popular-squire. (记忆模糊, 显然想表达 the People's Square) It has been great (形容词当副词使用) changed since you visited (及物动词当不及物动词使用) last time. (整句句子也不符合英语习惯用法) You will surprise for (一般表示情绪的动词指人要用被动, 应为 be surprised at) its beauty. Then we can visit Shang Musuem. (拼写错误, 应为 the Shanghai Museum) That is interstring. (拼写错误, 应为 interesting) And you can go to NanJin-road. (拼写错误, 应为 Nanjing Road) It is very boom (想表达“繁华”, 但用词错误) and you can shopping (动名词当谓语动词使用) there. We will play (汉式英语, 应为 have a good time 或 enjoy ourselves) very happily during the week-long holiday.

You don't forget to dail (想用 dial, 但最好用 call 或 phone 等) me. And tell me what's the data, time you coming, (想表达“到达日期”, 但 date 拼成 data, 而且句子结构严重错误) where I can pick up your. (代词的格用错, 且应将 you 放入 pick up 当中) Don't carry any-thing (不该有连字号) because I have ready for all. (形容词当动词使用) When coming, you should stay station or we will miss. Remember all above. (不该用命令语气, 语法也出错)

I'm wait for (现在进行时表达错误, 且中文中的“等候”实为“期盼”, 而英语的 wait 表示“呆在原地什么也不干直到有人来或某事发生”) your coming. When meeting you, I'll talk you dital. (想表达“告知详情”, 但 talk 用错, detail 也拼错)

现将原文修改如下:

I'm very happy that you will come.

It's time for us to visit Shanghai. We can go to the People's Square. Great changes have taken place since you visited it last time. You will be surprised for its beauty. Then we can visit the Shanghai Museum. It is interesting. And you can go to Nanjing Road. It is a very busy street and you can do some shopping there. We will have a good time during the week-long holiday.

Please don't forget to call me when you arrive. Or tell me the date of your arrival so that I can pick you up at the station. Don't carry anything because I have prepared everything for you. Please make sure not to move about at the station, otherwise we cannot meet each other.

I'm looking forward to your coming. When we meet, I'll tell you the details.

5分:

I have known you will come to Shanghai. Three years ago, you went to the England. From then, we haven't meet with each other. I welcome that you can return your country.

From your letter, I have known you have a week-long holiday. There is a great change in Shanghai. I think you must be feel surprised with what you see. So I advise you visit some place, that we often went ago. And you can visit some old-classmates. They also mise you very much.

If you don't want to hotel, you can live in my home. You'd better buy a map. I'm afraid you will be at a lost. But even if you can't find bus stop, you still can go to anywhere by taxi. I hope you will have an unforgettable holiday.

这篇作文基本切题, 但由于语言错误很多, 且多为严重错误, 使得作者无法把思想表达清楚, 文章的连贯自然也很差。具体评析如下:

I have known (用 am glad to learn 更符合英语的习惯用法) you will come to Shanghai. Three years ago, you went to the England. (除了全称以外, 国家或地区前一般不加冠词) From (表示“自从”要用

since) then, we haven't meet with (meet with 表示“偶然见面”,“见面”要用 meet,这里要用过去分词) each other. I welcome that you can return your country. (welcome 不接宾语从句, return 是不及物动词,要加 to, your 应改为 our)

From your letter, I have known (表示“得知”应该用 learn) you have a week-long holiday. There is a great change in Shanghai. I think you must be feel (be 和 feel 两者取一) surprised with (be surprised at) what you see. (要用将来时) So I advise (用 suggest 更妥) you visit some place, (应该用复数) that (应该用关系副词) we often went ago. (表示“以前”用 before, 表示“一段时间以前”用 ago) And you can visit some old-classmates. (“老朋友”用 old friends, “老同学”要用 former classmates) They also mise (拼写错误, 应为 miss) you very much.

If you don't want to hotel, (表示“住旅馆”要用 stay at/in a hotel) you can live (用 stay with me 更妥) in my home. You'd better buy a map. I'm afraid you will be at a lost. (表示“迷路”要用 lose one's way) But even if you can't find bus stop, (可数名词单数不能单独出现, 前面要加冠词或变单数为复数) you still can go to anywhere (副词前不加 to) by taxi. I hope you will have an unforgettable (拼写错误, 应为 unforgettable) holiday.

现将原文修改如下:

I am glad to learn that you will come to Shanghai.

Three years ago, you went to England. Since then, we haven't met each other. I welcome you to come back to our country again.

From your letter, I learn that you have a week-long holiday and are going to visit Shanghai. There have been great changes in Shanghai. I think you will be surprised at what you are going to see. So I suggest you visit some places where we often went before. And you can visit some former classmates. They also miss you very much.

If you don't want to stay in a hotel, you can stay with me in my home. Of course, I'd like to show you around. But if you happen to go out alone, take a map with you so as not to lose the way. And even if you can't find a bus stop, you can go anywhere by taxi.

I hope you will have an unforgettable holiday.

8 分:

I'm very glad that you will come to see me during the week-long holiday. We have not seen each other for two years. So this time we can spend the holiday together will make me so happy.

Since you left Shanghai two years ago, Shanghai has changed a lot. The city is more beautiful and buildings are higher. You will surely surprise the changes. I have helped you to make some arrangements during the holiday. We can go shopping in Nanjing Road which is the best road of Shanghai. We can go to people's square and history museum to visit. We can also visit the JingMao Building which is the highest building of China. Shanghai has many new and good place we can visit. The time table of visit we can make when you come. What do you think of my advice.

By the way, you should telephone me when you come to Shanghai, I will meet you in the railway station. I'm waiting for your come.

这篇文章切题, 条理基本清楚, 前后也较连贯。作者基本上能表达自己的意思, 读者也基本上能看懂。但是, 句子结构中的严重错误较多, 有明显按中文语序造句的痕迹。具体评析如下:

I'm very glad that you will come to see me during the week-long holiday. We have not seen each other for two years. So this time we can spend the holiday together will make me so happy. (错误套用中文词序)

Since you left Shanghai two years ago, Shanghai has changed a lot. The city is more beautiful and

buildings are higher. You will surely superise (一般表示情绪的动词指人要用被动, 应为 be surprised at) the changes. I have helped you to make some arrangements during the holiday. (中式英语) We can go shopping in Nanjing Road which is the best (应改为 busiest) road of (不同类的要用 in) Shanghai. We can go to people's square (专有名词要大写) and history museum (专有名词要大写) to visit. We can also visit the JingMao Building which is the highest building of (不同类的要用 in) China. Shanghai has many new and good place we can visit. (错误套用中文词序) The time table of visit we can make (错误套用中文词序) when you come. What do you think of my advice. (用 suggestion 更妥)

By the way, you should (语气太生硬) telephone me when you come to Shanghai, I will meet you in the railway station. I'm waiting for your come. (表示“我等候你的到来”要用 I'm looking forward to your coming/arrival.)

现将原文修改如下:

I'm very glad that you will come to see me during the week-long holiday. We have not seen each other for two years. So this time we can spend the holiday together. I am so glad about it.

Since you left Shanghai two years ago, great changes have taken place in Shanghai. You will find the city is more beautiful than ever and many new buildings are even higher. You will surely be surprised at the changes. I have made some arrangement for your holiday. We can go shopping in Nanjing Road, which is the busiest road in Shanghai. We can go to the People's Square and the History Museum. We can also visit the JingMao Mansion, which is the highest building in China. We can visit many newly developed sites in Shanghai. I'll show you the timetable when you come. What do you think of my suggestion?

By the way, please phone me when you come to Shanghai, I will meet you at the railway station.

I'm looking forward to your coming.

11 分:

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 will go out for shopping, and then go some sight-seeings, such as Yu Yuan Garden and People 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 something unsuitable, we will talk about them when you arrive. OK?

Oh, please remember to bring your winter clothes with you, because Shanghai is a little bit colder than SiChuan.

Remember me to your parents.

这篇作文内容切题, 题目要求的三方面内容都写到了, 文字简洁, 层次清楚, 语言错误比较少, 写得好的句子如: You can't imagine how happy I was when...I am counting the days. I bet they will be as happy as I am when seeing you 等。具体评析如下:

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 (表示“安排时间”要用 draw, make out, make up 或 plan) a schedule for our (应改为 your) holiday. You haven't been to Shanghai before. When you see it, you will be hard to believe your eyes. (错误套用中文词序) Shanghai is very modern. First, we will go out for shopping, (死译, 应为 go shopping) and then go some sight-seeings, (such as 前要用表示某种类别的词, 这里就是“景点” sites) such as Yu Yuan Garden and People square. (表达错误) 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 something unsuitable, we will talk about them (something 是单数) when you arrive. OK?

Oh, (这是受中文影响) please remember to bring your winter clothes with you, because Shanghai is a little bit colder than SiChuan.

Remember me to your parents. (别忘了加 please)

现将原文修改如下:

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.

You haven't been to Shanghai before. When you see it, you will find it hard to believe your eyes. Shanghai is very modern. I have planned a schedule for your holiday. First, we will go shopping, and then visit some sites, such as Yu Yuan Garden and the 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. What do you think of the suggestion I made above? If there is something unsuitable, we will talk about it when you arrive. OK?

By the way, please remember to bring your winter clothes with you, because Shanghai is a little bit colder than Sichuan.

Please remember me to your parents.

14 分:

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 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 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 it 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'll prepare everything for you.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

这篇作文内容切题, 题目要求的三方面内容都写到了, 通篇文字简洁流畅, 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, 句子结构正确, 词语搭配基本符合英美人的习惯。例如: 第1段第1句 I am delighted to learn... 使用就很得体。另外, 像 be 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, is worth touring, go there on foot, looking forward to seeing you soon 等句子和表达都用得很娴熟得当, 说明该考生的基本功是很扎实的。具体评析如下:

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 here.

I know you are fond of swimming. A river lies not far away from my home. (若要强调 a river, 可将其移到句末, 其他词作相应调整) We can go swimming there. I think it would be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days. (这里转换太突然, 应加过渡句) 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 (主语长, 显得头重脚轻; here 不明确) and it is worth touring (不能 tour a mountain, 但可以 climb a mountain). We can go there on foot. When we climb to the top of the mountain, we can have a wonderful bird-eye (应为 bird's-eye) view of the whole village.

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

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

现将原文修改如下：

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 here.

I know you are fond of swimming. Not far away from my home there is a river. We can go swimming there. I think it would be very pleasant and refreshing to swim in such hot summer days. We won't feel very hot indoors, either. 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.

About two miles away from my home there is a mountain. We can go there on foot. When we climb to the top of the mountain, we can have a wonderful bird's-eye view of the whole village.

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

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

从以上的样卷可以看出，低分段的考生写作时倾向于逐字逐句地翻译，拼写、语法错误较严重；高分段的考生语感较强，措辞上比较符合英语习惯用法。

千里之行，始于足下

落笔成文，最重要的是遣词造句。有了好的内容和构思，还要用好的文字去表现。由思想变为词句的转换过程中必然有词语的选择。此外，好的文章中的句子一般都具有结构规范完整、内容清晰简洁、语言精练生动的特点。把握这几个方面是写好句子的关键。虽然大学英语四级考试不再把句子结构作为考试项目，但这并不等于说句子结构不重要。恰恰相反，句子结构是语言规范的基础。一个句子能否正确地表情达意，除了正确运用词语之外，还与句子构造是否符合语法规则、是否符合语言习惯和语言表达的需要有关。因此，要写好文章就要先从遣词造句开始，打下坚实的基础。

第一节 遣 词

遣词始于起草阶段，但起草时，当务之急是把思想内容尽快记录下来，组织成文，因此，遣词更多地发生在修改润饰阶段。词语的运用要求表达清晰、简约、自然。遣词大体而言包括选、删、增、改四种操作。

一、选

选在遣词过程中首当其冲。用词要各得其所，力求达意。写作者当然要在所掌握的词语范围内进行选择，查阅工具书只能作为参考。因此，选词的功夫实际上从阅读积累开始。好的文章提供了选词的范例，阅读时须仔细揣摩体验别人选词的用意和效果。还要多做局部的遣词造句的练习，扩大运用性词汇量，熟习遣词技巧。

有些考生使尽浑身解数，拼命背单词，希望以此提高写作水平。有些文章从用词量可以看出作者掌握的词汇不少，但看得出其缺少选词的锻炼，词不达意的毛病随处可见。

词汇量小，用词时难免捉襟见肘，但在扩大词汇量的同时要注意词语的运用，方能事半功倍。因为表达的好坏不仅仅取决于词汇量。这里选录马克·吐温自传中提到母亲对他讲的一段话，我们会发现里面没有我们不会用的或不熟悉的单词：

“Poor thing, when he sings it shows that he is not remembering and that comforts me, but when he is still I am afraid he is thinking and I cannot bear it. He will never see his mother again; if he can sing, I must not hinder it, but be thankful for it. If you were older, you would understand me; then that friendless child's noise would make you glad.”

作者说 “It was a simple speech and made up of small words, but it went home. She never used large words, but she had a natural gift for making small ones do effective work.” 马克·吐温的文字中也都是我们会用的词语，因此，应当下工夫悉心揣摩如何用好我们熟悉的词语，这才是写作的根本。

用词同表达内容的性质相关。描写性的内容要通过词语的选用给读者留下深刻而生动的印象，选词时就要注意一般词汇与具体词汇的区分。

许多考生的语句过多依赖于一般词汇，语意显得笼统含糊，不能包容必要的生动细节，并使有些语句显得可有可无。如果一篇文章里有许多无足轻重的、可以删除的句子，那它一定不会有价值，表达效果也不会强烈。

选用具体词汇可以充实语句的信息内容，而不仅仅是文辞的修饰。下面一组动词 walk, shuffle, saunter, stroll, limp, tiptoe, stagger, tread, stamp, pace, march, stride, grope, strut 中，walk 属一般词汇，其余为具体词汇。具体词汇附加了一般词汇所不能包容的语意，用起来不仅简约形象，而且能激发读者积极地联想，结合上下文去体会动作所传达的情绪、态度，乃至人物间的关系、行为的后果等。选词反映了写作者对具体语境的敏感和对特定表达需要的把握。

行文本身也需要变化，不能翻来覆去只用那么几个词语。交替使用一般词汇和具体词汇是很有效的修辞方法。例如：说明人物的品质，除了用 good, bad 之类的概括性词语，何不择机选用 selfless, honest, warm-hearted, generous, worthy 或者 selfish, offensive, nasty, wicked, naughty 等具体词语，把意思说得更明白一些呢？

词语的选用犹如调色，是词语与上下文的配合，是词语间的配合。

其实，词语的选择不限于词汇层次，就是说不仅仅指不同词语的替换。写作中，用这类而不是那类词语常常与表达方式的选用有关。如果意在总体叙述而不在细节描写，就会有两种不同的表达，词语运用也就有差异。试比较：

- { We have had very bad weather recently.
- { Recently, it has been rainy and windy and the temperature is also very low.
- { Every morning she has the same thing for her breakfast.
- { Every morning she invariably has a cup of milk, a piece of bread and fried egg for her breakfast.
- { His relatives often gave him birthday gifts.
- { His aunts and uncles were in the habit of sending him modest gifts such as a pen or a watch for his birthday.

各组的两种行文有表达效果上的差别，但没有优劣之分。考生应当注意的是按表达内容和交际目的选用恰当的行文方式，把握词语的选择。

语句的语法形式的选用也对词语的运用产生影响。考生对语法形式的选择常常受汉语习惯的制约；尤其是当考生求保险、十分在意表层语法形式的正确性的情况下，不能充分利用英语语法形式的表现力，因而就影响了词语的选用和词语的表现力。

例如，汉语的句子多用人称作主语，而英语书面语有用非人称主语的特点，强调“什么事发生在什么人身上”。如果按汉语习惯组织语句，强调“什么人或事怎么样”，英语中的很多简洁生动的表达就不大会出现在考生的笔下。例如：

His name escaped me = I forgot his name.

An idea suddenly occurred to me = I suddenly got an idea.

这类例子俯拾皆是，阅读时须留心积累。

词性和句法成分的转换是翻译技巧中常提及的方面，体现了英汉两种语言在表达方式和习惯上的不同。考生不妨从这里得些启发，根据这种转换的特点来选用词语，使行文更生动、更自然。许多“地道的”英语表达都有其语法形态上的特点，与套用汉语表达习惯的“翻译腔”不同。例如：

The engine choked to a halt.