

大学英语六级 最新题型

应试亮剑

黄 川 总主编
黄 贵 主 编
王玉芳

CET 6

写作

710

上海交通大学出版社

大学英语六级最新题型应试亮剑

写 作

总主编	黄 川			
主 编	黄 贵	王玉芳		
编 者	田 玲	肖 薇	赵伟兴	
	王玉芳	黄 贵		

上海交通大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级最新题型应试亮剑. 写作/黄川总主
编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社, 2006

ISBN 978 - 7 - 313 - 04609 - 3

I. 大... II. 黄... III. 英语 - 写作 - 高等学校 -
水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 127691 号

大学英语六级最新题型应试亮剑

写 作

黄贵 王玉芳 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

上海交大印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:12.5 字数:379 千字

2007 年 1 月第 1 版 2007 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1 - 5050

ISBN 978 - 7 - 313 - 04609 - 3/H · 625 定价:20.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

从大学英语六级考试要求来看,短文写作是考核学生运用英语书面表达思想、情感和观点的综合语言能力,要求学生在 30 分钟内写出一篇不少于 150 词的短文。自 2006 年 12 月考试(试点)起,大学英语六级考试成绩将采用满分为 710 分的计分体制。其中写作能力测试部分比例为 15%,满分 106 分。六级作文体裁较为全面,包括议论文、说明文、应用文、图表作文、书信作文等。

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》对写作能力进行分层描述,其中,较高要求的英语写作能力是“能写日常应用文,能写自己专业论文的英语摘要,能借助参考资料写出与专业相关、结构基本清晰、内容较为丰富的报告和论文,能描写各种图表,能就一定的话题在半小时内写出 160 词的短文,内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺”;更高要求的英语写作能力是“能就一般性主题比较自如地表达个人的观点,做到文章结构清晰、内容丰富、逻辑性强。能用英语撰写所学专业的技术报告、论文。能在半小时内写出 200 词的说明文或议论文,内容完整,文理通顺,思想表达清楚”。六级作文考试能力应该在较高要求层次以上,即在半小时内写出不少于 150 词的英语短文,做到内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺。

由此可见,不仅短文的字数有了分层限定,而且写作测试的评分标准更灵活,更具体。为了快捷地、有针对性地指导大学英语学习者和六级考生进行有效的作文训练,本书根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》、《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》和《英语六级考试样卷》编写,内容紧扣考试要求。

当然,英语作文不仅涉及语言问题,还有思想内容、所用素材、组织条理、书写格式等问题。本书编写还研究了六级历年作文命题特点,结合多年大学英语教学和阅卷经验,并依据六级作文实际需要。为了使考生有步骤地提高写作能力,本书既扼要地讲解英语写作的基础理论,又提供各种六级作文的实战技巧和学生作文常见错误分析。并且选编大量具有参考价值的范文供考生借鉴和模仿。

本书编写过程中参阅了大量资料,熔铸众多大学英语教师的宝贵意见,在此对他们表示由衷谢意。

虽经反复修改,本书疏漏之处在所难免,我们热忱欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 12 月

目 录

第一章 英语作文基础理论	1
一、四种基本英语文体写作	1
二、常用英语作文修辞	21
三、四种常见英语应用文写作	24
四、英语作文常用标点符号用法	37
第二章 六级新题型作文技巧	40
一、六级新题型作文解读	40
二、六级新题型作文实用技巧	48
三、11种六级作文错误分析	61
四、六级作文考试的卷面问题	70
第三章 六级范文精选	72
一、社会热门话题作文	72
二、校园生活题材作文	127
三、价值观念题材作文	150
四、书信作文	169
五、图表作文	176
第四章 附录	187
一、六级作文常用语汇	187
二、六级作文常用谚语、格言	190
三、常见动名词和不定式搭配用法	192
四、历年四、六级考试作文题目	192

第一章 英语作文基础理论

《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》和《英语六级考试样卷》对 CET 六级作文考试进行了调整,但经过十多年的测试实践,CET 六级作文考试也渐渐呈现其自身的特点和规律,这是本书第二部分讲解的中心内容。然而,由于 CET 六级作文考试本身是一种语言综合能力的测试,英语写作基础理论作为最基础的部分显得尤为重要,因此考生平时作文训练和考前作文模拟都不能忽视英语作文基础理论的理解和基本技能的掌握。所以,第一部分简要地分析英语作文中四种基本文体,即记叙文、描写文、议论文和说明文的基础知识,CET 六级作文常用英语修辞格和 CET 六级考试的四种应用文(图表作文、书信作文、摘要作文和个人简历)。

一、四种基本英语文体写作

1. 记叙文

以记人叙事为主要内容,以叙述为主要表达方式的文章称为记叙文。它是用来记叙过去所发生的一件事或一系列的事。一般用于记叙人物的经历、言行和事件、场景的发展变化过程。简单地说,它就是告诉读者: What happened。记叙是小说中极有用的一种技巧,也广泛应用于非小说作品中。通常看到的散文、故事、传记、回忆、通讯、游记、日记、书信、会议记录、历史、新闻报道都属于这种文体。因为所记、所叙多为过去发生的事,故在英语里记叙文一般用过去时。

记叙文是一种常见的文体。初学写作的人可以从记叙文开始,以便为写好其他各类作文打好基础。因为这种材料繁多,耳闻目睹的东西都可写下来。一般来说,纯粹的单一记叙文是很少的。记叙文中可能带有一些描写,但它不构成主要部分。记人时,则介绍人物的身世、经历和事迹等;叙事时,则写事情发生、发展的过程,事情发生的前因后果等。事情是人做的,所以叙事离不开记人,记人叙事常常并存于同一篇文章之中。时间、地点、人物、事件、原因和结果,是记叙文的六大要素。但有的文章也不一定都具有这六大要素。

不论是记人还是叙事,文章中都有一条(或几条)贯穿全文的线索。作者可以人物活动先后顺序为线索来写,也可以事件发展过程为线索来写。记叙文所记对象大多是人们周围的现实生活,而五光十色、纷繁复杂的生活不可能、也没有必要全盘写进文章,这就需要作者选取能体现自己立场和观点的材料。选材要典型,要有意义。作者可以通过一个生活侧面,一个精彩场面,一个动人片段,或一种现象来反映现实生活。记叙文所用的语言可以简练、朴实,也可以生动、形象,具有强烈的感情色彩。

最常用的叙述方法是顺叙和倒叙。当然,有时也会运用插叙方法。顺叙,就是按客观事物发生、发展的先后次序进行叙述;倒叙,就是把事件的结局或事件中最突出的片段提到前面叙述,然后再按事件的发展顺序进行叙述。

【范文示例】

Weather routing is, simply, a method of planning a course of travel around and through bad weather. It is the shortest course, generally, in terms of both time and risk. It is an instrument of control and efficiency in navigation, a means to greater safety and speed.

In recent years weather routing has been very much refined, yet as an idea, it is new. Men have long been helpless before the weather and, like other creatures, have withdrawn in fear and simply suffered catastrophe. Those most exposed suffered most, and these taught them both caution and courage. They understood the wind's message and faced with confidence or feared with reason the motions of the sea and sky.

插叙是在循着主线叙述的同时插进一段别的叙述或追忆,使文章的内容丰富充实,使形象充满活

力。这是较高层次的写作手法。

【范文示例】

Figures can be deceiving. For example, time magazine recently reported that the average Yale graduate of the class of 1944 was making 35,111 dollars a year. Well, good for him! But what exactly does that figure mean? Is it proof that if you send your child to Yale you won't have to work in your old age and neither will he? What kind of sample is it based on? You could put one Texas oilman with two hundred hungry writers and report their average income as 35,111 a year. The figure is exact, but is has no meaning. In ways similar it used to point out the truth, when in fact they inflate, confuse, and oversimplify the truth. The result is "number non-sense".

对记叙文的写作要求是:交代明白,条理清晰,层次分明,详略得当。交代明白,是指把记叙文的六大要素的内容交代清楚。交代的方法可以灵活,或直接交代,或间接说明。条理清晰,层次分明,是指围绕确定的线索组织材料,有条不紊地进行叙述。详略得当是指分清主次,不平均使用笔墨;重点关键处要详写,次要处略写。

在记叙过程中,我们要注意以下几个方面。

(1) 明确中心:作者对写作的意图在动笔前应该做到心中有数。文章中所有细节描写、人物对话等自始至终都应围绕中心思想展开。

(2) 把握重点:作者选择的所有素材应该做到有典型性,有说服力,生动有趣,有利于主题的表现,切记不要空洞笼统。

(3) 合理发展:简易的记叙方式以时间地点发生的先后顺序展开,但也可以采用“倒叙”或“插叙”的方法。人称一般可从第一或第三人称的角度来写。时态以一般过去时为主,间或可用完成时。

(4) 抓住五“何”:记叙过去的事情,作者就该在文章中交代清楚五个方面,即何时(when)、何地(where)、何事(what)、何人(who)、为何(why)。

叙述性段落的主要作用是记录事件的发生经过,一般需要从两方面入手:

(1) 情节的衔接:作者展示文章的情节时,首先要考虑怎样衔接故事情节。最常用的方法是根据叙述的时间线索来衔接情节或事件。

【范文示例】

Sunday was a long day. I had to get up at 5:00 a. m. to attend an Easter sunrise service. Then I had duties at the church the rest of the morning. In the afternoon I visited the Manor Rest Home and talked to shut-ins who seldom have visitors. Then I went to my aunt's for dinner and played cards with Uncle Herman until about 9:00 p. m. Then I drove up into the hills with my family for a special Easter midnight chapel service in the pines. We stayed in a mountain cabin with ten other people that night and didn't get to sleep until after 2:00 a. m. I was exhausted after twenty-one hours of activity.

该段落按照事件发展的时间顺序,从早上五点钟写起,到凌晨两点钟结束,详细列举了一天中不同时间段作者的活动,从而充分说明了“星期天是漫长的”这一主题。如果不按时间顺序组织段落或文章,就会违背事件发展的正常顺序,造成段落或文章杂乱无章,影响读者对文章的理解。

除了按时间或事物发生发展的顺序叙述,有时还可通过时态的变化及暗示行为或过渡时间的信号词来表现情节和事件的衔接。

【范文示例】

When my son and I arrived at the pig yard, armed with a small bottle of castor oil and a length of clothes line, the pig had emerged from his house and was standing in the middle of his yard. . .

为了表现短文中动作与动作在时间上的关系,作者用了三种过去时态:一般过去时“my son and I arrived”表现了一个过去发生的动作;过去完成时“the pig had emerged”用来说明是在 arrived 之前完成的动作;过去进行时“the pig was standing. . .”表示过去正在进行的那个动作。

(2) 叙述角度:作者一般从两个角度出发进行叙述:第一人称和第三人称。第一人称用于叙述作者的亲身经历或参与的事件;第三人称适用于叙述除了作者,其他人参与的动作或事件。

叙述中使用第一人称使得文章显得生动活泼,因为第一人称再现作者的亲身经历,给人以真实感。但用第一人称亦使叙述的范围有限,因为它难以同时不同场所发生的事件。而第三人称则可突破此局限,用第三人称叙述的内容会更客观,但同时记叙不同地点涉及不同人物的事件时会给记叙的顺序或结构带来不便。

【范文示例】

Is He a Fool?

Many years ago in a certain village there lived an amiable and harmless youth who was known as Silly Sam. The villages liked him, but they regarded him as a fool. They had got into the habit of offering the choice between a penny and sixpence, for it amused them to see that he invariably chose the penny. They thought that he did it because the penny was the larger coin.

Once a stranger came to the village and saw Sam make the usual choice. When Sam was by himself, the stranger went up to him, gave him a shilling, and asked him why he always preferred the penny to the sixpence.

"Why?" said Sam with a smile, "because if I took the sixpence, they would never try the game on me again."

这篇短文是小传记,记叙一个装傻的人。写作线索是以人为中心,用第三人称叙述。文章第一段交代了人物、时间和地点。第二段交代事件的发生过程。第三段为结尾段,诙谐地揭露了大智若愚的年轻人装傻的本质。文章笔墨不多,叙述生动,将这位装傻的人说得活灵活现,其形象趣味横生,跃然纸上。

【范文示例】

My family spent two fun-filled days at Disney World last year.

When the gate opened on our first day, we boarded the monorail and went around the park. Getting off the car, we headed for Space Mountain. After waiting in line almost hour, we boarded the famous roller coaster that took us for a thrilling ride through Disney's universe. Then while resting and drinking Cokes, we decided to visit Main Street. There we found a good spot to stop and enjoy a colorful parade of floats portraying the history of the United States. An hour passes quickly as float after float rolled by, depicting such scenes as Daniel Boone killing a bear. A short time later, we decided we wanted lunch and began to poke around the restaurants. At last we settled on the Café Orleans where we had either a late lunch or an early dinner. Afterward, we spent the remainder of the day browsing in the specialty shops of the Magic Kingdom.

Early the next morning we once again climbed aboard the monorail and headed for another day of fun. We got off at the first stop and immediately headed for the County Bear Jamboree. After waiting in a long line, we thoroughly enjoy the singing and playing of the animated bears. When the show was over, we decided to spend the rest of our short visit touring the park and watching the many shows.

Although we were very tired at midnight, we agreed that our two-day vacation at Disney World was one of the best we had ever had.

以记事为主的记叙文要注意时间顺序,注意有关时间顺序词汇的学习和运用,而且运用恰当,条理清晰。这篇游记叙述了作者游玩迪斯尼乐园两天的见闻活动。文章一开头就点出了主题,提及了人物、时间和地点,接着按时间顺序分述两天的具体活动。最后一段概括总结全文,表达作者观点。文章叙述以叙为主,夹叙夹议,并注意表示时间顺序的连接词语的运用,使得读者也能体会到作者在字里行间所流露的欢快心情。

总而言之,记叙文是记叙事情或经历,它着重记事,也可写人。以写实为主,但有时也可虚构。如寓言、幽默故事等。记叙文内容一般应包括写作角度及目的、事情的来龙去脉及关键情节等。记叙文还可用于写景。

【范文示例】

Manhattan, an island about thirteen miles long and two miles wide, forms the principal part of the

New York City, from whose mainland it is separated by the Harlem River. It was first occupied as part of Netherland by the Dutch. They applied the name Manhattan to the local Indians, and in 1626 the accomplished fact of its settlement was given some semblance of legality by its purchase from the Indians for sixty guilders 24 dollars. One of the five boroughs of New York City, the island houses the principal business districts and includes Wall Street, Greenwich Village, Broadway, the Bowery, the East side, Harlem, and the Battery.

2. 描写文

描写文就是用生动、形象的语言,细致入微地把人物的状态、动作或景物的性质和特征具体地描绘出来,并注入作者的感情,达到有声、有色、有形,给读者留下深刻印象,使读者如见其人,如闻其声,如临其境。描写文是着重对人物、事件、环境的描写和刻画,使之生动传神、历历在目。描写是形象化地叙述。以描写为主要表达方式的文章称为描写文。它的特点是其描写的具体性、生动性和创造性。

就描写对象而言,描写主要可分为人物描写和景物描写两类。描写人物时,则描写人物的肖像、语言、行为、心理活动及生活细节等,旨在塑造出栩栩如生的人物形象;描写景物时,则写自然风景、社会环境及各种场面,旨在写出环境对人物的影响以及人与自然的复杂关系。自然风景的描写,是指描写山川风光,草木鸟虫,烈日星空,风花雪月。社会环境的描写,是指人物活动背景的描写。这种背景可大可小,小可至房间住所,大可至一个城市或地区;描写的内容可以是室内陈设、住宅内外的装饰布置、人物的活动以及当地的风土人情等。场面描写,是指一个特定时间和地点内各类人物进行活动的总面貌,如劳动场面、战斗场面、会议场面等的描写。

描写文要注意描写的次序,如时间顺序、空间顺序,一般与特殊顺序,或者升级(重要—次要)与降级(次要—重要)顺序等等。描写可广泛用于各种文体,可使抽象的事物具体化、平凡的事物特殊化。通常我们所说的描写文,主要指艺术性的描写,至于技术性的描写则属于说明文的范畴。

描写文与记叙文的区别在于,描写的对象是静止的,记叙的对象是活动的。所以写描写文时要把握住人、物、地方等静止方面的特点,即各部分的相对位置,如上下左右前后等。描写文在英语里多用一般现在时。描绘性段落常常包括下面三种类型。

1) 描写人或物

描写人或物,切忌泛泛而谈。要抓住典型特征,将最能让人留下印象的特点写出来。

【范文示例】

Mr. Chang in My Memory

If you want to make some progress in English, you may come to my class. My English teacher, Mr. Chang, can content you without any doubt.

But before the class begins, you must prepare the lesson carefully. Mr. Chang speaks very fast. His mouth will never stop during his class. Therefore, you must pay close attention to him. His knowledge flows from his mouth to your ears the same as water flows from a faucet. When you ask a question of him, he can solve it in no time. Moreover, he'll also tell you something else about your question, so that you can understand it clearly. By this time, you will have to admire this learned teacher.

Mr. Chang is very responsible in his work. He teaches us wholeheartedly. Although he speaks quickly, his voice is always loud enough for you to hear him, so I never regard his speaking speed as a shortcoming. Mr. Chang not only speaks quickly, but writes quickly, too. When we do some exercises he can fill the blackboard with words in just five minutes. So you see, the time in English is very short, very compact.

Mr. Chang is a kind, warm-hearted, middle-aged man. He has a lot of experience in teaching. I like English, and I love my English Teacher.

这篇描写文描写了一位可亲可敬的教师形象:对学生要求严格,做事麻利,知识面广,工作热心负责。描写人物还可以描写人物的性格、日常习惯、好恶以及与他人的相互关系等。

描写物体时,应提及其形状、大小、颜色、质地、气味、味道或功能等。注意根据描写的目的确定所

强调的物质的某方面,着重描写其最重要的特征。

【范文示例】

A teapot is a utensil for scooping up and carrying small amounts of something. It has two joined parts: a flat, narrow, tapered handle, by which it is held, and a shallow, oval bowl to dip and carry liquid, food or other materials. The handle is about four inches long. It arches slightly upward at the wide end. It curves sharply downward at the narrow end. The shape of the handle allows it to fit easily in the hand when it is correctly held resting across the third finger and grasped between the thumb and first joint of the fore-finger of the right hand. When the bowl is level, the handle points upward at a shallow angle.

在这段描写中,作者实现给茶匙下定义,然后描写其形状等,让读者清晰地了解这一物品。

2) 描写场景

与人物描写一样,场景的描写也要抓住最有感染力、最具特点的细节来写,次要的内容要少说或者不说,以使读者直接感受到作者的意图。描写场景时,要注意各物的相对位置,使人读后能有一个清楚的概念。

【范文示例】

When, at last, I arrived at the square, I was surprised to find so many people there. Some were feeding pigeons and others were sitting peacefully at the foot of a tall statue. I went and sent with them as to get a better view. What amused me most was a little boy who was trying to make pigeons fly up to his shoulder. He was holding some bird-seed in his hand and whenever a pigeon landed on his arm, he laughed so much that he frightened the bird away.

Some time later I made my way to the public gardens. Here there was an entirely different atmosphere. The sun was now bright and warm and the air was filled with gay laughter. The pond interested me more than anything else for many people had come to sail model boats. There were little yachts with bright red sails, motor boats, and wonderful sailing ships. They moved gracefully across the water carried by the wind while their owners waited for them to reach the other side.

作者先后描写了“广场”(square)和“公园”(garden),每谈及一处,都先进行一般性描写,如 square 一端的“some... others...”,再重点描写典型情况,如 garden 一段的“The pond interested me more than anything else...”,从而做到详略得当,浓淡相宜,既有场面的烘托又有情景的刻画,给读者留以深刻印象。

【范文示例】

A Snowfall

It was bitterly cold and a cutting northeast wind had whistled for some time before a few straggling snowflakes slanted across the wind. Then, with the wind dying out, they whirled down noiselessly, shutting out distant objects from sight. The snow fell on trees, on hills, on roofs and by the river and the pond. The flakes crept into the lintels of the doors, into the corners of the windows, and into every chink of the walls. Swift, silent, they covered earth and infolded the dirt in the bosom of nature.

In the white stillness, through the hurrying snowflakes appeared a dustman, pulling an empty handcart. But promptly he was swallowed up by the whirling snow. After a while everything became white. It was a silvery white world.

How beautiful the world was when it was snow-covered!

这篇描写文描写了下雪时的情景。那纷纷扬扬的大雪将地上的一切都盖上了一层洁白的毯子。大雪不仅遮盖了山川、树木、房屋,而且将各种脏东西也包容到自然界的怀抱之中。清洁工亦无事可做,只能推着一辆空车在雪地中行走,被大雪吞没。整个大地变得“银装素裹,分外妖娆。”最后一句话是作者的由衷感慨,也是本文主旨。

3) 描写地方

描写地方就像给它绘出一幅画一般。我们应该勾画出这个地方的外貌、所处的位置及周围环境。最基本的一点就是要将人物与地点之间的空间关系、不同地点的空间关系及地点与周围环境之间的可见关系写得清清楚楚。描写地方也可以是为了表现人物的性格特征或制造气氛。描写地方时要使用空间过渡词语。

【范文示例】

Situated on the banks of the St. Johns River, Palatka was surrounded by dense tropical foliage in limitless swamps. It was always hot, and it rained daily. The town's main street, made of bricks, was called Lemon Street. Weeds grew out of the spaces between the bricks and out of cracks in the sidewalks and at the bottom of the concrete buildings, so that to a stranger the vegetation appeared to be strangling the town. It supplied most of the blacks and poorer whites with employment. Each morning at six they were summoned to work by a whistle that woke the entire area. Shortly thereafter Palatka was blanketed by a lavender haze and filled with a terrible stench.

此外,在描写一个人物、一件事物或一个地方时要按照空间顺序组织,空间布局要交代清楚。从一部分到另一部分,从一个细节到另一个细节的描述都要依据一定的空间关系来描写。进行空间顺序描写时,最重要的是把事物位置关系确定下来,然后再进行描写。即按照自上而下或自下而上、自左至右或自右至左、自前至后或自后至前、自外至里或自里至外、自远至近或自近至远、顺时针或逆时针、对角等的顺序来排列句子的内容。

【范文示例】

My Native Town

My native town is a small town of twenty thousand inhabitants in Jin County, Anhui Province. It is circled by the mountains, covered by bamboos and trees, at the rear; and the winding Qinyi River in front. Across the river stretches a plain of rice fields. A highway runs through the fields, over the bridge on the river and into the town.

The town is mostly of low houses, dotted by several five-story modern buildings. A small match factory stands in the north and a middle school in the south. Scattered in it are two primary schools, a department store, a post-office, a bank, a theatre and a cinema. The main street is cemented, with shops on either side, and with trees overhanging the road and the branches brushing against the windshields of the passing cars. The other roads are paved with slab stones and lined with dwelling houses of grey bricks.

Early every morning, we hear the shouts of the forest rangers echoing in the mountains, and see women and young girls washing clothes and vegetables by the river and farmers working with hoes and ploughs in the fields. The people in my native town are living a simple and peaceful life.

这是一篇描写家乡风光图的描写文。第一段描写了家乡地理位置及周围环境。第二段描写了房屋建筑、市镇布局。城镇虽小,却有几分兴旺景象。第三段以一个早晨的生活片段描写了家乡人民生活 and 劳动的情景。从中我们可以感觉出:家乡人民过着一种简朴而宁静的生活。

【范文示例】

Our apartment needs lots of fixing up. First, we've got to fix the leaky roof before the September rains come. Next, we need to patch the big holes in the bedroom walls and then strip the peeling paint off the walls. Then we can repaint the apartment. After the walls are painted, we can work on replacing the linoleum squares in the kitchen that are loose or cracked. Later, the living room carpet needs shampooing, and we should replace that old swaybacked sofa. Then we won't be embarrassed to have company over once in a while.

描述性段落的发展还可以按重要—次要顺序与次要—重要顺序进行组织。落笔成文前一定要列好写作提纲,并按重要性先后排列。该段落按照重要—次要的顺序排列,翻修屋顶是最重要的,然后依次是补洞、剥离油漆、粉刷公寓、换油地毯、刷地毯,最后是换沙发。

3. 议论文

议论文就是运用一定的材料,通过一定的论证方法来表明自己的立场、观点和态度的文章。议论文与说明文密切相关。两者相似之处在于,它们都有说理成分,都是解释某个事实或某个思想的文体。因此,议论文又可称为论说文。然而两者又有很大不同。说明文只是客观地解释某一事物、观点、方法、原理、规则等,而议论文则通过作者主观上的说理和论证来影响读者的思想和行动。一篇完整的议论文,一般来说由三部分构成:论点、论据和论证。论点是核心,论据是手段,论证是关键。

首先,提出论点。既然论点是全篇的核心、思想的灵魂,那么写作时应当注意:开门破题。论点的提出要简洁、鲜明、清晰,不能含糊其词,不能迂回曲折。让读者能够在最短的时间内把握“你想说什么”。同时,观点的提出要力求正确。任何有力的论证都建立在正确观点的基础上,否则,论点首先站不住脚,论证的过程就很难自圆其说,甚至漏洞百出,更谈不上让读者信服。

其次,选择论据。论据是论证过程的必备手段,为论点服务。没有论据的论证空洞无力、形似枯槁。一般来说,论据有以下来源:事实依据、数据显示、名言警句、格言俗语、科学理论、自然法则、专家见解等。当然,充分的论据并不代表可以滥用论据,而应该合理、恰当的运用,并且紧扣论点,具有说服力,具有针对性和代表性。

第三,进行论证。通过一定的逻辑思维能力和语言表达能力,将论据组织起来,达到证明观点的效果。论证方法有:

(1) 归纳法(induction),从个别到一般。通过考察一类事物中某些对象或全部对象具有的特性,推断出该类事物都有这一属性。

(2) 演绎法(deduction),特征是三段式(syllogism),包括大前提、小前提和结论。

(3) 驳论法。首先给出一个谬误的观点(fallacy),然而对其观点、论据和论证过程分别加以批驳,最后确立自己观点。

总之,论证过程应做到:有理有据,逻辑清晰,层次分明,观点明确。

根据论述的方法和角度,议论文大致可分为四种类型:对立观点型、问题解决型、说明利弊型和阐述主题型。

1) 观点对立型议论文

基本步骤:引出话题——摆出观点——我的观点。

这种模式又可细分为三种:

(1) 引出话题——摆出一种观点——表明我与之相对的另一观点。

(2) 引出话题——分别提出两种观点——表明我同意其中一种观点并说明。

(3) 引出话题——分别提出两种观点——表明任何一种观点我都不同意并提出自己观点。

写此类议论文时应注意第二部分论述的技巧。倘若选择的是以上(1)和(3)模式,那么可在第二部分里留有足够的“谬论”空间,以便自己在最后一部分加以反驳并建立自己的观点。倘若选择以上(2)模式,那么应注意在第二部分写到自己同意的一方观点时不要着墨过多,而应当把充分的文字语言留在第三部分用来加强自己的论证。同时,应避免论据的重复使用。

【范文示例】

Is Failure a Bad Thing?

Failure is a common thing in our daily life. Everybody is bound to meet with failures more or less in their routines. Is it a good thing or a bad thing? That's often a hot discussion.

Different people have different attitudes towards failure. Some people will become very disappointed after the blow of failure. They will lose their confidence to continue their work. As a result, no progress or achievement will be made. In contrast, the bright ones will learn from failure and sum up their experience, improve their methods and work more diligently and wisely. Finally success will belong to them. Many well-known scientists, such as Edison, Nobel, Madame Curie, have set us good examples.

In my opinion, failure is not a bad thing. It is impossible for us to succeed immediately in doing anything. Only after a lot of failures and making painstaking efforts can success be achieved. Failure will

help us become more realistic and clever. When coming across failure, we should remember the proverb: Failure is the mother of success, and never give up our perseverance until success is approaching.

文章开篇简洁明了,直接切入主题:失败究竟是一件好事还是坏事?自然引出人们的观点。接下来,分别阐述了人们对待失败的两种截然不同的观点。一种人面对失败就会丧失信心、一蹶不振。另一种人善于从失败中吸取教训和经验,进而改进学习方法和策略,最后获得成功。本段结构匀称,作者用 in contrast 将两种观点联系起来并形成鲜明对比。此外,在阐述人们对待失败的第二种态度时,作者还引用了爱迪生、诺贝尔、居里夫人为例,论证有理有据。这也明显表现出作者本人的观点倾向。

最后一段用 in my opinion 承上启下向读者表明自己支持前文第二种观点,认为失败不是一件坏事。只有经历若干失败的磨练和付出艰辛的努力才能收获成功的硕果。最后一句作者还引用了大家共知的名言“Failure is the mother of success”与读者共勉,并激励大家追求成功、永不言弃,有力地加强了文章的论证力度。

【范文示例】

On Criticism

It is not unusual for people to be subject to criticism. Anyone who makes errors in his work or study may be criticized by others. For example, workers who fail to accomplish their tasks will not be free from criticism. Students will be criticized for their mischief or poor grades.

People may have different attitudes toward criticism. Some people will become annoyed if they are criticized, and they will try to defend themselves by all means. Some people tend to be indifferent to criticism. They just regard criticism as nonsense and never really pay attention to what the others have pointed out.

As to me, we should not be too sensitive to criticism. It is no doubt that criticism will make many of us uncomfortable. But if we often turn a deaf ear to criticism, we can hardly improve our work or study. Just as the Chinese saying goes, “Good medicine that tastes bitter will help cure one’s illness.” If we can realize our weak points from the criticism, comparatively speaking, we may feel much easier in fulfilling our desires.

本文围绕“如何看待批评”的问题展开论述。论证过程充分具体,说理透彻,条理清晰,逻辑性强。第一段作者开篇点题。并以 workers 和 students 为例说明任何人在生活中都会因犯错误而受到批评和职责。句首的双重否定句式“It is not unusual...”使读者产生关于该话题的很深的印象。第二段分别列举了人们对待批评的两种不同的看法。一种人面对批评会恼羞成怒,并想方设法为掩饰自己的错误辩护。而另一种人面对指责会满不在乎、无所谓,完全听不进不同的声音。

第三段,作者点明了自己的观点,否认了上文的两种观点。作者首先指出,我们不能对于指责过分敏感,当然也不能置之不理。虽然批评的意见确实会给我们带来一些不快,我们却可以从找出自身的缺点和不足,从而改进我们的学习和工作。文章末尾引用了中国的一句俗语——“良药苦口利于病”来增强文章的说服力。需要注意的是作者用了 as the saying goes 的句型,这是引导名言、警句、格言的常用句式。

2) 问题解决型议论文

问题解决型议论文是遵循提出问题——分析问题——解决问题的基本步骤进行。写此类提纲式作文,审题尤其重要。理解题意是关键,要弄清文章讨论的是怎样一个现象或问题。理解题意若发生偏差,通篇写作就没有意义。在第二部分的阐述中,考生应注意是要求给出该现象的具体原因,还是要求具体分析解决该现象的各种不同的方法。此外,还应注意在解释原因或给出对策的逻辑性。由于原因或对策往往不止一两个,因此,用过渡词如 firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally 来衔接段落显得尤为重要,这样才能使论述显得紧凑、有条不紊。

【范文示例】

Job Problems for Graduates

It's reported that only 50% percent of college students in 2000 could find jobs in their specialties,

compared with 89% percent in 1981. Why do college graduates find it increasingly difficult to get a rewarding job?

One reason perhaps is that many college and universities fail to adapt their courses to the development of economy. Degree courses offered in these institutions of higher learning are outdated, irrelevant and impractical that the students themselves find it hard to translate their book knowledge into real job skills. Second, there is an oversupply of graduates in certain specialties, and the number is increasing. So many of them can not enter the professions for which they are trained and have to take other jobs which do not require a college degree.

College graduates are valuable resources in our country. The problems they encounter in job hunting deserve more attention. Firstly, the college should get students out of the ivory tower and have their courses meet the needs of the society so as to suit the development of the national economy. Secondly, the government should provide college graduates with more opportunities to develop new skills. Thirdly, students themselves should train themselves in various fields rather than studying subjects only, to enlarge their eyesight and expand their mind.

本文属于“提出现象——分析原因——给出对策”型。第一段,作者用 It's reported... 引出本文要探讨的现象是越来越严峻的大学生就业难问题。并以 why 引出第二段即将说明的原因,过渡自然。

第二段,作者具体说明了导致大学生找工作困难的原因。一个是由于大部分高校没能按照经济的发展及时调整所教的课程和教材。学生学到的知识过时了或与现实工作需要不相关。另一方面是某一相关专业的学生人数远远多于市场需求,并且人数还在增加。所以很多学生只能转向一些专业不对口的职业。由这两点作者告诉我们,知识的不实用性和人才市场供大于求的状况是导致高校毕业生就业难的主要原因。

后一段,作者首先用了 College graduates are valuable resources in our country 暗示了解决就业难问题的重要性。并从三个角度提出了解决问题的途径。第一,学校应当把学生从象牙塔里拉出来,更多地接触社会,学习社会需求的技能。第二,政府应当为学生发展提供更多的机遇。第三,学生应当尽量扩展眼界、扩充心智,锻炼各方面素质而不是死扣课本。这一段遣词造句经过仔细推敲,最后三句 should 构成排比,表明了作者的立场,论述有力。

【范文示例】

How to Communicate with Friends

In the modern world, nobody can live alone without contact with others. The development of society requires people to have more and more communication with other people, known or unknown. How to communicate?

Some people like writing letters to their relatives and friends in communication; some others prefer making phone calls, not only for business, but also for pleasure. Still others tend to send emails by using the Internet in such a society with highly advanced information technology. When holidays come, some drop lines in a letter to pass on their greetings, while others just make a call to extend their best wishes. Internet undoubtedly serves as a fast and convenient passage for people to get in touch.

As far as I'm concerned, I prefer writing letters in connection with my friends and relatives. I have my preference not because writing letters is less expensive than making phone calls. In a letter you can express whatever you want to say, in your favorite writing styles. You may write as long as you wish, revealing your innermost emotions, which could not be done by making phone calls. You can both convey your love or hatred to the addressed person and invite him to share your feelings, which email can not do.

本文属于“提出现象——不同的解决方法——我的对策”型。第一段,作者用“nobody can live alone without...”指出当今社会中,任何一个人都必须与其他人(不管认识与否)有或多或少的交流。段末以设问结尾,引出第二段的阐述。

作者在第二部分给出了不同人的解决方法。一些人会选择写信,另一些人会选择打电话,还有一

些会选择发送 E-mail。作者还给出了一些细节描写,如节假日里人们是如何通过这些手段互相问候保持联系的。

第三段第一句自然过渡到作者自己的看法。他认为写信是与人交流的一个好方法,将写信与打电话、发电子邮件相比较,说明写信有哪些自身的优点。

3) 说明利弊型议论文

顾名思义,“说明利弊型”论说文就是针对某一事物或现象从正反两方面分析它的优缺点,然后说明自己的看法。此类作文一般可以写成“三段式”或“四段式”的文章。其具体写作步骤:描述现象→说明其优点→说明其缺点→我的看法或观点。

写作要领:在说明事物的优点或缺点时,一定要有条理,在文中可使用一些过渡词或词组,如 in the first place... then... finally... 等等;在说明自己的看法时,要给出相应的理由或提出更好的解决问题的办法。

【范文示例】

Studying Abroad

Nowadays, studying abroad gains popularity in China. There is a good side and a bad side to everything and studying abroad is no exception. There are advantages for people to attend schools abroad. In the first place, they can use the foreign language in their daily lives so that their ability in the second language may be greatly improved. Secondly, while studying in a foreign country, they will make friends from all around the world. Thirdly, they can get acquainted with the latest knowledge in science and make use of the first-rate facilities available.

Of course, attending schools abroad may also bring about a series of problems. The most serious one is language barrier. On arriving there, most of the students will find it difficult to understand what the instructors say. Besides, for lack of knowledge of the customs of the local people, they may constantly run into trouble in dealing with various situations. Inevitably, misunderstandings often arise. Furthermore, the tuition and the cost of living is much higher than that in our country, which may add more burden to their family finance.

Therefore, given an opportunity to attend a school abroad, one must consider both sides of the factors carefully before making up his mind.

范文首段开门见山,开篇就给出主题句“Studying abroad gains popularity”,指出许多有经济能力的父母都将自己的孩子送到海外去学习。首先,因为有语言环境,所以出国可以大大提高外语水平;其次可以在学习过程中认识很多世界各地的朋友,提高交际能力;最后,还可以接触到先进的设备和最新的知识。所以在第二段结尾,作者总结说出国留学可以扩大视野,增长知识。虽然本段内容简单,但是作者使用的句式却富于变化。

第二段 of course 承上启下,指出出国留学的不利之处。本段中 the most serious one, besides, furthermore 等连接词的使用使本段的条理一目了然。语言障碍是最大的问题,所以可能导致学习困难,而且对当地风俗习惯的陌生可能导致交流上的困难,不可忽视的还有出国留学给家庭带来的经济压力。

最后,作者提出解决问题的办法:当你有机会出国留学时,三思而后行。全文紧扣主题,结构严谨,语言富于变化,表达方式丰富多样。

【范文示例】

My View on Reference Books

Recently students constantly find themselves overwhelmed by all kinds of reference books. Reference books themselves are definitely of no harm. Generally speaking, most of them are helpful and beneficial to our studies. For instance, when we are teaching ourselves a foreign language, good reference books are really a good teacher.

However, relying too much on reference books has many negative effects. To start with, armed

with keys to all the questions, some students seem to know everything, and then they will pay less attention in class. Besides, some reference books published in such a hurry that they occasionally provide students with wrong answers, therefore making students confused about some knowledge. Worst of all, merely copying from the reference books will make students gradually develop passive learning habits, which will definitely do great harm to their creativity.

In my opinion, we should make proper use of the books and never overuse them by merely copying without thinking.

开门见山,引出主题:参考书铺天盖地而来,会给学生带来什么样的影响,其中第一句话里的 be flooded with,不但给评阅者一个好的印象,也给文章提高了评分档次。接着作者举例说明参考书本身并无害处,在自学外语时还可提供很大的帮助。

文章第二段用转折过渡词 however 承上启下,使本段自然转入文章要讨论的第二个方面,即参考书的负面效应。参考书的负面效应主要有:会使学生不专心听讲,而且有些参考书粗制滥造会误导学生,最严重的后果就是扼杀学生的创造能力。由此可见,这三大负面效应在文中并不是处于并列地位的,而是有主次之分的。最后一句话概括全文并指出自己的观点,对于参考书应当合理使用,不能滥用。

4) 阐述主题型议论文

阐述性议论文主要就某一问题正面阐述自己的观点,说明自己的理由。阐述主题型议论文写作步骤:

(1) 揭示成语、谚语、格言的蕴意→以例证展开论证→结论(号召或建议)。

(2) 引出主题→按照提纲要求进一步分析主题→结论(联系实际给出建议)。

这类题型大多是带一点说明色彩的议论文,它要求考生从一句话或一个主题出发,阐述其内涵,说明其重要性并以考生自己的观点或自身经验结尾。因此,在平时学习英语的过程中,要注意积累一些常用的谚语或格言并弄懂其中的含义。另外,在举例说明谚语、格言所包含的道理,或进一步分析主题时,要保证例证的说服力以及多个例证的有机连接,切忌简单地罗列几个例子。一般最重要、最典型的例子放在最前面以引起读者的注意。

【范文示例】

For a Better Understanding between Parent and Child

There is often a misunderstanding between parent and child nowadays. We often hear parents complain that their children are behaving unreasonably while quite a lot of children would often say that his or her parents are just hopelessly old fashioned and old-minded. When the child encounters a problem, he will go to his friends for advice instead of parents, who are left totally unaware of his problem.

There are some possible reasons for the present situation. The most obvious one is that they grew up at different times and therefore have different opinions and perspectives for the things around them. Also parent is often too busy to listen patiently to the explanation of the child when misunderstanding arises. Both of them take it for granted that there is a generation gap between them.

To bridge this so called generation gap, both parent and child should make an effort. They should try to look at things from the other's perspectives. As a start, they should try to spend more time with each other.

全文语言流畅,且没有套话,一气呵成。这种阐述性的议论文,重在说理分析,第一段中作者点出了本文所要阐述分析的现象,即 misunderstanding between parent and child,并指出对此现象父母和孩子都各有说法,孩子们遇到任何问题宁愿向朋友倾诉,也不与父母交流。

第二段以 There are some possible reasons for the present situation. 为过渡句承上启下自然转入对原因的具体阐述。文中从父母和孩子两方面分析了“代沟”的原因,主要原因在于生活时代不同,观念不同,而且父母与孩子之间交流太少,这两个原因都造成了代沟的形成。最后,从双方面提出希望,“最

开始时,试着努力互相多点时间在一块儿”,说得亲切而自然。

【范文示例】

Practice Makes Perfect

It is well known to everyone that “Practice makes perfect”. This self-evident proverb means that it doesn't matter that we cannot do something well at the beginning. So long as we keep on trying and practicing, we'll succeed one day.

Learning a foreign language is a case in point. In our English study, we may find listening comprehension rather difficult to us. We just cannot make out those words spoken by the foreigners. But if you keep on listening to the radio programs or tapes of English language every day, you will be able to understand what the native speakers say very easily. The same is true of speaking, reading and writing.

Other examples can also be found to justify the proverb. Take cooking for example. If we have no idea of cooking, it doesn't matter. If we don't lose heart, and keep practicing every day, we will make delicious food in the end.

Undoubtedly, practice is important to everybody. Remember, the key to success lies in practice.

文章引出本文所要阐释主题“Practice makes perfect”,并紧接着用 self-evident proverb means 解释了这一谚语的含义,直指主题,开门见山。第二段中,作者用 a case in point 引出例子,本段以英语学习过程中的听力理解为例,指出听力理解难听懂,因为我们对于外国人所说的英语不熟悉,如果平时坚持听英语广播节目或者英语磁带,就可以获得提高,并表明英语学习中口语、阅读和写作能力的提高也可以使用同一方法。

接着作者举了另一例来论证“熟能生巧”这一谚语的正确性,在日常生活中,学习烧菜也需要坚持不断地练习才能做出美味佳肴。文章中所举的例子都浅显易懂,而且与日常学习生活联系紧密,非常有代表性。

最后,作者重申了练习的重要性,并强调成功的秘诀在于不断练习,熟能生巧。

4. 说明文

说明文是用说明的表达方式来解说事物、阐明事理的文章,以解释、阐述事物的形状、特征、性质、成因、关系、功能、作用为目的,以便向读者提供知识,对该事物有清晰完整的了解和认识,从而获得所需的信息。说明的对象可以是具体的,如自然环境,仪表设备等;也可以是抽象的,如概念定律等。说明文是一种使用范围很广的文体,在当今信息时代,作为一种重要媒介,其应用范围也将越来越广。

除了各种文体共同的要求,如中心明确、重点突出和层次分明外,说明文作为一种特定文体,还应体现以下特点:

(1) 客观性。说明文的主要功能是解释事物、阐明事理以达到传递信息的目的。所以作者应以客观而不带自己好恶和倾向的态度对所说明的事物进行就事论事的客观描述和解释。

(2) 解说性。说明文是以说明为主要表达方式的文体,它要求对事物的性质、形状、成因、功能、特点等作出直接的解说,把事物或事理提供给读者,因此写作要求深入浅出、条理分明、例证充分、合乎逻辑。

(3) 信息性。说明文是直接传递信息的,因而属于信息语体,而不是艺术语体。

【范文示例】

The English Names

The English world name includes the first name and the last name. when somebody asks you “What is your name?”, he usually wants to know your whole name, for example, Carl Johnson or Mary Williams. The last name is the family name.

Carl Victor Johnson and Mary Logan Williams have middle names, too. But they rarely use their middle names. When they sign their names on business papers, they usually include their middle initials, like this; Carl V. Johnson, Mary L. Williams.

Carl's father is called Mr. Johnson, and Mary's mother is called Mrs. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. are