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大学英语六级考试 710分

新题型高分攻略

写作分册

■ 裘雯 主编



高等教育出版社

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■ 主 编 裘 雯

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内容提要

本书专为大学英语六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,短期内必会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、大量不同写作方法和不同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提出各自的写作套路,使读者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、接近考试,具有可模仿性。

本书的特色是把英语写作方法简化为熟悉句型、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,最终必定能自由发挥,游刃有余,并在六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 710 分计分法的写作要求所编写，专为大学英语六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，短期内必会在写作方面有所突破。英语写作对于大学生或者参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生来说，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，不能使思想清晰地跃然纸上。造成这种情况的原因很多，但主要原因有两点：一、不善于观察积累；二、缺乏全局概念。

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，首先就要做到积累材料。文章的材料也经常被比作“血肉”，并以“有血有肉”、“血肉丰满”为文章上乘。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，但是初学写作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”的道理同样体现在英语写作中。

鉴于上述理由，本书第一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。第二章展示作者在阅读英美人士的文章后所积累的惯用套路。作者尽量博采众家，取其所长，结合实际，为我所用。诚然，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。第二章中的习作是学生根据作者在讲课时所给的套路而写，但作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，要打破框架，解放思想，不断创新，写出自己的文章。不过，该章展示给读者的习作还属初期的模仿，而且，虽出自不同的学生之手，内容不同，但结构不免雷同。但这也正反映了学生在模仿写作过程中的一个环节。第三章是介绍常用的修辞手段，力图使读者在写出正确句子的前提下再锦上添花。第四章是模拟试题及范文。范文中出现的套路和使用的修辞手段已标出，读者可以一目了然。第五章是历届考场作文。从六级开考以来没有落下一篇，读者可以参考，确定自己的奋斗目标。

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，形诸文章，不一定需要很多的时间，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，得到了戚维铭、罗荣祥、戚丽莎、马雁、罗佳、沈波、秦贻雯等同仁的大力支持和无私帮助。在此，编者向他们表示衷心地感谢。本书是作者多年从事英语写作教学的经验结晶，也是一种尝试。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9月

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大学英语六级考试写作部分简介

一、考核目的

大学英语六级考试作文的目的旨在考核学生英语书面表达的能力。

二、考核要求

作文考试时间为 30 分钟，要求写出不少于 150 个词的短文。六级考试作文的出题方式有：命题作文，看图画或图表作文，根据所给文章（英文或中文）写出文章摘要或大意，给出关键词作文等。考试的作文内容为社会、文化或日常生活的一般常识，不涉及知识面过广、专业性太强的内容。对作文的要求是：切题，文理通顺，表达正确，意思连贯，无重大语言错误。

三、评分原则

六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。

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。

四、评分标准

自 2005 年 6 月起，六级考试采用了 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 1 分（即 9 分）或减 1 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，按下列方式计算成绩：最后报道分 = 原计算总分 - 6 + 实得作文分。

才思泉涌

写作思想从何而来？许多人认为思想来自于灵感的一瞬间，仿佛山洪暴发，借着这股力量，作者的思想随着笔尖流淌。有时确实是这样的，可大多数情况下，灵感并不会招之即来。在考试过程中，令考生最为头痛的莫过于缺乏灵感了。

没有灵感就意味着不能写文章吗？所幸的是答案是否定的，作者可以搜集材料。那么，什么是材料呢？为着某一写作目的，作者从生活中搜集、摄取以及写入文章之中的一系列的事实或论据，统称为“材料”。写文章必须首先占有材料，材料是构成文章的基本要素之一，没有材料写文章就如同“巧妇难为无米之炊”。有了详尽充分的材料，再加上作者对其进行集中、提炼、补充、加工，才能从中形成思想、观点，写出好的文章来。材料有两种，一种叫素材，另一种叫题材。素材是作者从生活中搜集和积累起来的原始材料，它们往往是感性的、零碎的、分散的、不系统的。题材是从素材中经过选择、加工、提炼，写进文章，用来表现主题的材料。

写文章先要立意，立意就是确立主题。主题是文章的中心，文章的灵魂。文章的选材、剪裁、结构、语言、表达，都要以主题为依据，受主题的约束。一篇文章应该只有一个主题，如果有几个主题，这篇文章的中心就不突出。

在文章中，主题和题材是和谐地融合在一起的。主题是题材中提炼出来的，又反过来统帅题材。题材总是受主题支配，并为主题服务。所以在动笔之前必须根据主题需要严格筛选材料。“选材要严”，就是说搜集材料时要“以十当一”，越多越好；运用材料时要“以一当十”，越精越好。

如何选材呢？

一、围绕主题选材。主题是选材的依据。选材时不能孤立地考虑材料本身如何，它本身也许很生动，但却与主题无关，就要坚决舍弃。

二、选典型的材料。要选有代表性的、最能反映事物本质、最能表现主题的材料。这样的材料才能以一当十。

三、选新颖的材料。选择新颖的材料可避免一般化，给读者耳目一新的感觉。

四、选真实的材料。材料要反映客观实际，引证的事实或数据要有权威性。

以下是一些热门话题的写作素材，供读者练习写作时选用。各个清单后面的空白由读者补充，这些话题及其素材的后面还有更多的话题及其素材需要读者自己去搜集。

▶ 第一节 头脑风暴 ◀

一、爱国 (Patriotism)

Patriotism

1. Patriotism is the willingness to kill and be killed for trivial reasons.

—Bertrand Russell

2. Patriotism is your conviction that this country is superior to all other countries because you were born in it.

—George Bernard Shaw

3. Heroism on command, senseless violence, and all the loathsome nonsense that goes by the name of patriotism—how passionately I hate them.

—Albert Einstein

4. _____

5. _____

The Best Measure of a Country's Success

1. The development of a country always depends on its economy.

2. Many countries have many good plans, such as developing agriculture, industry and improving the quality of people's life, but if a country does not have enough money to turn these plans into facts, I believe that no one would say the country is successful.

3. A rich economy provides us with not only strong national defense, but also a wholesome welfare system, which is a sign of a rich country.

4. The U. S. A. is one of the strongest countries in the world today because it has a rich economy.

5. The rich economy can also help the country play an important role in the world.

6. No country would respect another country which has a weak economy.

7. China is a good example. About 100 years ago, foreign countries thought the most distinctive feature of China was national poverty, so few of them respected China.

8. The improvement of people's living standard also depends on the development of a country's economy.

9. The well-being of a country has not only something to do with wealth but also safety, self-confidence and respect from the world.

10. A successful country should help people live happy lives, so it must develop a strong healthy economy.

11. A rich economy is essential for a country's success, while good quality of life is part of a country's success.

12. _____

13. _____

Should Government Subsidize Musicians, Artists, Actors and Drama Companies?

For:

1. Every nation has its own traditions which usually reflect the nation's level of civilization.

2. Only when we cherish and uphold our traditions can we not be the slaves of other cultures.
3. Spiritual civilization plays a vital role in the development of a country.
4. Culture reflects our ancestors' wisdom and hard work and tells us about our country's development.
5. If a country doesn't have its own unique culture, it is just like a tree without roots.
6. Traditional arts were not paid much attention to by young people in the 21st century. It is a tragedy to not only present generation but also its descendents.
7. Some arts of ethnic minorities are on the verge of extinction, because they cannot afford to enhance and glorify these arts.
8. We must leave rich cultural legacy to our future generations.
9. We are pleased because our government has attached great importance to the construction of spiritual civilization.
10. _____
11. _____

Against:

1. The improvement of people's living standard must be put in the first place.
2. Taxpayers' money should be spent on building up infrastructure.
3. _____
4. _____

Reunification Should Be Emphasized

1. The reunification of Taiwan must not be postponed indefinitely.
2. Settling the Taiwan issue has been included as one of the three major tasks that the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government will achieve in the 21st century.
3. This determination, which reflects the will of the entire nation, has appeared in many official documents and has been reiterated by many government officials on different occasions. It is the inevitable direction.
4. Beijing can wait patiently if the Taiwan authorities are willing to settle the Taiwan issue with the one-China policy, but the context of the notion should not be ignored.
5. Reunification is the Chinese people's sacred historic mission, and we stick to the principles of one-China, cross-Straits talks and an early realization of direct post, transport and trade links—or "three links."
6. There is but one China in the world and the Chinese mainland and Taiwan are both part of this.
7. The sovereignty and territory of China must not be divided.
8. Beijing is disappointed that the Taiwan authority has so far taken no concrete measures.
9. _____
10. _____

二、爱心 (Love)

A Small Act of Kindness

1. A small act of kindness can make a big difference.
2. For when kindness is given, it inspires and enables even more kindness.
3. Kindness costs you nothing, and with it you can give so much.
4. Even when it seems that your kindness is not appreciated, that kindness does indeed make a difference.

5. Even if your kindness is not acknowledged, it is noticed, and over time can soften the hardest hearts.
6. _____
7. _____

Giving

1. Life is best when it is filled with giving.
2. We all have our own contribution to make.
3. At the same time, we are part of a greater whole.
4. Giving is what keeps us connected.
5. It is more blessed to give than to receive.
6. Those who achieve are those who give.
7. Think of the individuals you most sincerely admire. You'll see that they all make it a habit to give of themselves to life.
8. _____
9. _____

Let Love Flow Freely

1. Love is the greatest gift. It brings warm light to the cold darkness and offers hope where before there was none.
2. With love, the impossible becomes possible.
3. What is built and nurtured with love can withstand any challenge.
4. Love understands, enables, protects and inspires.
5. The more love you give away, the more you will have.
6. You give love not because it is your obligation but because you can.
7. You offer love not because you seek some treasure in return.
8. When you're not sure what to say, let love do the talking.
9. If you can't decide which way to go, decide to act from a perspective of love.
10. Love connects, empowers, illuminates and understands.
11. Let love flow freely from every moment in your life.
12. _____
13. _____

三、诚信 (Trust)

Trust

1. Sometimes when you place your trust in someone, you will be wrong, and there will be disastrous consequences.
2. Yet as bad as that may be, it would be even worse to never trust at all.
3. Without trust, without faith, we are merely machines, disinterested and unable to truly invest ourselves in anything worthwhile.
4. Without trust, the world is a cold, harsh and excruciatingly lonely place.
5. When to trust and not to trust is crucial.

6. Know what it is like to uphold the trust of others, and it will help you to understand whom you yourself can trust.

7. Some of the best and most valuable things you can experience do not come with a guarantee.

8. Though it certainly pays to be careful, it is also important to be able to trust.

9. Don't give your trust irresponsibly, but do give it.

10. For without trust, there is really nothing that is worth protecting.

11. _____

12. _____

Sincerity

1. If you agree too easily you will not be trusted.

2. If you disagree too often you will not be believed.

3. When you strive to be seen as sincere, you most certainly will not be. For true sincerity is never the result of contriving.

4. The way to be consistently believed is to always tell the truth.

5. If you feel the need to hide the truth about what you are doing, it's a good idea to seriously reconsider your intentions.

6. Say what you mean, be who you are, and do what you know is right.

7. Live with sincerity, and the pathways you follow will be richly fulfilling.

8. _____

9. _____

四、道德 (Morality)

Should Euthanasia Be Legalized?

Arguments:

1. Death, as natural as birth, is sometimes a hard process that requires assistance, and euthanasia is part of such assistance.

2. Death is a normal and natural stage of life, so people have the right to choose how to die.

3. It is unnecessary to maintain a life artificially beyond the point when people will never regain consciousness.

4. Extending the life of a patient with an incurable disease means the same as aggravating his pain.

5. Euthanasia can bring mental and physical release to the patient and his family when he is terminally ill and has no prospect of recovering.

6. Mercy killing is motivated by nothing but love and sympathy for the dying patient.

7. Most of the terminally ill patients themselves want to die with dignity and peace instead of agony and degradation.

8. Euthanasia is the only satisfactory way out.

9. _____

10. _____

Counter-arguments:

1. Anyone who voluntarily or knowingly takes the life of another, even one minute prior to death, is a killer.

2. Euthanasia is a criminal offense because it involves the killing of a person.
3. Legalized euthanasia will invite abuse of human life because any form of murder may be conveniently dubbed "mercy killing" by vicious people.
4. Euthanasia raises many moral issues since it implies that active measures are taken to terminate human life.
5. Nothing can be more brutal than taking away a human life.
6. The instinct for self-preservation is the strongest human beings' possession.
7. It is untrue that any patient himself should want to die.
8. Doctors and nurses involved in euthanasia have discredited their profession, for euthanasia is a violation of the fundamental medical principle to save human beings.
9. _____
10. _____

五、动物 (Animals)

Is It Necessary to Keep Animals in Zoos?

For:

1. In the modern society, zoos are almost indispensable places in large cities for people to visit.
2. In some large zoos, there are various animals.
3. In the zoos, all animals, including those rare animals, can enjoy good care and protection.
4. Human beings and other animals cannot stay together peacefully on the Earth.
5. Because of human beings lust for fortune, many valuable animals are killed or sold, especially those endangered species.
6. To keep animals in zoos seem to be an active way for people to protect those poor animals.
7. It is beneficial not only to animals but also to human beings as well.
8. A zoo can serve the purpose of educating and entertaining people, narrowing the distance between human beings and animals.
9. A zoo can be a scientific study center to rescue more endangered species and make animals serve people better.
10. _____
11. _____

Against:

1. To put animals into small cages will change their living instincts, and therefore break the ecological balance.
2. Viewed from the basic relations between animals and human beings, animals should have the equal freedom with human beings.
3. Animals have their own living instinct, and it is this instinct that forms the biological chain of the Earth.
4. _____
5. _____

Keeping Pets

Arguments:

1. It keeps us company to get rid of the feeling of loneliness.

2. It helps us to keep humane.
3. It invites us to love and to be loved.
4. It comforts us when human words don't help.
5. It gives us a sense of being important and needed because they depend on us for a home, food and drink.
6. It keeps us in touch with the natural animal world.
7. Keeping pets helps children to form good nature.
8. It helps people to develop faithfulness.
9. _____
10. _____

Counter-arguments:

1. Keeping pets is a waste of time and resources.
2. Pets are humanized and lose their original nature.
3. Pets and children often fight over care and love in the family.
4. People nowadays are so crazy about pets that they even neglect caring their own children.
5. The overpopulation of pets has caused serious hygiene problems.
6. It is a shame that many pets eat much better food than we human beings do.
7. Sometimes pets scare children.
8. It is really against nature to cage birds, chain dogs, and confine cats to houses.
9. _____
10. _____

六、工作 (Work)

Is Job-hopping Good?

Arguments:

1. Job-hopping is a new tendency in modern society because more people change their jobs now.
2. People have the right to choose how to live, so it is natural for them to choose their jobs.
3. Job-hopping indicates that people seek challenge and perfectness.
4. Job-hopping ends the conventional idea that a person does his job all his life.
5. If one is interested in a job, most probably he can be dedicated to it and do it well. Therefore, job-hopping, to some extent, meets the needs of people.
6. Job-hopping shows a person's ability since a capable person often changes his job.
7. Job-hopping contributes to the reasonable flow of talented people.
8. _____
9. _____

Counter-arguments:

1. Job-hopping shows a person's lack of confidence in doing the previous job well.
2. As the saying goes, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." If one changes jobs frequently, he won't become rich.
3. If everyone in the society changes his job frequently, the society will be out of order.
4. Job-hopping shows modern people's greediness to make more money.