



张鑫友英语系列

ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES



大学英语

专项

Writing Exercise

写作范例



突破

Break Through

审订 裴纾澜 (上海交通大学)

主编 张鑫友

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编写 大学英语六级考试命题研究组

华中师范大学出版社

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# 前 言

## Preface

市面上四、六级应试方面的书籍随处可见,随意翻开看看,给读者的印象不外乎以下几种:粗制滥造的,改头换貌的,炒现饭的,哗众取宠的;新颖实用的,标新立异的。本系列隶属于哪一种呢?我们不用“王婆卖瓜,自卖自夸”,还是让细心的读者细嚼后,再给“她”戴上一顶合适的帽子吧!不过,我们可以毫不掩饰地告诉我们的读者,在编写本系列的过程中,从选题到内容,从作者到读者,从编辑到校对,从封面设计到版式安排,我们都经过了反反复复的酝酿、斟酌和推敲,并倾注了我们全部的心血。我们是在做一种实实在在的工作,是在为你寻找一条通往六级考试的捷径。我们所做的工作绝非是以前六级考试丛书的简单重复,而是更多地考虑到你的实际要求,更加接近六级考试的最新动态。我们在不遗余力地使本系列成为一套最新实用的参考书,为你在六级考试复习中排忧解难、一举夺魁,这就是本系列的宗旨所在,也是我们所追求的目标!

本系列根据六级考试的几种题型而编写,全套共分三册:《大学英语写作范例(六级)》、《大学英语听力训练(六级)》、《大学英语阅读理解(六级)》。

本册为《大学英语写作范例(六级)》,全书共分为二部分:第一部

# 前

# 言

## Preface

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分为理论篇,从不同的角度介绍了写作的类型、特点及方法;第二部分为实践篇,收集了100篇优秀的六级作文,并附有参考译文,可供学生参考和模仿。

最后,我们特别要指出的是,本系列是由大学英语六级考试命题研究组集体编写,其针对性极强,可信度极高。读者从中也许会领悟到一些新的东西,会得到一些意外的收获。

大学英语六级考试命题研究组



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## 理论篇

### 一、六级写作试题的测试目的及要求



#### (一) 六级写作试题的测试目的及意义何在?

写作是人们表达思想的一种重要技巧,是大学英语六级测试中必不可少的一部分,它是学生综合运用语言能力的体现。纵观历年大学英语六级考试题型,总少不了写作这一环节,而且分值达 15 分之多,由此可见,写作在应试中的重要性。我们知道,六级考试的目的在于全面考核已修完大学英语六级的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项目标,而其中对写作的考核旨在考核学生英语书面表达的能力。六级写作是继四级写作之后的又一挑战,不仅更多地考查了考生对词汇的掌握,对语法的应用,而且也考查了学生的表达能力、思维的逻辑性和条理性,它在六级考试中占有相当大的比重。



#### (二) 六级考试对作文有何要求?

《大学英语教学大纲》指出:“达到四级为基本要求,达到六级为较高要求。”可见,英语六级作文考试要求比四级高。它要求考生在 30 分钟这一限定时间内写出一篇 120 个单词以上的英语短文。其出题范围可能是记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文或应用文,其出题方式可能是直接给出题目(并附有中文或英文提纲),或是根据图画、图表作文,或是给出关键词写短文以及根据所给文章(中文或英文)写出文章摘要或大意等,其涉及题材一般为社会、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。对作文本身的要求则是:切题,文字通顺,意思连贯,表达正确,无重大语言错误。





## (三)六级写作试题怎样评分?

六级考试写作的评分原则和四级考试的评分原则相差不大,都是采用总体评分(Global Scoring)方法,阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),主要从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分,避免趋中倾向,该给高分就给高分,包括满分,该给低分就给低分,包括零分,不应只给中间的几种分数。但唯一不同的一点就是六级作文的篇幅一般较长于四级作文,而且对考生表达能力的要求更高一些。以下提供的是六级考试大纲的评分标准。

1. 本题满分为 15 分。

2. 阅卷标准共分五等:2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。各有标准样卷 1~2 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,即定为该分数(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)。但不得加或减半分。

4. 评分标准:

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,其中有一些是严重错误。

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,连贯性好,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

[注: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,则给 0 分。]

5. 字数不足应酌情扣分:

| 累计字数 | CET6 | 110 ~ 119 | 100 ~ 109 | 90 ~ 99 | 80 ~ 89 | 70 ~ 79 | < 69 |
|------|------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| 扣 分  |      | 1         | 2         | 3       | 5       | 7       | 9    |



[注:]①如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句,均不得计入所写字数。

②只写一段者:0~4分;只写两段者:0~9分(指规定三段的作文)。

③为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准,现将各档作文分相当于百分制的得分,列表如下,称为得分率。其中9分的得分率为60(相当于百分制的60分)。

|     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 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 |

## 二、六级写作试题的分类及其特点



### (一)六级写作试题按体裁分为哪几类,其特点如何?

我们知道,在汉语中常见的几种体裁不外乎是记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文以及应用文等。同样,在英语中,出题无疑就是围绕这五种体裁展开的。那么,它们究竟有何特点呢?下面我们就从它们的定义、要素等几个方面来加以阐述。

#### 1. 记叙文

记叙文就是叙述客观事物的发展过程及发展情况的文章,其作用在于反映事物发展的情况和规律。因此,在写记叙文的过程中,就必须抓住事件发生的时间、地点、人物、原因、结果等几个要素。在记叙过程中,可根据需要或自己的思维方式,采用不同的写作手法,如按时间顺序写、采用倒叙或插叙等。例如:

#### A Spring Outing

Spring came with all its glories. The new grass exposed its green color. The pretty flowers in the open air opened their blossoms. We were tempted to go for an outing.

It was Sunday, the 25th of April. We set out very early by bike, carrying bottles of champagne, beer, soft drinks and bags of cakes, bacon and cooked eggs. We rode along the winding paths in the fields, across the meadows and down the roads. The willows were fresh and green. The swallows were flying to and fro, up and down in the sky. The birds, just



# College English Test

大学英语写作范例(六级)

like many musicians, sang their melodious songs in the tall trees; and butterflies, like colorful dancers, were fluttering here and there. We breathed the fresh air deeply and laughed happily.

At 10:00 a. m. we arrived at the foot of the Yellow Mountain. About 15 minutes later we began to climb up the hill. Near the top, under a big tree with luxuriant foliage we had our picnic. We drank and ate. After the picnic we stood in the breeze with our hands on our waists, enjoying the fine landscape. Then we lay on grass, talking about our life and idea.

At about 5:00 p. m. we returned with balmy greening on our backs and freshness in our hearts.

这是用第一人称写成的一篇记叙文。作者按照时间顺序记叙了外出旅游这一天所发生的事情。例文中时间、地点、人物、事件等要素清晰,整篇文章显得有条不紊。

## 2. 描写文

描写文就是描摹事物的文章,其侧重点在于描写事物的静态,如事物的位置、状态、颜色等其他一些特性,其作用在于如实地再现事物的样子,活脱出一个真实的画面。因此,在写描写文时,就必须围绕中心,突出重点,层次分明,并且要带有一定的感情色彩。例如:

### The Year

We have four seasons in a year. They are: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Spring is the loveliest season in the year. In this season, flowers bloom and birds sing. The world is full of life. The weather is warm and the swallows begin to come back to live with us again. Poets describe spring as a season full of hope.

Summer is the most welcome season to school children. They have a long summer vacation. They may go to swim and play. They can go to seaside or go camping in the mountains.

Autumn is a good season for picnics and games. In this season, leaves begin to fall and flowers begin to wither away. This is why some people say that autumn is a season of sadness and loneliness, but I do not think it is true. It is the season for harvests. The world is full of laughing and singing.



Winter is cold. In some northern countries, snow begins to fall and most people have to stay indoors. But in tropical countries, the weather is still warm and the people go out of doors as usual. Winter is the season that draws near the New Year. When winter slowly passes, a new year will be born.

这是一篇典型的描写文。它把一年中四季的特点描写得栩栩如生。如作者在写春天时,通过描写鲜花、小鸟、气候等特征来体现春天的可爱;在写夏天时,重在描写孩子们的活动;写秋天时,描绘了不同的人对秋天的感受;在写冬天时,除了写北方地区的情景外,还写了热带地区的情景。

### 3. 说明文

这种文体旨在说明事物的形状、颜色、性质、成因、用途及特点等,其作用在于让人们从你的说明中了解事物各方面的特征。因此,在写说明文时,我们可以采用各种方法,如举例法、定义法、比较法等来抓住事物的特点,揭示事物的本质、规律及意义。例如:

#### Mass Media

The mass media consists of radio, television and newspapers.

Newspapers are the oldest form of communicating the news. Today many people still begin their day by reading the morning newspapers while having breakfast. Newspapers continue to influence how we view events around us.

The invention of the radio had a tremendous influence on the world. It is able to bring up-to-the-minute news to distant places in a matter of seconds. The development of the radio has made the world a smaller place.

Television, the most commonly used means of communication, allows us to see as well as hear the news. The visual image has greatly influenced humanity's perception of world events. Each day television changes our perceptions of life on earth.

此文就是一篇说明文,采用了比较法对几种媒体进行了说明,全文用了三个段落分别介绍了报纸、收音机和电视机作为大众媒体的特征以及对人们生活的影响。

### 4. 议论文



议论文是一种通过摆事实讲道理来辨明是非的文章,在作文过程中,论点、论据和论证过程是必不可少的。所谓论点,就是作者所提出的观点。论据就是用来证明作者观点的材料和依据,可采用下定义、作解释、列数字、作比较、分类别、举例子、引用等方法来对论点加以论证。那么论证理所当然就是用论据来说明论点的过程,即提出问题、分析问题、解决问题的过程。比较常见的论证方法大体有三类:一是归纳法,通过举多个例子、列各种数据等方法最后归纳出一个结论或规律,即得出论点;二是演绎法,即从一个结论或一般规律进而演绎到其他个别的事物;三是类推法,把两类事物作些比较,依此类推,进而得出结论。

我们应该明白,既然是议论文,就是要提出自己的观点,驳斥他人的观点,并说服读者接受自己的观点。因此,写议论文时,一定要做到论点明确,论据充分有力,论证过程逻辑严密。例如:

## Land Is Limited

In ancient times, every country in the world thought that she had enough land. Living conditions at that time, were bad and population grew slowly. So there were not so many people living in the world. Then, they had enough land to grow crops and build houses.

The time when people had more land to spare has gone. Now the land problem should be solved as quickly as possible. With the growth of population, land has been shared out. So land shortage has appeared. There is no land for people to produce more food and build more houses and factories. With the development of science, man has begun to use land more efficiently.

However, land is limited. We could not turn big mountains and oceans into a plain. Therefore, we have to think of other ways to solve the land problem. I think the best way is to control the population. And meanwhile, we should make full use of modern science and technology so as to utilize our limited land.

此文第一段分析了为什么古代的人认为土地资源丰富(提出问题);第二段分析了目前土地资源短缺的现状(分析问题);第三段提出了解决的办法:控制人口和更科学地利用土地(解决问题)。本文严格按照议论文的三段论式,一气呵成,文理通顺,思路清晰。



## 5. 应用文

何谓应用文?就是人们在日常工作和学习中处理某些问题时所使用的一种文体。应用文种类繁多,如各类书信、便条、通知、海报等都属于应用文之列,它要求语言通俗易懂,内容真实准确,有的应用文,如便条、通知等则要求言简意赅,一目了然。应用文与其他文体最大的不同则在于其在行文格式上更为讲究。下面,我们就几种比较常见的应用文加以介绍。

### (A) 书信 (Letter)

书信是单位之间、个人之间处理有关事务或交流感情的书面交际形式,是日常生活中彼此联系的一种重要手段。它一般分为商务信函 (Business Letter) 和私人信函 (Personal Letter) 两种。书信的格式大体分为信封格式和信笺格式两大类,而且,书信中还有很多惯用语。

#### a. 信封格式

英文书信的信封和中文书信的信封写法大不相同。英文信封通常是把收信人姓名写在地址之前,而且地址的写法总是从小到大排列。例如:用汉语写收信人地址是:北京西城区云梯胡同1号楼4门2号徐丹女士收,用英语表达则是:

Ms. Xu Dan  
No. 2 Doorway 4, Building 1  
Yunti Hu Tong  
Xicheng District  
Beijing, China

再则,收信人的地址一般写在信封的右下方(或者在信封中间亦可)。信封的右上方贴邮票 (Stamp), 寄信人姓名和地址常写在左上方或信封背面的垂片上。例如:

|                    |  |                                                                                        |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |  | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">stamp</div> |
| English Department |  |                                                                                        |
| Peking University  |  |                                                                                        |
| Haidian District   |  |                                                                                        |
| Beijing, China     |  |                                                                                        |
| China              |  |                                                                                        |
|                    |  | No. 2 Doorway 4, Building 1<br>Yunti Hu Tong<br>Xicheng District Beijing,              |





# College English Test

大学英语写作范例 ( 六级 )

又如:信封正面

|                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">stamp</div>                    |
| No. 2 Doorway 4, Building 1<br>Yunti Hu Tong<br>Xicheng District<br>Beijing, China |

信封背面

|                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| English Department<br>Peking University<br>Haidian District<br>Beijing, China |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## b. 信笺的格式(正文格式)

英文的信笺往往包括 8 个部分:发信人的地址和发信日期,即信头(Heading),收信人地址及姓名,即信内地址(Inside Address),对收信人的称呼(Salutation),信的正文(Body),结束敬语(Complimentary Close),签名(Signature),附件(The Enclosure)和附言(The Postscript)。

信头的写法正如上文所说的,先写姓名,再写地址(由小到大),最后写日期。日期往往是先月份,后日期和年,常位于信笺的右上方。信内地址常位于信笺的左上角略低于信头一两行处。称呼一般自成一行,从左边顶格写,常以 Dear 开头,称呼之后加上逗号(如: Dear Sir,)极少情况下用冒号。

英文信的正文与中文信件的正文差别不大,都要求思路清晰,中心突出,通俗易懂,直截了当,结束的敬语一般置于信纸中央靠右下方的位置,头一个字母大写,其余均用小写,在末尾要加上逗号。寄信人的签名则写在结束语下面,若随信附有附件,应在信笺左下角注明,如

