

英语写作新思路系列

TEM - 8

英语写作 套路与演练

裘雯 尤正明 编著

上海交通大学出版社

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(英语专业八级)

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内 容 提 要

本书根据《高校英语专业八级考试大纲(2004年新版)》主要为参加英语专业八级考生所编写。书中列举了大量的写作素材、修辞手段、写作套路、模拟题及历年实考题范文,供读者复习时参考。本书针对性强,读者可以进行学习、模仿和创新。本书也可以供有一定英语基础而希望在写作方面有所提高的读者学习。

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Preface

This is an advanced guide book. It does not start from scratch. It does not assume that you know nothing about writing. On the contrary, it presumes that, although you probably still make some mechanical errors, you already know most of the so-called “basics”. It presumes that you can write more or less clear, correct sentences and coherent paragraphs most of the time. It presumes that you can write 400-word essays well enough if you are given enough time with the help of dictionaries. Because it makes these assumptions, it does not start from the beginning, but it hopes that you can write a 400-word essay with nothing to refer to within 45 minutes. It hopes that you can get a high score for the writing part in TEM 8.

This book is written according to *The Syllabus for TEM 8*. It is divided into five chapters. Chapter I lists material that you may need in writing. Chapter II provides you with English idioms and proverbs, Chinese idioms with English version and news words. Chapter III concerns itself with figures of speech so that you can write not only correct sentences but also forceful ones. Chapter IV presents sentence patterns for well-organized essays. And Finally, Chapter V demonstrates samples for TEM 8 writing.

Before you read the book, please get acquainted with *The TEM 8 Composition Marking Scheme* so that you will know where you should head.

TEM 8 COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME

BAND	SCORE	DESCRIPTION
5	20-18	<p>EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH ACCURACIES</p> <p>The writing effectively addresses the writing task. It demonstrates a well-developed logical organizational structure with clearly stated main ideas and sufficient supporting details. It has punctuation or syntax, and it displays an adequate ability to use the language with appropriateness. No difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
4	17-15	<p>GOOD COMMUNICATION WITH FEW INACCURACIES</p> <p>The writing adequately addresses almost all of the writing task, though it deals with some parts more effectively than others. It demonstrates a generally well-developed logical organizational structure with main ideas and supporting details. It has relatively few significant errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an ability to use the language with appropriateness. Very little difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
3	14-12	<p>PASSABLE COMMUNICATION WITH SOME INACCURACIES</p> <p>The writing adequately addresses most of the writing task. On the whole, it demonstrates an adequately developed organizational structure, though there may occasionally be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has occasional errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, which may, from time to time, obscure meaning, and for the most part it displays some ability to use the language with appropriateness. Occasional difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>

(续表)

BAND	SCORE	DESCRIPTION
2	11-9	<p>PROBLEMATIC COMMUNICATION WITH FREQUENT INACCURACIES</p> <p>The writing only addresses some of the writing task. It demonstrates an adequate organizational structure, though there may quite often be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has frequent errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it may display a limited ability to use the language with appropriateness. Some difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
1	8-6 (5-3)	<p>The writing almost completely fails to address the writing task. It has neither an organizational structure nor coherence. almost all sentences contain errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays no ability to use the language with appropriateness. Even after considerable effort on the part of the reader, the text is largely incomprehensible.</p>

This book is collaborative. Chapters I-IV is by Qiu Wen. Chapter V is by You Zhengming. Special thanks are delivered to my students—Jiang Yanqing, Li Weili, Liu Liangshu, Liu Liming, Wang Weijie, Zen Nan, Yao Chun, Zhu Guoxiang, etc who contribute the samples to this book.

Qiu Wen
January 2007

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Chapter I Write Inspirationally

The writing process logically begins with having or discovering something to say, but many students complain that they have nothing to write or they say that they have no inspiration when they are faced with an essay topic. This is interpreted to mean that ideas come in a flash of inspiration. It seems to them that there is a magic moment when all the right ideas explode in the brain and a good writer is swept forward by the force. It is true sometimes, but more often, ideas don't come suddenly. They need to be searched, discovered and generated. There are many sources from which to draw ideas and idea starters. Published material is one prime source, especially the daily newspaper. Generating viable ideas may be a more difficult task, but it can constantly be made much easier by training your mind to be always looking for ideas automatically, almost instinctively. This process involves three phases or functions: **concentration**, **incubation** and **inspiration**.

Concentration is the conscious effort to solve a problem or get an idea. Work on it as long as you can and for as long as you think you are making some progress.

Incubation begins when you have decided you have done all you can to evoke a useful new idea consciously. You then put the effort out of your mind, incubating it. (You are turning the effort over to your subconscious.)

Inspiration comes to you when your subconscious mind sends a solution to your conscious mind. This normally happens when your conscious mind is relaxed. (Example: When an acquaintance's name you could not remember an hour ago now pops suddenly into your mind.)

To get good ideas for an essay topic is also called **brainstorming**. Brainstorming is the act of defining a problem or idea and coming up with anything related to the topic—no matter how remote a suggestion may sound. All of these ideas are recorded and evaluated only after the brainstorming is completed.

Not all ideas are really new. Many are old ideas in new costumes—with a

new twist—but they are fresh in some way. They may be old ideas presented in a fresh and different way or they may be fresh and different ideas presented in the old way. Sometimes brainstorming can be an effective way to generate lots of ideas and after brainstorming you can determine which ideas best solve the problem. And that is what this chapter is all about—material that you may need in writing.

Below each list there are some blanks for you to fill in when inspiration comes to you. And behind each list there is more for you to explore. The following topics are arranged alphabetically.

1 Beauty

Beauty Is Only Skin Deep

Arguments:

- 1) A good-looking person does not necessarily have an attractive character, so don't judge people by their appearance.
- 2) Why don't a large number of people born with beauty achieve much in their life?
- 3) They are good-looking; however, they win no respect from the community around.
- 4) The reason is that they pay too much attention to their appearance and spend most of their lifetime on appearance. Subconsciously, they forget a person's basic wealth—knowledge.
- 5) By and by, their bosses and workmates will learn that without their charming face, they contribute nothing to the company.
- 6) Their boyfriends or girlfriends will sooner or later break up their relationship by regarding them as an empty vase.
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

Counter-arguments:

- 1) A beautiful face is really a gift given by God.
- 2) Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy.
- 3) Physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically.
- 4) Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs.

5) Even judges are softer on attractive defendants.

6) _____

7) _____

2 Change

2.1 Resistance to Change

1) People usually resist change because they fear to lose control.

2) They are *uncertain* about the future.

3) They do not have enough time to think things through and get accustomed to new ideas.

4) They do not want to lose tradition and familiar symbols.

5) They fear of losing face; they are not sure of their competence.

6) They are reluctant to work more.

7) They feel threatened.

8) They may resent the person or the organization that wants to bring about changes.

9) _____

10) _____

2.2 The Importance of Change

1) We live in a moment of history where change is so speeded up that we begin to see the present only when it is already disappearing.

2) Change means movement. Movement means friction. Only in the frictionless vacuum of a nonexistent abstract world can movement or change occur without that abrasive friction of conflict.

3) If you focus on results, you will never change. If you focus on change, you will get results.

4) If you don't like something, change it; if you can't change it, change the way you think about it.

5) Never underestimate the power to change yourself, and never overestimate your power to change others.

6) Anything that can be changed will be changed until there is no time left to change anything.

7) _____

8) _____

3 Crime

3.1 Abuse of Computer Systems

- 1) Abuse ranges from game-playing on office computers to unauthorized access into computer systems (hacking).
- 2) Hackers intend to commit a crime, to be engaged in some form of espionage, or to sabotage data.
- 3) Sabotage, with the deliberate destruction of computer files, tends to result from disgruntled employees.
- 4) Misuse may also take the form of improper disclosure of information to other parties.
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

3.2 Abuse of Power

- 1) Power tends to corrupt and has proved itself addictive to many, who have institutionalized it along with its misuse and abuse.
- 2) Some of the dehumanizing effects of “power for its own sake” are exploitation, poverty, greed, bigotry, inequality, superstition, racism, sexism, war, overpopulation, genocide, environmental destruction, oppression, and human misery of every imaginable kind.
- 3) One important difference between conventional crime and acts involving abuses of power is that many of the latter are committed under the guise of legitimacy.
- 4) Police abuse of power is legitimized as necessary to combat crime, to fight “evil” with force.
- 5) Extra-judicial executions are portrayed as acts of self-defence.
- 6) The use of “dirty tricks”, undemocratic or outright illegal means, the overt or covert violations of civil liberties are thus rationalized and presented to an unsuspecting or an uninformed public as necessary and legitimate.
- 7) _____
- 8) _____