

新题型

英语专业八级 写作特训

金利 编著

- ◆ 改革样题深入分析，题型调整全面解读
- ◆ 传授专八写作技巧，总结布局谋篇方法
- ◆ 剖析历年写作真题，提供高分范文讲解
- ◆ 高分写作强化训练，全真模拟考前集训

TEM 8
根据2015年8月
专八题型调整
全新改版

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Preface 前言

专八作文主要涉及哪些话题？
写作时，如何构思，如何展开话题？
如何遣词造句？
如何取得高分？
.....

这种种疑问都是编者在进行专八英语教学及研究过程中最常听到的问题。很多专八考生在备考时常常倍感挫折，甚至有放弃作文拿高分的念头。然而，作文部分在专八考试中一直处于非常重要的地位，其分值为 20 分，占了总分五分之一，因此不可轻言放弃。其实，只要用对方法，专八写作也可以变得轻松简单。

本书是编者根据多年来对英语专业八级考试的深入研究，精心策划、编写而成的。全书紧扣最新专八考试大纲，深入剖析专八写作考试的特点、难点，以全新的视角和理念带领考生进入全新的专八备考模式：

■ 快速通晓考场战况，揭秘考题关键

出题方式、计分规则、评分标准大公开，知己知彼百战不殆

本书从专八考试大纲着眼，为考生解读专八写作的内容与要求，给出评分标准以及阅卷者的评分心理，并提供高分写作策略，让考生得以提早从容准备，最终赢得专八作文大战！

历年真题分析和点评，揭秘专八写作的出题脉络和趋势

本书从题目构成、命题范围、常考文体和考查类型四个角度对历年专八写作真题进行细致归纳，并提供高分范文及范文讲解，使考生全面透彻地了解真题，掌握真题的写作思路及写作技巧。

■ 夯实基础技能，好词好句大搜索

手把手教考生写出好词、好句、好段、好篇

讲解词汇，从词语搭配及词汇变化两个方面指导考生轻松掌握基础词汇。

分析句子,从正确句子的标准、常见的句子错误和句式变化三个方面帮助考生轻松掌握专八作文句子的写作技巧。

剖析段落技巧,从段落特点、段落结构和段落展开三个方面剖析英文段落的写作技巧。

超实用经典句型、热点词汇及佳句精华大奉送

本书的高分写作策略及写作基础技能章节精心列举了一些写作经典句型、热点核心词及谚语佳句,帮助考生克服写作词句匮乏难题,提高写作水平和效率。

■ 详尽解读高分作文秘籍,高度仿真模拟集训

囊括各类常考作文类型,全方位提高写作水平

本书全方位讲解专八作文的各种出题类型,精心提炼出各种题型的写作要领、黄金模板、常用句式和热门话题等,帮助考生更直观地了解和把握各种体裁的文章特点,全方位提高写作水平。

全真模拟集训,精彩范文点拨

编者从专八作文的命题形式、常考文体和常考话题角度出发,精心编写了51篇高仿真模拟试题,作文题目均完全按照真题标准编排。所有范文均配有讲解细致的行文思路,精心提炼的满分好词和佳句精华,帮助考生学以致用,提高遣词造句的能力,轻松获得专八写作高分。

雄厚的英文写作实力是提升考场竞争力的关键因素。专八写作水平的提高可以让考生轻松跨越专八考试的门槛,在考场上脱颖而出。本书旨在辅导考生在最短的时间内迅速掌握写作技巧,提升写作水平,顺利攻克专八写作难关!

本书得以顺利完成,要特别感谢汇智博纳工作室的金利、蒋志华、何静、李岩岩、白敏、陈娜、李山丽、肖琦等老师。他们对英语教学和研究的热爱和投入使得本书能在第一时间与考生见面。

最后预祝即将参加专八考试的各位考生马到成功!

编者

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第 1 章 样题自测与大纲解读

第 1 节 样题自测与点评

PART VI

WRITING

(45 MIN)

With the continued growth of online teaching systems and integration of massive open online courses (MOOCs) into higher education, college study will never be the same for both professors and students. The following are opinions from both sides. Read the excerpts carefully and write your response in 300 words, in which you should:

1. summarize briefly the opinions from both sides;
2. give your comment.

Marks will be rewarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

University

The University of Washington (UW) in the US isn't shy about the benefits and drawbacks of online education. UW concedes online courses may be more effective for self-directed learners, and students who are not organized and in possession of good time-management skills may struggle. Thus, students should ask themselves whether they are capable of learning independently before signing up for online coursework.

UW also mentions online courses may not be able to accurately replicate the vibrant sense of intellectual community that has been at the heart of higher education for ages. This might lead some to miss out on learning and networking opportunities.

Students

Jasmine Barta of Arizona State University: I take about half of my class online each semester, and I'll tell you why: Online classes are the secret to a happier, fuller and less stressful college experience. Some students complain about the lack of social interaction and the ease with which they can forget to meet a deadline. But for me these concerns fall flat in the face of the convenience, flexibility and independence online learning offers.

Chang Hanyi of Boston University: In order to squeeze in some extra learning without taking the focus away from my major, I enrolled in a pass/fail online reading and writing workshop. The course is actually as demanding as my other regular language classes. But

what I have learned so far is beyond my expectations. My professor assigns weekly assignments each Monday, and I am required to do readings, write study blogs and take quizzes regularly. I am also required to respond to comments from my professor and classmates. So, taking online courses doesn't mean zero physical interaction with your instructors. My professor even invited me to face-to-face meetings four times to address article structure in my writing assignments. My professor also uploads video clips to review class content and audio files to clarify some thorny points. Despite the hard work, I still enjoy cyber interaction with my professor and classmates.

Yang Yang of Peking University: With MOOCs, we are no longer confined to a classroom at a certain time slot. Whenever I feel in the mood to study, I take out my laptop or iPad to watch course videos. I am now taking Legal Writing and Research on Coursera, a popular MOOCs platform. Each week, four or six course videos are released for us students to learn. Apart from the teaching sessions, there are also quizzes to assess whether I have grasped the knowledge well. Quiz scores make up 32 percent of my final scores. The great thing about the quizzes is we even have them before each course. This encourages me to finish all the reading and preview the class early. Although MOOCs are improving my learning experiences, this new form of teaching cannot compete with traditional ways of learning in terms of teacher-student interaction. I used to ask questions immediately after class. But with MOOCs, we only have office hour for question and answer sessions. Most of the time, I won't bother to go.

Write your response on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.

阅读笔记

University

正: be more effective for self-directed learners

反: not be able to replicate the vibrant sense of intellectual community

Students

Jasmine Barta:

正: convenience, flexibility and independence

Chang Hanyi:

正: enjoy cyber interaction

Yang Yang:

正: no longer confined to a classroom at a certain time slot

反: lack teacher-student interaction

写作思维导图

题目: My Views on MOOCs

- 开篇先简述所给材料中高校及在校学生对于MOOCs(大型在线公开课程)的看法,随后作者提出自己的观点:在线课程虽然有一定的不足之处,但仍是教育界的一大改革。
- 中间部分分述观点:
 - 分论点1:在线公开课程为学生的学习和工作提供更多的方法及便利,学生可根据自身需要自主安排时间。
 - 分论点2:在线公开课程为学生的个人发展提供广阔空间,比如让他们终身受益的时间管理技能等。
- 最后总结观点:在线公开课程在学习知识和技能上实用性很强,且让人终生受用。

高分范文

My Views on MOOCs

In the modern age, it is not surprising that universities are taking advantage of advances in technology to provide more modern styles of learning for their students. One of these is the increasing availability of online classes. Online education has many advantages, such as greater flexibility of study and greater convenience in learning. However, there are also disadvantages associated with online courses, such as the lack of face-to-face interaction as opposed to classroom education. I am of the opinion that despite potential drawbacks, online courses are a great innovation in education.

I think the main benefits of online courses are twofold. Firstly, online classes allow greater flexibility and convenience for learners. People who might not otherwise be able to gain any further education can gain access to it, and students are better able to tailor their college education to suit their needs. It is easier for students to fit their learning alongside a job or more traditional methods of study. Secondly, the study of online classes allows for greater personal development for students. The more self-directed nature of online study requires that students be self-motivated and develop their time-management skills. These skills are not only useful during university but are of great value for their whole life. Therefore, taking online courses could help to better prepare students for their future life and career. One of the objections raised by detractors is that these courses will be difficult for learners with poor time-management skills, but I cannot see that there is a better time to learn this than whilst at college.

It is my view that online courses provide excellent ways for many people to gain knowledge and skills, either during their time at university, or at other points in their life.

Although it is true that some students may miss out to some extent in the social aspects of attending university, this drawback is far outweighed by the gain in availability of education.

精彩点评

由题目可知，众多高校逐步采用在线教育系统与大型在线公开课程相结合的教育形式，学生与高校对此褒贬不一。题目要求考生先简述所给材料中高校与学生对待此现象的态度，然后就自己如何看待这一现象进行阐述。

第一段首先简要介绍了高校及学生对在线公开课程的看法，然后引出自己的看法，说明该课程虽有一些不足之处，但它仍是教育界的一大创新。

第二段首先从两个方面给出了在线公开课程的益处：

第一，在线公开课程为学生的学习及工作提供更多的方法及便利，学生可根据自身需要自主安排时间；

第二，在线公开课程为学生的个人发展提供了广阔的空间，使他们掌握时间管理技能，有益于未来的生活及事业。

接着话锋一转，提到批评者提出的反对意见：在线公开课程对那些不善于管理时间的学生来说比较难适应。

最后一段与开头呼应，得出结论：即使在线公开课程存在不足，但这种学习形式仍然很实用。

得分好词

take advantage of 利用

potential drawback 潜在的缺点

alongside *prep.* 与……一起

self-motivated *adj.* 自我激励的

detractor *n.* 批评者，诽谤者

flexibility *n.* 灵活性

twofold *adj.* 两部分的，双重的

self-directed *adj.* 自主的

time-management skill 时间管理技巧

far outweigh 远远超过

佳句精华

1. Students are better able to tailor their college education to suit their needs.
学生能更好地根据自己的需求量体裁衣。
2. These skills are not only useful during... but are of great value for...
这些技能不仅对……很有助益，同时对……也非常有价值。
3. One of the objections raised by detractors is that...
批评者提出的反对意见之一是……

第2节 测试要求与评分标准

一、TEM-8考试大纲对写作测试的要求

《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定,高等学校英语专业高年级阶段的写作教学要求如下:能写各类体裁的文章,做到内容充实,语言通顺,用词恰当,表达得体。写作速度为30分钟300~400个单词。能撰写长度为3000~5000个单词的毕业论文,要求思路清晰、内容充实、语言通顺。

外语专业教学测试专家委员会经过讨论,通过英语专业八级(TEM-8)题型调整方案,并决定从2016年起对TEM-8考试的试卷结构和测验题型做出局部调整。具体内容如下:

1 测试要求

能根据所给阅读材料和要求撰写各类体裁的文章,文章长度不少于300个单词;能做到内容切题、充实,条理清楚,结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺,表达得体。考试时间为45分钟。

2 测试题型

本部分为作答题,采用材料作文形式。

3 测试目的

测试学生书面表达的能力。

二、改革解读

1. 作文出题形式由原来的根据所给作文题目写作文,变成根据所给作文题目及阅读材料写作文,难度增加了。
2. 作文词数由原来的400词降为300词。
3. 写作考试时间不变,还是45分钟。
4. 写作分值仍为20分。

三、评分标准

专八作文的评分采用整体评分法,要求阅卷者按照对文章的总体印象打分。评分标准如下:

Band	Score	Description
5	20-18	EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH ACCURACIES 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 almost no errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an adequate ability to use the language with appropriacy. No difficulty is experienced by the reader.
4	17-15	GOOD COMMUNICATION WITH FEW INACCURACIES 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 appropriacy. Very little difficulty is experienced by the reader.
3	14-12	PASSABLE COMMUNICATION WITH SOME INACCURACIES 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 appropriacy. Occasional difficulty is experienced by the reader.
2	11-9	PROBLEMATIC COMMUNICATION WITH FREQUENT INACCURACIES The writing only addresses some of the writing task. It demonstrates an inadequate organizational structure, and 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 displays a limited ability to use the language with appropriacy. Some difficulty is experienced by the reader.

1	8-6	ALMOST NO COMMUNICATION
		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 appropriacy. Even after considerable effort on the part of the reader, the text is largely incomprehensible.

在实际评分的过程中,为了确保评分的公正和客观,考试组织者制定了一套评分细则,要求阅卷人员从内容、语言、结构三个方面来考量所阅作文。具体说来,内容占50%,语言占40%,结构占10%;在语言中,语法占20%,词汇占15%,得体占5%。详见下表:

	内容	语言			结构
		语法	词汇	得体	
Band 5 优秀	观点清楚,前后无矛盾;充分、恰当的例证论点。	没有重大句子结构错误;拼写、标点、大小写等正确或有个别错误;引用原文适度,不超过作者文章的10%。	用词确切、恰当,表达清楚。	语言得体,语气恰当,有说服力。	细节安排有条理,叙述层次清楚;段落之间联系自然;句子连贯。
Band 4 良好	观点清楚,前后无矛盾;例证不足,或者个别例证不当。	句子结构基本正确,错误之处并不造成误解;拼写、标点、大小写有些错误,但不伤大体;引用原文适度,不超过作者文章的15%。	个别词语用得不够确切,表达不清楚。	语言较得体,语气也较恰当,有一定说服力。	细节安排不够有条理,但无伤大体。

Band 3 中等	观点大体清楚,但前后有些矛盾之处;例证不足或不恰当。	句子结构错误较多,但能表达主要内容;拼写、标点、大小写错误较多,使读者理解内容有些困难;引用原文略多,达作者文章的20~25%。	一些词语用得不够确切,表达不清楚。	语言不够得体,语气不够恰当,说服力稍差。	细节安排较乱,但读者能理解大意。
Band 2 及格	观点大体清楚,但前后有些矛盾之处;无例证,无观点,或列举无说服力的事例,无法说明自己的观点。	句子结构错误较多,但能勉强表达主要内容;拼写、标点、大小写错误多,使读者感到写作者英语水平较差;引用原文较多,达到文章篇幅的30%。	用词不正确,有些地方的表达会使读者产生误解。	文章语气不恰当,含糊其词,缺乏说服力。	细节安排较乱,读者能勉强理解文章大意。
Band 1 不及格	没有论点;列举与命题无关的事例,观点表达不清楚。	句子结构受汉语影响,或缺乏基本的英语句型概念;拼写、标点、大小写错误很多,使读者看不懂内容;引用原文过多,达作者文章30%以上。	用词基本不正确,生硬地从汉语中找出对应词,使读者无法理解文章内容。	语气生硬,有失分寸,没有说服力。	细节安排混乱,使读者无法理清文章思路。

总的来说,在内容方面,阅卷者主要关注的是观点是否清楚,论证是否充分;在语言方面,阅卷者则主要从句子结构是否正确、用词是否恰当以及语气是否得体这几方面来判断;在结构方面,阅卷者主要根据文章的逻辑性和衔接手段使用的合理性来评分。

第2章 样题分析与真题点评

第1节 样题分析

一、题目构成

改革后的专八作文题目大体上由以下三个部分构成：

1 第一部分

With the continued growth of online teaching systems and integration of massive open online courses (MOOCs) into higher education, college study will never be the same for both professors and students. The following are opinions from both sides. Read the excerpts carefully and write your response in 300 words, in which you should:

1. summarize briefly the opinions from both sides;
2. give your comment.

分析：

这部分内容包含两个方面：

①背景介绍：在线教育系统与MOOCs的结合在高校持续发展，不管对教授还是对学生，大学学习都跟以往不一样了。

②写作要求：仔细阅读以下节选内容，写一篇300词的作文，作文中需要简要概述双方观点，并给出自己的评论。

也就是说专八作文不仅要求总结别人的观点，还得给出自己的见解。

2 第二部分

第二部分内容描述评分标准，在作文题目中用粗斜体给出：

Marks will be rewarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

分析：

这部分内容比较固定，就是告知考生作文会根据内容相关性、内容是否充分、文章结构及语言质量来评分。具体的评分标准考生可以参考第一章中的相关内容。考试时这部分内容可以一扫而过。

3 第三部分

第三部分是阅读材料，样题中所给的阅读材料来自大学和三名大学生对于MOOCs的观点。材料内容有506词，相当于一篇阅读理解文章的长度。考生需要看完这些材料，了解各方的观点，并在作文开头写一个简单摘要(summarize briefly)。一般而言，专八写作45分钟的时间我们建议安排为10+30+5，其中最开始的10分钟用来审题、列提纲。所以快速浏览阅读材料并做简要笔记就显得至关重要。以样题为例，我们逐段来看如何找出各方观点：

University

The University of Washington (UW) in the US isn't shy about the **benefits and drawbacks** of online education. UW **concedes** online courses may be more effective for self-directed learners, and students who are not organized and in possession of good time-management skills may struggle. Thus, students should ask themselves whether they are capable of learning independently before signing up for online coursework.

UW **also mentions** online courses may not be able to accurately replicate the vibrant sense of intellectual community that has been at the heart of higher education for ages. This might lead some to miss out on learning and networking opportunities.

分析：

材料第一句的benefits and drawbacks就意味着大学的观点有正有反。第二句的concedes及第二段开头的also mentions后面的内容就是大学的观点。

Students

Jasmine Barta of Arizona State University: I take about half of my class online each semester, and I'll tell you why: Online classes are the secret to a happier, fuller and less stressful college experience. Some students complain about the lack of social interaction and the ease with which they can forget to meet a deadline. **But for me** these concerns fall flat in the face of the convenience, flexibility and independence online learning offers.

分析：

Jasmine Barta 的观点在结尾处 (But for me): convenience, flexibility and independence(便利、灵活、独立)。

Chang Hanyi of Boston University: In order to squeeze in some extra learning without taking the focus away from my major, I enrolled in a pass/fail online reading and writing workshop. The course is actually as demanding as my other regular language classes. But