

英语写作新思路系列

TEM-4

# 英语写作 套路与演练

裘雯 黄铮 袁铮 编著

上海交通大学出版社

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裘雯 主编

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(英语专业四级)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据最新《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》中的写作要求编写,为英语专业四级写作应试量身打造。如果读者按照本书的内容循序渐进,必会在短期内在写作方面有所突破。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

Despite the claims of some people that there is little need for people to learn to write in an electronic age, there is still an insistent and persistent cry for effective writing. Even in an electronic age, you can scarcely hope to succeed unless you can express yourself in writing with some degree of effectiveness. Writing can help you to think critically. It can enable you to perceive relationships, to deepen perception, to solve problems, etc. Often you discover what you really think and feel about people, ideas, issues and events only in the actual process of writing. Writing in English is even more important to the language learners, because the final product of language learning is to use the target language rather than regard it as a decoration.

This book is written according to "The Syllabus for TEM 4". It is divided into seven chapters. Chapter One lists material that you may need in writing. Chapter Two provides you with ways of coherence so that you can write sentences, paragraphs and essays smoothly. Chapter Three presents essays with outlines and patterns for well-organized essays. Chapter Four concerns itself with rhetorical devices so that you can write not only correct sentences but also forceful ones. Chapter Five demonstrates essays with not only patterns but also rhetorical devices so that you will know what effective writing is. Chapter Six introduces notes of various functions. And finally, Chapter Seven looks back to previously-tested notes and compositions.

Before you read the book, please get acquainted with The TEM 4 Composition and Note Marking Schemes so that you will know where you should go.

### MARKING SCHEME FOR TEM4 COMPOSITION

BAND	SCORE	DESCRIPTION
5	15	<p><b>EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH ACCURACIES</b></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 almost no errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an adequate ability to use the language with appropriateness. No difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
4	14-12	<p><b>GOOD COMMUNICATION WITH FEW INACCURACIES</b></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	11-9	<p><b>PASSABLE COMMUNICATION WITH SOME INACCURACIES</b></p> <p>The writing adequately addresses most of the writing task. On the whole, it demonstrate 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 display some ability to use the language with appropriateness. Occasional difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>

(续表)

BAND	SCORE	DESCRIPTION
2	8-6	<p><b>PROBLEMATIC COMMUNICATION WITH FREQUENT INACCURACIES</b></p> <p>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 appropriateness. Some difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
1	5-3	<p><b>ALMOST NO COMMUNICATION</b></p> <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>

#### MARKING SCHEME FOR TEM4 NOTE

##### 1. 格式(2分)

其中日期与称呼共1分;结尾为1分,(不论大小错误扣1分)。

正确日期(Date):位置在右上角或左上角,如:April 23rd, 2006; 23rd April, 2006; April 23; 04/23/06; 23/04/06等。

正确称呼(Heading):位置在日期下一行左侧,如:Dear Michael, (:)/ Michael, (:)。

正确结尾(Ending):如:Yours sincerely,/ Sincerely yours,/ Truly yours,/ Yours, etc.(若在一行,名字没写或写考生自己名字等扣1分)。

格式需前后一致,如全左或全右,若不符合,则扣1分。

凡不符合上述正确格式或要求均扣1分。

2. 内容(3分):Organizing + interest + two details(少一点扣一分,最多扣3分,需要有所展开,若只是提到扣一分)。

3. 语言(4分):严重错误1分,一个句子或同类错误扣1分,拼写等小

错误两个扣一分,最多扣 4 分。

4. 语言得体(1 分):总分在 8 分以上可考虑此分。

5. 评分总体要求:

(1) 语言没有错误,格式正确,内容完整,语言得体,单词数符合要求;

(2) 便条总字数(包括三部分格式)要求在 50~60 个单词,少于 40 或多于 80 扣 1 分;

(3) 阅读时认真仔细,不漏改、漏填分数或漏签名(代码),在每份卷子的错误处划线,以便复较;

(4) 该部分总分为 10 分,6 分为及格线。

This book is collaborative. Chapters One, Two, Four and Five is by Qiu Wen. Chapter Three is by Huang Zheng. Chapters Six and Seven are by Yuan Zheng. Special thanks are delivered to my students Qi Lisha, Ma Yan, Shen Bo, Qin Yiwen and Luo Jia who contribute the samples to this book.

Qiu Wen

July, 2007

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# Chapter One Brainstorming and Outlining

## (头脑风暴及提纲挈领)

### 1 Brainstorming

To get good ideas for an essay topic is 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.

As writers, some of our best ideas occur to us when we are thinking in a very informal, uninhibited way. Though we often think of brainstorming as a way for groups to come up with ideas, it is a strategy that individual writers can make use of as well. Simply put, brainstorming is the process of listing rough thoughts (in any form they occur to you: words, phrases, or complete sentences) that are connected (even remotely) to the writing assignment you have before you or the subject area you already have in mind. Brainstorming works best when you give yourself a set amount of time (perhaps five or ten minutes), writing down anything that comes to mind within that period of time, and resisting the temptation to criticize or polish your own ideas as they hit the page. There is time for examination and polishing when the five or ten minutes are over. Below you will find a list of topics followed by some related ideas. Also, you will find some blanks for you to fill in when fresh ideas come to you. And behind each list there is more for you to explore. The topics are arranged alphabetically.

#### 1.1 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.

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.

### 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.

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.

## 1.2 Communication

To communicate by phone or by letter

In favor of writing letters:

- 1) It is too direct to communicate by telephone.
- 2) I would rather express my emotions through a pen.
- 3) I can carefully organize my ideas and write them down with ease.
- 4) In this way I can write down all my joys or sorrows in minute details without omitting any small points.
- 5) If I use a telephone I will have to say something just coming into my mind at the time, forgetting other things.
- 6) Then I will have to make another call to make up for the missing points.
- 7) Still another reason I prefer to communicate by letter is that as my family as well as most of my friends are not in Shanghai but in Hunan Province.
- 8) It is much more economical to communicate with them in correspondence.

In favor of making phone calls:

- 1) Of course, I will also make full use of the modern facilities.
- 2) When I am too busy to find time writing letters, I will phone Mum or Dad to send a message.
- 3) And I never hesitate to ring up when I am in need of help urgently.
- 4) But that happens only occasionally.
- 5) Generally, I enjoy writing letters to communicate with my friends and parents.

### 1.3 Cooperation and Competition

Some people say that the best preparation for life is learning to be cooperative. Others take the opposite view and say that learning to be competitive is the best preparation. Tell which one you agree with and explain why.

In favor of cooperation:

- 1) Sometimes learning to be cooperative is important.
- 2) For example, a leader must be cooperative and display esprit de corps.
- 3) Otherwise he can never be a good leader.

In favor of competition:

- 1) But in most cases one must learn to be competitive.
- 2) It is a universal truth that one must learn to be competitive in order to survive.
- 3) In primitive society, human beings had to compete with wild animals and invent and fabricate weapons out of stone and some other materials to protect themselves.
- 4) In modern society, human beings have to compete with other human beings in order to survive.
- 5) Chinese businessmen must compete with foreign businessmen in order to win more market shares.
- 6) Even within one country people have to compete with each other.
- 7) Nowadays the job market is competitive.
- 8) One job is usually sought by several job applicants who must compete with each other in order to get the job.
- 9) To have full assurance of success in the future, one must learn to be competitive when he is young.
- 10) To be specific, in order to get a good job in the future, a student must compete with other students while he is studying at school.
- 11) A high school student must study harder than other students so as to be admitted in a university, because higher education is not available to every student in our country now.
- 12) A university student should study hard to become an excellent student and pursue further study so that he can pave the way for his future career.
- 13) If he does not do so, he can not succeed in competing with others in the future.

- 14) Even if one has got a job, he must continue to compete with others. Otherwise he will never get promotion and will even lose the job because of the intense competition.
- 15) Since everyone is subject to the pressure of intense competition, everyone should learn to be competitive.
- 16) If one wants to survive and achieve success, he must constantly compete with others.
- 17) Once he stops competing, he will fall behind.
- 18) Thanks to competition, human society develops.
- 19) Without competition there would be no progress.

#### **1.4 Economy**

##### **Advertisements**

##### **Advantages:**

- 1) A product will never sell well if no one knows about it.
- 2) Advertisements can be a service to people.
- 3) Consumers can compare the same products of different brands.
- 4) It is informative, and can help people buy and sell goods.
- 5) An excellent advertisement can make the company succeed.
- 6) Advertisement programs are usually well shot.
- 7) A nice TV commercial is a beautiful art.

##### **Disadvantages:**

- 1) Some advertisements, however, are not very useful to people, sometimes even harmful.
- 2) In modern times, many advertisements are subjective rather than objective, persuasive rather than informative.
- 3) The only purpose of these advertisements is to persuade people to buy their low-quality products.

##### **Solution:**

The law of advertisement should be laid down.

##### **Should economic growth be encouraged?**

##### **Arguments:**

- 1) Economic growth is essential to the well-being of society as a whole.
- 2) At the present growth rate, there are still many poor people in the world.

- 3) Only more growth can create the capital needed to improve the quality of life in the world.
  - 4) The rapid growth of economy can provide the financial resources that are required to protect our natural surroundings from industrialization.
  - 5) There are only few developed countries in the world, so it is necessary for most countries to seek economic growth.
  - 6) Poverty is the root of evil. The way to wipe out the root is to develop the economy quickly.
  - 7) Our experience tells us lagging behind in economy is vulnerable to attacks.
- Counter-arguments:

- 1) Society is approaching certain limits on growth.
- 2) The natural resources are limited, but people's desire for them is unlimited.
- 3) Too fast economic growth will produce negative effects on the natural environment.
- 4) The rapid growth of economy might be the result of overpopulation.
- 5) Economic growth has its limits and when society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue and the quality of life will be lowered.
- 6) Fast economic growth may produce hidden trouble to sustainable development.
- 7) Our natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry.

## **1.5 Education**

In the future, students may have the choice of studying at home by using technology such as computers or televisions or studying at traditional schools. Which would you prefer? Use reasons and specific details to explain your choice.

- 1) Owing to the rapid development of the technology of computer, education through air or network is no longer a dream.
- 2) But I still doubt that in the future students may have the choice of studying at home by using computer and TV or studying at traditional school.
- 3) I think the complex functions of the normal school education will never be replaced by any other forms.



- 4) Children and teenagers go to school to get training of the mind and character to produce self-control, habits of obedience as well as to learn how to read and write.
- 5) At school, the students have classes under the supervision of the teacher.
- 6) They participate in the organized activities and learn to care for others and get help from others. And with the guidance of the teacher, students learn to form correct judgment as what is noble and what is mean.
- 7) All these are of vital importance in the course of their growth.
- 8) No home environment can provide such training, even if the parents took great care.
- 9) At home, the children tend to live an indolent life without discipline.
- 10) Most of them will become selfish, stubborn and lazy.
- 11) And some good-natured children will become weak in character because of lack of the competitive experience with others.
- 12) Schools on the air for specialty courses are really not for school-aged children or teenagers mainly.
- 13) Adults, especially those who need extra knowledge beside their majors, will find those educational programs useful, because they can have lessons at their spare time.
- 14) Traditional schools may need improving and perfecting, but they will never be eliminated on earth. Most youth under twenty must get formal education at traditional school inevitably.

Is it wise of a college student to take a part-time job?

Arguments:

- 1) Part-time jobs help cultivate independence among young people.
- 2) Part-time jobs foster a sense of competition that is important for students in the future.
- 3) Part-time jobs enhance a young person's social awareness.
- 4) Being able to earn money, students feel that they have become adults and, therefore, feel as mature as their parents.
- 5) Part-time jobs help students establish confidence because through the work they can realize their own value and capability.
- 6) Part-time job experience gives students an insight into what work is about