

“四级王” 郭崇兴系列图书



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大学英语四级考试

写作 专项突破

主编：中国人民大学

郭崇兴

名师亲自执笔 解读四级玄机



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从1987年10月的大学英语四级第一次国家统考到现在已经20多年了。这20多年中,四级考试曾经历过一些大大小小的改革。最重要的一次就是2005年2月的改革,国家教育部通知:从2005年6月开始,在全国180个试点高校进行四、六级考试改革,采用710分记分办法。并从2007年1月开始在全国普遍实施新四级考试。

参加新四级考试的同学普遍认为:710记分方式的新试卷难度大,试题取材范围广,要想得高分,甚至通关,有些困难。尽管市场上已出现了许多种四级辅导书、习题集,但是考生还是苦于找不到一套高水平的、真正能解决四级考试各种疑难问题的辅导书!

现在,这套丛书终于出版了!

这套丛书分两个系列:专项突破系列四本:《大学英语四级考试听力理解专项突破》、《大学英语四级考试阅读理解专项突破》、《大学英语四级考试综合测试专项突破》、《大学英语四级考试写作专项突破》;综合辅导系列四本:《大学英语四级考试辅导讲义》、《大学英语四级考试历年真题精析》、《大学英语四级考试全真预测试卷》、《大学英语四级考试词汇读真题例句记高频单词》。

本套丛书的特点:**新、精、准、全**。

新:所选材料都切近社会形势,是当前社会流行的最新文章。

精:精确地概括和总结四级的语言知识和技能的核心理念,在短时间内使考生掌握其成功的奥秘,在知识和能力方面达到一个新的高度。

准:准确地把握四级测试的内容,尤其是测试的重点、难点、要点和焦点,并提供卓有成效的解题方法、答题要领和答题步骤,以帮助考生成功地通过四级考试。

全:全面地揭示大学英语四级教学的语言知识范畴、语言技能层次、语言教学考试的核心内容,把语言知识、语言技能、语言教学、考试、实践有机地结合起来,实现理论与实践的全面统一。

参加本套丛书编写的老师有的来自四、六级考试北京地区惟一教育部指定阅卷单位——中国人民大学,有的来自中央财经大学和其他北京院校,全是大学英语教学第一线的老师,是一支老、中、青优化组合的团队,他们最了解考生的需求、困难和愿望,更了解四级考试的内容、重点、难点、要点和焦点,一句话:他们

写的这套丛书不但有权威性,而且有真实性、实战性和草根性。出版前他们都在不同的四级辅导班上印成讲义发给考生,经考生试用,获得高度评价:许多考生还取得了优异的考试成绩。

我们感谢试用过讲义的同学,因此我们更有信心:相信广大考生会从本套丛书

中获益匪浅;相信更多考生会因拥有此套丛书而取得成功!

郭崇兴 靳长文

于中国人民大学

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第一篇

大学英语四级考试写作概论

第一章 大学英语四级考试写作简介

大学英语四级考试英语写作,也就是通常所说的短文写作,是四级考试大纲中规定的必考题目。改革前为第五部分(Part V),共1题;改革后为第一部分(Part I),分值15%。考试时间30分钟。要求考生写出一篇120~150个词的短文。

一、基本要求

最新大学英语四级考试大纲对写作的基本要求是:

试卷上可能给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图表作文,或给出段首句要求续写,或给出关键词要求写成短文。作文要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

短文写作的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的能力,是一项主观性试题。这就要求考生不仅要掌握一定的词汇和语法,还要掌握必要的写作技巧,熟悉各种文体的写作模式,这样写出的文章才能紧扣主题,层次清楚,段落分明,用词恰当。

二、评分原则

1. 四级作文采用总评分方法。阅卷人员根据阅卷标准,对照样卷,就总体印象打分,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

2. 从内容和语言两个方面对作文综合评分,重点考虑以下三个方面的内容:内容是否切题;语言表达是否清楚,连贯;语言错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

3. 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分,包括满分;该给低分的给低分,包括零分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。

三、样卷评析

下面五篇作文是全国大学英语考试的样卷,分别代表五个不同的档次。考生可以通过这些样题具体地理解评分原则及标准,做到心中有数。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition



about Women in the Modern World in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop the idea in completing the paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Composition Sheet.

Women in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today.

2. With change in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well.

3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized.

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. Long ago, women only did something in the kitchen or at home. Now many of them have serious jobs to serve for people. What men can do so can women?

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Today in the family, the wife often tells her husband to do something at home but ago, only women did something. Men are fond of doing something at home.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Something, the matter, the husband hitting his wife, often happened. In the factory the women do as much as the men, but they are paid less than the men. Some people have not completely realized the liberation of women.

评语

条理不清，结构混乱。语言错误严重且数量多，内容基本无法理解。

[5%分样卷]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. In today, many women have a work. They worked as well as men playing an important part in factories. There are many women in government also. They lead other people country, and make out plans. There are many women scientist also. They event new things to improve our life.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. In ancient, women's position in family is pity. They had to looks after their children, did every how husband ordered her to do. But now it is changed. They are equal to her husband. They have the right of speaking of idea, discussion thing with her husband, do what she wants to do.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. We also should realize, women's liberty are limited. For example, many factories want men become its workers but the chance of women is less than men. Everyone should do their best to change this condition. I'm sure; the liberation of women would be increased.

评语

基本切题。但思想不连贯,有严重的语言错误,有的句子令人费解,语言基本功差。

[11%分样卷]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. More and more women go to work to earn money instead of keeping the house or looking after the children. Women have entered many fields of society including scientific field. As we know, many women sports teams have won the world's champions such as Chinese women's volleyball team.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Husbands are not the masters, wives are equal now. They join together to overcome difficulties and share happiness.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Also in some places, women are considered being "thing" belong to men. They have little chance to find jobs. They don't get equal pay for equal job. This is



a problem must be solved not only by society but by women themselves.

评语

切题,思想表达清楚连贯。有个别语言错误,但不影响整体意思的表达。

[14%分样卷]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. In many countries, more and more women are acting as workers, farmers, scientists and even leaders. We can say that almost all jobs which men can do are done perfectly by women. Women are no longer looked down upon by society.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Husband and wife are equal in the family. They cope with problems of daily life together, and share happiness with each other. Also, you can hardly find out that in today's families, women are being busy with dinners, whereas men are comfortably sitting in armchairs, reading newspapers.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized, a number of men still jealously guard their rights, and regard women as incapable creature. Few women are allowed to attend important international meeting dominated by men. That's the real problems we should solve immediately.

评语

切题,思想表达清晰,有条理。

四、短文写作存在的主要问题

通过对考生试卷所作的抽样分析,我们总结出考生主要存在下列问题:

1. 不会审题,偏离主题。很多考生在着手做写作题时并无审题和构思的概念,上来就写,结果不是文不对题就是时间已过半,只好草草收场。
2. 用汉语思维,逐字翻译。有的考生对英语遣词造句无把握,便用汉语构思文章,时不时将汉语句子硬译成英文,结果是非驴非马,无法理解。
3. 用词不当。英语语言的一大特点是其丰富的习惯用语和固定搭配,包括动词短语,介词短语,形容词短语,例如(花费很多时间做某事)“spend much time

in...”不能改成“take much time in...”。词与词之间的固定搭配是由历史形成的,有的看起来不符合逻辑,但却是地道用法。

4. 词汇量小导致表达困难,拼写错误。部分学生能在写作中运用的词汇量太少,有的知道用法但又拼不出来,结果只能用中文取而代之,成绩自然不会理想。

5. 句子逻辑关系混乱。部分考生因受汉语结构的影响,对句子中主谓语及状语之间的位置安排不妥,造成逻辑混乱。例如:Our English class often told stories. 应改为:We often told stories in our English class.

6. 不会运用关联词转承上下句子和段落。关联词即过渡词的恰当使用能使上下句子和段落衔接自然,承上启下,使表达合乎逻辑,同时结构严谨,文章紧凑。例:

People learn English to use it. Some learn it to study or work abroad. Others learn it to read books and magazines in English or have something to do with English-speaking foreigners.

采用适当关联词,改进为:People learn English for practical purposes; some learn to study or work abroad while others learn to read or communicate in English.

7. 语法错误。语法错误主要表现为:

(1)分不清及物与不及物动词,例如:rise 和 raise; hear 和 listen 等;

(2)被动语态与主动语态的误用,例如:interesting 和 interested; speaking 和 spoken 等;

(3)词类混淆,将动词或形容词误作名词用,将名词或动词误作形容词用等。例如:benefit 和 beneficial; difficult 和 difficulty; pleasure 和 pleased 等。

(4)混淆可数名词与不可数名词,例如:family, practice 等。

(5)冠词,情态动词,介词,代词等方面的错误,例如:a English book, should, did, must done 等。

具体许多现象,我们在第二篇还要详细讨论。

第二章 历年真题的写作模式

据我们对二十来年试卷的分析,历年真题的写作模式总的说来有如下六种:



第一节 “proverbs”模式

本模式立意在某一谚语的“理解”及“例证”，英语中有许多脍炙人口的谚语和警句，以它们为标题的作文可以写不少，这样的短文一般从理解开始，然后举例说明其寓意。短文中自然常用到举例展开方式。

四级真题中属该模式的有：

(1997. 1) Practice Makes Perfect

该模式的基本提纲模式是：

第一段 谚语及其理解。开门见山引出谚语，并对该谚语进行释义；

第二段 例证一。以考生自己生活、学习中的实例来进一步说明其寓意；

第三段 例证二 + 结束句。引述第二个例证，并用一个终结句与文章主题呼应。

开头万能公式：名人名言 proverb。有人问了，“我没有记住名言，怎么办？尤其是英语名言？”很好办：创造！原理：我们看到的東西很多都是创造出来的，包括我们欣赏的文章也是，所以尽管创造，但是一定要听起来很有道理！而且没准将来我们就是名人呢！对吧？经典句型：A proverb says, “You are only young once.”（适用于已记住的名言）It goes without saying that we cannot be young forever.（适用于自编名言）更多经典句型：As everyone knows, no one can deny that...

Practice Makes Perfect (1997. 1)

There is an old saying in China: practice makes perfect. Practice is a means and becoming perfect is a goal. Only when you do more practice can you make things perfect. This is true not only in our learning but also in other walks of life.

Take the study of English for example. Practice enables us to spell words correctly and master the rules of grammar quickly and practice also makes us become fluent in speaking and writing. It is almost impossible for a person to speak English fluently and accurately without pains taking practice.

Another case in point is cooking. A good cook can prepare a delicious meal. But you will not be surprised at his performance if you know how much time he has spent practicing. It is after long years of patient practice that he becomes an expert at cooking.

It goes without saying that practice makes perfect. Only through practice can

one be good at doing things. Since we have realized the importance of practice, why not try and practise what you are doing?

上文首先引用并解释谚语的含义,第二段以学英语为例,第三段以烹调为例,具体论证熟能生巧的道理,最后得出结论,并发出号召。

文中“another case in point”意为“另一个恰当的例子”。

Failure is the Mother of Success

Success will be gained after times of failure so long as we are good at drawing lessons from them and stick to what we are doing. That is the message carried in the proverb “failure is the mother of success”.

For example, when I first learned to ride bicycles, I was so clumsy that I fell down from time to time and made myself black and didn't give up and realized that I fell down mainly because I was too nervous. Then I relaxed and learned the skill of keeping balance.

Another example is my experience of selling health-promoting socks in last August. In the first five days I couldn't even trade off a single pair of socks. Then I thought it over and found out why: I should pay attention to my way of speaking and win customers' trust. Before the summer holiday finished, I sold out all my socks and knew more about how to get along with others.

As long as we don't lose heart and keep on trying, we are sure to go through failure and achieve our aims.

上文首先引用并解释谚语,然后用学骑自行车、销售健康袜的经历为例,具体论证失败乃成功之母,最后得出结论。

Work While You Work, Play While You Play

The proverb “work while you work, play while you play” is applicable to every domain of any profession. Normal daily life signifies order, and rhythm. School life, for instance, is more or less regular: students have class hours at certain times of a day, and go to the playground after school. Most school children are healthy, vigorous, and interested in schoolwork, because they are trained according to their regular daily program.

Indeed, anyone who wishes to make his life pleasant, efficient and successful will find it wise to “work while he works, play while he plays”. For example, when I am engaged in writing a passage now, I must do it with full concentration and should not think of going shopping with my roommates this afternoon. If my



mind is focused on the writing, I will surely do it more smoothly with fewer mistakes and will get a good grade. Again, with our daily work, through the more practice of a regular program, we can go about it without any difficulties. On the other hand, one cannot work all day long. Exercise and relaxation are as necessary to everybody as work. Rest and recreational activities can make one fresh and energetic so that he can do his work with more interest, energy and efficiency.

Therefore, no matter what you are, it is advisable to "work while you work, and play while you play". Acting upon this advice will make you healthy, wealthy and successful.

上文首先引用谚语,并以在校学生为例,论证其科学性;然后用多个事例论述工作与休息都是必要的,最后总结全文,得出结论。

第二节 “?”模式

本模式立意在于“是否、能否”,以不同人的“观点、见解”为短文主体,并以考生本人的观点和依据结束全文,文章通常先分述“甲”和“乙”两种较为极端的观点,而后提出作者的较为折中的观点,并提出本人之所以这么认为的理由。全文以对比方式展开,每段又采用因果段落展开方式。

四级真题中属于该模式的有:

(1992. 1) Is Failure a Bad Thing?

(1995. 1) Can Money Buy Happiness?

(1998. 6) Do Lucky Numbers Really Bring Luck?

(2000. 6) Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

本模式的基本提纲模式是:

第一段 引言 + 观点 A。简述标题中涉及的现象并指出甲方对该现象的看法;

第二段 观点 B。通过对照关联词引出乙方不同观点;

第三段 我的观点/态度。综合甲、乙双方观点,提出自己看法并简述理由。

Can Money Buy Happiness? (1995. 1)

Can money buy happiness? Various people have various answers. Some people think that money is the source of happiness. With money, one can buy whatever he enjoys. With money, one can do whatever he likes. And in their minds, money means massive houses, beautiful clothes, or luxurious cars. They even believe that money can

bring power, comfort, security, friendship, love and everything.

But there are still a lot of others who think that money is the root of all evils. Money drives people to steal, to rob, and to break the law in many other ways. A lot of people became criminals just because they were greedy of money. And it is also out of the greed for money, they will say, that some officials forget their duty and cause enormous losses to the country. Finally, many people lose their health and even lives when hunting it.

But, in my opinion, money is useful but is merely a medium of exchange. Whether it brings you happiness or disaster largely depends on how it is used. So people must be masters, rather than slaves of money and they must gain and use money lawfully.

上文先论述观点 A:金钱是幸福的源泉,再论述观点 B:金钱是罪恶的根源,提出原因,然后论及我的观点:钱是有用的,关键在于好好利用。

Do Lucky Numbers Really Bring Luck? (1998. 6)

Some people say that some number will bring them good luck. Take 8 for example. The Chinese pronunciation of the number “8” has almost the same sound as that of a Chinese character meaning, “making a fortune”. Therefore, many Chinese people spare no money to get their telephone number or car number to include this number “8”. They believe without any doubt that the number will bring them money.

However, others don't believe that numbers have any connection with good luck. They think such kind of idea is only an ignorant and superstitious belief. A number is one thing, and good luck is another. They will say, “How can you ever have any good luck simply because of some lucky numbers, if you don't work hard, don't have good opportunities and don't get along well with the people around you?”

So far as I am concerned, I agree with the latter. Obviously, such belief is only a kind of superstition. Perhaps it holds true for some cases, but often it does not. Number can never bring good luck to a person at all and our fortune is in our own hands. Therefore, everyone can have good fortune only when he tries his best. Let's always remember, “Opportunities are for the prepared mind”, and “No pains, no gains”.

上文首先提出一种观点:即“8”谐音“发”,能给人带来财富,并举例论证,然

后提出另一种反对观点:8 并不一定带来好运,并加以阐述,最后提出我的观点,认为数字给人带来好运是一种迷信思想,并解释原因。

Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary? (2000. 6)

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET)—Have you any idea what a spoken English test will be like? Is it necessary to go to all the trouble to hold or take such a test? People differ in their answers.

Many people think it necessary. They know that although they have taken numerous English tests ever since they started learning it and many even have gotten surprisingly high marks, few of them can express themselves freely in spoken English. And if people can't speak a word of it, what's the sense of learning it and what do those high marks mean? Furthermore, with so many undergraduates having passed CET4 and CET6, a test of spoken English is a further way to tell the excellent from the not so excellent. Finally, it is a new challenge to those who "live and learn".

There are, however, also people who think differently. Besides the pains in preparation for such a new kind of test, there is also the uncertainty about the reliability and objectivity of the marking system, which may depend mainly on human (and thus subjective) scoring instead of on machine scoring.

At the prospect of this optional test, I feel encouraged and regard it as a welcome challenge and another opportunity to improve my language ability and career potentials. I am determined to practice my oral English more often, and if I am qualified for such a test, I will not hesitate a moment to apply for it.

上文首段描述口语考试,引出人们的不同观点;然后阐述赞成意见及原因、反对意见及原因,最后提出我的观点:参加口语考试,受益良多。

第三节 “A or B” 模式

本模式立意在“选择”,以人们面临的两种“选择可能性”为短文主体,并以考生本人的选择或态度为终结。文章通常先客观描述两种不同的选择可能性及其优势,而后由考生从中做出选择(通常也较为折中)或表明自己的态度及理由。

本模式与模式二相近,但本模式从“选择”和“态度”这一角度阐述主题,短文展开方式同模式二。

四级真题中属于该模式的有:

(1996. 6) Reading Selectively or Extensively?

本模式的基本提纲模式是:

第一段 引言+第一种选择可能性。阐述标题中涉及的现象并提出第一种选择可能性及理由或优缺点;

第二段 第二种选择可能性。以对照关联词引出第二种选择可能性及理由或优缺点;

第三段 做出考生自己的选择。通常综合两种选择的优点,并提出自己的态度或做法,并简述理由。

Reading Selectively or Extensively? (1996. 6)

As is known to all, knowledge is power and the main way for people to gain knowledge is from books. But in a knowledge-exploding age, when books are being turned out in tremendous numbers, it is no longer possible for people to read all of them. So some people argue that they should read selectively, i. e. read only the books, which are of benefit both to our mind and body as well as those, which are of immediate and practical importance. Besides, selected reading usually saves them more time to think and so makes them better readers.

But there are other people who argue for reading extensively. They believe that they should read extensively in order to know something about everything, thus broadening their knowledge and enriching their experience.

My idea of good reading is reading both selectively and extensively. I think that people should read both selectively and extensively in accordance with different purposes. On one hand, we should read selectively for special knowledge. On the other hand, we should read extensively for learning more about our world.

上文首先引入话题,指出读书的重要性,并叙说选择性读书这一观点,第二段介绍广泛性读书的观点,最后一段说明我的观点,总结全文。

Living in the City or in the Country?

Living in the city, you can enjoy all the comforts provided by civilization: big stores, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, galleries and so on. A city has such a large population that you can make friends with as many people as you like - people of different ages and backgrounds. Life is never dull as you always have something to do. Moreover, there is a greater variety of jobs, and hence more opportunities to success in life.