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前言

为了适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2007年7月教育部颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》。新的教学要求重新规定了大学英语的教学目标。培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。为体现新的教学要求的精神,并达到这一教学要求,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁发了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006修订版),对大学英语四级考试进行配套改革,从考试内容到题型设计进行了重大调整。从2007年1月开始,全面实施改革后的新大学英语四级考试。

改革后的大学英语四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下:

试卷构成	测试内容		測试鹽型	比例		
听力理解	or hotic	短对话	多项选择	150/	T	
	听力对话	长对话	多项选择	15%	35%	
月刀连麻	听力短文		多项选择	20%	35%	
			复合式听写	20%	_ _	
	仔细阅读理解		多项选择	250/		
阅读理解			选词填空或简答题	25%	35%	
M WAY	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或	10%	33%	
			其他	10%		
完形填空	完形填空		多项选择	10%	10%	
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	200/	
	翻译		汉译英	5%	20%	

大学英语四级考试是一个每年涉及上千万考生的超大规模的标准化考试。考生要如何适应改革后的考试模式,除了打好英语基础之外,熟悉新题型的范围、类型、要求及解题速度等就显得尤为重要。为解考生的燃眉之急,我们以教育部高教司制定并实施的《大学英语课程教学要求》为纲,以大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁发的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》为样板,编写了这套"经典710分"大学英语四级考试系列辅导用书。本系列辅导用书由"模拟试题"分册、"阅读理解"分册、"快速阅读"分册、"听力"分册和"写作与翻译"分册组成。

这套辅导用书在选材上力求"经典",在长度和难度上与样卷保持一致,并力求在信度与效度方面达到样卷的同等水平,将完整试题与单项训练相结合,旨在帮助考生全面熟悉改革后的四级考试题型,做到胸有成竹,顺利通过四级考试。

本书是"经典 710 分"的写作与翻译分册。本书由两大部分组成,第一部分是写作,第 二部分是翻译。

首先简要介绍写作部分的主要内容和特色:

- 一、"常见文体写作"(第一章): 1. 记叙文, 2. 描写文, 3. 说明文, 4. 议论文, 5. 常见应用文写作(其中包括: 1)书信:邀请信、慰问信、申请信、投诉信, 2)便条:请假条、留言条, 3)启事、海报及通知)。
- 二、写作技巧:要在写作中做到行文流畅、文笔连贯,符合大学英语四级考试大纲的要求,必须注意以下四点:
 - 1. 切顯
 - 2. 语义连贯
 - 3. 无重大语法错误
 - 4. 用词多样化

写作技巧包含了以下四个方面: 1. 段落写作(第二章)。要真正做到切题, 就必须懂得 英语段落写作的要领。要懂得、主题句引领这一段落的主题、段落中的其他句子都应该为这 个主题服务。段落写作的要诀是:第一、认真审题:第二、提前规划:第三、及时补救。 2. 语义连贯(第三章)。好的段落一定是连贯的。连贯指的是段落中各部分之间逻辑关系要 紧密,即每一句均自然地引出下一句,意义不偏离段落主题。这样,读者会感到句句相连, 整段浑然一体,而不是由支离破碎的句子组成。语义连贯主要通过使用连接词来实现。连接 词如同一根链条上的环,环环相扣才成链。这一章将连接词大致分为十大类别来加以说明。 3. 无重大语法错误(第四章)。语法是英语学习的基础,语法结构掌握得好坏直接影响到考 生的写和译的能力。没有一定的语法知识,要想真正写好一篇四级作文是不可能的。改错练 习是提高英语写作水平的好办法,也是提高英译汉水平的好途径。本章编写了13组单句改错 练习和3组篇章改错练习,以语法项目为红线贯穿始终。4. 用词多样化(第五章)。文章是由 句子组成的,句子又是由词汇和短语组成的。因此,要想写出漂亮的文章,必须在词汇和短 语上下功夫。一方面,要尽可能积累,不断扩充自己的词汇量。丰富的词汇积累是写作时表 达自如的基石。另一方面,在掌握了大量的词汇之后,我们还要注意如何用词,也就是在实 际的写作中运用词汇和短语。本章节对40组同义词或短语进行了辨析总结,帮助考生学会用 词多样化。简单来说,用词多样化,就是使用不同的词汇和短语来表达相近的意思,使文章 生动多变,富于美感,避免因用词重复而给人生硬、呆板的感觉。

三、"写作句式"(第六章):本章提供了短文写作中使用频率高、覆盖面广的12组基本句式,每组句式的功能相同或相似,考生可根据自己的情况选择其中一二个,做到能够熟练正确地仿写或套用。

四、"50篇作文训练"(第七章)。为考生提供了50篇大学英语四级写作训练。写作体裁

包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。还提供了书信及表格等写作题目。所有练习均提供了参考范文。

五、"素材集锦": 1. "英语谚语100条" (第八章); 2. "100个精彩句子" (第九章); 3. "50篇优秀文章欣赏" (第十章)。作文中恰当地运用精彩的句子或谚语如同锦上添花,精彩句子和谚语的收集在于平时的学习和积累,如果平时缺乏这方面的积累,那么考前突击记忆一些涉及面宽泛的精彩句子和谚语也不失为又好又快的方法,或许你在作文中可以或多或少地用上它们。

本书的第二部分是翻译。在四级新题型考试中,要求考生将句子的一部分由中文翻译成 英文。它考查的内容主要包括两部分,一是意群的表达,二是句法。主要考查对词组、被动 语态、特殊句型、从句等的翻译。要求理解正确,译文达意。本书在这部分中准备了 25 组翻 译练习,作为考生考前检查自己的知识点和答题速度的热身训练。

本书的疏漏或错误之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者 2007年10月于南开园

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第一章 常见文体写作

1. 记叙文 (Narration)

以叙述为主要表达方式,交待已发生的事件或人物的行为经历的文章,称为记叙文。这类文章通常包括六大要素,即所叙述事情的时间、地点、人物、事件、原因及结果。常见的叙述方式有顺叙、倒叙、插叙和夹叙夹议。写记叙文时目的必须明确,取材、结构、详略都应精心设计,突出主题。

例 1

Follow That Bus!

I jumped off the bus after it stopped and walked down the street. As I had arrived early, I decided to look at the shop windows before going home. The idea made me quite happy, but at the same time I had the unpleasant feeling that I had forgotten something. I stopped and began searching my pockets. All of a sudden I remembered that I was without my briefcase! I had left it on the bus and it was full of important papers. The thought was enough to make me start running down the street, though, at that time, the bus was out of sight.

评析:这篇文章以第一人称的口吻叙述了一件事情发生的始末,表述清楚且生动。

例 2

A Car Accident

One day on my way home from school, I happened to witness an accident which deeply impressed me.

I was crossing the street when a car suddenly sped by. On hearing a screaming cry, I saw a boy carrying a school bag knocked down by the wild car. Unexpectedly, the car continued at full speed, leaving the boy lying on the street, bleeding. At that time a young man passing by rushed to the poor child and then stopped a truck at once. The driver of the truck helped to get the child into the truck and drove them away without saying a single word. I was much moved by the deed of the two young fellows. I could do nothing but pray for the boy.

We live in a large country which is like a big family. Everyone should be responsible for what he does. When someone is in trouble or in danger, we certainly should lend him a helping hand, and the young man and the truck driver just set us a good example.

评析:这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。第一段点明主题,第二段着重记叙了车祸和救人的情景, 第三段是作者由此而发的议论。这类文章在四级考试作文中常会涉及到。

2. 描写文 (Description)

描写文是对人物、景物、事物等进行描述,勾勒其性质特征的文体。这种描写多是 艺术性的。对人物进行描写时,不但要描写其外貌,也要对其思想、性格、感情进行描写,对景物进行描写时,要生动、传神,使人仿佛身临其境,对事物进行描写时,要抓 住其细节特征,做到层次分明。

例 1

My Teacher

My teacher is of medium height, wearing a pair of gilt-framed glasses. Her forehead is winkled by deep thinking rather than by aging. She often meets her students with a smiling face, though she is extremely serious while teaching. Her leather shoes are all black in color—always brightly polished.

She is enthusiastic and skillful in teaching her students. In order to make us thoroughly understand what she teaches, she employs every means of teaching—repetition, comparison, giving examples, etc. She is also good at drawing pictures. She often draws vivid pictures on the blackboard to help explain something difficult to us.

评析:这是一篇人物描写。作者既描写了人物的外部特征,又描述了人物的性格与工作方法。人物特点鲜明突出。

例 2

John Hance's Grocery

When I was a boy, John Hance's grocery stood on the south side of Town Street, in the Central Market region of Columbia, Ohio. It was an old store even then, 52 years old, and its wide oak floorboards had been worn pleasantly smooth by the shoes of three generations of customers. The place smelled of coffee, peppermint, vinegar, and spices. Just inside the door on the left, a counter with a rounded glass front held all the old-fashioned penny candies, some of which were a little pale with age. On the rear wall, between a barrel of dill pickles and a keg of salt mackerel in brine, there was an iron coffee grinder, whose handle I was sometimes allowed to turn.

评析:在这篇文章中,作者采用由整体到细节,由外到内的方法描述了一家杂货店。文中使用了很多恰当的形容词,令描写生动而具体。

3. 说明文 (Exposition)

说明文是介绍事物的类别、性质、特点、构造、成因、发展、功用或科学原理等的一种文体。它可以用以揭示某一事物运动变化的过程和原理,介绍某一操作的程序,或者阐明某种抽象概念、科学原理、自然现象等。它是一种技术性的描写文。说明书、解说词、实验报告等都属于说明文。写说明文时应注意主题突出、条理分明、例证充分、描述准确明晰,并应尽可能使文章生动有趣。

常用的说明方法有:下定义、举例子、打比方、作比较、引用数据等。写作时可根据说明的对象和目的选取一种或多种说明方法。

写说明文时,我们应尽量达到三点要求,即:抓住事物特征,运用说明顺序使文章条理分明,语言准确且通俗易懂。

例 1

The Unusual Wedding Ceremony

Some couples who are determined to reveal their individuality are getting married in unusual ceremonies.

For example, a couple employed as linemen for the Bell Telephone Company exchange their wedding vows clad in jeans and climbing equipment atop a brightly decorated telephone pole while the justice of the peace shouted instructions from the ground. Elsewhere, a couple dressed in swimsuits were married on the high diving board of a local swimming pool because they felt that swimming was an important part of their lives. Furthermore, one couple were wed at the firehouse where the groom was a fireman because the bride wanted to make their wedding just a little different. Another wedding was held in a 747 jet as it flew over Washington D.C. at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Thus, the wedding ceremony has become another example of how more and more people are showing their individuality today.

评析:文章第一段开门见山地点明了主题,第二段紧扣 unusual 这个词举了四个典型实例,特征突出,条理分明。

例 2

Golf

Golf is one of a number of games men have played with sticks since the earliest times. Unlike the others, golf is mostly an individual game, and it originates in Scotland.

The modern game of golf is played by up to four players. Standard golf courses consist of 18 holes with a distance between 100 and 600 meters in between, the object being to hit a small white ball into a hole in the fewest possible strokes. Courses are designed in a way so that good

players can normally complete a hole in four, and a round of 18 holes in 72 strokes, but this is not just a matter of strength and direction.

Golf has spread all over the world, above all to the United States, European countries, South America and in recent years to Japan and Southeast Asia. For most people, the game is still expensive. Apart from the cost of a set of clubs and balls, the considerable space required for golf courses and the need to maintain them in good condition have usually made it a rich man's sport. This is not the case, however, in its original home, Scotland, where boys and girls are taught to play from an early age on public courses for as little as two pounds a round.

评析:作者先用下定义的方法对高尔夫进行说明,然后从其打法、场地、背景几个方面展开说明。作者列出了准确的数字,如:18 holes, between 100 and 600 meters in between,72 strokes, two pounds a round,令内容准确清楚。

4. 议论文 (Argumentation)

议论文着重于主观上说服读者,使读者接受自己的观点。在说明自己观点的同时,往往要对相反的观点予以批驳。议论文常见的结构为:提出问题、分析问题和解决问题。好的议论文具有较强的说服力,论点鲜明、论据典型、论证充分、逻辑性强、层次分明。

例 1

Challenge Old Beliefs

There are many things in the world which are accepted as certain though they are not certain, and what an expert says or thinks should not be accepted or rejected hastily. The following example may help to make us less rigid in our beliefs.

When helium is cooled to very low temperature, it forms an astonishing liquid which does not appear to agree with the laws of gravity. It can go upwards. If it is put into a bottle which is open at the top, it empties itself out of the bottle; and if an open bottle is put in this liquid, the liquid will move up the outer side of the bottle and run down inside it until the levels outside and inside are the same.

So anyone who is determined to advance science must have a capacity for original thought and for action based on that thought.

评析:本文是三段式结构,第一段提出论点,第二段用举例方法加以论证,第三段得出结论。

例 2

Happiness

Happiness is very important to our life. Shakespeare said, "One who is unhappy can never get a beneficial result." This good advice tells us the best method to make our mental and physical lives strong and healthy.

A happy mind often makes a strong body. The good physician must notice whether his patient is happy or not. If not, he must find a method to make his patient happy. Then he can cure the sickness quickly.

Unhappiness is a kind of sickness. It hurts one's health and shortens one's life as the physical sickness does. People wear gray hair because of their anxious hearts. Young men become old quickly because of their hopeless minds.

Therefore one who hopes to do great things in the world must have a happy mind.

评析: 本文第一段是论点, 第二段从正面加以论证, 第三段从反面加以论证, 第四段是结论。

5. 常见应用文写作

1. 书信

- 1) 英文书信的结构
 - (1) 信头 (Heading)

信头包括写信人的地址和写信日期,位于信纸右上方。写地址时应按从小到大的顺序。英式信头行末有标点,美式的则没有,日期的书写顺序为:日、月、年(英式)或月、日、年(美式)。示例如下:

27 Newcombe Road (,)

Finsbury Park (,)

London, N4(,)

England (.)

Nov. 3, 2006 (.)

(2) 信内地址 (Inside Address)

信内地址指收信人的姓名和地址。一般位于左上方,低于写信日期一二行顶格书写,在写私人书信或当收信人较熟悉时,这项可省去。

(3) 称呼 (Salutation)

称呼是指写信人对收信人的称呼,通常低于信内地址两行,从左边顶格写起,自成 一行。称呼后需加逗号(英式)或冒号(美式)。

常见的称呼表达为 Dear Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms. + 姓。朋友之间,可用 Dear + 名,或 My

Dear 等。写公务书信时,可根据对方的职务或头衔来称呼,如: Dear Prof. Smith, Dear President James Martins 等。如不知道收信人的姓名,可用 Dear Sir, Dear Madam 或 To whom it may concern。

(4) 正文 (Body)

正文是书信的主体,用以表达写信人的目的及思想,要条理清楚、重点突出。

(5) 结束语 (Complimentary Close)

结束语相当于中文书信中的"敬上","此致敬礼"等。结束语的位置通常低于正文一二行,末尾用逗号。

常用的结束语有很多,应根据通信者之间的关系适当选择。比如,对于上级、长辈,可用Yours respectfully, Yours sincerely 或 Yours truly 等,对家人、朋友,可选择更为随意的 Yours, With best regards 或 Love 等。

(6) 签名 (Signature)

签名一般低于结束语下方一二行。若是正式书信,那么在打印姓名的上一行要亲笔签名。

(7) 附件 (Enclosure)

如随信附有材料,应在低于签名一二行的信纸左下角注明,通常用Encl. 或 Enc., 即 Enclosure 的缩写表示。如附件不止一个,则需注明数目。具体形式如下:

Encl.: Resume
Encs.: 2 Photos

(8) 附言 (Postscript)

附言可用来补叙遗漏的话,位于信件左下角,一般用 Postscript 的缩写形式 P.S. 表示。

2) 英文书信的格式

英文书信的格式可分为三种:平行式、缩行式和混合式。平行式要求信头、收信人地址、称呼、正文、结束语及签名等各部分均上下对齐。缩行式要求信头和收信人地址中的每一行均比上一行缩进一点,正文每段第一行也要缩进。混合式,顾名思义是上述两种的混合形式,信头、信内地址及签名的位置大致与缩行式相同,只是不采取字母缩进方式,正文每段第一行也不用缩进。具体格式示例如下:

平行式 (Blocked Format)

P.O. Box 668					
Tianjin University					
Tianjin 300072					
China					
Nov. 20, 2006					
Mrs. Lou Lewandowski					
878 Pomeroy Ave.					
Santa Clara					-
CA. 95651					
U.S.A.			•		
Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski:					
					_
				 	
	-				
					and the first
					_
					_
					_
·			·		- :
					•
Yours sincerely,					
(Signature)					
Yang Ping	•				
Enc.:				_	· <u>-</u>
•				\	
P.S.:					
		===:			

缩行式 (Indented Format)

	P.O. Box 668
	Tianjin University
	Tianjin 300072
	China
	Nov. 20, 2006
Mrs. Lou Lewandowski	
878 Pomeroy Ave.	
Santa Clara	
CA. 95651	
U.S.A.	
Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski:	
	
	Yours sincerely,
	(Signature)
	Yang Ping
Enc.:	
EIIC	_
	\

混合式 (Modified Format)

Mrs. Lou Lewandowski 878 Pomeroy Ave. Santa Clara CA. 95651 U.S.A. Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski:		P.O. Box 668 Tianjin University Tianjin 300072 China Nov. 20, 2006
Santa Clara CA. 95651 U.S.A. Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski: Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping	Mrs. Lou Lewandowski	
CA. 95651 U.S.A. Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski: Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping	878 Pomeroy Ave.	
U.S.A. Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski: Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping	Santa Clara	
Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski: Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping	CA. 95651	
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping	U.S.A.	
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping		
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping	Dear Mrs. Lou Lewandowski:	
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping		
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping		
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping		
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping		
Yours sincerely, (Signature) Yang Ping		
(Signature) Yang Ping Enc.:		
Yang Ping Enc.:		Yours sincerely,
Enc.:		(Signature)
		Yang Ping
	_	
DC.	Enc.:	
	nc.	\ /