

先有多读多背 后有下笔如神

CEB
长喜英语

大学英语 ⑥ 级考试

写作

经典范文背诵

Classical Essays
for Recitation

100 篇

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编

行文点评 写作思路清晰点拨
佳句临摹 好词好句轻松掌握
观点拓展 旁征博引思如泉涌
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先有多读多背 后有

大学英语 ⑥ 级巧记

写作

经典范文背诵

CLASSICAL ESSAYS
FOR RECITATION 100 篇

主 编：王长喜

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前言

“熟读唐诗三百首，不会作诗也会吟。”——这句话，同样适用于我们的大学英语六级写作。

考场上，面对一篇作文试题，当我们对所谈话题了解不多、无话可说时，当我们对文章展开思路不清、步履艰难时，当我们对遣词造句驾驭乏力、表述生涩时，当我们对憋出作文信心不足、自感乏味时，我们，是否问过自己——

平时，我们读了多少作文范文、熟悉了多少热点话题？平时，我们推敲了多少范文思路、吸收了多少观点信息？平时，我们分析了多少文章架构、揣摩了多少行文组织？平时，我们又临摹了多少好词好句、提升了多少表达能力？

先有多读多背，后有下笔如神。要想在考场上轻松行文、妙笔生花，就选择在平时多读多背吧。



您手中这本轻巧温婉、新意扑面的“范文背诵100篇”，正是这样一本可以帮您通过平时多读多背、考场之上妙笔成文的六级作文好伙伴。

常考话题尽数涵盖 100篇范文尽数涵盖了六级作文八大常考话题——校园生活类12篇、求职就业类10篇、形色社会类18篇、品格修养类18篇、情感交流类12篇、健康心理类12篇、人与自然类9篇、热门话题类9篇。

热点信息最新收录 八大话题每种话题下所选范文，所涉及、所谈论的都是最新、最热、最受关注的一些事件、现象、争议等，背诵这些范文，可以让您接触到最新的时事，吸收到最新的论点。

行文结构精彩点评 每篇范文，都在文中标出主题句，给出清晰、简洁的行文点评，带着您一步步体会这篇范文是如何组织、如何展开、如何呼应的，以及这样行文有什么好处、给范文带来了哪些出彩之处，慢慢培养您的行文组织能力。

好词好句学习临摹 每篇范文都通过“词汇斟酌”、“佳句临摹”两个栏目，来对文中一些好的词汇、好的句子进行学习、临摹。潜移默化，积少成多，您的遣词造句、语言表述能力会随着这些不知不觉得到提升。

全文译文妙笔生花 每篇范文都给出文采四溢的全文译文，让您对一些不能准确理解或者理解有难度的地方进一步深入体会，双重语境下全面体验范文的写作意境和精巧构思。

扩充观点思如泉涌 每篇范文，都通过“思如泉涌”栏目，对文中所涉及的一些现象、所谈到的一些观点给出补充信息、补充观点，让您对一个话题、一个现象可以了解、积累不同的、更多的观点，考场作文之时，可以旁征博引、思如泉涌。

Passage 29	Spotlight on Copenhagen (1)	93
	丹麦哥本哈根 (1)	
Passage 30	Spotlight on Copenhagen (2)	96
	丹麦哥本哈根 (2)	
Passage 31	Packaging a Person	98
	人的包装	
Passage 32	The Fellowship of the Ring	102
	指环王·护戒使者	
Passage 33	Do You Blog Today?	105
	今天你博了吗?	
Passage 34	Text, Ring Tones Popular in Iraq	107
	手机短信和铃声在伊拉克盛行	
Passage 35	Food and Face	110
	吃饭与面子	
Passage 36	Fashion Guide for Twelve Constellations (1)	113
	十二星座时尚指南 (1)	
Passage 37	Fashion Guide for Twelve Constellations (2)	118
	十二星座时尚指南 (2)	
Passage 38	What Is Poverty?	121
	什么是贫穷?	
Passage 39	World Governments Should Conduct Serious Campaigns Against Smoking	125
	各国政府应当厉行禁烟运动	
Passage 40	Motorcar — a Boon or a Menace?	128
	汽车——是福还是祸?	

Part 4 品格修养篇

Passage 41	Goals	132
	目标	
Passage 42	Self-confidence	134
	自信	
Passage 43	Taking the First Step	138
	迈出第一步	

Passage 44	The Process of Distillation: Getting to the Essence of Things	141
	提炼的过程: 获取精华	
Passage 45	Learn to Live in the Present Moment	144
	学会在现实中生活	
Passage 46	Ambition	147
	雄心	
Passage 47	Working for a Living	151
	为生活而工作	
Passage 48	Success Is a Choice	153
	成功是一种选择	
Passage 49	How to Avoid Foolish Opinions	156
	如何避免愚蠢的观点	
Passage 50	Get Out and Do!	160
	走出困境, 振作起来!	
Passage 51	How to Be True to Yourself	163
	怎样对自己诚实	
Passage 52	Laziness	166
	懒惰	
Passage 53	The Lesson of the Bamboo Trees	169
	竹子的启示	
Passage 54	Six Famous Words	172
	六字名言	
Passage 55	Why Respect Is Important	176
	为何尊重很重要	
Passage 56	Three Passions	178
	吾生三愿	
Passage 57	On Wisdom	182
	论智慧	
Passage 58	Life is Up to You	185
	生命掌握在你的手里	

Part 5 情感交流篇

- Passage 59 Different Strokes of Our Duties 189
不同的义务
- Passage 60 What Can the Child Inherit From the Mother? ... 191
孩子能从母亲那儿遗传到什么?
- Passage 61 Motherly and Fatherly Love 194
母爱和父爱
- Passage 62 Divorce and Kids 198
离婚与孩子
- Passage 63 Housework or Your Life 201
家务还是生活
- Passage 64 Women 205
女人
- Passage 65 Single Living 208
单身生活
- Passage 66 What Are Men Unknown About Women? 212
男人不理解女人的是什么
- Passage 67 A Letter of Love 215
情书
- Passage 68 About Friendship 218
关于友谊
- Passage 69 Beautiful Smile and Love 221
美丽的微笑与爱心
- Passage 70 Five Balls in the Air 224
空中的五只球

Part 6 健康心理篇

- Passage 71 How to Keep Healthy 228
怎样保持健康
- Passage 72 What You Didn't Know About Money and
Happiness 231
金钱与快乐新论

Passage 73	On Shyness	235
	论羞怯	
Passage 74	Pass the Bacteria, Please!	238
	请把细菌递给我	
Passage 75	Daily Stress	241
	每天的压力	
Passage 76	Happiness Is a Choice	245
	快乐是一种选择	
Passage 77	Don't Sweat the Small Stuff	248
	不必庸人自扰	
Passage 78	Make Peace with Imperfection	251
	不求尽善尽美	
Passage 79	Two Types of People	254
	两种人	
Passage 80	Effective Methods of Preventing SARS	257
	预防非典的有效方法	
Passage 81	How to Live to 100.....	261
	怎样才能长命百岁	
Passage 82	Dance Like No One's Watching	265
	旁若无人地纵情跳舞	

Part 7 人与自然篇

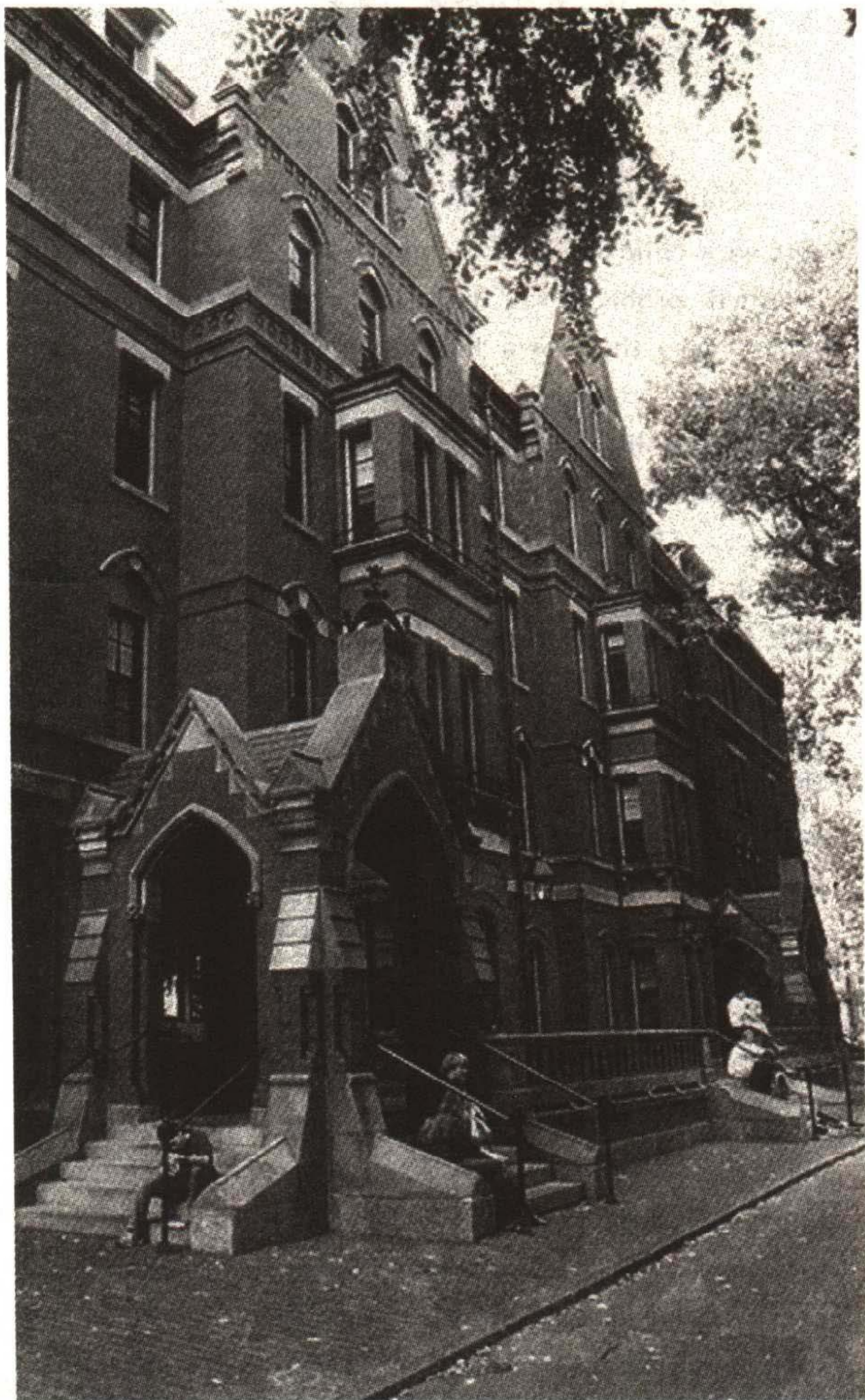
Passage 83	Man and His Environment	269
	人和环境	
Passage 84	Problems Created by the Population Explosion	271
	人口爆炸带来的问题	
Passage 85	Water of the 21st Century	274
	21世纪的水	
Passage 86	Footprints Only	278
	只留下脚印	

Passage 87	Three Things That Will Change Your life	280
	改变我们生活的三样事物	
Passage 88	How “Green” is Your Computer?.....	283
	你知道你的电脑有多“绿”吗	
Passage 89	Earth May Be Approaching Critical Warming Point	287
	地表温度可能已经接近危险水平	
Passage 90	The Yangtze River	290
	长江	
Passage 91	Live and Die	293
	生存和毁灭	

Part 8 热门话题篇

Passage 92	How Influential the Media on Teens Are	298
	传媒于青少年之影响	
Passage 93	Mandarin Mania	301
	汉语推广热	
Passage 94	Why IOC Picks Beijing?	305
	奥委会为什么选择北京?	
Passage 95	Should the Press Be Human	308
	新闻记者该不该有点人情味	
Passage 96	China's New Housing Policies.....	312
	中国新住房政策	
Passage 97	E-English Rules the Waves	315
	网上英语统治潮流	
Passage 98	Paradox of Our Times	318
	我们这个时代的尴尬	
Passage 99	Views on Clones	321
	克隆大战论	
Passage 100	Real-name Registration System.....	324
	手机实名制	

Part 1 校园生活篇



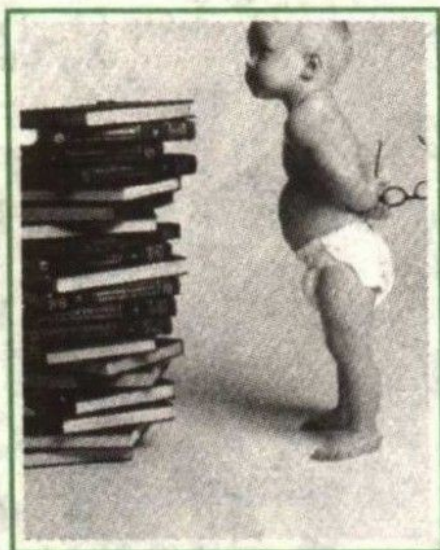
Passage

1

学生上大学的目的各不相同:探索知识,充实自己;改变自身处境,谋求好的社会地位;满足父母的期望...还有人从未认真想过...

The Purpose of School

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, geography, geometry, history, science and all the other subjects. That is quite true, but why do they learn these things? And are these things all that they learn at school?



We send our children to school to prepare them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. They learn their own language so that they will be able to tell others clearly what they want and what they know, and understand what others tell them. They learn foreign languages in order to be able to benefit from what people in other countries have written and said, and in order to make people from other countries understand what they themselves mean. They learn arithmetic in order to be able to measure and count things in their daily life, geography in order to know something about the world around them, and history to know something about human beings they meet every day. Nearly everything they study at school has some practical use in their life, but is that the only

reason why they go to school?

No. There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school, above all^①, to learn how to learn, so that, when we have left school, we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because whenever he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other hand^②, is either unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, geography, etc., but teach pupils the way to learn.

[330 words]

行文点评

全文结构清晰、脉络分明。开篇点题,提出问题:为什么要上学。第二段阐述观点,指出学习每一门课程的目的,接着作者笔锋一转,用一个 but 提出质疑:上学的惟一理由就是把学校里学的一切在现实中应用吗?在第三段作者针对这个问题提出观点,即上学的真正目的就是学会如何学习。

本文细致地分析了接受学校教育的目的。文章虽短,但层层深入,说理透彻,发人深思。

好文妙译

上学的目的

你是否问过自己为什么孩子要上学?你可能会说他们上学是去学习母语和其他语言,去学习数学、地理、几何、历史、科学及其他学科。此话不假,但他们为什么要学这些?这些东西是他们在学校学习的全部内容吗?

我们送孩子上学是为了让他们为自己长大后的工作做准备。学习母语是为了让他们能够明确地告诉别人自己想要什么和知道什么,并能理解别人的话。学习外语是为了从外国人的著作和言语中获益并让外国人了解自己说话的含义。学数学是为了日常计量和算数,学习地理是为了了解周围的世界,学习历史是为了了解

人类,因为他们每天都会与之打交道。在学校里学的一切在他们的日常生活中都有实际应用,但这就是他们上学的惟一理由吗?

当然不是。教育不仅仅是学习事实。首先,我们上学是为了学会如何学习,这样,当我们离开学校时,我们就能继续学习。一个会学习的人总会是一个有成就的人,因为不管他何时需要做以前从未做过的事的时候,他都能很快地自己学会以最好的办法来做。相反地,一个未受过教育的人不是无法做好新事情,就是做得很糟。因此,学校存在的目的不仅仅是教授语言、数学、地理等知识,还要教给学生学习的方法。

词汇斟酌

- ▶ arithmetic [ə'riθmətik] *n.* 算术
- ▶ geometry [dʒi'ɒmitri] *n.* 几何
- ▶ prepare sb. for sth. 让某人为某事做好准备

佳句临摹

①【注释】above all 最重要的;尤其

【临摹】He longs above all to see his family again. 他尤其渴望再见到家里人。

②【注释】on the other hand 另一方面

【临摹】I want to go to the party, but on the other hand I ought to be studying. 我想去参加聚会,但从另一方面来说,我应该留下来学习。

忘如泉涌

- Art is long, but life is short. 人生有涯,而学无涯。
- What is learned in the cradle is carried to the grave. 儿时所学,终生难忘。

Passage

2

不同的人有不同的读书目的。作者通过这篇文章给读者传递了这样一个信息:读书不应该仅仅是为了通过考试、获取信息,而是应该让自己感到心情愉悦,活得更充实。

Reading for Pleasure

The first thing I want to insist on is that reading should be enjoyable. Of course, there are many books that we all have to read, either to pass examinations or to acquire information, from which it is impossible to extract enjoyment. We are reading them for instruction, and the best we can hope is that our need for it will enable us to get through them without tedium. Such books we read with resignation rather than with alacrity. But that is not the sort of reading I have in mind. The books I shall mention in due course will help you neither to get a degree nor to earn your living, they will not teach you to sail a boat or get a stalled motor to run, but they will help you to live more fully. That, however, they cannot do unless you enjoy reading them.



Every man is his own best critic. Whatever the learned say about a book, however unanimous they are in their praise of it, unless it interests you, it is no business of yours^①. And you who read are the final judge of the value to you of the book you are reading. We are none of us exactly like everyone else, only rather like, and it would be unreasonable to suppose that the books that have meant a great deal to me should be precisely those that will mean a great deal to you. But there are books that I feel the richer for having read, and I think I should not be quite the man I am if I had not read them. No one is under an obligation to read poetry or fiction or the miscellaneous literature which is classed as

belles-lettres^②. He must read them for pleasure, and who can claim that what pleases one man must necessarily please another?

[315 words]

行文点评

文章开篇点题,用 The first thing 首先表明了 reading should be enjoyable 这一观点。接下来作者从读书的目的说明只有 enjoy reading 才能够有助你 live more fully。第一段最后一句 That, however, they cannot do unless you enjoy reading them. 对全段做出归纳总结,与段首主题句相互呼应,使本段结构严谨。

第二段首句 Every man is his own best critic. 就是本段的主题句,全段围绕这个主题展开议论。结尾处使用了一个反问句,这样不仅深化了主题,而且能引起读者的共鸣。

好文妙译

为快乐而读书

我想强调的第一点是,阅读应当是令人愉悦的。当然,我们每一个人都会为了通过考试,或是为了获取信息而阅读大量的书籍,这样的阅读是无法让我们获得快乐的。我们读这些书是为了获得指导,我们能期望的最多就是我们在读完之后不至于感到单调乏味。这样的书,我们读得无可奈何而不是轻松愉快。不过,这类阅读并不是我想要谈的。我在下面将要提到的那一类书既不能帮助你获取学位,也不能帮助你挣钱谋生,更不能教会你驾驶船只或修好出了故障的马达,然而,它们能够帮助你活得更加充实。而这一点,除非你喜欢读它们,否则是无法做到的。

最好的评论家是每个人自己。无论某个学者对某一本书作了什么评价,无论他们如何众口一词地对它大加称赞,倘若它激不起你的兴趣,那么这本书就与你毫不相干。作为读者,你是你所读书籍价值的仲裁人。我们当中,没有一个人跟另外一个人的评价完全相像,至多有点相像而已。想当然地认为对我来说很有价值的书恰恰对你也很有价值,这是不合情理的。但是也确实有这样的书,在读完之后,我感到更加充实了,我觉得要是

没有读过它们,我就不会成为现在的我。没有什么人非要去读诗歌、小说以及其他归为“纯文学”的作品不可。读者读这些作品必然是为了获取快乐;然而谁又能说,使一位读者感到愉悦的书一定会让另一位读者喜欢呢?

词汇斟酌

- ▶ **extract** [iks'trækt] *vt.* 获得, 索取
- ▶ **tedium** ['ti:diəm] *n.* 厌烦, 沉闷
- ▶ **resignation** [ˌrezɪg'neɪʃən] *n.* 听任, 顺从
- ▶ **alacrity** [ə'lækriti] *n.* 爽快, 乐意
- ▶ **in due course** 及时地, 在适当时
- ▶ **ear one's living** 赚钱谋生
- ▶ **stall** [stɔ:l] *v.* (使)(发动机)熄火
- ▶ **unanimous** [ju(:)'nænɪməs] *a.* 全体一致的, 一致同意的
- ▶ **miscellaneous** [mɪsi'leɪnjəs] *a.* 各色各样混在一起, 混杂的
- ▶ **belles-lettres** ['bel-'letr] *n.* 纯文学

佳句临摹

①【注释】no business of one's 与某人无关

【临摹】My plan is no business of yours. 我的计划与你无关。

②【注释】under an obligation 有义务, 有道义负责

【临摹】She's under an obligation to him because he lent her money. 因为他把钱借给她了, 所以她有偿还他的义务。

思如泉涌

- Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom.
书籍是积聚智慧的长明灯。
- By reading we enrich the mind, by conversation we polish it. 读书使人充实, 沟通使人精明。