

从文化价值观视角指导英语应试作文写作

大学英语应试作文 写作与思路

范文、引文 **150** 余篇

■ 宁 洪 编著

CONCEPTS & WRITING

 天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

从文化、价值观视角指导英语应试作文写作

大学英语应试作文写作与思路

范文、引文 150 余篇

宁 洪 编著

天津大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书可供读者了解国内大学各类英语应试作文写作全貌:便条写作、信函写作、主题句式作文写作和学术式作文写作等。

解析国内大学各类英语应试作文写作思路:外贸英语,旅游英语,大学英语文理四、六级,英语专业四(含专接本)、八级,研究生(博士生)英语,雅思(IELTS)英语,托福(TOEFL)英语等。

探索国内大学各类英语应试作文写作思维共性,掌握规律,快速提高应试作文写作能力。

本书适合外贸英语,旅游英语,大学英语文理四、六级,英语专业四(含专接本)、八级,研究生(博士生)英语,雅思(IELTS)英语,托福(TOEFL)等英语应试作文写作,以及有志自学提高英语应试写作能力的广大英语爱好者。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语应试作文写作与思路/宁洪编著. —天津:
天津大学出版社, 2003. 5
ISBN 7-5618-1772-X

I. 大… II. 宁… III. 英语—写作—高等学校—
教学参考资料 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 034127 号

出版发行	天津大学出版社
出 版 人	杨风和
地 址	天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
网 址	www.tdcbs.com
电 话	营销部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742
印 刷	河北省永清县印刷厂
经 销	全国各地新华书店
开 本	185mm × 260mm
印 张	9.75
字 数	243 千
版 次	2003 年 5 月第 1 版
印 次	2003 年 5 月第 1 次
印 数	1 - 4 000
定 价	12.00 元

前 言

《大学英语应试作文写作与思路》是依照国家高等教育委员会颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》、《2000 高校英语专业四级考试大纲》、《2002 年全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》的精神,以目前国内流行的多种英语应试作文写作考试题型为参照而写成,内容涉及旅游英语,外贸英语,大学文理四、六级和英语专业四、八级英语,硕士生和博士生英语,雅思(IELTS)和托福(TOEFL)英语。

《大学英语应试作文写作与思路》通过简要介绍英语写作理论和写作格式以及提供的大量实战性英语应试作文范文,力求证明:不同英语考试中的英语应试作文写作并不意味着有多种类型的英语应试作文写作,它们涉及的只是一个单一的英语应试作文写作的问题。英语应试作文写作有其内在的写作格式和分析问题的规律。掌握了必要的规律,各类英语考试中的英语应试作文写作问题会迎刃而解。

《大学英语应试作文写作与思路》希望能引起读者的注意:如今英语应试作文写作考试的重点普遍在于考查参考者个人的分析问题和解决实际问题的能力。因此,学会如何用“英语思维”学习和建立个人对于社会热点问题的思维方式,比起单纯的英语单词背诵和英语语法的掌握更为重要。要想写好英语应试作文,必须记忆“社会认可的观念”。必须背诵长段文章,并在其中加深对英文词句的理解,尽快完成一个“跨越过程”,最终实现“熟能生巧”。

本书的特点:

1. 思路新颖。从社会学角度分析问题,强调英语思维的逻辑性和合理性,强调分析问题的规律,指导读者适应英语应试作文写作的挑战,提高他们的英语应试作文写作成绩。不强调传统英语作文写作中的字词、句子正误分析等的基础演练。

2. 超强的针对性、实用性和应试性。书中涉及的全部范文均为各类英语考试中出现过的真题作文命题,分析透彻,应试性强。

3. 涵盖面大。囊括目前国内各类英语应试作文题型,适用于各种层次的读者了解英语应试作文写作全貌和规律,掌握英语应试作文写作规律,适应“千变万化”的英语应试作文写作命题考试。

4. 编者对国内各类英语应试作文写作考试的特点具有一定的研究。具有多年的英语应试作文写作教学经验和一定的英语作文写作理论基础。

本书为大学文理本科,英语本科,硕士生,博士生,雅思(IELTS)和托福(TOEFL)论等参考人员提高英语应试作文写作成绩的理想教材,同时也可供全国各类成人高自考学员(包括专科、本科在学人员)和中、高级英语自学者使用。

编著者

2002 年 11 月

编写说明

本书旨在分析目前国内大学各个层次的英语应试作文写作及相应对策,包括:

1. 便条写作(如:旅游英语、外贸英语、英语专业四级)
2. 信函写作(如:旅游英语、外贸英语、大学英语文理四、六级,雅思(IELTS)英语)
3. 主题句式写作(如:大学英语文理四、六级)
4. 学术式写作(如:旅游英语、外贸英语、英语专业四/八级、雅思(IELTS)英语、托福(TOEFL)英语、研究生英语)

通过解析大学各类英语应试作文写作不同要求,提出具体语篇思路,列举相关范文,引导读者建立正确的语篇思路,以便灵活运用。

笔者认为,语篇思路对大学各类英语应试作文写作都十分重要。英语应试作文写作的良好语篇思路应建立在熟悉一般社会问题和价值观念的基础之上。在大学英语写作教学中,笔者在英语作文写作教学的初始阶段一直努力实践,以“描红”(即:选用同一题目的不同文章中的优秀词句合成文章的写作方法)来提高大学生的英语写作语言表达能力,促使他们学习、建立良好的语篇思路,促进他们英语作文写作总体能力的提高。

在我国,大多数参加英语应试作文写作的考生均为成年人。他们中的多数人对英语语法、词汇和句型已基本熟悉,一般都有运用它们的能力。在各类英语应试作文写作中,他们迫切需要以及被测试的重点是,能否运用一些基本的语篇思路去适应不同的英语应试作文写作命题的要求,即如何下手写好一篇英语应试命题作文。这一问题存在于各类英语应试作文写作之中。

实践证明,如能掌握好一些基本的“语篇思路框架”,掌握好一些相对稳定的写作语篇思路和必要的观念,英语专业专接本学生的写作成绩能好于正式英语专业学生的写作成绩。同样的情形也会发生在非英语专业学生和英语专业学生之间,甚至还会出现在外贸英语大专学生和大学本科非英语专业学生之间。

为了适应某些英语应试作文考试的要求,本书加入了部分有关如何书写英语作文提纲和书写段落结论的章节。

本书的特点是:针对性强,以语篇思路为主线,涉及国内所有各类英语应试作文写作题型,分析10年内各类英语应试作文写作命题,寻求观念表达共性,提供可伸缩式范文,一文多用,以便考生适应不同类型英语应试作文写作的篇幅要求。

本书适用于大学各类英语应试作文写作:外贸英语(含专接本),旅游英语(含专接本),大学文理四、六级,英语专业四级(含专接本)、八级,硕士生、博士生以及雅思(IELTS)英语应试作文写作和托福(TOEFL)英语应试作文写作,也适用于有志通过自学提高英语应试作文写作能力的广大英语爱好者。

本书由南开大学宁洪独立撰写。全书范文语篇框架由笔者在多年课堂教学与实践基础

上,依据人对相关文化、价值观念的理解用英语写作完成。范文中绝大多数观念为教学双方的互动结果,是教学双方共同的兴趣所在,具有极大的实践性。但由于水平有限,疏漏谬误之处在所难免,恳请广大读者斧正。

宁洪

2003年1月18日

于南开大学

目 录

1. 目前国内大学各类英语应试作文写作情况综述	(1)
1.1 外贸英语、旅游英语(含专接本)应试作文写作要求	(1)
1.1.1 便条写作要求	(1)
1.1.2 信函写作要求	(1)
1.1.3 主题句选择要求	(1)
1.1.4 大纲写作要求	(1)
1.1.5 学术式作文写作要求	(2)
1.2 大学英语(文理)四级应试作文写作要求	(2)
1.2.1 信函写作要求	(2)
1.2.2 主题句式作文写作要求	(2)
1.3 大学英语(文理)六级应试作文写作要求	(3)
1.3.1 信函写作要求	(3)
1.3.2 主题句式作文写作要求	(3)
1.4 英语专业四级(含专接本)应试作文写作要求	(3)
1.4.1 便条写作要求	(3)
1.4.2 学术式作文写作要求	(4)
1.5 英语专业八级应试作文写作要求	(4)
1.5.1 学术式作文写作要求	(4)
1.6 硕士研究生英语应试作文写作要求	(4)
1.6.1 学术式作文写作要求	(4)
1.7 雅思(IELTS)英语应试作文写作要求	(5)
1.7.1 信函写作要求	(5)
1.7.2 学术式作文写作要求	(6)
1.8 托福(TOEFL)英语应试作文写作要求	(6)
1.8.1 学术式作文写作要求	(6)
2. 大学英语写作基本常识(适用于大学各类英语应试作文写作)	(8)
2.1 英语写作的基本概念	(8)
2.1.1 什么是大学英语作文写作	(8)
2.1.2 什么是标题(title)	(13)
2.1.3 如何组织好一篇作文	(13)
2.1.4 论点(thesis statement)和段落主题句(topic sentence)的区别	(14)
2.1.5 什么是段落主题句	(14)
2.1.6 段落主题句和标题(题目)的区别	(14)
2.1.7 段落主题句的写作要求	(15)
2.1.8 结论的写作要求	(16)

3. 目前国内大学各类英语应试作文写作的六种基本形式、特点和对策	(18)
3.1 便条、信函写作特点及对策	(18)
3.2 信函写作特点:三种基本格式	(19)
3.2.1 平头式	(20)
3.2.2 缩行式	(21)
3.2.3 混合式	(22)
3.3 选择主题句测试项特点及对策	(22)
3.4 大纲写作特点及对策	(24)
3.5 主题句式作文写作特点及对策	(25)
3.6 学术式作文写作特点及对策	(26)
3.7 学术式作文写作命题的趋向	(30)
4. 英语应试作文写作语言和内容特点	(32)
4.1 避免使用“过分”词句 (overworked words and phrases),语言应简明扼要	(32)
4.2 不使用缩写形式或过于口语化的字词	(33)
4.3 避免作文行文松垮	(33)
5. 英美人的思维方式与国内大学各类英语应试作文写作	(35)
5.1 东方人与英美人语篇思维模式差异	(35)
5.2 中国人与英美人的思维方式差异与中国大学生英语应试作文写作中的弊病及改进方法	(37)
6. 国内大学各类英语应试作文写作解题思路及范文(便条写作、信函写作、主题式、学术式英语应试作文写作 115 篇)	(47)
6.1 外贸英语、旅游英语应试便条写作思路与范文(真题/模拟试题)(1-10 篇)	(47)
6.2 英语专业四级应试便条写作思路与范文(1991-2001 真题)(11-30 篇)	(51)
6.3 外贸英语应试信函写作思路与范文(真题/模拟试题)(31-40 篇)	(61)
6.4 雅思(IELTS)英语应试信函写作思路与范文(真题/模拟试题)(41-50 篇)	(71)
6.5 大学英语文理四、六级应试主题式作文写作思路与范文(1995-2001 年真题)(51-80 篇)	(80)
6.6 英语专业四、八级应试学术式作文写作思路与范文(1991-2001 年真题/模拟试题)(81-95 篇)	(108)
6.7 雅思(IELTS)、托福(TOEFL)英语应试学术式作文写作思路与范文(1996-2002 年真题/模拟试题)(96-112 篇)	(121)
6.8 研究生、博士生英语应试学术式作文写作思路与范文(1999-2001 年真题/模拟试题)(113-115 篇)	(137)
6.9 英语应试学术式作文、便条写作命题及内容趋向(1996-2002 年真题/模拟试题)	(141)
参考文献	(145)

1. 目前国内大学各类英语应试作文写作情况综述

1.1 外贸英语、旅游英语(含专接本)应试作文写作要求

1.1.1 便条写作要求(以考试指南为依据)

VI. Directions: Write a note of invitation according to the situation described. 20%

You are Taylor. You will be one of the players in a football match. You want to invite Tom to watch the game. Make sure to include at least the following points: purpose, time, place and teams. (50 – 70 words)

Note: Don't write your own name at the end of the note.

1.1.2 信函写作要求

VII. Directions: Write a letter according to the following situation. 30%

You are Wang Ming. You are planning to apply for a scholarship in a U.S. university. Write an application. Make sure to include the necessary information about yourself. (100 – 120 words)

1.1.3 主题句选择要求

IV. Directions: Read the following paragraph and underline the topic sentence. 5%

Young people today are very different from their predecessors in the 1960s. The 1960s were dominated by activists, long-haired and protesting American intervention in Vietnam. No longer interested in politics, most of the 32 million people from 13 to 21 are preoccupied with issues closer to themselves. Their foremost concern is with training for and finding a job that will support themselves in these uncertain times. They worry, as their parents do, about the danger of nuclear destruction. But they seldom do anything about their worries. Protest marches and the like simply do not appeal to them. They are much too busy getting on with the business of living their own self-centered lives. Not surprisingly, excessive drinking among teenagers has become a national concern, with an estimated 5.3 million 14-to-17-year-old drinkers.

1.1.4 大纲写作要求

V. Directions: Read the passage below two or three times and locate the main points of the passage. Then, summarize the passage within 70 words, and give this passage a title. Give a word count of your summary at the end of the passage. 25%

Inflation has many causes. First, it occurs if employers grant wage increases that exceed gains in productivity. The employers then pass most or all of the costs of wage increases along to consumers by charging higher prices. Second, if one business controls an entire industry, it may limit the supply of a certain product, such as gold or copper, to drive prices up and thus earn higher profits. If that product is used to make other goods, the cost of those items will also rise. Consequently, the prices of those items

rise, too. Another cause of inflation is that a government spends much more money than it receives in taxes. In this case, the government will borrow or print more paper money to pay for the goods and services it needs. As the nation's money supply increases faster than the rate at which goods and services are produced, the value of money drops, and prices increase as a result. These are the major causes of inflation in a country.

1.1.5 学术式作文写作要求

III. Composition (60 points)

Teachers pay little attention to those who failed the examinations for college education, assuming that such failure means failure in everything. What is your opinion? Write a short argumentative essay of about 300 words.

1.2 大学英语(文理)四级应试作文写作要求

1.2.1 信函写作要求(以 2000/06 和 2001/06 CET 为例)

Part V: Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter.

Suppose you are Zhang Ying. Write a letter to Xiao Wang, a schoolmate of yours who is going to visit you during the week-long holiday. You should write a composition of at least 100 words according to the suggestions given below in Chinese.

1. 表示欢迎。
2. 提出对度假安排的建议。
3. 提醒应注意的事项。

A Letter to a Schoolmate

Dear Xiao Wang:

.....

1.2.2 主题句式作文写作要求

Part V: Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Is the Test of Spoken English Necessary?** The first sentence has already been written for you. You should write a composition of at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试,理由是
2. 也有人持不同意见
3. 我的看法和打算。

1.3 大学英语(文理)六级应试作文写作要求

1.3.1 信函写作要求(以 1999/06 和 2001/06 CET 为例)

注:当年的大学英语四、六级应试作文写作题目和要求一样

Part V: Writing (30 minutes)

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

Suppose you are Zhang Ying. Write a letter to Xiao Wang, a schoolmate of yours who is going to visit you during the week-long holiday. You should write a composition of at least 120 words according to the suggestions given below in Chinese.

1. 表示欢迎。
2. 提出对度假安排的建议。
3. 提醒应注意的事项。

A Letter to a Schoolmate

Dear Xiao Wang:

.....

1.3.2 主题句式作文写作要求

Part V: Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Reading Selectively or Extensively**. You should write a composition of at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择。
2. 有人认为应博览群书。
3. 我的看法。

1.4 英语专业四级(含专接本)应试作文写作要求

1.4.1 便条写作要求(以英语专业四级考试指南为依据)

PART I WRITING(45 MINS.)

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MINS.) (This section comprises either Note-Writing or Précis-Writing)

On ANSWER SHEET ONE write a note of about 60 words based on the following situation:

You have seen an advertisement in the evening paper for a second-hand typewriter for sale. Write to the advertiser asking for details.

1.4.2 学术式作文写作要求(以英语专业四级考试指南为依据)

PART 1. WRITING (45 MINS.)

SECTION A. COMPOSITION (35 MINS.)

On ANSWER SHEET ONE write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

My Views on the Traffic Problems in Shanghai

You are to write three paragraphs:

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint on this issue.

In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with details or examples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion.

1.5 英语专业八级应试作文写作要求

1.5.1 学术式作文写作要求(以高校英语专业八级考试指南为依据)

例 1

WRITING (TEM - 8)

Directions: You will have 60 minutes to plan and write an essay of about 300 words on the topic given below:

How effective does the College Entrance Examination measure our ability and competence? Does this system select all the young people who should be selected and fail all those who are duty-bound to fail?

例 2

WRITING (TEM - 8)

Directions: You will have 60 minutes to plan and write an essay of about 300 words on the topic given below:

Language consists of more than just grammar and vocabulary. It is a living thing because people use it daily to express themselves. "Learning and living a new language means above all being in daily contact with the cultural traditions and way of life of the people." Discuss the implications of this view for the teaching and learning of English in China.

1.6 硕士研究生英语应试作文写作要求

1.6.1 学术式作文写作要求(以 2000/01 和 2002/01 考题为依据)

Part V Writing

76. Directions:

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 1. Describe the picture.
 2. Deduce the purpose of the drawer of the picture.
 3. Suggest counter-measures.

A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing



1.7 雅思(IELTS)英语应试作文写作要求

1.7.1 信函写作要求(以相关参考书为依据)

例 1

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have left college, but you did not say good-bye to your friend who lives in the same room with you because he had a lecture to attend at that time. Write a letter to him to apologize and tell him how you spent the days before you left and how you got home. Then, invite him to visit you.

You should write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write your own address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear . . . :

例 2

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You live in a room in college. You share the room with another student. You find it very difficult to study there because he or she always has friends visiting. They have parties in the room and sometimes borrow your things without asking you. Write a letter to the accommodation officer of

the apartment building at the college and ask for a new room next term. You would prefer a single room. Explain your reason.

You should write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write your own address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear . . . :

.....

1.7.2 学术式作文写作要求(以参考书为依据)

例 1

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend not more than 40 minutes on this task.

Discuss the following:

Some people say that the parents, except school, should be responsible for their children's behavior and tell them what is "right" or "wrong" while others say schools should take this responsibility.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own ideas and experience and support your argument with examples.

例 2

WRITING TASK 2

You are advised to spend a maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

Some people believe that the popularization of television and the Internet affects people's daily routines and the intimate relations among family members or between friends. What is your opinion?

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own ideas and experience and support your argument with examples.

1.8 托福(TOEFL)英语应试作文写作要求

1.8.1 学术式作文写作要求(以参考书为依据)

例 1

Test of Written English (TWE)

Directions: You will have thirty minutes to plan and write an essay on the topic given below. Use the first few minutes to read the topic carefully and think about what kind of essay you will write. You may use the space immediately below the essay topic to make notes. Write your essay on the lined pages that follow. You will have enough space if you write on every line and keep your handwriting to a reasonable size.

Some people believe that a mother should not work. Others argue against this. Consider the problems that a working mother faces. Do you believe a mother should work? Support your opinion.

Notes

Use this space for essay notes only. Write the complete final version of your essay on Essay Pages 3 and 4. Work done on this worksheet will not be scored.

例 2

Test of Written English (TWE)

Directions: You will have thirty minutes to plan and write an essay on the topic given below. Use the first few minutes to read the topic carefully and think about what kind of essay you will write. You may use the space immediately below the essay topic to make notes. Write your essay on the lined pages that follow. You will have enough space if you write on every line and keep your handwriting to a reasonable size.

“It is better to make a wrong decision than to make no decision at all”. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons or specific examples to illustrate your answer.

Notes: Use this space for essay notes only. Write the complete final version of your essay on Essay Pages 3 and 4. Work done on this worksheet will not be scored.

2. 大学英语写作基本常识(适用于大学各类英语应试作文写作)

2.1 英语写作的基本概念

2.1.1 什么是大学英语作文写作(academic writing)

大学英语作文写作(academic writing)也称为 theme 或 essay 写作,是一种将字词、句子和段落连接在一起的练习。大学英语作文写作一般指的是 4 到 8 段或 2 到 5 页长短的文章。在国内,我们所涉及的多是篇幅在 150 - 300 字之间的作文写作,如在英语专业四级中为 150 字,在英语专业八级中为 300 字,在研究生入学英语考试中为 150 字,在雅思(IELTS)英语中为 150 字,在托福(TOEFL)英语中为 300 - 500 字等。

大学英语作文写作从总体上叫做学术式英语作文写作。

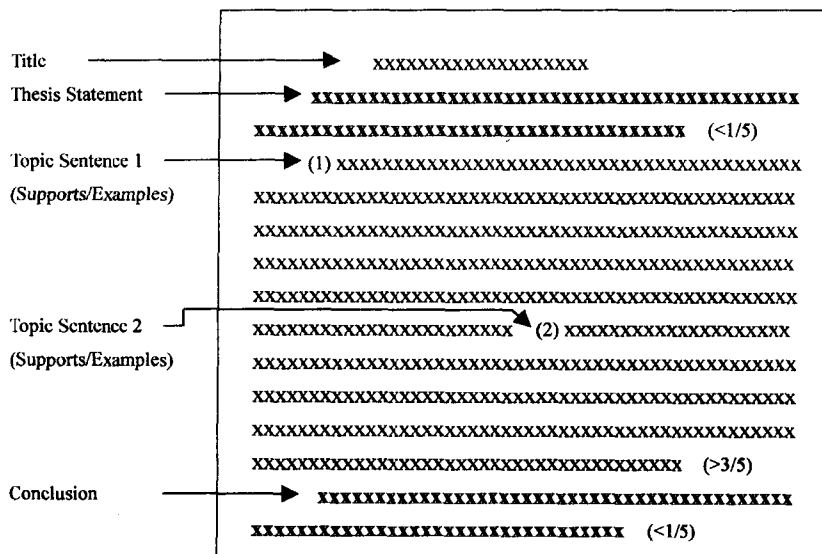
在国外,对于学术式英语作文写作的结构要求一般是:文章应为 3 段,它们之间的比例大致为:第一段为 $< 1/5$,第二段为 $> 3/5$ 或约为 $4/5$ (在文字 300 字以上的学术式英语作文写作中),第三段为 $< 1/5$ 。

有关学术式英语作文结构比例的论述:(原文)

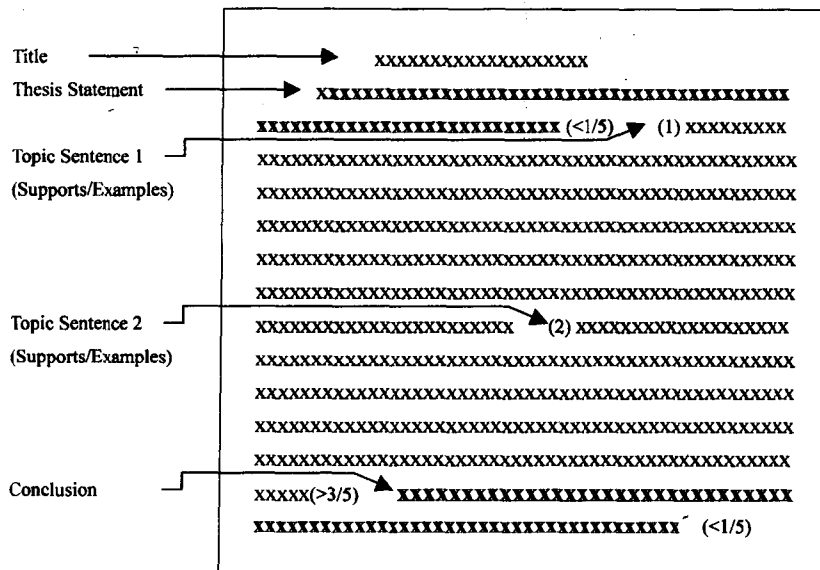
- “The composition has a central purpose or objective that controls the whole composition. The purpose is expressed in the beginning paragraph of the composition in a sentence called a thesis statement or thesis sentence. The thesis statement gives the plan for the composition, and the composition must follow that plan. No matter what the thesis or plan of a particular composition is, all compositions have in common three major parts.
- The first part of any composition is the introduction (or thesis statement). In a short composition the introduction is usually quite brief. It may consist simply of the thesis statement, or it may contain additional sentences.
- The second part of the composition, the discussion, is the main part. In a composition of five paragraphs, for example, the discussion normally consumes the three longest paragraphs. The proportion is similar in longer compositions, the discussion part being three-fifths to four-fifths of the total composition.”...
- “The third part of the composition is the conclusion, which, like the introduction, is usually brief.”

一篇学术式短篇作文在一张单页纸上的结构布局可以有两种不同形式。(见下页)

1. 三段式



2. 一段式



实例说明

例 1 (英美学生作文)

Study of Art History(三段式结构布局)

A study of art history might be a better way to learn more about a culture than in general history classes. (Thesis Statement)

Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics and wars. But art history focuses on much more than these because art reflects not only the political values of people, but also their religious beliefs, emotions, and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors, or of people very different from our own, can be provided by art. (**Discussion**)