



根据教育部最新考试大纲编写

双博士系列

CIEET

大学英语 四级考试



应试教程

(写作与范文)

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科学技术文献出版社成立于 1973 年,国家科学技术部主管,主要出版科技
政策、科技管理、信息科学、农业、医学、电子技术、实用技术、培训教材、教辅读
物等图书。

我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

前 言

为了迎接 21 世纪的挑战,争取到 2000 年使大学英语教学上一个新台阶,国家教育部高教司于 1999 年推出了新《大学英语教学大纲》,本大纲在继承原大纲优点的基础上,对原大纲作了较多的修改。在新旧大纲交替之际,为了帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》编写了本系列丛书。

本系列丛书含有全面的英语知识和学习技巧。它不仅能够直接帮助和指导应试,通过大学英语四、六级考试,也可作为 TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和研究生入学考试等应试参考书。

本系列丛书包括下列两部分:

1. 大学英语四级考试应试教程(5 个分册)

(1) 听力训练(含 3 盒磁带)

(2) 词汇·语法

(3) 阅读、简答、翻译

(4) 写作与范文

(5) 模拟题库(含 2 盒磁带)

2. 大学英语六级考试应试教程(6 个分册)

(1) 听力训练(含 3 盒磁带)

(2) 词汇、语法

(3) 阅读、简答、翻译

(4) 写作与范文

(5) 语法、改错、综合技巧

(6) 模拟题库(含 2 盒磁带)

四级考试中,写作的得分率向来较低,这已引起广大考生的关注。本书选题新颖,切题率高,内容包括社会、历史、文学、科技、人物、风俗等各方面,并附有参考答案,旨在迅速提高英语学习者英文写作水平,在考试中获得较高成绩。

在编写过程中,北京大学英语系吕郁、修立梅同志及本书策划胡东华同志做了大量的组织联络及策划工作,特此致谢!

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第一章 四级作文考试分析

§ 四级作文考试大纲

根据大学英语四级考试大纲对写作部分的要求,该部分考试时间为30分钟,要求考生在这一限定时间内根据题目要求写出一篇100—120词(四级)的短文,能够正确表达思想,语意连贯,无重大语法错误。题目的内容包括日常生活及一般常识,题型多样,有时给出段首句要求续写,有时给出写作提纲,有时只给出关键词,有时给出题目,有时为看图作文,但近年来常见题型是给出中文的内容提示。此部分目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

§ 评分原则

1. CET—4及CET—6作文题采用总体评分(Global Scoring)方法。阅卷人员就试卷的总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),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进行综合评估。内容和语言是一个统一体。内容要求思想正确,主题突出。内容要考虑是否用英语清楚而准确地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍,用词和造句是否清楚而准确地表达思想。

§ 评分标准

1. 本题满分为15分。
2. 阅卷标准共分五等:2分,5分,8分,11分及14分,各有标准样卷一份。
3. 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,若认为与某一分数(如8分)相似,即定为该分数(即8分);若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数,则可加一分(即9分)或减一分(即7分)。但不得加减半分。

4. 评分标准:

- 2分——条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

5分——基本切题。表达思想不够清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误。

8分——基本切题。表达思想比较清楚,文章尚连贯,但语言错误较多,其中有少量的严重错误。

11分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

14分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性好,基本上无语言错误。

[注:白卷,作文与题目毫不相关,或只有几个孤立的词而思想无法表达,则给0分。]

5. 字数不足应酌情扣分:

累计字数	CET4	90—99	80—89	70—79	60—69	50—59	<49
累计字数	CET6	110—119	100—109	90—99	80—89	70—79	<69
扣 分		1	2	3	5	7	9

注:1. 如题目给出主题句、起始句、结束句,均不得计入所写字数。

2. 只写一段者得,0~4分;只写两段得,0~9分(指规定三段的作文)。

§ 样卷评析

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled Don't Be Afraid to Say "No" in 3 paragraphs. You should base your composition on the following outline (given in Chinese). Write no less than 120 words.

Outline:

1. Some people are afraid to say "No".
2. Why is it difficult to say "No".
3. The disadvantage of not saying "No".

[样卷 1]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

Somebody is afraid to say "No". When your good friends invited you to join birthday-party; When your good friends asked you a favor; When your'd good friends wanted to borrow your new car or new mobile-phone; What can you do? According to friendship, you may not say "No".

Actually we have the right to choose what we shall do and how to do. If you don't think such things fit you at that time, you should say "No". Don't waste your time on something meaningless. Of course, nobody wants to hurt others' feelings, but you can say "No" indirectly. "I'm very happy to hear somebody's birthday, but I'm too tired, please bring my congratulations to him and his mother". "I'm sorry I'm in trouble, too. Perhaps Mr. Smith should give you a help". These explanations can help you not to hurt others.

If you don't like to do what your friends say, please say "No". It's your right. If you explain positively, your friends may not feel unhappy.

得分

14分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连续性较好。基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

[样卷 2]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

I know some people, who may be too kind to say "No" to their friends. Is it right? No, it is no good for both his (or her) friends and he (or she).

When one of your friends comes to call you to play football and you have another important thing to do, though you like football very much, you want to say "No" (in fact, it is needed). But you don't, you say: "Er... OK!". What's the result? You play football carelessly, and your friend will be unhappy; your thing hasn't been finished in time, and your parents or teachers will be angry to you. Don't be afraid to say "No", and tell the reason to your friend, I think he will understand you, of course, your thing will be finished in time. You see, it is so good.

Next time, you meet this case, don't be afraid to say "No".

得分

11分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

[样卷 3]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

"Would you like to go to the cinema with me?" a friend of mine asks me. As a matter of fact, I'm not free now or I don't like to go. But, but my answer is "Yes", not "No". And then I reluctantly go with her.

For she is my friend, I'm afraid to say "No". And for I'm afraid to say "No", I'm not happy, why? If I had said "No" to her, I would have been able to do some thing that I like to do. Above all, time wouldn't have been wasted and I would be happier.

You don't want to give an answer against your friend's will, but your answer is against your will. This is unfair. Why not be brave to say "No".

得分

10 分——一切题, 条理清楚, 层次分明, 文字较连贯, 有少量语言错误。

[样卷 4]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

Sb. afraid to say "No". If a friend invited him to do sth, though he doesn't want to do it, he doesn't say "No".

Why are they afraid to say "No"? The answer is very simple. Because they are their friends. The friendship Between them is very deeply. They don't wish to see their friends' unhappy. So they are afraid to say "No". Some times the invitation is very unreasonable, but they don't say "No". They should say "No". I want to say. Why? Because everyone has many things to do, they shouldn't waste time to do something that they don't want to do. A friend in need is a friend indeed, sometimes the truly friendship need some one to say "No".

To say "No" isn't a very simple thing. It must be reasonable. For example, "I'm very sorry for that, I have something to do". "I'm afraid I can't help you this morning, why not tomorrow morning".

得分

8 分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚, 文字勉强连贯; 语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。

[样卷 5]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

We should learn to say "No" when many things happen. It is good for us not to be afraid to say "No".

For one thing, some things should be done and some things shouldn't be done. So

we must learn to say "No" when some things shouldn't be done. For examples. You know that smoking is bad. Then when other people persuade you to smoke, you should not be afraid to say "No". For another. Some people are afraid to say "No" because they think they will hurt others. In fact, you learn to say "No" and then you will accept some things well. You don't say "No" sometimes and you will hurt more people.

In a word you should learn not to be afraid to say "No".

得分

8分——基本切题,欠连贯,有些地方表达不够清楚,语言错误较多且有些为严重错误。

[样卷6]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

Don't be afraid to say "No". Don't be afraid to refuse the friend. Don't be afraid to refuse doing the things that you didn't want.

We should learn to refuse someone, because someone was very lazy, you help him with one thing, there was the second thing, the third, the fourth, ... at once. After your helping, he was turned more and more lazy, and you will spoil him. On the other hand, you have wasted your valuable time.

We should learn to say "No" to the other in short, for them, for ourselves as well as.

Don't be afraid it.

得分

6分——欠连贯,语言错误较多,基本切题。

[样卷7]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

If your friend invites you to dinner and you have a lot of things to do, are you afraid to say "No" to him? Maybe you won't disappoint him and accept his invitation.

Don't be afraid to say "No" to someone that you loved. If you always please your friends, your teachers or your parents, you won't be happy and they won't either. When you don't like to do something, be brave enough to say "No". Your friends, teachers and parents won't mistake you and love you all the way. It isn't a bad thing to tell the truth and your feelings.

So everyone should learn to say "No" in the correct conditions. If you refuse other people's invitation, just say "No" gently, not firmly. For example, ¥ if you refuse to accept the invitation to dinner, you can say "Sorry, but I'm busy. Can I accept another a

few day later?"

得分

5分——基本切题,连贯性差,意思表达不清,有不少严重的语法及词汇错误。

[样卷8]

Don't Be Afraid to Say "No".

There are some thing that may be you of ten meat. Such as when you were studying, a friend asked you to go shopping with him, or when you wanted to sleep, three classmates must play cards with you. Then what were you going to do? Follow, or say "No".

It is so many people who wouldn't refuse it, why? "For friend, for manners" somebody answered. But forcing yourself to do something without meaning or good or that only wasted time is too bad.

So please say "No" to those things. Of course, don't forget in a manner way. You can say: "I'm sorry, you see, there are so many assignments waiting for me" or "I feel some tired, may you asked someone else." Then, you will have a good day.

得分

5分——基本切题。表达思想不清楚,连贯性差。有较多的严重语言错误。

第二章 四级写作技巧

§ 1 单词、词汇量与用词

一、写作词汇量

词汇量是学英语的人最基本的东西,不管是哪一方面的技能考核都离不开对词汇量的要求,写作的词汇量也是不可忽视的。

英语到底有多少词,谁也说不清楚,一般来说,比较大的词典所收的词条可以有五六十万,但是其中有许多复合词,像 classroom, schoolroom, bedroom, rest room..., 以 room 组成的词就有十几个。还有一些派生词,像 real, reality, really, realize... 这些都可以说是一个词来的。还有大量的词已经过时不用了。

对于个人来说,能有几万字的单词量就不错了。一般的美国大学生的单词量也不过是八万字,但这仅仅是所认识的单词量(Recognition Vocabulary)。我们认识的词和能使用的词之间是有一定差别的。能在口头和书面表达中使用的单词量(Active Vocabulary)要小得多。

中国有一句话叫“书到用时方恨少”。大家写作文时想必也会有这种经历。心里有这样一个东西,却怎么也想不起来该用什么词来表达。在写英文作文这一步就更讨厌了:知道这个东西的中文,但是怎么也想不出英文词来。这种情况下,一种可能是你的单词量不够用,而更有可能的是,你想的那个中文意思根本就没有合适的英文词来表达,往往是要换一种句子结构、表达方式。

“我的单词量太小了!”经常听到有学生在写作文时这样抱怨。如何增加写作单词量呢?这个问题要从两方面解决:一方面扩大阅读单词量,二方面注意把阅读单词量转化为能使用的单词量,也就是注意自己已经认识的单词的用法。

二、用词

1. 单词理解自测

A. 找出所给词的同义词

1. speak

A. point

B. talk

C. note

D. see

2. chair

A. paper B. truth C. hill D. seat

3. begin

A. feel B. leave C. start D. promise

4. near

A. pretty B. small C. real D. close

5. receive

A. cry B. get C. wonder D. mean

6. obtain

A. get B. turn C. hang D. enter

7. beneath

A. within B. under C. around D. beside

8. request

A. wave B. ask C. ride D. care

9. occur

A. reach B. happen C. gather D. thank

10. command

A. catch B. order C. burn D. treat

B. 找出所给单词的反义词

1. clean

A. late B. early C. trip D. dirty

2. rough

A. hurt B. injure C. smooth D. narrow

3. certain

A. joy B. dine C. sure D. doubt

4. distant

A. near B. always C. eat D. peace

5. rest

A. story B. tale C. work D. play

6. cease

A. stop B. continue C. begin D. start

7. public

A. private B. calm C. place D. agree

8. consent

A. disagree B. quiet C. calm D. dry

9. drop

A. pick B. lift C. over D. hire

10. strong

A. top B. narrow C. weak D. high

三、同义词与反义词

写作时常会反复用到同一个意思,为了避免看起来重复,太单调,往往借助于同义词。往往一个常见的词会有一大串同义词,这样就给写作带来一些变化。

如 attack(打,打击)一词。

它作名词时,同义词有:

abuse	aggression	assault	battery
bombardment	censure	charge	criticism
foray	incursion	invasion	offensive
onslaught	raid	rush	strike

作动词时,同义词有:

abuse	assail	assault	blame
censure	charge	criticize	denounce
invade	lash	make at	malign
raid	revile	set on	storm
strike			

同义词用得好了,可以有助英文精确、清晰、生动地表达。因为象“打”这样一个比较粗线条的动作,可以有各种细微的表达方法,如战争中的“打”就有“assault”猛攻,“foray”伏击,“onslaught”屠杀,“invasion”侵略,“bombardment”炮攻等各种不同形式的打击。

而同义词又是一把双面刀,弄不好会弄伤自己。因为词义大致相同的词其实有许多细微差别,如果对词义理解不精确,用错了地方,大题小用,用词不当就是一大错误了。

反义词不像同义词那样用得广,但文章中要表达相反意义的时候也不少,象比较类的文章,议论文等。有些词的反义词如果想不起来或不知道,可以加否定前缀构成,象“un”、“dis”、“mis”、“il”、“in”、“im”、“ir”、“de”都是反义前缀,“-less”为反义后缀。

当然,这时候又得小心注意是什么样的词加什么样的前缀或后缀,否则就会弄错了。

§ 2 句型、结构变化

中国学生写作文往往从头到尾是一个句式,不知道变化,长短句不会结合,所以文章没有文采,比较单调。其实,变化句型并不是什么难事。语法中大家学过倒装句、强调句、分词、从句等,这些都可用到写作中来。

涉及到句型,有一些语法错误在写作中也常犯,应该引起大家的注意。有些语法错误在别的题型中可能不会犯,但在写作中,由于大意等原因,会时常出现。

一、学习使用下列分词从句、动名词从句

1. Seeing is believing.
眼见为实。
2. Singing with a group is my greatest joy.
合唱是我最大的乐趣。
3. A gambling man once found himself almost broke.
有一次,一个赌徒发现自己差不多破产了。
4. Having no money for a train ticket, the man had to walk.
由于没钱买火车票,这个人不得不走路。
5. The girl sitting on the steps is my sister.
那个坐在台阶上的女孩是我妹妹。
6. Having slept through the night, we rose in the morning and walked about the island.
早上起床后,我们去岛上散步。
7. Reading in the library, I heard the bell ring.
我正在图书馆看书,听到了铃响。

二、选择正确的从句

1. Seeing a chair _____.
a. it was comfortable
b. the man sat down
2. Having been sick for three days, _____.
a. She didn't do her work.
b. the work wasn't done
3. Knowing you, _____.
a. I'm sure you didn't take the book.
b. that book wasn't taken by you