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　　　　　全国大学英语四级命题研究组
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新编英语四级高分写作
20天快速突破

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黑博士"大学英语四级高分"精品系列

新编英语四级高分写作20天快速突破

特 别 说 明

  本套丛书作者多数为中国人民大学、清华大学、北京大学、西安交通大学、复旦大学、同济大学、上海交通大学、南京大学、东南大学、浙江大学、华中科技大学、武汉大学、华南理工大学、中山大学、重庆大学、兰州大学、四川大学、吉林大学、哈尔滨工业大学的"中青年实力派"四级辅导重量级权威教师。本丛书在编写过程中有关部分参考了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京导航四级班、上海精英四级班、黑博士培训学校等全国著名大型权威四六级辅导班所发的内部讲义、笔记和内部资料，并参阅了其中的部分精华内容。同时也参考了一些正式出版的相关权威精品资料。本套丛书著者均属"四级实力派"，多数直接参加过多年四六级考试的命题和阅卷工作，洞察和深谙命题规律，教考经验独特，著作难度高于考题；本套丛书汇集著者多年四级辅导经验和四级辅导实践之最新成果，针对性强、信息量大、方向感强、预测命中率高！该套丛书自出版以来，以其出人意料的独特效果受到广大考生的热烈欢迎与强烈拥戴，产生强烈反响。在此对为我们提供资料和信息的辅导老师表示衷心的感谢。

  最后，诚祝考生复习顺利，考试成功！"从绝望中寻找希望，人生终将辉煌"！

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黑博士命题研究工作室

Black Doctor Workroom Bei Jing

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黑博士大学英语四级高分写作 20 天快速突破

第一章　高分写作基础理论篇

黑博士命题研究工作室
Black Doctor Workroom Bei Jing

①

一般来说，英语四级的常考作文文体可分为四类：①议论文（argumentation）②说明文（exposition）③描写文（description）④记叙文（narration）。对于广大的大学生来讲，有必要了解上述四种文体的特征和写作手法，并进行模仿性写作练习。通过系统的训练和反复的模仿，写作水平才能不断地得到提高。此外，考虑到信件写作在写作范畴中的特殊地位和情况，本书将其作为专节单独列出。

第一节　记叙文的谋篇构段技巧（Narration）

记叙文以记人叙事为基本内容，以叙述为主要表达方式。最简单的记叙文以事件发生的先后顺序进行叙述，即顺叙法。虽然记叙文有时也采用倒叙法或插叙法，但顺叙法无疑是写记叙文时最常见、最基本、使用频率最高的叙述方式，也是非英语专业学生首先应该掌握的一种方法。

记叙文一般以第一人称或第三人称出现，很少采用第二人称。写记叙文时切忌写成"流水账"，要选择能突出主题的细节，佐以描写和议论，使得文章生动、丰富、充实。

范文 1

A Typical Day of a University Student

I am a junior from Foreign Languages Department of Southern Yangtze University. Like

many of my classmates, I wake up at about 7:15am, disturbed by the morning broadcasting program of the campus radio station. After washing and cleaning, I go to the canteen for breakfast.

After breakfast I go to my classroom at about **7:45** so that I can review and preview the textbook before the class begins at **8:00**. As an English major, I have many courses that are related to English, such as translation, writing, interpretation and so on. What's more, I learn Japanese as my second foreign language. I have four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. Each of the lessons lasts for fifty minutes.

此处作者运用了描写手法

About **11:50am,** when the last lesson in the morning ends, half of the people on campus swarm to the canteen. During the noon, the canteen is noisy, crowded but still in good order. After having lunch there, I have a nap in my dormitory.

议论

The lessons in the afternoon begin at **1:30pm** and ends at **3:15.** At about **5:00,** I have supper in the canteen. Then I go to the self-study classroom with my classmates and stay there until **9:30.** Normally I go to bed at 10:00pm.

You see, my university life is colorful and meaningful. I enjoy it very much.

议论

[评析]

本文主人公一天的大学生活并然有序,富有条理:早晨7:15 起床,7:45 到达教室,8:00 第一节课开始,11:50 上午课结束,然后是午饭和午休,下午的课从 1:30 开始到3:15 结束,5:00 吃晚餐,而后去上晚自习,10:00 上床睡觉。为了不写成"流水帐",作者还适时进行了描写和议论,使得文章避免了单调、乏味。

范文 2

The Late-blooming George W. Bush Jr.

George W. Bush Jr. was born on July 6, **1946**, and grew up in Midland and Houston, Texas.

When George was very young, he was the same as other ordinary children, vigorous, lovely and sometimes fond of mischief. Therefore, he was often punished by his teachers and mother.

穿插了议论,增强了文章的真实性。

In **1973**, after being rejected by the Law School of University of Texas, George applied to Harvard Business School and was accepted. Master's degree in hand, George headed for Midland to visit friends. There he met an old friend who was getting into oil. Then he decided to be an independent oil-man. Rich friends of his father's supported his business ventures. They also backed him when he decided to run for Congress in **1977**. Unfortunately, he lost. Soon, he went back into the oil business and set up a big

company Arbusto.

In his father's presidential race in **1988**, George became his father's aid. At that time, Old George came to appreciate his son's political instincts. In **1992**, after his father lost in his second-term election, George began to run for Governor of Texas. He traveled across the state, applying the lessons he had learned from his father and finally he walked into the state house.

And **now**, George W. Bush Jr. is in the Big House in Washington. He is working hard on his aim.

[评析]

这是一篇关于美国现任总统乔治.布什的"传记":1946年出生,1973年考入哈佛商学院,1977年竞选国会议员失败,1988年协助老布什竞选总统,1992年角逐得克萨斯州长职位,现在是美国白宫的主人。作者并没有平铺直叙,而是非常贴近读者地穿插进布什小时候的表现,使得布什更加真实、富有生活性,读者读起来也比较亲切、自然。

范文 3

The Day I Got My University Exam Results

<u>Tuesday, July 22nd, 1999, was the most important day in my life</u>. It was the day I got the results of my final examinations at the University of Edinburgh.

议论

I got up early on that Tuesday **morning** and walked to the university. I met some friends there.

心理描写

They were also waiting for the results. We walked together to the examinations notice-board. The results were not up yet. A notice on the board said, "English Final Honors Results at 4:30 p.m.."

It was then **midday**. We were very excited and we did not want to eat anything. We decided to go to the cinema. I do not remember anything about the film we saw. At **4 o'clock**, we went back to the notice-board. The results had been put up. We all looked for our names. I soon saw mine. I had passed my finals!

All my friends had passed, too. That **evening**, there was a party and we celebrated our success. It was the happiest day of my life!

心理描写

议论

[评析]

> 在这篇文章中，作者叙述了自己和同学们在星期二那天的经历：早上很早起来去学校等待成绩公布，但一直等到下午四点钟。他们都通过了考试，非常高兴，晚上举行了晚会以表庆祝。虽然这是一篇典型的记叙文，但从头至尾，作者加入了很多的议论和心理描写，突出了自己和同学们紧张而后兴高采烈的心情。

第二节　描写文的谋篇构段技巧（Description）

描写文是一幅用语言文字构成的画，它用生动形象的语言来描写人物、地点、场景、心理、物体等的特征和形态。

描写与记叙是两种最基本的写作方式。如果你想把人物的经历或事物的发展情节告诉读者，就要写成记叙文；如果

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你想用生动的语言去刻画人物、地点、自然景观等，从而给读者留下一幅栩栩如生的图画，那就要写成描写文。

就描写对象而言，描写文可分为五个方面：人物描写，地点描写，场景描写，心理描写和物体描写。

一、人物描写

描写人物时，既要描写人物的外貌，还要通过观察人物的言谈举止、心理活动等来揭示人物的性格特征、思想感情等，尤其重要的是要抓住描写中的人物与众不同的性格特征。

范文 1

Nancy

Nancy is 5.7 feet tall, weighs about 132 pounds, is twenty-two years old. Her eyes are brown, her hair is short, and her skin is very white. Usually in dark colored jackets and light colored jeans, she always dresses <u>casually and comfortably</u>.

Nancy is a kind and warm-hearted girl. When someone meets difficulty, she is willing to do her utmost to help him. As one of the leaders in the Student Union, she always organizes students to take part in social practice, such as helping disabled children. When she has a talk with us, she usually speaks in a gentle and nice voice. Thus it's easy for us to get along with her.

第一段：外貌描写。

此处使用了头韵的修辞手法。

第二段：个性特征描写。

[评析]

　　第一段主要是描写 Nancy 的外貌，第二段则描写她的个性特征：热心肠、乐于助人，讲话时轻声细语。

范文 2

My Good Friend

　　I have a good friend—a tall and thin girl. She is a pretty girl, with a small face, dense brows and round, black eyes. The light pink-colored skin <u>enhances</u> her charm and is envied by all beauty-loving girls.

　　She is really a lucky girl, for she is always in a good figure no matter what and how much she eats, and, more surprisingly, no matter how lazy she is—I mean she seldom does any exercises. She either reads books , or sits there, watching TV, or lies in bed, listening to music. Oh, my god, what <u>a lucky dog</u>!

　　She is always warm-hearted, willing to help others and can get along well with everyone. Though sometimes she looks man-eating because of her loud voice, as long as you get on with her for some time, you will find she is very considerate and soft-hearted.

第一段：外貌。此处用词准确，不落俗套。

第二段：通过对主人公爱好和习惯的描写，取得了良好的幽默效果。

习惯表达法恰到好处。

第三段：性格特征。

[评析]

　　本文结构清晰，层次明了。第一段描写了 My Good Friend 的主要外貌特征。第二段非常幽默地描写了她的爱好和习惯：好吃、少动（但她并没有因此发胖，而是保持了让作者非常羡慕的好身材）。第三段则描写了她的性格：热情奔放、作风

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泼辣但又细心体贴。文章用词准确，习惯表达法用得也恰到好处。

范文3

David

David is a small, thin boy in his early twenties. He has a square face, wide eyes and a big nose. His hair is soft but often in disorder. He likes casual dress and sports shoes. As I know, he always puts his things here and there in his dormitory and when he wants to find something he'll be in confusion. When he talks to you, you'll find there is a sort of strongly confident feeling in his voice which makes him more convincing. He always brings a big bottle of water with him when he has lessons or studies by himself.

一个副词词组和一个介词词组的使用使得对人物的刻画栩栩如生。

[评析]

本文对主人公 David 的外貌特征着墨不多，而是主要描写他的个性：粗心大意，不拘小节，但充满自信。作者对人物性格的刻画细致入微，惟妙惟肖，体现了较强的观察与写作能力。

二、地点描写

描写地点就像给这个地点绘出一幅图画一样，应该勾画出这个地点的外貌、所处的位置及周围环境，其中最基本的

一点就是要将人物与地点之间的空间关系、不同地点的空间关系及地点与周围环境之间的空间关系描写得清清楚楚。

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范文 1

My Dormitory

When you gently push the door open, our own little world—a tidy and cozy room will be underlined">unfolded before your eyes. **To the left of** the passageway, there are four wardrobes. **On the opposite side**, you will see a small but practical washing room. As you go straight forward, you will have a full view of our dormitory. The room has four well-equipped writing desks **on the left**, which are also designed for computer operation. **Above** each desk, there is a three-shelf bookcase. Two double-deck beds are placed **on the right side of** the room, facing these big bookcases. The beds are elaborately decorated with lovely dolls. **At the far end of** the room, there is an enclosed balcony through which a lively scene of our campus greets your eyes. **In** the balcony, there stand five large showcases in the east corner. Living in such a pleasant dormitory, how can you refrain from yearning for a better and brighter day?

此处用词精炼、老到。

从左到右描写（从下到上描写）

由近及远

此处用词形象、亲切

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黑博士英语四级高分写作20天快速突破

[评析]

　　作者俨然象个导游，引导读者参观她的寝室。虽然是文字引导，但读者参观的路线井然有序：从左到右，从下到上，由近及远。为了使自己的介绍清晰、富有层次感，作者使用了大量的空间过渡词，如：to the left of, on the opposite side, on the left, above, on the right side of, at the far end of, in。

　　对一个地点完整的描写，除了描写该地点所处的位置及周围环境外，还可描写该地点的发展情况或环境与人之间的相互关系以及作者的看法等，从而使得文章有血有肉，读来平和亲切。

范文 2

My Hometown

　　Have you ever dreamed of a paradise? If you come to my hometown, you will find a real one standing in front of you.

　　My hometown, a small island surrounded by vast sea water, enjoys a good reputation —"a sparkling pearl". Over the island scatter all kinds of wood-made cottages, like stars in the sky. Trees are lush and green, fruits are rich and abundant, and flowers vie with each other for glamour. It is worth mentioning that the island owns the most charming scenery of blue sea and golden beach. When the sun rises in the eastern sky, the sea is bathed in the first gentle rays, displaying youthful vigor and vitality. When the sun is setting beyond the western hills, it

同位语

用倒装句是为了避免头重脚轻