

高等学校英语专业等级考试指导用书

上海外国语大学 海冰 主审

 FOLLOW
ME 风华英语

最新英语专业 四级考试指南

TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

高校英语专业考试命题研究中心 编写

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A GUIDE TO TESTS
FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

TEM-4

茅风华英语

TEM-4

最新英语专业 四级考试指南

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前言

《最新英语专业四级考试指南》是严格按照最新修订的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》和《高等院校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》的要求精心编写而成的,其目的是通过对历年试题的归类分析和大量的模拟训练及题解,帮助英语专业本科初期阶段的学生融会贯通地掌握所学的英语知识,并熟练掌握历年四级考试的考点与难点,从而从整体上提高听、说、读、写的能力,是考生顺利通过英语专业四级考试。

TEM 4 考试内容及时间一览表

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	记分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I		写作	主观题 A 作文 B 便条	1 1	20 (15) (5)	20% 15% 5%	35 10
II		听写	主观题	1	15	15%	15
III	1-25	听力理解	主观题 A 陈述 B 对话 C 新闻		25	15%	20
IV	26-40	完形填空	客观题	15	15	10%	15
V	41-65	词法与词汇	客观题	25	25	15%	15
VI	66-90	阅读理解 A 阅读理解 B 快速阅读	客观题	15 10	25 (15) (10)	20% 15% 10%	30 (25) (5)
合计	90			90+3	125	100%	140

本书有以下几个突出特点:

一、紧扣大纲, 重点突出。

本书严格按照最新修订的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》的题型、难度和范围的要求编写而成,其题型设置、重点难点的分布和覆盖范围与大纲提供的样题和历年考试真题保持一致,既考虑到难度适中,覆盖面广,又兼顾到重点难点的重现率。

二、真题剖析, 入木三分。

各部分的解题技巧主要以历年的真题为例,使技巧更具说服力和应用性。

三、解释详尽, 举一反三。

本书大量的模拟练习后的都附有详尽的题解,其目的是使考生知其然又知其所以然。

四、难易适中，适合练兵。

编者严格按《大纲》进行操作，使试题的难度始终与真题保持一致。因此，本书可以使读者准确地了解自己的英语水平，发现自己的长处与不足，以便指导进一步的学习与复习。

五、内容新颖，题材广泛。

本书听力内容的选择具有时代气息，题材涉及文化、社会热点、政治、科技、体育等各个方面，其中 Section C News Broadcast 均是从2002年6月份以来的VOA或BBC新闻广播中直接收录，精心筛选编辑而成。音带均为原声录音，声音清晰，能让读者在“真实的英语世界”中训练听懂英语材料的能力。Section A、Section B和Dictation部分特聘外教灌音。

本书部分例句采自近年英语专业四级考试(TEM-4)、托福(TOEFL)考试真题、硕士研究生入学考试英语真题，因此本书也可供托福考生、六级考生以及研究生入学考生备考之用。

郭英涛、秦洪雷、刘丽、曾小玲等也参加了本书部分内容的编写，谨在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免有不当之处，敬请读者谅解。

祝大家顺利英语专业四级考试

编者

2003年9月

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第一章 写作

第一节

写作测试综述

一、测试要求及题型

1. 测试要求

(a) 作文

要求根据所出的题目和列出的写作提纲或图表、数字统计表等(也附有写作提纲)写一篇150词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完整、条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当。考试时间35分钟。

(b) 写便条或摘要

要求根据提示写大约50~60词的通知、便条、请帖等。要求格式正确,语言得体。考试时间10分钟。

写摘要部分要求根据所给的约500词的材料写一篇100词左右的摘要。能用自己的话简明扼要地概括原文中中心大意,做到语法正确、语言通顺。考试时间为20分钟。

以上两种方式每次选一种。1991~2002都采用便条考试形式。

2. 题型

本部分为主观试题,分两节:Section A和Section B。

Section A: 作文(Composition)

本节是作文,题目主要属于记叙文、说明文或议论文的范围。

Section B: 写便条(Note-writing)

本节是写便条。

二、TEM4 作文命题原则及评分标准

1. TEM4 作文命题原则

TEM考试写作任务的设计既考虑到测试本身所带有的局限性,又兼顾写作测试的效度,写作测试是模拟一个真实的写作环境。要使这个写作环境增加真实性,就应力图使所设计的写作任务尽可能多地获取代表考生实际写作水平的样本。

(a) 题目类别。题目类别的选择基本反映英语专业学生平时写作的常用类型。在当前的学习环境中,英语专业学生所接触的阅读材料形式、类别多样,应该是包括了传统修辞学中所有文章的类别。然而,平时写作训练中常用的文章类别的面比阅读中狭小。常用于写作训练的类别是:argumentative类。这主要是基于以下两个方面的因素:1)目前大多数的写作教材都比较侧重这方面的训练,教材中所提供的训练内容及范文也比较详细。2)实用性较强,应用面较广。无论是英语语言文学专业的学生还是其他涉外专业的学生,平时在作业中运用最多的是此类文章。如写读书报告,回答问题,撰写毕业论文等。鉴于学生平时的训练和实际写作情况,TEM写作考试的题目类别偏重于argumentative类,以便较客观地反映英语专业和其他涉外专业学生平时写作要求和写作状况。

(b) 题目要求。TEM写作考试在题目要求撰写上的准则是有益于考生写作水平的最佳发挥。TEM写作考生均为英语专业及涉外专业的本科生。从表面上看,他们似乎是一个区别不大的整体。然而,如果我们仔细分析一下,就会发现他们中存在着诸多的不同点。比如,考生来自大致五类院校:综合性大学、理工科院校、师范院校、外语院校和其他院校(民族学院,外贸学院等)。考生来自全国各地:城市、农村、沿海发达地区、内陆省份和边疆地区。考生中有汉族以及其他少数民族。考生中专业不同、地区不同、文化不同的现象是否影响他

们对题目的理解?为了尽量减少对某类考生不利的因素,TEM写作题目力求清楚了。同时题目要求通常采用情景或观点加标题的形式。

题目要求中包括情景与标题两个部分。情景为大学生所熟悉的现象,如2002年四级考试的作文题目为 the best way to stay healthy 因为健康的主题大家耳濡目染。情景的加入可起到辅助开发学生思路的作用,统一对题目的理解,进而有助于考生围绕所给标题进行写作。

2. 评分标准

专业四级的作文评分一般采用总体评分(Global Scoring)的方法。阅卷人就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。满分为15分,五个分数段的评分标准分别为:

15分: *effective* communication with *accuracies*, 文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,行文通顺流畅,连贯性好,论证严密,论据充分,基本上无语言错误。

14~12分: *good* communication with *few* inaccuracies, 文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,语言比较通顺,连贯性较好,有极少量语法错误。

11~9分: *passable* communication with *some* inaccuracies; 文章内容切题,尚能表达中心思想,但说理不够清楚,文字连贯不够好,有少量语言错误。

8~6分: *problematic* communication with *frequent* inaccuracies; 基本切题,有些地方思想表达不够清楚,连贯性差,语言错误多。

5~3分: *almost no* communication; 文章条理不清、思路紊乱,语言缺乏连贯,句子错误很多,或语言虽通顺流畅,但完全偏题。

三、全真命题作文题目荟萃(Section A)

2002年:

Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

Write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

The Best Way to Stay Healthy

You are to write in three parts. In the first part, state what you think is the best way. In the second part, support your view with one or two reasons. In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

2001年:

Travel has become part of our life. And more and more of us have come to know the significance of travel through our own experience. Write on Answer Sheet One a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

Travel Broadens the Mind

You are to write in three parts. In the first part, state what the topic actually means to you. In the second part, give one or two examples to illustrate your ideas. In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

2000年:

College life should be varied and colourful. And extracurricular activities are an important aspect of it. However, at present, there is much room for improvement in this regard. Write an article to the university radio entitled:

The Importance of Extracurricular Activities

In the first part you should clearly present your view, and in the second part you should support your opinion with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or summary.

1999 年:

We see advertisements on television every day. Some people think that TV advertising brings us benefits, but others don't think so. What is your opinion?

Write on Answer Sheet One a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

A Major Advantage/Disadvantage of Advertising on TV

In the first paragraph, state just one major advantage or disadvantage of TV advertising. In the second paragraph, give one or two reasons to support your point of view. In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

1998 年:

It is now generally accepted that vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) are a major source of air pollution in cities. You are to suggest only **ONE Way to Solve the Problem**.

You are to write in three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, state what your suggested way is. In the second paragraph, state one or two advantages of your suggestion. In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

1997 年: More Pressure from Academic Studies Does Good (or Does No Good) to Us

1996 年: The Main Difference Between My College Life and My Middle School Life

1995 年: Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time. **Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend.**

1994 年: TV: a Good Thing or a Bad Thing

1993 年: My Idea of Becoming a Teacher in the Future

1992 年: My View on Reading Extensively

1991 年: What I Usually Do After Class?

1990 年: Is Money Everything?

历年便条题目荟萃 (Section B)

2002 年:

Write a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

You have heard that your friend, Jack, wishes to sell his walkman. Write him a note expressing your interest in it, asking him about its condition and offering a price for it.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

2001 年:

Write on Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation: Yesterday you failed to turn up for the appointment with your teacher, Professor Wang. Write him a note of apology and make a request for another meeting. You should also suggest the time for the requested meeting.

2000 年:

Write on Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

You've read on the notice board that the university library is looking for a part-time library assistant who can work at weekends. You think that your classmate, George, is a suitable person for this vacancy. Write him a note, telling him what you know about the vacancy and trying to persuade him to go for an interview.

1999 年:

Write on Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

You've learned that your friend Jimmy is ill these days. Write him a note expressing your concern, asking after his health and giving your best wishes.

1998 年:

Write on Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

You are Mark or Sally. You have got a ticket to a computer fair, but you now find that you are unable to go. Write a note to your friend, George, explaining why you are sending the enclosed ticket to him and telling him briefly how to get there.

1997 年:

Write on Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

You are Peter / Mary. You had a party at your home recently, but you unintentionally neglected to invite a close friend of yours—Victoria. Write her a note of apologizing for this and explaining how the mistake came about.

1996 年:

Write on your Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

Your friend has just won the first prize in the provincial English Speech Contest. Write a note of congratulations.

1995 年:

Write on your Answer Sheet One a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

Before you leave university you want to sell your bike. Write a note of about 50 ~ 60 words describing the condition of your bike, how much you'd like for it, and where you can be contacted.

1994 年:

Write on your Answer Sheet One a note of about 60 words based on the following situation:

You were supposed to hand in your book report for the Extensive Reading Course on Monday, but you are two days late. Now you are outside Professor Lin's office as you want to hand in your assignment, but he is not in. Write a note to him, apologizing and explaining why you did not give him your work on time. Marks will be awarded for appropriacy.

1993 年:

Write in your Answer Booklet a note of about 60 words to a friend of yours based on the following situation: You, Wang Ling, have just received a note from Zhou Wei, a close friend of yours, inviting you to her birthday party on the coming Saturday. Now write to inform her of your acceptance of the invitation.

1992 年:

Write in your Answer Booklet a note of about 80 words to a friend of yours based on the following situation: Your friends want to make a trip to ... and you intended to join them in their trip. But now for some reasons you can't go with them. Please state your reasons.

1991 年:

Directions: your friend wants to go downtown to buy some Chinese folk music tapes and a jacket. You also want to go into town to do two things. Write a note of about 60 ~ 80 words to him / her, suggesting some arrangements.

第二节 写作测试应试技巧和策略

一、写作高分要诀

作者参加过多次英语专业四、八级考试阅卷,深知考生掌握写作注意事项的重要性。以下几个方面考生在写作训练时必须要注意:

1. 卷面要整洁

阅卷教师翻开考生试卷时,首先映入眼帘的是:卷面是否整洁、字体是否工整、书写是否清晰,这些在考生看来是“小节”,而这些对阅卷教师主观上的影响是可想而知的。因此,考生一定要注意这些“小节”。

2. 字数要达标

作文字数的要求一般在150词左右,作文字数若少于130词,该篇作文即使写得不错也很难得高分。但这也

并不是说写得越长越好, 因为:

(1) 议论文要求结构严谨、用词正式、语言简练, 考生很难在有限的时间内既要注意以上方面又要语言表达清楚。
(2) 在篇幅有限的情况下, 考生如果开始时“洋洋洒洒”, 不免会在结束时“虎头蛇尾”, 文章的质量就会大打折扣。

(3) 阅卷教师在阅卷时既要“保质”又要“保量”, 如果考生的作文篇幅大大超过所规定字数, 不免会出现前两种情况, 与此同时影响了阅卷教师的阅卷速度; 也波及了阅卷教师的情绪, 考试“结果”可想而知。

3. 文体要统一

正式文体的文章不宜用非正式的语句。常发现有的考生在一篇很正式的议论文中用以下的句子结束本文: OK, this is what I want to say.; That's my opinion. Do you agree with me?; That's all, thank you. 等等, 使得文章“不伦不类”。

4. 主题要突出

标题如果是“Pollution from Cars”或“Air Pollution”, 以下段落的阐述显得有些赘述:

“Part of this problem is the world's exploding population. A growing population undoubtedly means more factories polluting the air. Besides, land and water pollution has also increased. Pollution is, in fact, threatening our health, our happiness, and our civilization.” 尤其是“Besides, land and water pollution has also increased”一句, 还有点“跑题”。

5. 文字要连贯

一篇好文章要注重连贯性。连贯性主要体现在句子与句子、段落与段落的衔接上, 这种衔接要通过过渡词来实现, 以达到文章通顺, 语言流畅。例如: It is clear that television news can vividly bring to us dramatic events of importance, *such as* wars, games and so on, *but* it can not cover important stories in detail they may deserve *because of* its time limitation. *On the contrary*, print news excels in its ability to devote as much space to a story as it sees fit, *though* it cannot compete with television visually. *Besides*, television is essentially a passive medium.

“*such as, but, because of, on the contrary, though, besides*”这些过渡词把句子从语义上连接起来, 形成一个有机的整体, 读起来犹如行云流水自然酣畅。

6. 首尾要呼应

写作时注意到上述几项可以为文章增色添彩, 用阅卷者的行话为“闪光点”, 也就是说加分的因素。除此而外, 更重要的一点是要注意文章的完整性, 即首尾要呼应。例如:

Health

As the proverb says, “No one knows the value of health until he loses it.” In other words, nothing is more valuable than health.

...In conclusion, if you want your wish to come true, health is the most important ingredient of your success.

文章第一句和最后一句均说明健康的重要性, 使首尾遥相呼应, 使文章表达主题准确、完整。

二、写作技巧

命题作文, 由于时间的限制、格式的确定, 它要求考生从审题立意、谋篇布局到动手写作必须干净利落, 一气呵成。而要做到这一点, 必须扎扎实实从练习每一个基本步骤做起, 才能达到水到渠成之目的。下面从组段到成篇分别谈谈写作技巧。

1. 组句成段

一篇文章, 不论长短, 都必须分成若干个段落, 这些段落都围绕着中心议题相互紧密连接, 虽然段落都是对中心议题的论说, 但一般说来, 每个段落又都有自己独立的议题, 因此, 段落与整体文章的关系是既紧密相依, 又独立成体。段落中又要数起始段和结尾段尤为重要。文章的开头好会引人入胜, 激发读者读完全篇文章。严谨完整的收尾能起到深化主题、启发思想、令人回味的作用。

(a) 如何写好文章起始段

起始段要告诉读者想阐述的观点, 一般说来, 不宜太长。起始段要写得简洁、直截了当。主要可以采取以

下的方法：对立法、现象法、观点法、引用法、问题法等。

1. 对立法

用途：文章开头首先引出人们对要讨论的问题的不同看法，然后提出作者自己的不同看法，或偏向的那个看法。对立法的句型多用于有争议性的主题。

(典型句型)

1. When asked about ..., the **overwhelming majority of most quite a few** people **think believe answer**, other people **regard view see think of** ... as ..., I view **quite a bit** differently.

(Sample) When asked what kind of career they will pursue upon graduation, most of college students say that they would choose a job which will bring them a lot of money and a comfortable life. Working in a big bank or company is what they desire. But I think quite differently. I would prefer a career which will help realize my potentials.

(典型句型)

2. Now **a lot of the majority of most** people **believe think feel** that ... **Although Admittedly** ... there is **no little evidence it is questioned** whether ...

【真题】(1992: My View on Reading Extensively)

There is some feeling nowadays that reading is not as necessary as it once was. Radio and especially television have taken over many of the functions once served by print. Admittedly, television and radio serve as some functions extremely well. But it may be seriously questioned whether the advent of modern communication media had much enhanced our intellectual skills.

(典型句型)

3. Now, it is **commonly generally widely** **accepted recognized acknowledged** that ... They **claim believe argue** that ... but I **wonder doubt** whether ...

2. 现象法

对某种社会现象、倾向或社会问题进行剖析的文章往往在文章一开始首先引出这种现象或问题，然后评论。下列句型就适用于这种开头。

(典型句型)

1. Recently the **phenomenon of problem of rise in** ... has **draw / aroused public / world-wide attention caused / aroused wide / considerable / international concern**

(典型句型)

2. Recently the **issue problem** of ... has been **brought into focus brought to public attention**

(Sample) The problem of development vs. environment has now been in the limelight. Nowhere is the clash more visible than in China, where the world's largest population faces pollution, deforestation and acid rain on a large scale.

3. 观点法

文章开门见山，直截了当提出作者对文章要讨论的问题的观点，也即文章的中心思想。以下就是常用句型。

(典型句型)

Now people in **increasing significant** numbers are **beginning coming** to **accept be aware** that ...

(典型句型)

Now there is a growing **awareness recognition** on the part of people of the **necessity importance** to of ...

4. 引用法

文章开头引用名人名言, 谚语, 或有代表性的看法见解来引出文章要展开讨论的一种观点。下面便是一些常见句型:

(典型句型)

"Awareness of ignorance is the beginning of wisdom."
"Familiar notions are often those least examined."
"Genius is 2 percent inspiration and 98 percent perspiration."
 , such is the **opinion remark made by** **Bacon. Edison. one of the great men.**

This **view remark** has been **shared confirmed** **now time and again** by more and more people.

(Sample) "Great minds must be ready not only to take the opportunity, but to make them." Colton, a great writer once remarked. But it still has a profound significance now. To a person, in whose lifetime opportunities are not many, to make opportunities is more essential to his success.

(Sample) Education is not complete with graduation. Such is the opinion of Mortimer J. Adler, a great American philosopher. Now more and more people share his opinion. No college or university can educate its students by the time they graduate; and no one should be content to simply end his education with high school education or college education. Education is a lifetime study.

(典型句型)

"..." That's how one **commented complaint criticized** ... **He is hardly alone in the experience**
Many people have shared the experience like this

(Sample) "All I have learnt in college is junk." That's how one college graduate described his frustration in looking for a job. He is hardly alone in the experience. Actually there are thousands of college graduates who complain that the degree they took away can't help them to secure a rewarding job, and the knowledge they acquired in class can't be transformed into useful job skills.

5. 比较法

比较法句型主要用于通过对过去与现在两种不同倾向、态度和观点的比较, 引出文章要讨论的主题。

(典型句型)

For years Until recently ... **had been was** **seen viewed regarded** as ... But **that is changing now people are taking a fresh look at it** . With the **growing mounting**
demand for interested in concern over ... , people ...

〔典型句型〕

Several **years decades** ago, people ... Now, ... Why **do people ... has such change taken place?**

【真题】(1995: Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time.)

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend

Several years ago, people were often a little surprised when they heard that a college student was doing a part-time job. "Why? Maybe he is short of money," they thought. Nowadays, it is not an uncommon occurrence that college students are working as tutors, salesmen and tour guides. Many students put up advertisements on bulletin boards or lamp posts to search for odd jobs. Why do many students show great interest in a part-time or a summer job?

6. 问题法

问题法句型主要用于讨论一个有争议性主题的文章。文章开头用一个要讨论或解答的问题设问，可以一下激起读者的兴趣。

〔典型句型〕

Should What ... ? **Opinions of Attitudes toward** ... vary greatly. Some **think of regard view** ... as Others **argue believe claim** ...

(Sample) Should doctors ever lie to benefit their patients—to speed recovery or to conceal the approach of death? People's attitude toward the doctor's lie varies from person to person. Some see important reasons to lie for the patient's own sake; others think that truthful information should not be denied or distorted.

〔典型句型〕

"Why ...? / Can ...?" Of all the **complaints discussions debate** I have heard, this is the one of most of frequently **uttered voiced**.

(Sample) "Why do we have to learn all this dumb stuff?" Of all the complaints and questions have heard from my classmates during my college life, this was the one most frequently uttered. I would answer that it can widen your mind and prepare you for your future life.

(2) 如何写好文章主体段

主体段通常由多个扩展句 (development sentence) 组成。扩展句之间必须逻辑严密、条理清晰，这就要求考生掌握扩展句的发展方法，才能有层次的安排句子，组成首尾连贯、结构严谨的段落。下面介绍4种最主要也是最实用的扩展句发展方法：原因结果型、引用数据法、举例说明法、事实证明法。

1. 原因结果型

当分析和解释某一事物、某一现象时，可用这些句型来说明其基本的、多方面的原因。

〔典型句型〕

There are probably **several a number of a variety of** reasons for this **dramatic significant marked** **increase decline growth** in First... . Second ...

〔典型句型〕

Why **have did are** ... ? **For one reason To begin with One reason is** ... **For another In the second place Another reason is** ... Perhaps the **main primary fundamental** reason is ...

(Sample) Why is there an explosive growth in general participation in sports? One reason is a national hunger for physical

fit, which is manifested in city parks on early mornings. But what accounts for most of the enthusiasm is that sports and games are a healthy, but cheap way to fill their leisure time which has increased as working hours have reduced now.

【典型句型】

These factors, coupled with the **growth change recognition realization** of ...

(Sample) It is commonly accepted belief that interest in English, coupled with the growing awareness of its role in seeking highly paid position in big corporations, leads to a nationwide enthusiasm for learning English.

2. 引用数据法

在说明某个观点时,有时需要借用一些报刊、社会机构或政府公布的调查数据和结果。下列句型是供在引用数据时使用。

【典型句型】

According to **a the** **new recent latest** **survey census**, **in 2001 from 1990 to 2001** ... **increased rose dropped** **x percent at a rate of x percent an average of x percent**

【典型句型】

More than three quarters people preferred ..., compared with 20 percent last year.

About 80 percent of the college bound said they still lacked "enough facts to make an informal decision" as to which college they should apply for. Over two-thirds wanted to know more about academic programs, student activities, faculty strengths and weaknesses, and living accommodations on campus.

3. 举例说明法

在文章中,为了说明作者的观点,往往需要引用具体的实例来加以说明。下面句型就是在举例说明中可以采用的。

【典型句型】

The most dramatic example of this is ...
This offers a typical example of this ...
As an illustration, we may take ...

(Sample) It is a good thing to extend human life, but is it a good to extend human suffering? Take the case of a man who is so ailing that he has lost all his faculties: He is in hospital in an unconscious state with little chance of coming round, but he is kept alive by artificial means for an indefinite period. Everyone, his relatives and even the doctors, agree that death will bring release. Indeed, the patient himself would agree if he were in a position to give voice to his feeling. Yet everything is done to perpetuate what has become a meaningless existence.

【典型句型】

Just imagine what would be like **if when without** ...

【真题】(1999: A major advantage / disadvantage of Advertising on TV)

It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days. And what fun they often are, too! Just think what a railway station or a newspaper would like without advertisements. Would you enjoy gazing at a blank wall or reading railway laws while waiting for a train? Would you like to read only closely printed columns of news in your daily paper? A cheerful, witty advertisement makes such a difference to a drab wall or a newspaper full of the daily ration of calamities.

4. 事实证明法

在文章论说中,为了阐述一个观点,也需要用一些事实和调查的证据来支持。下面句型可在引出这些事实和证据时使用。

We must **accept admit recognize** the **indisputable undeniable** fact that ...

There is **statistical sufficient considerable** evidence **that to show that in favor of** ...

(Sample) There is statistical evidence that personal choice in relation to behaviors plays an important role in one's health. An estimated 90 percent of all illness may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current knowledge.

Tests Studies Investigations have **showed revealed indicated** that ...

(Sample) Physically, the most important value of exercise is the way it trains your heart. Studies have shown that people who continue to exercise late into adult life live longer and are less likely to die from heart attacks.

(3) 如何写好文章结尾段

一般来讲, 结尾有两个作用: 一是总结全文要点, 使其前后照应, 给读者留下较深刻的印象; 二是促使读者在讨论的问题上朝更深的方向思索。好的结尾一定与起始段和主体段一致。

为了体现其作用, 可以用以下几种方法来写结尾段。

1. 结论性结尾

结论性句型主要用于通过文章前面的讨论分析, 引出文章的中心思想和论点。

(典型句型)

**From what has been discussed above
Taking into account of all these factors
Judging from all evidence offered**, we may **safely reasonably** **arrive at reach** the conclusion that ...

(典型句型)

In **summary conclusion a word**, it is more **important valuable** we should / must ...

(Sample) In conclusion, health is more important than wealth. Those who are rich but lose their health are no more happy and fortunate than those who are poor. If you want your wish to come true, health is the most important ingredient of your success.

2. 号召性结尾

(典型句型)

It might be time to take the **warning advice** of ... and to put **great considerable** emphasis on the **improvement promotion development** of ...

(Sample) Years ago, some experts warned us that improved standard of living may lead to a decline in the moral standard. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart and to lay new emphasis on the national morality while enjoying the richest life we ever have.

3. 建议性结尾

建议性句型主要用于在结尾处对文章所讨论的问题提出建设性意见, 其中包括建议和具体解决问题的方法。