



21世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程

# 新视野

# 大学英语学习指导

## (第四册)

张祝祥 马锦然 主编



NEUPRESS  
东北大学出版社



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张祝祥 马锦然 主编

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• 沈 阳 •

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# 《新视野大学英语学习指导》 (第四册) 编委会

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材，在众多的大学英语教材中，它的使用比例是相当高的，其应用前景日益看好。它不但在编写体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教学的传统经验，而且在编写指导思想上也积极地吸收了新的学术成果。我们在教学中仍深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、深化重点、寓教于乐的自测题，也就是学生自我评估的“平台”。《新视野大学英语学习指导》是与《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”相配套的教材。它针对“读写教程”每一单元的题材和体裁，对学生进行启发性、思维性、扩展性、深化性和巩固性的语言操练，以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求的结构及读、写、译等综合技能的培养，从而使学生在更丰富的语境中培养出英语语言应用能力。同时，编写本书旨在帮助学生及时消化理解课文每一单元重点内容，以奠定扎实的语言基础。

《新视野大学英语学习指导》共分4册，前3册分别与《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”1—3册配套。所有的单元测试均按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求的题型设计。其中词汇、语法结构和英汉翻译练习均根据《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”中每一单元的语言要点编写；阅读理解、完形填空和写作练习均按照“大学英语四级考试”的题型编写，旨在帮助学生熟悉考试题型并掌握解题技巧。第四册中的单元测试为四级模拟试题，专门为学生备考国家大学英语四级考试而编写。全部采用国家大学英语四级考试的最新题型，选材具有一定的时代性、科学性和代表性。

本套教材的内容和特色如下。

每册均由专项训练和单元测试组成。专项训练部分为大学英语四级、六级

考试必考内容及解题技巧。单元测试部分由 10 套单元练习和 2 套阶段测试组成。

1. **Text Intensive Reading** 部分是根据《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”中的重点词汇、语法和句型编写的练习, 题型有补全句子、改错、单选等, 是课文知识的补充与延伸。

2. **Reading Comprehension** 部分选择的材料均与各等级测试难度一致。旨在提高学生的阅读技巧、阅读速度 and 理解的准确性, 并扩充其知识面。题型包括仔细阅读、阅读填空和快速阅读。

3. **Comprehensive Test** 部分是训练学生提高英语综合能力的练习。题型包括完形填空、简答和中译英。完形填空、简答所选短文具有很强的知识性、趣味性和可读性。中译英训练学生对课文知识点的灵活运用能力, 帮助其进一步掌握课文内容, 进而达到提高学生英语实用能力的教学目的。

4. **Writing** 部分旨在提高学生的英语写作能力。

5. 阶段测试部分主要测试学生对 Unit 1—Unit 10 的语言点的掌握情况。其中阶段测试一测试学生对 Unit 1—Unit 5 的语言点的掌握情况, 阶段测试二则测试学生对 Unit 6—Unit 10 的语言点的掌握情况。

由于时间仓促, 不妥之处在所难免, 恳请各位同行和读者指正。

编 者

2005 年 12 月

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# □ 第一部分 专项训练——写作

## 一、概 述

### (一) 考核目的

国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》及其相应的考试大纲规定修完四、六级大学英语的学生定期实施统一考试。四、六级试卷中均含有写作项目，旨在考核学生用英语进行书面表达的初步能力。

### (二) 考核要求

CET 试卷短文写作部分，一般用英语给出题目，然后采用以下三种形式之一说明内容要求：

- (1) 用中英文列出写作提纲；
- (2) 用英文段首句给定每段的大意；
- (3) 用英文说明图表，给出信息范畴和要求。

考试时间为 30 分钟，要求学生写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文。要求切题，能正确表达思想，意义连贯，文理基本通顺，无重大语言错误。写作内容为科技、社会和文化等方面的一般知识。

### (三) 评分原则

(1) 大学英语考试的目的是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求，对作文的评分以此要求为准则。

(2) 大学英语考试作文题采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 方法。阅卷人员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。

(3) 从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容，而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题、是否充分表达思想，还要考虑是否能用英语清楚而确切地表达思想，也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

### (四) 评分标准

(1) 短文写作部分满分为 15 分。

(2) 阅卷标准共分五等：14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分和 2 分。

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

11 分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。



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。

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。

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。

(3) 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准，对照参照卷评分，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），但不得加或减半分。

### （五）作文评分标准示例

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "It Pays to Be Honest". You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 当前社会上存在许多不诚实的现象。
2. 诚实利人利己，做人应该诚实。

#### 样卷 1

得分：14分。

评语：切题。表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性较好。基本上无语言错误，仅有个别用词错误。

Although honesty is believed to be a virtue, there are still dishonest people in our society. For example, some businessmen sell fake products to their consumers; some students cheat in the exams. (第一句点明话题，同时用 although 引导的从句指出诚实是美德，为后文作了铺垫，再用例子阐释第一句提纲。)

Dishonest people are short-sighted. Those who sell fake products may make money at first, but consumers won't buy their products any more. As a result, they will lose their fortune or even be sent to prison. By contrast, honest people gain a lot. (从反面论述不诚实的坏处，得出结论。)

Those who always tell truth or keep to their promise not only let others trust them but gain respect from other people as well. Such persons are sure to have a lot of good friends. Because they are trustable and respectable, everyone is eager to make friends with them. Besides, it is easier for a person with a good record to get a good job. Generally speaking, every employer wants his employees to be honest. So we can say that anyone who is honest will be paid back later. (从其他方面论述诚实的好处。)

In a word, honesty wins trust, respect and honor. So it is important that we should be honest. (这两句分别进行了总结和点题。)

#### 样卷 2

得分：11分。

评语：切题。思路比较清晰，文章组织比较有条理，文字连贯性较好。内容较丰富，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。

Nowadays, many people choose not be honest in our modern society. We almost can find such things every day of our life: some students cheat in the exam for higher marks; some corporations tell wrong data to the public in order to get more investment; and some doctors treat their patients with unnecessary and expensive medicines in order to make money, which sometimes damaged the patients' health, even their lives.

Seeing this situation, I think it must be changed. Being honest will benefit not only others, but also ourselves. First, your honesty will make others willing to trust you. Second, being honest can lead you to face your problem bravely, which helps to solve it. And the last, honesty surely helps to make the society more harmony.

So, I think everyone should start to be honest and everyone should have the idea that our society cannot do without honesty.

### 样卷 3

得分: 8 分。

评语: 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。

In our modern social life, there are many examples around us show many people are cheated. Advertisements cheat people, salesmen cheat people, even one's closest friends cheat him or her. So many heartbreaks are heard everyday that we cannot help asking: where is our honest exist?

Everybody is taught honest in the primary school or even in the kindergarten. Honesty does good not only to ourselves, but to others as well. If we are honest to others, we will be happier and be in a better mood. Otherwise, we'll feel guilt at last. To a company and its advertisement, honesty will bring it more consumers and more profit. If we cheat others, friends will not believe you and they will leave you alone. To a company, no consumer will buy your product again!

So, as the above is said, it pays to be honest. Let's create a morally outstanding social.

### 样卷 4

得分: 5 分。

评语: 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。

With the development of modern economic and industry, competitive is becoming more and more obvious. At the same time, the performance of dishonest is becoming more and more clearly.

Nowadays, there are many dishonest performance in our society. For example, some people found that he saled goods had past the preservation date. Not throw them away, the revised the preservation date, and saled them again after several day. Another case in the point, a pair of shoes was made from goat. However, in order to sale at a high price, the salers would say they were made from cow which has good quality.

From the foregoing, we can see that dishonest does not only harm to yourselves but also harm to others. And it is no use only realize the harmness of dishonest. We should be honest from now on and be honest on our daily life. It is only that people all over the world are honest then our country will be beautiful and wealthy.

### 样卷 5

得分：2 分。

评语：条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎，大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误。

Now in our society, many people are not honest in doing soming. we often can meet with soming happened cause by people who are not honest. For example, Now we take the bus need carry cents own, and when you upstairs the bus, you should put the cent into the money box. Every people do that, but some of the people put the other things instead the cents. For another example, it is more normal that in the exams we can always find some students see others.

I consider that every people should be honest. As a people, honest should be first, because it can make us to be increase and make our society develop. In doing everything we should be honest all, study, work, life and so on. If you re honest, every people will be friend to you, and who will regard you good people. But if you don't be honest, people must unwilling to trath with you. So if you are want to be a good people, remember honest first.

## 二、写作技巧

### (一) 审 题

(1) 审体裁（议论文、说明文、描述文）。

审题就是要审作文的题材和体裁。因为什么样的体裁就会用什么样的题材去写。作文的体裁包括议论文、说明文和描述文。从近些年考题看，四级作文并不是只有单一的体裁，而是几种体裁的糅合体。例如：

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "Trying to Be A Good University Student". You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 做合格大学生的必要性。
2. 做合格大学生的必备条件（可以从德智体方面谈）。
3. 我计划怎样做。

很多人说这种类型的作文是议论文。这是片面的，因为，第一段要求写“…必要性”，是议论文；第二段要求写“…必备条件”，属于说明文；第三段要求写“怎样做”，则是描述文。所以在大多数情形下，四级作文是三种体裁的糅合体。

(2) 确定相应的写作方法。

审题的目的就是根据不同体裁确定不同的写作方法。通过审题，可以看出四、六级作文

大都是三段式。如上例第一段为议论体，第二段为说明体，第三段为描述体。而各种文体又有不同的写作方式：议论文要有论点和论据，而且往往从正反两方面来论述。例如上面第一段的思路是：做合格大学生，会怎么样（这是从正面论述）；不能做合格的大学生，又会怎么样（从反面论述）；所以我们要做合格的大学生（结论）。说明文可以从几方面来说明一个问题，可以从德智体三方面来说明做合格大学生的必要性。描述文以“人”为中心描述一个“做”的过程。与上两段相比，本段的主语多为人称代词，它要与第二段相呼应来进行描述。

## （二）确定主题句

审完题后，考生面对的就是如何写的问题。第一步就是确定主题句，主题句既能保证切题，又能帮助应试者制定写作思路。而写主题句最好的方法就是直接翻译中文提纲，如上例各段的主题句可拟定为：

It is very necessary to be a good university student. (议论体的主题句)

There are several respects of necessities to be a good university student. (说明体的主题句)

What I will do in the future is the following. (描述体的主题句)

## （三）组织段落

确定主题句后，接下来的工作就是展开论述。许多考生真正觉得困难的也是这一步。最基本的解决办法是扩大词汇量，丰富自己的语法存储。在写作时，语法和词汇都是最基本的，并且，组织段落的能力尤为重要。行文时，不只是提供一些“information”，还要学会运用一些“examples”，“personal experiences”，“comparisons”，“descriptions”等，只有这样，才不会觉得无话可“写”。

## （四）段落写作原则

### （1）统一性原则 (Unity)。

段落的写作原则要求段落在内容上要达到统一性的效果，在结构上则要获得连贯性的效果。

统一性具有两层含义：其一，每个段落只能讨论一个主题，所有与主题无关的内容都不应该在段落中出现；其二，段落中所有的句子都必须直接说明段落的中心思想，应删除所有不能服务于中心思想的句子。

### （2）连贯性原则 (Coherence)。

除了具备统一性之外，一个好的段落还必须具备连贯性。连贯性讨论的是段落结构问题。根据连贯性的要求，段落中句子与句子之间应衔接紧密、过渡自然。要想达到连贯性的效果，通常使用的一种方法是利用衔接词来展现观点与观点之间的关系。常见的衔接词共有十种类型。

1) 列举：one, two, next, first, second, in the first place, in the second place 和 finally 等。

2) 附加：in addition, too, again, besides, moreover, furthermore, also 和 most important 等。

3) 举例：namely, for example, in particular, for instance 和 to illustrate 等。

- 4) 强调: obviously, indeed, in fact, certainly 和 to be sure 等。
- 5) 比较: likewise, similarly, also, too 和 in the same way 等。
- 6) 对比: in contrast, instead, on the other hand, rather, nevertheless 和 on the contrary 等。
- 7) 结果: thus, as a result, hence, therefore, consequently 和 accordingly 等。
- 8) 时间: soon, first, second, next, meanwhile, later, then, immediately 和 afterward 等。
- 9) 地点: here, beyond, there, above, below, on the opposite side 和 to the right/left 等。
- 10) 总结: to sum up, in sum, in brief, in conclusion, in short 和 finally 等。

### (五) 段落发展方法

#### (1) 列举法 (Enumeration)。

列举法是一种极为常见的段落发展方法。确立段落主题之后,如果需要从几个方面来解释主题,就可以选择列举法。运用这种方法扩展段落通常需要遵循以下规则:在段落开头提出观点;在段落主题部分,利用衔接词,给出一系列论据对观点加以证实;有时还可以在结尾重新说明段落的主题。

在列举事实时,经常用到的词语有 first, second, finally, also, in addition, moreover, furthermore, besides, for one thing 和 for another 等。

**实例:** Manual labor is one of the principal development resources in any industrializing country, as the following examples demonstrate. To begin with, ploughing fields, planting and harvesting crops, and raising livestock are all important to development and all require people who work with their hands. Secondly, mining natural resources, building roads and bridges, and construction dams for irrigation and electrical power are also important to development and also require people who know how to use their hands skillfully. Finally, the establishment of efficient transportation and communication systems, essential services in a modernizing economy, relies heavily on a labor force of expert craftsmen who take pride in their manual skills. And of course the manufacture as well as the maintenance of machines of all kinds demands a large number of trained mechanics and technicians. Clearly, in agriculture and in industry, the progress of a country depends on the busy hands of its working people.

#### (2) 分类法 (Classification)。

分类法一般是在主题句之后,依次罗列段落指示词所表达的几个部分或几个方面。然后,选用丰富的事例对所罗列的各个部分或各个方面进行具体的说明或解释。

常用于分类法的连接词有: most of all, next, moreover, in addition, besides, furthermore, to begin with, to start with, first of all, first, second 和 third 等。

**实例:** There are three basic kinds of materials that can be found in any good library. First, there are books on all subjects, both in English and in many other languages. These books are organized according to subject, title, and author in a central file called the card catalog. Books can generally be checked out of the library and taken home for a period of

two to four weeks. Second, there are reference works, which include encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliography, atlases, etc., and which generally must be used in the library itself. Third, there are periodicals — magazines, newspapers, pamphlets which are filed alphabetically in racks, or which have been filmed to conserve space. Like reference works, periodicals cannot usually be removed from the library.

(3) 因果法 (Cause and Effect)。

在段落一开头, 就用主题句点明其因果关系, 然后选用有关材料, 客观地罗列某些原因或结果, 以阐述中心思想。

因果关系常用语汇有: because of, so, owing to, thanks to, thus, as a result of, hence, for this reason, consequently, is caused by, lead to 和 result in 等。

**实例:** Growing numbers of well-to-do Americans are making the decision to move abroad. They find it impossible in America to walk the streets at night without fear of being raped, mugged, or murdered, nor do they see a way to escape the poisonous air of the cities. They maintain that even American food has become increasingly dangerous to eat. Last but not least, they insist that they are sick of the pace of American life, a pace that leaves no time for relaxation or pleasure.

(4) 比较法与对比法 (Comparison and Contrast)。

比较与对比是段落发展常用的写作方法之一。比较是指对类似的人、事物等进行比较, 找出其共同点; 对比则是找出类似的人或物之间的不同点。

运用比较和对比法发展段落时, 通常有下列两种途径可供选择: 项目法和特征法。使用项目法时, 需要将一个项目的内容全部讨论完之后, 再去讨论另一个项目的内容, 即 A1, A2, A3; B1, B2, B3。使用特征法时, 则需要选择可比项目的几点特征进行一一讨论, 即: A1, B1; A2, B2; A3, B3。

常用的表示比较与对比的衔接词有: 比较, likewise, similarly, as, also, in the same way 和 in common 等; 对比, in contrast, on the other hand, on the contrary, still 和 instead 等。

**实例 1 (特征法):** Despite their obvious differences in length, the paragraph and the essay are quite similar structurally. For example, the paragraph is introduced by either a topic sentence or a topic introducer followed by a topic sentence. In the essay, the first paragraph provides introductory material and establishes the topic focus. Next, the sentences in the body of a paragraph develop the topic sentence. Similarly, the body of an essay consists of a number of paragraphs that expand and support the ideas presented in the introductory paragraph. Finally, a terminator — whether a restatement, conclusion, or observation — ends the paragraph. The essay, too, has a device which brings its ideas to a logically satisfying completion.

**实例 2 (项目法):** I would much rather live in the country than the city. In the country, I can hear the pleasant, relaxing sounds of birds singing, crickets chirping, and leaves rustling in the breeze. I can breathe clean, fresh air and enjoy the blue sky, green grass and trees, and colorful flowers. I can see rabbits hopping around the backyard and squirrels playing in the trees. But in the city I would be denied all this. Instead, I would hear

the nerve-wracking sounds of city traffic. I would breathe only polluted air, full of exhaust fumes and incinerators and factory smoke. Also, there would be only crowded, littered streets and sidewalks to look at, and the only animals I would see would be dogs dirtying telephone poles. City life is definitely not for me.

(5) 举例法 (Exemplification)。

举例法强调运用典型事例来说明段落主题。举例法的成文方法与列举法基本一致：开头为主题句；发展段由几个或一个具体例子组成；段落最后为结尾句。

在举例时，经常用到词语 for example, for instance, namely 和 to illustrate 等。

**实例：**Communicating with other people by telephone is very convenient, especially when you have something urgent. For example, if one of your family members is seriously ill at night, and you don't know how to deal with it and where to find a doctor, what can you do? A telephone is the answer. Dial 120 and you will get services from the hospital very soon.

### 三、试题分析及参考模块

自 1986 年实行大学英语四级考试全国统考以来，出现过的作文类型主要可以分为提纲式作文、段首句作文、关键词作文、图表类作文和书信类作文。

#### (一) 提纲式作文

提纲式作文，即给出汉语或英文纲要，并要求据此写出不少于 120 字的作文，这是四级作文的主要类型。

提纲式作文给出的提纲一般为三条，有时候是两条。因此，此类作文一般都写成三段式。当然，有些情况下，为了使文章更完整，可以在后面加上一小段作为结尾。

提纲式作文又可以细分为比较类、对比类、驳论类、立论类和解释说明类题型。近几年的大学英语考试中又加入了叙述描写类的题型。根据不同的题型，写作的方法和重点也有所不同。

##### (1) 比较类。

大学英语四级考试中出现的比较类作文一般要求比较一件事物的优点和缺点，然后下结论，提出自己的观点，或写出从实际经验中得到的体会。

在论述优点和缺点时，比较常用的展开段落的方法是分析、列举和举例。通过列举，阐述优点和缺点主要表现在哪些方面；通过举例，可以形象地突出所表述的主题。

##### 实例：

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "Advantage and Disadvantage of Tourism Development". You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 发展旅游业带来的好处。
2. 旅游业发展带来的负面影响。
3. 我的看法。

#### *Advantage and Disadvantage of Tourism Development*

Tourism, a kind of invisible trade, has found its way into the market during the past

few years. Generally, it is believed that there are many advantages with tourism development. For example, tourism development has promoted people's consuming, enables them to see more of the country or the world they live in and helps broaden their scope of knowledge. Moreover, tourism also quickens the steps of development in those districts with tourist attractions.

However, tourism also brings about some negative effects. The most obvious side effect is the pollution of the environment. The more visitors frequent a place, the more its natural quietness will be disturbed.

But since tourism brings more benefits than losses, it is worthwhile that we develop it to a new stage on condition that it brings the minimum negative effects.

比较类作文参考模块:

Nowadays, wherever you go you will hear people talk about..., and it is playing a more and more important role in... Generally, it is believed that there are several advantages with... First, ... What's more, ... In addition, ...

But every coin has two sides, and... is no exception. It also has some apparent negative aspects. To begin with, ... Besides, ... And most important of all, ...

But all in all, I believe that... Therefore, we should try our best to...

参考范文:

#### *Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports*

Nowadays, wherever you go you will hear people talk about sports, which are playing a more and more important role in our life. Generally, it is believed that there are several advantages with sports. First, sports can help build up our body. What's more sports can also help us relax after a period of exhausting work. In addition, in collective sports like basketball, volleyball, or football, we will learn the importance of cooperation.

But every coin has two sides, and sports are no exception. There are also some apparent negative aspects with sports. To begin with, we may hurt other players if we are not careful enough in sports. Besides, excessive training can also do harm to our health, which is contrary to what we desire. And last but not least, sports take up time, and if we do not strike a balance between our sports and study, they may do us more harm than good.

But all in all, I believe that sports make us healthy both physically and psychologically. Therefore, we should take part in some sports activity in order to make us healthy.

(2) 对比类。

英语四级考试中出现的对比类作文绝大多数是对两种观点进行对比,再提出自己的看法。

写这种类型的作文时,根据题目所给的概要,可以用列举或举例的方式来充实概要的内容,逐一分析两种观点表现在哪些方面;也可以用因果法展开段落,阐述造成这种观点的原因。一般说来,这两种观点都有可取之处,但都有些极端。对于两种观点都是明显错误的文题,在第三段,如果要求提出自己的观点,最常见的方法是将这两种观点融合在一起,保留其可取之处,形成一种新观点,并解释自己持这种观点的理由。当这两种观点并不明显时,



如果作者赞成其中一种观点，也可以在第三段表明自己支持这种观点的态度，但要言之有理。

**实例：**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "Making Similar Friends or Different Friends?" You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below.

1. 有人喜欢与自己相似的人交朋友。
2. 有人喜欢交不同的朋友。
3. 我的选择。

**Making Similar Friends or Different Friends?**

Making friends is part of our life, yet we obviously cannot make friends with everybody. We have to choose our friends wisely.

Some people tend to seek similar friends. They feel at ease in company with those who have a lot in common in character, temperament, outlook and interest. Furthermore, similar friends respect each other and know how to avoid potential arguments. It is natural that birds of a feather flock together, as the saying puts it.

Other people prefer to have a mixture of friends. They like the challenge of meeting different people who give them a sense of adventure. Besides, contact with different people widens one's horizons and offers variety to life. In today's information age, a wide variety of friends benefit one in one's career development.

As far as I am concerned, a mixture of friends is more advantageous. An outgoing young man, I like to meet different people and exchange with them different views and feelings. On some occasions, I make friends with foreigners who can impress me with their exotic experiences.

**对比类作文参考模块：**

As is known to all, when it comes to..., we will always find it difficult to make up our mind as to whether... or... There are many striking differences between the two alternatives, and we should keep the following points in mind while making the choice.

In the case of (A), it is clear that... Besides, ... What's more, ... On the contrary, if we choose (B) /if we do (B), we tend to... In addition, ... And finally...

Personally, I prefer..., because I would rather... And this is based on my belief that...

**参考范文：**

**How to Solve the Housing Problem in Big City**

**— Living in Satellite Cities or Underground**

As is known to all, when it comes to the housing problem in cities, we will always find it difficult to make up our mind as to whether to solve it by building satellite cities or by