



710分

CET-4 BREAKTHROUGH IN 20 DAYS

大学英语四级考试

写作 20天突破

大学英语四六级考试命题研究小组 编

梅雪 主编



中国石化出版社

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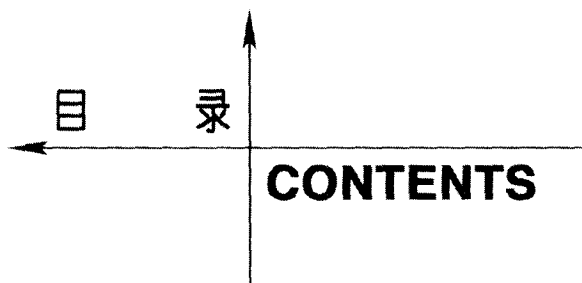
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一、四级 710 分新大纲作文解读

1. 样卷结构

样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

2. 相关考试说明

样卷答题时间共 125 分钟。考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡 1 上完成写作部分。30 分钟后,监考员发试题册,考生在接着的 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后,监考员收回答题卡 1。考生在答题卡 2 上完成其余部分的试题。

3. 样卷解读

根据样卷结构及考试说明我们可以看出在本次四级考试改革(710 分)中,作文方面并没有太大的改动,仍然是要求 120 字左右的文

章,唯一的变化只是把写作与快读试题放在答题纸的第一部分并且限制在 45 分钟内作完,而不允许占用别的题目的时间来完成这两道题目,这显然是对写作的时间严格控制,从而加大了作文的难度。这就要求考生要上手快,对于脑中思索的内容迅速整理出一条主线,并勇于作出决定。在这种情况下,“作出任何决定都不作决定要好”这句话真的是一个真理。当然在时间的压力下来写出一篇较好的文章也是一种挑战。



二、大学英语四级写作的特点分析

1. 题材:源于日常生活和有关科技、社会文化等方面的一般常识,不涉及知识面过广、专业性太强的内容。具体特点如下:

①反映大学在校生的校园学习、生活及对择业及人生等方面的态度和看法。如:

How I Finance My College Education? (2000 年 1 月)

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus. (2002 年 1 月)

How to Succeed in a Job Interview (2001 年 1 月)

My Ideal Job (1994 年 6 月)

Is Failure a Bad Thing? (1992 年 1 月)

②涉及与普通市民日常生活息息相关的社会热点话题:

A. 永恒热点话题:

a. 水资源话题: Global Shortage of Fresh Water (1996 年 6 月)

b. 环境话题: Make Our City Greener (1990 年 6 月)

c. 关于金钱、运气的话题: Can Money Buy Happiness? (1995 年 1 月)

Do “Lucky Numbers” Really Bring Good Luck? (1998 年 6 月)

d. 关于假冒伪劣商品现象: Harmfulness of Fake Commodities (1998 年 1 月)

e. 关于交通问题: The World is Getting Smaller and Smaller (1994 年 1 月)

Bicycle—An Important Means of Transport in China (1991 年 1 月)

f. 休闲娱乐(电影、电视、度假及体育运动):

My Most Favorite Program (1993 年 6 月)

Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports (1993 年 1 月)

g. 疾病与健康: Changes in People's Diet (1991 年 6 月)

B. 近期热点话题:

a. It Pays to be Honest (2003 年 1 月)

b. Don't Hesitate to Say "No" (1999 年 1 月)

c. The Two-Day Weekend (1996 年 1 月)

2. 体裁: 杂合体——论说文, 重在测试考生用文字评论和说明事物的能力。最近的两次考试中出现了描写与论说杂合的现象, 值得考生注意。

3. 命题形式: (按出现频率高低顺序列举)

A. 提纲式:

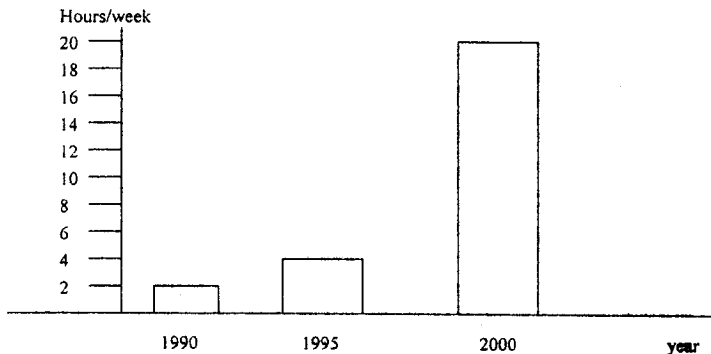
Is A Test of Spoken English Necessary? (2000 年 6 月)

(1) 很多人认为有必要进行英语口语考试, 理由是……

(2) 也有人持不同意见……

(3) 我的看法和打算

B. 图表式:



Student Use of Computers (2002 年 6 月)



(1) 下图所示为 1990 年、1995 年、2000 年某校大学生使用计算机的情况,请描述其变化;

(2) 请说明发生这些变化的原因(可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明);

(3) 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题。

C. 情景式:

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus (2002 年 1 月)

假设你是李明,请就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信,内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等,可以是表扬,可以是批评建议,也可以兼而有之。

D. 段首句式:

Stop Smoking

(1) Smoking is harmful to health.

(2) Getting rid of the smoking habit is not easy.

(3) In order to protect non-smokers from becoming smokers, measures should be taken to reduce the appeal of smoking.

E. 关键词式:

The Value of Time

【关键词】:precious, value, limited, habit, laziness, failure, make use of, useful, equal to, valuable, get into the habit of

F. 标题式:

Should Men and Women Be Equal?

【引言段】“Should men and women be equal?” This is a question much talked about by people all over the world today.



三、四级考试作文评分原则及评分标准

1. 评分原则:把内容和语言作为一个统一体进行综合评判。主要是看内容是否切题,表达是否充分,所用语言是否能清楚而明确地表达思想。阅卷人员就总的印象,即文章的总体表达效果给出分数,而不是按语法、词汇、拼写、标点等错误的累计数目多少来扣分。

2. 评分标准:2分,5分,8分,11分,14分,共五等。

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,表达思想比较清楚,文字尚连贯,但语言错误较多。

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。

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

字数不足(须不低于120字)酌情扣分,一般每少10词扣去1分。



四、四级作文高分策略

(一) 内容

准确表达以提纲或其他形式给出的全部提示内容。

(二) 语言表达

力求准确、规范、精炼及丰富多样。



选、用词

- A. 拼写准确掌握“音标记忆法”,如:phenomenon; 拼写拿不准的情况下,建议采取“take a roundabout way”的做法,如:“poisonous”拼写拿不准的情况下,可采用有把握的“harmful”替换之。
- B. 注意所用词的细节性使用规范:如:“much”和“many”都表示“许多”这一意思,但前者只能修饰不可数名词,后者则恰恰相反。“big”和“large”虽都有“大”的意思,但前者指的是体积大,而后者多指面积大,因此,“一个宽敞的房间”应为“a large room”。再如,汉语中“黄色”一词,可以指一种颜色,也可用来表示“淫秽,下流”这一意思,但英语中的“yellow”是绝对没有后者之意的,因而决不能做想当然的简单对应,否则不仅不能达意,还可能闹出大笑话来。



- C. 词的搭配要恰当：一方面，鉴于英汉间表达上的差别，汉语中可搭配使用的两个词其英文对应词不一定能搭配在一起使用。如，汉语中可以说“×××的价格很贵(便宜)”，但英语中却不可说“The price of ... is expensive (or; cheap).”另一方面，涉及主被动搭配，即谓语的主被动形式，比如，有的同学忽略了“remain”是不及物动词从而无被动语态这一事实将其错误地用作“be remained”
- D. 注意制造用词上的“亮点”。“亮点”的制造要求考生在课下应多注意同义词、词组及表达方式的积累，这样不仅可以避免用词上的重复，还可以使我们用上别人想不到的某种表达方式，从而显出自己的“与众不同”或者说“独到之处”，亦即用词上的“亮点”。比如，在表示“持有或坚持某种观点”时，可选用“think, believe, hold, claim, insist, argue, maintain, be of the opinion”等表达方式；再如，在表达“他非常喜欢音乐”时，如果说“He likes music very much.”则似乎没有什么特点，因为这是一个大家都能想到的说法，如果能用上“enjoy”或是“care for”会好一些，而如果能想到“be / go crazy about sth.”那就更好了。

句子写作

- E. 完整规范。最基本的要求，掌握英语的五种基本句型模式：

1) 主—系—表

如：I am a student.

He is angry.

He remains the same.

Seeing is believing.

The old man's job is to keep watching on the warehouse.

His idea is that we set out right now.

(其他常用系动词：turn, become, get, grow, go, come, sound, taste, smell, fall)



2) 主 — 谓 — 宾

He enjoys music very much.

He loves her.

He believes firmly that he will make it some day.

She has just finished reading that novel.

He continues to work as hard as before.

3) 主 — 谓

He has moved away.

She is weeping.

4) 主 — 谓 — 宾 — 宾补

What he said made his teacher very angry.

We find it difficult to stop him from doing that.

They chose him their chairman.

5) 主 — 谓 — 主补

The teacher was made very angry by his words.

He was elected the chairman of the committee.

F. 灵活多样: 句式就是句子的结构方式, 也就是句子的式样或格式。不同的思想内容要用不同的句式来表达; 而同一思想内容也可以用不同的句式来表达。句式不同, 表达效果也就不同。一篇文章如果千篇一律都是简单句, 则肯定会单调乏味, 毫无生气。只有句式多样化, 文章才会生动有趣, 充满活力。简而言之, 在句式的处理上, 要长短句相间, 即以简单句为主, 辅之以相应的并列句和复合句; 就句型而言, 切忌在同一篇文章中多次使用同一句型。看下面两段:

(1) We can imagine the beautiful surroundings. (2) There are many trees along the streets. (3) There is a clean river in the city. (4) There are many fishes in the river. (5) There are willow trees on the one side. (6) There are some pieces of grassland on the other side. (7) There are many flowers on them.

段中七个句子都是简单句, 且用了同一“*There be*”句型, 结构单一, 缺乏生机。在看下面修改后的段落:



(1) Just imagine the beautiful surroundings if we make our cities greener. (2) Green trees line the streets. (3) A clean river winds through the city, in which a lot of fishes abound. (4) On the one side stand rows of willow trees. (5) On the other side lies a stretch of grassland sprinkled with many yellow and red flowers.

改写后的这段文字,有复合句(1)、(3),也有简单句(2)、(4)和(5),一长一短,抑扬顿挫的节奏感就出来了。不仅在句式上做到了长短交叉,而且句型结构变化也很大,使文章流畅自然,生动活泼。

(三) 文章结构布局

A. 结构完整,匀称利落。

a. 英语篇章结构的布局特点:总—分—总。文章的第一部分简要地介绍一下文章的主题线索(a brief introduction to the theme);属于“分”部分的若干段落详细分析论证主题思想(body);后面的“总”是文章的结论部分,作者通常在这部分总结自己在该问题上的态度、看法或是提出相应的建议(expressing the author's ideas or attitude towards the problem or phenomenon involved)。四级作文尽管篇幅较短(不低于120字即可),内容覆盖面相对较窄,但它毕竟是一篇完整的文章,这就要求考生写出的文章要结构健全,给人以整体感;要篇中分段,且段落划分得体,长短合理,一般以三、四段为宜。

b. 英语段落结构:主题句(topic sentence)——支撑句(supporting sentence)——结论句(concluding sentence)

1) 主题句是段落的灵魂,是对段落中心思想的概括,起着提纲挈领的作用,因而,主题句写作可以说是文章成败的一个关键。

主题句的写作:除了含有段首句提示的命题形式外,其他命题形式都没有现成的主题句,这就需要考生根据题目所给提示信息自己设计一个主题句。就出现频率最高的提纲作文而言,可采取如下步骤:首先,分析提纲中每一个提示项的核心意义(core meaning),抓住“核心词”;然后,围绕该“核心词”写成一个在语言表达上尽可能有特色的句子,并将其置于段首,



这样一个主题句就写成了。如果遇到的不是提纲作文,则应根据所给相应形式的提示先自拟一个提纲,然后再遵循上述步骤即可。见下例:

Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus (1997 年 6 月)

- (1) 大学生了解社会的必要性
- (2) 了解社会的途径(大众媒介、社会服务等)
- (3) 我打算怎么做

相应主题句:

(1) It is very important for students to get to know as much as possible about the world outside the campus.

(2) There are many ways in which a student can get to know about the outside world.

(3) Personally, I intend to ...

2) 支撑句的写作:主题句写成之后,下面接着要做的就是运用恰当的支撑句对主题句进行充分的拓展、分析和论证,具体地说,也就是段落的拓展这一过程。

注意事项:支撑句的写作必须确保写出的句子与段落主题紧密相关;

注意相关方法技巧的使用。列举如下:

例证法:

又称举例法,作为论说文写作中使用频率最高的一种段落拓展方法,例证法的使用旨在通过具体的事例来对主题句所包含的核心思想进行客观的分析和阐述,从而在读者心中留下更深刻的印象。见下例:

We should know that he who seizes the right moment is the right man. ... If Hellen Keller had rejected her teacher's help, she might have been as ignorant as any other inborn blind. ...

引证法:

Opportunities are available to everyone. Just as a western saying goes, "Every dog has its day." everybody enjoys opportunity sometime in his life. ...

列举法:

There are several reasons for the increase. Firstly, the open policy ... Secondly, the beautiful scenery of ... In addition, the government may not have realized. . .

具体表现法:

Bicycles are very popular in China. Almost every family in the city has two or three bicycles. During the rush hour, you can see thousands of people—man and woman, old and young, riding their bicycles to work and study. . .

定义推展法:

There is a famous saying, "Practice makes perfect." What does it denotes? It suggests to us that practice is the key to success in all fields of activities. It is practice alone that enables us to build up. . .

正反叙述法:

But others maintain that we should read extensively. . . . If one has many kinds of knowledge, he'll have more chances to succeed. If a man knows much in one field but knows nothing in other fields, he may be useless . . .

因果法:

During holidays, the traffic in big cities is always particularly heavy. This is mainly because. . . Farmers in the country also. . . . As a result, traffic jams often occur.

3) 结论句的写作: 在有了主题句和若干支撑句之后, 往往还需要有一个结论句, 对该段的中心思想做一总结陈述 (restatement)。见下例:

Money doesn't mean everything. For example, a millionaire who suffered from serious cancer. . . , but he failed and soon died in despair. This story tells us that money is far from omnipotence.

当然, 如果段落的支撑句部分已将主题句论述得非常充分, 此时结尾句也可略去不写, 尤其在使用列举法拓展段落时。见下例:

Generally speaking, three kinds of book owners are identified.

Some of them ... Others have all the standard sets and best sellers but have read none. And there are still others who

B. 衔接连贯, 自然严谨。

所谓“衔接连贯, 自然严谨”是指文章中的句与句之间、段与段之间语义紧凑, 逻辑顺畅。要想实现这一目标, 就必须注意在句与句、段与段之间使用恰当的过渡性词语, 使文章层次分明且浑然一体。见下例:

During holidays, the traffic in big cities is always particularly heavy. This is **mainly** because ... Farmers in the country **also** flood into the cities. ... **As a result**, traffic jams often occur.

On Opportunities

Nowadays, there is a heated discussion concerning opportunities. However, views on that matter vary greatly.

Some people maintain that ...

But, many others just don't agree. According to them, ...

As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of the latter opinion, ...

(四) 篇章类型写作模式解析

A. 对立观点阐述和作者态度型:

命题形式: 提纲式、情景式

写作思路: 概述 —— 分析说明一种观点 —— 对比分析另一种观点 —— 你的观点

段落: 四段

相关经典句型链接:

◆ Para. 1

(1) When it comes to ... , different people have distinct views.

(2) Nowadays, there is a heated discussion concerning ...

However, views on that matter vary greatly.

◆ Para. 2

(1) Some people maintain that They emphasize that

(2) Some people are of the opinion that They say that

➡ Para. 3

(1) However, other people may not agree. According to them, ...

(2) But, there are some other people that hold just the opposite. They say that

➡ Para. 4

(1) Who is right? I think both of them have something right. But, ...

(2) As far as I'm concerned, I agree with the former / latter one.

(3) In my opinion, neither of them is right.

B. 问题解决型:

命题形式: 提纲式、图表式

写作模式: 发现问题 —— 分析问题 —— 解决问题

段落: 三段

图表问题解决型相关经典句型链接:

➡ Para. 1

(1) From the diagram / chart / graph / figure given here, we can perceive that

(2) If we examine the diagram / chart / graph / figure given here carefully, we'll find out that

➡ Para. 2

(1) There are ... reasons for ... In the first place, ... In addition, ... Finally, ...

(2) What has brought about ... ? I think there are ... reasons. First / Firstly, ... Second / Secondly ... In addition, ...



➡ Para. 3

(1) To sum up / conclude, during the period from ... to ..., ... on account of ..., ...

(2) If the trend continues / If the phenomenon continues to exist, it'll inevitably exert an unfavorable effect on ... So, immediate measures / steps must be taken to ...

C. 现象对立面分析和作者态度型:

命题形式:提纲式

写作思路:简要介绍某一现象 —— 其正反两个方面(优缺点)
—— 我的态度或看法

段落:四段

相关经典句型链接:

➡ Para. 1

(1) As we all know, ... is ...

(2) Nowadays, ...

➡ Para. 2

(1) There are some advantages of telephones. The first is and the second is In addition,

(2) There is no denying the fact that ... has some advantages. It not only ... but also ... Meanwhile, ... So, it is not too much to say that without ..., our life would be unimaginable.

➡ Para. 3

(1) However/But, ... have their own disadvantages, too. For one thing ... ; for another,

(2) With all its advantages / Advantageous as it is, ... also has some obvious disadvantages. To begin with, ... Besides, ... Furthermore, ... In a word, the limitations of ... can't be denied.

(3) It is obvious that ..., just as a coin has its two sides, bear advantages and disadvantages as well. But/However, I think ...