

高等院校英语专业四级考试专项训练系列

丛书主编 / 黄嫄

WRITING

周薇 黄嫄 雷芳 / 编著

南开大学出版社

英语专业
四级考试

写作

高分过关

高等院校英语专业四级考试专项训练系列
丛书主编 黄 嫜

英语专业四级考试写作高分过关

周薇 黄嫜 雷芳 编著

南开大学出版社
天 津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考试写作高分过关 / 周薇等编著. —天津:
南开大学出版社, 2006. 8

(高等院校英语专业四级考试专项训练系列/黄嫄主编)

ISBN 7-310-02469-9

I. 英... II. 周... III. 英语—写作—高等学校—
水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 044852 号

版权所有 侵权必究

南开大学出版社出版发行

出版人: 肖占鹏

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮政编码: 300071

营销部电话: (022)23508339 23500755

营销部传真: (022)23508542 邮购部电话: (022)23502200

*

天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 10.5 印张 262 千字

定价: 18.00 元

如遇图书印装质量问题, 请与本社营销部联系调换, 电话: (022)23507125

前 言

全国高等学校英语专业基础阶段考试 (TEM 4) 是由高等学校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试, 包括听写、听力理解、完型填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解、写作等六个部分。该考试是对英语专业二年级学生英语水平进行衡量的一种外语水平考试, 一年举行一次。

2000 年, 经教育部批准, 《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》开始实施, 该大纲对英语专业人才培养目标、课程设置、教学要求、教学原则等提出了新要求和新标准。为此, 高等学校专业教学指导委员会英语组开始修订考试大纲。自 2005 年起, 英语专业四级考试的形式和内容已经有所变化。其中, 英语专业四级考试时间由原来的 140 分钟缩短为 130 分钟 (听力理解和阅读理解各缩短 5 分钟), 听力理解的考试形式由原来的句子、两人短对话、新闻改为对话、短文、新闻, 每道题间隔由 10 秒钟缩短为 5 秒钟; 完型填空从 15 题改回到 1996 年以前的 20 题; 语法与词汇的题目增加了 5 道题; 阅读理解取消了快速阅读部分, 阅读长度由 1 500 词增加到 1 800 词; 写作由第一部分改为第五部分, 且所占比重增加了 5 分, 作文的字数要求由原来的 150 个单词增加到 200 个单词左右。

“高等院校专业四级考试专项训练系列”紧扣《高校英语专业四级考试新大纲》, 按考试题型的不同特点分册编写而成。丛书主编由有着丰富英语专业教学和英语专业四级阅卷经验的黄媪副教授担任, 其他编者为长期从事英语专业基础教学和英语专业四级考试辅导的骨干教师。丛书共分为四册: 《英语专业四级考试听写与听力理解高分过关》、《英语专业四级考试语法、词汇与完型填空高分过关》、《英语专业四级考试阅读理解高分过关》、《英语专业四级考试写作高分过关》。各个分册主要有以下几个部分内容: 1. 历年试题分析; 2. 基础知识讲解; 3. 解题方法、技巧和战术及其实战训练; 4. 自测模拟题。编者结合多年的教学和考前辅导经验, 运用了当前可行的英语教学新理论, 既注重基础知识的讲解, 又重视对考生语言单项能力和应试技巧的培养, 使学生英语学习能力和应试能力都有所提高, 从而顺利通过考试。

本书针对《英语专业四级考试大纲》中对英文写作部分的要求及规定, 认真分析了历年英语专业四级考试中写作的文体, 由此限定了写作文体的范围; 事例列举、讲评了英语专业四级考试中不同分值的作文, 使学生在写作中有章可循; 对英语专业四级考试写作部分常见问题和错误进行了详细分析, 并提出有效的解决方法和技巧。本书最大的特色是在为学生讲述应试技巧的同时, 提供了有效的实战步骤和针对写作水平一般的学生的作文模块和背诵范文, 即针对不同文体, 采用不同的写作模块, 如: 解释型、比较型、阐述型、评论型等。通过这些模块, 学生可以较快地、有效地提高写作水平。

本书的编写工作具体分工如下: 周薇编写第一章、第三章、第五章; 雷芳编写第二章、第四章; 黄媪负责全书的统稿及审订工作。在编写过程中, 南开大学出版社肖慧珍老师予以

了大力支持，并提出了很多宝贵的修改意见和建议，在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写方面力求严谨、实效，但难免有疏漏之处，敬请专家、同行雅正。

编者

2006年3月

目 录

第一章 英语专业四级考试作文概述	1
第一节 英语专业四级考试大纲写作部分的要求.....	1
第二节 英语专业四级考试写作的评分标准.....	2
第三节 英语专业四级考试写作部分常见问题错误分析.....	8
第四节 英语专业四级考试写作历年试题题目分析.....	13
第二章 基础篇——英语专业四级考试作文主要文体介绍	16
第一节 记叙文.....	16
第二节 说明文.....	16
第三节 议论文.....	21
第四节 应用文.....	24
第三章 英语专业四级考试写作技巧及实战步骤	31
第一节 正确措辞.....	31
第二节 弹性句式.....	38
第三节 开门点题.....	47
第四节 结构连贯.....	56
第五节 结尾点睛.....	65
第六节 实战步骤.....	68
第四章 演练篇——作文模块与背诵范文	73
第一节 英语专业四级考试作文常用名言与谚语.....	73
第二节 英语专业四级考试作文模块句式和结构.....	87
第三节 英语专业四级考试作文模拟试题及背诵范文.....	111
第五章 历年英语专业四级考试写作试题分析及范文	133
1993 年英语专业四级考试作文试题及范文.....	133
1994 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文.....	135
1995 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文.....	137
1996 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文.....	139
1997 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文.....	141
1998 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文.....	144
1999 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文.....	146



2000 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文·····	148
2001 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文·····	150
2002 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文·····	153
2003 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文·····	155
2004 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文·····	157
2005 年英语专业四级考试写作题目及范文·····	159

第一章 英语专业四级考试作文概述

第一节 英语专业四级考试大纲写作部分的要求

一、英语专业四级考试性质

英语专业四级考试(TEM4)是针对高校英语专业的学生举办的全国性考试,每年5月份举行,是对英语专业基础阶段基础知识和基本技能的检测。考试的目的是检查已学完英语专业四级课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,考核学生运用各项基本技能的能力以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的积淀程度。该考试既考查学生的综合能力,也测试学生的单项技能。考试范围包括基础阶段教学大纲所规定的一到四级除读音和说的技能以外的全部内容。

二、英语专业四级考试大纲(写作部分)

2004年出版的国家教委《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)规定,高等学校英语专业基础阶段的教学任务和目的是“传授英语基础知识,对学生进行全面的、严格的基本技能训练,培养学生实际运用语言的能力,培养学生良好的学风和正确的学习方法,培养学生的逻辑思维能力和独立工作能力,丰富学生社会文化知识,增强学生对文化差异的敏感性,为学生升入高年级打好扎实基础。”同时,《大纲》也指出,“以测试手段来检查外语教学质量,检查《大纲》执行情况,以推动外语教学改革。”

根据《大纲》中的上述规定,《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》对写作部分作如下规定:

1. 测试要求:

- 1) 作文:根据所给的作文题目、提纲或图表、数字等写一篇200个单词左右的短文。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。

试卷上的具体要求基本如下:(1) Write a composition of about 200 words on the following topic. (2) You are to write three paragraphs: In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint on... In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with the details or examples. In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion. (3) Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow these instructions may result in the loss of marks.

- 2) 便条: 要求根据所给提示写 50~60 个单词的通知、便条、请帖等。能做到格式正确, 语言得体。考试时间 10 分钟。

试卷上的具体要求基本如下: (1) Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation. (2) Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题, 分两节: Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: 作文 (Composition)

本节是命题作文, 文章体裁主要属于说明文、记叙文或议论文。

Section B: 写便条 (Note-writing)

本节是写便条。

3. 测试目的:

按照《大纲》的要求测试学生书面表达的能力。

三、2004 年《大纲》与 2000 年《大纲》的主要区别

1) 短文写作 (Section A) 的字数由原来的 150 字左右, 增加到 200 字左右。

2) 便条写作 (Section B) 的分值由原来的 5 分增加到 10 分。

3) 写作部分总分由原来的 20 分增加到 25 分, 写作部分时间不变。

新《大纲》明显更加重视学生的语言输出能力, 突出表现在增加了写作部分的难度, 同时对学生写作速度的要求也进一步提高了。考生应给予充分的重视。

第二节 英语专业四级考试写作的评分标准

一、评分原则

1. 英语专业四级考试作文检查考生是否达到《大纲》规定的四级教学要求, 对作文的评判以此要求为准则。这就要求学生不能仅仅满足于使用简单的句式表达浅显的思想。有些学生, 为了避免犯错误, 总是使用中学阶段学习的简单的句子结构和缺乏表现力的简单的词汇, 这就不符合《大纲》对英语专业二年级学生的要求。

2. 专业四级作文题采用总体评分方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分, 而不是按照语言点的错误数目扣分。试卷的最后得分是一个总体得分, 它包括了试卷的卷面情况、文章的内容、文章的语言、文章的形式等等许多方面。考生切忌在某一个词语或一个句子上浪费过多时间, 而忽略了全局。当你为某一个精彩的句子而感到兴奋不已的时候, 不够整洁的卷面可能会大大降低了你的分数。因此一定要注意卷面的综合质量。

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, 也要考虑是否用英语清楚而确切地表达思想, 即考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。



因此,内容和形式有着同样的重量,单有新颖的思想或是复杂的句式都是不够的。一定要兼顾这两者,不能偏废。

4. 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分,包括满分;该给低分的给低分,包括零分,一名阅卷人员所阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。

5. 英语专业四级考试委员会要求阅卷人员评分时综合考虑以下四个问题:作文是否体现主体思想;组织结构是否合理;语法文字是否有重大错误;卷面布局是否整洁。

二、短文写作 (Section A) 的具体评分标准与实例

Section A 满分为 15 分。专业英语四级作文考试评分标准基本分为五个等级: 15; 14~12; 11~9; 8~6; 5~3。

15 分: Effective Communication with Accuracies: The writing effectively addresses the writing task.

It demonstrates a well developed logical organizational structure with clearly stated main ideas and sufficient supporting details. It has almost no errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an adequate ability to use the language with appropriacy. No difficulty is experienced by the reader.

思想内容: 观点清楚, 前后连贯, 有充分、恰当的例证说明自己的观点。

组织结构: 细节安排有条理, 叙述层次清楚, 段落之间联系自然, 句子连贯。

语言方面: 句子结构上没有错误。拼写、大小写正确。用词(包括习惯用法)确切、恰当, 语气恰当。

14~12: Good Communication with Few Inaccuracies: The writing adequately addresses almost the entire writing task, though it deals with some parts more effectively than others. It demonstrates a generally well-developed logical organizational structure with main ideas and supporting details. It has relatively few significant errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an ability to use the language with appropriacy. Very little difficulty is experienced by the reader.

思想内容: 观点清楚, 前后连贯, 但例证不足, 有个别不恰当的例证。

组织结构: 细节安排不够有条理, 但无伤大体。

语言方面: 句子结构基本正确。错误之处并不造成误解。拼写、标点、大小写有个别错误。有些词用得不够正确得当, 但尚能表达内容, 语气也较得体。

11~9: Passable Communication with Some Inaccuracies: The writing adequately addresses most of the writing task. On the whole, it demonstrates an adequately developed organizational structure, though there may occasionally be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has occasional errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, which may, from time to time, obscure meaning, but for the most part it displays some ability to use the language with appropriacy. Occasional difficulty is experienced by the reader.

思想内容: 观点大体清楚, 但前后有些矛盾之处, 例证不足或不恰当。

组织结构: 细节安排较乱, 但读者能看明白大意。

语言方面: 句子结构错误较多。但能表达主要内容。拼写、标点、大小写错误较多, 使读者理解内容有些困难。用词不确切, 表达不清楚, 文章语气不够恰当。

8~6: **Problematic Communication with Frequent Inaccuracies:** The writing only addresses some of the writing task. It demonstrates an inadequate organizational structure, and there may quite often be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has frequent errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays a limited ability to use the language with appropriacy. Some difficulty is experienced by the reader.

思想内容: 观点大体清楚, 但前后有些矛盾之处。有观点, 无例证, 或有事例, 无观点, 或列举事例无说服力, 不能说明自己的观点。

组织结构: 细节安排较乱, 读者能勉强看明白大意。

语言方面: 句子结构错误较多。但勉强能表达主要内容。拼写、标点、大小写错误多, 使读者感到写作者英语水平较差。用词不确切, 表达不清楚, 有的造成误解。语气不恰当。

5~3: **Almost No Communication:** The writing almost completely fails to address the writing task. It has neither an organizational structure nor coherence. Almost all sentences contain errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays no ability to use the language with appropriacy. Even after considerable effort on the part of the reader, the text is largely incomprehensible.

思想内容: 看不清或没有观点, 列举事例不清或与论点无关。

组织结构: 细节安排混乱, 读者不得要领。

语言方面: 句子结构受汉语影响, 或缺乏基本的英语句法概念。拼写、标点、大小写错误很多, 使读者看不明白内容。用词不正确, 生硬地从汉语出发找对应词, 使读者不得其解。语气不恰当。

另注:

1. 交白卷者, 或作文与题目毫不相关, 或只写几个单词, 则以零分计算。
2. 评分中对字数也有要求: 累计字数在 150~170 之间, 扣 1 分; 累计字数在 130~150 之间, 扣 2 分; 累计字数在 110~130 之间, 扣 3 分; 累计字数在 90~110 之间, 扣 4 分; 累计字数在 90 以下, 至多给 5 分。
3. 考生作文若为 0 分, 无论其总分是否高于 60 分, 均作不及格处理; 若其作文分高于 0 分, 低于 6 分, 计算成绩时, 需从总分中减去 6 分, 再加上作文实际得分。

下面以 2003 年英语专业四级考试中考生的实际作文为例, 具体说明阅卷教师如何执行上述评分标准。

SECTION A COMPOSITION [35 min.]

People in modern society live under a lot of pressure, from education, career, or family. So it is important for them to keep a good mood under whatever circumstances.

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING A GOOD MOOD

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your view is.

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 appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Sample 1: (15分)

The Importance of Keeping a Good Mood

In modern society, people are destined to cope with a lot of pressure, from either outer world or inner will. The cases of suicide in campus in recent years fully reveal the importance of keeping a good mood.

Keeping a good mood under whatsoever circumstances has at least two following reasons. In the first place, keeping a good mood can help people possess by a right attitude towards difficulties and challenges. All of us have experienced failures. However, some with self-confidence may draw lessons from failure and achieve success, while others are desperately frustrated. The second reason is that keeping a good mood can win you many friends. Everyone is willing to build up friendship with optimistic persons, who always review things in a positive manner. I believe no one likes to make friends with those who are complaining every day.

Because of the above two reasons, we can realize how important it is to keep a good mood in modern society. When most people are aware of the importance of physical health, we must also remind them of the value of mental health.

思想内容: 文章开头点题, 中心部分紧紧围绕保持良好心情的重要性展开, 前后连贯, 有充分、恰当的例证说明自己的观点。

组织结构: 开头、中心、结尾层次清晰, 段落之间联系自然, 不做作。段落内部句子连贯, 且句子切题, 不冗余。

语言方面: 句子结构上没有错误。拼写、大小写、标点正确。符合英文遣词造句的习惯。选词确切、恰当, 语气恰当。

Sample 2: (13分)

The Importance of Keeping a Good Mood

With the development of our society, our living rhythm becomes faster and faster. Under the great pressure from the society, more and more people are realizing the importance of keeping a good mood. As for me, there are the following reasons to hold it.

Firstly, keeping a good mood can improve our efficiency. If we are always in blue, we won't be able to concentrate on what we should do, which makes our mood even worse. In this way, we are in a bad circle. Secondly, keeping a good mood will help us keep a harmonious relationship with others. A good mood and a nice smile can win us many friends. The last but not the least, keeping a good mood can help us keep a good health.

All in all, it is very obvious that keeping a good mood is of vital importance to us. We should try to look at the good side of life.

思想内容: 观点基本清晰, 且围绕着文章的主题展开论述。前后连贯, 思路清晰, 但论证不足, 缺少有说服力的例证。

组织结构: 细节安排基本合理, 运用列举法, 逐一写出支持句。

语言方面: 句子结构基本正确。有个别语法错误, 但并不造成误解。拼写、标点、大小写有个别错误。有些词选择不够正确得当, 搭配不够得当, 但能表达意思。所选词汇基本属于书面用语, 语气也较得体。

Sample 3: (10分)

The Importance of Keeping a Good Mood

As a human being, everyone has a mood, good or bad. What are the differences when people keep a good mood or a bad mood? In my opinion, I insist that people should keep a good mood as the following reasons.

A good mood can help people to study or work much more efficiently. People in a good mood will be passive and active to make great performance in study or work. A good mood can help people to have a good relation with others. People in a good mood will treat the others better than in a bad mood. People in good mood will be glad to make friends with others and comunitate with others. Good mood is also helpful to delete other conflicts.

There are also many other reasons which I would not like to particularize here, but the importance of keeping a good mood is obvious. It is very important for everyone to keep a good mood.

思想内容: 观点大体清楚, 行文基本上围绕着保持良好心情的重要性展开, 但不够深入, 扩展句只是在重复, 并没有恰当的例证或逻辑推理。

组织结构: 细节安排较乱, 没有表示列举的连接词。但读者能看明白大意, 即开头点题、中间提出原因、结尾重申观点。

语言方面: 句子结构重复较多, 缺少变化, 比较呆板。但能表达主要内容。拼写错误、大小写错误较多, 个别错误造成读者理解困难(如 passive 应该是 positive)。用词过于简单, 缺乏表现力。

Sample 4: (7分)

The Importance of Keeping a Good Mood

The modern society is rapid pace, and people is facing presure because of the society. As a result, it is very important to keep a good mood.

Keeping a good mood is very important. People should always carry a smile and keep a good mood, it is not only good for himself, but also good for others. If you keep a good mood, people will like to with you and make friends with you. Then you will be happy. If you have a bad mood, people will be away from you. Without friends, you will be lonely and life will be boring. So it is very important to keep a good mood.

All in all, it is of vital importance of keeping a good mood. A good mood can bring good to you and also to others.

思想内容: 反复重申了文章的中心观点, 即保持良好心态的重要性, 虽然没有离题, 但是缺乏例证或逻辑推理, 文章总体无说服力。中心扩展部分并没有深入讨论其重要性的原因, 不能充分支持自己的观点。



组织结构: 细节安排较乱, 读者能勉强明白大意。连接词使用过于频繁。中心段落内部缺乏逻辑性。

语言方面: 句子结构错误较多, 出现了融合句 (run-on sentence)。但勉强能表达主要内容。句式较呆板, 缺乏变化。拼写错误、标点错误多, 使读者感到写作者英语基本功较差。选词和词语搭配不符合英文习惯, 表达不够清楚。

Sample 5: (4分)

The Importance of Keeping a Good Mood

In the age, we have a lot pinch, and more and more people got hypochondria. So we should find the best way to release them. Somebody choice cry to release the feeling. But I don't think so cry is the best way. Some come to see doctor, let the doctor to help them, if you come to see doctor, you need long time. And somebody choice suicide, death can not solve the question.

However, unhappy is a stupid thing. Keeping a good mood is important. You can chat with your friends, to tell them secrets and you can run like Forest Gump.

The world is beautiful. The life is nice. So let's keep a good mood.

思想内容: 此篇文章的中心观点不明确, 并不是围绕保持好心情的的重要性展开的, 只是随意列举了一些与主题关系并不十分密切的现象, 没有逻辑性。

组织结构: 细节安排混乱, 作者时而说人们心情不好的各种表现, 时而说如何保持好心情, 但始终没有告诉我们为何要保持心情愉快。结构上没有明显的因果关系等逻辑关系。

语言方面: 出现了多处融合句, 用词不正确, 生硬地从汉语出发找对应词, 词性混用, 语法错误很多, 使读者不得其解。书面语口语混用, 语体不当。字数不足 130 字。

三、便条写作 (Section B) 的具体评分标准与实例

Section B 满分为 10 分, 该部分评分标准不是十分具体。评分主要参照作文: 是否格式完整, 结构合理, 内容表达清楚, 行文连贯, 能否实现应用文的交际功能等方面。便条写作满分为 10 分。格式错误减 2 分, 字数达不到或超过减 2 分, 语法、拼写错误减 2 分。

下面以 2003 年专业英语四级考试中考生的实际作文为例, 具体说明阅卷教师如何执行上述评分标准。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING [10 min.]

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

Your friend Clare has invited you to her house-warming party this weekend. However, you will be away then. Write her a note politely declining her invitation and expressing your best wishes to her.

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

Sample 1: (9 分)

March 7, 2003

Dear Clare,

I'd like to express my sincere congratulations on your moving into a new house and thanks for your gracious invitation to your house-warming party this weekend. But I am sorry that I won't be able to attend the party because I will be in Shanghai at that time. I do hope that you don't mind and wish the party a great one.

Jane

该便条格式（称呼、日期、落款）完整，内容表达清晰，文章结构合理，行文连贯，连接词使用得当（如 but, because），语气得当。

Sample 2: (6 分)

Dear Clare,

You invited me to attend your house-warming party. I want to thank you for that. I also congratulate on your moving into the new house. But I will not be able to attend the party. I will not be free at that time. I will call you another day. See you.

Jane

该便条格式不够完整，缺少日期；逻辑有些混乱，应首先表示祝贺和感谢；内容较模糊，没有明确说明不能参加的原因；语气基本得当。

Sample 3: (3 分)

Dear Clare,

Hello, I just want to tell you I will not attend your party. I have something else to do. I will come to your house next time. See you.

该便条格式很不完整，没有日期和落款；内容不完整，并没有告诉对方自己不参加的原因；字数不足 50 字；语气不当，过于口语化。

第三节 英语专业四级考试写作部分常见问题错误分析

一、作文内容方面

1. 言之无物：言之无物是很多考生常常出现的问题。有些考生在着手做写作题时无审题和构思的概念，担心时间不够，一时着急，头脑一片空白，结果是用不同的句子结构反复表达同一个观点，没有提出论点、证明论点、总结论点的层次性。有些考生的作文开头看起来还很好，可是第二段和第三段却只是翻来覆去地重复第一段的内容。

例如：（学生作文，未经改动）

The Most Important Personal Quality of a University Student

As the execution of the new educational policy, more and more students have chances to enter

universities. The society demands graduates with higher degree, more certifications and working experiences, but their psychological health is always ignored. As a university student, I believe that the most important quality we should obtain is to have a healthy mind in various situations.

It's reported that more than 500 university students suicide per year, and that number is still rising. How terrible! In the modern world, students work under high pressure for heated competition. They try their best to accomplish their tasks to achieve success. However, some of them are weak-minded, especially those with high degrees. The students sometimes fail to adapt themselves to the changing society because of their poor psychological quality. Even if they can succeed in academic field, they cannot achieve success in the real society.

As a result, it's important to know that we should confront difficulties with the right attitude, improve ourselves in different ways, care for others and try to keep a good mood, in order to have a healthy mind for us.

本篇文章共 198 个单词。这里暂且不谈文字中存在的错误。文章首先提出观点,即心理健康是大学生最重要的素质。文章开头基本上做到了开门见山,点明主旨,只是有些罗嗦。作文的问题主要集中在第二部分。该部分应该是文章的核心部分,提出论据或例子来支持第一部分提出的观点。而文章却只是反复地说很多学生学习很好,心理却不够健康,这样也不能够取得成功,没有体现出论说文应有的层次。文章第二部分应该进一步说明心理健康为何重要,如心理健康可以使人们工作效率提高,心理健康可以帮助人们战胜工作中的困难,心理健康可以帮助人们建立良好的人际关系,等等。文章的结尾也言之无物,只是在呼吁我们共同注意心理健康。这篇文章的大部分都在重复一句话,即心理健康很重要,属于典型的无话可说。按照第一章第二节的评分标准,这篇文章只能得 8 分。

2. 观点模糊:这种错误主要出现在选择型作文中。为了让学生有更大的发挥空间,很多作文题目是选择型的。例如: Is Failure a Bad Thing? 和 Nature or Nurture? 面对这种题目,考生应首先确定自己的想法,然后具体论证这个想法。毫无疑问,前后两者都各有利弊。但根据考试要求,只能选择其一。有些考生忽略了这个问题,而是大谈两者各自的利弊,造成观点模糊,这恰恰犯了选择类作文的大忌。

例如:(学生作文,未经改动)

Should Women Stay at Home or Go out to Work?

Should women stay at home or go out to work? This is a controversial topic for decades, if not hundreds of years. In fact, it is very hard to state definitely whether women should stay at home or go out to work, because both have advantages and disadvantages. The key point is that how she feels.

这是开头部分。针对这类作文,开头应该直接作出选择,观点明确。然后在下面第二部分论证自己的观点。而这篇文章却打起了迷魂阵,观点模糊,让人抓不住头脑。按照评分标准,这篇文章只能得 6 分。

开头部分在原文的基础上试改写如下:

Should women stay at home or go out to work? This is a controversial topic for decades, if not hundreds of years. I hold the view that women should go out to work as men do. The reasons are as follows:

Firstly, compared with men, women are more skillful and suitable for some professions, such

as nursing and teaching, and some of them may become outstanding entrepreneurs, scientists and politicians. Women are more careful and cautious when carrying out their work. Secondly, working women have more chances to broaden their horizons, enrich their knowledge and improve themselves. This is good not only for themselves, but also for their families. It is hard to imagine the household wives can teach their children effectively. Thirdly, working women may lighten their husbands' burden, especially economic one. Both of the wife and the husband can make some contributions to their family.

In short, women should go out to work, for it is desirable to the working women themselves, and also beneficial to the whole society.

经过这样的改动,基本上符合了作文题目的要求。全文围绕着女人应该工作这个论点展开论述,清晰明确。

二、作文形式

1. 缺乏连贯:句子逻辑关系混乱。部分考生因受汉语结构的影响,对句子中主谓及状语、定语等成分的位置安排不当,造成逻辑混乱。汉语行文时也很注意连贯,但却少用衔接手段。这主要是由于汉语是意合的语言,句子之间靠排列顺序及语义重复来表明篇章的逻辑关系。有些考生在行文时,机械套用汉语的行文模式,忽略了英语形合的特点,从而造成文章缺乏连贯。所以在行文时,应该注意英文篇章中需要语言之间的形式上的衔接,以保持语义连贯。

例如: People learn English to use it. Some learn it to study or work abroad. Others learn it to read books and magazines in English or have communication with English-speaking foreigners.

由于有些考生不会应用关联词转承上下句子和段落,造成文章没有层次和逻辑性。在英语中关联词起重要的过渡作用,使上下句子和段落合理,承上启下,使表达合乎逻辑,同时结构严谨,文章紧凑。因此,建议在行文中使用恰当的连接词以保持文章的连贯。

根据这一原则,原句改写为:

People learn English for practical purposes: some learn it to study or work abroad, while others learn it to read or communicate in English.

在文章的主体部分,即第二部分的论述中,尤其应该注意文章的逻辑性。应该清楚地告诉读者文章中例证的顺序或例证与主题之间的关系。在便条写作中,也应该注意这一点。便条要求简短、明晰,这就需要将因果关系、转折关系、让步关系等交代清楚。正确使用连接词能很好地起到这样的作用。

2. 形式呆板:当前流行应试写作模板,即套语的使用贯穿文章始终,为考生提供万能公式型的文章主架,每句表达皆由固定套语框定,考生只要背下套用句型、过渡词语,在考试中根据特定考题填充具体内容。过度依赖这种应试策略,写出的文章往往矫揉造作,生硬刻板。套语的过多使用就像大海中的救生圈,有了它,仅仅可以让不擅游泳者保全性命,却无法自在畅游,一展泳姿。一般而言,套语只是提供了一种语言模式,如一味机械使用,文章容易流于空泛,言之无物。写作时应根据所表达的内容,选择适当的套用表达,灵活使用。

例如:(学生作文,未经改动)

Advantages and Disadvantages of Advertisement

As far as I am concerned, advertisement has both advantages and disadvantages. The