

大学英语同步辅导用书

攻克四级英语写作

一本全面指导大学生英文写作的教学辅导用书

主编 孟改华 王京华

- 分类解析记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文四大文体
- 深刻揭示四大文体写作的主要模式和写作技巧
- 增设贴近大学生实际需要的信函、简历、申请、通知
- 分类精选优秀范文 275 篇并配范文英汉条目方便查询
- 全面透析四、六级考试作文的要点、难点和写作技巧
- 特别推荐四、六级佳作欣赏

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攻克四、六级英语写作

Cracking English Writing

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前 言

英语写作是英语语言学习过程中的一个重要部分,因为不同体裁的文章有着不同的写作方法和写作要求,不同的题材也必然导致写作方式上的千差万别。英文写作一直是英语学习者的一大难关。但是,无论在学习、工作、还是在日常生活中,英文写作都是大学毕业生必备的基本技能。目前,各种各样的英语水平考试、资格考试、TOEFL、GRE 等,都对写作提出了较高的要求。尤其是中国进入 WTO 以后,到外企求职、申请留学、移民,以及运用互联网与国外进行学术交流等,更是需要扎实的英文写作基本功。然而,提高写作水平的惟一途径是多读、多练、多模仿,在实践中逐步积累写作知识,掌握写作方法,提高写作技能。

本书针对性强、设计新颖、题材广泛,结合实际情况从提高英语写作水平和应试技巧两方面入手,循序渐进地指导读者掌握写作方法,开阔视野,从而在自己的写作实践中能够做到结构清晰,内容丰富。本书分为三大部分:第一部分详细阐述了记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文四大文体的主要模式、写作方法、技巧以及注意事项;同时还详细介绍了信函、简历、申请、通知等应用文体的格式及写作要求。第二部分针对本书的读者主要是大学生这一特点,对四、六级考试常用题型的写作要求、写作方法、注意事项进行了详细论述,并就优秀范文进行了点评,对大学生应试作文有很强的指导意义。第三部分是佳作欣赏,主要列举了近十年来全国大学英语四、六级统考中的优秀范文,供读者阅读、学习、欣赏,以加深对各种文体的了解,全面提高写作水平。

本书范文多选自国内外专家的专著、文集,英文报刊、杂志、文摘中的优秀作品以及从国际互联网上获取的最新资料,经编者精心筛选以飨读者,希望读者从中受益。

本书由孟改华、王京华主编,李瑞、陈玉玲、郭书彩、李颖、宁志敏任副主编。参加编写的人员有韩红梅、李丽娟、牛云平、马建桂、吴晓燕、张亚丽、李淑萍、崔鑫、王迎、范红英。

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第一部分

分 类 写 作

第一章 叙述文 (Narration)

叙述文是指以叙述为基本方法的记人、叙事。它是非常重要的文体，而且是其他文体的基础。一篇好的叙述文必须把事情讲清楚，交代出事情的来龙去脉。一篇完整的叙述文要记述六个问题，即叙述文的六要素：时间(time)、地点(place)、事件(action)、人物(character)、原因(cause)和结果(result)。

叙述文常用的方法有顺叙、倒叙和插叙，其中以顺叙和倒叙为多见。顺叙就是按客观事物发生、发展的先后顺序进行叙述；倒叙就是先叙述事件的结局或事件中最突出的片断，然后再按事件的发展顺序进行叙述。在叙述过程中，无论采用哪种方法，也无论采用第一人称还是第三人称，都要注意详略得当，语言通顺、明了。

I. 状物 (Narrating Objects)

状物类的叙述文叙述的对象非常广泛，常见的有叙述动物、植物、物品、处所以及对处所的参观等。

状物叙述文与说明文在很多方面相似，但说明文一般只做客观介绍，不涉及作者的主观感受，而状物叙述文往往在叙述中融进作者的主观感受，并以此刺激读者的感情或想像，进而起到状物明理的作用。

一、动物 (Animals)

1. 写作指导

① 写动物的叙述文会涉及到动物的外部特征、生活习性、种类、食物、活动规律以及性情上的特点，在此基础上叙述动物与动物、动物与人、动物与环境等之间的关系、相互影响等。

② 叙述中常用拟人、比喻等修辞方法,使读者对所状之物留下更为深刻的印象,同时产生更大的阅读兴趣。

2. 注意事项

① 对外部特征、生活习惯、种类、食物、活动规律以及性情上的特点的叙述要根据文题有所选择,而不是面面俱到。

② 动物的活动表现多种多样,应注意选择角度。方法上主要有过程展示,综合叙述等。

③ 从广义上讲,动物是人类的生存伙伴。写动物要有现代意识,积极宣传保护动物,爱惜生命。

④ 叙述以一般现在时为主。

3. 常用单词、词组

单词: animal, male, female, kind, classify, like, similar, different, train, flexible disposition, climb, cling, hibernation

词组: feed on, stay with, be accustomed to, hold with, cling to, look after

4. 范文分析

Elephants

Elephants are like us in some ways. They live for a long time—fifty or sixty years. They can remember things very well. They never forget sadness or great happiness for many months.

Elephants are like us, but they are also different.

They live in families: families of females. There will be a few young males—a few baby boys. But the females will soon send them away. An elephant family keeps only its daughters, mothers, grand-mothers and its great-grand mothers. They stay together for fifty, sixty...a hundred years. The older animals look after the young ones. The mothers teach their daughters and set a good example.

从与人类相似的角度,说明大象的某些特点。

从与人类不同的角度,说明大象的生活状况。

And what happens to male elephants? Well, the young males

以下两段具体

stay with their mothers for a time. Then they must leave the family. The females just send them away. A bull elephant doesn't often have a friend. He lives apart, away from the family, and often from other bulls.

说明 male 和 female elephants 及其关系。

Sometimes the females call a bull. He can visit them then, and stay for a time. But soon his "wives" and sisters send him away again. The females have a very happy family life. What do the bulls think about it? We don't know.

全篇用对比和比较的方法生动地展示了大象家族的情况。

Notes

- ① bull [bul] *n.* 雄兽 *a.* 雄性的
- ② apart [ə'pɑ:t] *ad.* 分开地

[参考范文]

(1) A Guide Dog

A guide dog is a dog especially trained to guide a blind person. Dogs chosen for such training must show good disposition, intelligence, physical fitness and sense of responsibility.

At the age of fourteen months, a guide dog begins an intensive course that lasts three or five months. It becomes accustomed to the leather harness and stiff leather handle it will wear when guiding its blind owner. The dog learns to watch the traffic and to cross the street safely. It also learns to obey such commands as "forward", "left", "right" and "sit" and to disobey any command that might lead its owner into danger.

The most important part of the training course is a four-week program in which the dog and its future owner learn to work together. However, many blind people are unsuited by personality to work with dogs. Only a tenth of the blind find a guide dog useful.

Notes

- ① disposition [ˌdispəˈziʃən] *n.* 性情
- ② harness ['hɑːnis] *n.* 马具
- ③ handle ['hændl] *n.* (牵狗用的)绳、索
- ④ leather ['leðə] *a.* 皮的, 皮革制成的

(2) Monkeys

Monkeys are small **lively** mammals that **rank high** among the most intelligent animals. Scientists **classify** monkeys in the highest order of mammals. Because mammals are so intelligent, they can learn many tricks. Their **liveliness** makes them favorite among zoo visitors.

The New World monkeys, one of two major groups of monkeys, live in Central America and Africa. The nostrils of New World monkeys are spaced more widely than those of the Old World monkeys. **Most kinds of** Old World monkeys have 36 teeth. All New World monkeys have 32 teeth. Some New World monkeys can **hold things with** their tails but no Old World monkeys can.

Monkeys use their long arms and legs to help them to **climb and leap**. They **grasp the branches of trees with** their hands and feet. Most types of monkeys have a long tail that helps them to **keep their balance**. While **moving through** trees, some monkeys use their tails to grasp branches.

Almost **from the moment of birth**, a baby monkey hangs on to its mother by grasping her fur. The **infant** clings to its mother's underside at first. Later it rides on her back. Until the baby can travel safely on its own, its mother carries it. A baby monkey **feeds on** its mother's milk. Depending on the **species**, a baby monkey receives its mother's milk for a few weeks up to two years.

Notes

- ① mammal ['mæməl] *n.* 哺乳动物
- ② nostril ['nɒstrəl] *n.* 鼻孔

③ leap [li:p] *v.* 跳

④ infant ['ɪnfənt] *n.* 幼崽

二、植物 (Plants)

1. 写作指导

① 对植物的叙述离不开对根、茎、花、叶以及培植、生长特点的描述或说明。和叙述动物一样，具体到某一篇文章，以上各项应有详有略，有取有舍。

② 为了使文章生动、形象，常采用拟人、联想、想像等修辞方法。无论是四季之松，还是迎春绿草，作者都要用心观察，进而做到落笔准确，读而赏心。

2. 注意事项

① 植物是人类生存环境的重要组成部分，因此要积极倡导爱花、爱草、爱树、爱森林，通过文章激发读者对植物的热爱之情。

② 切忌把状物的叙述文写成说明文。

③ 在叙述中常融情于物，达到情物交融的效果。

④ 叙述以一般现在时为主。

3. 常用单词、词组

单词: root, stem, blossom, branch, leave, seed, eatable, sway, species, thick, gardener, shade, shape, forest

词组: look like, come up, send out, cut down, be covered with

4. 范文分析

The Tallest Grass — Bamboo

Although bamboo is really a kind of grass, it looks more like a tree — a beautiful tree. It has long leaves that sway in the wind like slim fingers to touch something. Chinese and Japanese poets write poems and songs about bamboo. The artists paint it in pictures.

Not all bamboo grows tall. Altogether there are more than

述其外观并加以赞美。

第二、三段用

500 different kinds of bamboo, and some grow no higher than your ankles. Bamboo grows best in places where it is warm and where it rains often. Some kinds of bamboo grow very fast. If they are growing near a house, their slim leaves brush the roof gently and cool the house with their shade.

not all 和 some 开始, 进行分类叙述。

Some bloom and have seeds every year. Some never bloom at all. Some bloom only once, after living about 40 years, and then die. However, new shoots of bamboo will come up from around the roots of the old ones.

But the most interesting thing about this remarkable plant is what people do with it when cut down. As bamboo is hollow, it can be fitted together and used for pipes to carry water. At the same time it is so strong that people use it to build houses, and even high bridges over rivers. Bamboo is used for more than building. People can eat it. The tender young shoots of bamboo are crisp and tasty. They are often found in Chinese and Japanese dishes. Bamboo can also be made into a fine paper, good walking sticks and fishing poles.

通过 the most interesting thing 转入用途叙述。全文主述竹子的风姿、生长和用途。

Bamboo probably has more uses than any other plant in the world.

Notes

- ① hollow ['hɒləu] *a.* 中空的
- ② bloom [blu:m] *v.* 开花
- ③ sway [swei] *v.* 摇摆, 摇曳

[参考范文]

(1) Plants

Plants seem to know which way is up and which way is down, besides, they

seem to know right from left. If a cutting from a tree is kept alive, new shoots will grow from the end that grow in the highest part of the tree.

There is no **noticeable difference between** the top and the bottom of the living stick, even under a microscope. Even so, the stick will not **send out shoots** from the end that it regards as bottom even if this end happens to be on top!

Scientists studying this subject further split their cuttings in the direction or length. To their surprise, they made another new discovery. A good many more **buds** grew on **the right-hand side** of the split surface than on the left. They split the sticks again and found that the buds again grew on the right side.

The results of the entire study showed a 60% choice for the right side, proving that growing plants are mostly "right-handed".

Notes

- ① split [split] *v.* (纵向) 撕开, 撕裂
- ② noticeable ['nəʊtɪsəbl] *a.* 显著的
- ③ bud [bʌd] *n.* 芽, 蓓蕾

(2) Meat-Eating Plants

A bug flies by a plant. This plant has **pretty red flowers**. The bug smells **something wonderful**. So it goes closer and closer to the flowers. Then it sees some **leaves** on the plant. They are **long and green** and look good to eat. But they **look** strange. They fold together. The bug flies over and sits on one. Oooops! That's the end of the bug.

This poor bug has landed on a plant that eats bugs! Meat-eating plants **use tricks to trap** bugs. Some have pretty flowers. They look so nice and smell so sweet that bugs fly right into the plants. But there is no way they can go out. The plant keeps the bug there. It uses the bug as food. **That's how the plant lives.**

There are **many kinds of** plants that eat bugs. Each plant has a trick to catch them. On **one plant** the leaves **snap together** when the bug lands on them. **Other**