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把握真题脉络 考试得心应手

# 大学英语六级考试 历年全真试题

透 视 导 考

写 作



主编 凌小菲 马德高



世界图书出版公司

大学英语六级考试  
历年全真试题  
透视导考

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## 前言

为了帮助希望通过大学英语六级考试的读者提高写的能力,增添成功的把握,我们尽力在本书中做到名副其实,即做好“透视导考”的工作。

“透视”即对历年已经曝光的作文试题进行解析,以期做到“知己知彼,百战不殆”。你想知道历年作文试题的文体、题型、内容、成功关键、写作方法……吗?本书上篇中对历年试题的解析,会使这些问题一一迎刃而解。由于我们独特、简明、实用的分析,你会惊喜地发现,其实,掌握成功的钥匙并不难。

“导考”主要包括三方面的内容。第一,有关六级考试作文题方面的事宜和应试技巧。本书上篇 1~4 小节主要讲了这方面的问题。第二,英语写作重点难点攻关。我们在中篇里精心选材,分别按照议论文、说明文、记叙文和描写文的顺序,针对写作中的重点难点问题,编排了大量形式活泼、视觉冲击力强、指导性和实用性兼而有之的练习。由于切题、连贯、杜绝语言错误是对英语写作的基本要求,这些方面的练习贯穿于所有文体的练习之中。除此之外,还针对各个文体不同的特点和要求,专门编写了不同的练习。如在议论文中有归纳法、演绎法的练习,而在描写文中则有人物描写、情景描写的练习等等。从历年的考试情况看,议论文出的最多,我们特意增大了议论文的练习量,并将其排在首位。另外,中篇里的每篇练习都是某种文体的佳作一篇,既可用作练习,又可用来揣摩欣赏,帮助读者提高写作水平。第三,实战操练。在下篇中,我们出了紧扣大纲、内容广泛、题目新颖、模拟性强的 60 篇仿真试题和

范文,供读者做实战操练之用。

我们相信本书能对读者学好英语写作,稳操六级作文胜券带来帮助。

由于水平所限,书中难免有不足和不当之处,恳请各位同行及读者予以批评指正。

编 者

1999年8月8日

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## 上篇 透视导考——历年试题解析

### 一、考试大纲(节选)及理解

第五部分:短文写作(Part V Writing):共1题,考试时间为30分钟。要求学生写出一篇不少于120词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,或要求看图表作文,或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写出摘要或大意,或给出关键词写短文等等。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、文化等方面的一般常识。

短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。

根据以上节选,我们认为大学英语六级考试大纲对有关作文题的以下几个方面作出了规定:

#### 1. 作文的性质:命题作文。

认真审题非常重要!大纲对作文最基本的要求就是切题。只有认真审题,方能做到切题。不切题,写得再好,那后果也是可想而知的。审题时需注意:(1)看清题目,并且认真考虑根据题目该篇作文应采用什么样的文体来写,是议论文、说明文、记叙文还是描写文。(2)看清题型并细读试题对作文内容的要求。因为任何下一步的工作:快速思索,列出简纲或要点也好,打腹稿或动笔写作也好,

都需要紧紧地围绕内容要求来做。

2. 作文的内容:在一般情况下,人人都有话可说的有关科技、社会、文化等方面的一般常识。

这说明,一方面,内容为一般常识,出题不会太专太偏;但是,另外一方面,内容又可以说是五花八门涉及面相当广泛。同学们千万不可以想当然地认为自己无论遇到什么题目,肯定都会有话可说,稳操胜券。因为这毕竟是考试,作文题目毕竟要有一定的特色,所以,作文题目通常会涉及一些社会上比较热门、大众比较关心的话题。比如:“‘吉利数字’真的能带来好运吗?(Do ‘Lucky Numbers’ Really Bring Good Luck?)CET-6<1988. 6>”,“我对假冒伪劣商品的看法(My View on Fake Commodities)CET-6<1998. 1>”、“我对跳槽的看法(My View on Job-hopping)CET-6<1997. 6>”等等,都是很好的例子。如果同学们想要真正有话可说,并能说到点子上,说得有理有力,平时一定要注意关心时事,关心国内外大事,不断地丰富自己各方面的知识。还要注意提高善于思索,善于分析和表达自己见解的能力。而那种“两耳不闻窗外事”的学习方式是行不通的。

3. 题型:1. 给出题目作文。

2. 看图表作文。

3. 给出关键词作文。 4. 根据所给文章写出摘要或大意。

虽然这里只提到了四种题型。但是根据以往考试的实际情况以及学界内人士的共识,大学英语六级考试作文题可分为七种题型。即除了上面已经列出的四种之外,还有:5. 根据提纲作文。6. 根据主题句作文。7. 应用文写作。

无论给什么样的题型,都跑不出议论文、说明文、记叙文、描写文这几种常见的英语作文文体。所以拿到题目后,首先要认真审

题,而审题的第一件事便是确定这是一篇什么文体的文章。是议论文便按照平时所学所练的符合议论文的要求来写,其他文体的文章亦是如此。

当然,不同的题型,会有一些不同的应试技巧,对此也应当引起注意。对这一点,我们将在下篇中每种题型的范文前面予以简述。

#### 4. 时间:30 分钟

要在半小时的时间内写好一篇不少于 120 词的英语作文,时间相当紧张。但是只要我们合理安排,全力以赴,是可以从容应对的。我们可以对这 30 分钟先做一个合理的大致的分配。然后,根据考试的实际情况和自己的实际情况灵活地掌握运用。我们建议时间可以分配如下:

审题、构思	2 分钟
列简纲或要点	3 分钟
动笔写作	23 分钟
检查改错	2 分钟

#### 5. 词数:不少于 120 词

请注意 120 词是下限,是不得少于 120 词,而不是说写够 120 词就行了。从历年考试的情况看,有的同学本来可以把作文写得更圆满一些,但是他们似乎是数着词数写的,凑够 120 词便万事大吉了。所以他们的作文看上去虽然错误不多,但是三言两语,说理或例证都不足,显得十分贫乏,这样也会影响成绩。

总结以往的经验,我们认为要写出一篇比较圆满的六级水平的英语作文,词数一般在 150~180 左右为宜。

当然,大纲只规定了词数的下限,而没有规定上限,并不意味着“多多益善”。请不要忘记了“言多必失”。有的同学密密麻麻,长

篇大套,虽然精神可嘉,但是错词,错句多了,也势必影响成绩。所以,如果不是很有把握,也不要写得过多,免得画蛇添足。

### 二、作文题评分原则

CET 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),而不是按语言的错误数目扣分。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,也就是考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

### 三、作文题评分标准

短文写作满分为 15 分,分五个等级作为评分的标准,即 2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分和 14 分。阅卷人员根据所定标准进行评分。若认为某一篇接近于 8 分,该篇即定为 8 分,若认为稍优或稍劣于 8 分,则可加 1 分为 9 分或减 1 分为 7 分,不加减半分。

各段评分具体标准如下:

- 2 分——条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子有错误,且多数为严重错误。
- 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。
- 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。
- 11 分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。
- 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。

## 历年全真试题透视导考

注:白卷,作文与题目毫无相关,或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想,则给0分。

字数不足应酌情扣分。

累计字数	CET4	90~99	80~89	70~79	60~69	50~59	<49
累计字数	CET6	110~119	100~109	90~99	80~89	70~79	<69
扣分		1	2	3	5	7	9

注:1.如题目给出主题句、起始句、结束句,均不得计入所写字数。

2.只写一段者得0~4分;只写两段得0~9分(指规定三段的作文)。

### 四、考试评卷样题解析

1997年6月大学英语六级作文题

#### Part V Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you're allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Job-hopping**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作,因为……
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作,因为……
3. 我的看法。

#### My View on Job-Hopping

【14分作文】切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连续性较好。基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

*"You resigned again?! What's your new job? ..." Job-hopping has become a hot topic among people, especially the young, and heated debates focus on it, as a result.*

*Many people are inclined to do one job in their lives. In their*

*opinions, people who change their job frequently are superficial and tactless. They believe that the only way to success is to stick to one job, for constant practice in a professional field helps make an expert.*

*But there are still many people who won't agree. They argue that change means progress. If you're not satisfied with your present job, of course you have the right to replace it with a more challenging and better paid one. Every change is a step to further success. This idea may be the reason why they change their jobs so often.*

*For my part, I think it reasonable to change your job if you have a better opportunity. But once you have found a position where you can fully display your ability, you'd better settle down and put your whole heart into it. Only in this way, can you get the true joy of achieving your goals.*

【11分作文】切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。

*Everyone's attitude towards job is different. Some people think they will do one job until retirement. They often say like this: Take up one thing, like it and be good at it. They think only when they are absorbed in one work can they do it well.*

*On the contrary, some other people like to change their jobs at times. In their opinions, the aim of doing a job is only to get more money. So, when they have a chance to get a more well-paid job, certainly they ought to get hold of the chance.*

*My view on Job-Hopping is in the middle of the two points above. I think if I have a job that really fits me. I'll do it all my life. Any other job can't attract me no matter what the benefit it is. But if I can't have a proper job, I'll change it until I find a satisfactory job.*



---

*In a word, I want to find a job that fits me, money and other things are out of thought.*

【8分作文】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。

*Today somebody likes to do a job for ever, because they think they can do it better and better. They don't like to change their job, and fear they would not be fit it. Those persons usually try their best to do their jobs well, so that they can not out of job.*

*On the contrary, Somebody likes to change their jobs constantly because they unlike to work in the same way. In fact, they are not satisfied with the job they do, and they want to get a better one.*

*On my opinion, I think we must do the job which we like. Thus we are able to try our best and do it better. It is not important whether to change the job or not.*

【5分作文】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。

*There are many people like to take part in a same job in their life. They have two reason of it. First, many of them are interested in their job. And some people see their job as their life, they like it. Second, some of them like calm life.*

*But many other people like change their job. They also have reason. First, many of them think that they can't burst their energees out very well in their job, so they want to find a better one. Second, some of them think they get lower price in their job, they think they can get higher, so they also want to change their job.*

*My view on Job-Hopping is that a man will have a chance to get a satisfied job. If he thought his job is not suit him, he can choice another job until he has been satisfied about it. But he can't change it*

too often.

【2分作文】条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子有错误,且多数为严重错误。

*In social, different people have different view on job-hopping. Some people like always take part in a kind of job, the others like often changing their job.*

*Some people like always take part in a kind of job, because they think that is easy to impress their tecomilegy skill. It is not necessary to change their behaviour and life style. The other people like of changing their job, because they think that changing job make them chanlage world, improve their variable ability.*

*I think that a man should change his job every several job, but the second job should about the first job. So people can change the work's envirement. When he is get used to new envirement, his ability is improved.*

## 五、历年全真试题解析

### CET—6(1999. 6) 作文试题

#### Par V Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Reading Selectively or Extensively?** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

解析

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

题目:有选择的阅读好还是广泛的阅读好?

(审题确定)

文体:议论文

(看清)

题型:根据提纲作文

(细读提纲,找出)

成功关键:

1. 为什么有人认为读书要有选择。

2. 为什么有人认为应当博览群书。

3. 我的看法。

(快速思索,列出)

简纲或要点:

(中、英文均可)

1. 与专业无关无用、浪费时间和精力、信息爆炸、书太多读不完……

useless if irrelevant to one's major, a waste of time and energy, knowledge explosion — too many books to read...

2. 博览群书、知识丰富、更好地胜任工作、跟上时代步伐、对人的美誉、提高素质、可消遣……

read widely for wide-range of knowledge, be more competent for one's work, keep pace with the progress of the times, be a high praise for a person, kill time...

3. 二者结合、既选择又广泛、为钻研、为丰富知识、还可消遣、读书佳境……

the combination of the two, both read selectively and extensively, for careful study,