

Contents

目 录

前言

第一章 六级写作自我测试	1
第一节 六级作文评判标准	1
第二节 六级作文水平测试	3
第二章 六级写作技巧攻略	18
第一节 常用写作规范	18
第二节 应试技巧指导	25
第三节 高分作文秘诀	33
第三章 六级写作实战演练	41
第一节 议论文写作训练	41
第二节 应用文写作训练	73
第三节 说明文写作训练	97
第四节 谚语类写作训练	111
第五节 图表类写作训练	119
第四章 最近两次真题演练与解析	141
Unite one	141
Unite two	142
附录	144

learning easy. As a result, our English is perfected.

Also, it is the same to the other fields. For example, sports call for more practice than other fields. The practice makes sportspersons more skillful and makes their performances perfect as well.

As is stated above, you see what practice makes perfect. Make full use of the practice and then you are perfect.

行文点评



文章语言流畅，段落与段落之间的连接非常自然。从结构上来分析，第一段是一个总起段，用一个问句很自然的引出本篇文章所要讨论的话题；然后在第二、三段中举例论证，并且使用了一个独立的自然段做出总结，因此整体结构非常清晰，完整。从语言上来讲，首先，在这篇文章中使用了多种句子结构，句式变化较大，例如：第一段中的疑问句，“the more practice you do, the better your English will become”这样的比较级句子结构；第二段中的“It is these rules that make the grammar learning easy”这样的强调句型；第三段中的比较级结构等，从这些方面可以看出考生对英语的句型能够应用自如。其次，文章中几乎没有语法错误，而且文章中多次使用了固定短语结构，如 be known to, the more...the more..., in one's opinion, not only...but also..., start to, too...to..., as a result, as well, make use of 等。

11 Points

Practice Makes Perfect

Practice makes perfect. I think that means a lot of practice can help us to do some work perfectly. Anyone who has plenty of practice in what he is doing will master it more quickly than those who seldom practice, and he will be adept at it.

For example, when we learn English, we have a lot of things to remember, such as grammar points, words, idioms, expressions and so

on. If you just remember them by heart and don't practice applying them, you'll find it very difficult to master them. But on the contrary, if you do many exercises, it will be easier to understand them and memorize them. As time goes by, you can be perfect in English.

Also, there are other good examples. A good basketball player must practice a lot before he is good at it. It is the practice that makes him play basketball better and better. A famous pianist also need plenty of practice before he or she becomes well-known. Nobody can be expert at something without practice.

It is obvious that practice makes perfect. If you want to be perfect in some area, please remember to practise a lot. Without practice, there is no perfection.

行文点评



整篇文章思路清晰、文字连贯，论证过程较清楚。但这篇文章存在一些小句法错误，如第三段中“A famous pianist also need plenty of practice before he or she becomes well-known”主句中的主谓不一致错误；第二段第三句“...understand them and memorize them”中的them指代不清等。文中可取之处也很多，从句式上来看，文中用了“Anyone who has plenty of practice in what he is doing will master it more quickly than those who seldom practice, and he will be adept at it”这样的定语从句加比较级结构的复合长句；“you'll find it very difficult to master them”这样的使用形式宾语的句子结构；“It is the practice that makes him play basketball better and better”这样的强调句型等，使得句式有所变化，语言更为生动。从语言上来看，考生在几处使用了一些短语结构，如 help to do, plenty of, be adept at, on the contrary, 体现了考生对于英语的掌握程度还是比较好的。

8 Points

Practice Makes Perfect

What is practice makes perfect? In my opinion, that means if you

read text again and again, then we can remember it easily. We can also try to speak English with classmates, and we can used to speaking it.

Not only in study English, but also in other things, we can use "Practice makes perfect." For example, when we learn how to use computer, Windows 98, we can learn to use it as many times as possible, and we can know how to use it.

行文点评



整篇文章能够包括 3 个要点, 基本完成写作任务。但是思想表达不清楚, 连贯性差, 文章论据的内容及句型过于简单, 而且文章中有多处严重的语言错误。如 "we should also learn to use 'Practice makes perfect' this method" 这样的中国式英语, 在英语句子结构中是不可理解的; "and we can used to speaking it." 这样的短语使用错误, 应改为 "and we can get used to speaking it" 等。

2 Points

Practice Makes Perfect

"Are you ready?" "have you do a lot of exercises" What do they each mean? Um, it's hard for elementary English learners to answer. What we can do is asking why. We are not practiced. It's said that the ease is good.

In fact, in our life, work and other fields, if we want to be the super lifer, there's only one way-practice.

Please read the former words 50 times, you will remember them well and well. If you don't believe it, please do now!

行文点评



整篇文章结构凌乱、语言支离破碎, 无法理解。考生没有按照提纲提示展开文章, 想写什么就写什么, 而且正确的句子几乎很少, 好像没有信心完成此文章的写作。

► 测试二

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled on *Reading Selectively or Extensively*? You should write at least 150 words following the outline given 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。

14 points

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

How should we read? Should we read selectively or extensively? Everyone has his own view.

Some people think we should read selectively. They argue that with the development of modern science and technology, more and more books are published. It is impossible for us to read all the books. What's more, there are many bad books that are poisonous to our mind, and we shouldn't read them. Since we can't read all the books and we shouldn't read bad books, we must read selectively.

But others may not agree, they emphasize that today's society is not what it was. If a man has many kinds of knowledge, he will have more chances to succeed. If a man knows much in one field but knows nothing in other fields, he may be useless. Since we must have many kinds of knowledge, we must read extensively.

Who's right? I think both of them have something right. But I think we should read extensively first. We should read books in many fields, and read selectively in one field.

行文点评

文章段落清晰，衔接通畅，语言用词准确。从整个结构上来看，第一段以一种提问的方式开门见山提出问题，为后文埋下伏笔，接

good/harmful to, 会给文章增色添彩。

5 Points

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

I think reading not only selectively but also extensively. Because the two sides are not contradict. Our time is limited. So we can not read every book in the world. However, we will not be interested in every book. We should read those books may be useful to ours, read those books which we like. But those books which we choose must be extensively so it can give ours all kinds of knowledge, news and so on, it also make ours become a wise man. On the one hand reading selectively let ours not waste our time which it is limited. Moreover it can emphasis among all books that we can read. On the other hand reading extensively can deal with all kinds of need in our life. They are all useful to ours.

行文点评



本篇作文的最大问题就是没有分段，只是一气呵成，这样就造成了文章没有主次不知道作者想要表达什么样的观点，更严重的问题是语法错误，前后衔接不准确。

2 Points

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

Most people thought that read books should have been selective. But others believed reading extensively was correction.

Selective books or reading extensively?

Sure, you can choice one from previous ideas.

On one hand, There are too book to read for us. We should choose those which we interested, and it would be helpful for us.

On another hand. Someone's interesting was wide. Each book could bring you specific contain we couldn't reading at only one level.

I confirmed all of these ideas were good but weren't wise.

As a reader, the main task is to discover more and more books the second task is to held some which wonderful and helpful for us. Don't treat these books with reckless abandon.

行文点评

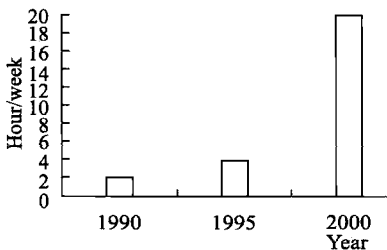


整篇作文结构比较凌散，语言支离破碎，而且出现相当多的语法错误，没有主题思想，属于想到哪写到哪，这样的作文不会有高分。

► 测试三

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled on Student Use of Computers. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 上图所示为某校大学生平均每周使用计算机的时间：1990 年（2 hours）、1995 年（4 hours）、2000 年（20 hours），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。



14 Points

Student use of computers

In modern times, computer has become a very useful tool of communication. And its use is more and more popular. This is reflected obviously on university students.

变化和语言应用上都存在一定问题。在第一段中能够按照提纲提示进行描述,但是在语言上存在一些问题,如第一段最后一句“so fast that now the time is twenty hours per week”中 now 的概念是非常模糊的,应该按照表格说出具体的年份;第二段中出现了多处拼写错误;在第三段中语法上存在一些问题,如“the computer also take some trouble”这样主谓不一致的错误以及 take 应改成 brings;“that indeed a kind of wasting time”应改为“Which indeed a kind of wasting time”。但是也有一些句式多变化的地方,如“As the price is lower than before, and operation is easier, the computer is used by more and more students”中比较级的使用和被动语态的使用;“And many young children spend whole night chat with strangers, that indeed a kind of wasting time”这样非限制性定语的从句的使用等。整篇文章中使用了一定的短语结构,如 so...that..., in one's opinion, a kind of 等。

5 Points

Student use of computers

From the picture, we know in 1990, a student spends only one hour per week, in 1995, the data is 4. and in 2000, the computer cost a student 18 hours.

Why? It has many reasons.

For example, in 1990, computer programmer must be a professor. But now, everyone could use it. And computer not only a type. It can be a internet tool, a play station, even a DVD player. It's price had down. More person could buy it for themselves. Companys, also ask workers must use computer very well. All of this, cause students keep in touch with computer.

But, many problems in students study.

We need more teachers not books, more helps not commands, more programme not games.

Because we are the future.

行文点评



整篇文章能够包括3个要点，基本完成写作任务，但是思想表达不清楚，连贯性差，整篇文章结构松散，而且文章中有多处严重的语言错误。如拼写错误：“a student spends only one hour per week”中没有交代出时间是花在计算机上的另外还有复数表达“not commands, more programme...”中，programmes应该为复数。第一段只是现象的罗列，句与句之间没有任何连词衔接；“computer programmer must be a professor”中意思的表达不符合逻辑和现实状况；文章中还存在大量意思表达不清的句子。在说明自己的论点时，论证不清楚，观点不是十分明确，所以只能得到5分。

2 Points

Student use of computers

Up picture is average number of hours a student spends on the computer per week. 1990, 1995 and 2000. In 1990, number is 1 over. In 1995, number is 5. in 2000, number is 20.

This changes because, in computer use, many people use computer. In price, computer prices are lower than before, so many people but computer. In social develop, social develop fast, many work need computer, so people must know use computer.

I think now university students in computer use have some difficult or question. For example, students can't buy computer because high of price. Computer can have illness, it is very danger and so on.

行文点评



整篇文章中存在大量支离破碎、无法理解的句子，语法严重错误，语言表达不清，显得文章条理不清，也体现出考生英语应用能力存在很多问题。

（二）称呼

格式：信内地址下隔一二行写称呼，对不相识的男子，单数常用“Sir”，“Dear Sir”，或“My Dear Sir”；复数常用“Dear Sirs”或“Gentlemen”。对女子，单数常用“Madam”，“Dear Madam”或“My Dear Madam”；复数常用“Mesdames”或“My Dear Mesdames”；对比较熟识的男子，普通称“Dear Mr. ...”；女性通常称“Dear Mrs.（或 Miss）...”。熟人和亲人常直呼其名。

（三）正文

格式：称呼下面隔两行开始写正文。每段第一个字母要缩进3~5个字母的空格。正文是信的主要部分，内容要简单明了，一般不用同汉语信一样的“你好（how are you）”之类的词。

（四）结束语

结束语是写信人对收信人的谦称，写在正文下面二三行处，从中间写起，第一个词不达意的开头字母要大写，末尾用逗号。

给不相识的人可用：“Yours truly”，“Yours faithfully”，“Yours Sincerely”或“Sincerely yours”。

给上级或长者可用：“Yours respectfully”，“Yours obediently”或“Yours”。

给亲属或挚友的信可用：“Yours affectionately”，“Lovingly Yours”，结束语末尾要用逗号。

（五）署名

即写信人署名。一般情况下，把本人姓名签在结束语之下。

二、标点使用规范

（一）句号

英语中的句号和汉语的不相同，英语中的句号是一个实心的小圆点。句号主要用在陈述句，语气温和的祈使句以及带有直接引语句子的句尾来表示一个句子的结束。

如: More and more people begin to study English for Olympic in China.

注意: 如果句子是以一个末尾本身有句号的缩略词结尾, 那么句子结尾就不能再用句号, 但是可以用其他标点。

如: Mr. Green grew up in Washington, D. C., went to United States at the age of twenty.

(二) 逗号

用来表示最短的停顿, 主要用于以下几个方面:

(1) 逗号用来停顿并列的成分。

如: I like shopping, cheating, and dancing in my spare time. (如果并列成分由 and 或者 or 连接, 则不用逗号)

(2) 用于非限制性定语从句之前。

如: I like her mother, who gets a good character.

(3) 用于日期或者是地址中。

如: The sports meeting will be held on Saturday, December 12, 2006.

My boyfriend lives at 50 Sunshine Road, Tianjin, China.

(4) 用于信件的开头和结束语。

如: Dear Thomas, Truly yours, Sincerely yours.

(5) 用于句子插入成分前后。

如: The director, however, didn't take his responsibilities to the patients.

(6) 用于一个较长的修饰短语之后。

如: In the middle of the coldest winter on record, the pipes froze.

(7) 用于直接引用的句子之前。

如: Mary said, "Let's go fishing." (如果句中含有间接引用就不需要逗号, 如 Mary said we should go fishing)

(8) 用于一个较长的修饰短语之后。

如: In the middle of the coldest winter on record, the pipes froze.

(9) 在反问句之前要使用逗点。

第二节 应试技巧指导

一、“三段式”的写作

六级作文要求是120~150个词，大都是3~4段，因此将其称作是“三段式”的写作，即不论什么题材都要有开头、展开和结尾三部分，而且每个部分的写法都有一定的套路。掌握了这些套路，就可以使你的文章看起来有条有理。当然，能不能拿高分取决于文章的内容和形式是不是结合得很好，内容是不是充实丰富。考试作文的套路可以教，内容的填写就要靠同学们自己在基本功训练阶段的努力了。

1. 好的开始是成功的一半

文章的开头是你留给阅卷老师的第一印象，也就是说既清楚明白又引人注目。开头是总领全文的，因此一定要言简意赅，不要写得太长。关于开头的写法，传统的方法有很多，比较常用的有：

(1) 开门见山。这一般都用于谈及对某个观点或现象的看法的文章，在文章的开头就简单的谈出个人看法，然后在下文里展开论述。如：

The benefits of television: With the improvement of people's living standard, almost every family can afford to buy a television set. Television is becoming increasingly popular because of its values in entertaining and educating.

(2) 引用名言。用名人名言或谚语开头，往往比直接用个人的话更有说服力，也给文章增添色彩。当然这要以广泛的积累为基础，不然临时可想不出来。在引用古语或名人名言的时候要注意引用的准确性，如果把握不准的话，不如不引用。

Women are not treated equally with men: "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable right...", the American Declaration

of Independence declares. While in China, everyone is familiar with the saying “women are equal with men” or “women can hold half of the sky”. It seems that men and women are treated equally, at least in law. But the reality is a different story.

(3) 自问自答。通过提问的方式引起读者对文章的兴趣，你可以在篇首就简单给出答案，也可以将答案放到接下来的段落中。这一般都是用在作文题本身就是提问式或是结论式的文章中。如：Should people be always honest? Don't hesitate to say “NO”!

(4) 对比式。在命题作文中，它往往会给出一些提示，表明两种不同的态度，再要求你写出自己的看法。用这种开头的方法要考虑一下整个文章的布局。如果你的主体是论述个人的看法而非别人的观点，那么在开头就有必要交代一下对于这个问题目前存在的一些看法。

(5) 讲故事。这种方法比较新颖，能使文章活泼有趣，但是要注意故事的长短。如果你整篇文章都要围绕该故事展开，你的开头即是故事的开头。如果你仅是用其做个例子，就要写得简单清楚，往往可以是生活中常遇到的一些情景。

Most of us may have such experience: when you go to some place far away from the city where you live and think you know nobody there, you are surprised to find that you run into one of your old classmates on the street, perhaps both of you would cry out: “what a small world!”

(6) 数字开头。这一般都是用于图表题，将图表显示的数字先概括性的总结出来。然后再提出问题，给予分析和解答。

Health gains in developing countries: It can be seen from the graph that health gains a lot in developing countries from 1960 to 1990. Their life expectancy was increased in the last 20 years, while the mortality was decreased by 10%. Why are there such big changes during the 30 years?

2. 减少不必要的语法错误

这是对于中间段而言的。由于给分是采取总体印象法，因此尽量少犯不必要的语法错误，这对于提高印象分是很重要的。在中间

于叙述已发生的事情或描述景物、建筑、环境的文章，一般是按时间或空间的顺序展开，这个类型比较简单。

1) 对比法：对比法在段落的展开中是最常用的，就是将不同的现象、观点、看法等进行比较。对比的双方可能是没有利害冲突的，也可能是互相对立的。

2) 因果法：这类作文一般都是先有个结论性的东西，然后让你做进一步的解释和说明。如果是现象，则解释现象产生的原因；如果是态度，则表明你为何选择这种态度。你可以将理由分成几条，也可以从不同的角度去进行解释。

3) 举例法：举例法也是最常用的展开方法。有些考题会明确指出要你举例说明，也是在考平时是不是留心观察日常生活中一些社会现象和问题。

4) 概述法：一般用于先分后总的段落结构中，即先给出原因再写结果，或先列出现象再总结根源。它是就全文的布局而言的，一般概述性的文字都会出现在最后一段中，这在说明性的文章中比较多见。如下面这篇文章，题目是 *we need to broaden our knowledge*，谈的是拓宽知识面的必要性。通常说明必要性的文章都会用分、总的展开方法。先谈科学技术是社会发展不可缺少的，然后指出社会科学和自然科学互相渗透，之后得出结论——现代大学生需要广博的知识。

We Need to Broaden Our Knowledge

Science and technology contributes a lot to the social development. Broadening our knowledge, we can use it to change our living environment, utilize natural resource, and create a beautiful and comfortable world for people to live in.

Both social science and natural science are important in our life. Man achieves social science through social life, which makes people know more about the society and themselves. It teaches people what the society should be and what they should do for the future.

As college students, we should learn as many kinds of knowledge as

possible so that we can improve our life and society as well. Without rich knowledge, we can't serve the society well. In order to meet the future needs, it is very important for us to learn more knowledge at the universities.

在主体段落的写作中，要注意做到统一性、连贯性和简洁性。中心句是为了保持文章思路的一致；根据不同的题型选择所需的展开方法，表达要尽量简洁明白。除了以上这些需要做到的，在主体段落的写作中还有一些需要避免出现的问题：

A. 重复用词：在文章的写作中，我们常会有这样的表现，遇见表示喜欢，就只会用 like，其实还有很多表示喜欢的词，不要浪费它们：prefer/enjoy/love/appreciate 等。还有在表达个人看法的时候，用来用去都是 I think，其实 I suppose/I guess/personally speaking。

B. 太过生僻的词汇：像不用 decrease/remove，而用 abate；不用 stop/pause，而用 cessation；不用 home/house，而用 habitation；其实这样做是没有必要的，不要以为生僻的词别人不用你用就是有特点。

C. 句式单调：句子还是以简单的短句为妙，即能多表达几层意思，又能便于老师评判。那么如何在即使是同一个意思的表达下使句子显得有特点一些呢？那就要考句式的变化了。

(4) 段落写作中常用的套路。在各种类型的写作中总是会有一定规律可循的，那就是句的使用。记住一些实用的句型。

A. 说明原因的句型：There are some/two/many good reasons for/to do something.

e. g. : a. There are two good reasons for the changes in the way that people communicate with each other.

b. The reason for...is that...

B. 表示不同看法的句型：Some believe that...others argue that...still others maintain that...

e. g. : a. Some people hold the opinion that it is good to live with parents.

b. They differ greatly in their attitude towards pollution problem.

C. 辩论中常用的句型:

- a. There is no doubt that...
- b. It is obvious/clear that...
- c. As is known to all...
- d. It goes without saying that...
- e. What is more important...
- f. I am convinced that...

D. 举例表示法: for example, for instance, let's shave an example, a good case in point...

E. 概述 (用于图表作文):

- a. According to the figures given in the table...
- b. This chart shows that...
- c. As is shown by the graph...
- d. It can be seen from the statistics that...
- e. There is a slight/slow/rapid rise/increase, decrease/fall/drop in income/population/price/production...

3. 完美的结局

结尾和开头一样都很重要。一般说来,老师阅卷都是看了开头看结尾,如果两头都很精彩,中间又没什么大错,分数自然就不低了。结尾一般都是对全文的概括,或是提出建设性的意见,或有所展望。常用的方法有:

(1) 概括总结。这是最一般的写法,也是最保险的。只要把你的意思归纳一下即可,不过要注意用与上文中不同的句子或句型,稍显变化。

(2) 以提问的方式结束。这是比较自信的写法,因为你认为你一定能说服对方接受你的观点,因此明知故问,留有回味的感觉。如: As the reason listed above, why don't you choose the public school for your child?

(3) 展望式结语。一般是针对目前需要改进或还没有实现的事情或事物提出一种希望。如: In a word, TV advertisement, I think,

is a newborn thing in the development of our economy. Of course, there is much room for improvement in TV ads, but I believe the TV ads will benefits both the advertisers and consumers.

(4) 口号式结语。对问题分析完之后,提出一种解决方法以供读者参考,或是提出一种号召。这种结尾方法比较有感染力,如: Open your heart to your friends so that whether they are similar to or different from you, you may become the happiest man in the world.

(5) 引语式结语。同样是以引语结束,但要注意,如果开头使用了引语,结论部分最好不要再用。引语会增加结尾的说服力。

在结尾中常用到的句型有:

as a consequence, ...

in short. I firmly support the view that...

in a word...

in general...

as far as I am concerned...

I am sure my opinion is both sound and well grounded.

结尾的写作要起到画龙点睛的作用,所以结尾的方法也不是唯一的,可以是两种以上方法的综合,这样使你的结尾更有分量。

二、写作应对策略

纵观历年来的考题,我们不难发现议论文占据着七成以上的比例,因此首先我们要掌握议论文的写作要领。按照提纲进行构思,务必做到写好每段的主题句和扩展句。主题句是表达段落主题的句子,它阐明一个段落的中心思想,是段落的核心,段落中的其他各句都与它紧密相连并围绕它展开。扩展句就是解释或者说明段落中心思想的句子。写扩展句时要注意条理性,比如引出三条不同的理由可以分别用: First of all, furthermore, the last but not the least.

明确段落的写作思路之后,让我们具体来看句子的写作。考试实践表明,多数考生在写作上的主要欠缺不是系统的写作理论和方法,而是最基本的单句写作能力。有些同学因为对自身的实力缺乏