

大学英语四六级过关丛书

写作



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写 作

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前 言

用异国文字表达自己的思想,是当今社会人们应掌握的重要技能之一。

但是,从出国人员外语考试(EPT),托福考试(TOEFL)和全国大学英语四、六级考试(CET)中不难发现,英语写作仍是一个薄弱环节。为使广大考生掌握英语写作的基本技巧和方法,并能熟练运用几种常用的写作方法,准确地表达思想,较快地提高写作水平,不断增强自信心,开拓一条通往学业、事业成功的途径,我们根据英语的写作特点及实际应用情况,编写了“大学英语四、六级过关丛书”《写作》一书。

本书分三部分,第一部分包括十种常用写作方法,第二部分包括八种全国四、六级常考作文题型,第三部分包括1987-1999年部分四、六级全真作文试题及答案。每一种写作方法都从概述、写作方法、注意事项、常用句型和词语、范文等几个方面做了详细的分析和精辟的论述。范文内容新颖、涉及面广、语言规范,集教育性、知识性、趣味性于一体。八种常考四、六级作文题型主要是对全国英语四、六级作文题型进行示范分析,并附部分全真范文。全书共收编范文188篇。

本书可供英语和非英语专业的大学生、研究生、英语分级测试和出国留学考试、英语教师和从事与英语有关的人士参考使用。

在本书编写过程中,虽经反复斟酌,精心修改,但书中仍难免不当之处,恳切希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年10月

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Part I

第一部分 写作型式

第一章 议论式写作

议论式写作(Argumentation)是针对现实社会中的各种问题,运用逻辑思维,通过分析、说理和列举事实来阐明自己的观点,支持或驳斥某种主张。

论点(Viewpoint)、论据(Evidence)和论证(Substantiation)是议论型文章必备的三要素。论点就是作者的观点和主张,常以判断形式出现,表明作者对议论的问题所持的态度——肯定、否定、赞成或反对。论据是用来证明论点的依据。论据是论点的基础,论点是靠论据来支撑的。论据材料分为事实论据和理论论据。论证是指运用论据证明观点的逻辑推理过程。论证的意义和作用在于揭示论点和论据之间的必然联系,证实论据得出论点的必然性。

一、写作方法

1. 引言(Introduction),提出问题。
2. 正文(Body),分析问题。
3. 结论(Conclusion),解决问题。

这种最常见的纵贯式议论型文章结构也可以称为“三段式结构”。

4. 论证方法

运用充分有力的证据证实自己观点的正确性,称为立论。立

论常用归纳法、演绎法、分析法、类比法。有时我们还要用反驳法来驳斥对方的观点。反驳常常和立论交替使用,也就是说,立中有驳,驳中有立,在论证自己观点的同时,去驳斥、否定对方的观点。

注意事项

1. 论点要正确、鲜明、深刻。
2. 论据要确凿、真实、充分、恰当,具有典型性和针对性。论据和论点要保持一致。
3. 论证要逻辑严密,合情合理。

二、常用句式和词语

1. 词语

(1)概括全文主题句应使用的情态动词

should, ought to, must

(2)常用动词

think, consider, regard...as..., believe, state, claim, to illustrate, agree with, disagree with, disapprove, say, argue, hold, raise, prove, doubt, express

(3)形容词

correct, right, wrong, true, untrue, incorrect

(4)连接词

举例说明: for example/instance, to illustrate

深入阐明: too, also, furthermore, similarly, moreover

加强语气: indeed, in fact, most important, above all, surely

重新陈述: that is, in other words

对照表述: however, on the contrary, nevertheless

逻辑结果: therefore, so, consequently, as a result, thus, hence

让步转换: despite, even if, even with, granted, admittedly, to be sure

概括总结: in short, after all, in conclusion, in summary, to conclude, in a word, to sum up, on the whole, in brief, therefore, altogether, in all, all in all

2. 常用句式

(1) 过渡性句式

It is true that..., but it doesn't follow that...

...is debatable.

...is a fact.

But there is also another side.

But, it is probably less well known...

But that's only part of the story.

It is one thing to..., it is another thing...

But there's no way around it.

It tells the truth.

(2) 介绍自己的观点

The first thing we have to consider...

First of all, I should like to consider...

There is no doubt that...

One of the main arguments $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in favour of} \\ \text{against} \end{array} \right\}$ X is that...

(3) 同意别人的观点

I agree with X when he says that...

X is certainly correct when he says that...

X may be correct $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when he says that...} \\ \text{in saying that...} \end{array} \right.$

(4) 表示不同意

I disagree with/disapprove of X when he says that...

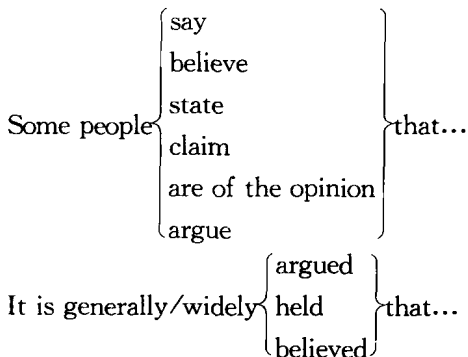
This is unlikely to be true.

They would seem to be mistaken.

These views are open to doubt.

Serious doubts can be raised against this.

(5) 给出他人的观点



三、范文分析

1. **Unity Is Power**

Today, we are undergoing a period of reform in which challenges can be found everywhere. The challenges pervade the fields of economy, culture, politics, etc. Because reform can mean success or failure, every Chinese who loves his homeland has to focus his attention on these serious challenges. Then, what is the key in the face of the challenges? Unity is the answer. Only by unity can our nation have success in the stiff competition.

揭示主题——团结是竞争时代成功的保证。

Notice that the unity of the South Koreans turned their country from a poor land (due to

举例论证主题。

war) to a developed country. There is also a famous Chinese saying "If people firmly unite, even Mountain Tai can be moved." Just as the saying goes, if Chinese unite firmly, what wonders can't be accomplished?

This century is a challenging one, and the next century will be even more challenging. Time and tide wait for nobody. We must unite as one. The more challenges we meet, the more firmly we unite. Let all Chinese unite and take up the challenges on the way to success!

Notes

1. undergo *v.* 经历
2. pervade *v.* 遍及

2. Where There Is a Will, There Is a Way

One of the most important things to success is a firm resolution. A great man is always the one who has firm resolution and an inflexible spirit. One will never succeed all his life without a firm will to the final victory.

As a rule, great tasks are accomplished by men of strong will. For example, Mr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China, set the Chinese people free from the Manchurian rule through a long period of hard struggle. Many of his attempts failed and many of his followers were killed, but he had an inflexible spirit and

结论——只有团结一致,才能成功地迎接挑战。

此文运用演绎法(deduction)来论证主题。

通过引言,揭示主题。

用典型事例论证。

stuck to his cause. Finally, he made the revolution of 1911 a success.

A student who has no resolution will never succeed in his studies. The same is true of men in all walks of life. We must have a firm resolution first if we wish to succeed. We must always remember the old saying that where there is a will, there is a way.

Notes

1. resolution *n.* 决心
2. inflexible *a.* 坚定不移的

3. Can Success Be Measured in Terms of Money?

Although the deep-rooted concept that success is measured in terms of money has been accepted by most of people, I doubt whether it can sustain much examination. True, certain success goes hand in hand with money, but it doesn't follow that one's success is necessarily in proportion to his money. To my mind, some other things may count more.

Take the scientists in the field of astronautics for example. They hold the ability to send rockets into the outer space, yet their pockets haven't got swollen as expected by the laymen. But we can't conclude that they are not successful. On the contrary, their success is measured by the contribution to the country. Another case in

最后归纳,得出结论。

此文是运用归纳法(induction)论证主题的。

对世俗的观点提出质疑,表明自己的态度。

二、三段从正反两方面事实反驳世俗的观点。

point is Lei Feng. While he owned almost no personal possessions, no one could deny the success in his life. In fact, his whole-hearted service to others went beyond any amount of money.

Unfortunately, there exist a lot of people who are obsessed with making money and struggle for it by fair means or foul. Among them, some are successful while others are complete failures, for they have done nothing beneficial for the people. All these examples can justify the denial of the arbitrary belief that success is measured in terms of money.

最后一句是结论,重申自己的看法。此文运用反驳法论证主题。

Notes

1. sustain *v.* 承受住
2. proportion *n.* 比例
3. obsess *v.* 使着迷

4. My View on Reading Extensively

When I was a little girl, my father often told me, "What one reads is a great part of what he is." At that time I did not quite get the meaning of it. But now I have realized it is quite true. Just like one has to take various foods to keep oneself healthy and strong, people should read extensively for their intellectual well-being.

通过类比,点明主题。

Many ancient Chinese literary men attached great importance to extensive reading. They believed that vast amount of reading was an invaluable

举例论证主题。

able aid in their own writing. The late Chinese revolutionary leader Mao Tsedong was also a fervent reader. The books he read covered a wide range of topics: politics, economics, law, agriculture, medicine and so on. Chairman Mao was well-known for his considerable range of knowledge thanks to his vast reading.

The more one reads, the more knowledgeable he is and the more ignorant he will find himself to be. One should never center his interest on a limited area. Reading more makes one wise and all-round.

对全文的强调和总结。

Notes

1. aid *n.* 帮助
2. fervent *a.* 热情的

5. Problem of Piracy

Nowadays, the problem of piracy has become more and more prominent. Pirated softwares, pirated films, pirated books ..., everywhere, we see something pirated. Even more serious, sometimes there are pirated products that are so "real" that one does not suspect them as pirated when one sees them.

点明主题——盗版现象严重。

Piracy has caused great loss to the writers, inventors and producers. The books and films and inventions take their owners a long time and a lot of energy to make. Yet they are stolen in

指出其危害。

front of their faces. When people see that the pirated products are cheaper, they usually choose the pirated. The original products have to stand to lose. It is because of this that the government has forbidden the piratic products.

Even so, this problem of piracy has not received due attention yet. The laws are not strong enough and they are not effectively executed. Till now, you can still see crowds of people by the street selling pirated discs. They seem to have a very prosperous market too. Something must be done to stop them.

结论——采取措施制止这种现象的泛滥。

Notes

1. piracy *n.* 侵犯专利权
2. pirate *v.* 非法翻印
3. due *a.* 应有的
4. execute *v.* 实施
5. disc *n.* 光盘

附:参考范文

1. Study Is Not Only for Money

Are you a student? If you are a student or you have been a student, what is your main purpose in getting education? Are you only looking for money? Some people say that a student's main purpose in getting education is to earn a lot of money. I can not agree with them.

In my university, there are many teachers. Most of them are poor. But they don't grouse. They work hard just because they like to do what they are doing. When they were students, they did not

study only for money, but for their devoted major. And now, there are many students in my university who do the same as the teachers have done. I think they are my models. The main purpose of study is to make me have more ability, so that I can do better for my favorite field. What's more, to earn a lot of money does not necessarily require people to be educated. Many people who are very rich now did not finish their study in school.

If I can earn a lot of money because I have got more education, it will make me happy. But if I can't, I will not be upset. To earn money is not my only purpose in getting education.

Notes

1. grouse *v.* 抱怨
2. major *n.* 专业

2. Participating Is Most Important

There is only one winner in all games. How does the failure feel? Someone thinks that playing a game is fun only when you win. But I don't agree with this statement. I think you can find the game being fun if you participate in it.

What we are looking for, when we play a game, is not only to win the game. We have many aims when we take part in it. When we take part in a game, we want to improve our health. We want to exercise our heart and muscles. And we want to relax our highly intensive nerves so that we can study better later. We can enjoy the process of a game, without caring about the final result.

To win in a game makes everybody happy. But if we lose in the game, it will not make us upset. The most important thing is just to participate in the game. Let's take part in a game, you will find it is

very fun, whether you win or not.

Notes

1. participate *v.* 参与
2. relax *v.* 放松

3. Learning Is a Serious Task

Some people learn best when a classroom lesson is presented in an entertaining, enjoyable way. They think in this way, they will learn more than in the lesson presented in a serious, formal way. I can't agree with them. I learn best when the lesson is presented in a serious, formal way.

In a lesson presented in an entertaining way, the teacher must spend much time on other things which are used to make the lesson more interesting. The time spent on the actual topic of the lesson will be cut. So I will learn less than the lesson which is more formal. Somebody says that he can't concentrate on the content that the teacher is teaching, when he is in a serious classroom. He needs more interesting things to prevent him from being bored with the topic. But I don't have this problem. So I don't need the lesson to be presented in an interesting way. I just like the topic itself, not the way it is presented in.

Sometimes it is necessary for the teacher to let the lesson be a little bit funny. But I don't think it is pre-requisite. And I don't want it to happen frequently. I learn best when a lesson is presented in a serious, formal way.

Notes

1. present *v.* 呈现
2. pre-requisite *a.* 必要的