

大学英语六级考试

写作万能魔板

Universal Writing Templates
for CET-6



考天下名师团 编

格林 主编



一线名师倾力打造，经典魔板，考试万能

中国石化出版社


[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

大学英语六级考试

写作万能魔板

Universal Writing Templates
for CET-6

 考天下名师团 编

格林 主编



一线名师倾力打造，

式万能

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级考试写作万能魔板 / 考天下名师团编.
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2011. 7
ISBN 978-7-5114-1053-5

I. ①大… II. ①考… III. ①大学英语水平考试—写作—自学参考资料 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 127859 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

读者服务部电话: (010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 15 印张 366 千字

2011 年 7 月第 1 版 2011 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 28.00 元

前言

在大学英语六级考试中,写作的重要性不言而喻。与客观试题不同,作为主观性试题,写作部分综合考查了考生对词汇、语法、修辞等知识的掌握和运用能力,是考生英语能力的直观体现。

本书严格根据最新颁布的《大学英语六级考试大纲》中对高校大学英语六级考试英语写作的测试要求,研究了历年真题的特点和命题趋势,为考生提供针对性强、符合命题趋势、题材多样、内容丰富的考前写作强化讲解与热点训练,以便广大考生能够快速、高效地提高写作能力,在考试中取得优异的成绩。本书在选材与编写上具有以下特点:

1. 权威性:本书编写时细心研究了近十年六级考试写作真题命题规律、命题趋势和特点,精选了数篇大学英语六级写作优秀作文。这些作文题均由从事多年教学与科研工作的老师精心选材与编写,针对性强,准确率高。

2. 新颖性:本书将写作的考试概述、真题、实战训练和应试技巧等有机地结合在一起,讲、练、习结合,既具备趣味性又不失知识性和实战性。

3. 实用性:本书紧扣考试大纲和真题特点,对作文做了清晰透彻的讲解。作文紧扣命题比重和命题趋势,针对三大类型作文进行“理论概述——真题讲解——实战训练——拓展提高——预测求成”,稳扎稳打,步步为营。

总之,在大学英语四六级考试中,议论文的写作要求突出深度,议论文是“深度之王”;说明文的写作要求写作准度,说明文是“准度之王”;应用文的写作要求涉猎广阔,应用文是“广度之王”。因此,希望本书可以帮助同学们夯实写作的基础,提高应试技能。祝愿同学们在大学英语六级考试中取得优异的成绩!

编者

目 录

第一部分 六级考试写作制胜方略	1
一、六级考试写作概述	1
二、四六级写作的评分原则	2
三、四六级考试写作应试技巧	8
四、知己知彼,百战不殆	12
五、提高写作能力	12
六、考场心理障碍排除	14
第二部分 六级考试写作策略	15
一、观点论证型六级作文	15
二、现象解释型六级作文	16
三、问题解决型议论文的写作	17
四、说明利弊型考试作文	19
五、书信的写作	20
第三部分 六级考试写作历年真题	30
2004年1月	30
2004年6月	31
2005年1月	31
2005年6月	32
2006年6月	33
2006年12月(旧)	34
2006年12月(新)	35
2007年6月	35
2007年12月	36
2008年6月	37
2008年12月	37
2009年6月	38
2009年12月	39
2010年6月	39
2010年12月	40
2011年6月	41
第四部分 六级考试写作模板	42
一、观点论证型议论文写作模板	42
二、现象解释型议论文模板	48
三、问题解决型议论文模板	53
四、说明利弊型议论文的写作模板	60
五、书信写作模板	66
六、常见万能作文背诵模板	72



七、作文模板的组合方式	83
八、英语大作文意义和原因的万能金典句	86
九、有关大作文的主题词以及话题	88
十、有关小作文的词汇	95
十一、常见的大作文的例子	96
第五部分 优秀范文 100 篇	103
一、记叙文	103
001 Learning from the past 从过去中学习	103
002 A zoo has no useful purpose? 动物园是没有用的?	104
003 My generation 我们这一代	105
004 What events make a person an adult? 什么事标志一个人成为成年人?	106
005 If you could invent something new, what product would you develop? 如果你能 发明一件新事物,你会发明什么?	107
006 Don't hesitate to say "no" 要敢于说“不”	108
007 The pleasure of reading fiction 阅读小说的乐趣	110
二、议论文	111
008 Why people visit museums? 人们为什么要参观博物馆?	111
009 Studying the past to help us live in the present 学习过去有助于我们生活在 现在	112
010 We should treat animals as our friends 我们应当像朋友般对待动物	113
011 Owning pets is rewarding to city dwellers 饲养宠物对城市居住者有好处	115
012 Perseverance 毅力	116
013 Spending time outdoors 从事户外活动	117
014 The attraction of dangerous activities 危险活动的吸引力	118
015 Never, never give up 永不放弃	120
016 People are never satisfied 人是永远不会满足的	121
017 Do what you already do well or try new things? 轻车熟路还是勇于创新?	122
018 The role of luck in success 运气在成功里所扮演的角色	123
019 Is there anything that young people can teach older people? 年轻人有没有 什么可以教给老年人的?	124
020 The young can teach the old 年轻人可以教导老年人	126
021 Sports events can promote world peace 体育赛事能促进世界和平	127
022 A center for business research or for research in agriculture? 商业研究中心 还是农业研究中心?	128
023 Business research vs. agricultural research 商业研究与农业研究	129
024 The disadvantages of globalization outweigh its advantages 全球化的不利之处 超过了它的优点	130
025 Planning for success 为成功做计划	132
026 Should old people stay at home or be placed in nursing homes? 晚年父母诗在 家里还是被送到养老院?	133
027 Should old people be put into retirement homes or not? 老人该不该送进 敬老院?	134



028 The importance of good service 好服务的重要性	135
029 Spend your earned money immediately or save it for future? 马上花掉挣来的 钱好还是为将来攒钱好?	136
030 Living in places that have the same weather all year long 住在气候终年不变的 地方,还是住在气候一年数变的地方?	137
031 Is it better to be a member of a group than to be the leader of a group? 当团队的 成员是否比当团队的领导好?	139
032 The importance of teamwork 团队合作的重要性	140
033 The advantages of city life 都市生活的优点	141
034 A factory near the neighborhood 住家附近的工厂	142
035 Physical exercise 锻炼身体	144
036 The importance of literacy 识字的重要性	145
037 Receiving some land 获得一些土地	146
038 Lavender as a cure for insomnia 用薰衣草治疗失眠	148
039 Famous athletes and entertainers 著名运动员和娱乐明星	149
040 Privacy of famous people 名人的隐私	150
041 Technological developments 科技发展	151
042 Is progress always good? 进步一定是好的吗?	153
043 Judging a person by his appearance 以貌取人	154
044 Global warming is a looming threat 全球变暖是个潜在的威胁	155
045 Spurring public transport 鼓励使用公交车	156
046 A vacation vs. a car 度假与买车	157
047 Book knowledge vs. experience 书本知识与实际经验	158
048 The most important change of the 20th century 20 世纪最重要的改变	160
049 Computers vs. library books 电脑与图书馆藏书	161
050 The main responsibility for the education of children 教育儿童的主要责任	162
051 Teenagers and part-time jobs 青少年与打工	164
052 The influence of friends on young adults 朋友对年轻人的影响	165
053 Communication is key to bridge the generation gap 交流是解决代沟问题的 方法	166
054 Making important decisions 做重要的决定	167
055 The importance of book-reading 读书的重要性	169
056 The value of reading widely 博览群书的重要性	170
057 Books are more important than experience 书籍比经验更重要	171
058 The benefits of prizes and awards 得奖的好处	173
059 Students should be volunteer blood donors 学生应该成为献血志愿者	174
060 The importance of social support 社会支持的重要性	175
061 Being an early bird 早起的人	177
062 We need to broaden our knowledge 我们要扩展知识量	178
063 Doing things we don't enjoy 做我们不喜欢做的事	179
064 Choosing a roommate 选择室友	180
065 Optional/elective courses 选修课	182
066 Money is not the most important aspect of a job 金钱不是工作中最重要的 部分	183



067 Should a country invest huge amounts of money on the resarch of weapons?	185
一个国家应当在武器研究上投入大量经费吗?	

三、说明文 186

068 Space travel will exert favorable effect on the human race 太空探险将对人类产生有利的影响	186
069 Face-to-face vs. other types of communication 面对面沟通与其他的沟通方式	187
070 Exercise in school 校内运动	188
071 The high salaries of athletes and entertainers 运动员与演艺人员的高收入	190
072 What discovery in the last century has been the most beneficial for your compatriot? 过去 100 年中的何种发明使你的同胞受益最大?	191
073 America's lagging behind in the global PR race 美国在全球公关竞争中的落后	192
074 A good leader 优秀的领导者	193
075 The effects of technology on learning 科技对学习的影响	194
076 Living longer 活得更久	196
077 Assisted living facilities for the elderly 长者的辅助设备	197
078 Respecting the elderly 尊敬老人	198
079 Aging population 人口老龄化	200
080 The advantages of saving money 存钱的好处	201
081 Making a profit 赚取利润	202
082 Human activity and the earth 人类活动与地球	203
083 One way to solve the energy problem 能源问题的一种解决方案	205
084 Information security 信息安全	206
085 Moving large companies to the countryside 迁移大公司到乡村	207
086 The value of zoos 动物园的价值	208
087 Medias feature the private lives of famous people 媒体报道名人私生活	210
088 The media and famous people 媒体与名人	211
089 The popularity of movies 电影受欢迎的原因	212
090 Changing food, changing lives 不同的食物,不同的生活	213
091 Economic development and environmental protection 经济发展与环境保护	215
092 One way to reduce heavy traffic 减少交通拥堵的方法	216
093 The development of private cars 私家车的发展	217
094 Protect the teeth 保护牙齿	218
095 Physical exercise 体育锻炼	219
096 Art and music classes 艺术和音乐课程	221
097 Tourism and the environment 旅游业与环境	222
098 Money for computer technology 资助电脑科技	223

四、书信 225

099 Your help needed 需要你的帮助	225
100 Hangzhou is an ideal place for you to visit 杭州是你旅游的理想去处	226



一、六级考试写作概述

教育部最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》中最明显的变化就是对学生写作能力的要求提高了。具体地说就是：

(1) 学生在达到四级水平时应做到：

- ① 能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记，回答问题和写提纲；
- ② 能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120~150 词的短文；
- ③ 能写短信或便条，表达意思清楚，无重大语言错误。

(2) 学生达到六级水平时应做到：

- ① 能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记，回答问题，写提纲和摘要；
- ② 能就一定的话题、提纲、表格或图示在半小时内写出 150~180 词的短文；
- ③ 能写日常应用文(如信函、简历等)，且内容完整，条理清楚，文理通顺。

以上是《大学英语教学大纲》对学生应具备初步的写作能力的基本要求，此外，《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》对于短文写作还有以下五项要求：

- ① 考试时间：30 分钟。
- ② 文章长度：四级 120~150 词；六级 150~180 词。
- ③ 题型：命题作文、情景作文、看图表作文、给段首句作文、给关键词作文、根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写出摘要或大意(此项仅限六级)。
- ④ 语言：能正确表达思想，意义连贯，文理基本通顺，无重大语法错误。
- ⑤ 内容：四、六级作文的命题一般涉及学生的日常生活，如读书、兼职、工作、求职、体育运动、健身、游泳等。或选自科技、社会和文化生活的一些题材，如电脑、拥有私车、国企改革、能源短缺、环境污染等。正常情况下，题目主题不会是专业性过强，人们知这甚少的题材。

历年四六级考试作文题一览表：

2011 年 6 月	The Certificate Craze
2010 年 12 月	My Views on University Ranking
2010 年 6 月	Due Attention Should Be Given To the Study of Chinese
2009 年 12 月	Should Parents Send Their Kids to Art Classes?
2009 年 6 月	On the Importance of a Name
2008 年 6 月	Will E-books Replace Traditional Books?
2007 年 12 月	The Influence of Digital Products
2007 年 6 月	Should One Expect a Reward When Doing a Good Deed?



2006 年 12 月	The Celebration of Western Festivals.
2006 年 6 月	Traveling Abroad
2005 年 12 月	A Letter Declining a Job Offer
2005 年 6 月	Say No to Pirated Products
2005 年 1 月	Your Help Needed
2004 年 6 月	A Letter to a Editor
2004 年 1 月	Reduce Waste on Campus
2003 年 1 月	It Pays to Be Honest
2003 年 9 月	The Reading
2003 年 6 月	Ownership of Houses in a Big City in China
2002 年 6 月	Student Use of Computers
2002 年 1 月	A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus.
2001 年 6 月	A Letter to a Schoolmate
2001 年 1 月	How to Succeed in a Job Interview?
2000 年 1 月	How I Finance My College Education
2000 年 6 月	Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

二、四六级写作的评分原则

大学英语四六级考试作文题采用总体评分方法,即阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分,而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。这种评分方法的好处在于能更注重内容和篇章的结构,也更能客观地反应考生表达思想的能力。

评分明从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合的评判。因为内容和语言是一个统一体,作文应表达题目所规定的内容,而内容需要通过语言来表达。所以,四、六级作文评分时既要考虑作文是否切题,思想的表达是否充分,还要考虑学生是否用英语清楚而确切地表达了思想,也就是说,要考虑语言上的限制是否造成理解上的障碍。为此,考生就应相应做到:

(一) 审题透彻

答卷是否切题是评分的基础。如果试题让你说东,你却偏偏说西,作文写得再好也是枉然,不可能得高分。

(二) 言简意赅,逻辑性强

由于受时间、篇幅等的限制,考生在写作时必须选取最能说明问题的语言,以最合乎逻辑的方式安排层次,使之环环相扣,说服力强。这就是说,考生应对自己要几个方面阐明主题、每个方面需用怎样的方法来说明等心中有数,不可天马行空,想起一句写一句地凑字数。

(三)语言规范,避免语法错误

无论你对主题的认识怎样,都需用正确的语言来表达。语言错误太多最直接的恶果有两个:一是妨碍考生顺利地表达思想,使阅卷老师不知所云;二是给阅卷老师留下不良印象,认为该生英语水平很差,进而影响其总得分。所以,考生除了平时要加紧语言基本功的训练外,考试时尽量选用自己熟悉的句型和表达方式,这一点也很重要。也许你的用词或表达方法不是最好的,但总比犯错误好。

(四)字迹清晰,标点正确

由于四、六级考试采用的是集中阅卷,时间紧、压力大。清晰的字迹、整洁的卷面既能为阅卷老师减轻一定的工作强度,又可为自己争取到良好的印象,何乐而不为呢?至于标点,看似简单,其实不然。许多考生有一字一点的坏习惯,还有些考生中、英文标点不分,这些毛病一定要注意改掉。

(五)四、六级写作的具体评分标准

(1) 本题满分为 15 分。

(2) 阅卷标准共分五等:2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

(3) 阅卷老师根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,若认为与某一分数(如 8 分)相似,即定为该分数(即 8 分);若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数,即可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分),但不得加或减半分。具体表现为:

15~13 分:内容切题,包括提纲的全部内容表达清楚,文字连贯,句式有变化,句子结构和用词准确,标点准确有变化,卷面整洁。

12~10 分:内容切题,包括提纲的全部内容表达基本清楚,文字基本连贯,句式有一定变化,句子结构和用词无重大错误。

9~7 分:内容切题,基本包括提纲的全部内容,表达基本清楚,句子结构和用语有少量的错误。

6~4 分:内容切题,语句可以理解,有较多句子结构和用词错误。

3~1 分:基本按题写作,但只有少数句子可以理解。

0 分:文不切题,语句混乱,无法理解。

特别提示:

(1) 如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句等,均不得计入所写字数。

(2) 只写一段者:0~4 分;只写两段者:0~9 分(指规定三段的作文)

经原国家教委批准,四、六级考试已从 1997 年 6 月份起采用“作文最低”制计算成绩,也就是说,如果作文分数低于 6 分,那么总分要倒扣,足见国家对提高大学生英语写作能力的重视程度。按规定,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,报成绩时,需从总分中减去 6 分,再加上实得作文分。也就是说,要从总分中减去实得作文分与 6 分之间的差额部分。如作文分为 3 分,其他部分为 60 分,那么因为作文的不合格,要把分数降为 57 分。因此,在写作的时候,大家一定要切记:

(1) 内容要切题,引申不要脱离主题。

(2) 层次要清楚,结构要合理。

(3) 写好段首句,每段的第一句话要体现出本段的中心思想。

(4) 要保证思路清晰流畅,就必须使用一定的连接词。



(5)结论要明显,有必要时要用一些标志性的词语。

(6)语法拼写准确。

如能做到上述几点,那么分数应该能达到7分以上。

扣题及结构			字数 (120 准)			语法及单词 错误			书法			连贯及文采		
好	中	差	过 多	适 中	多 少	少	适 中	过 多	好	中	差	好	中	差
5	4	2	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0

以下是 CET-4 作文评分样卷及说明。从这份样卷中,大家能更具体地明白什么是合格的四、六级作文。

Title: My View on Job-hopping

Outline: 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。

例文一

“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 our 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.

得分: 14 分。

评语: 文章切题, 思想表达清楚, 文字流畅, 内容比较充实, 基本上无语言错误。

例文二

Everyone’s attitude toward 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.



即在写作中尽量避开似是而非的句型、单词和语法等,用自己有把握的方式将自己想说的事物表达出来。所以,从这个角度来说,写作比听力、阅读、填空等项目还容易些。

为了让考生更好地感知阅卷人的评分标准,以下我们再列举一篇更为详尽的 1998 年 6 月全国四级统考评分样卷五篇,每篇的分值都不同。大家通过仔细阅读,反复推敲,定能体会出每篇文章不同的水平和档次。这样,我们也可以联系自己的实际情况给自己的作文打个分。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck. You should write no less than 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck.

1. 有些人认为某些数字会给你带来好运;

2. 我认为数字和运气无关。

You can write the composition in one or more paragraphs. Remember to write it neatly.

例文一

Some people (拼写错误) think that certain numbers will bring good luck to them. Numbers such as six, eight, sixteen and eighteen are regarded as lucky numbers. There are also people who think that their success is related to certain numbers.

However, some other people think numbers have nothing to do with their luck. They believe in their own abilities rather than "lucky numbers". They don't do things according to certain numbers.

I think it is a person's own business whether he believes in a certain number or not. The most important thing is that he has done the work by himself and has done it quite well. As to the belief of numbers, it's their (前后指代不一致,应用 his) personal choice.

得分:14 分。

评语:这篇文章内容切题,思想表述清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好,除个别小错误外基本上无语言错误。

例文二

Some people think that some numbers will bring them good luck. Eight is always regarded as a lucky number just because it sounds like having much money. Some young people also choose a date in which there is (此处缺少冠词,应插入 an) "8" to hold their wedding. They think it will bring them wealth.

But some people think that number is (应改为 has, 固定搭配) nothing to do with luck. They say, "number is just a number. Success or failure is more (无比较之意,应改为 mainly, "主要地") decided by one's effort." They don't think "six" will make things easy or "four" will make them unfortunate.

I think number is not important. If think a good number would (时态错误,应改为 will) make you less worry (在 less 后用形容词形式,应改为 worried) about what you will do, you can choose it. But at the same time you should remember good luck can't fall from the sky just because you choose a good date to begin. It is yourself who really bring good luck and success.

得分:11 分。

评语:这篇文章内容切题,表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。



例文三

Somebody(主谓不一致,与后文中 them 指代不一致,应改为 Some people) think that “Lucky Numbers” will bring them good luck. In China, if your telephone number is “888888”, you will feel very happy and think that you will be rich.

But somebody(主谓不一致,应改为 other people) think that number is nothing about(应改为 has nothing to do with,固定搭配) luck. They have many “luck numbers”, but they don't luck(系表结构, luck 是名词,应改为 aren't lucky) at all.

I think number is nothing about(应改为 has nothing to do with,固定搭配) luck too. People hope “Lucky Numbers”(时态错误,应插入 will) bring good luck. But that is only willing(应改为 a wish, willing 是“情愿的”之意), like mothers(应插入 who,因为 like 后不能引导句子) hope their children being(to be 才表示将来的动作) good forever. We can get hope from “Lucky Numbers” and let our life(应插入 become, let sb./sth. do sth. 是固定搭配) more colorful. But we will never depend(拼写错误,应改为 depend) on it. We must depend(拼写错误,应改为 depend) on our ability, not some numbers. Perhaps we will feel better for(介词错误,应改为 with) “lucky Numbers” and connect(拼写错误,应改为 connect) them with some lucky things. But it's only our feelings. “lucky Numbers” will bring nothing but hopes.

得分:8分。

评语:这篇文章基本切题,但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。

例文四

As(介词用法错误,应该为 with) the development of economy(拼写错误,应改为 economy), more and more people thought(时态错误) that a(冠词与被修饰词不一致) “Lucky Numbers” can bring good luck. But I thought(时态错误) another people's point(语义错误,应改为 other people's point of view) were(时态错误,且主谓不一致,应改为 is) right, they said(时态错误,应改为 say) that numbers were(时态错误,应改为 are) no concentrated(拼写错误,应改为 connected) with luck.

Long long ago, the knowledge is(时态错误,应改为 was) poor, people can(时态错误,应改为 could) not decide one thing(否定句中应用 anything 指一切事物,并且定语从句修饰 anything 时,应用 that 引导,所以改为 anything that) depended(时态错误,改为 depended) on science(拼写错误,应改为 science). They thought everything has been certain indeterminate(无此词,可改为 determined) by god. But today, it is surprised(表示主动意义时,应改为 surprising) that there are still many people would(结构错误,应改为 who) believe that.

In recently(语义及用法错误,应改为 nowadays), a lot of people believed(时态错误,应改为 believe) that the number “8” means “get rich(动词或动词短语不直接作宾语,应改为 getting rich)”. the number “4” means “die(动词或动词短语不直接作宾语,应改为 death)”. If somebody's phone number has many “4”(修饰语与被修饰语不一致,应改为 4s), the would(句中无动词且时态错误,应改为 will be) unhappy. But if it's “8” they will(句中无动词,应插入 be) very very happy. I thought(时态错误,应改为 thing) it's a fun(语义错误,应改为 funny).

So(用词不当) I thought(时态错误,应改为 think) “Lucky Numbers” don't bring Good Luck.

得分:5分。



评语:这篇文章内容基本切题,但思想表述不清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误。

例文五

In some people opinion, the member really bring good luck. because their belive that something since numbers bring good luck. The numbers to be used people very important in scoity.

On the other hand, they don't believe that lucking nubmer can bring somebody good luck. because numbers is numbers, it is without "Good Luck".

I don't belive that lucking numbers can bring me good luck. I think at arleary by have chance. Human being shoule have a kind of a heast. that it is uprosould. In a wony. I wish Good Luck with me, but don't belive Lucking number bring me anything.

得分:2分。

评语:这篇文章条理不清,不成篇章。除个别句子外,内容基本无法理解,语言错误严重且数量多,很多句子或没主语,或没动词,根本不能成立,至于拼写错误、指代错误更是不胜枚举,字数又不足。

三、四六级考试写作应试技巧

写作步骤

(一)审题

考生动笔之前必须仔细阅读和分析题目,准确理解题目要求和相关提示,尤其是要准确理解图表的含义。这一步相当重要,因为它直接关系到离题与否。

(1) 看懂题目,确定写作重心和范围。如遇生词,根据上下文猜测词义。

(2) 判断所要求的文体。

(二)构思

在考试中,考生首先应当持有“All is fish that comes to one's net.”的态度,在草稿纸上写下所能想到的观点和关键词,然后认真进行筛选,做到“抓大鱼,放小鱼”,真正做到有的放矢。

(三)选择合适框架

由于四六级考试的写作可采用数种框架,可以根据写作的体裁和类型,选择相应的模式。在考试中,考生在写论说文的时候应注意不要被你现实中的立场所束缚,而是要根据题目的要求完成自己的写作,毕竟是为了考试过关。

(四)动笔写文章

这里所指的“写文章”有别于一般的写作。笔者希望考生平时练习时应积累一定数量的套句及过渡连接词,并按不同框架事先构筑适合自己的模板,考试时将已经构思好的观点和想法填入其中,略加润色,即可形成一篇好的习作。考生使用适合自己的模板,不用为某开篇、转折或结尾句式而苦思冥想,从而节省宝贵的时间。注意,在写作过程中,不要轻易改变立场或观点,应尽可能按已经构思好的所列内容进行,如果你想到什么写什么,那么你的文章就会显得杂乱无章,缺乏连贯性。



(五)检查修改

检查、修改作文尽可能不对文章做大地改动,不要随便增加观点或增减句子。主要应从以下几方面着手:

- (1) 是否使用了正确的语法结构,比方说,动词时态是否一致、主谓是否一致、用词是否准确(尤其是名词、动词、形容词)、冠词是否错误和介词是否错误。
- (2) 句式是否有变化。
- (3) 是否具有了一定的词汇量。
- (4) 拼写是否有误。
- (5) 在每段的主题句中是否都表明了这个段落的中心思想,所有扩展句是否都紧扣主题。
- (6) 是否使用了过渡性词语,因而句子之间和段落之间都具有逻辑性和条理性。
- (7) 每一段话是否都得到充分的展开。
- (8) 是否提供了足够的细节、例子或论据。
- (9) 观点是否明确。
- (10) 每一段话是否都紧扣文章的主题。

案例分析【一】

On Bargains (Original Version)	On Bargains (Revised Version)
<p>Spend less money and get good things. That is the dream everyone want to realize.¹ So many people like bargains. But some of them will find they don't get any profit from bargains.</p>	<p>Everyone wants to get good things with less money. So many people like bargains. But some of them will find they don't get any profit from bargains.</p>
<p>If something in the market is notably cheap, a wish of buying it will occur to many people.² But the reason why it is cheap will not be concerned as after as its cheapness.³ After people buy these things, some of them will find they have been cheated. Sometimes these things are in bad quality.⁴ Sometimes they are actually more expensive. But next time, when they meet bargains again, they will make the same mistake again.⁵</p>	<p>If something in the market is notably cheap, an intention of buying it will occur to many people. But they may not be concerned about the reason why it is cheap. After people buy these things, some of them will find they have been cheated. Sometimes they are actually of poor quality. But next time they are offered bargains again, they will make the same mistake again.</p>
<p>The price of a product is adjusted by the market and society. It must <u>keeping a rule</u>.⁶ If <u>something is not keeping the market rule</u>, there must be a reason. We must find the reason, <u>then</u> we will make a good bargain. For example, <u>when a bankrupt occurred to accompany the Court will sale the remainder of the company at a low price</u>.⁷ This is a good bargain. <u>For another example A company sale its outdated products at a low price. We all know, it isn't a good bargain.</u>⁸</p>	<p>The price of a product is adjusted by the market and society. It must adhere to the market law. If it does not keep to the market law, there must be a reason. We must find the reason. Then we will make a good bargain. For example, when a company goes bankrupt, the remaining products of the company will be sold at a low price. This is a good bargain. However, if a company sells its expired products at a low price, it is not a good bargain.</p>

