



大学英语六级考试

专项

全真模拟试卷

六级作文

主编 张国海 刘文革

审订 王迈迈

突破

中国致公出版社



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全真模拟试卷



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前 言

为帮助广大六级备考同学突破写作大关、获得理想的成绩,我们特编写了这本六级写作单项突破一书。本书编写以教育部颁发的最新六级考试大纲为准绳,从考生的需要出发,突出备考这一特点。书中抛开烦琐的理论讲解,把理论精简、浓缩为具有较强突破性的技巧点拨;同时本书避免了简单的范文堆积,做到了“短、平、快”相加,既有精选的各类范文,又有配合范文所做的实用、简短的讲评,如选词造句、佳句赏析和技巧点拨。省时、省力、见效快是本书作者的出发点。文章的选材突出常考类型这一特点,不求大而全,只求精而实用。本着这一原则,本书没有把范文按体裁分类,只是按题材分为数个篇章。把题材相近的文章收集在一起,既便于记忆又便于归纳总结,起到提纲挈领的作用。

写作水平的提高虽非一朝一夕之事,但决非不可突破,背诵一些常用的论据或写作常用的惯用句型和习惯表达法乃至经典的具有代表性的范文都会收到很好的效果。若能坚持这样做,则定能在各类考试的写作中获得高分。之所以这样讲,也是基于古人的经验,“熟读唐诗三百首,不会吟诗也会吟”。

为方便广大读者了解六级写作的考试要求,除了在书中的第一部分做了有关六级考试要求的说明外,还特意收集了历年来的真题写作范文作为真题篇附在书中,目的是起到一定的导读作用,帮助考生了解及掌握出题的方向、题材、体裁及难度。

对一些写作常用的承上启下的关联词语本书也做了归纳,作为附录放在了全书的最后供大家学习和查找。

本书除了可供广大的四六级考生使用外,同样也可供研究生入学考试的考生、TOEFL、WSK 以及 IELTS 等考生使用。

由于时间仓促,书中错误及不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 8 月

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考前必读

考试大纲要求

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。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的一般能力。

作文题的评分原则

大学英语四六级作文题采用总体评分的方法，阅卷人员就总体印象给出奖励分，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。内容和语言是个统一体，作文应该表达题目所规定的内容，而内容通过语言来表达。既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。

作文题的评分标准

短文写作满分为 15 分,分五个等级评分,即 14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分、2 分。阅卷人员根据所定的评分标准进行评分。若认为某一个作文接近 8 分,该作文即定为 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。各评分段标准如下:

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。

11 分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

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。

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。

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,却多数为严重错误。

注:白卷,作文与题目毫无关系,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	CET 4	90 - 99	80 - 89	70 - 79	60 - 69	50 - 59	< 49
累计 字数	CET 6	110 - 119	100 - 109	90 - 99	80 - 89	70 - 79	< 69
扣分		1	2	3	5	7	9

教育篇

论据积累

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.

—O. S. Diogenes

每个国家的基础在于对其青年的教育。——戴奥真尼斯

Education is the chief defense of nations. —Edmund Burke.

教育是各个国家的防御力量。——伯克

We receive three educations, one from our parents, one from our schoolmasters, and one from the world. —Montesquieu

我们接受三种教育：一种来自父母，一种来自教师，另一种来自社会。——孟德斯鸠

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul. —Thomas Alva Addison

教育之于心灵，犹如雕刻之于大理石。——爱迪生

Every person has two educations , one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which

he gives himself. —Edward Gibbon

每个人都受两种教育，一种来自别人，另一种更重要的是

来自自己。

——吉本

Example is better than precept.

—Samuel Johnson

言教不如身教。

——约翰逊

Importance of Education·教育的重要性

The vitalization and prosperity of a nation lies in the development of education. Throughout the world whatever advance has been made in science and technology is due to education, which brings forth scientists and inventors. It is never overdone no matter how one emphasizes the importance of education. There is no doubt that any country with education neglected will remain poor and under-developed. Our past history is a good illustration of this point.

Education is as vital to the development of an individual as it is to that of a nation. Of all the factors leading to success, none is more important than education. It is not the genius that makes the difference between success and failure, it is education that works. In fact, most of the famous successful people in both history and present time spent many years in being educated.

Yet some people are still ignorant of the importance of education. Some parents, especially in the countryside, think that it is unnecessary to send their children to school. They force their children to do farm work at home instead of sending them to schools. Some other parents are so near-sighted that they don't like to spend even a little money or effort on their children's education, what they can see is only the present profit. Thus, compulsory education must be enforced to ensure that everyone receives enough education in our country. Only being so can our "Four Modernizations" be realized