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举一反三

710分

四级写作典型题解

李学军 王烨 等 编

考生闯关夺冠的秘诀 教师指导复习的高参

全面剖析四级热点 全新设计复习专题

全程着眼应试策略 全力提升解题能力



中国水利水电出版社

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内 容 提 要

本套丛书以写作实战为主线,所选题材源于生活、紧贴考纲。书中对历年常考的作文类型进行系统的分类,涉及议论文、应用文和记叙文等体裁。

本书采用一例三练、举一反三的形式,每一种体裁都会有相应的真题以及模拟题。在“举一”中给出真题,并对真题进行点评,同时给出三个经典的模板;在“反三”中给出两个热点预测和一个练习,而且都能与前面的模板相融合,以帮助读者熟练掌握和运用模板,熟悉并思考当下社会热点,对应试非常有帮助。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的读者。

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前 言

从2006年12月开始全面正式实施改革后的四级考试。四级考试不仅仅改革了记分制和成绩报告方式（由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单），而且最重要的是在题型方面也发生了变化，无论是听力、阅读理解还是汉译英部分，在分值、内容上都发生了变化。

本系列丛书就是在新形势下精心策划与编写的一套考试辅导用书。本系列丛书全面剖析四级热点，全新设计复习专题，全程着眼应试策略，全力提升解题能力。

本系列丛书包括写作、阅读、听力以及综合几个分册，具有如下特点。

一日三练，螺旋上升 我们将英语四级考试各种题型以“一读三练”的形式奉献给考生，使他们每天只用半小时，却能受到系统训练，起到“聚沙成塔，集腋成裘”的效果。

源于基础，难易有序 对所精选的典型例题加以详细分析，强化了对解题方法的指导；练习题与例题做到匹配一致，难易有序，既源于例题，又逐步深化提高。

注重训练，覆盖面广 本系列丛书几乎涵盖了大学英语四级考试的全部考点和题型，通过对重要考点的反复强化，使考生对所学知识能够深刻理解和牢固掌握。

自助选择，便于自学 考生可以根据时间安排和复习需要从书中的任一单元开始学习和练习，书中不但解析每一例题，对另外三套强化试题也给出了详细解答，便于考生自学自查。

本书由李学军、王烨主编，马云秀、王建军、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、李光全、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等同志也参与了本书的编写工作，在此一并向他们表示感谢。

本书的疏漏及不妥之处，恳请读者指正。

编者

2011年11月

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Part One 四级作文全面透析

第一节 大纲要求与评分标准

一、《大纲》对四级作文的要求

大学英语教学的目的，是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译的能力，使学生能够用英语来交流和获取信息。而四、六级作文正是针对此种目的而设计的，旨在测试学生用书面英语表达思想的一般能力。考试中第一部分为短文写作（Part I Writing），考试时间为 30 分钟，要求考生写出不少于 120 个单词的短文。

试题中可能提供提纲、主题句（中、英文）、规定情景、图表或图画，要求考生展开写作；或给出段首句要求续写；或要求考生根据情景提示写书信或便条；或提供命题；或提供关键词要求进行论述；或要求考生在读完一篇较长的文章之后写出摘要或概括大意。

写作题材多为社会、文化、校园学习生活等方面的一些热点话题和一般哲理性话题，这些题材大都为考生所熟悉。写作体裁涉及议论文、记叙文和应用文等。有时，也有可能是其中的两种文体融合在一起考查，所以考生必须认真审题、仔细推敲、准确判断文体，以免跑题。

二、四级作文评分标准

CET-4 作文题采用总体评分（Global Scoring）方法，从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分（Reward Scores），而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

具体的给分标准如下：

作文题满分为15分。共分六等：14分、11分、8分、5分、2分及0分。

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，仅有个别拼写小错。

11分——切题，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，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。有较多的严重错误。

2分——条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误。

0分——白卷，文不对题，或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想。

阅卷人员根据阅卷标准，对照样卷评分，若认为与某一分数（如8分）标准相似，即定为该分数（即8分）；若认为稍优或稍劣于该档次，则可加1分（即9分）或减1分（即7分），但不得加或减半分。

字数不足应酌情扣分：

累计字数	90~99	80~89	70~79	60~69	50~59	<49
扣分	1	2	3	5	7	9

注

1. 如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句，均不得计入所写字数。
2. 对于规定三段的作文，只写一段者：0~4分，只写两段者：0~9分。
3. 经原国家教委批准，四、六级考试已从1997年6月起采用“作文最低”制计算成绩。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，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。
4. 为了便于考生了解评分标准，现将各档作文分相当于百分制的得分，列表如下，称为得分率。其中9分的得分率为60（相当于百分制的60分）。

作文分	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
得分率	100	94	87	80	74	67	60	54	47	40	34	27	50	14	7

三、四级作文样卷

Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourist?

■ 14 points

University campuses, especially those of the renowned universities, have recently become the new tourist attractions. Pros and cons have been put forward concerning this new phenomenon.

Some people are quite in favor of the campus' opening to tourists while others are opposed to it. The opening of campus will stimulate the tourist industry, but the easier access to campus will lead to some accidents or safety problems which will interfere in students' life.

In my opinion, campuses can be open to tourists once a week, say, on Saturday or Sunday. This suggestion, I believe, is quite feasible because it could kill two birds with one stone. For one thing, campuses could attract many tourists on weekends, thus boosting the tourism. For another, restricted opening of campus will beneficially narrow the gap between campuses and the outside world. Furthermore, this will also attract more public attention and build a great reputation for the university.

■ 11 points

Nowadays, university campuses are becoming more and more

attractive for tourists all around the world. Among those universities, many have a long history. People would love to travel around in the campus, enjoying the historic landscape there.

As a result, whether the university campus should be open to tourists calls for our attention. Some people think that it should. "Because universities are the property of everyone, and it's good for us to walk around and enjoy the atmosphere of learning," they may say. However, others hold an opposite opinion. They feel that university students may be disturbed and too many travelers somehow leads to disorder.

In my opinion, tourists may come into the university campus on condition that the number of them is controlled. It's true that university is our own fortune, and at the same time we should think more for the students who need peace for study.

■ 8 points

At present, more and more university campus are being open to tourists. Paying a visit to the university is becoming a new kind of travelling. Meanwhile, it has attracted people's attention.

Of course, different person has different idea to it whether the university campus should be open to the society. Some people think that the university is a place for students to study, not a place for tourists to visit, the other people agree that the university is a place to be worth visiting. What's more, they can feel that thick and academic atmosphere.

In my personal opinion, the university campus shouldn't be open to tourists. Just as a saying goes, the university is where the students make a deep study. If the campus be open to tourists, students may be absence of mind in study. So, in my mind, the university campus had better not be open to the society.

■ 5 points

There are more and more famous university campus becoming

interest places that people eager about to visit.

With this situation, the problem that whether the university campus should be open to tourists comes to us.

There are two opposite opinions. Some people think it is necessary that the campus is a good place to teach children. The others think they should not be open to tourists, because the visitors may be impact the phenomenon of the study.

In my opinion, the university campus should be open to the visitors who are not only for play, to visit. They should be open to children, because the children will be impacted by the university's life. The campus should not be open to everyone to reduce the influence of the universities' study.

■ 2 points

In recently, the university campus have been becoming to the new view place which more person are interested in. The famous university in the world take millions of trevalers every year and make a lot value.

People have a lot of opinions for this. Some of them don't allow it and some other's opinions are opposite.

In my opinion, I agree with the second view for some reasons. First, It is a economic time in the world. The university should follow the step of the socation. Second, it can develop university's applicantace of education. Third, it get more chances to the people who work or study in the university. They could get a lot of new thing from the trevalers. At last, student can tough socation early. It can help they adapt to socation.

Above all is mine.

第二节 写作应试技巧

一、句子写作

文章无论长短,都是由句子组成的,句子是表达思想的最基本

的单位。因此，句子是否能写得正确、达意和清楚，将直接影响整篇文章的写作质量。大学英语四级考试的实践表明，考生写作成绩长期得不到明显提高的主要原因是欠缺写好单句的能力。

为改变这种状况，我们将从剖析考生作文中的典型病句入手，对写作测试中的基本句子结构和写法进行分析，来帮助考生进一步提高句子写作能力。

(一) There be 结构

考生病句：

1. There are many people like to go to the movies.
2. There are different kinds of vegetables can be bought on the market by people.

正确表达：

1. There are many people who like to go to the movies.
2. There are different kinds of vegetables that people can buy on the market.

分析：这两个例句的错误比较有普遍性，因为在历次考试中有不少考生不能正确运用 there be 这一最常用的句式。在这种结构中，there 是引导词，没有实际意义。be 在句中作谓语，有时态和数的变化。

例如：

1. There was no school in the village at that time. (= there was not a school...)

注意：在否定句中，否定词用 no，也可用 not a 或 not any。not a 后接单数名词，not a 后接复数名词，no 后面的名词单复数都可以。

2. There is not a moment to be lost.
3. There are many people rushing into the cities every year.
4. There are many things we can do to prevent traffic accidents.
5. There is no use holding back the wheel of history.

从以上例句还可看出，句中的主语后面可接多种修饰语，如介词短语、不定式短语、定语从句、分词短语等。这无疑使该结构增

加了表现力，使句子表达内容更加丰富。在运用这一结构时，考生最容易犯的错误是在 *there be* 之后又用了个动词作谓语，使句子结构出现严重错误。这里列举的考生的典型错误均属这种情况，对此我们在写作中要格外注意。

(二) 比较结构

考生病句：

1. Comparing with the bike, the car runs much faster.
2. The climate in Walton is colder than other cities.

正确表达：

1. Compared with the bike, the car runs much faster.
2. The climate in Walton is colder than that of other cities.

分析：许多考生在作文中用 *compare* 或 *than* 表示比较，但相当多的表达有误。在例 1 中，对两个事物进行比较的句式为 *Compared with A, B...*，只能用 *compare* 的过去分词，不能用现在分词，因为 *B* 是分词的逻辑主语，只能被比较。在例 2 中，考生误将“天气”与“城市”进行比较，而两者没有可比性，只有将后者改为“其他城市的天气”才符合逻辑，很显然，考生的错误是受了汉语表达习惯的影响。

比较结构是常用结构，正确地使用这一结构可以使文章的句式增加变化，有利于提高写作成绩。一般说来，考生若能恰当、正确地运用这一结构，其写作成绩应在 5 分以上。下面是比较结构的一些常用的表达方法。

1. 同级比较

1) In 1998 we produced as many cars as we did in the previous five years.

2) We have accomplished as much in the past three years as would have taken ten years in the past.

2. 比较级

1) Children now enjoy better medical treatment than before.

2) We can live longer without food than we can (live) without water.



(三) 表达原因的结构

考生病句:

1. The real reason to our failure is not far to seek.
2. The reason for this is because some people want to earn plenty of money without working hard.

正确表达:

1. The real reason for our failure is not far to seek.
2. The reason for this is that some people want to earn plenty of money without working hard.

分析: not far to seek, plenty of money 以及 without working hard 等均运用正确、恰当。但令人遗憾的是, reason 不与 to 搭配而应接介词 for, 另外, 第二句中的 because 不能引导表语从句, 所以只能用 that。

掌握好表达原因的结构是十分重要的, 几乎所有的写作试题都要求写原因或可以写原因。在大学英语四级考试中, 写作的文体基本上是议论文, 而议论文的基本模式是摆事实、讲道理, 讲道理就是说明原因。写作测试的文体决定了表达原因结构的重要性。

英语中用来表达原因这一概念的结构有多种。我们可用 as, because, since, seeing that, considering that, now that, not that... 等词组引出表示原因的从句。

例如:

1. Now that we have seen these great achievements with our own eyes, we feel more proud than ever of our country.
2. Professor Liu is strict with us because he wants us to make rapid progress.
3. Since we live near the sea, we enjoy a healthy climate.
4. Pollution is still a serious problem, not that we don't have the ability to solve it, but that some people have not realized the consequences of the problem.

我们还可以借助某些词语用简单句表达原因结构。

例如：

1. The reason for this change is quite obvious.

2. Diligence is the key factor of success.

3. Idleness is the root of all evils.

4. He was ashamed to have made the mistake. (= He was ashamed that he had made the mistake. = He was ashamed because he had made the mistake.)

除了上述的例句外，英语中还有很多或易或难的表达原因的结构。我们在进行写作训练的时候，不能满足于一知半解，要讲究书面语言的正确性和准确性。比如，because 是最常用的引导原因从句的连词，语气最强，表示直接的原因，若 because 置于句首，后面的主句不能再用 so。用 as 引导的原因从句语气较弱，所说明的原因是附带的。而 since 表示的原因暗示着是稍加分析之后才能推断出来的原因。

(四) 否定结构

考生病句：

1. Some people think we needn't to worry about fresh water.

2. Nowadays many people don't like to go to the movies, too.

正确表达：

1. Some people think we needn't worry (或 don't need to worry) about fresh water.

2. Nowadays many people don't like to go to the movies, either.

分析：例句 1 的错误在于该考生混淆了 need 作为情态动词和作为普通动词的用法。

need 作为情态动词时，主要用于否定句，后面的动词不带 to，needn't worry，作 we 的谓语。need 作为实意动词时，可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句，don't need to worry 中的 to worry 作 don't need 的宾语。例句 2 的错误在于该考生混淆了 too 和 either 的区别，这两个词都表示“也”的意思，但是在英语中 too, also 只能用于肯定句，而 either 只能用于否定句。

否定结构除了在助动词、情态动词、be 和 have 后面加 not 之外，还有许多不含 not 的否定结构。若能正确使用它们，文章会显得生动活泼，增加写作的闪光点。下面我们就来看看：

1. 含有否定意义的词汇和短语

以下列举的词和词组本身就具有否定的含义，因此无需用否定词。

介词 against, beyond, but, except, without, ...

形容词和动词 absent, deny, differ, different, fail, free, ignore, miss, refuse, the last, used to, reluctant, lack, want, ...

短语 keep...from, protect...from, prevent...from, let alone, at a loss, in vain, instead of, out of the question, rather than, too...to, by no means, anything but, ...

例句：

1) Women fail to get the equal rights in some countries.

在一些国家里妇女没有得到平等的权利。

2) This is by no means the best way to solve the problem of energy crisis. 这不是解决能源危机的最好的办法。

3) We should protect trees from being destroyed.

我们应保护树木，不让它们受破坏。

4) In old China we could not make a nail, let alone (make) machines.

在旧中国，我们连一个钉子都造不了，更不用说制造机器了。

2. 含有半否定意义的词语

barely, hardly, few, little, rarely, scarcely, seldom, not all, not everyone, not everything, ...

例句：

1) We could hardly see any fresh vegetables in winter on market several years ago. 几年前在冬天市场上很难见到新鲜蔬菜。

2) These young people know little about how to choose good books to read. 这些年轻人几乎不知道如何挑选优秀的书籍来读。

3. 不含否定意义的否定结构

有些词和词组形式上是否定结构，但其含义是肯定的，比如：