

20年畅销品牌，经得起**考**验
冲击波助您征服英语专业四八级！

冲击波英语



英语专业**4**级 专项冲刺·写作篇

上海外国语大学

丛书主审◇邹申 丛书主编◇张艳莉 主编◇周越美 李婷 王颖

- 考前10天进行专项冲刺
- 50篇作文+30篇便条轻松搞定四级写作
- 分项训练+错误归类+句型归类=作文通关

赠送▼

最新5年专四真题互动学习软件
专四必备词汇8000
手机flash记单词
预测作文12篇
(欢迎免费下载: www.dutp.cn)



手机扫描二维码
免费下载相关应用



沪江网校
www.hjclass.com

20元学习卡



大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press



20年畅销品牌，经得起考验！
冲击波助您征服英语专业四八级！

英语专业4级

专项冲刺·写作篇

上海外国语大学

丛书主审◇邹申 丛书主编◇张艳莉 主编◇周越美 李婷 王颖

编者◇刘建刚 闫建华 陈建林 章燕 王怡箐 侯艳萍 白玉华 彭康洲



大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级专项冲刺. 写作篇 / 周越美, 李婷,
王颖主编. — 大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2012.9
(冲击波系列)
ISBN 978-7-5611-7230-8

I. ①英… II. ①周… ②李… ③王… III. ①大学英
语水平考试—写作—自学参考资料 IV. ①H310.42

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第197355号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市软件园路80号 邮编: 116023

发行: 0411-84708842 邮购: 0411-84703636 传真: 0411-84701466

E-mail: dutp@dutp.cn

URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

辽宁星海彩色印刷有限公司印刷

大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 168mm × 235mm

印张: 7.5

字数: 140千字

印数: 1~8000

2012年9月第1版

2012年9月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 张钰

责任校对: 孙佳

封面设计: 山野物语

ISBN 978-7-5611-7230-8

定 价: 13.80元

前言 Preface

全国高等院校英语专业四级考试(Test for English Majors Band 4)于每年四月中下旬的某个周六(英语专业第四学期)举行,只限于高校英语专业二年级在校生参加。该考试以《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000版)和《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004版)为命题依据,共有五个部分:听力理解、完型填空、语法与词汇、阅读、写作。整个考试需时135分钟。为了切实提高学生的备考能力,我们根据考试的五个题型组织编写了“英语专业四级专项冲刺”系列,旨在帮助将要参加考试、并为之进行最后冲刺的同学们。

作为老师,我们也深知考生们备战四级考试的艰辛和困难;作为老师,我们也真诚希望通过我们的辅导资料能帮助考生们顺利通过考试。在大连理工大学出版社编辑的精心组织下,由上海外国语大学曾参与英语专业考试大纲的研究与修订工作、多次参加英语专业四、八级考试阅卷及相关工作、并长期担任英语专业各重点课程教学的资深专家、教师组建的团队共同打造了这套系列丛书。大家共同认为:市场上备考的图书虽然很多,有基础复习阶段的专项指导,有冲刺阶段的真题试卷及仿真预测试卷,但独独欠缺了针对某一专项的冲刺训练用书。对于每一个考生来说,到最后的冲刺阶段更需要对某一专项进行有针对性的一个集中强化、吸收和突围的过程,故本套丛书应运而生。

本分册是《英语专业四级专项冲刺——写作篇》。在英语专业四级考试的各个题型中,写作一向被认为是难度最高和最不容易提高成绩的。但是如果考生能够静下心来练习写作的各种模板,并且能够仔细背诵并活用写作的各种常用句型,写作的难关还是很容易被攻破的。针对写作的这一特点,我们精心编排了本书,相信大家通过对本书的学习不仅能够提高自己的作文水平,而且还能真正地学会写作文。本书具有以下特点:

一、内容详实丰富

本书包含四大部分,分别为:作文、便条、常见错误归类、常见句型归类。其中作文及便条,是本书的重点,而作文是重中之重。作文部分特别编制并收集了专四作文写作类型及预测范文50篇,非常全面地涵盖了近十年常涉及的话题,并据此推测今后出题的方向。内容上,这些范文涉及校园内外、大学生创业和就业、科技、道德文化、社会热点等多方面、多元化的写作话题,以期对准备考试的考生能起到拓展思路、丰富联想、下笔有神之目的。

二、编排循序渐进

编排上，体现循序渐进，启发引导之特色。

先说说作文部分。首先，每篇范文从题目起步，渐次呈现写作要求、审题思路、范文欣赏、亮点回放等环节，使读者能在练笔中体会这种一般写作过程及考试写作过程之间的平衡，落实写作各环节，提升自己审题及辨析能力，达到考前强化训练、总体把握作文写作的目的及过程。其次，审题思路及范文欣赏蕴含双重启发，一重是看到题目后很自然会展开“可以怎么写”的思路，抽象之后，能仔细阅读一篇范文，关注具体的谋篇布局、中心思想、各段落推进及其重点表达及支撑，则是第二重引导，可作为自己动笔之前的开胃菜，也可在自己练笔后进行比较学习的餐后水果，范文之后的亮点回放更会让你咀嚼范文后眼前一亮。

再谈谈便条写作。因该部分所写内容简短，其解析也相对简明扼要。在第一章提纲挈领地指出了格式正确、内容完整、语言得体、等便条写作的必备要素之后。第二章按12种便条类型，先进行各类型的点评式定义，然后直接呈现一篇或数篇便条范文，共30篇。

第三部分针对写作中常出现的错误进行了归类并指出对应的措施，而第四部分对常见的写作句型进行了归纳总结，这对有些常常感到无话可说的同学来说很有裨益。

最后，我们真诚地希望广大考生通过本书科学合理的训练，能在考试的冲刺阶段扎实训练好每个专项，不再有弱项，全方位提高英语水平。考生可配合冲击波系列的其他图书，在合适的阶段做适合的事情，你的复习将会事半功倍。大学生活是值得用一生去品味的美好时光。虽然我们会有各种考试和学习，可当我们毕业了回头看，那却是另外一道美丽的风景线。因为考试同样精彩。也请各位考生记住：在备战考级的漫漫征途中，冲击波一路陪伴您！

张艳莉

2012年8月

目录 Contents

第1部分 作文

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| 一、英语专业四级作文写作模版 | 2 |
| 1. 观点选择型A/B | 2 |
| 2. 问题解决/建议型 | 4 |
| 3. 分析利弊/差异型 | 5 |
| 4. 个人观点表达型 | 7 |
| 5. 现象解释说明/结果预测型 | 8 |
| 二、英语专业四级写作题材及范文50篇赏析 | 9 |
| 1. 校园生活 | 9 |
| 2. 毕业就业 | 26 |
| 3. 环境保护 | 43 |
| 4. 科学技术 | 52 |
| 5. 文化道德 | 63 |
| 6. 旅游娱乐 | 71 |
| 7. 社会热点 | 80 |

第2部分 便条

| | |
|------------------|----|
| 一、便条写作必备要素 | 92 |
| 1. 格式正确 | 92 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 2. 内容完整 | 93 |
| 3. 语言得体 | 93 |
| 4. 字数符合 | 93 |
| 二、便条写作类型及预测范文30篇 | 94 |
| 1. 邀请类 | 94 |
| 2. 道歉类 | 95 |
| 3. 请求、请假类 | 96 |
| 4. 祝贺类 | 97 |
| 5. 致谢类 | 98 |
| 6. 慰问类 | 98 |
| 7. 建议类 | 99 |
| 8. 咨询类 | 101 |
| 9. 留言类 | 102 |
| 10. 广告、告示或通知类 | 103 |
| 11. 抱怨投诉类 | 104 |
| 12. 失物招领类 | 105 |

第3部分 写作常见错误归类

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| 写作常见错误归类 | 106 |
|----------------|-----|

第4部分 写作常见句型归类

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| 写作常见句型归类 | 110 |
|----------------|-----|

第 1 部分

作文



一、英语专业四级作文写作模版

1

观点选择型A/B

这类题型是给出两种选择，让考生选择观点表达。题目要么直接给出A or B的选项，要么在题干中叙述有的人认为如何如何，另外的人持有怎样的观点，然后问考生支持哪种观点。

典型真题

(2004)

Nowadays young people tend to phone more often than write to each other. So some say that phones will kill letter writing. What is your opinion?

Will Phones Kill Letter Writing?

(2006)

Recently, a Beijing information company did a survey of student life among more than 700 students in Beijing, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanjing and Shenyang. The results have shown that 67 percent of students think that saving money is a good habit while the rest believe that using tomorrow's money today is better. What do you think?

(2007)

Nowadays the Internet has become part of people's life, and millions of young people have made friends online.

Is It Wise to Make Friends Online?

(2009)

Tourism is a booming business in China. However, some people worry that too many tourists may bring harm to the environment, while others don't think so. What is your opinion? Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Will Tourism Bring Harm to the Environment?

(2010)

It was recently reported in a newspaper that six students who shared a dorm at a local university hired a cleaner to do laundry and cleaning once a week. And each of them paid her 60 yuan a month. This has led to a heated debate as to whether college students should hire cleaners. Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Should College Students Hire Cleaners?

(2011)

Recently, government agencies in some big cities have been studying the possibility of putting a “pollution tax” on private cars. The amount of tax private car owners would have to pay depends on the emission levels, i.e. engine or vehicle size. This has caused quite a stir among the public. Some regard it as an effective way to control the number of cars and reduce pollution in the city. But others don't think so. What is your opinion?

Should Private Car Owners Be Taxed for Pollution?

解题思路

处理观点选择型的文章时，首先考生要在引言段客观地介绍不同的两种观点，即将原题复述，此处注意切勿照抄题干。然后考生需要亮明自己的观点。英文写作和中文写作的一个很大的区别在于：中文写作喜欢水到渠成，直到最后才透露观点；然而英文写作却往往开门见山，在文章的首段就讲明自己的观点，接着是主体段落，介绍理由。建议大家要每个理由写主题句，让阅卷人一目了然，使文章结构更加清晰。最后是总结段，简要地重申观点和论述概要。



常用模板

1. 引言段：(复述原题) Quite a few hold that ____(A观点)____, but others, in contrast, regard ____(B观点)____ as the premier choice. In my view, I believe that ____(A观点)____ for the following three reasons.

主体段：First and foremost, ____(理由1)____. (然后举例或详述) In addition, ____(理由2)____. (然后举例或详述) Last but not the least important, ____(理由3)____. (然后举例或详述)

总结段：In a word, (重复观点句并缩写理由). Taking into account of all these factors, we may reach the conclusion that ____(A观点)____.

2. 引言段：Nowadays the society is faced with a problem of (简述题干中的社会现象), which has aroused heated discussions. Some people would claim that ____(A观点)____, while others hold that ____(B观点)____ and that is also my point. There are numerous reasons why ____(B观点)____, and I would explore only a few of the most important ones here.

主体段：The main reason is that ____(理由1)____. (然后举例或详述) There is another factor that deserves our attention. ____(理由2)____. (然后举例或详述)

总结段：To sum up, I firmly believe in ____(B观点)____, (缩写理由).

亲爱的考生们，虽然编者在此书中给出了模板，但是大家一定要铭记在心的是，模板只是参考，语言表达千千万万、丰富多彩，千万不要束缚了自己。在符合用语习惯和语法准则的情况下，可以有各种表达。比如，在描述自己有两个理由支持观点的时候，也完全可以用 Firstly, ... Secondly, ... 或者 For one thing, ... For another, ...。如：For one thing, I don't have any interest in that movie; for another, I have no time. 不过按照用法，不能使用 On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ... 因为这个短语用于描述对立的两方面，如：On the one hand, he complains that he is lonely; on the other hand, he won't come to parties with me.

只要是符合用语习惯，在已有基本模板的情况下，可以变出百种千种文字的表达，一句话，使用模板要“抓大放小”！



2 问题解决/建议型

这类题型往往是给考生一个社会现象或者背景，让考生提出解决问题的方案，抑或是提建议想法，题干中的高频词汇如下：

one way to solve the problem

the best way to ...

ideas and suggestions

典型真题

(1998)

It is now generally accepted that vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) are a major source of air pollution in cities. You are to suggest only ONE way to solve the problem.

One Way to Solve the Problem

(2002)

Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

The Best Way to Stay Healthy

(2005)

The Students' Union of your university is planning to hold an arts festival next semester, and they are inviting students to contribute their ideas and suggestions as to how it should be organized or what should be included.

My Idea of a University Arts Festival

解题思路

我们鼓励考生应该有新颖的构思、多彩的想法，当然也要避免想法新颖但却无法用英语来表达的窘境。

一般的模式是在引言段复述题干内容，直截了当提出自己的idea，点明自己即将要在后文阐述的这个建议或解决方案好在哪里，为什么特别推崇这个方案。接下来就是摆事实讲道理，最后把文章引入一个自然的总结段中即可。



常用模板

1. 问题解决型 (如1998, 2002)

引言段：复述题干中的背景

a. ----- has become a hot topic among people, especially among the young, and heated debates are right on their ways.

b. Recently, ----- has become the focus of the society. And in this way, people swarm to ----- and serious problems follow.

c. ----- has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life. It has brought

us a lot of benefits but created some serious problems as well.

d. Nowadays more and more people are beginning to be aware of the seriousness of----- . I would like to suggest a way to solve the problem. We might as well (解决的方案). It is necessary that we do so for the following reasons.

主体段: For one thing, (方案的优势1). (详细阐述) For another, (方案的优势2). (详细阐述) 或者有3种以上优势和理由的, 参考使用:

To begin with, then, furthermore, finally

To start with, next, in addition, finally

First and foremost, besides, last but not least

Most important of all, moreover, finally

总结段: Above all, it is highly recommendable that we solve the problem in/through ... for its advantages of A, B and C (这里再把理由压缩一下叙述一遍).

2. 建议型 (如2005)

引言段: 复述题干中的背景, I suggest that we should (把idea, suggestion都亮出来)

主体段: 详细描述idea和suggestion, 阐明它们的优势和作用:

By doing so, we could ...

It is feasible and effective for the following reasons...

In this way, not only can students ..., but also they are able to ...

总结段: 小结一下背景, I hope that my ideas and suggestions will contribute a lot to ...

3 分析利弊/差异型

在这类题型中, 考生往往被要求分析某件事情的利弊或是两件事情之间的差异, 题干中会明确地提到以下关键词:

advantages and disadvantages

merits and demerits

strengths and weaknesses

benefits and dangers

positive and negative

the importance/significance/benefits of ...

the main differences between ... and ...

典型真题

(1995)

Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend.

(1996)

Every college student would agree that life in college is not the same as it was in the middle school. Now, you have been asked by the Student's Union to write a passage entitled:

The Main Difference Between My College Life and My Middle School Life

(1999)

We see advertisements on television everyday. Some people think that TV advertising brings



us benefits, but others don't think so. What is your opinion?

A Major Advantage/Disadvantage of Advertising on Television

(2000)

College life should be varied and colorful and extracurricular activities are an important aspect of it. However, at present, there is much room for improvement in this regard. Write an article to the university radio entitled:

The Importance of Extracurricular Activities

Travel has become part of our life. And more and more of us have come to know the significance of travel through our own experience:

Travel Broadens the Mind

(2003)

People in modern society live under a lot of pressure, from education, career or family. So it is important for them to keep a good mood under whatever circumstances.

The Importance of Keeping a Good Mood

(2008)

December 5th is International Volunteers' Day. Since 1985, when the United Nations announced the special day, tens of millions of people around the world have volunteered to help those in need. China now has 4.5 million registered volunteers that have provided more than 4.5 billion hours of volunteer work. What can you gain from volunteering? Write a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Benefits of Volunteering

解题思路

考生要看清题目的要求，有时是需要利弊两方面都谈，有时题干中已经规定好了是写优势、重要性还是弊端。阅卷人往往希望看到考生的文章思路开阔、条理清晰，比如2008年的题目，题干要求论述“志愿活动的好处”，主体部分可以着重论述志愿活动对社会的好处，也可以论述志愿活动给志愿者本人带来的好处，还可以兼顾两方面。构思立意时要从多个角度论述自己的观点，并对所有素材加以整合、归纳。以讨论“对志愿者自己的好处”为例，考生可以讨论如下好处：

第一，提升交际、沟通能力（包括扩大交际面，与不同的人打交道，协调不同的关系，理解不同的立场等）。

第二，提高工作能力、学以致用（主要谈对自己知识、技能的提高有什么作用，包括学校知识的运用、实际能力的提高等，注意与前面的“交际能力”有所区分）。

第三，成就感，获得心理上的满足（获得尊敬与承认，实现自我价值）。



常用模板

1. 引言段：AAA has improved the quality of our lives and is playing an important role in our daily life. The benefits that AAA brings to us are far more than its disadvantages. However, we cannot ignore its problems.

主体段：On the positive side, AAA has enabled us to (AAA 的优势1). For instance, ... Besides, (优势2). Nowadays, ... In addition, (优势3), such as ... On the negative side, (AAA

的弊端1). For example, ... Besides, (弊端2). Furthermore, (弊端3).

总结段: All in all, we cannot live without AAA for the convenience it brings to us, but we should also be aware of the negative effects it creates on the modern life.

2. 引言段: BBB has been playing an increasingly important role in our daily life and its advantages are undeniable to us.

主体段: Most importantly, (BBB的好处1). (详细阐述) We should also focus our attention on (好处2). (详细阐述) Likewise, (好处3) is worth some words here. (详细阐述)

总结段: All in all, it is no denying that we cannot live without BBB. It ..., ..., and ... (再总结压缩一下BBB的优势或重要性)

3. 引言段: (复述题干背景) Comparing CCC with DDD, there do exist many differences.

主体段: The major difference lies in ... (详细阐述). There is also a difference in the aspect of ... (详细阐述)

总结段: To sum up, CCC and DDD are different considering ... and ...

4. 引言段: (复述题干背景) Looking into EEE and FFF, the major difference is that ...

主体段: (因为只是阐述主要的差异, 题干中是单数, 所以一定要注意围绕这一点详细阐述)

总结段: Comparing EEE with FFF, there are many differences, among which the most prominent one lies in ...

4 个人观点表达型

这类题型要求考生就某一现象或观点表明自己的看法, 题目中往往会出现这样的表达:

My view on ...

My idea of ...

近十年来纯粹的个人观点表达型已不多见, 一般都是给背景介绍和对立的观点让考生选择, 但是我们依然要未雨绸缪, 做到有备无患。重要的是理清思路, 抓住重点, 这样才不至于在考试中走得太远。

典型真题

(1992)

My View on Reading Extensively

(1993)

My Idea of Becoming a Teacher in the Future

解题思路

很多同学一看到个人观点表达型的文章就激动不已, 文思如泉涌, 还想进行分类讨论, 比如, 1992年的题目, 有的考生写道, 小时候要多读书, 广泛地读(reading extensively), 到了本科或研究生阶段就要术业有专攻(reading selectively); 连具体的时间节点都安排好了。这对于考场中的“烤鸭”们来说是自找麻烦, 一是时间不允许, 二是专四的大作文都有要求, 写三段, You are to write in three parts. In the first part, state clearly what your view is. In the second part, support your view with appropriate reasons. In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary. 显然没有太多空间来作分类讨论。其实这类题



型和前面所述的观点选择型非常接近，无非就是yes or no。比如，要么，我觉得应该广泛地涉猎、广博地阅读，优势有哪些，一二三罗列并扩展；要么，我的观点是阅读应少而精，有的放矢，不支持所给观点，reading extensively的弊端在哪里，摆事实讲道理。总之，不要模棱两可，要有明确的观点。只要有理可讲、论述合理，都可以成为一篇好文章。



常用模板

引言段：There is no consensus of (opinions/ disagreements) among people as to the view of -----. Some people suggest that -----, while some other people argue that -----. As far as I am concerned, ----- (提出自己的论点)。

主体段：提供论据，证明自己的观点：First and foremost, -----. Furthermore, -----. Last but not the least important, -----.

总结段：To put all into a nutshell, it is natural to reach a conclusion that -----.

5

现象解释说明/结果预测型

这类题型往往是让考生分析某个社会现象背后的原因，为什么会产生这种情况，带有说明的性质，这类题型还未在近年的真题中出现过，但是有以黑马姿态出现的概率，也符合国际英语测试的潮流。或者也非常有可能是让考生预测某个热门社会现象可能产生的后果，甚至也会进一步让考生提出一些建设性措施。关键词：

the reasons of ...

the consequences of ...

the effective measures



典型例题

Nowadays more and more students choose to further their studies abroad, for example, in the USA or UK. What could be the possible reasons behind this social phenomenon?

In the modern society, people depend on technology more and more, such as mobile phones and the Internet. What can be the possible consequences or impacts on people's lives?

解题思路

考生要看清题目，是解释原因，还是预测可能的结果，还是两者都要覆盖到。我们一般会在引言段交代时代背景，然后开门见山地谈本文探讨该现象的产生原因或导致的结果。



常用模板

引言段 Recently, ... has been brought into focus... No where in history has the issue been more visible. In this essay, I aim to explore this complicated phenomenon from diverse perspectives, identify the relevant contributing factors and bring up some effective measures. (最后半句根据题目需要取舍，看题目中有没有要求提出建议措施)

主体段 As far as I am concerned, an array of integrated factors contributes to the... The first role

that should be blamed is... Another equally important factor lies in... Last but not least, ...
 总结段 As a matter of fact, ...gives rise to a host of problems, such as... Confronted with such a thorny issue, people come up with a variety of constructive countermeasures. Personally, the following is worth recommendation... (分析现象背后的原因的题目也往往会让考生给出建设性措施, 可参考此条)

二、英语专业四级写作题材及范文50篇赏析

本章主要关注考试常常涉及的几大题材, 根据考查频率在每个主题下面给出数量不一的范文, 并从审题思路、内容欣赏、词句亮点等方面进行详细的分析和说明, 甚至在范文以黑体字提炼每段的核心内容, 以便于读者在欣赏范文的同时了解如何写出高分作文。

1 校园生活

1 题目: Studying Abroad: Hardships and Rewards

写作要求

Nowadays more and more students choose to go abroad after they graduate from colleges and universities. They say that they benefit a lot from it, though some people argue that there are many hardships and difficulties. What's your opinion about it?

Write on **Answer Sheet Two** a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Studying Abroad: Hardships and Rewards

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your idea is.

In the second part, provide reasons to support your opinion OR describe your idea.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

审题思路

本题是一个观点选择型的题目, 就目前大学生在毕业后选择留学的利弊孰大孰小进行分析。题目可以从以下几个方面入手:

思路1: 利大于弊

虽然有困难, 但整体上利大于弊, 利体现在: 1. 教学软件硬件优异; 2. 有利于将来就业等。

思路2: 弊大于利

虽然有好处, 但整体上弊大于利, 弊体现在: 1. 费用昂贵; 2. 文化差异, 难以融入其中等。

思路3: 应具体问题具体分析, 因人而异

留学有益, 体现参考思路1;

留学也有弊端，体现参考思路2；
是否选择留学，应根据个人情况而定。

范文赏析

Studying Abroad: Hardships and Rewards

There is no denying¹ the fact that studying abroad is a hotly debated² topic today. As far as I'm concerned, **I believe hardships and rewards co-exist and people have to consider it from all sides.**

Obviously, studying abroad has a number of rewards³. In the first place, a student can have access to⁴ **advanced science and technology** as well as desirable⁵ working conditions which might not be available at home. In the second place, he can be exposed to⁶ entirely new ideas and trends. Last but not least, by living and studying in a foreign country, one can **improve his foreign language** much faster than at home.

Nevertheless, as every coin has two sides, studying abroad also confronts one with⁷ a series of hardships. For one thing, **learning a foreign language is far from**⁸ an easy thing at the beginning for most people. For another, a completely **new environment with different customs and habits** may also be a barrier⁹ to overseas students, especially to the young. An added difficulty lies with finance: it can cost a lot to study abroad.

Therefore, studying abroad should be viewed as **a two-edged sword**, which presents us with¹⁰ both benefits and troubles. **The best policy**¹¹, as I see it, is **to take into consideration his financial conditions and his ability to adapt to new surrounding.** Personally, I'd choose to go abroad and study if I find it necessary.

引言部分：作者先提出留学是个热门话题，然后说明留学有利有弊，应全面综合来考虑。这表明下文将既讲利又讲弊。

主体部分：作者先说有几个显而易见的益处。“In the first place, ... In the second place, ... Last but not least”是列举观点时常用的句式。然后用 *nevertheless* 进行转折，说明留学会让人遇到很多困难。这时列举所用的句式换为“for one thing ... for another...”使文章更富有变化。

总结部分：作者概述上面所列利弊，用“a two-edged sword”来概括再恰当不过，并提出选择出国留学的标准应该是“take into consideration his financial conditions and his ability to adapt to new surrounding”。

亮点回放

1. there is no denying that: “无可否认”；还可以用 *undoubtedly*, *without doubt* 等更为简洁的表达方式。
2. *hotly debated*: “被激烈讨论的”；相当于“*heavily/frequently discussed*”，但比之要更地道些。
3. *rewards*: “奖赏、报酬、报答”；此处表示“回报”，近义词为“*returns*”。
4. *have access to*: “能获得”，*access* 的形容词 *accessible* 也经常使用在 *be accessible to* 的词组中，注意与之区别。