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根据教育部最新考纲要求编写

BAND SIX

应试

高分诀窍

——新编大学英语
六级考试
写作与范文

WRITING AND COMPREHENSION

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中央民族大学出版社

应试高分诀窍
——新编大学英语六级考试

写作与范文

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前 言

大学英语六级考试每年举行两次,目前已规范化、标准化,它不仅是对学生英语学习情况的最基本的考察,也能有效地总结提高学生的英语水平。

作文是英语考试中的重要部分。作文水平的高低,最能体现一名学生英语水平的高低。它是对学生英语学习中的词汇、语法、联想造句能力的综合考察。

本书是针对大学英语四级考试中的作文部分,以国家教委组织制订的有关大纲为基础依据,以先进的英语测试理论为指导,由从事英语教学和辅导学生参加六级考试的经验丰富的教师编写而成,是多年工作和积累的结晶。

本书最大的特点是内容全面、重点突出,对常见的几种文体写法分别进行讲述,并列举了比较多的范文,无论是标题作文、关键字作文,还是主题句作文、图表作文,都给予了细致的分析、指导及范例。

本书的每一章节都从三部分来编写。第一部分是针对相应文体,对其具体写作方法、关键点、注意事项作理论上的分析和总结。第二部分结合具体范文,总结每篇的解题技巧和方法。本着对考生认真负责的态度,篇篇推敲,节节细审,点点把关,力求能够选取最具代表性的篇章,让考生真正做到融会贯通,举一反三,提高应试能力和解题技巧。第三部分精选了大量的自测练习题。这些练习题取材广泛,内容丰富,覆盖面广。建议考生首先严格完成全部习题,再与例文加以对照,认真比较和总结,必定会在有限的时间内获得最佳的效果。

我们相信,只要考生认真通读本书,掌握答题思路与分析方法的要领,严格完成全部习题,并融会贯通,一定会明显提高英语写作水

平,从而大大提高应试信心与能力,并最终取得英语六级考试的优异成绩。

虽然在编写过程中,尽量认真负责,精益求精,但由于种种原因,如作者水平限制、经验不足,所以难免有错漏不当之处,恳请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正。

编 者

目 录

第一章 标题作文	(1)
第一节 题型特点及写作技巧	(1)
第二节 范文及点评	(8)
第三节 跟踪强化练习	(44)
第二章 主题句作文	(78)
第一节 题型特点及写作技巧	(78)
第二节 范文及点评	(83)
第三节 跟踪强化练习	(116)
第三章 提纲作文	(128)
第一节 题型特点及写作技巧	(128)
第二节 参考范文及点评	(132)
第三节 跟踪强化练习	(184)
第四章 关键词作文	(196)
第一节 题型特点及写作技巧	(196)
第二节 范文及点评	(199)
第三节 强化跟踪练习	(211)
第五章 图表作文	(221)
第一节 题型特点及写作技巧	(221)
第二节 参考范文及点评	(224)
第三节 强化跟踪训练	(234)

第一章 标题作文

标题作文是一种传统的命题方法,其要求是必须按照题目指定的内容和范围确定全文的主题思想,并且能够用适当文体在规定的时间内完成作文。标题作文给考生的思考空间大,可围绕题目充分展开说明、描述、论证,可以仁者见仁,智者见智,只需紧扣中心即可。

第一节 题型特点及写作技巧

一、题型特点

标题往往能告诉考生文章的大致文体、写作内容以及写作方法。总的来说,题目可以分为三类,每一类所给的提示信息又各不相同。以下将举例给予说明。

1. 描述性标题

这类题目在六级作文中最常见,题目中的词个个都很重要,大都有隐藏的信息。对于这类题目,其中的中心词往往能提示文章的文体,暗示文章的内容,从而确定写作方法。

一般来说,当题目的中心词是表达具体的人或事物时,是记叙文或者是描写文;当题目是抽象性的观点或需要展开说明的抽象性事物时,是要求写议论文或者说明文。

例 1

An Unforgettable Day

[分析] 中心词为 unforgettable, 要写“某天”, 这一天的意义在于“难忘”(unforgettable)。显然是要求写成记叙文, 记叙那天发生的事, 说明为什么“难忘”。

2. 两个相关部分组成标题

这类题目也很常见, 其中一部分指出一个比较普遍、空泛的内容, 通常为名词, 代表某一类事物或社会现象; 而后面一部分则为前一部分的限制, 通常为形容词, 以缩小前一部分的范围。这类题目的分析重点应放在后半部分。

例 2

Advertisement: Good or Bad

[分析] 前半部分规定一个大的内容范围: “广告”, 随后的 Good or Bad 则把题目内容限制在了广告的好处与坏处上, 而非其他如广告制作、广告类别等等。从后半部分 (Good or Bad) 可以看出文章将写成议论文, 用充分理由说明广告到底是好还是坏。

3. 问题型标题

这类题目要求考生在文章中回答题目所提出的问题,考生给出的答案就是文章主题,其他如写作内容、写作方法等就都需要根据这一主题来确定。

例 3

What Can We Learn from Americans

[分析] 如果回答是 We will learn independence from them,那么这个回答就是文章的主题。全篇就应围绕“我们为什么要向美国人学习独立”、“他们是怎样独立的”等等问题来展开。

二、写作技巧

写作时应先对标题进行审视,以确定文章的体裁、中心思想、写作范围和论述或描写的角度。然后安排文章段落层次,选择所需材料,并提炼出段落主题句。再通过某种写作方法如例举法、因果关系法、定义法等进一步论述或描写主题句,完成段落。最后成篇,并检查修改。具体来说,可分为以下几步:

1. 审题

根据上述分析,判断要写文章的主题、文体、写作内容和写作方法。审题的重点是文章的中心思想(主题)(下列的分析仅作为参考,因为题目的自由度较大,一个题目往往能写成不同的文章或文体)。

例

Stress is Part of Life

Stress is a natural part of life. Anything that causes a person to make some kind of changes is defined as stress.

[分析] 题目属于第一类类型即描述性标题,陈述了一种抽象的观点,可以写成说明原因的事理说明文。由此文章可大致包含:什么是 stress (压力)? 为什么 stress (压力)是生活的一部分? 而从文章起始句及题目可看出在所写文章中对 stress (压力)的看法应是十分客观的,而且是积极的,所以文章的内容可缩小为:

· 生活中的压力都是什么样的,我们该如何正确对待压力等等。

另外文章起始句已经给 stress (压力)下了一个定义,所以文章中对压力的理解应以此为标准。

2. 搜集材料

可以采用意识流的形式,把任何与主题、内容相关的材料都列出来。例如对上述题目引出的意识流如下:

压力的含义

输赢都能产生压力

压力有好有坏

压力可以变成动力,催人上进

过多的压力使人消极颓废

有人被压力打倒

有人却战胜压力

正确认识压力

适应压力带来的变化

生活中的压力来自多方面

有人喜欢在压力下工作

有人害怕压力的到来

小事也能产生压力,影响人的情绪

过重的压力使人负荷加重

要学会应付压力

要按时完成的工作使人紧张,从而产生促使人迎接挑战的压力

生活中的胜利和喜悦给人向上的动力

生活中的悲伤和痛苦可能成为打击人积极性的压力

不正确的人生观使人产生不必要的压力,增加无谓的负担

同样的事对不同的人产生不同的压力

锻炼自己适应压力的能力

3. 选择材料并归类

材料的取舍取决于是否与文章主题相关。凡是能解释、支持主题的观点、事例就留下,凡是重复主题却并没有新信息的材料就舍去。同时将能表达同一中心的材料归为一类,并将这一中心用一句话表达出来。这一类材料就可组成一个段落,这个中心也就是段落大意。例如以上材料取舍后可归成几个可能的段落:

(1) 压力的含义及其表现

压力的含义

压力可能来自多个方面

压力有好有坏

(2) 压力可以催人上进,也可以使人消沉

要按时完成的工作,使人迎接挑战的压力

生活中的胜利和喜悦给人向上的动力

生活中的悲伤和痛苦成为打击人积极性的压力

小事也能产生压力,影响人的情绪

(3) 如何应付压力

应努力学会应付压力

正确认识压力

锻炼自己承受压力的能力

其实,上述材料还可归纳出另一个段落,但由于与主题关系较远,所以舍去不用。

(4) 不同的人对待压力的不同态度

有人喜欢在压力下工作

有人害怕承受压力

有人战胜压力更上一层楼

有人被压力打倒一事无成

4. 列出提纲

组织文章结构,确立文章提纲,将每段中心用主题句形式表达出来,并将所选择的材料加以合理排列。当然,由于考试时间限制,不可能列出很详细的提纲,只要写出各段主题句即可。例如:

Stress is Part of Life

- (1) Stress is a natural part of life.
- (2) Good stress is helpful to us.
- (3) Stress that upsets us is bad stress.
- (4) Each kind of stress requires some kind of changes in one's daily routine.

5. 根据所列提纲, 扩展成文, 并检查语法和拼写

参考范文

Stress is Part of Life

Stress is a natural part of life. Anything that causes a person to make some kind of changes is defined as stress. Winning a contest, being stopped for speeding, and starting an exercise program are all forms of stress. Each of them requires us to adapt to something out of the ordinary. There are both good and bad kinds of stress.

Good stress excites us. A tight deadline might give some people a headache; however, it is good stress for those who like working under pressure. It gives them an enjoyable challenge. Some kinds of stresses, like doing well on a test or falling in love with someone, are all good stresses for almost everyone. The nice things in our lives are nearly always good stresses. Without them, life would be quite dull.

Stress that upsets us is bad stress. A death in the family, a divorce, and an illness are examples of bad stress. A bad day at work, a fight with a spouse, and a traffic jam also distress most people. Even the simplest things

can cause bad stress for some of us, such as getting a parking ticket or waiting in a long line at the grocery store.

Each kind of stress requires some kind of changes in one's daily routine. People should make some kind of readjustment to the specific stress. Remember, however, dealing with more stress than usual can lower the body's ability to resist illness. Therefore, it is advisable to give the kind of stress one has to face sufficient amount of consideration before taking any kind of measures to cope with it.

【点评】

在这篇文章中,作者先对 stress 下了定义。然后把 stress 分为两类,即好的 stress 和坏的 stress,并分别以列举方式说明了什么样的 stress 算作好的 stress,什么样的 stress 是坏的 stress。最后一段提出如何承受 stress 的建议。思路清晰,说理较透彻。

第二节 范文及点评

以下将给出多篇命题作文的参考范文以及简单点评,以供大家进行写作训练时参考。

范文 1

Directions: Write a short passage about one of your unpleasant experiences under the title AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

An Unpleasant Experience

I had an unpleasant story of having someone trying to steal my wallet on

the street. It was frightening at the time but it makes a good story now.

It happened about a month ago. I was strolling on the street. I took out the whole afternoon to do some shopping so I was not in a hurry. Actually I took my time and walked very slowly. It must have been this obvious listlessness that led to my downfall.

It happened when I stopped by a shop window to take a good look. A man walked quickly towards me. Before I knew it, he grasped my wallet which I hung around my neck and cut it off with something in his hands. Obviously he would have run away with it. But he dropped the wallet to the ground in his great hurry. I lost no time to pick it up and hold it fast in my hands. Seeing that he stood no chance of getting it a second time, he turned his back and walked away.

It all happened so quickly that I didn't even see his face clearly. Given that he had not accidentally dropped the wallet, I would have lost my wallet with all my IDs in it. Presumably I should have been very angry and called the people around to catch him. But I did nothing, and let him on his way. Maybe I was too slow in responding to sudden events.

【点评】

此类作文是记叙文,所以要交待时间、地点、事件。该篇作文思路明确,行文清楚,并且紧扣“unpleasant”作文章。但在文章最后应总结一下,给人以收尾的感觉。也可以用“This is something I will always remember.”之类的话结束。

范文 2

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words based on the title NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers

Newspapers have become an important source for information. People read newspapers so as to learn the daily events that take place in the world. Newspapers expand our range of knowledge by telling us what happens around us and what happens in the world. In a way newspapers set up a connection between the individual and the outside world.

Newspapers are known for their efficiency of distributing the news. They are concerned with what happens most recently, events that occurred today or yesterday. Every day people are supplied with different news. In the afternoon, you can know what has happened in the morning from the newspaper.

Newspapers are supposed to tell the truth, but we can only say that they can only provide a certain kind of perspective, since, it's hard to lay down certain "rules" to judge the objectivity of the news reported. Sometimes, the same event may be reported in two completely different ways, depending on the message, the attitude the editor intends to convey to the reader. So in reading newspapers, it is really important to see the "essence" behind the "appearance", that is, the style of the reports.

【点评】

这是一篇要求就新闻报纸发表评论的文章。涉及的观点有报纸内容的广泛性,报纸的时效性,以及新闻报道中的主观成分等。关于主观成分这部分,先将概念阐述清楚,然后举例加以佐证。其关键在于说明这主观成分从何而来,以及表现在什么地方,举例也应突出其“主观性”。

范文 3

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled LOSS in 3 paragraphs.

Loss

I am usually a careful person and not easy to lose things. But quite strangely, I shall lose money at the end of each year. The first time I got it, I was upset very much.

That was in December, 1997. The 1998 new year was in two days time. I was out with a friend on the street doing some shopping. There was a large group of people crowding in front of a store, so I went up to see what the matter was. It turned out the store was having a sale, and the items on sale were really very cheap. Like the other customers, I was also engaged into checking the items I was interested in. But by the time I should pay for the things I wanted to buy, I couldn't find my wallet! I remembered I had put it in the pocket of my overcoat. It must have been stolen by someone in the crowd while I was checking those articles! I knew it was impossible to recover the lost money and I did not attempt to do it. But I couldn't help being regretful and upset. So my friend reasoned that I would be doubly unhappy if I felt unhappy because of the lost money. I accepted his advice although not without some psychological struggle.

When in the next year I was having a similar experience, I no longer felt upset but a little bit interested. Maybe this is a joke some mysterious force was playing on me!