

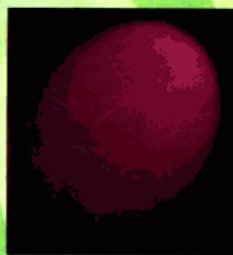
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新编大学英语四级考试过关丛书



CET-4 作文辅导



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前言

1997年6月起,全国大学英语四、六级统考实行作文最低分规则(计算方法见本书第一章),该规则实质上要求每个考生作文得分至少6分,否则考生的最后得分将受到影响。由此可见,大学英语统考越来越注重对考生的实际能力的考查。这是一种趋势,一种良好的运作方式,受到社会、教师以及学生的热切关注。为了适应这一趋势,笔者编写了此书。

本书的编写原则力求紧扣考试大纲,针对学生的实际情况,特别是学生的英文写作实践的薄弱环节,深入浅出,简明扼要地阐述写作方法和写作理论,辅之以大量的例文加以说明。这样,读者便可以以将理论与实际结合起来,收到事半功倍的效果。

本书共有5章:

1. 英语作文的评分标准和英语作文的基本要素。旨在使读者明确自己应该努力的方向;

2. 段落写作。针对英文段落的基本要求,介绍了10种发展段落的写作方法;

3. 英文作文应试题型及其写作技巧。根据《大学英语教学大纲》要求,针对四、六级统考中可能出现的几种作文形式,从方法和思路上进行了具体的写作指导;

4. 学生习作评析。有针对性地选取了学生的习作若干篇,对它们的长处和不足之处进行了评析;

5. 范文选编。就能源交通、环境保护、课外活动、体育运动、医疗卫生、学校生活、业余爱好、外语学习、勤工俭学、电影娱乐、妇女运动、计算机等方面的内容,编者从多种资料中选编或自己写成了60篇范文。每篇范文基本按考题形式给出,如果读者能先按题目

要求写作,然后将自己的作文与范文进行对照、比较,发现自己的不足,定有长足的进步。

写作是反映学生实际语言水平的一种综合能力。自80年代举行全国大学英语四、六级统测以来,大学英语的教学有了长足的进步。但是,听、说、读、写、译各部分发展不平衡,学生的写作能力提高较慢,造成这一现状的原因是多方面的,而学生缺乏必要的写作实践是问题的关键所在。如果本书能对学习者的写作实践有所帮助,那便实现了编者的心愿。

借此机会,谨向在学习和工作上给我以鼓励的冯斗教授以及惠借资料的李晓光老师、熊惠明老师,表示最真诚的感谢。凉山教育学院何德乾老师亦参与了此书的编写工作。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,疏漏难免,敬请读者、专家批评指正。

编 者

1997年盛夏·风雨居

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第一章

英语作文的评分标准 和基本要素

(一) 英语作文的评分标准

大学英语四级统考是一种标准化、正规化的考试。它为衡量大学生的英语水平提供了统一的量尺，也是衡量各高校英语教学水平的重要依据，具有极其重要的作用。根据国家教委制定的大学英语四级考试大纲的规定，英语短文写作是四级统测中不可缺少的部分，共1题，考试时间30分钟，要求考生写出一篇至少100词以上的短文。试卷上可能给出题目，或规定情景，或要求看图作文，或给出段首句要求续写，或给出关键词要求写作短文。要求能够正确表达思想，意义连贯，无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

从1997年6月起，目前已实行作文最低分制。作文最低分的计算方法如下：

1. 作文分为0分，总分若高于60分，考试成绩一律作59分不及格处理；若总分低于60分，一律再减6分；
2. 作文大于0分，小于6分，则按下式计算成绩：

最后报导成绩分=原计算总分-6分+实得作文分

例1: 原计算总分63分, 实得作文分2分, 最后报导成绩分
 $=63-6+2=59$ 分

例2: 原计算总分为75分, 实得作文分为4分, 最后报导成绩分
 $=75-6+4=73$ 分

例3: 原计算总分为60分, 实得作文分为5分, 最后报导成绩分
 $=60-6+5=59$ 分

由此可见, 大学英语四、六级统考中的作文部分是越来越重要, 考生至少要得到6分的作文成绩, 才不影响考试的总成绩。如果作文得0分, 其它各项即使是考满分, 也将作不及格处理。

短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。为了同学们对自己的英语写作能力做到心中有数, 以便明确努力的方向, 现将高校大学英语考试办公室制定的大学英语四级和六级(CET4~CET6)作文题评分原则及标准转录如下。同时, 根据不同的评分标准段, 给出若干参考例文。

大学英语四级和六级考试 (CET4~CET6)

作文题评分原则及标准

一、评分原则

1. CET 是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求, 对作文的评分应以此要求为准则。

2. CET 作文题采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 方法。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。

3. 从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容, 而内容要通过语

言来表达。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适当地表达思想，也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

4. 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分，包括满分；该给低分的给低分，包括0分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。

二、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、14分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

3. 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）相似，即定为该分数（即8分）；若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数，则可加一分（即9分）或减一分（即7分）。但不得加或减半分。

4. 评分标准：

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。

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。

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。

11分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。

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。

[注：白卷，作文与题目毫不相关，或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想，则给0分]

5. 数字不足应酌扣分:

累计字数	CET4	90~99	80~89	70~79	60~69	50~59	<49
	CET6	110~119	100~109	90~99	80~89	70~79	<69
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. 只写一段者: 0~4 分; 只写两段者: 0~8 分 (指规定三段的作文)]

3. 此表中的四级作文要求 100 字以上, 六级作文要求 120 字以上。]

6. 为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准, 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	20	14	7

我们现在以下面的题目, 来看一下五种作文得分样式的例子 (依顺序分别是 2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分、14 分)。你能分析这些样式例文的不足之处和可取之处吗?

Directions: Write a composition of at least 100 words on the topic "Scientific Discovery——Curse or Blessing". You should base your composition on the outline (Given in Chinese) below:

1. 科学发现的正面作用。
2. 科学发现的负面作用。
3. 处理负面作用的可能办法。

样式 1:

Science have many discovery. They bring happy to mankind. In science, man can defeat the nature. Peasants can produce more in agriculture, and worker can too have many product.

Scientific discoveries can do bad. That is a curse. Soldiers used scientific discoveries in war, and many people died. War, killing, fight may come from science.

The good way is to use science in a well way. Stop science from war, killing, fight, so on.

样式 2:

Scientific discoveries have many advantage. Because scientific discoveries, people may have achievements in nature. For an example, people used scientific discoveries and made buses, taxis, airplanes, therefore people can travel very far now, but people can't do this many years ago. For another example, when people ill, they can eat medicine, thus they can recover soon.

At the same time, scientific discoveries also have disadvantage. With rapid increase of science, our air is polluted, and our water in some place is polluted too. Some people use scientific discoveries to make crime.

How to rightly use scientific discoveries is a problem now, and the wrong use of science must be stopped.

样式 3:

As is know to all, science is a thing that everyone likes, because science has many advantages. Scientific discoveries can gave people a longer life, for people's ill can be killed in hospital now. Scientific discoveries make possible for people to visit the moon. Workers in factories can produce more and peasants in farms can have more crops.

However, scientific discoveries have some disadvantages. For example, discoveries in medicine science make people live longer and infant seldom die, so the population grows very fast, and the future world can hardly supply enough food for the growing population. The pollution is also caused by science.

So we say scientific discoveries are a blessing, and a curse at the same time. We should make best of scientific discoveries.

样式 4:

New scientific discoveries is a blessing to mankind. Goods that were once carried by boats or beasts of burden are now taken very much more rapidly with vehicles that are driven by motor. Today the propeller-driven airplanes is being replaced by the "jet plane", and man is now experimenting seriously with travel in space by rocket propulsion. Science has also found ways and means for the farmer to fight his natural enemies.

But when scientific discoveries are wrongly used, its destructive power is uncontrollable and terrible, thus science becomes a curse. For example, some countries make use of atomic energy to produce atomic bombs, and that will destroy thousands and thou-

sands of lives in a very short time. Japan suffered from the atomic bombs and many people died in the World War II.

So we must make the best use of scientific discoveries, and should stop the intention to use science for evil purpose.

样式 5:

New scientific discoveries nearly always bring to mankind a blessing. The discovery of the law of gravity has ushered in an era of spaceflight. Nowadays, man-made satellites and factories in outer space have been very beneficial to everyone on the globe. So a famous philosopher once set a high value on scientific discoveries by saying that they are productive forces.

Yet sometime scientific discoveries may prove a curse upon the human race. Some scientific achievements are used by careerists for purpose of war. For an instance, when the Curies discovered radium, they had never predicted that it would lead to a nuclear war which menaces the human race.

The misuse of scientific discoveries must be prevented. Since every scientific discovery is a crystallization of collective wisdom, it is the whole world's duty to protect and control them so that they will be used in a proper way—to bring us benefits instead of nightmares.

从上述评分原则及标准和例文的分析中,我们可以得出英语作文的如下要求:

1. 主题思想

- A. 主题的阐述是否清晰?
- B. 主题的表达是否完整?
- C. 选材是否恰当?

D. 观点是否正确?

2. 组织结构

A. 文章的层次是否分明?

B. 段落的推展是否合理?

C. 论证、说明或分析是否充分?

D. 启、承、转、合是否自然?

3. 语法文字

A. 是否语法、拼字及大写错误?

B. 用词是否准确?

C. 能否避免歧义?

D. 有否冗言赘语?

4. 卷面布局

A. 文章的布局是否合格?

B. 标点符号的运用是否正确?

C. 字迹是否清晰?

D. 卷面是否整洁?

当然,要全面达到这些要求,不是一两天就能凑效的,而是要树立长期努力奋斗的信心,狠下吃苦的决心,扩大词汇量,熟记词组和基本语法规则,背诵经典范文,博闻强记,积累大量的英语材料;才能写出好的英文。为了达到这一步,首先需了解英文写作的基本要素。

(二) 英文写作的基本要素

1. 主题思想的统一性

主题思想的统一性有两层含义。一是每个段落必然有明确的

主题，常用主题句 (topic sentence) 表达，段落中其它的支持句 (supporting sentence) 则是为主题句服务的。凡是与主题句无关的句子都应该去掉，以免冲淡主题。试比较下列两个段落，判断哪个段落取得了主题思想的统一。

Paragraph A

Life on the Farm

Life on the farm is an eternal battle against nature. There is always the rush to harvest the crops and to get next year's grain planted before the fall rains start. To get this accomplished the farmer must be out at work by daybreak. Fruits and vegetables have to be gathered before the early frost; hence everyone is bustling around from morning till night. Fall is beautiful when the leaves on the trees change color and then fall off. Winter sends its warming cover over the frozen ground. This causes the animals to hunt for something to eat. There is nothing, so the farmer has to feed them. After his day's work is done, the farmer puts on his slippers, reclines on the davenport in front of the fireplace, and spends a peaceful evening reading. Within a few months spring begins with its beautiful flowers and green grass. The cows give more milk so the farmer has more work to do. After the first spring rain, the corn must be cultivated. As summer approaches the farmer begins to worry for fear that the sun will come up and cook the grain before it is fully developed, or maybe a thunderstorm will come up thus causing his hay crop to rot.

Paragraph B

MY GENEROUS GRANDFATHER

My grandfather is the most generous person I know. He has given up a life of his own in order to give his grandchildren everything they want. Almost every evening he spends nearly two hours in checking whether his grandchildren have fully understood the lessons they learned in school, and explains to them again and again the difficult points in their textbooks until he feels sure that they have mastered all the content they have learned. During weekends he always takes his grandchildren to the sea-side, to the park, or to the sports ground, playing various games with them. Whenever his children are ill, he promptly sends for the doctor, orders special diet for them, and stays with them patiently from morning till night. His generosity is also evident in his relationship with his neighbors and friends. For instance, three months ago his neighbor's nine-year daughter broke her leg in a traffic accident and was taken to hospital, but his neighbor could not afford to pay the hospital expenses. My grandfather, who could hardly live on his own income either, promptly gave all his savings to his old neighbor. Last week, his old friend Lao Chang's house was seriously damaged during an unexpected storm. My grandfather, though old and weak, made every effort to help Lao Chang to repair the flooded shabby house. In a word, everybody who knows my grandfather respects him deeply and thinks highly of him for his kindness and generosity.

A 段落的主题句是 “Life on the farm is an eternal battle a-

gainst nature”（农村生活是永远地与大自然作斗争），但整个段落没有按照这一思路写到底，作者仿佛忘记了他开始说的主题，而是将农村生活描写成了一种令人愉快和激动的经历。作为初学英语写作的人，必须坚决克服这种离题万里的写作方式。B 段落的主题句是 “My grandfather is the most generous person I know”（我的祖父是我所知道的最慷慨的人），整个段落皆围绕这一中心主题展开，举了几个生动的事例，给人以深刻的印象，行文流畅，是一篇写得较好的段落。

主题思想统一的第二层含义，是整篇文章在谋篇布局上都应团结一个中心进行写作，凡是与文章主题无关的段落和句子都应避免。文章的主题思想是树干，文章的段落则是树枝，段落中的句子则是树上的叶子，它们都为树干服务。另外，文章不可能有两个主题，因为作者只能从不同方面去阐明一个主题，而不可能摆出两个主题，让读者不知所取。

请看下面两篇短文，试分析哪一篇充分体现了主题的统一性。

Passage A

My Most Favorite TV Programme

Our local television station offers us a lot of programmes to meet different needs and tastes. The weather forecast is specially welcomed by the farmers, for it can always provide them with precise prediction about the weather, and thus they can plan what to do next day.

Sports programme is attractive to sports fans. Nowadays, there are more and more sports fans in China, and sports programme has more and more audiences. Whenever there are international games in which Chinese teams take part, these fans will

always turn on the TV and watch it. For example, the football match in Chengdu attracts many people, young or old; some people even break their TV sets when their favorite team loses the match.

As for me, however, educational programme appears the most interesting. By providing various TV university courses, television offers various educational programmes for different viewers. I am a college student, I like "the ABC of Computers" and "English on Sunday", for these two programmes greatly help me in my studies.

Passage B

My Most Favourite TV Programme

China Central Television Station (CCTV) today offers a great variety of programmes to satisfy different needs and tastes. For example, the weather forecast is of special interest to farmers. For another example, the concert programme appeals greatly to music lovers. The sports world attracts large numbers of sports fans. My most favorite programme, however, is news.

The news programme has several points that are worth mentioning as far as its contents and features are concerned. For one thing, it covers news about important events both at home and abroad. Besides, the news it provides is timely and reliable. Finally, broadcast in the evening during the so-called "golden time", the news programme reaches a wide audience.

I like this programme chiefly for two reasons. One is that it keeps me informed of the state of the nation and the world at