新大纲 新思路 新编排

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# 大学英语四级考试无笔训练丛书

新大纲

新思路

新编棋

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考生在准备四级考试中,往往有两大困惑: 一是感到自己整体水平尚可,但总在某一两个方面相对薄弱,难觅攻克良方; 二是由于学习和工作时间紧张,常常没有充裕的时间去认真准备,想把自己的时间积零为整,又难寻对路的备考资料。为了满足广大考生的迫切需要,针对这两个难题,我们精心策划和编写了这套"大学英语四级考试无笔训练丛书",以期使您的困惑迎刃而解。

本丛书包括《词汇与语法结构》、《阅读理解》、《简答题》、《写作》、《完型填空》、《翻译》及《全真模拟题》共七册,每册22元。

本丛书作者均是多年来一直从事大学英语教研工作,积累了丰富的教学和四级考试辅导经验的教师。他们想考生之所想,急考生之所急,潜心钻研,精心打造,使得本丛书与其他大学英语四级方面的书籍相比,有以下突出的特点。

- 1.独特的版式设计,使问题、难点及解决方法均在一页中得到全面解决。"只需你看,无须动笔",哪怕是仅仅利用工作、学习之余的时间,坚持浏览与细细品味,也可快速获得学习效益。
- 2. 精当的选材,是作者多年来对四级考试真题的潜心研究和辅导实践的结晶。其内容重点突出,命题的思路、难度、题量、题型也与真题保持高度一致。 这样就能使考生在使用本丛书后对自己的水平有一个正确的评估。
- 3.释疑针对性强,难点讲解透彻,且覆盖面广。本书便于考生举一反三,在 四级考试中真正做到以不变应万变。

在编写本丛书的过程中,作者所在高等院校的领导给予了特别鼓励和关心。 天津易文图文设计有限公司的独特版式设计,使得本丛书表现形式更加完美。天 津大学出版社在成书全过程中给予我们大力支持。在丛书付梓之际,特向他们表 示衷心感谢。

由于编写水平和时间有限,书中错误在所难免,敬请同行专家及广大读者提出批评意见。

13152/08

编 者 2003年4月

写作是语言学习的基本目的之一,不能够用所学的语言进行书面表达,那么语言的运用能力将受到极大的限制,外语水平则难以提高。由此可见写作在语言学习中的重要性。《大学英语四级考试大纲》及《大学英语教学大纲》都对写作部分进行了特别说明和要求,并且,写作在考试中占有相当的数量和比例(约占15%)。这也就要求考生欲顺利通过四级考试,必须跨越写作关。

本书是根据教学与考试大纲对写作的要求而编写的,目的在于通过典型试题的强化训练和讲解,进一步巩固学生的知识运用技能,提高学生的应试能力,以帮助学生科学、省时、高效地跨越四级写作这一关口。本书作者对近年来四级英语写作测试所反映的具体情况,针对《大纲》规定的要求进行了全面分析,并精心编写,在内容上具有以下特点。

内容广泛。书中的写作题涉及现代科学、历史地理、校园内外、自 然环境、体育运动、环境保护、养生保健、学习工作、社会时事等等, 可谓面面俱到。

选材规范。书中题型完全符合考试实际,语言地道、文体规范、难度适当,完全符合大纲要求。

指导性强。本书在给出参考范文的同时,还通过分析考生解题的心理和特点,结合学生可能做出的选择和容易出现的错误,进行画龙点睛般的解释,既突出了重点和难点,又具有较强的针对性和指导性。

由于水平和时间有限,书中错误在所难免,敬请同行专家及广大读者提出批评意见。

编 者 2003年4月

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# 写作考试简介及样题

## 一、四级写作考试简介

国家教育部根据其制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,对修完四级英语的学生进行定期统一考试。大学英语四级统一考试中都包含英语写作一项,旨在考核学生的英语书面表达能力。四级考试中对作文的要求是:内容切题,文章通顺,表达正确,意思连贯,无重大语言错误。

大学英语四级写作考试时间为30分钟,要求写不少于120个词,一般是120~150个词之间的文章。四级作文考试出题的方式有:给出题目作文,提纲式作文,给出关键词作文,看图或图表作文,书信作文等。考试的作文内容通常为一般社会、文化或日常生活方面的常识和看法。

## 二、样题

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about **TELEVISION** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop the idea in completing the paragraph. Your composition should be no less than 120 words, not including the words given. Remember to write neatly.

You should write this composition on the Answer Sheet.

#### **Television**

| 1. Television presents a vivid world in front of us.               |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 2. Television can also play an educational role in our daily life. |  |  |
| 3. However, television can also be harmful.                        |  |  |



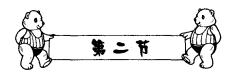


Television presents a vivid world in front of us. By it we can watch the entertaining programmes, such as plays, films, games, etc. And we can learn of what's happened recently at home and abroad.

Television can also play an educational role in our daily life. There are various educational programmes on it. We can go to TV University and we can attend TV lectures on knowledge of foreign languages, music, computer and so on.

However, television can also be harmful. It will not be good to our eyes and body and it will affect our work and study if we keep watching it for a long time. Thus, we should watch it properly and keep it a good companion in our life.





# 怎样提高英语写作能力

## 一、影响作文成绩的几个因素

《大纲》规定,修完大学英语四级课程的学生应具备"初步的写作能力"。然而,从历年来 CET-4考试成绩的数据分析来看,作文题得分率是各部分试题中最低的。作文题满分为15分,9分为及格,但许多重点大学的考生也只能在6~8分之间徘徊,普通大学的考生得分还要少一些。学生写作能力差主要表现在以下几个方面。

#### (一)跑题

一般说来,一个段落或一篇文章都要集中于一个叙述中心,所有用来展开这一中心的材料 (事实、例证和原因)都必须围绕这个中心来组织和安排。有些学生写作文时不注意审题和整体构思,题目的要求还没弄清楚就去写,想到什么写什么,各部分内容之间缺少有机联系,甚至离题万里,使人读后不知其所云。这种文章不能够正确地表达思想,即使语句通顺、语法错误很少,也得不了几分。

# (二)意义不连贯

理想的段落结构就该是层次分明、环环紧扣,犹如顺水行舟自然推进。有些学生的作文虽然句子内容与主题相关,但缺少层次条理,颠三倒四,也让人费解。有些文章句子结构重复单调,又无适当的连接词语,因而也显得文章内容支离破碎、杂乱无章。

# (三)语句不通顺

有些考生语法基础知识学得不扎实,作文中语法错误太多,造成语句不通或不合乎英语规范。这主要表现在不规则动词的变化形式,如把have taken写成have took,把known写成knowed;动词的搭配如 She looks *calmly* in face of danger;不完整的句子如 That our class has won the football match;名词数的概念如 Many children dream of becoming scientist;冠词的使用如 the fighting life of PLA soldier等。

# (四)书写质量差、拼写错误太多

目前作文题采用的是总体印象分的评分方法。有些人书写太潦草,拼写错误太多,就会给阅卷老师一种不好的印象,也会影响考试成绩。

# 二、怎样提高英语写作能力

CET-4中的写作题是有指导的作文,侧重于考核英语语言表达的基本功而不是信息的组



织;要求作文写得正确、通顺、清楚、明白,而不强调贴切漂亮。因此,在平时进行英语写作训练时,就应该把重点放在语言表达的基本功上,即加强句子结构的表达训练,如名词的数、代词的所指、动词的主谓一致、时态呼应和被动语态等,以保证写出的句子通顺正确;加强句型变化的训练,如同一内容用几种不同的句式来表达、简单句变复合句等,从而使作文中句型变化多样,内容表达主次分明;加强连词和连接副词用法的训练,学会用连接手段把一些孤立的单句有机地联系起来,从而使作文在语篇上浑然一体。

在提高语言表达能力的基础上,还应学习一些初步的写作知识和技能,学会审题、构思、选材、开头和结尾,以便使写出的作文结构完整,有始有终。要掌握不同体裁、不同类型文章的不同写法,比如记叙文一般是按照事物发生、发展的前后顺序进行叙述,通过人物的言行和事情的经过来表达中心思想。刻画和描绘人物、事件及其所依存的环境时,一般要选择最能表达主题的细节,按逻辑意义排列,从而使抽象的事物具体化。说明程序过程的文章通常按时间顺序来排列内容细节。论说文则通常按照立论、论证和结论的格式来安排,论证可以以例证展开,也可以以分类、对比、类比、定义和因果关系展开。

然而,写作能力的提高不能仅仅依赖于理论指导,更多地还是要靠实践。要在不断的习作中学写作文,才能有效地提高写作能力。常见的写作训练方法有以下几种。

#### (一)排句成文

找老师或同学帮忙,把一些精练的范文剪拆成单句,去掉连接词语,打乱顺序堆放在一起。 自己试着把这些零乱的句子重新排列成文章,填上连接词,然后与范文对照进行修改。

## (二)看图作文

看图作文有两种类型:一种是根据一幅或几幅图画的内容,写成故事情节完整的文章;另一种则是就图画的内容情节和艺术特点进行欣赏评论。看图作文时,应注意分析画题、背景以及环境与人物间的关系等。

## (三)仿写

仿写即模仿范文的体裁和格式来进行写作练习。首先阅读范文,然后根据范文的结构特点自己重写一篇相同题目的文章,然后与范文进行比较对照并修改,直至自己的文章接近范文水平为止。仿写是模仿范文的体裁和格式,一般不要照搬范文的内容,否则仿写便成了默写。

# (四)缩写

读过一篇精彩的文章之后,用简短的几句话为它写个摘要或简述,这就是缩写。缩写的文章短小精悍、高度概括而又紧扣主题,是练习写作的一种好办法。每学完一篇精读课文后,都可以试着写一篇缩写。

# (五)扩写

扩写就是根据一个提纲或梗概,通过自己的形象思维来扩充事实,写成一篇完整、具体、条理的文章。扩写练习有利于培养考生按一定的线索进行思维想像的能力,防止写作时出现叙



述漫无边际、离题跑题的现象。

#### (六)对照范文改写

这种训练方法不是仿写,而是在不看范文的前提下自己写一篇与范文题目相同的文章(范文可由老师帮助挑选),然后与范文进行对照比较,看自己的文章在哪些方面与范文相近,哪些方面尚有差距。接着,在吸收范文优点的基础上改写自己原来的文章,力求写出一篇优于范文水平的文章来。

## 三、注意积累素材

四级英语作文考试中所选题目一般都是关于大家所熟悉的事情。比如对人物的描述(包括身边的人或大家都熟悉的著名人物); 叙述一件事情(一般来说是自己经历过的事情); 对社会所关注的某个问题发表议论(如环境污染问题, 地球资源问题等); 介绍并说明某物品的类别、性质、特点、构造、功用等; 看图或图表写作; 信函等。

虽然考试题目一般是关于考生所熟悉的事情,但这并不等于说我们对这些事物就非常了解,并能用英语表达清楚。在细节方面,恐怕很多人不大注意,所以在日常生活和学习当中,有必要去做有心人。像画家作画要观察生活,作家写作要体验生活一样,我们要写的虽然是小文章,但同样需要观察生活,留意生活,扩大知识,积累素材。否则到具体写的时候,对任何事物都只有一个大概的、模糊的看法、了解或认识,而说不出具体的所以然来。

除了对身边的人和事进行仔细观察外,更要广泛地阅读,包括汉语阅读和英语阅读,这样对考试中可能会出现的题目的背景材料就能有所了解。阅读内容首先应是报纸杂志上的一些全球关注的事情。比如计算机网络问题、石油价格问题、中国加入WTO问题、环境问题、能源问题、人类基因组问题、宇宙和海洋探测问题、奥运会问题、足球问题等等。其次应多看些科普文章及百科全书一类的书籍,扩大知识面,提高科学知识水平。另外,对与我们比较贴近的生活小常识也要有所了解,并能讲出基本的道理来,到写文章时方可用上。

在大学英语的各类教材中选用了许多各种体裁和题材的优秀文章,如果能认真地去学习、体会、模仿,就会从中学到许多知识,积累不少素材。

本书所选的文章除了在英语写作方法和技巧上能作为典范外,还可以为读者提供丰富的背景知识,因为所选文章的涉及面较为广泛,内容较为丰富,所含词汇也较为实用。若能仔细研读,挑选记忆一些考试中可能会出现的英语词汇,甚至句子,定会对英语写作有所帮助。





# 常见写作题型

#### 一、提纲式作文

提纲式作文在试题要求中给出作文的线索,规定出考生在作文过程中所必须展开讨论的内容。提纲式作文从广义上可以分为提示式与提纲式(狭义)两大类。前者通常是以叙述的口气用一段文字陈述出作文要求;后者往往是逐条逐项地罗列出文章所要讨论的内容。

#### (一)提示式

提示式作文所规定的格式通常没有提纲式那样严格,因此考生有较大的自由发挥余地。在 文章内容以及文章结构方面可以充分显示自己的功底。虽然所受限制较小,考生仍必须遵守四 级作文的一些常规。建议考生用"三点式"作文模式或"三段论"作文模式。

"三点式"作文模式是微型作文的一种形式,在四级考试中十分常见。它不同于常见的"引言——正文——结尾"的作文模式,而是通过三个段落从同一议题的三个不同侧面加以论述。三个侧面存在语义上的逻辑关系,但并不一定存在相互依存关系。也就是说,"三点式"作文的三个段落之间的相互关系较为松弛。

按照第一节的样题再写一篇短文:

#### Television

Television presents a vivid world in front of us. With our television on, for example, we can visit the Great Wall, without leaving our homes. We can also see Chairman Jiang Zemin shaking hands with President Clinton at their summit meeting. If we switch to the sports channel we can enjoy our favorite soccer player making the winning goal at the Olympic Games. In addition, the modern wonder makes it possible for us to catch sight of a monkey imitating a policeman signaling the traffic to stop, a tiger running after an antelope, and even a cobra crawling in the rain forest.

Television also plays an educational role in our everyday life. With its help, we can learn how to cook a delicious dish, operate the computer and practice calisthenics to keep fit. Sometimes, even through movies and TV series, we get to know a lot about history and geography.

However, television can also be harmful. Children tend to spend too much time watching TV to remember their homework. Adults are so attracted by TV that they hardly have any time for necessary social contact, even among family members and this may lead to various problems such as the genera-





tion gap and the high divorce rate. So it is clear that television has its advantages and disadvantages.

文中第一段的中心思想是电视能够"把一个活灵活现的外部世界带到我们面前";第二段谈的是电视在我们日常生活中所起的"教育作用";第三段讨论的是电视的"害处"。虽然第一、第二段谈的是电视的好处,但两段间无相互制约的关系。例如,第一段谈过电视的"活灵活现"后,可以在第二段中不涉及电视的"教育作用",而谈论电视如何可以充当人们特别是那些孤独者的"忠实的朋友",陪伴他们度过很多寂寞的时光。

"三段论"作文是四级作文中又一种常见的写作模式。通常是按照"提出问题——正反两方面地分析问题——得出结论或解决问题的方法"的思路来进行写作。

#### 例 1

#### The World is Getting Smaller and Smaller

**Directions:** With the development of modern science and technology, some people say the world is getting smaller and smaller. State the reasons for this opinion and draw a conclusion.



#### The World is Getting Smaller and Smaller

Most of us may have such experiences: when you go to some place far away from the city you live in and think you know nobody there, you are surprised to find that you should run into one of old classmates on the street! Perhaps both of you would cry out, "what a small world!"

Why is the world getting smaller and smaller? For one thing, modern technology has made various means of transportation more and more advanced. Buses, trains, planes, taxis, ships are available in most cities of the world. They carry goods and passengers to and from every corner of the world. For another, with the development of modern society, people are contacting with one another more frequently. Everyday we must deal with a lot of people known or unknown to us before. The more advanced a society, the more contacts with others we make.

So we draw the conclusion that as long as technology makes progress, the world will be getting smaller and smaller.

例 2

# Work and Play of lag by water VT bits reworm agents

**Directions:** Write a composition discussing the relationship between work and play.





#### Work and Play

The Proverb "work while you work, play while you play" is applicable to every person of any profession. A proper and normal daily life signifies order, progress, and cheerfulness. In short, the proverb should be strictly observed by anyone who wishes to make one's life pleasant, efficient and successful.

When we do something, we should not think or worry about anything else. When our mind is concentrated on one particular thing, it will surely yield good results. Through constant repetition of a daily program, we can go on with our regular work without any difficulties.

Moreover, one cannot work all day long. Play is as necessary to everybody as work. Play can make one fresh and cheerful so that one may not be sick of his work. In conclusion, I should say that the proverb is a good motto for everybody.

## (二)提纲式(狭义)

现在四级作文考试中提纲式(狭义)作文出现的频率越来越高,大多数的考生都比较喜欢这种题型。提纲式作文的一大特点和优点就是将各项要求分项列出,让考生一目了然,知道该从哪些方面入手来完成文章。大多数提纲都分为三条,它们往往就是三段文章各自的中心思想。因此,考生可以按照这个思路完成提纲作文。例如(1997年6月全真试题)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Getting to Know the World outside the Campus**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

- 1. 大学生了解社会的必要性;
- 2. 了解社会的途径(大众媒介、社会服务等);
- 3. 我打算怎么做。

# Getting to Know the World outside the Campus

It is necessary for college students to know the world outside the campus. This is because in this "Information Age", the society is developing so fast that we should keep pace with the progress of the outside world. Therefore, without knowledge of the outside world, it will be difficult for us to secure an ideal job after graduation; it will be more difficult for us to succeed in the near future.

How to know the outside world? First of all, we should be well informed about what is happening around us with the help of mass media: radios, televisions, newspapers, the Internet, and so on. Moreover, we should do more practical social services so as to cultivate our social skills, widen our



eyesight and enrich our social experience.

As for me, I plan to know the outside world in two aspects: study first to have a good command of knowledge. At the same time, I intend to hold a temporary job to know more about the outside world.

本文将题目所给提纲作为各段的中心思想分别加以展开。

首段开门见山地提出了主题句,该句也是全文的主题句。后面行文中又从大处——社会、小处——个人谋职这两个因素着眼,一大一小,一正一反,对照鲜明,充分论证了了解社会的必要性。

第二段中简练地提出问题,并通过 first, moreover 列举了两种途径,继而又由 so as to 引出三个并列的结果 cultivate ... widen ... enrich ..., 充分说明了参加实践的好处, 文字自然流畅。

第三段由 as for me 与上文紧密衔接, 通过 first, at the same time 引出作者的计划, 增强了文章的整体性。

## 二、段首句式

段首句式更具概括意义的一个同义词是"主题句式"。主题句可以出现在段首、段中或段 尾,其中段首句式是最常见的一种,因此常用"段首句式"来称呼这一类题型。

段首句式与提纲式中的"狭义提纲(区别于提示式)"有些相似之处,都对每一段中的大体内容有具体规定。但段首式的独到之处就是考生可以通过所给出的三句话,甚至是不完整的三句话获得许多信息,如时态、文章第一段所要探讨的内容、文章的结构等。这些既是出题者透露给考生的信息,同时也是出题人给考生设的"陷阱",考生若是作文前不将这些问题搞清楚,那么批卷人可要告考生"违反交通规则",给考生"罚款(即扣分)"了。

因此,在下笔写段首句作文前一定要弄清整个文章的时态,应持有的观点,文章第一段所要探讨的内容和作文大体的框架结构。下面给出3个例子,其中例1为主题句位于段首,例2为主题句位于段中;例3为主题句位于段末。

# 例 1

# Where There Is a Will There Is a Way applied to the application

One of the most important things to success is a firm resolution. A great man is always one who has a firm resolution and an inflexible spirit. One will never succeed all his life without a firm will to get the final victory.

As a rule, great tasks are accomplished by men of strong will. For example, Dr. Sun Yatsen, the founder of the Republic of China, set the Chinese people free from the Manchurian rule through a long period of hard struggle. Many of his attempts failed and many of his followers were killed, but he had



an inflexible spirit and stuck to his cause. Finally, he made the revolution of 1911 a success.

A student who has no resolution will never succeed in his studies. The same is true of men in all walks of life. We must have a firm resolution first, if we wish to succeed. We must always remember the old saying that where there is a will, there is a way.

#### 例 2

Sports and games make our bodies strong and prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only use. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then decides what to do, and sends its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All these must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who worked with their brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

本段第一句列出了 sports and games 为人们熟知的一些用处,第二句引用过渡语探讨别的鲜为人知的用途。第三句才是本段的主题句。后面通过tennis这一例子来充分加以说明: sports and games give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together.最后一句是作者根据本段主题所提的特别建议。

# 例3

If you were planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$ 50. Two-day sale. Hurry." However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to assure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you". "It costs \$ 70." This sales tactic is called "bait and switch". Buyers are baited with sales offer and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale.

本段文章通过列举购买降价彩电这一例子得出结论(即最后一句), 总结出本段的主题: buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale.

# 三、关键词式

关键词作文按照关键词出现顺序可分为按文中出现顺序提供关键词和随意性提供关键词两类。按照所给关键词的利用程序可分为利用全部关键词和利用部分关键词两类。