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COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语过关考试题型专项训练

捷进写作技能

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6级

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前言

写作能力是学生英语学习中的一个重点,也是一个难点。多年来全国大学英语六级考试作文的平均成绩总是在六分左右徘徊,如何真正地提高写作能力,并在六级考试中一举夺魁是广大考生和广大外语教师多年来感到十分棘手的问题。

实际上,写作是一门艺术,既需要功底,又需要技巧,还需要广博的知识,三者互为贯通,缺一不可。所谓“功底”,是指写作能力的提高有赖于对写作理论的掌握,写作基本能力的培养和训练;所谓“技巧”,是指如何能在现有的水准上使自己的写作更上一个台阶,拿六级写作测试评分的行话来说,就是上一个“档次”,这里有许许多多值得研究且必须探讨的学问;所谓“广博的知识”,是指对所测试的题目在平时的写作训练中就有大量的素材积累,应试时可以做到内容充实、思路清晰、说理透彻。

该书就是从这三个原则出发编写而成的。作者根据自己多年来从事专门的写作课教学及六级写作应试辅导的经验,总结研究了学生在写作测试中常见的不足,推出了一套全新的写作应试技巧。具体而言,该书具有以下几大特色:

第一,首次从作文的四大要素,即词、句、段、篇章入手,分析论证了在六级写作应试中如何获取高分的秘诀所在,这是一条切中要害、行之有效的应试方法。这套方法在笔者的应试辅导教学实践中产生了巨大的指导作用,使学生受益匪浅,并得到了一致好评。

第二,首次对历年来的六级考试作文题目进行了归类总结,指点套

路,分析突破点,以帮助考生总结经验,把握命题思路,做到考前就胸有成竹,有章可依。

第三,从主题出发,对范文进行归类,并采取范文点评的方式,加以总结。旨在使学生能从整体到局部,从局部到整体地把各篇范文相互对照,分析对比其构思角度,语言应用,着笔基调,写作意图和中心思想等的异同,以期在相互对照中体会各篇范文的“风格”之美,全面把握其内涵,从而领略其中的奥秘所在,达到“一点通”的效果。需要指出的是,在范文选择的过程中,我们大胆选入了一些词汇数量稍大,但颇具写作匠心及美感的文章,以期引导学生在阅读范文的过程中,扩大视野,拓展思维,增加信息量,并学会如何组织信息,也就是写作理论中所说的“generate ideas, discover meaning”,这种信息量及思维角度的积累就会帮助考生在应试中避免“无话可说”的缺憾。

第四,给出了一些写作的题目和提纲等,以给考生提供一个练习写作和自我检查的机会,并在练习的过程中仔细体会本书提出的写作技巧,从实质上提高自己的思想表达能力和语言应用能力。

第五,列出了所有范文的索引,以备考生随时查阅、背诵。

我们相信,只要仔细研习本书倡导的方法与技巧,反复品味范文,认真进行写作训练,完全可以在六级考试中获取高分,决胜六级!

编者

1999年8月

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六级写作应试技能分析

六级写作测试 评分标准解析

六级写作评分原则是采取总体评分(Global Scoring)的方法,阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),而不是按照语言错误的数量来扣分。这种奖励分主要是从内容和语言两个方面入手对作文进行综合评判。评分标准如下:

1. 本题满分为 15 分。
2. 阅卷标准共分为五等:2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 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),若认为稍异于该分数,则可以加一分(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,其中有许多是严重错误。
- * 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. 字数不足应酌情扣分:

累计字数	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:0~9 分(指规定三段的作文)。

根据评分的原则及标准可知,应试者必须把握两个大的方面,即首先要能给阅卷人员留下一个好的印象,这包括要保持卷面整洁,段落分明,书写清晰。其次,要扎实地掌握应试写作的基本技能和获取高分的秘诀。要把握应试写作的基本技能和获取高分的秘诀必须从分析一篇文章的基本构成要素入手。

六级写作 应试技能讲析

一篇文章的基本构成要素(basic elements of a composition):

词(word)

句子(sentence)

段落(paragraph)

篇章(passage)

在应试写作中每个要素应该具备的基本特点:

● 词(word)

首先,词的选择要准确,贴切,多样化。避免在整篇文章中重复简单的词汇,可以用同义词、近义词,或相关词组等来替换。还要尽量使用“闪光词汇”,形成赚取高分的“闪光点”。例如,“好”这个词,一般学生都写“good”,其实这是很不贴切的。表达这个含义还有许多更准确的词与短语,如:nice, fine, wonderful, marvelous, kind, beneficial, advantageous, be good at 等等。但这些词在使用中又具有各自的使用范围,有时不可混用。

在实际措辞时要考虑以下几个问题:

①所选词汇是否准确表达自己的感觉或想法。She is a good teacher. 读起来就给人很模糊的印象。如果你要表达的是她知识渊博,你就应该写 She is quite knowledgeable (very well-learned)。如果你要表达的是她教学方法非常得当,则应写 She is quite good at teaching。如果你要表达的是她对学生非常友善,耐心和关心,就写 She is very friendly, patient, and kind to students。这样就比较笼统地写 She is a good teacher. 要更贴切。

②所选词汇是否符合惯用表达要求。如“她身体好。”如果写成 She has good health, 那就不符合英文表达习惯了。这是因为在英文中,“某人体好”是用 Somebody is in good health (in excellent condition)。来

表达的。

③所选词汇是否单调,重复。也就是说要使用多样化的词汇。即使是同一个词,也要尽量使用它的不同词性及相关词组来替换。比如:“戒烟有很多好处。”这句话就可以写成 To give up / quit / stop smoking is good / beneficial / advantageous to both the smoker and the non-smokers,还可以写成 People can benefit / profit from giving up / quitting / stopping smoking. 另外,还可以用反义词来从反面论证这层含义。如上句话还可以写成:Smoking does no good to people, while giving up smoking may bring a lot of benefits to the smoker, his family and the non-smokers around him.

其次,在所给的标题、主题句或段首句中,必须要找出关键词。所谓的关键词是指对于文章的全篇展开或段落的展开起着暗含的限制作用的词汇,它代表着这篇文章或段落的侧重点。

如:The Importance of Writing 这个标题就规定了这篇文章必须要在写作的重要性方面加以分析,谈谈写作对人的发展具有的重要影响,特别是对于事业向纵深方向发展的人们来说就显得更加重要。读者一目了然。如果谈了写作的方法,例如如何写开头或结尾,就显得有些牵强附会,离题万里。

再如 Outline 为如下三句话的文章:

- ①Traffic is one of the essential activities for all the big cities in China.
- ②Owing to the major part it plays, traffic has long been a serious concern for the municipal government.
- ③For all these efforts, traffic remains one of the cities' biggest headaches.

在第一句 Traffic is one of the essential activities for all the big cities in China 中,essential 及 big cities 即为关键词,它们限制了该段必须说明为什么交通在大城市中是必要的,也就限制了该段的主要展开方式是因果关系法。如果写了不同的交通方式就跑题了。在第二句 Owing to the major part it plays, traffic has long been a serious concern for the municipal government 中,long 及 serious 代表的含义就远远超出其他词汇,为该句的关键词,限定了该段的展开内容。而 Owing to the major part it plays 是对上段的概括和总结,起着承上启下的作用,决不可把该句当作是本段的中心所在,不然,就会出现在内容上与上段重复

的现象。在第三句 For all these efforts, traffic remains one of the cities' biggest headaches 中, remains 及 headaches 是关键词,它们说明交通仍然有不尽人意之处。所以该段最好用列举法来说明交通不尽人意之处何在。如果把 all these efforts 当作是关键词,并围绕这些词展开,那就跑题了,因为 For all these efforts 也是对上段的概括和总结,起着承上启下的作用。

● 句子 (sentence)

句子的写作要遵循以下几个原则:

首先,句子中不能出现严重语法错误,当然不出现语法错误是最理想的。一般来说语法错误主要有几个方面:主谓一致问题,时态问题,名词单复数混乱,分词使用不当,动词、形容词与介词、副词等的搭配不当,动名词及不定式不分,句子成分混乱等。

其次,句子的含义要清晰。避免模糊表达。要使用地道的英文表达结构,切忌先想汉语后译英语,致使其中出现许多中国式的英语。更不能用汉语拼音来替代英文单词。也不必把所给的主题句或段首句一字不落地字对字地译成英语。因为那样必然造成生硬的表达和错误的用词。

再次,句子的句式要灵活多变。简单句、复合句、短句式和长句式都要互相搭配。陈述句、疑问句、定语从句(限定性、非限定性)、状语从句、不定式、分词结构、独立主格、倒装句、强调句、虚拟语气等高级结构的使用要灵活,相互穿插,互为贯通。这里特别要注意的是在使用倒装句及虚拟语气时要避免常犯的错误,如以 only 开头的句子:它引起的倒装是在主句的谓语部分,而且只有在它所修饰的是主语以外的其他成分时才可以用倒装结构。Only in this way can we realize our goal.

最后,要尽量引用谚语、诗歌、名言警句等来增加说服力,还可以注意利用比喻、拟人等修辞手段。注意积累是拿取该部分高分的秘诀所在。但要注意是在引用这样的结构时过渡词语的使用。不少考生写成 "A proverb says..." 这是不对的。正确的写法是 "Just as the proverb goes...", "As the saying goes..." 等。例如要说明什么是“爱”,这个概念有点抽象,如能引用别人的话来说明自己的观点,那就会具有更大的说服力。

例如:

Love is the feeling of respect and concern that grows between two people who delight in each other's company.

Love is being able to turn to someone who will listen to your

problems, fears, and doubts.

Love is a feeling that two people must work towards; it is not something that “just happens.”

Love is a feeling of devotion that someone feels to another person, a country, a belief or an idea.

Love is physical pleasure that two people give each other.

此外,使用修辞手段可以强化表达效果。比喻结构(metaphor 暗喻, simile 明喻)如 white as a sheet, busy as a bee, cold as ice, green with (envy) 等在描写方面就要比简单陈述事实生动得多。

● 段落 (paragraph)

段落的文章中具有举足轻重的作用。段落的构成是由句子来完成的,不同的句子在段落中起的作用不一样。有的句子在段落中具有概括和限制其他信息的功能,这样的句子叫作主旨句(Topic Sentence)。主旨句可以位于段首,段中和段尾。其他的句子是对这个主旨句的展开和分析,叫作辅助句(Supporting Sentences)。用辅助句展开主旨句叫作段落的展开方式。段落的展开方式(即主旨句和辅助句的关系)有许多种,例如举例法、列举法、分类法、因果关系法、比较对照法、定义法、描述法、过程分析法、应用个人经历法等。在正确使用段落的各种展开方式时,要十分小心过渡词语的使用。避免没有过渡词语引起的句子之间的不连贯性,也要避免俗气的表达方式,失去“闪光点”。在具体使用中要依照上下文的需要来定。下面具体来讲述一下段落的各种展开方式。

◇ 举例法(using examples):这是最普通,最常用的一种表达方式。

Velma

In spite of her modesty, Velma is also an emotional person. During our conversations she seemed especially moved when she reminisced about some of the harsh events of her life. For instance, she showed me a small, gold locket with a faded picture of a young boy who had been her twin brother. He had developed tuberculosis when they were thirteen. “There were no wonder drugs, no antibiotics, in those days,” she told me. She and her brother had been inseparable, and she visited

him whenever she could through a window of the sanitarium where he was isolated, seeing him grow weaker each time they met. *"It was like watching my own death in a mirror,"* she said tearfully. Another time she told me about her husband's struggle to find work during the Depression years. They had traveled west, like so many others, and come to California with their two children. For several months during the winter rains, they had to camp next to their old car because they could not afford to pay rent. "Those were hard times," she said, "I never take this warm house for granted." Numerous times I could see tears swelling in her gentle, blue eyes that revealed a tenderness and anguish I had never seen before. *As a result of our meetings, I discovered that she is a deeply feeling person.*

在该篇文章中,作者用 Velma 生活中出现的伤感经历作为例证来说明 Velma 是一个重感情的人。这两个例证分别是 Velma 在回忆她的双胞胎兄弟生病及她的丈夫在经济大萧条期间找工作时全家人遇到的困难时流露的真实情感来体现的。*"It was like watching my own death in a mirror"*是比喻。*"In spite of her modesty, Velma is also an emotional person."*是主旨句,其中 emotional 是关键词。*"As a result of our meetings, I discovered that she is a deeply feeling person."*是对上文的概括和对主旨句的照应。for instance, another time 是应用举例法时的过渡词语。

◆ 列举法(listing): 一般是用列举具体的细节来说明某一主题。

Summertime offers many opportunities for children of all ages with extra time on their hands. Kids can spend their days at the Boys or Girls Club where they can swim, play supervised sports and even go on field trips. If there is no Boys Club or Girls Club, for a small fee they can swim in public pools. There they can join swim teams, take swim lessons or just swim for pleasure. Often libraries that are equipped with reading programs are close by. There children can attend story time to hear such storybooks as Bears on Wheels or The Honey Hunt, check out videotapes or books or leisurely look through magazines. In the evenings these same children can play little-league baseball or

watch other children play ball. If they want to earn extra money, they can collect aluminum cans, glass, plastic or paper to recycle. Also a great potential exists for a lawn service that can bring in money for school. Older children can also earn extra money babysitting, working for the city, supervising younger children in recreational programs. Opportunities abound for kids everywhere, therefore all they need to do is look around.

在这篇文章中,作者列举了夏季时有业余时间的孩子们可以从事的各种活动。“Summertime offers many opportunities for children of all ages with extra time on their hands.”是主旨句。

How to Write an Effective Essay?

A student who wants to write an effective essay has to consider at least three things; content, organization, and correctness. You have to have a clear main idea and develop it. The writer should have plenty of examples to illustrate the idea; sometimes it helps to jot down more examples than I would ever use. Organization is important too; a writer should not just state facts in any order without thought to arrangement. Your first draft doesn't need any corrections and improvements as the essay needs. As a last touch, the writer should think of an effective title. Good titles often should suggest the topic but not necessarily announce it. You should use your title to arouse interest; often the conclusion of one's essay will return to a word or phrase used in the title.

该文列举了写一篇好的作文应该考虑的三个因素。“A student who wants to write an effective essay has to consider at least three things; content, organization, and correctness.”是主旨句。

❖ 分类法(classification):使用分类法的关键是要掌握分类的标准。否则所写的文章就会出现内容混乱,条理不清的现象。

Students at Pinkerton University have varying backgrounds and academic interests; they come from different parts of the world, and

they are interested in different fields of academic specialization. Although most of the students are from North America, many are from South America, some are from Europe, and a few are from Asia. Pinkerton is especially noted for its musicology department, which draws many majors each year. It also graduates a large number of majors in English, business administration, chemistry, and education. The student who attends Pinkerton will be among students of widely differing backgrounds and with widely different academic interests.

在这篇文章中,作者把 Pinkerton 的学生按不同背景和专业加以归类,这样在分类描述时就不显得混乱。“Students at Pinkerton University have varying backgrounds and academic interests”是主旨句。varying 是关键词。

④ 因果关系统法 (cause and effect): 通过阐述原因来说明某一主题(结果)。

► Describe your favorite ways or forms of weekend entertainment.

Directions: Write a paragraph in which you describe your favorite form of weekend entertainment. Because you probably cannot tell everything you like to do on a weekend in one paragraph, choose the activity you enjoy most. Other activities can be mentioned, if you can fit them into your topic sentence. Use the example below as a guide.

Example

My favorite way to spend a weekend is to be with people, especially at parties. People entertain me, particularly at parties with lots of dancing, talking, or games that make me laugh. People please me, especially at parties that end with everyone singing around a piano, really singing, I mean, not just bellowing something like “I’ve Been Working on the Railroad”. People at parties are fun, but I also enjoy people in other ways. I like to dine out and share the theatre with them, and I like to invite them to my house for dinner and bridge. In fact, I like to do the most things that involve meeting new people and enjoying old friends. Being with people makes my weekends.

在该文中,“My favorite way to spend a weekend is to be with peo-

ple, especially at parties.”是主旨句。然后作者说明了自己喜欢与人共度周末的原因。“Being with people makes my weekends.”是结论。

► Give one major reason you did or did not enjoy your recent vacation.

Directions: Write a paragraph in which you give one major reason you did or did not enjoy your recent vacation. Support your reason with examples or develop it with explanation. Use the example below as a guide.

Example

The main reason that I enjoyed the Christmas vacation is that my holiday activities provided a pleasant change from schoolwork. For example, I was able to spend extra time with my family. I was also able to visit with friends I do not see very often. Now and then I could linger luxuriously over delicious dinners instead of furring away from the table to do homework. I could enjoy sitting in front of warm fires, singing Christmas carols, or simply talking late into the night. Of course, during vacation, there was too much last-minute shopping to do, too many people to see, too much talking, but vacation was still a welcome change from school routine. Now, tired but refreshed, I am glad to be back in school again.

在该文中,“The main reason that I enjoyed the Christmas vacation is that my holiday activities provided a pleasant change from schoolwork.”是主旨句。“Now, tired but refreshed, I am glad to be back in school again.”是结论,照应文章开头。中间各句则是陈述原因的辅助句。

► Discuss a hobby or pastime.

Directions: Write a paragraph in which you discuss one of your hobbies or pastimes. Tell why you like it or need it or what it does for you. Try to present more than its surface appeal. Discuss it with insight. Use the example below to guide you.

Example

I like to garden on some days more than others. When my day has been particularly hectic, when I have been frustrated, when people