大学英语名校名师助学系列

# 大学 英语四级考试 精讲精练

—— **写作** 主编 黄跃华

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——写作

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# 前 言

由于大学英语四、六级考试发生了一系列的变化,我们根据新的考试要求组织编写了"大学英语四级考试精讲精练丛书"。这套丛书的编写目的是为了帮助广大考生进行全面、系统的考前复习,巩固语言知识,掌握解题方法与技巧,以进一步提高应试能力,从而顺利通过大学英语四级考试。丛书围绕大学英语四级考试的出题趋势与解题技巧, 着眼于考生语言基本功的形成,通过全面剖析大学英语四级考试各项题型,梳理、归纳、总结涉及的考试要点,有的放矢,讲练结合,为广大考生提供了一套非常具有实用价值的解题思路和技巧。

本书的知识性和实用性体现在:通过对大学英语四级考试的每一种题型解题技巧的分析,使学生掌握该题型所涉及的语言技能训练方面的知识。因此,本书不只是为了帮助考生全面了解和准备大学英语四级考试,同时也是为了使考生更好地掌握读、写、听、译的基本技能。辅导学生参加考试的老师也可以从中系统地了解训练学生有关语言技能的方法。

#### 本丛书具有以下几个突出的特点:

- 1. 技巧与技能训练相结合;
- 2. 模拟题与真题相结合(为了使学生真正了解和把握大学英语四级考试的实际水平,书中的考试技巧方面的内容引用了一些真题);
  - 3. 试题解答简洁明了,分析透彻;
- 4. 编写人员为南开大学和其他高校的系(教研室)主任,他们具有多年教学经验,并 且具有丰富的大学英语四级考试辅导经验。

全套丛书分为四册:《听力》、《词汇·语法结构·完形填空》、《阅读理解·简答题· 英译汉》、《写作》、系统讲解有关大学英语考试的各种题型及语言基本功,通过实例分析 与练习提供与各种解题思路相关的分析方法,突出实战演练。其中:

#### 《听力》

全书通过对大学英语四级考试听力部分各种题型(包括小对话、短文、听写填空和复合式听写四种题型)的详细介绍及系统的学习指导和技能训练,旨在帮助广大学生有效地备考,同时帮助他们打好自我听力训练基础,提高听力水平,从而促进读、写、说等其他技能水平的提高。

#### 《阅读理解・简答題・英译汉》

其编写目的是加强广大考生的英语阅读理解和写译技能训练,从而促进其语言能力的提高。全书正文分为三大部分;第一部分阅读理解;第二部分简答;第三部分翻译。

第一部分阅读理解:多角度、多层面地探讨英语的各项技能、要求及特点。众所周知,阅读是要通过书面的形式来达到语言交际的目的。它绝非一种消极被动的语言活动,而是积极活跃的认识、判断、思维和理解的综合过程。读者为了获取所需要的信息,

就得运用各种技能对所读的内容进行分析、判断、推论,找出作者描述的事实和要表达的观点,掌握文章的中心思想以及了解作者对事物的态度等。阅读理解在大学英语四级考试中占有相当重的比例,这说明了英语阅读的重要性。但从实际得分来看,阅读理解又常是失分最多的部分。这种现象反映了学生在学习中两个突出的问题:一是没能很好地掌握英语阅读理解的技巧、策略和方法;二是英语语言功底不够深厚,阅读量少,对句子与篇章的理解不透彻。本书结合真题实例进行阅读理解分析,并配以专项技能练习,以期从解题思路、策略和文章理解深度两方面提高读者的阅读理解水平。

第二部分简答:这部分要求考生不但要有较强的理解能力,而且能够在理解原文的基础上用书面语言来回答就文章提出的问题。本部分针对性强,从阅读理解和书面表达两个方面设计练习。所选篇章的文体和语言与大学英语四级考试的真题接近,参考答案和解题思路能够更好地帮助考生掌握该类题型的应试技巧。

第三部分翻译:根据阅读理解材料选定翻译的段落,通过段落翻译的训练,使学生掌握翻译技巧。

#### 《写作》

根据大学英语四级考试中作文的命题方式,从中国大学生英语写作的实际水平和需要出发,总结了写作要点。对段落和短文写作的基本理论作了较为详细的阐述,同时精心设计了循序渐进的段落和短文写作训练方案,同时还提供了相关的解题策略。本部分的特点主要包括:(1)重点突出:以段落写作为重点,介绍了写作的基本知识。(2)全面实用:对不同文体和不同命题方式的写作方法和解题策略作了系统介绍,基本覆盖了近年大学英语四级统考中的写作题材。(3)实例充分:通过大量的段落及短文范例,阐述了写作的基本方式。(4)题材新颖:所用范文题材广泛,有时代气息。(5)练习精当:每章节后均配有相应作文题,全书最后附有所有练习的参考范文。

#### 《词汇・语法结构・完形填空》

通过对大学英语四级考试词汇、语法结构部分模拟训练,旨在帮助考生在不同的语言环境中记忆四级大纲词汇,掌握大学英语四级语法知识,打好英语词汇基础,从而促进听、说、读、写等其他英语技能水平的提高。完形填空考查学生的语篇理解能力,练习强度大。通过进行此部分有针对性的练习,能够进一步提高考生的篇章理解能力,完善考生的综合语言技能。文章的选材丰富、新颖、难度适中,有利于考生熟悉不同的语言环境。通过这一部分有针对性的训练,进一步提高学生词汇、语法的实战和实用能力。

我们希望这套丛书能够在帮助广大考生提高英语语言水平的同时,对考试的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解,充分掌握考试的重点与难点,从而提高考试成绩。祝广大考生在大学英语四级考试中取得成功。

编 者 2003年3月

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# 概 述

# 一、四、六级考试中的写作题材

国家教委考试中心的命题者考虑到中国大学生所学的文、理、工科专业的不同,以及他们对地道的英美文化缺乏深入的了解,因此在四、六级考试写作的命题中多选用所有考生都较熟悉的社会话题,如 The World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller (1994. 1), Can Money Buy Happiness? (1995. 1), Should Fireworks Be Banned? (1995. 6), Global Shortage of Fresh Water (1996. 6), Harmfulness of Fake Commodities (1998. 1), Do Lucky Numbers Really Bring Good Luck? (1998. 6)等,或与大学生的日常学习和生活有关的话题,如 Reading Selectively or Extensively? (1999. 6), Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary? (2000. 6), How to Succeed in a Job Interview? (2001. 1), A Letter to a Schoolmate (2001. 6)等。

总之,四级考试中的作文题目具有显著的现实意义,题目涉及的内容为考生所熟知,不会涉及考生无话可说的偏题、怪题。考生可以结合自己的亲身经历或自己身边熟悉的事情进行阐述。

# 二、写作要求

写作在四、六级考试中占有较重的比例,占 15 分,其目的是考查学生用英语书面表达思想的能力。《大学英语教学大纲》对四、六级考试作文的要求是:能运用学到的语言知识,按规定的题目和提示,在半小时内写出一篇 120 词以上(四级)或 150 词以上(六级)的短文,要求能够正确表达思想,语义连贯,无重大语法错误。

考生完成四级写作要注意做到符合如下的基本要求:

- 1. 完整性
- 一篇作文是一个有机的整体,它要表达的是一个完整的信息,因此,考生在写作文

时要充分考虑到文章意义、结构的完整。

2. 唯一性

唯一性是指文章的主题的唯一,也就是一篇文章只有一个主题,而且主题鲜明,内容突出。

3. 连贯性

文章的连贯性是指对中心思想的阐述要合乎逻辑、前后连贯。为了使文章连贯,写作时经常用一些过渡性转承词句。

请看下面的短文:

#### Reemployment for the Laid-off Workers

With the rapid development of reform and market economy, many workers have been laid off from some poorly-run enterprises. People in all walks show great concern over their reemployment, because if this problem could not be solved successfully, it would have a bad effect on the discharged workers' life, which might in turn disturb the economic growth and social stability of our country. How to get them reemployed has become a serious social problem.

In fact, there are many ways to solve this problem. The government, most important of all, needs to draw up an economic policy that will create more job opportunities. On the other hand, the laid-off workers themselves should adjust to the new situation by arming themselves with new knowledge and skills, so that they could be qualified for new positions.

So in my opinion, through joint efforts of the government and the workers, the reemployment problem can be settled smoothly. More importantly, reemployment provides possible development for both enterprises and the laid-off workers. By hiring more skilled workers, the companies and factories can improve their management and work efficiency. And as for those re-employed, it offers more opportunities and challenges. In the keen competition of the market economy, they may excel out as main creative force.

[点评] 上面的这篇文章很好地实现了内容的完整性、主题的唯一性和语义的连贯性。首先、文章开头交代了事情发生的背景原因,即With the rapid development of reform and market economy, many workers have been laid off...,然后提出了问题,即"他们的再就业问题",接着进一步分析了这个问题的重要性,提出了解决问题的方法、最后阐述了自己的对这个问题的看法,同时表达了对未来乐观的展望——reemployment provides possible development for both enterprises and the laid-off workers。全文围绕"下岗工人的再就业"这一主题,同时用一些过渡性的词语,如 because, in fact. on the other hand. so, more importantly. And as for 等实现了文章的连贯性。

# 三、写作过程

万事开头难,写作也是如此。许多考生面对所给的题目,不知如何下笔。写作要一步一步来,主要经过如下四个步骤:

#### 1. 构思

考生看到要写的作文题目和要求后,首先要进行审题、构思,也就是根据题目进行思考,展开联想,想到一些具体内容,然后确定哪些材料是必要的,哪些可以舍弃,从而选择出那些切题、典型、最具有说服力的材料。作者需要将各个思想片断和信息单位密切组合成更大的体系或布局,同时,开始计划文章的基本结构,即确定陈述事物的顺序。

#### 2. 列提纲

考生在四、六级考试中通常没有时间打草稿,但是一个清晰的提纲对于完成一篇优美的作文来说是必不可少的。如果题目中已经给出了内容提示,可以据此列出每段的主题句(topic sentence)和支持主题句的具体内容(supporting details)。

#### 3. 成文

根据所列的提纲运用合适的词句表达自己的思想。一篇成功的作文不是各部分的简单相加,它们所呈现的思想和信息不是一个个孤立的单位,而是一个有说服力的有机整体。因此,要注意做到内容的完整性,主题的唯一性和语义的连贯性。

#### 4. 修改

文章写完以后,需要自己用评判的眼光进行检查、修改。应当保证陈述中没有晦涩难懂的地方;应当使读者觉得意义清晰、风格得当;应当考虑拼写、语法等方面的问题(具体内容详见"四、修改清单")。

下面以 1997 年 6 月 CET 作文考试题为例具体说明以上四个写作步骤:

#### Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus

- 1. 学生了解社会的必要性。
- 2. 了解社会的途径。
- 3. 我打算怎么做。

题目 Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus,意思是大学生要走出象牙塔,进入社会,了解社会。第一段的提示为:学生了解社会的必要性。考生可以联想到这样一些内容:现今的世界发展迅速,可以说是日新月异,大学生应不能满足学习课本上的死知识。现代的社会要求具有多种能力、高素质的人才,而不是"书呆子"。大学生应走出象牙塔,参加社会实践,在实践中运用自己所学的知识,并且找到自己学习中的不足。另外,了解社会也可以帮助大学生在毕业后顺利地进入社会,较快地转变心理等。文

章第二段的提示为:了解社会的途径。考生可以想到:随着社会的进步,社会给大学生提供了多种了解社会的途径。如通过收听广播、看电视、读报纸等大众传媒了解外面的世界;也可以发挥主观能动性,参加社会实践和社会调查,了解社会的状况及发展过程;还可以作家教、服务员、售货员等,所有这些都可以帮助大学生了解社会。第三段要求写"我打算怎么做"。命题要求学生在理解了了解社会的必要性并联想到很多了解社会的途径后,要回到自己身上。身为大学生,如何去做,如何付诸行动,引发学生的思考。这正是这篇文章的目的所在。

构思后,考生可以根据题目中给出的三段提示,就此展开文章,以防止跑题,并列出如下提纲:

- 1. It is important for college students to go outside to know about the world.
- 2. Various ways are helping students to get in touch with the society.
- 3. As for me, I plan to ...

列出提纲后,考生要选择自己所学过的、熟悉的词组、句型进行写作。写作中要注意语法的正确性,尽量避免语法错误。此外,在平时的练习中还应该有意识地记忆一定的词组、表达法,尤其是副词、连词等,作为过渡和连接,如 first, second, in the first place, for one thing, for another, however, moreover, on the contrary, in contrast with, as a result, to sum up 等等,使文章连贯、有条理、结构完整,使读者一目了然。

完成写作后,根据"修改清单"对作文进行必要的修改。下面的短文仅供参考。

#### Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus

With the development of our society, the campus should no longer be an "Ivory Tower." It is necessary for college students to go outside to get to know the world. They should acquire knowledge not only from books but also from the society. Thus they can adapt to the society more quickly when they graduate from school.

Science and technology are developing rapidly, which provides students with various ways to know about the world. Most students can keep themselves informed by watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers and using computers. It's also good to take a part-time job, such as tutoring, or working in a restaurant. All of these methods will enable students to get in touch with the society.

As for me, I plan to take advantage of the summer vacation to work as a volunteer to help others. I think I can do well. Although I won't be paid, the most important thing is that I can learn a lot about the society.

# 四、修改清单

修改的目的是为了保证意思能够清楚地传达给读者。修改既包括对思想内容组织方式的审查,也包括对表达方式的审查。修改时可以做如下工作:增加、删除、移动、更改。

- 1. 考生写完作文后应检查如下内容:
- (1)文章是否通顺上口?
- (2)有没有语义模糊的地方?
- (3)有没有重复的地方?如果用词重复,应进行更换(详见"五、行文变化")。
- (4)有没有需要增加细节以便说清楚观点的地方?
- (5)词的搭配是否合适?
- 2. 如何修改文章结构?
- (1)检查开头。开头是否说清楚下面要讲什么?
- (2)检查各段。有没有主题句? 每段是否只展开一个中心思想?
- (3)检查结束段。它像不像结束语?能否将文章圆满结束?

# 五、行文变化

文章中如果一再使用某些词或某个句型,则很快使人感到单调乏味。为了保证文章能够引起读者的兴趣,读起来通顺、上口,应当考虑使用不同的表达方式。通过下列几种方式可以做到这一点:

1. 寻找同义词

表达某个基本相同的意思可以有若干个不同的词或短语。写作中应避免多次使用同一个词或词组表达某个意思。例如:say 可以有若干个同义词——respond (回答), whisper (低声说), explain (解释), reply (回答), announce (声明), inquire (询问), blurt out (脱口而出), snap (厉声说), question (问道), shout (喊), cry (哭喊)等。再如:在 Should Men and Women Be Equal? 这样一篇作文中,会涉及"女性受到歧视"或"认为女性不如男性"等方面的内容,可以运用多个表达方式表达出这方面的意思:

- (1) Some people think women are unequal/inferior to men.
- (2) Some people discriminate against women.
- (3) Some people think men are superior to women.
- (4) Some people think men are more able/capable/competent than women.

(5) Some people think men can do a better job/perform better than women.

另外,将上面的几句话变成被动语态,又可以得到几种表达方式。

这些表达方式所表达的意思大体相同,注意在变换说法时一定要确保:1)更换后的词与句中其他词能融为一体;2)更换后的词与句子前后的逻辑思维保持一致。

#### 2. 转化词性

可以考虑将某个关键词的动词、名词、副词、形容词等多种词性运用到句子中,重新组织句子,使表达方法有所变化。

例如在 2001 年 1 月四、六级考试的作文题目 How to Succeed in a Job Interview?中,考生经常用到这样一个表达方式:in order to succeed in a job interview。这时如果将其中的关键词 succeed(v.)变换成名词 success,可以得到 in order to achieve success in a job interview;变换成形容词 successful,可以得到 in order to be successful in a job interview;变换成副词 successfully,可以得到 in order to perform successfully in a job interview,从而使表达方式多样化。

同样,在1999年6月四、六级考试的作文题目 Reading Intensively or Extensively?中,考生可以将其中的 extensively 变换成 extend (v.), extensive (a.), extension (n.), extended (p.p.)等多种不同的词性,从而可以得到多种不同的表达方式。

#### 3. 合理运用长、短句

一篇作文中如果都是短句,则缺乏文采,读起来枯燥、乏味,如同嚼蜡。这时,需要用连接词将短句连成复合句或从属句。但另一方面,如果句子过长,则可能包含的意思太多,你的用意所在可能被淹没。这时,最好将句子拆开,以清楚地表达自己的意图。例如:

There are many ways to advertise. Newspapers carry ads. Products are shown on TV. Commodities are broadcast over the radio. Manufacturers advertise their products, too. They often print a lot of leaflets. They put these leaflets on the billboard. They send them to customers and residents.

上面这一段话由于全部由单句组成,虽然意思表达出来了,但没有很好地运用所学的语言知识表达思想,所以文章缺乏连贯性、索然无味。如果将其中的一些短句用一、两个连接词连接成长句,会大大增加其表现力。请看下文:

There are many ways to advertise. Newspapers carry ads. Products are shown on TV and broadcast over the radio. *Besides*, manufacturers often print a lot of leaflets advertising their products. They *either* put them on the billboard *or* send them to customers and residents.

这段文字中加入了连接词 besides 和 either ... or,并将 Manufacturers advertise their products, too 和 They often print a lot of leaflets 这两句话合成一句,这样的句子富于变化:有长句、短句,有简单句,也有复合句。仅有短句和简单句,段落平淡无奇;仅有长句和复合句,段落曲折难懂。

# 六、作文内容的思想性

大学英语四、六级作文主要从内容和形式两个方面考查学生是否达到教学大纲规定的要求。内容中很重要的一项就是作文的思想性。观点正确的作文不仅可以表现作者积极向上的一面,给阅卷人留下一个好印象,还可以使考生写起文章来得心应手,文思泉涌。

例如,在 2000 年 1 月的大学英语四、六级考试作文 How I Finance My College Education? 中第二段的提示内容为"哪种途径适合我(说明理由)"。考生根据所提示内容谈到自己支付大学学费的途径时写到利用业余时间打工挣钱,因为这样既可以减轻家庭交学费的负担,又可以开阔视野,丰富知识。这样的理由写得站得住脚、积极。还有的同学开诚布公地说"My parents help finance my college education",在说明理由时有的同学写到"My family has enough money to pay the tuition",这样的叙述显得缺乏说服力,内容也不积极;相反,如果说"I want to concentrate on study during the precious college time. Taking a part-time job to earn money would distract me from my study...",这样的理由不仅站得住脚,而且描绘出了一个渴求知识、勤奋好学的学生的形象。其实,就这篇作文而言,支付学费的途径不是唯一的,但无论选择写哪种,都要有充足、正确的理由。

再如一篇 On the Laid-off Workers Problem,其中一段要求发表对工人下岗问题的看法。如果你的评论只是停留在这个问题产生的负面影响,如下岗工人生活上遇到的困难、给社会造成的不稳定因素等等,这样从文章的内容上、思想性上来看都不能算是一篇合格的作文。相反,如果从积极的一面考虑,客观分析它给社会经济发展带来的促进作用,会比你一味地发牢骚、抱怨好得多。如可以写:It is a by-product of economic development. With the reform of state enterprises, those poorly-run factories have to cut labor in order to survive. The phenomenon, to a certain degree, is a sign of efficiency and progress in the management of state-owned enterprises.

总之,所持的观点可以百家争鸣。选择哪种观点时,应考虑支持该观点的论据是否充分、积极、站得住脚。这样才会论点明确,论据充分,才不会没有话可说。

历年的大学英语四、六级写作考试主要包括以下几种体裁:(1)议论文;(2)说明文;(3)描写文;(4)图表作文;(5)书信。本书将分五章对上述五种文体的写作技巧逐一进行讲解。

# 第一章 议论文的写作

# 一、四、六级考试议论文命题的固定模式

历年来四、六级考试议论文的命题均采用一种模式,即"三点提示"式:

- 1. 有些人对某个话题的正面意见;
- 2. 另一些人对该话题的反面意见;
- 3. 作者本人的看法或态度。

需要说明的是,"三点提示"式并不一定非要写成三段式,尽管我们常常将其写成三段。议论文展开的顺序应当与三点提示的顺序一致,即首先介绍有些人对某个话题的正面看法及支持他们这种看法的理由;其次介绍另一些人对该话题的反面看法及支持他们这种看法的理由;最后阐述作者本人的看法及形成这种看法的一些有说服力的理由。请看下面4篇四、六级作文考题的命题及范文:

#### 范文 1

# Can Money Buy Happiness? (1995. 1)

- 1. 有人认为金钱是幸福之源 (source of happiness)
- 2. 也有人认为金钱是万恶之源 (root of all evil)
- 3. 我的看法

Can money buy happiness? Some people would not hesitate a moment to give an affirmative answer since money can virtually meet all their needs in life; food and shelter, luxury and amusement. In their minds, money means everything.

Other people, however, view money as the root of all evil. They maintain that almost all organized crimes such as drug trafficking and making and selling fake products are attributed to the pursuit of money.

In my opinion, money itself is not to blame for all evil conducts that are related

to it. The simple truth is that no one, good or bad, can practically live without money. The determining factor lies in how one obtains money and how he or she uses it. There is nothing evil if one earns money through hard and legitimate work or through useful inventions. So money, when earned and used properly, helps improve the quality of one's life, but it may cause trouble when in the hands of those outlaws.

#### 范文 2

#### Should Fireworks Be Banned? (1995. 6)

- 1. 有人认为放鞭炮是好事,为什么?
- 2. 有人认为放鞭炮是坏事,为什么?
- 3. 我的看法

Some people are in favor of setting off fireworks during the Spring Festival because they believe that the cracking sounds of firecrackers can drive away those evil haunting spirits and bring good luck to the coming year. Besides, the pleasant beautiful colors of some fireworks can really add to the festival's happy atmosphere. Seeing it as a kind of exciting game, small kids are simply keen on this activity.

But there are some people who deem it harmful to set off fireworks as they tend to look at the negative side of it: each year, many kids get seriously injured when setting off fireworks; fires often break out because of misplaced fireworks, and furthermore, the unbearable noise and dense smoggy air caused by the explosions may do great harm to human health.

Whether you like it or not, setting off fireworks is a traditional way of celebrating the Spring Festival. Without it, this great festival would not seem so great and merry. In my opinion, fireworks will not be so harmful as they seem if they are set off in designated areas and with great caution.

#### 范文 3

### Do Lucky Numbers Really Bring Good Luck? (1998. 6)

- 1. 有些人认为某些数字会带来好运
- 2. 也有人认为数字和运气无关
- 3. 试说明你的看法

In the eyes of some Chinese people, certain numbers can bring them good luck. Take, for example, the number "8." In Cantonese dialect, "8" is read as "fa," which

has the same sound as a Chinese word meaning "making a big fortune." Because of its pleasing sound, many people would go all out to end the numbers of their houses, cars, and telephones with "8," even at the cost of a lot of money.

Other people, however, think it ridiculous to relate such numbers to a person's luck. They regard people who believe in that notion as ignorant and foolish. To them, a number is one thing, and luck is another.

I also believe that numbers have nothing to do with luck, and I suggest that luck is a matter of preparation plus opportunity. It is not lucky numbers but hard work that can bring good luck. Like they say, opportunities are only for the prepared mind.

#### 范文 4

#### Reading Selectively or Extensively? (1999. 6)

- 1. 有人认为读书要有选择
- 2. 有人认为应当博览群书
- 3. 我的看法

No one denies that reading is indispensable for those who want to upgrade their education. Yet people disagree as it comes to how to read, with some of them in favor of selective reading and others preferring to read extensively.

Those who tend to read selectively maintain that proper selection is needed when reading. After all, the number of books ever published is so astronomically large that no one can cover even one percent of them within one's limited life span, and besides, it is not how much one reads but what he or she reads that really counts. Selective reading, therefore, is a clever choice.

Other people are against this idea, insisting that extensive reading enables us to acquire all the knowledge we need to cope with our work and life. Furthermore, today's science has been advanced to such an extent that many branches of science overlap. So if one wants to achieve great success in one's own field, he has to go beyond his field rather than confine himself to it.

'I personally stand for those who favor reading extensively, as we all need to broaden our mind and enrich our life experience. If we only read certain kinds of books, our mind will be narrow and our life, dull. Who, indeed, will refuse to enjoy a colorful life?

# 二、议论文写作的要求

议论文就是要求作者通过事实材料和逻辑推理来阐明自己的观点,表明自己赞成什么,反对什么,即通过讲道理、论是非来发表自己对某一个问题的看法。

一段完整的议论由论点、论据和论证三部分组成。论点就是作者的观点或主张。论点必须正确、鲜明,这样才便于进行论证。四、六级考试中的议论文一般只有一个论点,即中心论点。论据就是作者用来证明自己论点的理由或事实。论据必须确凿、典型、恰当,具有说服力。论证是指运用论据来证明观点的逻辑推理过程。在一篇议论文中,常常按照提出问题、分析问题、解决问题的逻辑顺序来安排文章的结构与层次。

议论文的写作要求:

- (1)论点要正确、清晰、鲜明。在论证中,无论是对正面观点的阐述,还是对反面观点的反驳,自己的论点都必须正确、清晰、鲜明,必须明确地表达出自己赞成什么,反对什么。
- (2)论据要充实可靠。这就要求作者选择的论据要典型、真实可靠,最好是提供一些 经成功的科学实验或缜密的社会调查而得出的结论。只有提供充实的论据,文章才有说 服力。
  - (3)论证要合乎逻辑。这就要求论证时,说理要严谨,推理要合乎逻辑。

#### 1. 段落的统一性及语篇的连贯性

(1)段落的统一性

英语段落有一大特点,即一个段落只涉及一个主题(甚至只是一个主题的某个方面)。段落中的一个句子(即主题句 topic sentence)点出主题并说明作者对该主题的看法,而其他所有句子(支持主题句的句子 supporting details)都是为展开该主题而给出的事实、例证、推理,它们与主题紧密相关。段落中不应有任何与主题无关的句子。英文段落的这种各个句子与主题的关联性被称作段落的统一性。请看以下两例:

(a)

Birds build their nests in all kinds of places. Some are high in trees, on the sides of buildings or on the top of hills while others on the ground, in fields or by stream banks. Birds also use various nesting materials to build their nests, including sticks, mud. stones, grass and so on. Some birds are able to change to be suitable for different conditions. They'll build their nests wherever they can find a spot and use whatever materials they can find. But other birds will build their nests only in certain places and use only certain materials.

(h)

"Culture shock" occurs as a result of lack of understanding in a new culture. It