

CET-4 应试系列教程

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WRITING

CET-4

短文写作

写作技巧

大学英语四级 真题探秘 大全真试

吴燮元 应启慎 陈文光 总主编
应启慎 主编

浙江大学出版社

CET-4 应试系列教程

大学英语四级全真试题探秘

(短文写作 写作熟巧)

总主编 吴燮元 应启慎 陈文光

主 编 应启慎

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前 言

《CET-4 应试系列教程》共由四个分册组成,第一分册为听力理解部分,第二分册为阅读理解部分,第三分册为词汇结构部分,第四分册为短文写作部分。听力理解分册附有光盘,内容为听力自测题。编写该系列教程的目的是为参加 CET-4 的考生提供一本实用性并能通过该教程的学习提高应试技巧和能力的参考书。

近几年来,虽然市场上有众多的 CET-4 应试复习资料和模拟题汇编等书籍出版,但以教程形式出版,并适合于教师授课的并不多见,特别是适合于广大大学英语教师组织学生进行有的放矢的复习和强化训练,并通过对历年全真试题的剖析,帮助他们掌握 CET-4 应试技巧和应试能力,掌握 CET-4 的难点和重点方面的书籍更是寥寥无几。基于这一情况,我们组织了一批教学经验丰富,有多年指导学生进行 CET-4 复习迎考经验的教师编撰了这套系列教程。该教程除可用作课堂教学的教材外,也非常适合大学英语自学者和社会考生自学并掌握 CET-4 的难点和重点,提升其应试技巧和应试能力。

该教程的明显特点在于:

1. 对 CET-4 的难点、重点问题分析透彻,阐述十分清晰,容易被读者掌握。
2. 涉及的范例全部采用 CET-4 全真试题,而且解析部分不就事论事,而是对相关的语言知识进行适当展开,其目的在于在应试复习的同时,打下坚实的语言基础,并藉此扩大读者的语言知识面,提高语言的综合应用能力,使读者达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果。作者有意识地在阐述规律、题型或讲解不同知识点时多次引用同一例句或例文,目的是要唤起读者充分的注意力,从而加深记忆。
3. 教程附有大量的自测题,供读者自行检测学习效果。自测题配有详尽的解析,帮助读者进行强化训练,并巩固已学到的语言知识。

4. 教程既可用作课堂教学的教材,又可用作英语爱好者和社会考生的自学读本。

该教程由吴燮元、应启慎、陈文光担任总主编,朱嫣红担任听力理解分册主编,应启慎担任阅读理解和短文写作分册主编,陈文光担任词汇结构分册主编。教程的体例设计与审稿工作由吴燮元、应启慎完成。参加本系列教程编写工作的人员有:朱嫣红、刘咏波、张琳、孙烨、周施杰、陈秀渊、应启慎、校玉萍、黄莺、王真慧、孙洁芳、朱雪、孙碧玉、陈鸿章、张佳、杨敏、唐亚根、陈文高、王冬梅、陈钟梅、张彦苓、陈文光、艾天姿、罗昕等。

欢迎广大师生和英语爱好者对本系列教程提出建议和批评,以便再版时能进一步提高其质量。

编写组
2003 年 10 月

作文写作分册内容介绍

本分册共分四个篇章,主要内容包括命题思路及应试技巧、句子写作、段落写作和篇章写作。

开首篇主要揭示大学英语四级作文命题思路,其中涉及写作要求、写作内容、写作注意点以及各种题目类型的写作特点。

第一篇讲述句子写作,其中主要涉及英语的基本句型、基本句型的扩展、句意表达的多样性以及考生作文的病句剖析。

第二篇讲述段落写作,其中主要涉及段落写作的统一性、段落写作的连贯性以及段落展开的几种方法,并配有段落写作的练习,可以边学边练,以便熟练掌握。

第三篇讲述篇章写作,内容为 1994 年 1 月至 2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试中的短文真题的评介。针对每个写作真题都提供一篇经过修改的考生优秀作文,供欣赏和学习。接着,有一篇同类作文模拟题,供模仿写作。最后,还有一篇同类作文预测题,供独立写作。

为了让读者了解四级考试作文的评分原则及标准,书后还附有“全国大学英语四级考试作文题的评分原则及标准”以及“2003 年 6 月 CET-4 评分标准参考卷”。

本分册由应启慎任主编,参编人员有:应启慎(开首篇,第三篇),王冬梅、陈文高、周施杰(第一篇),朱嫣红、刘咏波(第二篇),罗昕、江碧玉、艾天姿、校玉萍(第三篇)。最后由周施杰统一磁盘合成。

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开 首 篇

大学英语四级作文命题思路及应试技巧

国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》就写作要求作了明确的规定,要求修完四级大学英语的学生能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出不少于 120 个单词的短文,能写短信和便条,表达意思清楚,无重大语法错误。

历年大学英语四级考试中,写作考试时间为 30 分钟,分值为总分的 15%。要求考生写一篇不少于 120 个单词的短文。四级试卷上可能有给出的题目,或规定的情景,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成短文。要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作内容包括日常生活、科技、社会、文化等方面的一般知识。

要想在大学英语四级考试中考好作文部分,考生不仅要掌握一定的词汇量和语法知识,还要具有较好的遣词造句、段落扩展、布局谋篇的语言综合表达能力。因此,能否在限定的时间内,紧扣主题、层次清楚、文理通顺、用词恰当地表达自己的思想,是反映考生综合运用语言的能力、取得四级作文高分的关键所在。

1. 写作注意点

(1) 书写工整、规范,方便阅卷。考生在写文章的时候就应该想到,你的文章是要让阅卷老师评阅的。凡书写潦草、阅卷老师看不清楚的文章,无疑会被列入低档次的文章。因为阅卷老师在高速评卷的过程中,不可能也没有办法花大量的时间来弄懂你所写的意思。

(2) 内容要切题,要按题目和提纲的提示写。任何离题的文章都属于不合格的文章,甚至会被打零分。有的考生将题目和英语的提纲翻来覆去地抄上满满一页,有的考生从别的地方抄来一篇与题目毫不相干的文章,这样的文章只能得零分。

(3) 避免低级的语言错误。参加大学英语四级考试的学生,英语至少学了 8 年,文章中出现很多低级语言错误是很不应该的。文章中低级错误若超过了一定的数量,自然只

能得低分。这里的低级语言错误主要指以下几种。

1) 常用词的拼写错误:如将 nowadays 拼写成 nowdays,将 until 拼写成 untill,将 make 的过去分词写成 maked。

2) 词性用错:如将 important 作为 importance 用,将 social 作为 society 用,将 through 作为动词用,将 instead of 作为动词用。

3) 常用词组的错误:如将 for example 写成 example for,将 listen to me 写成 listen me。

4) 常用句子结构错误:如将 There are many people who learn English. 写成 There are many people learn English. 将 I came here because I wanted to take the English course. 写成 I came here. Because I wanted to take the English course。

5) 中文式英语:如将 serve people 说成 serve for people(由中文“为人民服务”中的“为”所引起)。又如下面一句令阅卷老师费解的中式英语 My English is not three not four.(大概是 My English is not very good 的意思)。再如 The ownership of houses has happened big changes. 这句中式英语应改为 Great changes have taken place in the ownership of houses。

这些低水平的错误无疑暴露了考生英语语言功底差,英语写作水平低的弱点。要避免上述这些低级的语言错误,靠考前临时抱佛脚恐怕不行,要靠在平时学习英语时勤学苦练,长期积累,打好语言基础。

(4) 认真审读作文题和附加提示句,明白题目要你写些什么。要做到这一点,首先要抓住关键词,弄清写作重点。

例如 1996 年 6 月的短文写作题:

Global Shortage of Fresh Water

1. 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的
(提示:雨水、河水、井水……)
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的
(提示:人口增长,工业用水增加、污染)
3. 我们应该怎么办

通过认真审题,可以得到以下信息。

题目关键词:shortage;

提纲 1 关键词(隐含):观点;

提纲 2 关键词:紧缺;

提纲 3 关键词:怎么办。

由此,你就可以明白

写作要表达的是:Global Shortage of Fresh Water;

写作重点 1: a generally conceived point of view that fresh water is inexhaustible;

写作重点 2: the reasons for shortage of fresh water;

写作重点 3: the measures to be taken。

认真仔细的审题可以抓住写作的要点,理清写作的思路,确定写作的方向,从而就可

以写出切题的文章。

(5) 题目中有 New Words 怎么办?

有时在题目中你会遇到 New Words, 这就会造成你对题目理解的障碍。如遇到这种情况, 你不妨从题目下面的中文提纲中猜测这个词的含义。

例如 2002 年 1 月的短文写作题目:

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

假设你是李明, 请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信, 内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等, 可以是表扬, 可以是批评建议, 也可以兼而有之。

上例题目中的 canteen 这个词的意思, 可以从下面中文的提示“本校食堂……”与“食堂的饭菜……”两处猜得。遗憾的是有的考生在文章中表达“食堂”时, 还是用了 eating room。这些考生词汇量之匮乏, 写作水平之低, 暴露无遗。

英语写作在大学英语四级考试中越来越被重视。为了体现写作的重要性, 全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会还作了“作文最低分规定”:

凡作文“0”分者, 全卷被判为不及格;

凡作文达不到“6”分者, 所差分数, 从其他考试项总卷面分中扣除; 凡作文在“6”分以上者, 进行正常合计数给出考试成绩。

2. 写作步骤

2.1 审题

拿到题目后, 要仔细审读题目(及提纲), 弄清题目(及提纲)要求你写什么。你一定要写得符合题意, 因为, 无论你的文章写得多么漂亮, 如果写得不切题, 或者离题, 那你就得低分甚至得零分。

2.2 列出提纲

一旦你弄清楚文章的题目要求你写什么以后, 就要迅速开动脑筋(brainstorm), 进行构思, 即围绕题目(及提纲)广泛搜集材料, 列出稍微详细的提纲。可以采用联想的方法搜索材料, 即针对题目(和提纲)所给的信息尽可能地联想与信息有关材料, 将所有这些想到的材料写在草稿纸上, 然后再进一步筛选。

以 1996 年 1 月的作文题为例。

The Two-day Weekend

1. 双休日给大学生带来的好处
2. 双休日可能给大学生带来的问题
3. 我应当怎样过好双休日

按照题目及提纲的提示,经筛选材料后,你可能会列出如下提纲。

- 1) the benefits the two-day weekend may offer college students
have more spare time: relax / have a good time
have time to do something we like: go fishing / go shopping
teach ourselves and learn something new
- 2) the problems the two-day weekend may bring to college students
do nothing but sleep
read books about sex and crime
watch TV all day long
all work but no play
- 3) my idea about how to spend the two-day weekend
relax myself: outdoor activities (go fishing / go shopping / take trip)
indoor activities (collect stamps / play table tennis)
study: preview the lessons
do some reading and learn something new

2.3 写作

有了较详细的提纲后,就可以按提纲进行写作。写作就是将这些与题目有关材料连成一篇思想连贯、行文通顺的文章。要做到这一点就得注意以下几点。

- 1) 文章开头的第一句要写好,要紧扣题目和提纲,语言要规范。如1996年1月的那篇文章,可以用下面的句子开头:

The two-day weekend offers college students a lot of benefits.

The two-day weekend has given quite a number of benefits to college students since its coming into existence.

Since the practice of the two-day weekend in our country, we college students have enjoyed many benefits it has brought us.

- 2) 有的句与句之间要根据意思用上起连接作用的词或词组。如在上面那篇文章中,在列举 benefits 或 problems 时,不妨可用 firstly, secondly, finally。在说到有的学生如何度周末,有的学生又是如何度周末等等,可以用 some students... some students... other students...

- 3) 在段与段之间尽可能要用能起过渡作用的词、词组或句子。同样,如上面的那篇文章,第一段讲双休日给大学生带来的好处,第二段讲双休日可能给学生带来的问题。这儿有个意思上的转折,因此第二段不妨这样写:

However/But/On the other hand, the two-day weekend may bring some problems to college students.

或者 Although the two-day weekend has brought many benefits to us college students, it may also present some problems.

- 4) 在段落的结尾通常可以说上一句概括性的话,概述上面说过的意思,或重述自己对文章中某一问题的看法。像上面这类文章的第二段,在说了不同学生在度过双休日时出现的一些问题以后,最后用概括性的一句话来表明自己的看法:In conclusion, most students still don't know how to use the two-day weekend to their best advantage. (见 Sample 1)。再譬如说文章的第三段,在你将自己如何过好双休日逐一介绍以后,最后用Finally, if there is some time left, I will do some reading and learn something new. 来结束这一段(见 Sample 1)。当然,你也可以讲到自己如何利用双休日进行学习和休息之后,将这两方面的意思作一概括来结束段落:As the saying goes, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. (见 Sample 2)。
- 5) 在文章中要很自然地将自己学过的惯用词组与句型用上(见 Sample 1, Sample 2 中的画线部分)。

Sample 1

The two-day weekend offers college students a lot of benefits. First, we have more spare time. During the two-day weekend, we can relax and have a good time. Second, we have time to do something that we like. We can go fishing, collect stamps, or go shopping. Finally, we can teach ourselves and learn new things.

However, the two-day weekend may also bring some problems to college students. Some students feel that they have nothing to do but sleep. Some students are absorbed in books about sex and crime. Some students spend most of their time watching TV. Some other students study all day long as they do on weekdays. In conclusion, most students still don't know how to use the two-day weekend to their best advantage.

As for me, I will relax myself on Saturday. Perhaps I will play table tennis with my friends or go fishing to let my mind have a rest. Sometimes, I will collect stamps or go shopping. If I have enough time, I will take a trip with my friends. On Sunday, I will preview the lessons that are to be taught the following week. Finally, if there is still some time left, I will do some reading and learn something new.

Sample 2

The advance of science and technology gives people more free time. Now there are two-day weekends in China, and therefore, we college students can have much more leisure time than before. Sports fans can take part in more physical activities. Students who are interested in campus activities can join different clubs. Of course, we can also get a part-time job to do in order to gain some work experience.

But there is also a growing concern over those students who do not care much about study in college. They always idle away their time playing cards, drinking or even gambling on two-day weekends. This is really a serious problem. I don't think it advisable to waste too much time on weekends.

As a student, busy as I am with my study, I like to do many interesting things such as

reading novels and writing articles on the two-day weekend. Of course, I will also take a good rest during the holiday. As the saying goes, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

3. 六大题目类型的写作特点

大学英语四级考试作文命题形式多样,经分析归纳大致可分为以下六大类型:(1) 观点表达型;(2) 问题解决型;(3) 论证说理型;(4) 事件记叙型;(5) 书信类作文;(6) 图表作文。各类作文都有其一定的写作特点。

3.1 “观点表达型”作文的写作特点

“观点表达型”作文要求考生对某件事物的优点和缺点进行比较,由此提出自己的观点或看法。这种类型的作文在大学英语四级考试作文命题中最为常见。例如:

1998 年 6 月短文写作题

Do “Lucky Numbers” Really Bring Good Luck?

1. 有些人认为某些数字会带来好运。
2. 我认为数字和运气无关……

1999 年 6 月短文写作题

Reading Selectively or Extensively

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的观点

“观点表达型”作文的写作,要求考生在比较某一事物的优缺点时,要有自己的观点倾向。也就是说,对自己赞同的一面要多写、详写,对自己不赞同的一面要略写。最后在“我的看法”段中要明确表达出自己的观点或看法。下面是一篇同类型的作文题及其参考作文。

Students Taking Part-time Jobs

1. 有人认为大学生打工有利,但有人却认为有弊
2. 我的看法

Students Taking Part-time Jobs

Nowadays more and more college students take part-time jobs in their spare time. It is estimated that no less than 20 percent of these students are doing those jobs and the tendency seems to be on the rise.

However, facing the situation, people's attitudes are different. Some think of it positively

for they believe that doing a part-time job can increase their income, release the financial burden on their parents and enrich their practical experience. Others think of it negatively. In their eyes, doing a part-time job does more harm than good. It not only influences their learning but also wastes their precious time.

In my opinion, doing a part-time job does not just make the students earn some money, live on themselves and get practical experiences. Most important of all, it contributes to their social awareness which will benefit their future career. However, as a student, we should not spend too much time doing that kind of job. After all, our main task is learning. So I think the key point is how to correctly arrange learning and doing jobs.

下面是写作这一类型题目的作文时常用的词语和句型。

Frequently Used Expressions and Sentence Patterns

1) It is generally

accepted
believed
assumed

 that television plays an important part in people's lives.

2) I

think
believe
hold the opinion
am of the opinion

 that television has both advantages and disadvantages.

3) But

in my opinion
to my mind
to my way of thinking

, time is even more precious than money.

4) As far as I'm concerned,

I disagree with the latter.
I'm on your side.
I more or less agree with the latter.

5) We can

approach
view
look at
conceive of

 it in a different way.

6) We have _____ views on this issue.

opposite
conflicting
widely different

7) There are always two sides to _____.

everything.
every argument.
differences in people's viewpoints.

8) The good points _____ the bad points.

outweigh
exceed
surpass
are more important than

9) _____, we should also learn English if we want to do business with foreign

Furthermore
In addition
Moreover
What is more

countries.

10) _____, other people insist that television is a curse rather than a blessing.

Nevertheless
On the other hand

3.2 “问题解决型”作文的写作特点

“问题解决型”作文的写作就是要求考生按题目提出的问题谈谈自己的看法,然后提出解决问题的办法。这类题目在历年四级考试中经常出现。例如:

1992年6月短文写作题

How I Overcome Difficulties in Learning English

1. 在英语学习中我所遇到的困难
2. 我是如何加以克服的

2000年1月短文写作题

How I Finance My College Education

1. 上大学费用(tuition and fees)可以通过多种途径解决
2. 哪种途径适合我(说明理由)

2001年1月短文写作题

How to Succeed in a Job Interview

1. 面试在求职过程中的作用
2. 取得面试成功的因素:仪表、举止谈吐、能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是……

“问题解决型”作文写作的一个重要特点是考生对题目所提出的问题作出自己的反应。也就是说,考生要对题目所提出的问题谈论自己的看法或想法,然后,再经过分析提出解决问题的办法。下面是一篇同类型的作文题及其参考作文。

How to Prepare for Final Examination

1. 期末考试的准备工作必不可少
2. 期末考试涉及各方面的准备工作,如长期准备,短期准备,思想上的准备,身体上的准备

How to Prepare for Final Examination

Every student hopes to get high marks in the final examination. Full preparations are essential if you want to pass it successfully.

Preparations for final examinations involve both long-term and short-term preparations. Basic long-term preparations include regular class attendance and consistency, week-by-week completion of all the assignments. Of course, systematic notes or outlines of major points raised in class discussions or in the assigned readings provide a condensed record of the essential facts and concepts. To keep outlines and notes up to date, they should be reviewed and revised from time to time throughout the college year.

Short-term preparations should include knowing the format of examination papers or suggested questions to be studied at least three weeks prior to the examination date. This can guide your intensive review of the ideas that teachers have considered important. Self-confidence in analytical and compositional skills can be increased by actually writing out and checking answers to typical examination questions.

Finally, in addition to preparing the mind, you should take care to ensure that your body is well-rested before the exam and that your nerves remain calm when you are taking the examination.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that effective preparations for final examination are really a year-long process requiring the continuous use of appropriate learning techniques.

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下面是写作这一类型题目的作文时常用的词语和句型。

Frequently Used Expressions and Sentence Patterns

1) We are learning to face difficult situations.

confront
meet

2) A job interview is important in the process of job hunting.

necessary
essential
indispensable

3) Many Chinese students have some difficulty going to a university.

trouble

4) We can solve the problem in different ways.

handle
deal with

5) Most Chinese students rely on their parents for their tuition and fees at college.

depend on

6) They earn some money by doing part-time jobs.

make some money
earn a living
make a living

7) The students from poverty-stricken areas have the right to obtain loans granted by

have access to
are eligible for
are entitled to

the government.