

供考生考前 100 天背诵之用

大学英语四级考试 高分作文精选

主编/吴玮翔 吴晓妹

审订/恩 波



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高分作文精选

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前 言

写作能力的提高是一个日积月累、循序渐进的过程,难以通过捷径“速成”。考试意义上的写作则受到考试时间、大规模判卷等客观因素的制约,这种种制约又通过试卷的命题形式直接对作文字数以及通过提纲、提示和图表对写作内容及短文展开方向等作出限制。

这些限制便使本无“诀窍”可循的写作有了“套路”、“模式”、“捷径”和“章法”。

本书作者凭借多年的大学英语写作和四、六级考前强化的教学经验,为考生摸索出一些可操作性的短文写作捷径式套路,这就是本书要系统介绍的 3+3 作文法。运用本“章法”通过短时间的操练和模仿,考生在 30 分钟内便能写出一篇有头有绪、有血有肉、有模有样、让判卷老师看了眼睛一亮的好文章。

所谓 3+3 作文法就是三句式段落展开法加三段式短文展开法。

四、六级考试中的短文写作每一段均可包括主题句+扩展句+终结句,每段都可由这三句展开,其中扩展句可并列使用,这就是三句式段落展开法。

同时,四、六级考试中的短文写作又都包括主题段+扩展段+终结段,每篇短文写作都可依这样的模式展开,这就是三段式短文展开法。

为了更切合考生的实际需求,本书还将四级考试短文写作试题按命题内容和提纲展开要求设计成 14 个四级考试写作套路模式,并配以大量的同模式的背诵作文,这些短文都是大学英语试题库中涉及当今社会和校园的热门话题,每篇短文都经过作者精心润色。

尽管本书提供了一些行之有效的“章法”,但短文写作毕竟是实践性很强的一种能力,作者建议考生在学习本书所介绍的方法的同时,不要忘记经常动动笔。

编 者

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理
论
篇

第一章 大学英语四级考试

短文写作概述

《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定:短文写作时间为30分钟,要求考生写出一篇100~120词的短文,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成短文。要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。1999年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)对四级阶段的写作能力提出了更高的要求,主要体现在短文长度由原来的100~120词增加到了120~150词。

为了保证考试成绩在整套试题及书面表达能力方面的信度,从1997年起,对短文写作又规定了最低基本分、低于该基本分(6分)则倒扣分的记分原则:① 凡作文0分者,全卷最多记59分;② 作文低于6分,所差分数从卷面总分扣除,即最后分数=总分-6+作文分。

实际考试中,短文写作仅用规定的字数(120~150)是最起码的,根据历年答卷的情况,较优秀的作文字数平均在130~180。事实上,要把一个话题论述清楚,三言两语、没有例证,往往失之苍白,得不到好成绩。

就题型而言,历年四级短文写作均为命题作文,并对作文内容和发展方向通过提纲、提示或图表予以限制。考生的作文既要符合作文标题,又必须与有关提纲、提示或图表揭示的信息相一致,因此考试中的作文对切题的要求较高。

短文写作涉及的题材一般都较通俗,通常是一些为社会所普遍关注、同时又比较贴近大学生生活、为大学生的认知能力和生活经历所能驾驭的“校园热门话题”。这体现了这样的命题思想,即考生如用汉语论述,一般都能长篇大论写上许多,但限于时间,特别是英语表达能力,相当一部分考生

都是“水壶里煮饺子——有货倒不出”。记录在试卷上的均是考生好不容易挤出来的“珍品、精品”，更是考生书面表达能力的真实写照。

从历年考试短文写作的命题倾向看，四级考试短文写作的体裁主要是议论文，阐述方法主要是注重考生个人的参与，要求考生在作文中提出自己的观点、态度、建议并联系本人实际情况。

从历年四级考试作文判卷中，我们发现考生在书面表达能力方面存在着一些带有共性的缺陷，必须引起准备参加考试的学生在考前准备阶段的重视，并结合本书提供的写作技巧，进行有针对性的操练：

1. 语言规范性差，词法、句法不正确，特别是汉式英语味道太浓。

2. 英语基本句型概念弱，大多数常用动词都没有按其固有的句型运用，导致语法外的其他错句。

3. 缺乏段落展开策略。不考虑英语作文比汉语更讲究连贯性和一致性，写出来的段落松散拖沓。请考生注意学习本书后面介绍的三句式段落展开技法并注意连接词的使用。

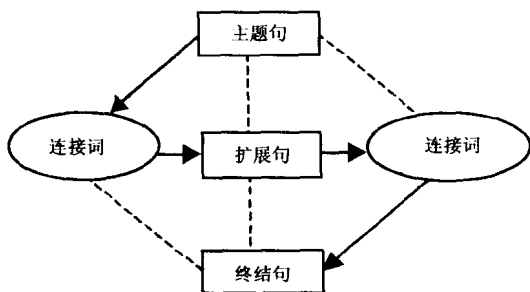
4. 缺乏短文篇章的前后呼应。各段落及要点之间的逻辑关联性差、层次不清、思路较乱。请考生注意把握本书后面介绍的三段式短文展开技法。

第二章 三句式段落展开技法

段落是组成篇章(短文)的要件,段落本身又是由一组围绕并发展主题句的意义连贯的句子组成的整体。一个相对完整的段落一般由三类句子组成:

1. 主题句(topic sentence)。一般位于段首,提出段落主题、确定段落发展方向及展开模式。
2. 扩展句(supporting/developing sentences)。用以阐述、论证、支持、说明主题句的要点。
3. 终结句(paragraph terminator 或 concluding sentence)。提出结论、深化主题并与主题句呼应。

因此,英语段落的基本结构模式应该是:



例:

It is not difficult to make a right choice between buying a house in the low-rise area and buying one in the high-rise area(主题句). **If** we want to economize and get more personal area, we can choose the low-rise; **but if** we want to live more comfortably, we will choose the high-rise(扩展句). **In a word**, the key lies in the alternative of economy and comfort(终结句).