



高等院校英语专业基础阶段考试

TEM 4

语言技能训练指导

邹 申 主编



上海外语教育出版社

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编者 冯慎宇 张艳莉
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前 言

《高等院校英语专业基础阶段考试(TEM4)语言技能训练指导》一书由 TEM 考试命题小组组织上海外国语大学英语学院部分教师编写。编写人员均为多年来从事基础阶段英语教学和测试工作者,在理论与实践方面积累了丰富的经验。

本书旨在向考生、教师和其他有关人员全面、系统地介绍 TEM4 考试的性质、目的、内容等,使读者熟悉和了解考试的基本项目和所涉及的语言技能和能力。本书通过翔实的项目介绍,考生有关错误辨析及具有针对性的语言技能训练,来提高学生的语言水平,使单纯的应试准备转变为训练与提高语言运用能力的过程。

本书分为九个章节:

- 第一章 TEM4 考试介绍 (INTRODUCTION TO TEM4)
- 第二章 写作 (WRITING)
- 第三章 听写 (DICTATION)
- 第四章 听力理解 (LISTENING COMPREHENSION)
- 第五章 完型填空 (CLOZE)
- 第六章 语法与词汇 (GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY)
- 第七章 阅读理解 (READING COMPREHENSION)
- 第八章 如何准备口语考试 (HOW TO PREPARE FOR ORAL TESTS)
- 第九章 模拟自测 (TESTS FOR SELF-EVALUATION)

第二至第七章中每章包括三个部分:项目简介(详细介绍该项目的目的、内容等),辅导(主要讲述该项目所测量的语言技能,并结合考试中经常出现的问题,就平时语言训练中应注意的方面提出建议),练习(提供三至五套针对性练习题)。所有的练习配有解释性答案,以帮助读者了解题目的测试点。第九章提供两套模拟自测题,考生可用此来检查自己的水平。最后,本书附有三套样题,供考生在操练时使用。

本书按照 1997 年再版的高等院校英语专业学生四级考试大纲(修订本)的基本精神和要求编写。所选题材广泛,材料内容具有普遍性和代表性,题目的编写力求科学性,难度与正式试卷相仿,是一本正确认识与了解 TEM4 考试的参考书。

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会测试办公室的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1997年10月

于上海外国语大学

目 录

第一章	TEM4 考试介绍 (INTRODUCTION TO TEM4) ...	(1)
第二章	写作 (WRITING)	(3)
第三章	听写 (DICTATION)	(20)
第四章	听力理解 (LISTENING COMPREHENSION)	(25)
第五章	完型填空 (CLOZE)	(54)
第六章	语法和词汇 (GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY)	(63)
第七章	阅读理解 (READING COMPREHENSION)	(78)
第八章	如何准备口语考试 (HOW TO PREPARE FOR ORAL TESTS)	(140)
第九章	模拟自测 (TESTS FOR SELF-EVALUATION)	(148)
附录	(APPENDIX)	(201)
	样题一 (TEM4/95)	(201)
	样题二 (TEM4/96)	(229)
	样题三 (TEM4/97)	(255)
	写作评分标准	(280)

第一章： TEM4 考试介绍 (INTRODUCTION TO TEM4)

一 考试目的

TEM4 考试旨在全面检查已学完英语专业基础阶段课程的学生,是否达到国家教委主持制订的高等院校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲所规定的各项要求,考核学生运用各项语言基本技能的能力以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。考试即检验学生的单项技能,也评估学生的综合能力。与此同时,考试评估教学质量,检查各校执行教学大纲的情况,并藉以此对课堂教学产生正面反弹作用,促进教学法及课程设置的改革。

二 考试的性质与范围

考试属于尺度参照性的水平测试。考试的范围包括基础阶段英语教学大纲所规定的一至四级除读音和说的技能以外的全部内容。

三 考试时间与命题

TEM4 考试每年五月份举行,由高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会组织命题。

四 考试形式

为了较好地考核学生运用各项基本语言技能的能力,即照顾到考试的科学性,客观性和可行性,又照顾到基础阶段英语水平测试的特点,同时为确保考试的信度,本考试除写作及听写部分为主观试题外,其余都采用多项选择题的形式。主观试题部分旨在较好地测试学生灵活运用语言的能力,从而提高考试的效度。

五 考试项目

考试分为六个项目:一、写作,二、听写,三、听力理解,四、完形填空,五、语法与词汇,

六、阅读理解。具体时间,题量和分数分布参见下表。

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I		写作	主观题				
		A 作文		1	15	15%	35
		B 便条		1	5	5%	10
II		听写	主观题	1	15	15%	15
III	1—25	听力理解	客观题		25	15%	20
		A 陈述		7—8/9			
		B 对话		7—8/9			
		C 新闻		7—8/9			
IV	26—40	完形填空	客观题	15	15	10%	15
V	41—65	语法与词汇	客观题	25	25	15%	15
VI	66—90	阅读理解	客观题				
		A 阅读理解		15	15	15%	25
		B 快速阅读		10	10	10%	5
合计	90			90 + 3	125	100%	140

六 答题与计分

TEM4 考试的第一和第二部分为主观试题,要求考生用钢笔或圆珠笔把作文和听写直接写在答题卷上。主观试题按统一规定的评分标准评分。其它部分为多项选择题,要求考生从每题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并根据要求用 2B 铅笔在答题纸上划线。正确的答题方法为: (A) (B) (C) (D)。做在试题册上的答案无效。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。多项选择题由机器阅卷。

七 及格标准

TEM4 考试以 60 分为及格分数。考试及格者由高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会颁发成绩单。成绩分为三个等级: 60—69 分合格; 70—79 分良好; 80 分以上优秀。

八 考试对象

全国高等院校英语及相关专业全日制本科及大专二年级下的学生。

第二章： 写作 (WRITING)

写作(WRITING)是英语专业基础阶段考试(TEM4)的第一个项目。考试时间为 45 分钟。考试采用主观题型和统一评阅的方式。写作项目包括两个部分:SECTION A COMPOSITION 和 SECTION B NOTE-WRITING。每个部分含有一个写作项目。

SECTION A COMPOSITION

项目简介

- 测试目的: 按照英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲的要求,检查学生在基础阶段末期的英语写作能力。
- 测试要求: 根据所给的题目及具体要求,写一篇 150 词左右的短文。
- 测试时间: 35 分钟。
- 测试短文类别: 说明文、议论文或记叙文。
- 评阅标准: 内容切题完整,条理清楚,意思明确,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当。

辅导

1. 作文类别

SECTION A 要求考生根据所给的题目和具体要求,在 35 分钟内完成一篇 150 词左右的短文。根据题目的要求,短文可能属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。因此,对考生来说,首先有必要在平时的学习中了解和熟悉上述三类作文的定义及特点,并经常做针对性的练习,这样才能在考试中按要求写作,正常发挥自身的英语写作水平。

说明文

一般来说,解释某一事物或过程的文章属于说明文的范畴。如果你打算写一篇文章介绍

中国传统节日,在大多数情况下,文章属于说明文的类别。在日常生活中,此类文章用途广泛,如描述一场球赛的过程,比较各国传统习俗,解释某一哲学概念,分析某一社会现象的起因、形成和发展等等。

说明文的写作依照一定的模式。也就是说,人们通常运用一些常见的方式从事说明文的写作,使完成的文章条理清晰,符合常规逻辑思维框架。

请看下列范文。

范文一:

There are many theories, all unproved, as to how language began. Most picturesque among them is the “bow-wow” hypothesis, to the effect that men began to speak by imitating the natural sounds they heard, or thought they heard, around them.

The barking of a dog would strike the ear of the leader of a small band of primitive humans. It would sound to him like “bow-wow”, and as he tried to imitate it, he would convey to the others, by pointing to the dog and repeating “bow-wow”, that the creatures that made that particular sound should henceforth be referred to as “bow-wow”.

Too simple? Yet, consider how often children spontaneously fasten upon some utterance produced by one of their number, and use it to designate him, pointing to him in derision as they do it.

The scientific name for this process is *onomatopoeia*, or “name-making”. Less scientific but easier to pronounce and spell is “echoic word”. You echo what you hear. If the fall of a big tree in the forest sounds to you like “crash”, that is what you use to designate that type of sound. The noise produced by a bee may sound like “hum” or “buzz”. Words like “click”. “bang” all seem to be of echoic origin.

这篇范文通过下定义的手法解释了语言中常见的象声词。

范文二:

Several factors cause fatigue, but in general, they come down to two main causes: lack of fuel or food, and the excessive accumulation of by-products of activity. Muscle activity uses up stores of glycogen or sugar. It also must have oxygen, for a muscle deprived of it will soon cease to contract. Lactic acid and carbon dioxide are the chief by-products of muscle activity, but there are also toxins from other sources which may help produce fatigue. Some of these toxins may come from bodily infections and some may be absorbed from breathing or from the digestive process. But in addition to these factors, there are certain causes of fatigue which are more or less obscure. Some of these are less physiological than psychological, such as lack of interest in what you are doing. When you do something that bores you, you tire easily; if you are interested in your work, you forget the amount of energy you put into it. You also tire more quickly when standing than when you are walking, for in walking, each leg rests half of the time.

这篇范文运用因果关系的手法讲述了引起疲劳的多种原因。

范文三:

During the past month, the *Star* has published several columns and letters addressing the widely publicized parking problem on campus. The main issues are well known: campus construction projects have gobbled up most of the prime parking spots near classroom buildings; dorm residents are bringing cars to campus in increasing numbers each year; and the overall campus population — students, faculty, and staff — has grown faster than the number of available parking spaces.

Most of the proposed solutions to the parking problems fall into two broad categories: those that require more land and those that restrict access to prime parking spaces, usually by giving preferred status to faculty, staff, and seniors. As for the first solution, land is in very short supply on the central campus, and, as others have pointed out, using it for parking seems unwise. The other solution, restricted access to parking, displeases the many students who will be denied space.

I believe that there is a third alternative, one that will save land and keep nearly everybody happy: a multi-level parking facility on the central campus.

这篇范文采用分类法分析校园停车的解决方法。

范文四：

The division of labour according to sexes is clearly delineated. Men are expected to support their families by doing all the work in the fields; by caring for the cattle, horses, oxen, and mules; by making charcoal and cutting wood; and by carrying on all the large transactions in buying and selling. When a Tepoztecan man is at home, his activities consist of providing the household with wood and water, making or repairing furniture or work tools, making repairs on the house, and picking fruit. Politics and local government are also in the hands of the men.

Women's work centres about the care of the family and the house. They cook, clean, wash, iron clothes, do the daily marketing, and care for the children. Many women raise chickens, turkeys, and pigs; and some grow fruit, vegetables, and flowers to supplement the family income. Women do a great deal of buying and selling on a small scale, and they control the family purse. Tepoztecan women are not expected to work in the fields, and Tepoztecan men of both sexes look down upon the women of the neighbouring villages who do agricultural work, carry heavy loads of firewood or corn and wear men's hats.

这篇范文用对比的方法讲述了 Tepoztecan 的劳动分工。

议论文

对某一观点支持或反驳、对某一事物或现象进行评论或讨论的文章属于议论文的范畴。一般来说,议论文比较典型的例子是报刊发表的社论,评论员文章,文学批评文章等。在议论文中作者要亮出观点,表明立场,以严谨的逻辑推理来赢得读者的赞同或说服读者。

一篇成功的议论文必须具有以下几个特点:论点鲜明,推理过程衔接自然,推理顺序编排合理,论证具有逻辑性。

请看下列范文。

范文一：

What does the future hold for the problem of housing? A good deal depends, of course, on the meaning of "future". If one is thinking in terms of science fiction and the space age it is at least possible to assume that man will have solved such trivial and earthy problems as housing. Writers of science fiction, from H. G. Wells onwards, have had little to say on the subject. They have conveyed the suggestion that men will live in great comfort, with every conceivable gadget to make life smooth, healthy and easy, if not happy. But they have not said what houses will be made of. Perhaps some new building material, as yet unimagined, will have been discovered or invented; at least one may be certain that bricks and mortar will long have gone out of fashion.

But the problem of the next generation or two can more readily be imagined. Scientists have already pointed out that unless something is done either to restrict the world's rapid growth in population or to discover and develop new sources of food (or both), millions of people will be dying of starvation or, at the best, suffering from under-feeding before this century is out. But nobody has yet worked out any plan for housing these growing populations. Admittedly the worst situations will occur in the hottest parts of the world, where housing can be of light structure, or in backward areas where standards are traditionally low. But even the minimum shelter requires materials of some kind, and in the teeming, bulging towns the low-standard "housing" of flattened petrol cans and dirty canvas is far more wasteful of ground space than can be tolerated.

这篇短文的作者阐述了对未来住房问题的看法。

范文二：

It may be argued that the married woman would still find plenty to do about the home nowadays. That may be so, but it is certainly no longer necessary for a woman to spend her whole life cooking, cleaning, mending and sewing. Washing-machines take the drudgery out of laundry, the latest models being entirely automatic and able to wash and dry a large quantity of clothes in a few minutes. Refrigerators have made it possible to store food for long periods and many pre-cooked foods are obtainable in tins. Shopping, instead of being a daily task, can be completed in one day a week. The new man-made fibres are more hardwearing than natural fibres and greatly reduce mending, while good ready-made clothes are cheap and plentiful.

Apart from women's own happiness, the needs of the community must be considered. Modern society cannot well do without the contribution that women can make in the professions and other kinds of work. There is a serious shortage of nurses and teachers, to mention only two of the occupations followed by women. It is extremely wasteful to give years of training at public expense only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry after a year or two and be lost forever to her profession. The training, it is true, will help her in her duties as a mother, but if she continued to work, her service would be more widely useful. Many factories and shops, too, are largely staffed by women, many of them married. While here the question of training is not so important, industry and trade would be seriously short of staff if married

women did not work.

We can see then that there are good reasons for regarding it as desirable that married women should have some occupation outside the home.

这篇范文一开始便摆明观点(已婚妇女有必要参加工作),接下来便逐条列举理由,支持自己的观点。

范文三:

Those out to demolish old buildings often argue that a new factory will bring prosperity to a town and provide employment for its people; a new block of flats will improve living conditions; a new road will create better transport facilities. These arguments are true, but somehow unconvincing. Countless quiet country villages have been spoilt by the addition of modern "improvements" like huge traffic-signs or tall concrete lamps which shed a sickly yellow light. In the same way, buildings which are erected without any thought being given to their surroundings, become prominent landmarks which may change the character of a whole town. They are ugly because they are so out of place.

Nothing can change the look of a town or city so dramatically as the sudden appearance of a block of offices which towers above all the surrounding buildings. For example, before the arrival of this skyscraper, all the buildings in the city stood in special relationship to each other. The most imposing of them was probably the cathedral or the town hall followed by other public buildings. These dominated the city and gave it a definite shape. Suddenly, out of nowhere, the new arrival (which is rarely even a public building) dwarfs everything in sight, and even the most graceful and imposing existing buildings may now be so sadly diminished as to seem slightly ridiculous beside this monster. It rises up above them, demanding attention merely because of its size and not because of any intrinsic worth.

范文的作者一开始表明不同意拆除陈旧房屋的观点,并阐述反对的缘故:即新建筑会破坏原建筑群的整体效果。

记叙文

记叙文最简单的释义是叙述故事或一件事情。它可用于我们平时生活中的各个方面:记一次有趣的周末、一次郊游和写日记等。从广义上看,记叙文指采用时间顺序连接句子、段落和全文的文章。

请看下列范文。

范文一:

Geoff quietly got out the car, and holding his camera in his arms scrambled down the slope that separated the road from the rice-field. I watched him impatiently. When he was half-way down, all the herons looked up and stared at him. Sensibly, he paused. He took a few steps forward. The birds remained where they were. Another five paces and he might be within range for a distant view. He took a

step forward. With one accord the whole flock rose into the air and flapped away to alight in the centre of the field some twenty metres away.

I prepared myself, in the interests of harmony, to swallow the retort of, "I told you so", but I had no immediate need to do so, for Geoff was not to be beaten so easily. He descended to the bottom of the bank and took three steps into the five-field. As I watched him, he slowly began to sink. I thought he would step back, but as he tried to lift his right leg, so his left leg sank deeper. He was stuck. I jumped out of the car and ran down the bank. By the time I reached him, he had sunk up to his hips and he was holding his precious camera above his head as though he were expecting any moment to disappear altogether.

这篇范文按时间顺序叙述了外出摄影时发生的一件事的片段。

范文二:

John was never late. Rose screwed up the gold chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table near the door that he always entered. Then she heard his step on the stairs, and she turned pale for just a moment. Then she had a habit of saying little silent prayers about the simplest everyday things, and now she whispered, "Please God, make him think I am still pretty."

The door opened and John stepped in and closed it. He looked thin and very serious. Poor fellow, he was only twenty-two — and to be burdened with a family! He needed a new overcoat and his shoes were old and worn.

John stepped inside the door. The he stood still. His eyes were fixed upon Rose, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the emotions that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.

Rose wriggled off the table and went to him.

"John!" she cried, "don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow again — you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows very fast, you know. Say 'Merry Christmas!' John, and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice — what a beautiful, nice gift I've got for you."

这篇范文按照事情发生的顺序描述了 John 和 Rose 之间发生的事。

范文三:

Though I usually go on excursions to the country during the weekend, I had decided to spend the whole of Sunday in the city for a change and to visit the central square and public gardens. It was so early when I left home that the streets were deserted. Without the usual crowds and traffic, everything was strangely quiet.

When, at last, I arrived at the square I was surprised to find so many people there. Some were feeding pigeons and others were sitting peacefully at the foot of a tall statue. I went and sat with them so

as to get a better view.

Some time later I made my way to the public gardens. Here there was an entirely different atmosphere. The sun was now bright and warm and the air was filled with gay laughter.

The pond interested me more than anything else for many people had come to sail model boats. There were little yachts with bright red sails, motor boats and wonderful sailing ships. They moved gracefully across the water while their owners waited for them to reach the other side.

At midday, I left the gardens and slowly began walking home. I was not at all sorry that I had not gone to the country for the weekend. There had been much more to see in the city on a Sunday morning than I could ever have imagined.

这篇范文叙述了作者周日上午在城里散步和感受。

说明文、记叙文和议论文虽然有各自不同的特点,但他们在文章中通常是相互渗透和相互作用的。记叙文方式常用于说明文中,如介绍卫星升空的步骤、讲解飞机模型的制作过程等,以增加文章的生动性。同样,在议论文中我们也可以融合进记叙文的形式,使得论点的阐述更清晰、更有力度。对于考生来说,首先是要了解各类文章的特点,其次是要多读各类文章,作为模拟的范例。第三步,也是最关键的一步,就是要勤练笔,经常写文章,在实践中提高自己驾驭各类文章写作的能力。

2. 作文考试注意事项及常见问题辨析

作文中的第一个问题是审题。当试卷拿到后,考生须认真阅读作文题目和要求,不要匆匆浏览一遍便急急忙忙动笔写。到后来发觉题目理解有误,要另起炉灶就为时已晚了。在考试中此类例子不胜枚举。

1994年的题目是:TV: A GOOD THING OR A BAD THING? 考试时竟然会有考生把TV看成了罗马数字IV,随后大谈IV的利弊所在。

又如,1997年的作文题目是:MORE PRESSURE FROM ACADEMIC

STUDIES DOES(OR DOES NO)GOOD TO US

因为题目较长故在试卷上排成两行(如上)。考试时有的考生把第一行看作一个题目,有的考生则把第二行看作为题目。这类作文无论语言如何通顺流畅,结构如何合理,都只能作为离题的作文评阅。

认真阅读题目及要求的目的是为了吃透题目含义,并以此作为选择文章类别的基础。让我们来看1995年的作文题目:Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend. 首先,DISCUSS给考生的提示是要求他们讨论,发表看法。粗看上去像是需要采用议论文的形式。但如果考生仔细阅读题目的话,就会发现题目仍属于说明文的范围,因为题目没有要求考生选择一对立面,对其利或弊进行支持或驳斥,而是列出利与弊这两个方面。换句话说,此文的写作要兼顾问题的两个方面,保持平衡,过分地偏依某一面都会与题目要求有出入。

相比之下,1997年的题目 MORE PRESSURE FROM ACADEMIC STUDIES DOES(OR DOES NO)GOOD TO US 则明确地要求考生选择一对立面,表示支持或反对。因而,1997年

的作文题目属于议论文的范畴。如果考生在作文中既赞同又反对这一观点的话,他的内容构思实质上已偏离了题目要求。因而我们可以看出,对题目及要求的斟酌有利于考生确定与题目要求相对应的文章类别。

作文中的第二个问题是文章构思。在确定文章类别后,考生接下来面临的是如何组织文章内容和结构的问题。这时,考生仍须回过头来看一看作文项目对文章内容及组织的要求。通常,文章内容及组织要求都印在题目的下面。如 97 年作文题目后的要求是这样印的:

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state clearly what your view is.

In the second paragraph, support your view with details.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

考生必须按照要求来构思文章。

举 1996 年的作文题目为例:

Every college student would agree that life in college is not the same as it was in the middle school. Now you have been asked by the Students' Union to write a passage entitled:

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

MY COLLEGE LIFE AND MY MIDDLE SCHOOL LIFE

as part of an introduction programme for new students coming in September.

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state clearly what you think the main difference is between college and middle school life.

In the second paragraph, state which life you prefer and why.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

如果只看题目,似乎文章只要求写出中学生活和大学生活的主要区别。然而,仔细阅读题目下面的具体写作要求,我们就会发现,文章不是要求考生通篇谈论两种学习生活之间的主要区别,而是在点出主要区别后,随即讲明喜欢哪种生活以及理由所在。因此,在文章构思阶段,考生如果忽略了具体写作要求,那就极有可能通篇运用 COMPARISON AND CONTRAST 的手法,而不是讲出自己的 PREFERENCE 及其原因。因此,我们要求考生不仅要仔细审题,而且一定要按照具体的写作要求进行文章构思。

写作文时应注意在文章的开头部分点出主题,表明观点。考试中时常出现这样的情况:考生在作文的第一段中不点明文章的主题或观点;有的甚至到作文结束时也未能阐明本人的观点或看法。这将使作文的水准大打折扣。其次,作文的论述要层次分明,有主有次,逐步展开,自然结尾。考试中常有考生的文章主次不分;具体例子或次要细节占过多的篇幅,而主要论点则显得过于苍白无力。有的思路较乱,意思重复。有的不能紧扣主题,等等。诸如此类的情況都将使作文的质量受到影响。

考生除了要注重作文内容和组织结构外,还须注意语言的运用。熟练的语言运用能力可

使文章锦上添花。然而,在作文中,一些考生显示出来的语言能力不令人满意。例如,句子与句子、段落与段落间的衔接、过渡不自然,显得较为生硬。具体体现在连接词的使用上。如 however, but, moreover, consequently, in addition, another point, besides, furthermore, on the other hand, in contrast, instead of 等不会熟练或恰如其分地使用,或根本不会使用,或没有使用的意识。还有的问题是词汇量贫乏,或常见的词汇不会灵活运用。

请看下列 1995 至 1997 年的考生作文。每年的作文各有两篇。

1995 年(作文题目参见附录样题一)

作文一:

Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job. Being an university student, I take a part-time job. I'm asked to help a boy with his English. Thus, to my opinion, I think, I can go over my English when I am teaching him; moreover, I can earn some money. But on the other hand, it takes me too much time.

In spite of many disadvantages, many students still like to take part-time jobs, and most of college students choose tutors as their jobs. I think they might have the same opinions. Although we have to teach the middle-school students every weekend, we keep it. Because we want to practise ourselves.

In short, we learn something when we're working. No matter what jobs we are taking, we enjoy them. What's more important, we learn some experience.

评语:

内容没有紧扣主题,结论与开头不一致,有的地方意思不明确。

作文二:

Taking a part-time job has become fashionable for college students. The problem is that whether a college student should take such a job. I think it has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, through a part-time job, you can learn a lot which you couldn't learn from books, e.g. you can learn how to get along with others, how to perform best, etc. Of course, you can earn a lot of money by a part-time job, and spend it on whatever you like. On the other hand, it is certain that a part-time job will take up a lot of your spare time. If you don't have enough time spent on your study, consequently you may have a lot of trouble in your study.

In a word, taking a part-time job has both good and bad aspects. Whether take it or not, depends on your individual ability and interest.

评语:

作文开头点明主题,中间展开讨论兼职的利和弊,结尾部分概括总结全文的论点。除个别地方外,语言基本通顺流畅,意思表达明确。

1996 年(作文题目参见附录样题二)

作文一:

What's the main difference between my college life and my middle school life? I think a most important thing is that I have to build up a stronger ability of self-control in my college life than I do in my middle school life. I must look after myself, no one tells you when to change your clothes, what to eat for every meals. All those things must be decided by yourself in college life. But your parents told you when you were in middle school. Moreover, there are lots of subjects that you can choose to study in your col-