

第一时间

新题型

挑战四级

710分

写作和翻译

应试指导+能力培养=
听、说、读、写、译全面突破

井升华 总主编

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

新题型

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710分

· 写作和翻译 ·

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

挑战四级 710 分. 写作和翻译 / 井升华总主编; 高圣兵主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006. 3

ISBN 7-5600-5428-5

I. 挑… II. ①井… ②高… III. ①英语—写作—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料
②英语—翻译—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310. 42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 022011 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 朱 宁

封面设计: 刘海波

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 农业出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 13

版 次: 2006 年 4 月第 1 版 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5428-5

定 价: 15.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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总前言

为了适应四级考试题型的变化,帮助准备四级考试的考生按照新题型进行复习应考,我受外语教学与研究出版社委托,组织了江苏部分高校大学英语教学的精兵强将,主持这套“挑战四级 710 分”丛书的编写工作。这套丛书是根据《关于试点阶段的大学英语四级考试说明》(《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样题》,上海外语教育出版社,2005)进行编写的。

全国大学英语四、六级改革项目组和考试委员会设计的四级考试新题型样题结构上分为六个部分,按计分为四大块,也就是四个单项成绩分数报道部分:

- 一、写作和翻译(含 Part 1 写作和 Part 6 翻译)(占 20%),满分为 142 分;
- 二、阅读理解(含 Part 2 快速阅读理解和 Part 4 仔细阅读理解)(占 35%),满分为 249 分;
- 三、听力(含 Part 3,包括长、短对话听力理解和短文听力理解与听写)(占 35%),满分为 249 分;
- 四、综合填空(含 Part 5,包括综合填空和改错)(占 10%),满分为 70 分。

这次的考试题型变动较大,但万变不离其宗,这个宗就是语言的基本功。本丛书就是针对各种题型及其所涉及的语言基本功编写而成的。例如,按照《考试说明》(表一)提供的项目,综合填空部分的内容包含改错(辨认错误并改正),但并未提供相关样题,我们特别增加了有关“辨认错误并改正”的辅导内容,以帮助考生复习。

目前反对应试教育的呼声越来越高。但是客观地讲,无论何时,测试也是职业外语教师的必要职责,是教学工作的一部分。当前问题的关键是如何使测试与教学更好地结合。因此,本丛书结合四级考试,但又不仅仅局限于此。它依据大学英语考试的考核内容,在系统复习、巩固大学英语基础知识和提高技能的同时,针对四级考试新题型的特点与考核内容,为教师和考生提供一些很有实用价值的分析和解答各种试题的思路与技巧。

全套丛书由《听说》、《综合测试》、《阅读》、《写作和翻译》和《模拟训练》五个分册组成,分别系统地讲解有关大学英语考试的各种题型及其所涉及的语言基本功,通过实例进行分析与练习,提供与各种解题思路相关的分析方法;《模拟训练》涉及出题趋势与综合解题技巧,突出“实战”演练。

本丛书由江苏一些从事大学外语教学、经验丰富的教师编写,《听说》由东南大学外语系程俊瑜主编,《综合测试》由江南大学外国语学院陈海忠副教授主编,《阅读》由扬州大学外国语学院倪均为教授主编,《写作和翻译》由南京农业大学外国语学院高圣兵副教授主编,《模拟训练》由南京邮电大学外语系周建平教授主编。

相信按照新题型编写的“挑战四级 710 分”丛书一定会受到广大考生的欢迎,成为考生备考的良师益友。

井升华

前言

全书根据大学英语四级考试中的命题方式,从中国大学生英语写作和翻译的实际水平和需要出发,对段落、短文写作和翻译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训练方案及解题策略。

本书分为写作和翻译两部分,各部分特点和主要内容如下:

写作部分

重点突出。以段落写作为重点,介绍了写作的基本知识。

全面而实用。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,基本覆盖了近年来四、六级统考中的写作题材。另外,对常用实用文也作了讲解。

实例充分。通过大量段落和短文的范例,阐述了写作的基本知识和方法。实例规范,叙述详尽。

题材新颖。所用例文及相关练习均题材广泛,既有对众多一般性话题的探讨,如:海外留学、教育、语言学习、体育、娱乐、社会问题、妇女解放、环境保护、友谊、婚姻、家庭、现代通信等等,又有更具实际意义、更贴近学生生活的实用性话题和更具时代气息的热门话题,如:对专业报考的建议和对在公共场所使用电子监控设施(surveillance cameras)、整容手术(cosmetic/plastic surgery)、手机短信(short message service)等时代话题的评议等。

在近年大学英语四级考试写作题型和题材的基础上,对当前的热门话题所作的分析和介绍,具有一定预见性和指向性。提供的范文也有利于学生提高对考试写作题型的敏感度和审题的准确度。

练习精当。每章节后均配有练习,书后附有所有练习的参考答案。

从《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》对大学英语教学一般要求的规定来看,对历年来大学生英语写作方面的基本要求变化不大,但在较高要求和更高要求中对短文写作的字数要求提高了,而且对于专业论文撰写规范有了初步的规定。本部分主要针对《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中的一般要求而编写,在题材和字数上兼顾较高要求和更高要求。

翻译部分

汉译英为四级考试新题型。本题型主要分为两大类:句子翻译和短文翻译。句子翻译指将一句完整的汉语句子译成英语;短文翻译指将段落或书信、产品说明等文字翻译成英语。

本部分通过实例分析和模拟练习着重帮助考生了解、熟悉汉译英题型,掌握一定的翻译技巧,逐步提高翻译水平。

本书从一定程度上讲可以说是一本综合性的大学英语实用写作和翻译教材,对本、专科学生、研究生、各类出国人员、晋升技术职务英语应试人员以及广大英语爱好者均具有实用价值。我们特别希望本书能为改进目前大学英语教学现状略尽绵薄之力。

编者

目 录

第一部分 写作	(1)
第一单元 大学英语作文要求	(3)
1. 教学要求	(3)
2. 评分标准	(4)
3. 评分样卷	(5)
第二单元 段落结构	(9)
1. 段落主旨与结构	(9)
2. 主题句	(10)
3. 扩展句	(22)
4. 结尾句	(24)
5. 小结	(24)
第三单元 段落的一致性和连贯性	(29)
1. 段落的一致性	(29)
2. 段落的连贯性	(31)
3. 小结	(39)
第四单元 段落的展开方法	(45)
1. 定义法	(45)
2. 分类法	(48)
3. 过程分析法	(50)
4. 例证法	(52)
5. 因果关系法	(54)
6. 比较对照法	(57)
7. 综合法	(60)
8. 小结	(62)
第五单元 常见文体的写作	(63)
1. 记叙文	(63)
2. 描写文	(65)
3. 说明文	(67)
4. 议论文	(69)
第六单元 写作测试的常见题型	(73)
1. 段首句续写作文	(73)
2. 关键词作文	(76)
3. 情景作文	(78)
4. 图表作文	(81)
5. 命题作文	(87)
6. 概要和摘要	(88)

7. 信函	(94)
第七单元 写作步骤与策略	(103)
1. 审题	(103)
2. 选材	(103)
3. 拟订提纲	(103)
4. 初稿	(104)
5. 修改	(104)
第八单元 遣词造句中的常见错误	(105)
1. 结构不完整	(105)
2. 修饰语错位	(105)
3. 垂悬修饰语	(106)
4. 结构不平衡	(107)
5. 主谓不一致	(107)
6. 逗号错误	(108)
7. 累赘	(109)
8. 指代不清	(110)
9. 词汇误用	(110)
10. 非英语表达法	(111)
第九单元 常见语篇错误	(115)
1. 偏离主题	(115)
2. 缺少统一性	(115)
3. 缺少连贯性	(116)
4. 句型缺少变化	(117)
第十单元 考试题型预测及模拟练习	(121)
 第二部分 翻译	(125)
第一单元 大学英语翻译要求	(127)
1. 教学要求	(127)
2. 题型设计	(127)
第二单元 翻译步骤和技巧	(131)
1. 翻译步骤	(131)
2. 翻译技巧	(133)
第三单元 样题分析及模拟练习	(139)
1. 句子翻译	(139)
2. 短文翻译	(143)
 参考答案	(155)
参考书目	(201)

第一部分

写作



第一单元 大学英语作文要求

《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本](高等学校本科用)(以下简称《大纲》)明确规定了大学英语教学的目的,即“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息……”。大学英语写作是大学英语教学不可分割的一部分。为检查《大纲》的执行情况、评估教学质量、不断提高教学水平,大学英语四、六级考试均设有短文写作,以考核学生的语言基本功和书面表达能力。

2004年新出台的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》提出的大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强自主学习能力,提高综合文化素质,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。在最新公布的四、六级考试改革方案中,测试内容、题型和各题型所占比例与以前有较大变化,但写作部分的形式没有变化。

1. 教学要求

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》把大学英语教学要求分为三个层次,即:一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是每个大学毕业生必须达到的目标,较高要求和更高要求是为那些学有余力、基础较好的学生设置的。

一般要求规定:能完成一般性写作任务,能描述个人经历、观感、情感和发生的事件等,能写常见的应用文,能就一般性话题或提纲在半个小时内写出 120 词的短文,内容基本完整,用词恰当,语义连贯。能掌握基本的写作技能。

较高要求规定:能就一般性的主题基本表达个人观点,能写所学专业论文的英文摘要,能撰写所学专业的英语小论文。能描述各种图表,能在半个小时内写出 160 词的短文,内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺。

更高要求规定:能就一般性的主题比较自如地表达个人观点,做到文章结构清晰、内容丰富、逻辑性强。能用英语撰写所学专业的简短的报告和论文。能在半个小时内写出 200 词的说明文或议论文,内容完整,文理通顺,思想表达清楚。

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)的命题方式包括:给出题目、规定情景、给出段首句续写、看图作文、给出关键词等。要求能够正确表达思想,语义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识,不同专业背景的学生都有东西可写,如 Women in the Modern World, Television, Pollution, Is Failure a Bad Thing 等。不会出现专业性太强的题目。

附: CET-4 作文样题

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about **Television** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop the idea in completing the paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Answer Sheet:



Television

Television presents a vivid world in front of us. _____.

Television can also play an educational role in our daily life. _____.

However, television can also be harmful. _____.

参考答案:

Television

Television presents a vivid world in front of us. For example, we can learn what is happening throughout the world, visit a great number of tourist attractions in different nations, enjoy colorful sports matches, music, and many other TV programs. In one word, sitting before a TV is the same as travelling around the world.

Television can also play an educational role in our daily life. This means, through watching TV programs, we can gain information, widen our knowledge, be aware of the changes around us, and learn how to be a man. All these will surely be helpful in our daily life, and accordingly be the guide of our behavior.

However, television can also be harmful. As we all know, spending too much time on TV may have bad effects on our work and health, especially on our eyes, while the “blue programs” might lead children, particularly the youth to “Hell”. Therefore, we should be aware of when to watch, how to watch and what to watch.

2. 评分标准

CET-4 作文评阅采用总体评判的方法。阅卷人并不按语言点的错误多少来给分,而是从内容和语言两方面对文章进行综合评估。内容方面要看是否切题,主题是否突出,表达思想是否正确、充分,选材是否恰当等;语言方面要看表达思想是否清楚确切,是否自然连贯,语言错误是否妨碍理解等。

CET-4 作文满分为 15 分,评分标准共分五等。具体标准如下:

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,表达不够清楚,连贯性差,有较多严重语言错误。

8 分——基本切题,有些地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本连贯,语言错误较多,其中有一些是严重错误。

11 分——切题,表达清楚,意思连贯,有少量语言错误。

14 分——切题,表达清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好,基本无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

说明:

(1) 白卷,作文与题目无关,或仅有几个孤立的词而未表达思想,判为 0 分。

(2) 非常优秀的作文可评满分。

(3) 对规定三段的作文,只写一段者:0—4 分;只写两段者:0—9 分。

(4) 题目中已给出的主题句、起始句、结束句,均不得计入所写字数。

(5) 字数不足者酌情扣分。

CET-4	90—99	80—89	70—79	60—69	50—59	<49
扣 分	1	2	3	5	7	9

(6) 根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,先将学生作文归入某一分数段,再根据情况可增加或减少 1 分,但不增减 0.5 分。

3. 评分样卷

以下是 CET-4 写作题目一道,并配有五篇例文及评估。

CET-4 (1987 年 6 月)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about **Women in the Modern World** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop the idea in completing the paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. _____.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. _____.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. _____.

[样卷 1]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. Long age, women only did something in the kitchen or at home. Now many of them have serious jobs to serve for people. What men can do so can women.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Today in the family, the welf often lots her husband to do something at home bat ago, only women did something. Men are foned of doing something at home.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Sometimed, the matter, the husband hitting has welf, often happered. In the factory the women to as much as the men, but they are paid less than the men. Some people have not completely realized the liberation of women.

评分:2 分

评语:内容表达不清楚,未能按所给主题句来展开文章,思路混乱,没有条理;语言错误严重,语句结构混乱,词不达意,常用词的拼写错误满篇皆是。

[样卷 2]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. In today, many women have a work. They worked as wella as men playing an important part in factories. There are many women in govener also. They lead other people comtral, and make out plans. There are many women scientist also. They event new things to improve our life.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. In



ancient, women's position in family is pity. They had to look after their children, did everything how husband ordered her to. But now it is changed. They are equal to her husband. They have the right of speaking of ideas, discussing things with her husband, do what she wants to do.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. We also should realize, women's liberties are limited. For example, many factories want men become its workers, but the chance of women is less than men. Everyone should do their best to change this condition. I'm sure, the liberation of woman would be increased.

评分:5 分

评语:基本切题,有一定思想内容。虽然读者能基本理解其大意,但思想表达不清楚,不连贯。严重的语言错误较多,有些还造成了理解上的困难。

[样卷 3]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. Many women today are playing an important part at works that was thought only could be done by the man before. For an example, some women are not secretary in the office, instead, they become manager of a company.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. In the world today, more and more women have their own job. They get their own salary, and become more independent from their husband, with the economic situation improved, their family position is improving.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Many husbands only want his wife to stay at home and do housework or do some shopping. They only want their wife to be a housewife, but not a manager of a company.

评分:8 分

评语:基本切题,思想表达比较清楚,基本连贯通顺;有不少拼写错误、语病和用词不当之处,但严重的语言错误不多,未造成理解上的困难。

[样卷 4]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. More and more women go to work to earn money instead of keeping the house or looking after the children, women have entered many fields of society including scientific field. As we know, many women sports teams have won the world's champions such as Chinese women's volleyball team.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Husbands are not the masters of wives in many places. Husbands and wife are equal now. They join together to overcome difficulties and share happiness.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. Also in some places, women are considered being "things" belong to men. They have little chance to find jobs. They don't get equal pay for equal job. This is problem nationday must will be solved not only by society but also by women themselves.

评分:11 分

评语:切题,思想表达较充分,观点明确,意义连贯;注意到了句型的变化,但仍有少量语言错误,比如 *women are considered being "things" belong to men* 这样的结构错误。但多数错误不影响意思的理解。

[样卷 5]

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today. In many countries, more and more women are acting as workers, farmers, scientists and even leaders. We can say that almost all jobs which men can do are done perfectly by women. Women are no longer looked down upon by society.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well. Husband and wife are now equal in the family. They cope with problems of daily life together, and share happiness with each other. Also, you can hardly find out that in today's families, women are being busy with dinners, whereas men are comfortably sitting in armchairs, reading newspapers.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. A number of men still jealously guard their rights, and regard women as incapable creature. Few women are allowed to attend important international meetings dominated by men. That's really the problem we should solve immediately.

评分:14 分

评语:切题,论述充分,条理清楚,连贯通顺;语言规范,用词准确恰当,句子结构有变化。

第二单元 段落结构

从对大学英语写作的要求、评分原则和评分标准来看,大学英语写作的重点已从句子水平(语法和词汇)上升到语篇水平(联句成段和联段成篇)。要评判语篇水平,就要看文章是否表达了一定的思想内涵,各部分之间的关系是否自然,是否具有一定的逻辑性和连贯性。因此,大学英语写作的关键是学习如何写好段落,并在此基础上掌握谋篇布局的方法,即思想内容在全文的分布和组合方式。

1. 段落主旨与结构

1) 段落的主旨思想

段落是由表达完整意义的一组句子(有时也可以是一个句子)组成的,是文章结构的基本独立单位。段落只表达一个主旨思想,互不相关的内容不能放在一起,以免造成段落内容庞杂,条理不清,缺乏逻辑性,不易理解;段落所表达的思想内容应是完整的,一个主旨思想宜集中在一个段落,不宜把它分散在几个段落,使段落内容残缺不全。

请注意下面例文中段落主旨思想的表达。

[例文1] (CET-4, 1992年12月)

The Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports

Sports play a very important role in our life. They can not only keep people healthy, but train their characters as well. However, we can't neglect some negative aspects of sports.

Generally speaking, sports can keep people healthy and strong. Physical exercises may speed up blood circulation and help digestion. Sports can also train our characters. For example, football, basketball, and volleyball all need teamwork, which means cooperation. To be good players of any sport, we need hard training and painstaking efforts.

However, sports also have their negative aspects. Some sports, such as boxing and car racing, may be very dangerous. Sometimes, indulging in sports may make some people neglect their work and study. Since sports have both positive and negative aspects, we should try to make full use of the advantages and avoid the disadvantages.

该例文的第一段点明了全文的主题,即“运动的益处和不利之处”,从而引出了文章主体。第二段和第三段分别详细叙述了运动的两个方面。两段相互独立,又有内在联系;两段中所有的细节都服务于各自的主旨大意。文章的最后一句阐明了作者的观点,总结了全文(也可另起一段)。

[例文2] (CET-4, 1990年1月)

What Would Happen if There Were No Power

Ever since early this century, electricity has become an essential part of our modern life. It has played a decisive role in the fields of modern industry, agriculture, science and technology, national defence and education. It's electricity that has made our modern life possible.

If there were no electric power, most of the factories would be closed; agriculture and education



would be greatly affected; there would be no way to carry on the research of advanced science and technology. We would have no washing machines, no refrigerators, no TVs ... In one word, there would be no modern life at all.

Therefore, we should do our utmost to develop electric power and to set up more power stations. We should, in particular, try our best to make full use of water, coal and solar energy to develop the electric power in the countryside to make the peasants' life more colorful and more interesting.

该文第一段从正面集中说明了“现代生活中电的重要性”,第二段从反面集中说明了“如果没有电会给现代生活带来什么样的影响”,最后一段得出结论,阐述我们应该怎么做。各段既相互独立,又有内在联系。可见,段落的主旨思想具有单一性和相对完整性。

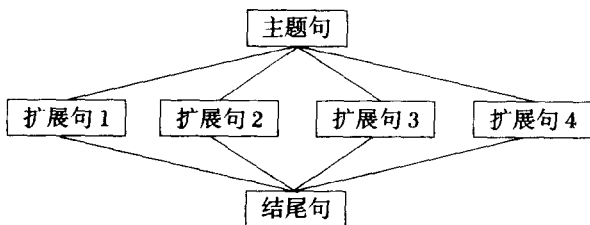
2) 段落的结构

英文段落在结构上也有一定特征,即在对某一主旨思想进行阐述的一组句子中,往往有一句起到概括该主旨大意的作用,该句称为主题句(topic sentence);段落内其他各句均对该主题句所概括的大意进行进一步阐述和论证,这些句子称作扩展句(developing sentence)或辅助句(supporting sentence);有时,在论证的最后,还有一句话对全段进行总结归纳,该句称作结尾句(concluding sentence)。

在例文 1 中,第一段第一句首先概要表述了“运动有利于身体健康”这一主题,随后再对这一主题进行扩展,作进一步阐述;同样,第二段第一句首先简要提出了“运动也有不利的方面”这一主题,在后面的几句中,对这一主题进行了详细阐述。

在例文 2 中,第一段第一句首先概要表述了“电已成为现代生活的重要部分”这一主题,为该段主题句;第二句对以上主题作了举例说明,为扩展句;最后一句总结全段,指出“是电使得现代生活成为可能”,与主题句相相应,为结尾句。

由此可见,英文段落一般由一个主题句、若干扩展句和一个结尾句组成。段落的这一结构特征可以图示如下:



应当注意的是,这是英文段落的典型特征,并非所有的段落都有明显的主题句,而结尾句更是并非不可或缺,扩展句的多少也要根据思想内容表达的需要来定。

2. 主题句

主题句在英语各类文体的文章中都很常见,特别是说明文和议论文。

[例文 3]

Lasers have other uses, too. They can light up ocean depths. Ordinarily light illuminates a few meters of deep water. A laser beam, however, can light up several hundred meters of water. The superlight will help scientists study deep-sea animals and ocean currents. Engineers can use the straight beams to guide their tunnel machines when cutting through rock. The superheat of the laser beam mends and joins pieces