

著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

大学英语 四、六级考试 作文范文选

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出版说明

《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》，由我国著名高等学府——北京大学、南开大学和大连理工大学英语系知名教授组织，由三个名校多年从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的教师共同撰写的。北京大学英语系副教授齐乃政，多年从事英语教学工作。南开大学英语系教授张文起，大连理工大学英语系教授赵亚翹，曾主持过公共英语教研室工作，对英语四、六级考试有独到的研究和丰富的实践经验。他们有多部大学英语四、六级考试的著作行世，受到了广大考生的欢迎，一版再版。

这三所名校以高比例骄人的四、六级过级率为人瞩目。此套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书的编撰人员皆是这三所大学教授大学英语、研究英语四、六级考试的教师，他们各自所编写的部分都是自己长年教学的内容。因此，本丛书的最大特点是紧紧联系考生大学英语四、六级考试的实际。本套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是他们同心协力的新贡献。

世界知识出版社

在大学英语四、六级考试中,英语写作占 15 分。有些考生以为作文题难得分,因此在考前的复习过程中往往忽略作文训练,这是不明智的。

近年来,在四、六级考试中规定了作文的最低分数线(即 6 分为及格分)。作文分数是 0 分时,考生的全部成绩无效,这个规定把作文的重要性提高到了一个空前的程度。

写作是反映学生实际语言水平的一种综合能力。要求学生在语法结构、词汇运用、遣词造句、谋篇布局诸方面都要注意。写作能力的提高,是英语知识全面提高的标志,不仅有助于学生通过四、六级,考研,TOEFL 等写作考试,更重要的是使学生真正学会运用英语来表达思想,从而把英语学习提高到一个新的水平。

新的《大学英语教学大纲》对写作一项提出了新的教学要求。本书就是以新大纲为宗旨编写的。本书为参加四、六级统考的考生提供了 87 篇写作范文,其中包括议论文、图表作文、关键词作文和记叙文。每篇作文都有中文译文,大部分范文后面还加了简单的注释。所选题目取材广泛,内容丰富,大多涉及热门话题。

编者在多年的教学中,以学生的作文为素材,经过反复加工、修改、润色,使其更加简练、明晰,读起来更符合学生的口气。

出版本书的目的是使考生通过大量阅读范文,熟悉四、六级作文的思路,掌握不同题目的要点,摸索写作方法,起到抛砖引玉的作用。

由于编者水平有限,在编写过程中实感纡短汲深,错误疏漏之处难免,敬请批评指正。

编者

1999 年 8 月

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Pollution

1. 污染对人类有害。
2. 为防止污染,近年来采取了一些措施。
3. 然而,污染问题尚未完全解决。

Pollution is harmful to human beings. Polluted water causes many kinds of diseases such as diarrhea, enteritis, etc. And sometimes these diseases even take man's life. Dirty air or air-borne garbage causes stinging eyes and running nose. Pollutants are destructive, they cause runs in nylon stockings and crack rubber tires, they eat away at stone and rust iron.

Measures have been taken to control pollution. In recent years, legislative steps have been introduced to control pollution. Rivers are being cleaned. Air is purified, and pollutants are being trapped before they are poured out of chimneys.

However, pollution problems have not been completely solved. Pesticides are widely used almost everywhere. They pollute soil, water and food. They have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Some factories are still using air as a dumping place for wastes. Some lakes are still dirty. Quite a few chimneys are still pouring smoke into air and noise pollution remains serious.

Useful Expressions

1. to be harmful to 对……有害

注意介词 to 与 harmful 的搭配。

如: Smoking is harmful to your health. (吸烟对你的健康有害。)

2. polluted water (air, earth, ...) 被污染的水(空气, 土壤等)

这里的 polluted 是过去分词, 作定语, 表示被动。

本文讲的是污染, 要注意下列几个词的使用: pollute 污染(v.) pollution (n.) pollutant 污染物(n.)

3. diarrhea 泻肚

enteritis 肠炎

4. take somebody's life 杀死某人

5. air-born garbage 空气中所携带的垃圾

6. stinging eyes 刺激眼睛

running nose 流鼻涕

7. runs in nylon stockings 尼龙长袜抽丝

这里的 run 作名词用, 含义是: 抽丝, 脱针。

8. crack rubber tires (使)车胎爆裂

9. eat away at stone 侵蚀石头

如: The river is eating away at the bank. (河水侵蚀着堤岸。)

10. Measures have been taken to control pollution. 这句话中应注意与 measure 连用的动词是 take 或 adopt。

如: adopt (take) effectual measures to improve one's work (采取有效措施改进工作)

11. Pollutants are being trapped before they are poured out of chimneys. 这句中 trap 作“使受限制”, “放置在特定地点”解。如果用 control 代替 trap 句子照样通顺, 只是略显平淡。

12. quite a few 相当不少

污 染

污染对人类有害。污染的水引起多种疾病, 诸如腹泻, 肠炎等。有时这些疾病甚至会夺去人的生命。污染的空气或空气中含有的废物引起眼睛刺痛, 流鼻涕。污染物是有害的, 它们使尼龙长袜脱丝, 使车胎爆裂, 侵蚀石头, 使铁生锈。

为了防止污染, 采取了一些措施。近年来, 采取一些立法措施来控制污染。河水正在变清, 空气正被净化, 污染物从烟囱中排放出来以前, 就得到了控制。

然而, 污染问题并未完全解决。杀虫剂在广泛使用着, 这些杀虫剂污染着土壤、水和食品, 使河流的鱼类无法存活, 使我们的花园飞鸟绝迹, 毫无声息。一些工厂仍然把大气作为垃圾倾倒场。一些湖泊依然很脏。还有不少的烟囱把烟尘排放到大气中, 另外, 噪音污染依然严重。

2

Is Failure a Bad Thing?

1. 失败是常有的事。

2. 人们对失败有各种态度。

3. 我对失败的态度。

Failure is not a stranger to life. It can happen anywhere, anytime and to anyone. No person succeeds all the time. The more development you want to make, the more failure you might encounter. So, people are faced with failure now and then.

There are different attitudes towards failure. Some people are afraid of failure and they can not bear the blow of failure, so they stay where they are and try not to make progress. Some optimists, however, fight against failure bravely and achieve all his aims at last.

My attitude is that we aren't afraid of failure. When we meet with failure, we don't lose heart. We should call up all our courage and persist in what you are engaged in. Remember the proverb: Where there is a will, there is a way.

Useful Expressions

1. the more ... the more ... 越……,就越……

如: The more practice you make, the more progress you will make.

The more coarser the sediment, the steeper and narrower the beach. (沉积物越粗糙,海岸就越陡峭越狭窄。)

2. to be faced with ... 面临着……

face 与 with 连用时,要用被动语态。

如: We are faced with many problems. (我们面临着许多问题。)

3. lose heart 失去信心

如: You mustn't lose heart; sooner or later your work will succeed. (你不要灰心,你的工作迟早会成功的。)

4. to achieve all his aims at last 最终达到了所有的目标

5. call up all one's courage 鼓起勇气

6. Where there is a will, there is a way. [谚语]有志者事竟成。

失败是坏事吗?

失败是常有的事。失败可以随时随地发生在任何人身上。常胜将军是没有的。你越想要取得成就,你就越有可能遇到更多的失败。所以人们时时都会遇到失败。

对待失败人们有各种不同的态度。有些人惧怕失败,他们承受不起失败的打击,因此,他们踟蹰不前,不思进取。然而一些乐观的人勇敢地同失败作斗争,最终实现了所有的目标。

我的态度是不怕失败。当我们遇到困难时,不可丧失信心。我们应当鼓足勇气,坚持我们从事的事业。要记住:有志者事竟成。

Can Road Accidents Be Avoided?

1. 人们对交通问题越来越关心。
2. 有些人认为交通事故不可避免。
3. 我的态度。

At present, more and more cities are faced with the problem of heavy traffic. And the number of road accidents is on the rise. So more people are much concerned about traffic security problems.

Some people say that traffic accidents are unavoidable. They argue that nowadays traffic is much heavier than before. There is often a traffic jam especially in rush hours. Because modern society lives on the basis of vehicles, traffic jams are difficult to eliminate. With the development of industry and population expansion, the condition will be worse.

In my opinion, most road accidents can be avoided. The right solution is to lay down more gallop bridges, overpasses and underpasses in big cities. It is well known that the main cause of road accidents is drunk driving and driving with over-speed. If we reinforce the traffic security education and more people comply with traffic regulations, I believe one day traffic accidents can be avoided.

Useful Expressions

1. on the rise 增长, 上涨

如: Since 1990, the number of the students in our university is on the rise. (1990 年以来, 我们大学的学生人数一直在增长。)

2. be concerned about 关心, 挂念
3. traffic jam 交通堵塞
4. rush hour 交通高峰
5. on the basis of vehicles 以车辆为基础
6. to lay down more roads 修建更多的道路
7. It is well known that ... 众所周知
8. gallop bridges 立交桥
overpass 天桥, 陆桥

underpass 过街地道

9. comply with 遵守

如: Pedestrians must comply with traffic regulations. (行人应当遵守交通规则。)

交通事故可以避免吗?

目前,越来越多的城市面临着交通拥挤的问题,并且交通事故在增长。因此人们更加关心交通安全问题。

有些人认为交通事故不可避免。他们说如今交通比过去拥挤得多,尤其是在交通高峰期。因为现代社会以车辆为基础,交通拥挤消除不了。随着工业的发展和人口的增加,这种状况会变的越来越坏。

我认为许多交通事故可以避免。正确的解决办法是在大城市里建造更多的立交桥,过街天桥和地道桥。众所周知,交通事故的主要原因是酒后驾车和超速行驶。如果我们加强交通安全教育,更多的人遵守交通规则,我相信总有一天交通事故是可以避免的。



Advertisements

1. 在现代社会里广告到处可见。
2. 为了吸引顾客,广告多种多样。
3. 要警惕欺骗性广告。

Advertisements appear everywhere in modern society. When you walk along the streets, you can see large billboards with beautiful girls smiling at you. You read newspapers, and you find half of the pages covered with ads. Turn on the TV set and you will see ads again. Whether you like it or not ads are pouring into your life every moment.

These days advertisers devise hundreds of competitions which will enable us to win huge sums of money. They not only offer samples, but free cars, free houses, and free trip abroad as well. They have discovered that all of us love to get something for nothing. Radio and television have made it possible for advertisers to capture the attention of millions of people in this way.

But not all advertisements are trustworthy. Certain advertised products turn out to be deceitful, or fail to live up to what is advertised. Some advertisements tempt consumers to spend money and buy things they don't really need. So the consumers' own sound judgements are necessary and

essential.

Useful Expressions

1. with beautiful girls smiling at you (广告牌上画着) 漂亮的小姐向你微笑

这里用的是独立主格

2. Turn on the TV set and you will see ads again. = If you turn on the TV set, you will see ads again. 打开电视机你还会看到广告。

3. pour into 涌入

如: The shops and offices pour millions of workers into the street at this time of day. (每天的这个时刻, 数以万计的工人从车间和办公室涌入街道。)

Commuters were pouring into the station. (乘车上下班的人涌入车站。)

4. something for nothing 不付代价的收益; 不冒风险的利润

如: Some people never learn that you can't get something for nothing. (有些人从来就不理解人是不能不劳而获的。)

5. devise 想出(计划)

如: devise a scheme for redeveloping the city center (想出一个重新开发城市中心的计划)

6. turn out to be deceitful 证明是骗人的

7. to live up to 达到预期标准

8. sound judgement 正确的判断

广 告

在现代社会里广告到处可见。当你走在大街上, 你看到大的广告招贴板上画着的漂亮小姐向你微笑; 读报时, 你发现一半的版面都是广告; 打开电视机, 你还会看到广告。不管你喜欢不喜欢, 广告每时每刻都在涌入你的生活。

现在登广告的人还想出几百种使我们赢得巨款的比赛。不但提供免费样品, 而且提供免费汽车, 免费住房乃至免费出国旅游。他们发现我们所有的人都喜欢不出钱而得到东西。无线电和电视机已经使登广告的人有可能利用这种方法来吸引千百万人的注意。

但是, 并非所有的广告都真实可靠。某些广告产品证明是骗人的, 或者说产品与广告不符。有些广告诱惑消费者花钱买那些他们并不真正需要的东西。因此, 消费者自己的正确判断才是必要的和基本的。



Protection of Environment

1. 目前环保还存在着许多问题。
2. 为了保护环境,各国政府做了大量的工作。
3. 我的看法。

There are still many problems of environmental protection in recent years. One of the most serious problems is the serious pollution of air, water and soil. The polluted air does great harm to people's health. The polluted water causes diseases and death. What is more, vegetation has been greatly reduced with the rapid growth of modern cities.

To protect the environment, governments of many countries have done a lot. Legislative steps have been introduced to control air pollution, to protect the forest and sea resources and to stop any environmental pollution. Therefore, governments are playing the most important role in the environmental protection today.

In my opinion, to protect environment, the government must take even more concrete measures. First, it should let people fully realize the importance of environmental protection through education. Second, much more efforts should be made to put the population planning policy into practice, because more people means more pollution. Finally, those who destroy the environment intentionally should be severely punished. We should let them know that destroying environment means destroying mankind themselves.

Useful Expressions

1. **what is more** 更重要的, 而且

如: **It's a useful book, and, what's more, not an expensive one.** (这是一本有用的书, 而且, 不贵。)

We invited a new speaker, and what's more, he was happy to come. (我们邀请了一位新的演讲者, 而且他也很愿意来。)

2. **put ... into practice** 付诸实施

如: **We must put theory into practice.** (我们应该将理论付诸实践。)

3. **severely punish** 严厉惩办

保护环境

目前环保还存在着许多问题。最严重的问题就是空气、水和土壤的严重污染。污染的空气对人类健康十分有害。污染的水引起疾病,造成死亡。更有甚者,随着现代城市的迅速扩建,植被大大的减少。

为了保护环境,各国政府做了大量的工作。采用了立法措施控制大气污染,保护森林资源和海洋资源,制止任何环境污染。因此,在当今的环保中政府起着最重要的作用。

我的看法是,为了保护环境,政府应当采取更具体的措施。首先,应当通过教育的方法使人们充分认识到环境保护的重要性。第二,应更加努力把计划生育政策付诸实施,因为人口多就意味着污染严重。最后,要严惩那些故意破坏环境者。使他们知道破坏环境就是毁灭人类自己。



Population and Birth Control

1. 由于人口的增长,人类感到压力愈来愈大。
2. 控制人口增长是我国的基本国策。
3. 家庭子女多有许多弊病。

Mankind is feeling greater pressure from the expanding number of people. The area of the earth can never be expanded. Nor are there endless sources of food and clothing. Yet, the number of people are increasing by 80 million each year. In the next fifty years, the world population may double. How can so many people be fed? What is worse, most likely, there will be a day when people can only have standing room.

Birth control is a basic policy in our country. China has the greatest number of population in the world. Her level of per capita cultivated area ranks very low. With a high birth rate, the production of grain and other bare necessities will be unable to meet the needs of people. To raise people's living standard, we must practise birth control.

There are disadvantages of a family having more children. First of all, as the parents have only limited income in general, they cannot give their children a good upbringing in food, clothing and shelter, let alone education. Secondly, child-rearing will exhaust the parents, leaving them no time and energy to look after their work. Lastly, a family with many children will increase the burden of the society so far as social morality and juvenile delinquency are concerned.