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英语

全国大学英语六级考试  
重点、难点复习必备

写作  
分册

主编 王长喜  
副主编 李寅 王著定

English



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# 前 言

本书是大学英语六级考试作文部分辅导书,共分为三篇,第一篇为热身练习,第二篇为具体应试技巧、考试重点和难点的讲解,第三篇为实战练习。其中第二篇是重点,总结了大学英语六级考试中写作题型的规律,介绍了写作的具体应试技巧,讲解了写作考试中的难点问题等等;第一篇的热身练习和第三篇的实战练习均建立在第二部分内容的基础之上,练习的编排从易到难,循序渐进,而且以考试中出现频率最高的题型为主,所有练习均附有参考答案,写作练习均附有参考范文,答案和范文后都有相应的解释和评析,这样读者不仅可以知道考试的规律,而且知道不同题型的不同解决方法。

本书具有重点突出,针对性强和练习充分的特点,还可作为大学英语四级考试、研究生入学考试的参考书,也可以供那些想提高自己写作和翻译能力的读者阅读。能够使每一位读者从中受益,是笔者最大的快乐。

由于作者水平有限,难免挂一漏万,疏忽错漏之处,亟盼读者朋友批评指正。

**编 者**

2000年8月于北京

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# 第一篇 热身练习

练习一 下面句子中都有语法错误或单词拼写错误, 请找出来并加以改正

1. I'll appretiate it if you could bring me the mail. *appreciate*
2. We must try to intergrate vocational and technical education with the local economy. *integrate 使合并 成为一体*
3. There is nothing serious. Its just a routin check. *It's routine*
4. In 1987, the State Government adopted a resolution fighting corruption. *Government in resolution to fight*
5. This building was preserved for its aesthetic values. *aesthetic*
6. While traveling, you can acquire a lot of useful knowledge. *When acquire*
7. The maintainance room was folded during that rainstorm. *maintenance the*
8. The company promised a prompt delivery. *prompt*
9. For English majors in that school, Latin was a compulsory cause. But I found it tidious. *course tedious*
10. The architecture of the Forebidden City shows a remarkable cemetery. If you imagine a line in between, you'll find that both sides look exactly the same. *Symmetry Forebidden cemetery between*
11. Enitially, there was much tention between the local community and the new emmirants. *Initially tension*
12. The principle characters in the story are all egoist. *Principle both egoists*
13. She received a moral wound and die the next day. *mortal died*
14. His clothes were admireable. And he lost his vagueness and undecision. *admirable but*
15. We took supper and champaign and ate and drank on the grass. *champaign (香槟酒)*
16. She shivered, hearing the boatman's song breaks out again. *break*

loud and tragic, and seeing the boat floating on the darkening river with malecholy trees on either side.

17. There is a marvelous pagoda in he's hometown.
18. She seemed to be sitting besides the mysteriously black sea, as black as velvet, and rippling against the banks in silent, velvet waves.
19. As their economy gets worse, their power to influence the world will also deminish.
20. She paid no attention to the supervisor's ultimatum.

### 练习二 更正下列句子中的语法错误

1. He failed to pass the examination. Which disappointed his parents.
2. They got up early that morning. Hoping to catch the 5:00 train to Tianjin.
3. The picture is about an old woman lived in New China.
4. We must try our best to improve our writing it will be very useful for our future work.
5. English teachers need to live abroad for some time, for his communicative competence in English can be developed rapidly.
6. Everyone will be affected by the decision of the government, whether they are workers or officers.
7. When I saw the advertisement for an electric car in that newspaper, I bought it at once.
8. To design the building, many engineers were hired by the architect.
9. Impressed with her eloquent speech, Mary was employed by the newspaper office.
10. Mr. Smith left a magazine in the taxi which he had been reading.
11. The fire had been extinguished before much damage was done.

- by the firemen. <sup>understanding</sup> <sup>修语法</sup>
12. To write easily understood sentences, the modifiers should be correctly placed.
  13. Chinese women receive less respect than western women ~~do~~ from men.
  14. Young men and women are selected from the high schools for admission to colleges. <sup>in</sup>
  15. The teacher recommended several books for reading after class and that we should attend a lecture <sup>to deal</sup> dealing with our major.
  16. Mr. White's lecture is witty, interesting and he plans it carefully. <sup>情趣横生的</sup> <sup>them</sup>
  17. To listen to the music and dancing are my favorite enjoyments. <sup>dance</sup>
  18. I wondered whether I should make a telephone call or to write him a letter. <sup>that</sup>
  19. Earlier in his life, Tom had been a waiter, a worker, a driver, and <sup>a teacher</sup> taught in school.
  20. Many students fail to give a satisfied performance in applying English to practical communication both in speech and writing. <sup>of</sup>

### 练习三 改变下列句子的开头使其表达多样化

1. She had been confined to bed for a long time, which had impaired the function of her ankles.
2. If you study Mars carefully through a telescope, you will see a number of mountains and rivers.
3. There are many people who prefer to watch TV at home, because the film tickets are at higher price.
4. People throughout the country have greatly demand more durable goods.
5. There was a rapid development in science and technology in the 19th century.

6. There are many people who complain of severe housing shortage.
7. When there is a slight improvement in their children, the parents will really be happy and proud.
8. With the improvement of standard of living, even ordinary families can afford color TV sets.
9. Because one can not know what kind of knowledge will be useful in the future, he can't make a sound choice in taking school courses.
10. More and more teenagers smoke cigarettes in recent years.

**练习四 在下列句子空白处加入适当的过渡词**

1. She gets ten hours of sleep each night, but she always seems tired in class.
2. We were tired and hungry, and still eager to reach our destination as soon as possible.
3. As the son of a peasant, he, however is all of this policy.
4. Such electric appliances as refrigerators, color TV sets and washing machines sell very well. Furthermore, in the first hour last Sunday, the department store sold a hundred refrigerators.
5. She was eager to go home; although she was very reluctant to say good-bye to those who had made her three months in the countryside so pleasant and rewarding.
6. The young man accepted a teaching job in Xinjiang because he always liked children; meanwhile, he had a hankering for that fascinating place.
7. When a student challenged her theory, the professor was not displeased as we expected; however, she encouraged us to think independently.
8. That plot is depressing. The plot is weird and the character- on the contrary

ization is poor. In a word, it is a failure.

9. The young woman was bent on exploring the Yangtze River alone in a sailboat though she was fully aware of the dangers.

10. The snow began to fall in tiny, hard flakes that nestled on the roof of the car. Because we paid little attention; however we realized before long that we were in for trouble.

### 练习五 将下列打乱的句子重新调整顺序,使其成为一段连贯的文字

1.

① It is more important for them to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

② They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things; they are willing to make mistakes and try again.

③ Successful language learning is active learning.

④ Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance.

⑤ When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete.

2.

① They cope with problems of daily life together, and share happiness with each other.

② Husband and wife are now equal in the family.

③ With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well.

④ In today's families, women are not usually the ones busy with dinners whereas men are comfortably sitting in armchairs, reading newspapers.

3.

① As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners declined, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud.

② The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy, and thus in the number of readers.

③ As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

4.

① These have a medical as well as an artistic purpose.

② Art is considered by many people to be little more than a decorative means of giving pleasure.

③ At times, art may be seen to have a purely functional side as well.

④ Such could be said of the sandpaintings of the Navaho Indians of the American Southwest.

⑤ This is not always the case, however.

### 练习六 写作练习

1. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **The Career I Pursue**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 我理想的事业是什么?
2. 为什么我选择这个事业?
3. 我怎样为我理想的事业做准备?

2. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Should Men and Women Be Equal?** You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the following instructions (given in Chinese):

有人认为男人比女人强,而另一些人则认为男女生而平等,女人和男人一样能干。你的看法呢?请说明理由。

3. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write

a composition on the topic: *Successful Language Learners*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 成功的语言学习者是独立性强的学习者。

2. 成功的语言学习是一种积极的学习。

3. 成功的语言学习者是有目的的学习者。

4. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *Pleasures of the Country*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. In the spring-time the grass, the flowers, and the trees begin to look bright.

2. In the summer the country is still more attractive.

3. In the autumn...

4. In the winter...

5. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *Friendship*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. Friendship is important to us.

2. But real friendship is not easy to come by.

3. Real friendship should be able to stand all sorts of tests.

4. ...it is advisable to have as many good friends as we can.

6. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition no less than 120 words on the topic: *Women in the Modern World*. The words and phrases given below should be used in your composition:

role, position, improve, liberation, realize, play part in, cope with, regard as, busy with, in spite of

7. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *Studying Abroad*. You should write at

least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 近年来,出国留学一直很热门。
2. 出国留学对国家和个人都有必要。
3. 但出国留学也存在一些问题。

8. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: One Child Family. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 独生子女家庭有许多好处。
2. 独生子女家庭也有弊病。
3. 你的观点。

9. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: Scientific Inventions. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 科学发明为人类带来了许多好处。
2. 科学发明同时也带来不利。
3. 你的观点。

10. **Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: City and Country. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 城市生活的优点。
2. 农村生活的优点。
3. 其各自的弊端。

## 参考答案

### 练习一

1. appretiate—appreciate

2. intergrate—integrate
3. Its—It's; routin—routine
4. Goverment—Government; resolusion—resolution
5. aesthatic—aesthetic
6. aquire—acquire
7. maintainance—maintenance
8. promt—prompt
9. compulsary—compulsory; cause—course; tidious—tedious
10. Forebidden—Forbidden; cemetery—symmetry
11. inetially—initially; tention—tension; emmigrants—immigrants
12. principle—principal; all—both; egoist—egoists
13. moral—mortal; die—died
14. admireable—admirable; undecision—indecision
15. champaign—champagne
16. breaks—break; malecholy—melancholy
17. pogoda—pagoda; he's—his
18. besides—beside; mysterously—mysteriously; velvet—velvety
19. influense—influence; deminish—diminish
20. ultimation—ultimatum

## 练习二

1. He failed to pass the examination, which disappointed his parents.

或: That he failed to pass the examination disappointed his parents.

(解析:前者为定语从句,后者采用的是名词性从句做主语。)

2. In order to catch the 6:30 train to Tianjin, they got up early that morning.

或: They got up early that morning to catch the 6:30 train to Tianjin.

或: Hoping to catch the 6:30 train to Tianjin, they got up ear-

ly that morning.

(解析:原句中的现在分词构成的独立结构不能单独成为一个句子,应与主句结合起来。)

3. The picture is about an old woman who lived in new China.

(解析:原句定语从句缺少一个引导词。)

4. We must try our best to improve our writing because it will be very useful for our future work.

(解析:原句逻辑关系不清。)

5. English teachers need to live abroad for sometime, for their communicative competence in English can be developed rapidly.

(解析:原句中代词所指单复数不对。)

6. Everyone will be affected by the decision of the government whether he/she is a worker or an officer.

(解析:everyone 应当单数看待,因此后面的代词也应用相应的单数。)

7. When I saw the advertisement for an electric car in that newspaper, I bought the newspaper at once.

(解析:原句中的 it 所指不明确,容易引起误解。)

8. The architect hired many engineers to design the building.

(解析:to 引导的不定式做目的状语时,其目的的出发者应该就是句中的主语 the architect,而不是 many engineers。)

9. Impressed with Mary's eloquent speech, the newspaper office employed her.

(解析:过去分词短语的逻辑主语应该与主句的主语统一,都是 the newspaper office。)

10. In the taxi, Mr. Smith left a magazine which he had been reading.

(解析:定语从句一般紧跟在所修饰的中心词后面。)

11. The fire had been extinguished by the firemen before much damage was done.

(解析:原句中的 by the firemen 是指动词 extinguish 的发出

者,放在后面容易引起误解。)

12. To write easily understood sentences, students should place the modifiers correctly.

(见句8)

13. Chinese women receive less respect from men than western women do.

14. Young men and women are selected for admission to colleges from the high schools

15. The teacher recommended that we should read several books after class and attend a lecture dealing with our major.

(解析:原句结构不平行对称,最好都用宾语从句。)

16. Mr. White's lecture is witty, interesting and carefully planned.

(解析:原句啰嗦不简洁。)

17. Listening to the music and dancing are my favorite enjoyments.

(解析:原句主语中两个成分的表达方式不平行。)

18. I wondered whether I should make a telephone call or write him a letter.

19. Earlier in his life, Tom had been a waiter, a worker, a driver and a teacher.

20. Many students fail to give a satisfying performance in applying English to practical communication both in speaking and writing.

[解析:satisfying指“让人满意的”,而satisfied意思是“(某人)满意的”。]

### 练习三

1. Long confinement to bed had impaired the function of her ankles.

2. A careful study of Mars through a telescope will reveal a number of mountains and rivers.

3. The public prefer for watching TV because of more expensive film tickets.
4. There is a great demand across the country for more durable goods.
5. The 19th century witnessed a rapid development in science and technology.
6. Serious housing shortage becomes the source of complaint.
7. A slight improvement in the children's studies will lead to their parents' happiness and pride.
8. Color TV sets are now within easy reach of ordinary families who have enjoyed improved standard of living.
9. The inability to predict what kind of knowledge will be useful in the future prevents a person from making a sound choice in taking school courses.
10. Teenager smoking is on the rise in recent years.

#### 练习四

1. But; Still; Nevertheless
2. therefore
3. consequently
4. For example
5. On the other hand
6. Furthermore
7. on the contrary
8. In short
9. even though
10. At first; however

#### 练习五

1. ③④②⑤①
2. ③②①④