

大学英语四、六级考试写作部分简介

1. 考核目的

国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》及其相应的考试大纲规定修完四、六级大学英语的学生定期实施统一考试。四、六级试卷中均含有写作项目，旨在考核学生用英语进行书面表达的初步能力。

2. 考核要求

四、六级大学英语写作考试时间均为 30 分钟。分值均为总分的 15%。四级考试要求考生写 120 词的短文；六级考试要求考生写不少于 150 词的短文。四级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。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。六级试卷上可能给出题目，或要求看图作文，或根据所给文章（英语或汉语）写出摘要或大意，或给出关键词写短文等等。要求切题，能正确表达思想，意义连贯，文字基本通顺，无重大语法错误。写作内容为科技、社会、文化等方面的一般知识。

3. 评分原则

四、六级作文题采用总体评分方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分，而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体，作文应该表达题目所规定的内容，而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题，是否充分表达思想，也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

4. 评分标准

作文题满分为 15 分。阅卷标准共分五等：2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。阅卷人员根据阅卷标准，对照样卷评分，若认为与某一分数（如 8 分）相似即定为该分数（即 8 分）；若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数，则可加一分（即 9 分）或减一分（即 7 分），但不得加或减半分。具体评分标准为：

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。表达思想不清楚，连贯性差，有较多的严重语言错误。

8 分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚，文字勉强连贯；语言错误相当多，且一些是严重错误。

11 分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯；但有少量语言错误。

14 分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性较好。基本上无语言错误。

此外，字数不足应酌情扣分。缺 1~10 个词扣 1 分，缺 11~20 个词扣 2 分，缺 21~30 个词扣 3 分，缺 31~40 个词扣 5 分，缺 41~50 个词扣 7 分，缺 51 个词以上扣 9 分。如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句，均不得计入所写字数。

第一章 写作基础

第一节 文章的基本结构

文章的体裁通常可以分为两大类：记叙文和议论文。而无论是四、六级作文还是硕士入学考试作文，以及托福、雅思作文等，考试中采用的大多是议论文，即针对某一问题或某种现象让考生进行议论，谈自己的看法，并说明理由。议论文就其种类来说可分为四类。

一、解释性议论文

解释性议论文一般用于解释和分析社会现象或社会问题。要求考生对某种社会现象产生的原因及其可能造成的种种影响进行分析。如

On Generation Gap

Generation gap refers to the distance and contradiction between the old and the young. It is a common phenomenon that exists in all times and in all cultures and affects a wide range of aspects of life, from attitudes about social events to choices of clothes and foods.

Generally speaking, generation gap mainly results from different understanding and appreciation of the changes of the world between the old and the young. For example, while a young man complains that old people are usually out of touch with modern paces, an old man may criticize the young for their radical ways to deal with things. Different reactions to new things and different attitudes to traditional principles seem to make the gap difficult to bridge.

Generation gap is natural but influential. If the old and the young communicate with and understand each other, I am sure the gap can be filled.

二、比较性议论文

比较性议论文用于比较两种或几种类似的事物，要求考生通过比较它们各自的优点或缺点，说明自己的看法，并加以论证。如：

City Life or Country Life

Many people like the city life. The city offers better transportation service and health care. City dwellers can easily enjoy themselves in restaurants, department stores and concert halls. They are well-informed about what is going on at home and abroad, and have access to better education, better jobs and more opportunities for business.

But country life is also attractive. With the fresh air, the green trees and the singing birds, country people are close to nature and enjoy a quiet life. They can make friends with simple and honest men or wander about leisurely without any pressure upon their mind. All these make the country life enjoyable.

Although the city and country have a lot of merits, their demerits are also obvious. In the country, educational facilities, medical services and transportation systems are still not fully developed. And the city also has its problems, such as heavy traffic, air pollution, great noise and poor housing conditions.

On the basis of the above discussion I believe that the advantages of country life outweigh those of city life because I hate the terrible pollution and noise in the city. So, given the chance, I would prefer to live peacefully in the country.

三、阐述性议论文

阐述性议论文要求考生针对某一问题，正面阐述自己的观点，并说明自己的理由。如：

Combat Crime

It is indeed the case that many countries have seen an increase in crime

over recent years. What are some of the factors involved, and what action can governments take to prevent further increases?

Crime is frequently connected to poverty. Those at the bottom of society, with few opportunities and perhaps little education, are more likely to be tempted into a life of crime as a solution to their problems. Social factors may also have led to crime increases. Over the last two decades, many societies have undergone rapid changes and feelings of community have vanished. As social units become less and less close-knit, the unspoken rules that guided behavior disappear, and one of the results may be crime. It is also generally true to say that many criminals commit crimes after having been in prison. This clearly suggests that prison has little or no effect. Many people feel that prison is therefore too “soft”.

One suggestion to this problem is to ensure that people do not live in poverty or experience discrimination that might remove their opportunities to lead fulfilling and law-abiding lives. Another suggestion is to offer everyone a reasonable education which will enhance people's social morality to guide their behavior and keep them in check in their daily life. A further suggestion is that our punishment systems should be made to fit the crimes, so that a vandal could be forced to clean the streets as part of his punishment. This may bring the message home more clearly than a few months in prison.

These are just a few reasons and suggestions on the subject of crime and how it may be tackled. There are many other areas of debate that an essay of this length cannot discuss.

四、驳斥性议论文

驳斥性议论文要求考生就有争议性的问题发表议论，针对在这一问题上反映出的某一观点进行驳斥，提出自己的看法并加以论证。如：

Is Lei Feng's Spirit out of Style?

There are some voices claiming Lei Feng's spirit has gone out of style in today's society. They reason that in commodity economy people should

seek more practical things, such as fame, money and the comfortable life. To them nothing is more important than those things, which is often regarded as the view of the present generation.

There are some other voices claiming that the spirit of Lei Feng still has an enormous echo in millions of Chinese people. The great soldier's story has such a strong influence on people's ideas, values and ways of life that in every field of society there arose countless "living Lei Fengs" who follow the example of Lei Feng and serve the people heart and soul.

In my opinion, the spirit of Lei Feng will never be out of date. Instead, it has been brought forward. Today more and more "Lei Fengs" are coming forth from various circles among whom "Xu Hu" has already set a good example to the whole nation. The spirit of Lei Feng — an unselfish spirit will always encourage us to go forward.

上述四种议论文并无本质的区别，只是议论的方法有所不同。同样的主题，由于题型和要求不同，可以有不同的议论方法，从而形成不同的议论文。

大学英语四、六级写作通常为议论文 (exposition and argumentation)，且大多采用三段论模式，即开头段 (introduction)、主体段 (body paragraph) 和结尾段 (conclusion)。

第二节 文章的段落

一、开头段

对于大学英语四、六级的写作考题来说，限于篇幅，其开头段一般都不长。然而，这寥寥几句话却占有十分重要的地位，它表达的是整篇文章的主题思想，在议论文中称为中心论点，它起到驾驭全文的作用。一个意义清晰、明确的开头段将有助于读者理解全文；一个精彩、新颖的开头段还能激起读者的阅读欲望。

开头段常见写作手法：

- (1) 直接对论题发表作者的观点。
- (2) 以新颖的观点，吸引读者注意力。

- (3) 提出对立观点，表达作者的立场。
- (4) 采用统计数字，论述作者的观点。
- (5) 引用名人名言或谚语等作为文章的开头。
- (6) 设问开头，发人深省，然后加以论证。
- (7) 对将要讨论的话题进行定义。

Sample 1

I quite agree with the statement that male students in college often outshine female students academically. (直接对论题发表作者的观点)
 However, such a difference in academic performance has more to do with the social demands on men and women than with the student's ability. Our society gives men and women messages about the roles they are expected to play when they finish college: man as husband and breadwinner; woman as housewife and mother. The stereotypical roles played by man and woman strongly affect their determination to achieve excellence in academic performance. (以新颖的观点，吸引读者注意力)

Sample 2

People's ideas often contradict with each other. Some people claim that family is the most important influence on adolescents; others believe that friends are the most important influence on teenagers. In this essay I will argue in favor of the theory that friends have more influence on young adults and the reasons for this can be addressed as follows. (提出对立观点，表达作者的立场)

Sample 3

Surfing on the Internet is very popular nowadays. Statistics show people who apply to have access to the Internet double every six months. One common greeting when people meet is "have you surfed on the net?" (采用统计数字 论述作者的观点)

Sample 4

Shakespeare said that "some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." So it is with leadership. Some men are born with a capacity for leadership. Some acquire that art by watching and studying the actions of those around them. Other persons find

themselves thrown into unusual situations which require them to draw on resources they never realized they had . and events bring out marked leadership. (引用名人名言或谚语等作为文章的开头)

Sample 5

Shall we spend money on space exploration or on the problems on earth? (设问开头, 发人深省, 然后加以论证)

Sample 6

Generation gap refers to the distance and contradiction between the old and the young. It is a common phenomenon that exists in all times and in all cultures and affects both the two age groups. (对将要讨论的话题进行定义)

二、主体段

主体段写作方法是多种多样的, 而不同的方法会产生不同的效果, 不同的方法需用不同的组织形式。因此, 在动笔之前, 必须先选择好所采用的方法, 然后根据自己所选的方法确定相应的结构形式, 才能把文章写好。下面介绍的是几种常用的写作方法。

1. 列举法

即指用多项例子来说明文章的主题。这是写作中陈述一系列观点与事实时常采用的方法。在陈述时, 可以按照人们认识事物的规律或逻辑顺序, 把各项内容的相对重要性、地理位置、时间先后等一一列出, 其中要注意的是: 应恰当运用过渡词语。

Animals perform many useful and entertaining jobs. Dogs are particularly valuable in guiding the blind . protecting property, finding lost people, and hunting criminals. Horses are used in guarding herds . carrying men in lands where there are no roads, and helping farmers work their land. Pigeons have long been used to carry messages. Wild animals from the jungles, forests and seas are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures.

2. 举例法

是指在对主题句作最简洁, 最有效的解释时采用的例证方法。在通常情况下, 可先对主题句作一个概括性的陈述, 然后用例证再作具体的阐

述，并以此展开文章的主导思想。

一般来说，多项例子要比单项例子更具有说服力，当然所举例子必须选择具有代表性的，有典型意义的例证，这样就更有效。

如果文章的主导思想比较复杂，那么用单项例子作延伸将会更有利于扩展文章的思想。如：

A good case in point is job-hunting. When you look for a job . . . in most cases you'll be slighted and you can hardly pass the interview successfully if you are not dressed properly. Even though you are really capable . . . you'll not even be given a chance to fully display your ability. Whereas those who may not be so capable as you but are dressed more decently will most probably get the job because of their good first impression on the interviewer.

It is the same case with shopping. When you go to an expensive shop . . . probably you will not be allowed to enter if you wear shabby clothes because you will be considered a disgrace of the shop. If you are allowed to enter, you may not get satisfactory service on the part of shop assistants. You may even get into trouble in case something is lost or stolen in the shop because you might be a possible suspect.

3. 因果法

因果法是指用一些事实或理论作依据来解释、论证某种现象或结果。一般情况下是先提出结果，再解释其原因，但有时也可以先列原因，再分析其结果，这两种方式的结构基本相似。其结构由三部分组成：

- (1) 主题句 —— 表明原因 暗示结果 或明确结果 找出原因。
- (2) 展开句 —— 推导出原因或结果。
- (3) 结尾句 —— 对主题起强调作用。

如：

People take up hobbies for many reasons. Some take up hobbies because these activities offer enjoyment . . . friendship, knowledge. and relaxation. Hobbies help people relax after they have worked hard . . . and provide a balance between work and play. Hobbies also offer interesting activities for persons who have retired. Anyone . . . rich or poor . . . old or young, sick or well . . . can follow a satisfying hobby . . . regardless of his or her

age, position or income. Besides . hobbies can help a person's mental and physical health. Doctors have found that hobbies are valuable in helping patients recover from physical or mental illness. Hobbies give bedridden or wheelchair patients something to do, and provide interests that keep them from thinking about themselves. Many hospitals treat patients by having them take up interesting hobbies or pastimes.

4. 比较法

有相似比较法和不同比较法两种，这两种方法提出的主题对象和强调的重点是不同的。前者强调的是两个主题对象的相似之处，而提出的对象却是不同的。后者强调的是两个主题对象的不同之处，而提出的对象是相似的。

在安排文章结构时，这两种比较法均可采用交替式和板块式结构，但无论采用哪种结构形式都必须注意句子间的过渡。

所谓交替式结构，指的是将双方的相似点或不同点对立起来逐一比较。（可用 A1—B1;A2—B2;A3—B3 表示）

所谓板块式结构，则指两个对象的所有性质按先后顺序分别叙述清楚。（可用 A1A2A3—B1B2B3 表示 如：

A proverb says, "Like father . like son." But the proverb doesn't seem to fit my grandfather and my father because they have more differences than similarities.

First . my grandfather is introverted, while my father is extroverted. We can easily read what is on my father's mind . but it is hard to find out what my grandfather is thinking about. Next . my grandfather is always indifferent to children. He seldom talks with children and the children are somewhat afraid of him. In contrast, my father is very warm-hearted to children. He likes to talk with us, so the children in my family all like him. Finally . my grandfather is obstinate. Once he had made a decision . he never changes it. However, my father, even after he has made a decision . will ask others for opinions. If he thinks the opinions are reasonable . he might change his mind.

Although my grandfather and my father resemble each other very much in appearance . they differ in character, thinking and behavior.

5 分类法

分类法，顾名思义，就是把同一主题对象划分成各个组成部分，或者把众多的项目或观点，按照一定的规律归类，划分成几个类别。

一般的作法是：作者先在主题句里就把主题对象分类（分类时必须注意各类别之间的平衡性，避免出现重叠现象），然后对各部分依次进行阐述。如：

There are many different kinds of musical instruments. They can be divided into three main classes according to the way they are played. Some instruments are played by blowing air into them. These are called wind instruments. Flute, trumpet and horn belong to this class. Some instruments are played by banging or striking them. One obvious example is the drum. Instruments like this are called percussion instruments. The last big group of musical instruments are the ones which have string. Violin and harp are two stringed instruments of this group.

6. 定义法

定义法就是对某种事物或概念进行解释或限定。在下定义时，要注意将被定义的对象置于特定的类别中，并使其区别于其他的事物。

在阐述过程中，要综合运用举例、作比较等说明方法。如：

Patriotism is love of one's country. It is an essential element of the existence of a nation, and yet it is one of the most sacred emotions. Patriotism, in other words, is the fulfillment of one's duty. The readiness to die in the cause of the nation is patriotism for soldiers. The working for good of the country is patriotism for statesmen and good citizens. Generally speaking, patriotism for everybody is to maintain the honor and integrity of the motherland. and the easiest and most effective measure for the people to take to attain this objective is to make one's country into a strong and prosperous one with advanced industry, agriculture and national defence. In short, the true patriot desires righteousness and uprightness for one's own land. He or she puts love of country before love of oneself, and is willing to make any sacrifice for the common good.

7. 议论

议论文侧重于发表自己的看法，陈述各种理由，常带有“劝说”性，而

这种劝说往往依靠推理和论证来阐述自己的观点，力图说服读者。

议论文必须具备论点、论据、论证三要素。

论点的位置可以在段落开头，也可以在段落结尾，论点必须鲜明、正确。

论据是证明自己观点（即论点）时所摆出的理由，也即具体的事实。论据必须恰当、充实，且具有说服力。

论证是运用论据证明论点成立的过程（本论），论证过程中需要摆事实，讲道理，论证必须严密而合乎逻辑。如：

Disposal products are gaining increasing popularity in China. Now they practically become part of our life . We have disposal chopsticks, disposal cups, disposal clothes, disposal cameras. . . . Indeed we are in a throw-away society.

However, the wide use of the so-called ‘convenience goods’ is extremely harmful in many ways. In the first place . though man has achieved an unprecedented level of production, our available resources are on the decline. If this trend continues . the limited resources on earth will be exhausted soon. Furthermore, disposal products cause serious pollution in our environment which is already threatened by our unhealthy life styles. It is reported that many scenic spots are losing their appeal because of “white pollution” caused by numerous plastic rice-boxes. Finally, people are getting more extravagant than thrifty, which is harmful to our social atmosphere. In fact . in many developed countries disposal goods are banned.

Stricter measures should be taken to prevent disposal products from wide use. People should be further educated to increase their awareness of conservation. Laws must be executed to ban the use. Most importantly, new technology must be used to produce more recycle products.

8. 综合法

综合法可以依据上述几种方法中的两个或两个以上的方法分别加以陈述或议论。它可以是陈述加议论，也可以是定义法加举例法。

三、结尾段

开头和结尾往往是读者注意最多的部分。开头引起读者注意，提出主题；结尾与开头呼应，使读者感觉全文论述完整，圆满结束。从某种意义上来说，结尾更容易给读者留下印象。人们常把好的文章结尾称做是“画龙点睛”，可见结尾部分对整篇文章所起的作用。

结尾段常见写作手法：

- (1) 中心思想首尾呼应。
- (2) 总结概括文章的主要观点。
- (3) 对全文的概括。

如：

Therefore, mobile phones have both advantages and disadvantages, but on balance, perhaps the advantages outweigh the disadvantages since mobile phones seem to be getting increasingly popular.

在最近几次的大学英语四、六级考试中要求考生写议论文的情况较多。题目的模式是：“有人认为……另一些人认为……我的观点”。例如，1999年6月的四、六级考题都是 Reading Selectively or Extensively 接下去是三句中文提纲：1. 有人认为读书要有选择，2. 有人认为应当博览群书，3. 我的看法。

显然 应付四、六级写作 立意并不重要 只要选一个观点 或采取折中的办法。关键还在于以理服人，也就是说论据要充分以及排列要得当。

第三节 图表作文写作方法

图表作文虽然最近出现的频率较低，但是这种写作的方法也是必须掌握的。

图表作文首先要看懂图表意在展示的内容，然后能准确、有条理地进行描述与概括，最后得出合乎情理的结论。

描述图表时常用的词语如下所述：

表示各种图形：table 表格；chart 曲线图；line graph 线条图；bar graph 条状图；pie chart 饼状图。

表示“如图所示”：according to the table；as (is) shown/indicated/

illustrated in the chart; The line graph shows/indicates/illustrates that. . . .

表示时间跨度 :between 1981 and 2000; from 1990 to 1999; over the period from 1981 to 2000; during the past three decades.

表示“上升”、“下降” ;increase; rise; grow; go up; decrease; fall; drop; decline; go down.

表示“上升 / 下降到... ..” ;rise to/drop to.

表示“从.....上升 / 下降到.....” ;from... to...

表示“上升 / 下降了.....” ;increase by/decrease by.

表示“呈上升趋势” ; on the rise/increase ; 表示“呈下降趋势” : go down/decrease/fall.

表示“（数量、比例方面）占” : account for; make up; constitute; number.

例如 :Girls account for/make up 60% of our class.

表示“分别”、“各自” ;respectively.

例如 :In 1960 and 1990, the life expectancy was about 40 and 60 years old respectively.

表示“（某时发生某事）” ;see; witness.

例如 :August saw/witnessed the most accidents of the years.

对于图表中所给出的众多数据，应该抓住主要信息并加以描述。描述图表时要仔细，图表中所给的信息类别都要涉及。

在描述图表后，概括或议论一定要符合图表本意，不可泛泛而谈，词不达意。

文章的结论既要有新意，又要合乎情理。

结论可以是归纳，也可以是对未来的预测。

第二章 大学英语作文段落归纳

写好文章离不开扎实的基础，可是，打好基础并不是一蹴而就的事情，需要长时间的不懈努力。写作本无捷径可走，但是本书作者在长期的英语写作教学的摸索当中尝试着为初写者开辟捷径。纵观历年大学英语四六级考试作文部分，我们可以把各种段落分为十二种类型。

第一节 现象段

- (1) 自行车在中国的普及 (91.1)。
- (2) 失败是常有的事 (92.1)。
- (3) 现代化的交通工具越来越发达 (94.1)。
- (4) 目前社会上有不少假冒伪劣商品 (98.1)。
- (5) 现在有些不良的商业广告 (95.1 六级)
- (6) 近年来中国城市中的摩托车越来越多 (93.1 六级)

一、必背句型 (Sample sentences for imitation)

1. 今昔对照法

(1) While ten years ago the name of credit cards was only known to a small number of people, the concept of “buy now pay later” has been widely accepted.

(2) While sightseeing used to be viewed as a luxury, tourism has become a household name for the vast majority of the working class.

(3) Contrary to the traditional idea that honesty is always the best policy, now an increasing number of young people believe that honesty has been out of style.

2. 数字引用法

(1) According to a recent opinion poll, in the past few years quite a number of young people have chosen to quit their demanding but well-paid

jobs.

(2) Statistics show that people who apply to have access to the Internet double every six months.

(3) According to a recent survey, three families out of ten have owned a personal computer in some big cities like Shanghai, Beijing, and Guangzhou.

(4) As a recent investigation indicates, the percentage of those who ever cheated on tests at college is surprisingly high.

3. 反面论述法

(1) It is hard to imagine what the world would be like if the computer suddenly vanished from our life and work.

(2) Without self-confidence, a person will amount to nothing.

(3) It is hard to find a teenager who hates to follow fashion and sticks to a simple and plain life style.

4. 现象引述法

(1) It is indeed the case that many countries have witnessed an increase in crime.

(2) Keeping pets is gaining increasing popularity with young people.

(3) Recent years have seen a boom in the number of Chinese students going abroad for study.

(4) Surfing on the Internet is getting increasingly popular nowadays.

(5) People take it for granted that. . .

(6) Many a person admires the policy that. . .

5. 论点引述法

(1) To be a small fish in a big pond or a big fish in a small pond is one of the controversial issues of our times among young college graduates.

(2) There is always some controversy over whether we should spend money on space exploration or on the problems on earth.

(3) A much debated issue these days is whether citizens should take out private health insurance or not.

(4) There has sprung up a heated discussion as to whether fireworks should be banned in the cities.

(5) Recently the phenomenon has aroused wide concern that children's schoolbags are becoming heavier and heavier, whether they are from primary schools or middle schools.

(6) A hot topic discussed today is whether or not modern technology such as the Internet will ever replace the book or the written word as the main source of information.

二、必背段落

Sample paragraph 1 : 目前社会上有不少假冒伪劣商品 (98. 1)

While decades ago fake commodities were practically unheard of in economic life . China is suffering from a boom in inferior and fake goods. According to a recent survey, more than 90 percent of those who were questioned admitted to having been tricked into purchasing fake products. Now it seems almost impossible to find one who would say he has never been influenced by bad products.

Sample paragraph 2 : 为什么自行车在中国这样普及 (91. 1)

It is a common scene in commuting hours of every weekday morning and evening that on streets and roads are running a sea of bicycles. As a recent investigation indicates . most families in China own one or two bicycles as their main transport means. It is hard to imagine what their life would be like if they had to do without this two-wheeled tool.(第二段再解释原因)

第二节 重要性(作用、优缺点)段

- (1) 电能的重要性 (90. 1)。
- (2) 双休日给大学生带来好处 (96. 1)。
- (3) 大学生了解社会的重要性 (97. 6)。
- (4) 面试在求职过程中的作用 (01. 1)。
- (5) 摩托车的优点 (93. 1 六级)
- (6) 新的科学技术会给社会带来什么好处 (92. 6 六级)