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大学英语四、六级写作 范文借鉴手册

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上海科学技术出版社

前言

——一个很实在的愿望

长期以来,写作一直是困扰许多大学英语四、六级考生的一个难题。回顾以往,在每年举行两次的国家大学英语四、六级统考中,相当多的考生在满分为15分的写作单项上得5、6分的相当多,平均分不到7分。然而,国家四、六级考试中心规定:如果考生的写作分达不到最低分8分,那么即使其他试项成绩突出,也不算通过。展望未来,以评价学生的英语综合实用能力为目标的四、六级考试改革势在必行,写作在总分为710分的考试中仍然占15%的比例,提高英语的书面表达能力仍然是英语学习终极目标不可缺少的部分。

于是,作为一名英语教师的笔者就有了一个很实在的愿望:编一本写作手册,以帮助同学们在四、六级考试的写作部分取得较好的成绩。

说写作是许多考生的弱项,其原因错综复杂,但有一点是不容忽视的:考生在写作方面的“输入”太少。语言学研究早就揭示,没有大量的语言输入,语言输出就是无源之水,无本之木。没有“输入”,何来“输出”?

多年的教学实践指出:在大学英语写作教学中,范文学习不失为一种行之有效的“输入”方法。一篇英语范文内容上应该言之有物,内容充实;语法上应该正确,用词得当,

符合英语表达习惯;语篇上应该衔接有致,过渡自然。学生通过悉心揣摩范文的以上三个方面,并勤加练习,就有可能达到“操千曲而后晓声”的效果。

本书共分三章:第一章简要介绍了大学英语四六级写作考试技巧;第二章精心编写了160多篇英语范文,按内容分门别类进行编排,以方便读者查阅;第三章为大学英语四、六级写作常用词汇和句型,以及写作中常用的名言警句,供考生学习参考。附录收集了历年全真试题和评分标准,以方便考生迅速熟悉四、六级考试中有关作文的具体情况。

值得注意的是,近年来四、六级考试作文命题越来越趋于实用,所以本书有相当的篇幅用于介绍“书信、报告、讲稿的写作”。另外,书中关于“抗击非典”、“2008年北京奥运”、“2010世博会”等内容也保证了本书的时效性。要参加四、六级口试的同学亦可以把本书作为准备口头讨论的素材。总之,本书具有以下几个特点:

1. 内容实用,贴近考试改革趋势。
2. 题材广泛,有利于考生储存多种信息,以防写作时无话可说。
3. 罗列各种常用文体的结构特点及常用句型,帮助考生轻松搭出作文的“骨架”。
4. 用词丰富、地道,帮助考生词汇“脱贫”,使文章“有血有肉”。
5. 篇幅与考试要求吻合,易于熟读、模仿。

读者在使用本书范文时,不妨先就每一篇的作文题目自己先写一遍或打个腹稿,然后再比照范文。第一,看层次安排是否妥当,句与句之间,段与段之间有无合适的连接及过渡等。第二,再看遣词造句,它们既要符合英语语法规范,又应符合英语思维习惯。考生须尽量避免利用汉语思维进行

回译。而且，还要注意使用灵活变化的句式。第三，因为阅卷老师在批改作文时更注重发现闪光点而不是找错误，所以在对范文进行条分缕析之后，就应当记下其中的好词好句，直到取得熟读成诵的效果。第四，可以专门准备一本笔记本，专用于积累每篇文章中出现的与汉语有差异的表达法，例如汉语中“为某事尽一份微薄的力量”在英语中就应该说成“do a small part in something”；又如“利大于弊”可以说成“the advantages outweigh the disadvantages”。这样的例子记得多了，何愁不能厚积而薄发？

同样，为了充分利用书中列出的写作常用句型，也需要尽可能多地用它们来造句，反复操练，这样才能真正缩短“看懂”与“会用”之间的距离。在具体练习时，为了循序渐进，可以采用“句子拓展法”，即根据一个句子的基本结构，从短到长，从简单到复杂，一步步深化句子的内涵。例如，在表示“我们应该采取措施保护环境”时，最简单的说法是“We should take measures to protect our environment.”为了使它更有英语的味道，可以把它变成被动语态“Measures should be taken to protect our environment.”然后，可以根据实际需要，把它拓展成“Effective measures should be taken to protect our environment.”再进一步，则可以延长为“Effective measures should be taken to protect our environment before it's too late.”(我们应该采取有效措施保护环境，以免等醒悟过来时为时已晚。)

需要强调的是，这本书的编写初衷是给读者提供尽可能多的作文方面的语言输入，并不鼓励死记硬背和照搬照抄。在提高写作能力上没有捷径，只有通过持之以恒的积累和实践，才能把书中的知识化为己有，做到举一反三，触类旁通。

感谢上海科学技术出版社的支持，使得这本书经过两年

的酝酿终于成稿；感谢我的学生们，他们一次次的课堂讨论使我获益匪浅，我希望自己能用这本小书来回报他们，因为它也是我们的一种沟通方式，不是吗？还要感谢本书所有的读者，既谢谢你们的支持，更谢谢你们提出的批评和建议。

最后的话是想对即将参加考试的同学们说的：当你们在考场上从容落笔，一气呵成，然后带着一种珍爱的目光看着自己墨迹未干的作文时，微笑会挂在笔者的脸上，因为你们帮笔者实现了心底里那个很实在的愿望……

编者
2005年初

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第一章

大学英语四、六级写作应试技巧

知己知彼：了解考试要求

在大学英语四、六级考试中，短文写作部分是一种语言的输出性运用能力的测试，最能准确地反映出考生综合运用语言的能力（包括词汇、语法、语篇能力、语用能力等），而且能测试出考生使用语言的准确性、流利性和得体性。因此，短文写作作为四、六级考试中必不可少的一部分，在考试中占 15% 的分数比例。

四、六级考试写作部分取材广泛，在以论说文为主体的同时也包括了记叙文、图表说明文、书信等，有些题目的写作还需要用上几种体裁。以 2003 年 6 月的四级作文题为例，它要求考生就假设的一起车祸写一份见证书，见证书必须包括以下几点：

1. 车祸发生的时间和地点
2. 你所见到的车祸情况
3. 你对车祸原因的分析

这篇文章既需要考生把事情的经过叙述清楚，又要求有考生自己的分析和评论，属于叙述和议论相结合的文章类型。

在字数和时间方面，考试要求考生在半小时内根据要求写出一篇篇幅在 120—150 词的作文。

四、六级考试写作部分的评分采用总体评分的办法，即阅卷教师根据作文的总体印象给出分数，而不是按语言点的错误数扣分，具体评分标准共分五档（参见书后附录），教师对作文从内容和语言两个方面进行综合评判。另外，应注意的是，如果考生的作文长度不达标的话，也要酌情扣分。

运筹帷幄：拟出提纲，控制字数

万事开头难。如果掌握了一定的组织写作材料的技巧，事情就变得容易多了。

首先，可以用“5W+1H 法”进行自我提问，从而达到活跃思维，获取有用信息的目的。所谓的“5W+1H”指的是：

Who: who made it happen or was affected by it?

What: What happened? What effect did it have?

When: When did it happen?

Why: Why was it made to happen?

Where: Where did it happen?

How: How did it happen?

通过自我提问确定写作的大体内容后，就可以用罗列和联想的方法尽可能多地列出与主题相关的素材，然后进行筛选、分类和编排。

一般而言，需把能概括主题内容的语句放在篇首或段首，把较具体的内容放在文中作为 supporting details 或 supporting arguments，把呼应主题、提出建议的语句放在结尾。

为了能把写作素材安排得井井有条，应养成在头脑中草拟提纲的好习惯。俗话说“纲举目张”，列提纲能够帮助确定各段落之间的层次关系，确保行文顺畅，过渡自然。下面就是一份较为典型的提纲：

Private Cars

1. Arguments

- a. Greater mobility
- b. Comfort
- c. Convenience

2. Counterarguments

- a. Pollution
- b. Traffic problems
 - 1) Driving hazards
 - 2) The lack of parking places
- c. Expenses
 - 1) Fuel
 - 2) Repairing and maintenance
 - 3) Parking
- d. Others

3. My point of view and suggestions

除了列提纲，考生在下笔前还应对字数控制做到心中有数。可以粗略地估计一下，若一个中等长度的英语句子的单词数为 12 词，那么 120 词左右的文章大约就包括 10 个句子。考生可以按照“四、六、三”或“三、六、四”的框架来把握字数。至于六级作文，则可以适当延长句子的长度或增添句子的数目。

段落的内部结构

文章由段落组成，而段落就是为围绕一个主题而展开的一组相关的句子。

一般而言，段落可分为三个部分：主题句、扩展句和结尾句。主题句被用来概括段落的中心思想，扩展句对主题进行充分的拓展和论证，结尾句则起到以不同的措辞进一步深化主题的作用。看看下面这样一段话：

There are numerous benefits that flow from the use of computers in schools. (主题句) Interest in a subject can be stimulated by sound and visual illustrations more than by “chalk-and-talk” alone and students are given easy access to a wealth of information. (扩展句 1) Internet access offers students the chance to communicate with other students around the world. (扩展句 2) Programmed learning tailored to the speed of individual students can be adopted. (扩展句 3) To sum up, using computers in schools is of great benefit to students. (结尾句)

这一段话紧紧围绕主题，在开门见山的主题句之后从不同角度给出了详细的例证：电脑的视觉和音响效果可以激发学生的学习兴趣；学生可以通过电脑得到丰富的信息；因特网使得世界各地的学生能够有更多的交流机会；使用电脑学习有因人制宜的好处，学习者可以采用更适合自己的速度的学习计划。最后，整个段落用“To sum up, using computers in schools is of great benefit to students.”作为结束，可谓简明扼要，一气呵成。

由此可见，段落的写作关键是每个句子都要紧紧围绕主题。牢记这一点，就能驾轻就熟地写出干脆利落的文章。

论说文的三个金标准：主题句、统一性、连贯性

具备主题句、内容的统一性和形式的连贯性是衡量一篇

论说文好坏的三个金标准。

主题句是一个段落的灵魂，所以它必须凝练、概括。以下是写主题句时应避免的几个问题：

1. 主题句不是一个完整的句子。

2. 泛泛而谈，没有为以下的文章设定内容范围。别忘了，没把话说到要害，就等于没说。

3. 以“I think”、“I like”等个人主观色彩较浓的表达作为主题句。不管什么时候，重事实、重求证都应该是英文写作的基本要求，而个人的观点只能建立在事实的基础上。

有了一个高屋建瓴的主题句，在接下来的写作中就应该时刻注意维持文章的统一性。如果有哪一句的内容与主题无关，不管写得多么漂亮，忍痛割爱仍应是唯一的选择。

再来看文章的连贯性。在四、六级短文写作中，文章的连贯性主要体现在衔接词的运用上。恰当地运用衔接词能使文章环环相扣，凸显出思维的缜密。例如：

Advertising a product on the radio has some advantages over using television. For one thing, radio rates are much cheaper. For example, a one-time 60-second spot on television can cost \$750. For that money, advertisers can purchase nine 30-second spots on the radio. Equally attractive are the low production costs for radio advertising. Another advantage radio offers advertisers is immediate scheduling. Often ads appear during the same week a contract is signed. On the other hand, television stations are frequently booked up months in advance.

衔接词不仅可用于保证段落内部内容的连贯性，而且可用于段落之间的衔接。现将常见的衔接词和短语根据其功能归纳如下：

列举和递进：First(ly), second(ly), third(ly), first of all, in the first place, to begin with, also, and, besides, furthermore, next, then, in addition, moreover, what's more, additionally, as well.

对比和转折：but, conversely, however, although, though, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet, despite, in spite of, admittedly, nevertheless, nonetheless.

类比：in the same way, likewise, similarly, equally, identically, similar to, identical with.

举例：for example, for instance, to illustrate, as an illustration, such as, in particular.

因果：because, as, since, because of, on account of, due to, owing to, now that, for that reason, as a result, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence.

条件：if, supposing, provided that, suppose that, granted that, as long as, unless, otherwise, if not.

强调：above all, indeed, to repeat, for emphasis, obviously, unquestionably, no doubt, it's beyond doubt that, more importantly, most importantly, last but not the least.

时间：earlier, before, later, then, meanwhile, at the same time, afterwards, as, after, since, when, while, currently, presently, nowadays, until, once, at times, no sooner than, as soon as.

重申：in other words, that is to say, that is, to put it simply, namely.

结论：briefly, in short, in conclusion, in sum, in summary, to sum up, to conclude, on the whole, in general, all in all, to put it into perspective.

信件类作文：贵在得体

近年来，书信成为四、六级考试写作部分的一大考点，包括申请、道歉、求职、感谢、投诉、咨询等各种类型。由于书信作文具有很强的实用性，极能反映出考生在英语方面学以致用的能力，所以应该引起考生的高度重视。

一般来说，英文书信应按以下格式来写：

1. 寄信人地址：写在信纸右上方。需按门牌号、街道城市、州（或省）、邮政编码、国家的顺序排列。
2. 日期：写在寄信人地址下方。
3. 收信人地址：写在信纸的左上方。
4. 对收信人的称呼语：写在收信人地址的下方。
5. 正文。
6. 结尾敬辞：写在正文下方，在较正式的书信中应与正文左侧对齐。
7. 写信人姓名：在结尾敬辞下方与之对齐。

（注：在一般的考试中，寄信人地址、日期和收信人地址往往可以省略。）

书信的称呼语和敬辞体现了写信人和收信人的关系，用得不当容易被人视为唐突。例如，许多学生在信的结尾处往往大笔一挥，签上一个“Yours”就算了事。《朗文当代高级英语辞典》特意提醒大家：要避免用 Faithfully, Truly, Yours 等形式作结尾敬辞，它们被视为十分勉强或鄙俗的用法。

如果是在写商业书信，可以用 Dear Sir 或 Dear Madam 开头，以 Yours faithfully（注意，不是 Faithfully!）结尾，这可是最中规中矩的写法哟。

如果写的是私人信件，则不妨用 Dear Mr. Smith 开头，用 Yours sincerely（注意，不是 Yours!）结尾。如今，即使在

商业信件中，这一用法也越来越流行，以显示一种更亲切，更不拘礼的形式。所以，可以认为这种称呼和结尾的形式是最常用的，也是最“安全”的。

如果收信人与你非常熟，你尽可以在信的开头直呼其名，如 Dear Mary，信的结尾也可以不拘一格，写成 Sincerely, Best regards, Kind regards, Yours ever, Yours affectionately，或者干脆是 Love，以显示信件的亲切色彩。

万事开头难，如何写信件的第一段有时难免让人搜肠刮肚。其实，最好的办法莫过于开门见山，言简意赅地告诉收信人我们写信的目的。审好题之后，不妨这样下笔：

Dear Sir,
I'm writing to...

根据具体情况，to 后面的内容可以是：

bring your attention to the terrible service at your restaurant.(投诉)

apply for the position advertised in yesterday's China Daily.(申请)

thank you for your hospitality.(感谢)

apologize for failing to keep the appointment.(道歉)

convey my warmest congratulations on...(祝贺)

invite you to the English party that would be held on...(邀请)

当然，直奔主题的办法多种多样，不必拘于一格。这里所提供的或许只是最易于操作的一种。关于更多信件类作文常用词汇及句型，可见第三章。

条分缕析写图表类作文

图表类作文是应用文的一种，要求考生用客观的文字描述图表信息，并简要地加以分析和总结，有时还需要考生就图表内容发表评论，提出建议。常见的图表有表格、柱状图、线条（曲线和折线）图、饼状图。

第三章中详细地列出了图表类作文常用的词汇和句型，这里，我们来谈一谈此类作文的应试技巧：

1. 寻找最大值和最小值：在描绘事物的变化趋势时，最大值和最小值无疑是最有代表性的，所以无论写什么类型的图表作文，都不能不提上一笔。

2. 明察秋毫，进行比较：只有通过深入细致的比较，才能得出令人信服的结论。比较可以是横向的（例如两个城市人均消费水平的比较），也可以是纵向的（例如对 2004 年和 1994 年私有住房所占百分比的比较）。

3. 要按一定的描写顺序来写，切忌眉毛胡子一把抓。例如，表格作文往往是通过分组对各项数据进行描述，而如果是线条图的话，就需要按照时间顺序来梳理其内容。

4. 要注意数据之间的联系，以及它们与题目的关系。

5. 词汇和句型的使用需要有一定变化，避免因单调而令人生厌。

6. 多多使用第三章中所列图表类作文词汇和句型，不久你就能头头是道地分析图表了。

遣词：告别中国式英语的尴尬

当了这么多年老师，感触颇深的一点就是在学生的作文中经常出现由“中国式英语”造成的尴尬。曾经有一个学生

在他的作文中这样写道，“Doing part-time jobs can help us touch all kinds of people in the society.”哈哈，笔者知道他的意思是：“做兼职工作能帮助我们接触到社会上各种人。”可是，还是先看一下词典上对“touch”一词的定义吧。Longman 上对 touch 是这样解释的：“1. to be separated by no space at all 2. to feel, strike lightly, esp. with hands or fingers.”如此说来，这位同学所说的“接触”岂不是变成了“骚扰”？！难怪会让人哑然失笑！相信这位同学以后肯定不会忘记这句话的正确说法“Doing part-time jobs can help us get into contact with all kinds of people in the society.”Contact 一词在 Longman 上被释义为：“the state of having a connection or exchanging information or ideas with someone else”，汉译为“接触、联络、交往”。

更多的例子还有：

学习知识：错译 learn knowledge；正确 acquire knowledge。

使某人误入歧途：错译 lead sb. into the wrong way；正确 lead sb. astray。

从小事做起保护环境：错译 to begin with me to protect the environment；正确 to start environment conservation with little things。

主人和客人：错译 master and guest；正确 host/ hostess and guest。

新年就要到了：错译 The New Year is going to arrive；正确 The New Year is around the corner。

光阴似箭：错译 Time is like arrow；正确 Time flies。

方便面：错译 convenient noodles；正确 instant noodles。

戴有色眼镜看人：错译 judge others through colored

glasses; 正确 be biased against someone。

接电话: 错译 receive the phone; 正确 answer the phone。

洗碗: 错译 wash the plates; 正确 do the dishes。

更衣室: 错译 clothe-changing room; 正确 fitting room。

白头发: 错译 white hair; 正确 gray hair。

耳机: 错译 earphones; 正确 headphones。

一道菜: 错译 a plate of dish; 正确 a dish。

送某人回家: 错译 send sb. home; 正确 see sb. home。

脏话: 错译 dirty language; 正确 foul language。

亚洲四小龙: 错译 four dragons in Asia; 正确 four tigers in Asia。

金钱万能: 错译 Money can do everything; 正确 Money talks。

慢慢来。错译 Be slow; 正确 Take your time。

改革是中国的必由之路。错译 Reform is the road that China must take; 正确 Reform is the inevitable course for China。

看来,要医治这“中国式英语”的顽症,还真没有什么灵丹妙药。考生平时一定要努力扩大阅读量,培养英语语感,并细心总结和积累。另外,手边常备一本辞典,细查勤用,才不至于闹出笑话来。

造句: 长短相间, 错落有致

西方人的线性思维方式导致其话语结构比汉语的长。想写出原汁原味的英语长句, 为自己的作文增添一抹亮色吗?

告诉你一个小窍门: 让句子中间停顿在一个名词或代词上, 这样就能顺理成章地用一个又一个的定语从句把句子铺

陈开去。下面我们来看一封求职信的起首段:

Dear Sir,

I should be glad if you would consider my qualifications, particulars of which are contained in the enclosed resume, for the position of an editor, advertised in yesterday's Shanghai Daily.

(本人欲申请昨天《上海日报》上所刊登的贵公司的编辑职位, 并随函附上个人简历一份。如能承蒙考虑, 本人将不胜荣幸。)

这个句子中间有两处停顿, 分别是 qualifications 和 editor, 后面接有定语从句。多亏了这样一个小技巧, 全段虽然只有一个句子, 却把事情来龙去脉说得一清二楚! 在信的末尾, 我们又看到了从容、老练的笔触:

I hope I may be granted an interview, when I can explain my qualifications more fully.

怎么样? 这个点子可谓屡试不爽吧? 请务必在你自己的作文中多多使用哟!

第二个小窍门是使用现在分词作从句。仍以申请信为例, 在陈诉自己的资历时, 如果把 “I graduated from Shanghai University.” 和 “I majored in computer science.” 分成两个单句来写的话, 毫无疑问会显得比较幼稚, 而如果改成 “I graduated from Shanghai University, majoring in computer science.” 效果就会好得多。

还有一个办法, 笔者称其为 “得寸进尺法”, 即根据一个句子的基本结构, 从短到长, 从简单到复杂, 一步步深化句子的内涵。在申请信的末尾, 若希望对方尽快给予答复, 可

以写 “I’m looking forward to your reply.” 或 “I’m looking forward to your timely reply.” (我期盼着您及时的答复。) 像这样的句子, 我们可以把它扩展为 “I would appreciate it very much if you can give me a timely reply at your earliest convenience.” (如果您能在方便的时候尽早给我一个答复, 本人将不胜感激。)

再如, 在表示 “我们应该采取措施保护环境” 时, 最简单的说法是 “We should take measures to protect our environment.” 为了使它更有英语的味道, 可以把它变成被动语态 “Measures should be taken to protect our environment.” 然后, 可以根据实际需要, 把它拓展成 “Effective measures should be taken to protect our environment.” 再进一步, 则可以延长为 “Effective measures should be taken to protect our environment before it’s too late.” (我们应该采取有效措施保护环境, 以免等醒悟过来时为时已晚。)

当然, 也没有必要把每一句话都写得很长。从修辞效果看, 文似看山不喜平, 长短句的灵活变化能使读者读得兴味盎然; 从文章的内容上说, 就更应该讲究简练。我们所写出的长句要么应把两三个简单句巧妙地合并成一句, 从而使句子形式更加紧凑, 要么应丰富和拓展句子的内涵, 只有这样, 才能真正体现精练的原则。若是片面追求句子的长度, 其效果必然是过犹不及。

第二章

大学英语四、六级写作范文

校园生活

1. On Becoming A Better College Student

Many factors come together to make a good college student. In order to get the most out of our college education, we need to bear these things in mind:

First, self-discipline is of the utmost importance. Without high school academic pressure and parental discipline, some students just idle away their time. So it's wise for a college student to budget his time carefully, setting aside enough time for study. Without self-discipline, success is only a dream that will never come true.

Second, we should possess investigative spirit. Being college students, we shouldn't be content with being spoon-fed. It's necessary for us to learn how to find knowledge for ourselves through our own investigation. Good college students should always go beyond the replication of their teachers.

Third, college education is far more than taking courses and exams. Student unions, clubs, bands, sports teams and other social events are also part of the college education. These extracurricular activities can teach us a great deal and add to our fun. At the same time, they can help us to develop some special abilities and interests.

Four years of college life may be very fruitful if we know how to make full use of it. It's in our own hands.

2. Our Military Training

One of my unforgettable experiences was my military training at the beginning of my college life.

The training was really hard. The first thing we were taught to do was to stand at attention¹. When standing, we had to stand up straight motionlessly, look straight ahead, and put our hands straight on the seams of our trousers. Sweat trickled down from our foreheads but we were not allowed to wipe. We had to put up with the discomfort without any complaint.

When the two weeks of training was over, we all got so tanned² as if we had been to Africa. Although very tired, we have gained from the experience such virtues as perseverance, bravery and obedience to orders. We have learned to endure more, and complain less. I think that's just where the significance of the military training lies.

1. stand at attention 立正

2. get tanned 晒黑

3. Sex Education

Nowadays, more and more people have accepted the idea that sex education should be introduced into colleges and middle schools. Undeniably, many misfortunes involving sex, such as rapes and unwanted pregnancies, arise from ignorance about sex¹. Many young people are curious about and puzzled by sex. Since they cannot get appropriate information about sex from appropriate channels, they often fall a prey to² pornographic publications and movies. This may lead to sex crimes that are very harmful to the society.

Schools should take on the responsibility of enlightening³ students on matters related to sex. The authority should aim at educating students on such areas as the physiological and psychological differences between male and female, puberty, marriage, and sex crimes. As a result, young people will be less vulnerable to the influences of pornographic materials.

To conclude, the introduction of sex education is a must and should be carried out as soon as possible.

1. ignorance about sex 对性的无知
2. fall a prey to 沦为...的牺牲品
3. enlighten someone on something 提供正确知识

4. Money for Sports Activities

Sports are an indispensable part of a balanced education. Students' education consists of not only learning academic subjects, but also developing other skills, such as teamwork, and healthy habits that will last them a lifetime. So it's

absolutely necessary for schools to attach importance to sports activities equally.

To encourage sports activities among students, schools need to give students more leisure time so that they wouldn't bury themselves in books all day. Then they need to develop better physical education programs and encourage more students to participate in them. Second, schools also need to set aside enough money to provide good athletic equipment for their students. Furthermore, schools should take an active part of various sports competitions in order to fan the students' enthusiasm for sports.

Ideally, a school should provide its students with a well-balanced education that helps them develop in all-round way¹. For this reason, it is important that schools do not ignore sports activities.

1. develop in all-round way 全面发展

5. Certificates or a Sound Education

Nowadays, there is a passion¹ among college students for all kinds of certificates such as driver licenses, accounting certificates, or licensing as computer programmers or English translators. In order to find enough time for the training, some college students even stay away from classrooms.

It is true that for the time being, these certificates may help them be competitive in getting jobs with a high payroll. However, certificates only represent a certain skills. They can never be substitute for one's expertise, which will help lay a good

foundation for one's future career².

So we should first focus our efforts on our main task before we find time for those practical training. It is not what certificate we earn but the sound high education we receive that really counts.

1. a passion for certificates 证书热
2. lay a good foundation for one's future career 为将来的事业打下良好的基础

6. Give Students Time to Grow

With examinations drawing near, the burden on students is becoming heavier and heavier. They have more homework than ever before, and less time for leisure, rest and sleep.

Because of the over-load, most students' health suffers and many students become nearsighted. Besides, a considerable proportion of students are getting tired of school education because of the excessive academic pressure. What's more, the original purpose of our education should help the students develop all-around abilities, but by giving them too much assignment, we are actually setting a limit to their range of interests and their creativity.

It is not necessary to keep the students in class all the time. They need to go outside for sports, singing, dancing and other activities. We should create a good environment to let young students grow healthily.

7. Participating in Extracurricular Activities

Extracurricular activities such as clubs and sports can help college students make the most of their college life. They are part of the growth environment for our total development on campus. The reasons are as follows:

First, different activities can enrich our life¹. Clubs offer good opportunities to meet people who share our interests, to make friends, and to have fun. Sports will keep us fit. Otherwise, we may have to fight frustration and isolation.

Second, extracurricular activities can also make us be aware of the importance of a true spirit of community on campus, promote the mutual understanding and cooperation among peers². Undoubtedly, these qualities are of the utmost importance for us to establish ourselves in the society.

In a word, it's a wise choice to participate in various extracurricular activities, which can provide us with a more balanced development.

1. enrich one's life 使生活充实
2. cooperation among peers 同辈之间的协作

8. Job Problems for College Graduates

At the present time, to obtain a satisfactory job seems difficult for college graduates. Each year thousands of graduates flood into the job market, but only part of them can get rewarding jobs in their majors. Why is that?

One reason is that many courses in colleges and universities are so outdated and impractical that it's very hard for the students