

第一部分 议论文

纵观全国历年大学英语四、六级乃至研究生入学考试、托福考试等作文，议论文已成为主要的写作体裁，而且大有“一统天下”的趋势。

议论文的主旨是针对现实生活中带有普遍性或倾向性的种种现象、问题或思潮，进行逻辑分析和论证说理，从而表明作者赞同什么或反对什么的立场、观点和见解，达到明辨是非、抨击时弊、弘扬正气、说服读者和教育社会的目的。

成功的议论文的共同特点是：论点鲜明准确；论据充分有力；论证合情合理、逻辑性强，即在客观上以理服人，在主观上以情动人。此外，无论以何种手法开篇，议论文一般总在开头交待清楚要议论的主题和作者的基本立场、论点，有时要点明下文的写作重心。

我们对所有全国大学英语四、六级统考的命题作文（1988年至1999年）进行了认真的分析研究，并根据它们的出题特点、要求和写作重心、手法、目的等将议论文归纳为六大类：

1. 分析建议类
2. 原因分析类
3. 对比分析类
4. 批驳分析类
5. 各抒己见类
6. 理由陈述类

初学者可以根据出题特点等，使将要写的议论文先“对号入座”，归到某一类中，再按照此类文章的写作模式、典型套句，结合自己对所议论主题的认识和看法，很快写出一篇论点突出、论据有

力，层次分明的文章，杜绝因作者的思维零乱导致作文偏题的现象，帮助应试者在短短的 30 分钟内既充分发挥自身的写作才能，又规范其思维模式，最终获得理想的分数。

第一节 分析建议类

一、出题特点

此类作文是全国大学英语四、六级统考中最常见的写作题型，其特点为：

1. (分析某一事物 / 问题 / 现象 的重要性 / 必要性 / 根源 / 好处或危害性 / 副作用 / 带来的问题等)

2. (我 / 你是怎样对待 / 解决 / 实现等)……(的)?

出题者常常选择社会生活中的某一事物 (问题 / 现象) 为议论分析的主题，要求考生分析所议主题的性质 (即客观性、重要性、优越性或危害性、荒谬性等)；并在此基础上要求考生从自身的经历 (体会) 或视角出发，就如何对待所议的主题向读者和社会提出值得推广和借鉴的合理建议。

二、写作重心

四、六级作文多采用三段式结构，但除“主题引入”段有其共性外，其余两段的写作重心则有较大的差异，本书正是基于此来对议论文进行分类的。

此类作文的写作重心应为：

1. 分析主题的性质 (即重要性、危害性等)

2. 提出建议 (或通过现身说法或从作者自身视角出发)。

分析所议事物的性质是写好此类作文的先决条件。只有充分分析论证该事物的利或弊、优或劣等，才能使读者非常信服地接受作者的做法和建议。

三、写作模式

(Sentence=S . Paragraph=Para.)

Para. I (主题引入)

S(1) Background & introduction of the topic

S(2) Illustration (specific)

S(3) Transition (the author's attitude towards the topic)

Para. II (主题分析)

S(4) Thesis

S(5~6) Analysis I and detail

S(7~8) Analysis II and detail

Para. III (建议陈述)

S(9) General advice (either by citing the author's own experience or from his angle of view)

S(10~11) Specific statements

S(12) Conclusion

第一段：S(1)通过背景（或正面或反面或具体数据）介绍引入主题

S(2)进一步阐明主题（或举例或提供相关情况）

S(3)是承上启下的过渡句，用于表明作者的基本态度或提示下文议论的重心

第二段：S(4)是作者对所分析主题的概述，即段首句

S(5~6)是具体分析 I 和佐证

S(7~8)是具体分析 II 和佐证

第三段：S(9)是作者对主题是提倡还是反对的总体建议

S(10~11)是具体建议的陈述

S(12)是结论性意见

【调整说明】

上述三段式结构是此类作文的一般性模式。考生还可以根据

出题要求和写作重心的变化进行局部调整。如：

Advantages of a Job Interview

(1995年6月全国四级作文)

1. 现在找工作一般都要进行面试。通过面试，面试者 (interviewer) 和应试者 (interviewee) 可以相互了解情况。
2. 面试者可以向应试者介绍情况，如工作性质、条件、待遇等。
3. 应试者也有机会给对方留下一个好的印象，如可以表现自信，可以介绍教育背景、工作能力等。

由于这篇作文要求考生主要分析面试的优越性 (出题要求中的 2 和 3 均为面试的好处)，考生就可以将模式中第三段中的 S(9~11) 都移到第二段，对出题要求中的第 2, 3 项进行充分的分析论证，只须留下 S(12) 作为向读者提出注重面试这一建议的结尾段。

又如：

Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus

(1997年6月全国四级作文)

1. 大学生了解社会的必要性。
2. 了解社会的途径 (大众媒体、社会服务)。
3. 我打算怎么做。

由于这篇作文要求考生在第二段和第三段分别阐述如何了解社会的建议和自我做法中值得读者借鉴的建议，上述模式中第一段的主题引入和第二段的主题分析须合二为一，即主题引入和必要性分析要在第一段里完成，模式中 S(3) 过渡句也就没有必要了，可用于必要性分析。

四、实例评析

【范例 1】

My View on Fake Commodities

(1997年12月全国六级作文)

1. 假冒伪劣商品的危害。

2. 怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品？

(1) To most Chinese consumers buying fake commodities means nothing but “unluck” that is hard to avoid. (2) While many undergo such experience every now and then, few realize the need to rethink of it and battle against the falsehood of the fakes. (3) This is disturbing, however, because the fake commodities bring much more than “unluck” to our society.

(4) Fake commodities affect our life in many aspects. (5) To begin with, they may turn out to be a threat to our lives, as is confirmed in the news that a couple’s dream of owning an electric bathing heater ended up by killing the husband. (6) They also give rise to unfair competition, which in turn throws many original businesses into a commercial panic. (7) And above all, they lead the whole society to seek dishonesty in making a fortune. (8) Obviously, it is high time that the fake commodities were eliminated from our life.

(1) 提起买到假冒伪劣商品，绝大多数中国消费者想到的不是别的，而是难以回避的“倒霉”。(2) 尽管很多人隔三差五有过这样的经历，但很少有人能意识到回过头来想一想，进而与其欺骗性进行斗争的必要。(3) 然而，这一现象令人担忧，这是因为假冒伪劣商品给我们社会带来的远不止所谓的“倒霉”。

(4) 假冒伪劣商品给我们的生活造成的影响涉及许多方面。(5) 首先，它们可能对我们的生命构成威胁，正如这条消息所证实的那样：一对夫妇想拥有一个电淋浴器的梦想以丈夫被电死而告终。(6) 它们还会导致不正当竞争，而不正当竞争又反过来将许多正宗行业置于商务危机的境地。(7) 其中危害最大的是，它们会引导整个社会在致富过程中追求不诚实的做法。(8) 显然，现已到了从我们的生活中铲除假冒伪劣商品的时候了。

(9) How to do away with them then? (10) The first thing for the government to do is to root out the local protectionism in China. (11) In the meanwhile, fair competition must be enforced by law upon all the businesses, in which light, if one business takes unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its gods fairly. (12) In short, only when our society as a whole can resist all temptation of fake commodities will there be no more chance for them to trap any customer.

(9) 那么, 怎样才能消除假冒伪劣商品呢? (10) 政府首先要在中国根除地方保护主义。(11) 与此同时, 必须从法律上强迫所有商家都要公平竞争; 这样的话, 如果一个商家利用不正当手段占有消费者的便宜, 那它必将败给与之竞争的并能公平对待其上帝(消费者)的商家。(12) 总之, 只有当我们全社会能够抵制假冒商品的所有诱惑时, 它们将失去任何诱骗消费者的可乘之机。

【注释】

S (1) nothing but 只不过; 只有.....

e. g. If what we have been striving for is nothing but pleasure-seeking, our nation will be deprived of the right to rise.

如果我们始终追求的只是享乐, 那么我们的民族就将被剥夺腾飞的权利。

S (2) 1. undergo *vt.* 经历

2. every now and then 隔三差五

e. g. To maintain a balance between study and play, some students go out for a party for a change every now and then.

一些学生为了保持学习与玩耍的平衡, 以隔三差五外出聚会进行调整。

3. rethink (of) *v.* 再想一想

4. battle against 与……斗争

e. g. We'd better rethink something before we battle for or against it.

我们最好先深思熟虑，然后再决定为之或与之而斗争。

5. falsehood *n.* 不真实 欺骗(性)

S (3) 1. disturbing *a.* 令人担忧的

2. bring sth. good/bad to sb./sth.

给某人/物带来益处或坏处

e. g. Since the death of Alfred Nobel, his name has brought fame and glory to others.

自阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔死后，他的名字已给他人带来了荣誉。

S (4) aspect *n.* 方面

e. g. One had better learn to see things in their various aspects when young.

一个人最好在年轻时就学着从各个方面去看待事物。

S (5) 1. to begin with 首先(类似的短语有: first of all; in the first place; above everything else 等)

e. g. They won't fall in love with each other. To begin with, there is nothing in common between the two. Besides, the boy can ill afford to gratify the girl's vanity.

他们不会相爱。首先，两者间没有任何共同点。再者，男孩在经济上不能满足女孩的虚荣心。

2. turn out (to be) 结果是；最后证明是

e. g. All this may well turn out to be too optimistic. 这些看法最后很可能被证明是过于乐观了。

3. confirm *vt.* 证实 进一步证实 批准 使坚定

e. g. This view is confirmed by the fact that the US

government turns a blind eye to its own problems while attacking other countries' policies on the human right. 这种观点已被美国政府在对别国人权政策进行抨击的同时对自己国内的问题却视而不见的事实所证实。

4. end up (+ 介词短语 / 现在分词短语 / 形容词短语等)
(以.....) 告终

e. g. Some people start with the aim of doing harm to others only to end up with ruining themselves.
一些人以损人开始，以害己告终。

- S (6)** 1. give rise to (+ *n.*) 导致 引起

e. g. That event gave rise to a violent debate on social virtues.

那一事件引起了关于社会公德的激烈讨论。

2. unfair competition 不正当竞争

3. in turn 反过来 依次

e. g. Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.

理论的基础是实践，又反过来为实践服务。

4. original business 正宗的生意 (商业)

5. commercial panic 商务恐慌

6. throw sb. /sth. into (+ 状态名词) 使.....陷入 / 处于.....(状态)

e. g. The result of this competition threw Mary into a dilemma whether to give her hand to Bill or to Jack.

这一竞争的结果使玛丽陷入进退维谷的境地：到底答应和比尔结婚还是和杰克结婚。

- S (7)** 1. seek dishonesty 寻求不诚实 / 欺诈行径

2. make a fortune 致富 发财

e. g. In their eyes, to make a handsome fortune, you

have to seek successful dishonesty.

在他们看来，要想发笔大财，你就得寻求能得逞的欺诈行径。

S (8) eliminate A from B 从 B 中清除 A

e. g. For any government to eliminate unhealthy factors from its society is something that can not be done in one move.

任何一届政府要从其社会中清除不健康因素都是件不能一蹴而就的事情。

S (9) do away with 消除 取消

e. g. We should do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind.

我们应该破除一切迷信，解放思想。

S (10) 1. root out 根除 铲除

e. g. It is vain to attempt to root out traditional influence by force.

试图用武力铲除传统势力是徒劳的。

2. local protectionism 地方保护主义

S (11) 1. fair competition 公平竞争

2. enforce (sth. upon sb.) 强迫；强加

e. g. Anyone has no right to enforce his own views on others.

任何人都无权将自己的观点强加给别人。

3. in which light (引导非限定性定语从句) 如果是那样的话

e. g. Cloning adds a new meaning to life. in which light man stands a good chance of saving rare wild animals on the verge of extinction.

克隆给生命增添了一层新的含义，这样一来人类很可能

可以拯救濒于灭绝的稀有野生动物。

4. take unfair advantage of 占……的便宜；不正当地利用

e. g. Anyone who takes unfair advantage of the public opinion will be cast aside by the public sooner or later.

任何人，只要不正当地利用了民意，迟早都会被民众所唾弃。

- S (12) resist all temptation of (sth.) 抵制……的诱惑

e. g. Many customers tend to buy things when they can't resist the temptation of clever advertisements.

许多顾客容易在抵制不住巧妙广告的诱惑时购买东西。

【评析】

这篇作文主要是分析假冒伪劣商品的危害性，进而找出杜绝假冒伪劣商品的途径。这位考生从三个方面进行了分析：一是危害消费者的生命（a threat to our lives）；二是导致不正当竞争（... give rise to unfair competition）；三是引导全社会为了发财不择手段（... lead the whole society to seek dishonesty in making a fortune）。

作者为了阐述三种危害性，将模式中 S(5~8)进行了压缩调整，把危害分析与例证在一个句子内完成，即 S(5)阐述危害分析 I 借 as is confirmed in the news that ... 引出佐证；S(6)论述危害分析 II 再用“which in turn throws ... into a ... panic”从句为其论点提供依据，从而腾出 S(7)进行更深层次的分析，使其分析力度加大，S(8)的呼吁也就在情理之中了。这种“压缩处理”方法增大了文章的信息容量，又使作者思想得到较充分的表达，可供您参考借鉴。当然，S(8)也可以用于阐述例证，如“ It is no wonder that honesty is thought to have gone farther in the direction opposite to our wishes. ”。

在文章的最后一段，作者为社会提供了消除伪劣商品的三条途径：根除地方保护主义（... root out local protectionism）从法律上保证公平竞争（fair competition must be enforced by law upon all the businesses）和全社会共同抵制之（... resist all temptation of fake commodities）。

作者利用“in which light”（“in this/that light”的变体）推论出公平竞争的涵义，使社会进一步认识到推行这一建议的好处，这是英语中对主句内涵加以解释的常见方式，更适合写作中句型变换的要求。此外，文章的 S(12)达到了“一石三鸟”的效果，即建议陈述、全文总结和首尾呼应。

还须指出的是，作者在开篇段从分析人们熟知的“买了假货认倒霉”的心态入手，由浅入深，将读者引导到文章要分析的主题上。

【范例 2】

How to Do as the Romans Do in Rome?

1. 当一个人乍被移民新的文化环境中会感到极不适应。
2. 试分析这一现象的原因。
3. 怎样才能入乡随俗？

(1) When suddenly transplanted into a new culture, one feels like a fish being out of water. (2) The newcomer is uncertain about everything once familiar to him, such as what to talk about with others, how to approach a stranger, when to laugh at a joke, etc. (3) Then, what causes his confusion and what can be done to help him over it?

(1) 一个人乍移民到新的文化环境，会有鱼儿离开水的感觉。(2) 这位新移民对原来所熟悉的一切都没了把握，如和别人谈什么，怎样与陌生人打交道，听到笑话何时可以大笑，等等。(3) 那么，是什么造成他的迷惘的，怎样才能帮他走出困境呢？

(4) The causes of such confusion in his daily activities are complex. (5) Some attribute it to the language used to reflect all the ways of life in the new culture. (6) Others believe that the cause lies in the customs between the two cultures that may be far from identical to one another. (7) The two causes above can hold water but can't account for all the confusion he feels, so the term "culture shock" is most widely used to explain such why. (8) Such shock results from losing all his familiar patterns and symbols of his normal day-to-day social life.

(9) To realize his transplanting into a new society, some efforts have to be made in advance. (10) The right way to avoid "culture shock" is to combine the study of its language consciously with that of its culture, that is, he must learn the ways in which its language conveys ideas, follows customs, and promotes behavior of its people. (11) Even in it, he also needs to see the world around him as the people there see it, thus adjusting his mind by instinct to the entire way of the new life. (12) Once he attaches as much

(4) 引起他在日常活动中迷惘的原因是复杂的。

(5) 一些人将此归咎于用来反映新环境生活各个方面的语言。(6) 其他人认为其根源在于两种文化间的习俗可能相差甚远。(7) 上述两种原因均能站住脚,但无法去解释他所有的困惑,故此“文化震惊”这一术语现被广泛用于解释这样的难题。(8) 这一震惊是由于他失去了所有他熟知的日常生活生活模式和标志的缘故。

(9) 要真正实现向一个新的社会移民,必须提前做出一些努力。(10) 避免“文化震惊”的正确途径是有意识地把语言学习与文化研究结合起来,也就是说,他必须学习掌握其语言是如何传递人们的思想、崇尚人们的习俗和提倡人们的行为举止的。(11) 即使到了那里,他还需要像当地的人民那样看待周围的一切,从而本能地使自己的心态适应新生活的方方面面。(12) 他一旦把不熟悉的与

value to the unfamiliar as to the familiar and also turns the former into the latter, he is sure to feel like a fish that has been put back into water. 熟悉的事物看得同等重要并能使前者变为后者，他一定又会有鱼儿得水的自如感。

【注释】

- S (1)** 1. transplant (sb. into) *vt.* 移(民)
2. feel like 感到好像……似的
e. g. When a girl is around him, he feels like he was deprived of the freedom to express himself.
当有女孩在跟前时，他感到自己好像被剥夺了表达自己思想的自由。
- S (2)** approach *vt.* 与……打交道 探讨 接近
e. g. It has turned out that once one official is approached with bribes, it is to bribers' advantage to approach him still further.
现已证明：一个官员一旦被贿赂打通关系，与其进一步交往就会对行贿者有好处。
- S (3)** 1. confusion *n.* 迷惘 困惑 混乱(状态)
2. help sb. over sth. 帮助某人渡过……
e. g. Whenever we were thrown into confusion, we counted on him to help us over it.
每当我们陷入困惑时，总指望他能帮我们摆脱之。
- S (5)** attribute ... to ... 归咎于；归因于
e. g. This state of affairs is attributed to several factors.
这一事态要归因于几个因素。
- S (6)** (be) far from identical to 与……相去甚远
e. g. Far from identical to her ideal, the stuff in the boy

still holds a special attraction for her.

尽管这个男孩的素质与她理想中的相去甚远，但仍对她具有特殊的吸引力。

S (7) 1. hold water 站得住脚 说得通

(类似的短语有: be tenable, prove true, stand testing 等)

e. g. What he said holds every water and is unassailable.

他的话绝对站得住脚，是无懈可击的。

2. account for 解释 说明

e. g. Neglect of duty does not quite account for his whole responsibility for the terrible loss of lives.

不能用玩忽职守来说明他对巨大的人员伤亡应负的全部责任。

3. culture shock 文化震惊 文化冲击

S (9) in advance 事先

e. g. Although everything had been fixed in advance his tender advances met with her flat refusal.

尽管一切都预先安排好了，他温柔的求爱仍遭到她的断然拒绝。

S (10) 1. consciously *ad.* 有意识地

2. convey *vt.* 传递 表达

e. g. One's feelings sometimes are too subtle to convey in words.

一个人的感情有时令人难以捉摸而无法用语言来表达。

S (11) 1. adjust ... to ... 使.....适应 / 合乎.....

e. g. It is unwise of some people to adjust themselves to the American soil by scorning their native countries.

一些人为了适应美国的环境采取蔑视自己祖国的方式是不明智的。

2. by instinct 本能地

e. g. Some people seem to know by instinct where a good fortune is to be found.

一些人好像本能地知晓何处能交好运。

S (12) 1. attach much value to 非常重视

e. g. Much value should be attached to the potential of his work in his own field.

应十分重视他在其专业领域的工作潜力。

2. be sure to (do sth.) 一定会

e. g. Our nation is sure to make a rise in the world only if every Chinese does his bit in the role that can give full play to his abilities.

只要每一位中国人在自己能充分发挥才能的岗位上尽各自的一份力量，我们的国家就一定能腾飞。

【评析】

这是一篇客观性（原因）分析与建议类议论文。作者在文章的开头就形象地借用了“a fish being out of water”紧扣出题者的要求，转而对由此带来的困惑（confusion）从三个方面分析了原因。

作者在原因分析中，采用了由表及里和从点到面的写作手法。先从一些人的视角推出人们熟知的原因——语言（language）障碍；再以另一些人的看法阐明第二个原因——习俗差异（difference in the customs between the two cultures）接着作者首先肯定了前两个原因的客观性（hold water），同时又指出了它们的片面性（can't account for all the confusion），继而顺理成章地亮出自己所知的综合性原因——文化冲击（culture shock）并在S(8)中解释了其产生的根源（result from losing all his familiar patterns and symbols of his normal day-to-day social life）。作者借鉴

了“各抒己见类议论文”的写作模式，为事物的客观性分析开辟了新的写作途径：一些人认为某事物产生的根源是……；另一些人则认为其产生的根源是……；作者更深或更全面的分析：以上两种观点都有合理性的一面，但还有一条更深刻的原因是……

作者在结尾段为帮助新移民能尽快入乡随俗，提出了一条合理的建议：一是在出国前就应既学新环境的语言又要研究其文化习俗(combine the study of its language with that of its culture — the way its language conveys ideas . follows customs and promotes behavior of its people)；二是即使移民到了那里仍须有意识地学着当地人的方式理解周围的事物(see the world around him as the people there see it)，从而逐渐过渡到能本能地适应新环境(adapt by instinct to the new environment)。文章的结束句又重提鱼儿得水(a fish that has been put back into water) 与篇头形成首尾呼应之势，使读者读后能感受到“ How to do as the Romans do in Rome ”这一问题解决得彻底与完善。

此外，读者还应注意作者在保证文章的连贯性上所运用的技巧：重复关键词语（如： confusion, shock 等）和指代词（如 it, its 等）。

【范例 3】

Patriotic Education

1. 爱国主义教育的现状。
2. 爱国主义教育的意义。
3. 怎样才能体现我们的爱国主义精神？

(1) With more and more weight being attached to economy and material wealth, patriotic education no longer draws as popular attention as ever before. (2) Some of its centers have been

(1) 随着经济和物质财富受到越来越多的重视，爱国主义教育再也不像以前那样得到广泛关注了。

(2) 一些爱国主义教育基

closed down or kept open to people for other profitable purposes; many national heroes have given way to pop stars in people's minds. (3) This is what we are most unwilling to see, however, because a nation will lose its power without patriotism in the same way as a pile of sand goes without cohesion.

(4) If taken seriously, patriotic education can be found its own practical and immediate significance. (5) Through patriotic education, people are able to know more about our nation's yesterday, half glorious and half shameful, thus resolving to prevent its tragedies from happening again. (6) Through patriotic education, people would value today's life more and try to better it. (7) And still through patriotic education, people come to realize how heavy responsibility they will bear for tomorrow of nation as well as of our offspring. (8) In a word, patriotic education is the first and foremost way to foster our national spirit.

(9) There are as many ways to embody our patriotism in our life as

地早已关闭或已派上其他赚钱的用场,而许多民族英雄已在人们的心目中被流行明星所取代。(3)然而,这是我们最不愿意见到的,因为一个国家若没有了爱国主义精神将失去其国力,如同一片散沙一样。

(4)若认真对待之,爱国主义教育仍能被发现其现实意义。(5)人们通过爱国主义教育会更多地知道我们民族荣辱参半的过去,从而立志不叫悲剧重演。(6)通过爱国主义教育,人们会更加珍惜今天的生活,并努力改善它。(7)还有,通过爱国主义教育,人们会逐渐意识到,为了后代和国家的未来自己肩上的责任会有多重。(8)总之一句话,爱国主义教育是弘扬民族魂的首选方式。

(9)体现爱国主义精神的途径就像我们社会中