

第二篇 亡羊补牢——分顶通关精讲精练

第一章 写 作

第一节 大纲要求与评分标准

一、大纲对写作的要求

大学英语四级考试第一题便是写作。写作部分 (Writing) 占总分的 15%。要求考生在 30 分钟以内按照规定的题目和提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等, 写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文。要求内容基本完整、思想表达准确、用词恰当、语意连贯、无严重语法错误。

二、作文评分标准

大学英语四级考试作文题阅卷采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分 (Reward Scores), 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。

四级作文阅卷按百分制评分, 然后再按 710 分换算。百分制评分标准共分 5 档: 2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分、14 分 (按 710 分换算, 作文总分 106.5 分, 五个档次分别为 14.2 分, 35.5 分, 56.8 分, 78.1 分, 99.4 分)。要求阅卷人员根据阅卷标准, 对照样卷评分, 若认为所阅文章与某一分数 (如 8 分) 相似, 即定为该分数 (8 分); 若认为所阅文章稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加 1 分 (即 9 分) 或减 1 分 (即 7 分), 但不得加或减半分。四级作文阅卷评分的具体评判标准见下表。

大学英语四级考试写作评分标准细则 (百分制)

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, 其中有一些是严重错误。
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, 仅有个别小错。

考生若交白卷, 或所写作文与题目毫不相关, 或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想, 给 0 分。另外, 规定的内容未写全者, 将按比例扣分。字数不足也会扣分 (题目中给出的开头或结束句, 不

计入所写字数), 具体扣分标准如下:

大学英语四级考试写作字数不足扣分标准 (百分制)

累计字数	110~119	100~109	90~99	80~89	70~79	60~69	50~59	49 以下
扣分	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

三、作文评分样卷

“知己知彼, 百战不殆”, 要想在四级考场上写出高质量的作文, 有必要结合样卷进一步了解四级作文的评分标准。下面以 2008 年 6 月四级作文题目为例加以说明。

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled **Recreational Activities**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline below in Chinese.*

- (1) 娱乐活动多种多样。
- (2) 娱乐活动可以使人们受益, 也可能带来危害。
- (3) 作为大学生, 我认为……

样卷一 (14 分档)

Nowadays there are a variety of recreational activities for people to take part in. Some like singing and dancing while the others are fond of watching movies or TV series. People are free to choose whatever recreational activities they like. It is obvious that recreational activities are relaxing and people can benefit from them. Furthermore, people can develop interest and make friends through those activities, which make their life colorful. However, recreational activities can also do harm to them. It is commonly seen that a youngster gets addicted to a certain recreational activity and wastes a lot of time and energy on it, resulting in his falling behind in study or work. As a college student, I think we must try not to break the balance between study and leisure. Recreational activities are a necessary part of life but we should not spend too much time on them. We should concentrate on our studies rather than indulge ourselves with recreational activities.	点评: 这篇作文属于四级作文中的上乘之作。首先, 其思想表达清楚, 第一段通过举例阐述了娱乐活动的多样性; 第二段具体说明了娱乐活动的双面性; 最后一段表明了作者自己的看法。其次, 用词多样化, 例如文章用了 like 和 be fond of 来表示喜好, 用 recreational activities 和 leisure 表示娱乐休闲等。再次, 句子灵活多变, 长短句交错使用, 既有结构简明的简单句, 也有丰富多样的并列句和复合句。最后, 连接词使用得当, 像 while, furthermore, however, result in 等词使文章读起来连贯流畅。
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样卷二 (11 分档)

Today people have all kinds of recreational activities. With the help of the computer and the Internet, we may choose to play computer games or enjoy ourselves on the Internet. Taking exercise is also a good choice. It may relax us and be good to our health. And reading books is still a good kind of recreational activities. But we should remember that, recreational activities have both	点评: 这篇作文属于四级作文中较好的习作。文章切题, 表达思想清楚, 文章结构和布局很好地体现了作文要求中给出的提纲。文章开头举例阐述了娱乐活动的多样性, 接着具体说明了娱乐活动的双面性, 最后表明了作者自
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good and bad effects. With a little recreational activity after working, you can relax yourself, and improve your work efficiency. Recreational activities can also make you more friends. But too much recreational activity is bad for us. If you are addicted to such games you cannot do your work or study. It is also do harm to your helath. As a university student, I think we should balance our work and play. Work hard when studying and play hard when playing. By doing so recreational activities make our life more beautiful.	己的看法。文章文字连贯,用词比较准确,但有少量语言错误,包括拼写错误,如 activites, ouselves, yoursef, helath 等,以及一些语法错误,如 It is also do harm to (应改为 It also does harm to) 等。
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样卷三 (8 分档)

In recent years, with the developing of economics and social, there are more and more recreational activities. If you have enough time, you can participate in these activites everyday. However, is it good for our life to have more recreational activites? It's my mind that recreational activities must adapt to our life styles. We must make a good desision on how much time we can used to work and how much to recreational activities. If we put some timw on recreational activities, but not much more time, we can have a healthy life. But if we put all of our time on it and don't work, it's very harmful for our life. As a college sutdent, the major duty of us is study hard. It is very improtant to study more and more knowlages when we are in school. We can have recrational activities sometimes, but we couldn't forget it that our duty is study. I hope we can manage well our time.	点评:这篇作文属于四级作文中很一般的习作。文章基本切题。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,其中有一些是严重错误。具体问题剖析如下:(1)内容空泛,缺少具体例子说明,具体的实例将更有说服力。(2)文字不连贯且累赘,如第二段可以把各句再改得简练一点并且用适当的转承词。(3)语言错误相当多,如 how much time we can used to work and how much to recreational activities, the major duty of us is study hard (应改为 how much time we can spend on work and how much on recreational activities 和 the major duty of us is to study hard) 等语法错误以及 activites, desision, timw, improtant, recrational, knowlages 等拼写错误。
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样卷四 (5 分档)

Nowdays, people's press is growing larger. They need more to take it easy. Recreational activities are the best way to choose. There are many kinds of different recreational activites such as from out to in door, from body to mental. Every body can choose the most proper for himself. However, the recreational activities may also do har for the people while they could help one. They will take more time from you.	点评:这篇作文属于四级作文中较差的习作。文章基本切题,但表达思想不清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误。具体问题剖析如下:(1)各段围绕中心句论述不深入,没有说服力。
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You will have no heart to work hard. Some recreational activities can make you lost many money. Above all, I think we need recreational activities. But hard work is the more important for us. The recreaitonal activities much help us with good work and should not do harm for work.	(2) 用词不准确, 如人们承受的压力不能用 press, 没心情不能用 have no heart 等。(3) 语言错误较多, 很多句子不通顺, 如 They need more to take it easy. 应改为 They need to spare more time to relax themselves. Some recreational activities can make you lost many money 中 lost 和 many 应改为 lose 和 much 等。另外, 文章中的拼写错误也较多。
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样卷五 (2 分档)

Recreation activites have very much kinds, it cincloudad PE, art activit, musick, play, games and so on. So much kinds Recreation activities in our moden world, so that our think unclear, make our eyes can't see ture life. Recreation activities have two face. Fine facemake people pleaseing. For example, sport make people is full of living, When you hard work, you lisent musick. It is very orderfull. But another face is bad, It make some young man can't to work. Sutdents can't standay, and make some people can't live ture world. For example Internet games, make some people cant to face ture life. As a uniterd student, I think our should say clear ture world, to help people see clearly life, find himself vavulou.	点评: 这篇作文属于四级作文中很差的习作。文章条理不清, 思路紊乱, 大部分句子均有错误, 有的甚至影响理解。具体问题剖析如下: (1) 缺乏逻辑, 东一句西一句, 没有围绕中心论述, 而且说得太笼统而缺乏说服力。(2) 用汉语思维, 通篇文章的句子都有明显的汉语痕迹, 如 Recreation activites have very much kinds, 应改为 There are many kinds of recreational activities 等。(3) 拼写错误很多, 大部分句子均有错误。
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第二节 最新命题趋势

一、作文类型分析

大学英语四级作文的命题形式富于变化, 这给作文命题提供了极大的方便, 增大了命题空间, 有利于提高考试的信度和效度。但从备考的角度看, 这无疑增加了考生备考作文和英语教学尤其是作文教学的难度。例如, 今年的作文命题形式是提纲式, 明年可能改情景式, 再过一年又可能采用图表式。因此, 非常有必要将一些常考体裁、话题和写作类型进行归纳总结, 为以后的复习准备提供参考和借鉴。通过对近 12 年四级写作真题进行分析, 可以将写作题型大体进行如下归类。

第一章 写 作

体裁	数量及比例	主题或题目	写作类型
议论文 (提纲作文)	16 (约 66%)	Recreational Activities (2008. 6)	对比选择型
		Limiting the Use of Disposable Bags (2008. 12)	观点论证型
		Free Admission to Museums (2009. 6)	观点论证型
		Creating a Green Campus (2009. 12)	问题解决型
		Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling (2010. 6)	现象解释型
		How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent? (2010. 12)	现象解释型
		Online Shopping (2011. 6)	对比选择型
		Nothing Succeeds without a Strong Will (2011. 12)	观点论证型
		On Excessive Packaging (2012. 6)	现象解释型
		Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to your hometown, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why? (2014. 6 卷 1)	解释说明型 (卷 2、卷 3 类型与卷 1 相同)
		A Course that Has Impressed You Most in College (2014. 12 卷 1)	解释说明型
		Comment on the saying "Listening Is More Important Than Talking." (2015. 12 卷 1)	观点论证型
		Suppose you have two options upon graduation; one is to take a job in a company and the other to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. (2016. 12 卷 3)	对比选择型
		How to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients? (2017. 12 卷 1)	观点论证型
		The Importance of Speaking Ability and How to Develop It (2018. 6 卷 1)	现象解释性
议论文 (图表图画作文)	4 (约 17%)	The Challenges of Living in a Big City (2018. 12 卷 1)	解释说明型
		Education Pays (2012. 12)	现象解释型
		The Importance of Doing Small Things before Undertaking Something Big (2013. 6 卷 1)	观点论证型
		The Impact of the Internet on the Way People Communicate—Whether Electronic Communication Can Replace Face-to-Face Contact (2013. 12 卷 1)	现象解释型
应用文	3 (约 13%)	Comment on This Kind of Modern Life (2015. 6 卷 1)	现象解释型
		Write a letter to express your thanks to one of your friends who helped you most when you were in difficulty. (2016. 6 卷 3)	感谢信
		Write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a bicycle you used at college. (2017. 6 卷 1)	广告
		Write a letter to recommend a place to a foreign friend who wants to learn Chinese (2019. 12 卷 1)	推荐信

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体裁	数量及比例	主题或题目	写作类型
新闻报道	1 (约 4%)	Write a news report to your campus newspaper on a visit to a Hope Elementary School organized by your Student Union (2019. 6 卷 1)	新闻报道

注：2013 年 6 月开始采用多题多卷的形式。多套试卷的题型相同，故本表并未将每次考试的全部作文题目列出，只列举当次考试的 1 份试卷。

由上表可以看出，近 12 年来主要考查了议论文、应用文以及图表作文。实际上，我们对图表作文并不陌生，它早在 1991 年（Changes in People's Diet）和 2002 年（Student Use of Computers）已被考查过，近些年又开始浮出水面，其实质仍然是议论文，为了讨论方便，我们把它单列为一类。议论文所占比例最大，这主要是因为写议论文不仅要帮助读者认识事物而且还要表达作者自己的看法并让对方接受，因此较其他文体而言，议论文考查的写作能力更高。大学生的认知和思维能力应该达到这个要求，能对一般性的事物或观点进行辨析。

就作文的话题而言，覆盖面较广，涵盖了学校生活、日常生活、娱乐、社会与文化、生活哲理、环境等方面的话题。有关学校生活的话题有：对选修课选择问题的看法（What Electives to Choose, 2007.12）、创建绿色校园（Creating a Green Campus, 2009.12）、教育的回报（Education Pays, 2012.12）、带领外国朋友参观校园（The most interesting place on campus you would like to take him/her to see and why, 2014.6 卷 2）、印象最深的课程（A Course that Has Impressed You Most in College, 2014.12 卷 1）、感谢信（Write a letter to express your thanks to one of your friends who helped you most when you were in difficulty, 2016.6 卷 3）、口语（读、写）的重要性（The Importance of Speaking/Writing/Reading Ability and How to Develop It, 2018.6）等，学生对这些话题非常熟悉。日常生活类话题包括欢迎加入我们的俱乐部（Welcome to Our Club, 2007.6）、对网上购物的看法（Online Shopping, 2011.6）、过度使用手机的影响（The Increasing Use of the Mobile Phone in People's Life and the Consequences of Overusing it, 2013.12 卷 2）、网络对学习的影响（The Impact of the Internet on Learning, 2013.12 卷 3）、毕业时如何选择（Suppose you have two options upon graduation: one is to take a job in a company and the other to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. 2016.12 卷 3）、毕业后的选择面临的挑战（The Challenges of Starting a Career after Graduation/ Living in a Big City/ Studying Abroad, 2018.12）等，这些都是生活中的热点话题。娱乐类话题如对娱乐活动的看法（Recreational Activities, 2008.6）。社会与文化类如对博物馆免费对外开放的看法（Free Admission to Museums, 2009.6）、对拼写问题的看法（Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling, 2010.6）、父母应该怎样帮助孩子独立（How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent? 2010.12）、学习基本技能的重要性（The Importance of Learning Basic Skills, 2013.6 卷 2）、阅读文学作品的重要性（The Importance of Reading Literature, 2013.6 卷 3）、互联网对人们交流方式的影响（The Impact of the Internet on the Way People Communicate—Whether Electronic Communication Can Replace Face-to-Face Contact, 2013.12 卷 1）、关于家乡（Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to your hometown, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why? 2014.6 卷 1）、关于中国（Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the

first place you would like to take him/her to see and why? 2014. 6 卷 3)、评论现代人的生活 (Comment on This Kind of Modern Life, 2015. 6 卷 1)、推荐信 (Write a letter to recommend a place/a city/a university to a foreign friend who wants to learn Chinese/to teach English/to study in China, 2019. 12)、志愿者活动 (Write a news report to your campus newspaper on a volunteer activity organized by your Student Union to assist elderly people in the neighborhood, 2019. 6 卷 2) 等。生活哲理类话题包括成功需要坚强的意志 (Nothing Succeeds without a Strong Will, 2011. 12) 和一屋不扫何以扫天下 (The Importance of Doing Small Things before Undertaking Something Big, 2013. 6 卷 1)、倾听比诉说重要 (Comment on the saying "Listening Is More Important Than Talking" 2015. 12 卷 1)。由此可见, 考查与大学生生活密切相关的话题和社会热点话题是作文命题的主要内容。因此, 考生一方面需要纵观天下事, 另一方面需要涉猎大量与大学生生活相关的英语读物, 以扩大词汇量和知识面, 毕竟写作是一项综合的语言技能。

根据近年来试题中信息的提供形式, 四级作文大致有以下四种题型: 提纲作文、应用文作文、图表图画作文和问题式作文。提纲作文可具体分为四种类型: 现象解释型、问题解决型、对比选择型和观点论证型。现就各不同类型的特点、要求和构思分述如下。

1. 提纲作文

提纲作文是一种限制性命题作文。命题形式是先给出英文作文标题或作文话题, 然后再用英语或汉语列出提纲。提纲形式也趋于多样, 既有将每一点都罗列出的提纲, 也有在指导语中用一两个英文句子表述的提纲。要求考生根据所给出的提纲确定写作主题, 构思段落模式, 写出符合要求、有一定字数的文章。下面具体讲解四种类型的提纲作文

(1) 现象解释型

这类写作类型是以当下比较流行的社会现象为话题展开的写作。一般情况下, 题目即为现象, 要求考生对现象进行较为详尽的阐释, 包括分析该现象产生的原因或可能带来的后果, 并要求考生谈谈自己对于该现象的看法或建议。下面以 2010 年 6 月的四级真题为例。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

- ① 如今不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写。
- ② 出现这种情况的原因。
- ③ 为了改变这种状况, 我认为……

此次作文主题落脚点与学生的学习本身有关, 议论英语学习中忽视单词拼写的问题, 这样的主题更好地体现了英语学习目的与英语考试目的的结合, 使考生切身体会到英语学习中单词拼写的重要性。从本题的结构看, 正好符合现象解释类型: 描述学生在英语学习中不重视拼写的现象, 然后分析该现象产生的原因, 最后提出自己对于该现象的看法或建议。综上所述, 可以把其基本结构归纳如下:

首先说明现状; 其次阐述这种现状产生或存在的原因; 最后做出分析, 提出建议或总结观点。

写作方法: 描述现象→分析原因→对现象做出预测或说明如何限制这种现象的进一步发展。

根据以上分析, 本文提纲及相关的英文核心表达可拟定如下:

第一段: 不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写。

相关的英文表达: misspelling; attach less importance/pay less attention to spelling

第二段: 出现这种现象的原因。

相关的英文表达: reasons contribute to this phenomenon

第三段：提出建议。

【参考作文】

Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling Nowadays, students attach less importance to the spelling of words in the process of English study. This phenomenon greatly influences students' writing and brings on worries among teachers. There are possibly three reasons contributing to this phenomenon. Topping the list is the prevailing use of computers to handle our daily paper work. Since many translation softwares are becoming increasingly powerful, we tend to neglect the exact spelling of many words. Besides, some people hold the notion that as long as one is able to communicate in English, it is not at all important whether he can spell those words or not. Last but not least, our exams do not test spellings so much as they used to, shifting students' attention to other aspects of English learning. Therefore, in order to change the situation, students should be encouraged to depend less on softwares. At the same time, teachers should highlight the importance of correct spelling, which, to a certain extent, indicates the degree of English level. Then, schools should also set effective mechanisms to help teachers as well as the students to realize the importance. Finally, for students themselves, they can, through other ways, make them be interested in word spelling. Only by these can we surely realize the importance of spelling and make improvement.	点评： 文章第一段概述不少学生在英语学习中存在不重视拼写的现象以及该现象对学生的影响和教师的担忧。 第二段从三个方面阐述了产生这一现象的原因。首先是计算机的广泛使用；其次是能用英语交流比会拼写重要；最后是现在的考试不重视对拼写的检测，使得学生不再关注拼写。 第三段提出改变这一状况的建议。包括鼓励学生不再依赖翻译软件，教师应强调正确的拼写，学校也应建立有效机制，学生自身也应培养对拼写的兴趣。 语言点： attach v. 附上；系上；使依附；使附属；使附着 phenomenon n. 现象 top v. 达到顶点，到……的顶；拔尖，得头名 highlight v. 强调；使……显得重要；使突出 mechanism n. 机制；原理
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(2) 问题解决型

问题解决型试题通过提示性文字提出（或反映）社会生活中存在的现实问题，通常会要求考生提出问题的危害性或解决这一问题的紧迫性；然后对问题展开分析，提出解决问题的方案或应对措施；最后要求考生表明自己对待这一问题的态度、建议等。这种试题，因为所有的段落都以某个问题为核心展开，以提出问题—分析问题—解决问题为主线，故称为问题解决型试题。所以，引用数据要有典型性，解释原因要注意连贯性，解决问题要突出可行性。下面以 2009 年 12 月四级真题为例。

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Creating a Green Campus**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:*

- ① 建设绿色校园十分重要。
- ② 绿色校园不仅是指绿色的环境……
- ③ 为了建设绿色校园，我们应该……

本作文题目延续了四级考试一贯成熟的风格，偏重校园生活。当然也结合了时下流行的话题，

绿色环保。本题首先提出建设绿色校园这一环境问题，然后对这一问题展开分析，扩展“绿色校园”的概念和范畴，最后提出适合的方法（阐述原因，为何不选其他方法），是典型的问题解决型试题。其基本结构（提纲）如下：

首段为问题展现；第二段或第三段用于分析该问题的原因或提出解决办法；最后一段的内容由具体的话题决定。

写作方法：提出问题→分析问题→解决问题。

问题解决型文章应把重点放在中间和后面的部分——分析问题和解决办法上，因此第一段在呈现问题时不需太过详细。

综合以上分析，本文提纲及相关的英文核心表达如下：

第一段：介绍“绿色校园”的概念，从其概念引出“绿色校园”的重要地位。

相关英文表达：concept/notion; environment; importance

第二段：“绿色校园”的重要性体现在能够促进学生积极地参与到实际的环境问题中去，而且还能树立学生们的环境保护意识，对社会做出贡献。

相关英文表达：environmental protection activities; mission and responsibility; sustainable development

第三段：我们应当采取什么措施来建设“绿色校园”，把“绿色校园”的作用发挥到最大。

相关英文表达：take effective measures; bring “green campus” to its full play

【参考作文】

Creating a Green Campus <u>“Green campus” is, to some extent, a relatively new concept to us.</u> It not only means creating a green environment on campus, but also refers to that the students should be educated and have an environmental sense in their mind. Of course, this concept is very important for the students because it sets goals toward the future of the world. <u>The young generation is under the burden of severe environmental problems and the hopes of environmental improvement are lying in them.</u> Therefore, campus plays a more important role in educating the young generation. The creation of “green campus” will greatly stimulate students to take part in various environmental protection activities; <u>most importantly</u>, students will be educated to take environmental problems seriously as their own mission and responsibility. Under such stimulations, students may grasp the chance to learn every necessary course for the harmonious and sustainable development of the world. <u>To bring “green campus” to its full play, effective measures should be taken.</u> First, based on its education function, campus should bring the theory of “sustainable development” into classrooms, set environmental management rules and conduct environmental education	点评： 文章第一段概述了“绿色校园”的概念，它不仅包括在学校创建绿色环境，还包括学生应具备环境保护的意识。 第二段阐述了“绿色校园”不仅仅是带领学生参与各种环境保护活动，更重要的是教育学生，使学生具有环境意识，从而使学生从自我意识的角度来理解当前的环境问题，为未来的环境改善打下坚实的基础。 第三段提出要采取的措施。从学校的角度来讲，学校应当在学校全面的日常管理工作中纳入有益于环境的管理措施，并持续不断地改进，充分利用学校内外的一切资源和机会全面提高师生环境素养，鼓励师生民主公平地共同参与学校环境教育活动，落实环保行动。 语言点： environmental sense 环境意识 stimulate v. 刺激；激励 environmental protection activities 环境保护活动
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续表

activities. <u>Second</u> , campus also needs to strengthen its ties with the society, tries to communicate with parents and experts so as to ensure that students could have a better participation in the practical activities. <u>Only by the co-efforts of the whole society</u> could “green campus” work smoothly and bring benefit to people’s well-beings.	grasp the chance to 抓住机会做…… sustainable development 可持续发展 bring sth. /sb. to full play 充分发挥……的作用，充分调动……的积极性
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(3) 对比选择型

对比选择型作文同样是四级考试中常见的类型，题目给出某一事物或社会现象的两个对立的观点，要求考生将两种观点进行对比，并表明自己的看法和立场，或对题目中给出的两个选项做出选择并说明理由。下面以2016年12月的真题为例。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options upon graduation; one is to take a job in a company and the other to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

本题要求较明确，有针对性，直接要求考生在工作和读研两者之间做出选择，并给出理由。考题属于常规性题目，但又与时俱进，侧重于对当前大学生普遍面临的困惑的关注，同时也注重体现当今社会热点话题。作文的基本结构如下：列举两种不同的选择；做出自己的选择；说明原因。

写作方法：引入话题→列举选项→做出选择→说明原因

综合以上分析，该作文的提纲和相关英语表达如下：

第一段：引入话题，列举出在公司工作和继续读研两个选择。

相关英语表达：graduation, take a job in a company, go to a graduate school

第二段：做出选择并说明原因。

相关英语表达：career, salary, work experience, intellectual pursuit

第三段：总结

相关英语表达：prefer, outweigh

【参考作文】

Intellectual Pursuits Outweigh Jobs Upon graduation, virtually all college students will confront the problem of career choice, which is truly a tough decision to make. Students’ opinions differ greatly on this issue. Some hold that priority should be given to taking a job, while others believe that going to a graduate school is the best choice. As to me, I prefer the latter view. My choice can be attributed to the following two driving forces. For one thing, I want to continue my intellectual pursuit for its own	点评： 文章开篇第一段引入了话题，列举出在公司工作和继续读研两种不同选择。 第二段点明了作者自己的选择——继续读研，并且给出了做出此选择的两个原因：个人兴趣和工作前景。 第三段结尾段对前文的内容进行总结，重申自己读研的选择及原因。 语言点： upon graduation 在毕业之时
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续表

sake because I love what I am doing. In fact, having a passion for my subject is possibly my inner call to go into postgraduate education. For another, entering into a postgraduate school, I can improve my job prospects. Specializing at postgraduate level can make me a more competitive job applicant.	a tough decision 艰难的决定 A can be attributed to B A 可以被归因于 B driving forces 动因 intellectual pursuit 对知识的追求 inner call 内心的召唤
To sum up, to go to a graduate school meets my desire of further education and can improve my job prospect as well, which is a better choice for me.	

(4) 观点论证型

这类作文多为提纲式作文，议论文体裁。通常是围绕某一事物或观点进行论证，有时以格言或谚语为议论对象，要求考生提供论据加以说明。在写这类作文时，尤其要注意的是，在表明自己的观点时，要清楚明白，不能含糊。下面以 2008 年 12 月真题为例。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Limiting the Use of Disposable Plastic Bags**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

- ① 一次性塑料袋曾广为使用；
- ② 由此带来的问题；
- ③ 限制使用一次性塑料袋的意义。

这个题目属于社会类话题，但是与大学生的生活密切相关，充满时代气息。从结构和语言表达来说，难度不大。本作文的选题是非常具有现实意义和教育意义的。首先本选题能与时俱进，2008 年 6 月 1 日国家颁布了限塑令，本选题紧跟社会热点。其次，看上去是一个社会性话题，其实仔细分析，与大学生的生活也是密切相关的，每个大学生都有用一次性塑料袋的经历，无论是在学校食堂还是在超市，这样就使得大学生有话可说。对于这样一篇观点论证类文章，可以分成三部分：第一部分，介绍一次性塑料袋曾广为使用；第二部分，阐述带来的问题、原因和影响；第三部分提出自己的观点，即仍需加大力度继续推行“限塑令”。此类文章可按下列结构展开：

开篇引出题目要求评论的观点；然后详细阐述这些看法的立足理由及其优劣之处；最后总结并给出自己的见解。

写作方法：提出观点→论证观点→总结观点。

综合以上分析，该文章的提纲和相关核心英文表达如下：

第一段：概述一次性塑料袋曾广为使用并举例说明。

相关英文表达：disposable products; widely used; popularity; everywhere

第二段：分析广泛使用的原因、带来的问题和影响。

相关英文表达：reasons (causes); influence (effect)

第三段：仍需加大力度继续推行限制使用一次性塑料袋。

相关英文表达：vigorously carry out; try every means

【参考作文】

Limiting the Use of Disposable Plastic Bags

These days, disposable products often hit the headlines of newspapers and have been brought into focus of the public. Indeed, it is widely accepted that they have gained increasing popularity among people in all **walks of life**. Taking a look around you, you can find examples too numerous to list: When you walk on the street, you can see plastic bags flying over your head; when you ramble along the river, you can find plastic bottles floating on the water; when you stroll in the park with your lover, you can notice waste paper thrown everywhere.

Among the most important reasons often cited by people is the quickening **pace of modern life**. They are often too busy to wash dirty dishes or glasses, as a result they can do nothing but use disposable products. Also playing a part is the improvement of people's life. As a result of the policy of **opening and reform**, an increasing number of people are much richer than before and can afford disposable products. **Admittedly**, they might benefit us **in a short term**. Unfortunately, they will do us harm in more than one way. The major harm is that they are sure to pollute the environment. To make matters worse, they are likely to have **potential** harm to public health. To illustrate this point, I can think of no better example than the river through xxx. As a result of disposable products in it, the water has caused some diseases in the local people.

To sum up, for the factors mentioned before, we can safely reach the conclusion that the **prevalence** of disposable products is bound to cause a chain of undesirable effects. In view of the present situation, it is high time that the government **tried every means** to protect the environment. Only in this way, can we have a bright future.

点评:

文章第一段概述一次性塑料袋曾广为使用并举例说明。用生活中的事实说明一次性塑料袋的使用无处不在。

第二段从现在社会生活节奏不断加快、生活水平提高和人们越来越富裕的角度分析了使用一次性塑料袋的原因。然后指出其诸多不利影响。如污染环境, 损害公众健康等。

第三段论述了政府应该竭尽全力继续推行限制使用一次性塑料袋。

语言点:

walks of life 各行各业

pace of modern life 现代生活节奏

opening and reform 改革开放

admittedly [əd'mitidli] *adv.* 不可否认地; 公认地

in a short term 短期的

potential *adj.* 潜在的; 可能的

prevalence *n.* 传播; 流行; 普及

try every means 用尽各种方法

通过分析以上四种类型题目可以看出, 提纲作文因为命题中已给出提纲, 所以省却了考生立提纲的构思过程, 但从另一角度给考生提出了新的要求: 考生必须既紧扣标题, 又严格遵守提纲, 不能脱离或漏掉提纲规定的作文考点。一般情况下给出的提纲有几点, 文章就写几段, 但如果提纲中仅有两点, 则考生在写作时可增加一个总结段。

2. 应用文

应用文是四级写作考试的一个组成部分, 形式包括书信、启事、通知、演讲等。应用文较之一般议论文和说明文, 与生活、社会联系更紧密, 格式、行文习惯更有规矩。无论是哪种应用文, 都必须

按其各自规范化的约定俗成的格式来写，不能随意杜撰。以往四级写作考过的应用文有投诉信、建议信、问候信、见证书、导游介绍、竞选学生会主席演讲稿和招募志愿者启事等。书信是四级考试应用中经常考的一种形式，其类型可能变化万千，如邀请信、申请信、感谢信、道歉信等，但是万变不离其宗，只要掌握了英语书信的格式，并应用恰当的句式和语句，就一定能够写出好的文章来。

英语书信，在形式上可分为下面六个部分：

- ① 信头 (The Heading)：包括写信人地址和写信日期。
- ② 收信人 (Inside Address)：包括收信人姓名、地址。
- ③ 称谓 (The Salutation or Greeting)：如 Dear Sir/Madam。称呼后一般加逗号。
- ④ 正文 (The Body)：信的主要部分，包括写信人所要表达叙述的事情。
- ⑤ 结束语 (The Complimentary Close)：如 Yours sincerely/truly/faithfully 等。
- ⑥ 签名 (The Signature)。

可以参照 2007 年 6 月的真题：

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **Welcome to Our Club**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

- ① 表达你的欢迎；
- ② 对你们的俱乐部做一个简要介绍。

本文是一篇应用文，主题是校园生活类话题。邀请别人参加校园俱乐部，它的逻辑关系可以理解为“俱乐部是什么（俱乐部内容概述）—为什么要参加俱乐部（参加俱乐部可能获得的收获）—怎么参加俱乐部（具体的报名或加入方式）”。按照这种内在逻辑关系写成的文章，不但不会偏题，还会使阅卷老师轻松了解你的写作模式。

因此，本文可采用提纲式，分三段将所涉及内容论述清楚。

第一段：表示对参加本俱乐部的欢迎，介绍本俱乐部的活动内容。

相关的英文表达：welcome; activities

第二段：阐述参加本俱乐部的一些好处。

相关的英文表达：advantages; benefits

第三段：如何参加本俱乐部。

相关的英文表达：join; application

【参考作文】

Welcome to Our Club Ladies and Gentlemen, <u>Welcome to English Club!</u> It could serve as a platform to show your outstanding abilities and help you develop a range of great skills. You can be involved in a variety of activities including staging musical dramas, holding group discussions and watching Oscar-winning movies. These extra-curricular activities could offer you ample opportunities. <u>First</u>, your active participation is helpful to strengthening the sense of responsibility and managing interpersonal relations. <u>Second</u>, various activities organized by us	点评： 第一段表达了对参与者的欢迎，同时概述俱乐部的作用。 第二段介绍了俱乐部组织的活动，阐述了参加俱乐部可获得的好处。 第三段列出了具体的报名或加入方式。 语言点： platform <i>n.</i> 月台；讲台；平台；站台 ample <i>adj.</i> 丰富的；宽敞的；充足的 empower <i>vt.</i> 授权；使能够
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could raise your level of proficiency in English. A good command of English empowers you to enjoy decided competitive edge over your peers. You can file a written application to our staff office or email us via bonoo@diandian.net. The deadline for entries is Sept. 25th. Come on, join us now!	deadline <i>n.</i> 最后期限; 截止时间
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由上面的例子可见,在写应用文时,首先要把提纲内容细化,扩展成更细的英文提纲,然后用简洁、明了、礼貌、正确和得体的语言表达出细化了的提纲内容。掌握了其写作特点及技巧后,考生在考试时如果遇到此类作文就能从容应对,从而取得满意的成绩。

3. 图表图画作文

图表作文是一种特殊的提示作文,既有图表为考生提供大量数据信息,有时又有文字提示,对作文的要点和展开方向作出规定。它要求作者将画面直观的内容或图片包含的信息转换成传神表意的文字形式。其目的是考查考生的观察分析能力、想象力和语言表达能力。这类作文的构思过程比较接近上面提到的提纲作文,只不过要增加一个对图表的解读过程。考生必须先仔细阅读图表,使图表中的数据、曲线、图形等成为与短文标题相关并能为我所用的有意义的信息。任何图表都含有表层信息和深层含义。考生读图时务必要把握这两方面的内容,仅对图表表层信息作一简单描述不是这类作文的命题目的。这类作文主要考的是考生对图表深层次信息(原因、根源、发展可能等)的挖掘和阐述。

图表作文的基本写作思路是固定的:描述图片→阐明观点→给出建议。

实践中,不论图表以何种方式出现,这类作文都可以采用下列统一的标准提纲:

第一段:图表描述。概要描述图表所揭示的某种社会现象,注意尽可能少地直接引用图表数据,要将图表(数据)进行分析,归纳后进行概括性综述。

第二段:原因或根源。阐述导致该社会现象或发展变化的深层次原因。

第三段:结论或评述。对该社会现象的发展变化进行理性预测或利弊评述,也可阐述本人的看法或观点。

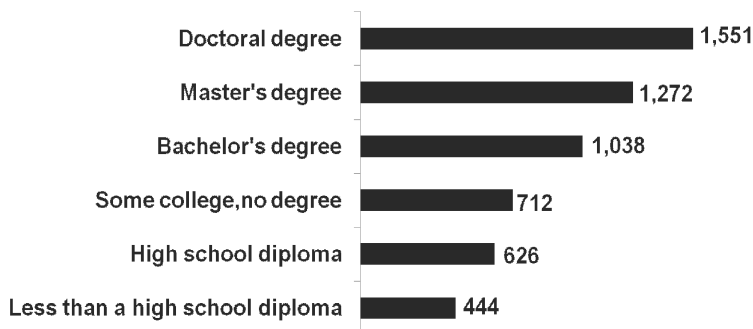
图表图画作文主要包括表格作文(table)、曲线图作文(curve)、饼状图作文(pie)、柱状图作文(bar)、条形图作文(chart)和漫画作文(cartoon)。这几类作文的写作思路和结构大同小异,而近四年的四级考试也只在最近两年考查了条形图作文和漫画作文,我们将对这两类作文详细讲解,考生可以举一反三。

(1) 条形图作文(2012年12月真题)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Education Pays** based on the statistics provided in the chart below (Weekly earnings in 2010). You should give **a brief description** of the chart first and then make comments on it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Education: A Worthy Investment

■ Weekly earnings in 2010 (\$)



【参考作文】

Education Pays

The above bar chart clearly shows us education pays in 2010. We see that one with higher education background earns more money weekly than those with lower ones. For instance, the college students with no degree get paid \$712 per week whereas those with a Bachelor's degree can earn \$1,038.

Several reasons, in my opinion, can be identified to account for this phenomenon. To begin with, compared with those with comparatively lower education degree, people who have received higher education possess considerably wider knowledge, more remarkable learning and research ability, greater innovation and most of all, resourceful social network, all of which are essential to a high-income work. Also, the higher one's education degree is, the bigger platform he will have to show his ability. For example, his college, university, or research institute will organize various job fairs for them to communicate face to face with employers.

This phenomenon tells us that education is a worthy investment. Therefore, substantial education investment should be strengthened while we, as college students, should study harder to build our country and strive for a better life for ourselves.

点评:

第一段描述了教育水平越高, 收入越高的现象。

第二段从两个方面分析了产生这一现象的原因。

第三段先总结这一现象, 然后给出建议。

语言点:

identify *vt.* 鉴定; 识别, 辨认出

account for 说明 (原因等)

strengthen *vt.* 加强; 变坚固

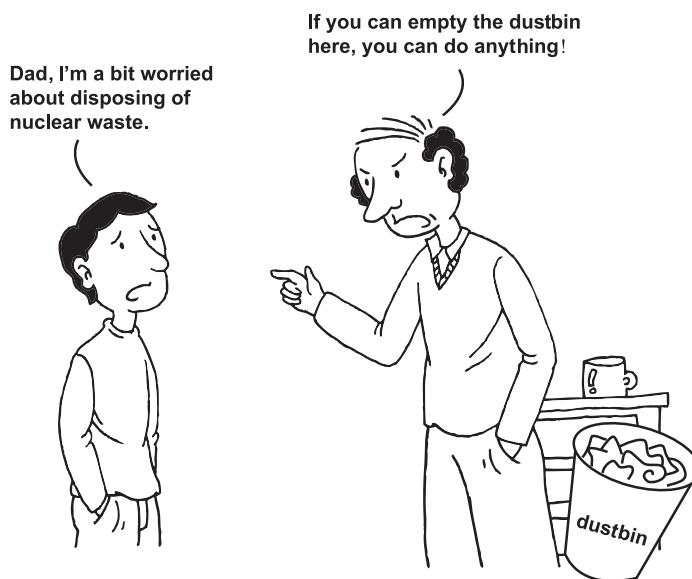
strive for 奋斗, 争取

由此可知, 写好这样的作文, 主要抓住三点: 首先, 描述图表内容。对于柱状图, 抓住横轴和纵轴之间的关系, 对数字的变化趋势进行总体描述即可。用词不宜超过总字数的 1/3。其次, 要一句话揭示图表背后的隐含意思, 引入文章的立意。最后, 文章的立意可以采取两种思路, 保守的写法是直接阐释产生现象的原因; 另一种写法则是根据图表上的结果, 借题

发挥，发表自己的观点。

(2) 漫画作文 (2013 年 6 月真题)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a **brief description** of the picture and then express your views on the **importance of doing small things before undertaking something big**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*



【参考作文】

The Importance of Doing Small Things before Undertaking Something Big

Talking in the cartoon are two men, who are a boy and his father. The boy is worried about the expectable impacts the **disposal** of the **nuclear waste** may cause, while his father is telling him that what matters now should be emptying the dustbin in front of them.

It is the **profound implication** beneath the surface of this simple and **sarcastic** drawing that ought to be taken into account: one who can cope with small tasks first can then undertake something big. Taking a look around, we can easily find some students dreaming of their brilliant future but unwilling to attend classes or to do homework, some netizens worried about the fate of our nation but refusing to better themselves first, some officials claiming their determinations in making our society a

点评:

第一段描述了漫画中父亲和孩子的对话。

第二段提炼了“做大事之前，要先做小事（一屋不扫，何以扫天下）”的主旨，并论述深层次的原因。

第三段再次强调从小事做起的意义，并以名人名言结尾。

语言点:

disposal *n.* 处理；处置

nuclear waste 核废料

implication *n.* 含义；暗示

sarcastic *adj.* 讽刺的

prerequisite *n.* 先决条件；前提

better place but reluctant to give up parts of their own interests. Such phenomena collectively reflect the fact that some modern citizens, especially a number of young people, lack the spirit of “think big, down to earth”. This can be chiefly due to the fact that these people are so lazy and blind that they are only in want of a fruitful outcome but never make any efforts. As a famous saying goes, you reap what you sow. Those who wants to fly but forget the power of the gravity will be sure to fall down on the ground and hurt badly as a result.

From my perspective, under no circumstances should we undervalue the power of doing small things. Instead, we should regard small things as the source of experience, skills and the **prerequisite** of success. “Great achievement only belongs to those who can do small things perfectly.” Aristotle once said.

2013 年 6 月的大学英语四级考试采用了多题多卷的形式, 该题是其中的题目之一。漫画作文通常以漫画的形式反映一种社会现象或一个生活哲理, 在以往的四级考试中较少出现。本题的漫画中有一对父子, 儿子说: “爸爸, 我有点担心核废料的处理。”爸爸说: “如果你能把垃圾倒了, 你就能做任何事。”漫画的寓意一目了然: 一屋不扫, 何以扫天下? 如果考生没有从漫画中看出来这层意思, 也可以从写作指令 (express your views on the importance of doing small things before undertaking something big) 中看出这一点。漫画作文也可写成三个段落。第一段描述漫画, 描述漫画是为了揭示其中的寓意, 是手段而不是目的, 所以只要简笔勾勒, 无须工笔细描。第二段表达自己对漫画寓意的看法。这一段是文章的重心所在。由于多数漫画的寓意抽象深刻, 在论述时最好能举出具体的例子, 尽量避免空洞的说教。第三段指出漫画的寓意或者提出解决问题的建议。结尾段的写作要简洁明快, 点到即止。

由以上两个例子可以看出, 在面对图表类作文时, 考生不必有畏难情绪, 只要仔细阅读题目, 就不难发现, 除了需要简单描述图表之外, 其写作思路和提纲作文非常类似。

4. 问题式作文

问题式作文也是一种限制性命题作文。命题形式是给出一个问题, 要求考生根据所给出的问题确定写作主题, 构思段落模式, 写出符合要求的文章。以 2014 年 6 月真题为例。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the first place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

与 2013 年的图画作文模式不同, 2014 年 6 月的作文又重新回到了话题作文的形式, 并且所给话题也是大家非常熟悉的, 很容易展开思路。它的逻辑关系可以理解为 “简要描述要带朋友去的地方——为什么要选择这个地方——欢迎朋友来旅游。”按照这种内在逻辑关系写成的文章, 不但不会偏题, 还会使阅卷老师轻松了解你的写作模式。

因此, 本文可采用提纲式作文的方法, 分三段将主题论述清楚:

第一段: 大概介绍最想让朋友去的地方。

注意：the first place 暗示其实只要写一个地方就足够了。

第二段：具体说明为什么选择这个地方。

注意：说明理由的过程中可以带有实例。因为本文需要“介绍”一个地方让朋友去游览，带有“说服”的性质。所以解释理由的时候可以加入一些描述和亲身体验。

第三段：强调自己推荐的地方非常值得一游。

【参考作文】

Welcome to Beijing If one of my foreign friends is coming to China, the first place I would like to take him to see is Beijing, the capital of China. The reasons are as follows. <u>First of all</u>, Beijing is an energetic city with a long history. It has been the political, cultural and educational center of China for hundreds of years. It is no doubt a window for him to know Chinese culture. Second, there are a great number of tourist attractions and historic sites in Beijing, such as the Forbidden City, Tian'anmen Square and the Summer Palace. Some of these interesting places are within walking distance, so he can visit several scenic spots by spending a relatively less time. <u>Last but not least</u>, the traffic in Beijing is very convenient and inexpensive. He can take bus or subway to anywhere he wants to go. I believe my friend will have a great time if he visits Beijing. This is a place where the features of China are combined.	点评： 第一段点明了首先要带朋友去的地方。 第二段阐述了选择这个地方的理由。 第三段强调自己推荐的地方非常值得一游，朋友会玩得开心。 语言点： capital <i>n.</i> 首都 energetic <i>adj.</i> 充满活力的 tourist attraction 旅游胜地 historic site 历史遗址 scenic spot 景点
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2014 年 6 月的四级作文题一反前面连续几次的图片题形式，改为情境式话题作文，可能让准备好图片题写作的同学有点措手不及。不过话题贴近生活，要求介绍一下中国/家乡/学校的特色，写起来相对简单。此类文章在结构上的要求不像以往的议论文那样严格，所以可以在语言文字上博出彩，增加词汇的丰富性、句子的流畅性都是不错的加分点。

二、作文新趋势

通过以上分析可知，写作部分的命题有如下几个特点：

- ① 考试内容多以学生熟悉的日常学习生活和应该关心的社会热点为主。
- ② 体裁多以议论文为主，偶尔考些简单的应用文。
- ③ 命题形式以文字提纲和图表为主，其他形式为辅。
- ④ 题目主要是陈述性短语、句子或一般疑问句。

从趋势看，社会热点类话题出现的频率越来越高，2009 年 12 月真题里出现“创建绿色校园”的话题，已经开始呈现出综合命题的趋势，即在学生熟悉的校园生活中加入当前的热门话题，既让学生在熟悉的生活找到共鸣，又在校园外的大世界发现真实世界所发生的大事。这种变化趋势非常值得学生和老师认真关注，因为此前的命题都相对比较简单，主题鲜明，校园生活和社会热点往往截然分开，但多年之后，命题老师终于尝试做出改变，力图使二者综合起来。但是，这种

命题综合性趋势的变化并没有从本质上改变四级作文命题的规律和方向，因为无论题材如何变化，文章体裁和表现方式与以往的要求并没有多大改变。因为总体说来，四级写作出题模式是先给出一定的提示，要求考生在 30 分钟内写一篇 120 词以上的作文，非常明确地提出了时间限制和字数要求。从形式看，一般给出大意或提纲，要求考生认真考虑题目的含义，不能偏离主题和规定内容。而从内容看，既要熟悉常规的校园学习生活，又要了解社会热点话题，既要阅读大量英语类文章，也要关心时事，不要让自己局限在象牙塔内，束缚了思路。

作文的命题，仍会坚持“稳中求变”的命题原则。“稳”是指作文考查的目的不变，仍以测试考生基本的书面表达能力为主；考查的内容不变，仍侧重于思想表达、篇章组织、语言运用、写作格式四个方面。“变”是指作文的考查形式会变，不但其文体会变，而且考查的具体内容必然会变。比如 2013 年 6 月的考题“一屋不扫，何以扫天下”（The Importance of Doing Small Things before Undertaking Something Big），作文话题变得抽象，富有哲理，属于非热点类话题，其目的是为了反模板，反押题。因此，除了要具有扎实的语法、词汇知识和篇章组织技巧之外，考生还应多留心观察和思考日常生活中的常见现象，了解一些常见的社会看法和观点，在整理和提炼思想的同时，积累常见问题的英语表达习惯和方式。只有这样才能做到有备无患，从容应考。

第三节 高分作文技巧

一、学会谋篇布局

大学英语四级考试的作文，由于受到时间、题目、篇幅和素材收集等诸多因素的限制，跟平常的写作不同，一般是一写定稿。为了更好地发挥自己的英语水平，使文章紧扣题目、用词得当、通顺流畅，建议大家按照审题—构思布局—写作一定稿四个步骤进行。

第一步：审题（1~3 分钟）

看到作文标题，第一步便是审题。即通过对标题进行分析，理解题意，确定文章体裁。应达到的目标是：清楚需要完成的是一篇说明文、议论文、记叙文、图表作文还是应用文。找准文章的主题，理清论述、说明的重点。

第二步：构思布局（5~10 分钟）

明确主题后，构思就是根据主题要求组织文章框架。具体说来，就是考虑如何布局行文：文章分几个层次来写，每个层次以什么为中心，每个中心又有什么样的素材来做支持。

四级考试作文题目通常会给出一个 outline，在布局的时候最好按照给定的 outline 来布局，务必将各条都在作文中体现出来。三段式作文布局是四级作文中常用的布局模式，即包括开头段、中间发展段、总结段三个部分。而具体的段落布局通常采用主题句—扩展句 1—扩展句 2—扩展句 3—结尾句的模式。

构思过程还可以借助 Brainstorming（头脑风暴法）来帮助打开思路，要将脑海中出现的与主题相关的词、短语和句子随时写下来，这不仅可以帮助我们更合理地布局全文，也能够避免在高度紧张的情况下重复思考和遗忘。

第三步：写作（15~20 分钟）

有了大纲和构思过程中搜集到的素材就可以组织文章了。下面从开头段、中间段以及结尾段三个方面详细说明如何组织行文。

(1) 开头段

好的开始等于成功了一半。写好开头段，往往能够给阅卷老师留下一个好的第一印象，从而取得更高的分数。开头段的作用是概括陈述主题，提出观点或论点，表明写作意图。要求语言精练，直接切入主题或引出观点，一般写三四句即可。开头段落常用写作方法包括：使用引语，引用具体或粗略的数据，提出问题，给出具体实例或现象，使用观点法以及主题句法等。

① 使用引语

使用一段名人名言，或人们熟悉的谚语、习语，以确定文章的写作范围和方向。常用句型：

a. There is an old saying that/People often say/It is often quoted that _____.

b. _____ once said/remarked that _____.

例如：“Great minds must be ready not only to take the opportunity, but to make them.” Colton, a great writer once remarked. But it still has a profound significance now. To a person, in whose lifetime opportunities are not many, to make opportunities is more essential to his success.

开头引用 Colton 的名言说明“创造机会”对于成功的重要性，点明主题。

② 引用具体或粗略的数据

对于图表题型，该方法是常见的选择。具体做法是给出一些具体或粗略的数据，然后做出概括性分析，点明主题或引出需要论述的问题。常用句型：

a. As is shown (demonstrated/indicated/illustrated) by the figure (in the table/graph/picture/pie/chart), _____.

b. According to (As can be seen in / As is shown in) the figures (statistics / findings / data / graph / table) released (provided) by the government (an institute), it can be learned (seen / predicted) that _____.

例如：As is demonstrated in the table, more and more college graduates are out of a job in our country, which is a serious problem to our economic development and social security. It is estimated that in 2004, there are 500,000 unemployed graduates, more than 30% higher than in 2002.

上文开篇引用 2004 年找不到工作的毕业生达到 50 万这一数据来说明大学生找工作难这一现象的严重性，很有说服力。

③ 提出问题法

提出有争议或探讨性的具体问题，激发读者的兴趣，然后加以简要回答或展开引导性简短讨论，进而引出主题。常用句型：

Should/What _____. Options of _____ vary greatly: some _____, while others _____. But in my opinion, _____.

例如：What do you want from your work? Money? Promotions? Interesting challenges? Continual learning? Work-based friendship? The opportunity to develop your own idea and potentials? Though we are all individuals and so our answers will differ, all agree that work provides more than material things.

开头提出“你想从工作中得到什么”这一问题，然后自问自答，指出工作除了物质利益，还可以给我们带来很多其他收获这一结论。

④ 给出具体实例或现象

给出文章内容所涉及的具体生活实例或现象，然后引出主题。常用句型：

a. There is a general debate over the phenomenon of _____. Those who advocate it claim that _____. But people who object to it, on the other hand, hold the view that...

b. Recently the issue of _____ has been brought into focus/brought to public attention.

例如：Recently the issue of the stress for college students has been brought to public attention. It was reported that a student killed four of his classmates just because of a trivial matter. It can be easily seen that pressure has become a serious issue we cannot neglect.

上文通过引用新闻报道的一个实例，说明了大学生心理问题的严重性。

⑤ 观点法

文章一开始便直接提出人们对文章将要讨论的问题的观点，可以是一种观点，也可以是两种不同的观点，然后围绕所提出的观点进行阐述。常用句型：

a. Now it is commonly (widely/generally/increasingly) believed (thought/held/accepted/felt/recognized/acknowledged) that _____.

b. When it comes to _____, the overwhelming majority of people hold an optimistic view. They regard it as _____. But others argue that the opposite is true. They treat it as _____.

例如：When it comes to science, the overwhelming majority of people hold an optimistic view. They regard it as our servant. But others argue that the opposite is true. They treat it as a monster. There is probably some truth on both sides, but as far as I am concerned, whether science is a servant or a monster lies in our own hands.

上文通过直接提出人们对科学的不同看法引出作者想要阐述的观点 whether science is a servant or a monster lies in our own hands.

(2) 中间段

中间段的作用是从不同的层面对文章主题进行具体和翔实的解释和论证。中间段篇幅一般比开头段和结尾段长，每段有相应的主题句，包含定义、解释、描写等手法。还有说明主题思想的扩展句，采用实例、数据或个人经历等写作手段。当然不同种类的段落采用不同的扩展手段。中间段常见的展开方法包括列举法、比较对比法、因果法、例证法等。

① 列举法

列举法是一种最为常见的段落扩展方法。用这种方法扩展段落，首先要写出主题句，然后列举一系列论据对主题句的内容进行陈述和解释，列举的顺序可以按照各点内容的相对重要性、时间的先后或地理位置的远近等来进行。

例如：Eating wild animals gives rise to a lot of negative effects. **In the first place**, as many wild animals carry parasites, when we eat them, the parasites enter our bodies, thus causing a lot of illnesses. The severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a case in point. It was reported that the virus derived from a “delicious” animal and the disease has claimed thousands of lives throughout the world and brought great damages to people’s properties. **In the second place**, since animals are an indispensable part of our environment, the extinction of some animals may disturb the natural balance. **Last but not the least important**, eating wild animals is cruel. After all, wild animals are our close friends.

文章首先提出论点 “Eating wild animals gives rise to a lot of negative effects”，然后从 causing a lot of illnesses, disturb the natural balance, eating wild animals is cruel 三个方面阐述了主题。列举法常用的表达词汇有 first, second, in the first place, first of all, to begin with, in the second place,

next, also, besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition, what is more, beyond that, for one thing, for another, finally 等。

② 例证法

在采用例证法扩展段落时，可首先在主题句中开门见山地摆出自己的观点，然后举出具体的事例对其进行说明。所举的例子一般可按照时间顺序或重要性等进行安排。关键在于各个实例都要与主题密切相关，具有典型性和说服力，或者能够不断地深入说明，或反映主题的各个侧面。

例如：Pollution is becoming more and more serious all over the world. **For example**, the poisonous gas sent off by factories and automobiles has made the air unhealthy for people to breathe. **For another example**, waste water keeps pouring into rivers and lakes; as a result, many water lives are dying out. **Furthermore**, everywhere we go today, we can find rubbish carelessly disposed. Pollution is, in fact, threatening our existence.

文章首先提出论点“Pollution is becoming more and more serious all over the world”，然后以 poisonous gas, waste water, rubbish 为例从三个方面阐述了主题。例证法常用的表达词汇有 for example, for instance, as an example, as a case in point, as an illustration, such as, namely, that is, like, say 等。

③ 比较对比法

写作过程中，有时为了说明某一事物，需要与其他事物联系起来才能阐述清楚，这就是对比或比较（comparison or contrast）。比较方法和对比方法基本一致，不同的是比较强调两事物如何相同，对比强调两事物如何不同。

例如：Life in the city is quite different from life in the suburbs. People living in the city are constantly exposed to the hustle and bustle of urban life. **But** life in the suburbs is generally quiet and casual. If city dwellers want to see trees and grass, they have to go to one of the public parks. **On the other hand**, the streets of many suburban communities are lined with trees and shrubs, and each house has its own grassy yard. A person living in the city is close to many sources of entertainment, but people living in suburban areas have to go into the city for entertainment.

上文所用的写作方法是对比方法，文章开篇点明了“Life in the city is quite different from life in the suburbs”。然后借助 but, on the other hand 具体对比了城市生活和郊区生活。对比法常用的表达词汇有 unlike, on the other hand, in contrast to, on the contrary, but, yet, although, however, whereas, while, in spite of, differ from 等。

④ 因果法

在人类的思维活动中，人们常常会根据事物的原因推断其结果，或者根据某一结果分析其原因。写作中的因果法正是这种思维方式在写作过程中的具体体现。所谓因果法，就是通过分析事物发生的原因，自然地说明由此而产生的各种结果，或者通过分析某一结果，推断导致这一结果的原因。

例如：Nowadays there is often a misunderstanding between parent and child. **The most obvious reason for this lack of communication is that they grew up at different times and therefore have different likes and dislikes for the things around them. Also the parent is often too busy to listen patiently to the explanation of the child when there is a misunderstanding. Both of them take it for granted that there is a generation gap.**

文章首先提出 “a misunderstanding between parent and child” 这一现象，然后具体分析了产生这一现象的原因。因果法常用的表达词汇有 therefore, consequently, because, because of, for the reason, thus, hence, due to, owing to, so, accordingly, thanks to, on this account, since, as, on that account, in this way, for, as a result, as a consequence, cause, give rise to 等。

(3) 结尾段

文章的开头固然重要，因为好的开头可以吸引读者、抓住读者的注意力。同样，文章的结尾也很重要，好的结尾会使读者对全文的中心思想留下深刻的印象，可以增添文章的效果和说服力，让人深思，回味无穷。确切地说，结尾的作用就是概括全文内容，进一步强调或肯定文章的中心思想，使读者加深印象；有时也用于展望未来，提出今后的方向或令人深思的问题给读者留下回味和思考的余地。如何才能写好四级作文的结尾呢？下面介绍几种写结尾段最常用的方法。

① 总结归纳

简要总结归纳文章要点，以便深化主题印象。如：**In conclusion** I would like to say that children need to be understood but children also need to understand their parents. It is only when parents and children come to understand each other that we can solve problems effectively and narrow the generation gap. 此结尾通过 in conclusion 引出对前面所作论述的归纳，使主题更加明确。

总结归纳常见句型：

a. From what has been discussed above (Taking into account all these factors / Judging from all evidence offered), we may safely draw (reach / come to / arrive at) the conclusion that ...

b. In summary (In brief/ In a word/ In conclusion/ All in all), we'd better...

② 重申主题

再次强调和确定文章开头阐述的中心思想。如：Admittedly, science has created atomic bombs and produced pervasive pollution. But it has transformed the lives of millions of people. It has multiplied man's energy, hopes, ambitions and understanding. It has elevated and will continue to elevate man intellectually and spiritually. 此结尾对前文的观点进行了重复，使之更加鲜明。

③ 预测展望

立足当前，放眼未来。如：So to sum up, we should offer our help to all who are in need. We expect to get love from others and we also give love to others. I believe that **the relationship between people will be harmonious and our society will be a better place for us to live in.** 通过对未来积极的展望，说明了爱在生活中的重要性。

预测展望常见句型：

a. Obviously (Clearly / No doubt), if we ignore (are blind to) the problem, there is every chance that ...

b. Unless there is a common realization of (general commitment to) ..., it is very likely (the chances are good) that ...

④ 提出建议

提出解决问题的途径、方法或呼吁人们采取相应的行动。如：As the issue plays such a key role in our society, sufficient attention should be paid from both the government and the public. The government **should** make sure that the census is well carried out and the people **should** be actively involved in the census. 在结尾从政府和公众两个角度提出建议，以保证人口普查的顺利进行。

提出建议常见句型：

a. It is high time that we placed (laid / put) great (special / considerable) emphasis on the improvement (development / increase / promotion) of ...

b. We must look (search / call / cry) for an immediate action (method / measure), because the present (current) situation (phenomenon / tendency / state / attitude) of ..., if permitted (allowed) to continue (proceed), will surely (certainly) lead to (result in) the end (destruction / heavy cost) of ...

第四步：修改定稿（3~5分钟）

文章写完后，难免会出现各种各样的错误或不足，有些甚至是非常简单、不该出现的错误，所以写作完成后应及时进行检查和修改，使文章得以完善，只有完成这一步才算大功告成，完成定稿。定稿检查应从以下几方面入手。

（1）是否切题

首先是整篇文章的内容是否切合文章标题；其次是各部分的内容是否与作文要求中的 outline 相切合；最后是段落内部的内容是否和段落主题句相切合。

（2）是否连贯

检查上下文是否连贯，句子与句子之间的衔接是否自然流畅，连词的使用是否正确得当。

（3）是否存在语法错误

通读全文，避免不必要的语法错误，尤其是句子结构是否完整，主谓是否一致，动词的时态、语态、语气的使用是否正确等。

（4）是否有大小写、拼写和标点符号错误

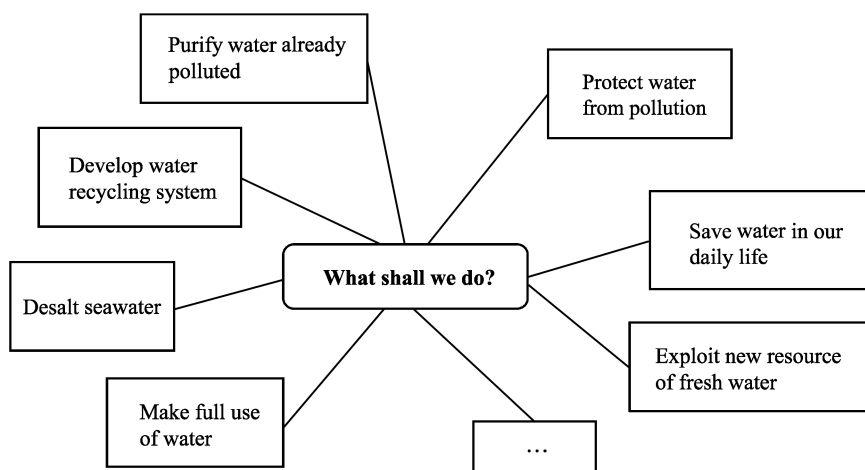
对这些细节的谨慎处理肯定能提高文章的总体质量。另外，在修改的过程中，切忌乱涂乱画，一定要保持卷面整洁。

二、具体写作案例

为了让大家更清楚直观地理解四级作文的审题构思及写作过程，下面以作文题目 **Global Shortage of Fresh Water** 为例详细说明。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled **Global Shortage of Fresh Water**. You should firstly state the fact that there is a serious shortage of fresh water though many people naively believe that fresh water is inexhaustible and then express your views on what people should do to solve the problem. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

通过审题，不难发现本题要求围绕全球淡水资源短缺这一话题写一篇议论性文章，那么在构思时要紧扣淡水资源短缺这一主题，把握“应该怎么办”这个重点。不能一会儿想到冰川融化，一会儿想到酸雨，一会儿又扯到能源危机。仔细分析可以看出，在作文开头可以提出一种社会现象，即人们以为淡水是取之不尽的，同时简单列举持这种想法的理由。接着再指出严峻的事实，淡水是非常紧缺的，并简述理由。这两点内容只需一笔带过，可将其并入作文第一段。对于重点部分——列举出一些解决水资源短缺的方法，可以使用 brainstorming（头脑风暴法）来帮助打开思路，选择能支撑扩展主题的内容，如下图所示。然后再精选出两个或三个较综合，且写起来比较容易的方法作为扩展部分的内容。



通过比较，可以选择 **save water in our daily life**, **protect water from pollution** 以及 **exploit new resource of fresh water** 三点作为作文主体部分内容。因为这三点在表达上相对容易；其次，这几项相对综合一些，或多或少包含了上图中所提到的其他几点。据此，可以列出一个提纲：

开头段：指出 **People usually think that fresh water is inexhaustible**，并简单列举持这种想法的理由。然后指出 **There is a serious shortage of fresh water in fact**，并简述理由。

中间段：What shall we do?

- ① economize water in our daily life
- ② protect water from pollution
- ③ exploit new resource of fresh water

结束段：简要总结，提出号召。

有了提纲，可以结合前文讨论过的文章段落组织技巧动笔写作了。

Global Shortage of Fresh Water Is fresh water inexhaustible? The overwhelming majority of people hold an optimistic view. They think it inexhaustible because they can see water everywhere, rainwater, water in the river or the lake and they can get water as soon as they turn on the tap. However, there is a serious shortage of fresh water. Fresh water is not only needed in people's daily life but also in industry and agriculture. Fresh water shortage is made more serious by pollution and population expansion, to say nothing of the fact that the Yellow River is drying up. Many ways can contribute to solving this serious problem, but the following ones may be most effective. First, everyone should be advised to economize fresh water. Besides, measures should be taken to prevent water pollution. Finally, we should exploit fresh water resources by making use of underground water, desalting seawater, and even purifying water already polluted.	问题法是作文开头方法中较简单，也是最容易掌握的一种方法，文章开头提出“淡水资源是取之不竭的吗？”这一问题，然后自问自答，指出淡水资源并不是取之不竭的，淡水资源短缺是我们面临的一个严重问题。 文章通过 first, besides 和 finally 列举了解决水资源短缺的措施和方法。
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续表

These are not the best and the only three measures we can take. But it should be noted that we should take strong actions to protect fresh water resources, otherwise, the last drop of water on the planet will be our tears.	作者选用提出建议和预测展望法来结尾：文章建议读者采取积极措施保护淡水资源，并预测如果不这样的话，地球上的最后一滴水将会是我们的眼泪。
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三、写作错误分析

作文是对语言的综合运用，可以集中体现学习者的基本功和思维能力。英语句子是受严格的语法规则制约的，在写作中如果违背这些规则，那么写出的句子就会使人无法理解，或引起歧义。要避免发生这些情况，在写作时就必须处理好句子的结构，正确使用词汇短语，做到合乎语法规范。下面是四级写作中考生常犯错误的归纳和总结，希望能帮助大家弄清写作中出现这些问题的原因，提高写作水平。

1. 主语错误

通常一个句子的开头便是主语，但有的同学一开始便犯错误。常见的错误包括漏掉主语，错将动词或形容词拿来作主语等。

(1) 主语缺失

- ① 误：In our country feels very free. (in our country 是表示地点的状语，不能作 feel 的主语)
正：People feel free in our country.
- ② 误：In my hometown aren't very busy. (in my hometown 是表示地点的状语，不能作主语)
正：People in my hometown are very busy.

(2) 非名词主语

- ① 误：Rich doesn't ensure a happy life. (rich 是形容词，不能作主语)
正：Being rich doesn't mean a happy life.
- ② 误：Keep two full-time jobs is simply impossible. (keep 是谓语动词形式，不能作主语)
正：Keeping two full-time jobs is simply impossible.

英语中，主语要由名词、代词、名词性短语或从句来充当。动词的谓语形式以及形容词、副词不能作主语。如果要用动词作主语，需用动名词或不定式结构。

2. 谓语动词错误

(1) 多重谓语

- ① 误：In our modern society, there are many examples around us show that many people are cheated. (该句为 there be 句型，be 动词以外的动词应以非谓语动词的形式出现。如果也以谓语动词的形式出现，就造成了多重谓语的错误。)
正：In our modern society, many examples around us show that many people are cheated.
- ② 误：Poverty makes many people can't study abroad. (动词 make 的用法为 make sb. do sth., 这里的 do 其实是省略 to 的不定式，是非谓语形式，如果在前面加上情态动词 can't, 则变成了谓语动词，这样就会造成多重谓语的错误。)
正：Poverty makes many people unable to study abroad.

(2) 非动词谓语

- ① 误: **Some people firmly agree, but others against it.** (**against** 是介词, 不能作谓语, 要使句子正确, 需给句子补充谓语动词。)

正: **Some people firmly agree, but others are against it.**

- ② 误: **It is said that the place worths touring.** (**worth** 为形容词, 不能单独作谓语, 常见用法为 **be worth doing sth.**)

正: **It is said that the place is worth touring.**

写作时要注意, 所有完整的英语句子都应当有动词充当谓语, 大家要分清形容词和动词, 形容词不能作谓语, 写作时不要受中文影响, 漏掉谓语, 尤其是系动词。

(3) 主谓不一致

主谓一致指的是英语句子的主语和谓语在人称和数上保持一致。它可分为三种情况: ① 语法一致, 即主语为单数形式, 谓语动词也采取单数形式; 主语为复数形式, 谓语动词亦采用复数形式。② 意义一致, 即从意义着眼处理主谓一致问题。有时, 主语形式为单数, 但意义为复数, 谓语动词依据意义而定, 也采取复数形式。③ 就近原则, 也就是说谓语动词的人称和数往往应与其最近的主语保持一致。在四级写作中, 考生经常出现主谓不一致问题。例如:

- ① 误: **Misconceptions about apes has turned a relatively peaceful animal into a terrifying monster.** (句中主语 **misconceptions** 是复数形式, 后面的谓语动词应在人称和数上同其保持一致, 不能用 **has**, 应该使用 **have**。)

正: **Misconceptions about the ape have turned a relatively peaceful animal into a terrifying monster.**

- ② 误: **There are a teacher and some students sitting on the bench.** (**there be** 句型的主谓一致应遵循就近原则, 谓语动词的人称和数应与其最近的主语保持一致, 即和 **a teacher** 保持一致, 应使用 **is**。)

正: **There is a teacher and some students sitting on the bench.**

(4) 时态不一致

在四级作文写作中, 有的考生不注意时态的前后一致, 结果写成了“穿越体”作文, 一会儿用一般现在时, 一会儿是一般过去时, 一会儿又是一般将来时, 时态前后严重不一致, 让人误解, 甚至无法理解。例如:

- ① 误: **The motorbike was red, and there are two persons on the motorbike.** (前半句用了一般过去时, 后半句却变成了一般现在时, 很明显时态不一致。)

正: **The motorbike was red, and there were two persons on the motorbike.**

- ② 误: **He told me he will be a good tennis player the next year when we met on a train.** (间接引语的时态要随转述动词的时态变化而变化, 此句中的 **will** 应随转述动词 **told** 变为过去将来时 **would** 的形式。)

正: **He told me he would be a good tennis player the next year when we met on a train.**

(5) 语态错误

语态错误也是四级写作中考生容易犯的一个错误, 常常表现为不及物动词误用被动语态; 被动语态漏掉 **be** 动词; 不同时态情况下被动语态的误用等。

- ① 误: **He praised by the teacher several times.** (原文意思是他被老师表扬了数次, 应该使用被动语态, 此处漏掉了 **be** 动词。)

正: **He has been praised by the teacher several times.**

- ② 误: The boy often came late for school and punished yesterday. (男孩迟到应被惩罚, 用被动语态, 原文漏掉了 be 动词。)

正: The boy often came late for school and was punished yesterday.

3. 代词错误

(1) 人称不一致

人称一致不仅指在一句话中主语应该保持一致, 而且在一篇文章中, 前后的称谓也应当保持一致, 不能出现混乱的情况。

- ① 误: An important thing for the student to remember is that when writing a paper, you should not plagiarize. (句子前面出现了 the student, 后面的代词应使用 he 或 she 才能前后一致。)

正: An important thing for the student to remember is that when writing a paper, he should not plagiarize.

- ② 误: If we cheat others, friends will never believe you and they will leave you alone. (该句条件句中的主语是 we, 但主句中却成了 you, 前后不一致, 应改为 us。)

正: If we cheat others, friends will never believe us and they will leave us alone.

(2) 指代不明

在使用代词如 it, he, she, this, that, which, one 等的时候, 前面的句子中应该出现明确的先行词。如果指代不清, 就会造成意思上的混乱。

- ① 误: He gave a reason for not attending the meeting, which nobody believed. (which 指代的是前面的 reason, 还是 the meeting, 抑或是前面整句话, 不是很清楚。)

正: He gave a reason for not attending the meeting, a reason which nobody believed.

- ② 误: Sometimes teachers have to inform the students of the heavy burden they have to bear. (they 到底指代的是前面的 teachers 还是 students 不清楚。)

正: Sometimes teachers have to inform the students of the heavy burden students have to bear.

4. 冠词错误

冠词包括定冠词 the, 不定冠词 a, an 以及零冠词 (即不用冠词)。定冠词表示特指, 无数量概念; 不定冠词通常用在可数名词单数之前, 表泛指, 有数量概念; 零冠词通常用在可数名词复数形式以及不可数名词之前, 表泛指。

- ① 误: In my opinion, the future of bicycle is very promising. (bicycle 是可数名词, 在句子中通常不会以单数形式加零冠词出现, 本句要表示类指, 应加定冠词 the。)

正: In my opinion, the future of the bicycle is very promising.

- ② 误: They suggest that we should choose only the good books to read and never touch the bad ones. (根据句意, 本句中的 good books 还有 bad ones 均表泛指, 非特指, 所以不用定冠词 the。)

正: They suggest that we should choose only good books to read and never touch bad ones.

5. 形容词、副词混用

形容词在句中常作定语, 修饰名词; 副词在句中常作状语, 修饰动词或形容词。在四级写作中, 有的考生容易将形容词和副词混用。应分清形容词和副词的区别, 避免出现类似的错误。

- ① 误: What is more, the change of the weather will make the place look differently. (look 为系动词, 后面应跟形容词作表语。)

正: What is more, the change of the weather will make the place look different.

- ② 误: Surprising enough, he faces the failure very bravely. (surprising enough 在该句中作状语, 修饰整个句子, 表示他勇敢地面对失败让人很吃惊, 而不是表示他很吃惊。所以不能使用分词结构, 应使用副词形式。)

正: Surprisingly enough, he faces the failure very bravely.

6. 断句错误

英语的句子要求主从句之间要由恰当的衔接词连接, 并列句也要求用衔接词或分号连接。由于汉语中没有这些要求, 句子之间可以用逗号连接, 因此, 在四级作文中, 很多考生用逗号连接两个各自完整的句子; 或将两个句子连接, 但是没有使用标点符号或衔接词, 以致造成病句。

- ① 误: They read different books just to meet their different needs. Because different people have different needs to read the different kinds of books. (because 引导的是一个表示原因的状语从句, 不能单独成句。)

正: They read different books just to meet their different needs, because different people have different needs.

- ② 误: The students heard the news, all of them went to visit him. (该句包括两个各自独立的句子, 不能直接用逗号隔开, 若要隔开应当使用分号或衔接词连接。)

正: When the students heard the news, all of them went to visit him.

7. 标点符号及大小写错误

英语和中文在标点符号的使用上有较大区别, 具体体现在:

- ① 英文没有顿号, 要用逗号表示。
- ② 英文没有书名号, 可用斜体、引号或下划线; 专有名词常用斜体表示。
- ③ 英文中的句号不同, 要用点表示。
- ④ 英文中的省略号不同, 要用 3 个点 (...) 表示。

四级作文中, 有的考生由于不熟悉这些差别, 误将中文中的标点符号用到英文中, 造成错误。

例如:

- ① 误: My favorite sports are swimming、jogging、mountaineering and playing table tennis. (英文没有顿号, 要用逗号表示; 英文中的句号要用点表示。)

正: My favorite sports are swimming, jogging, mountaineering and playing table tennis.

- ② 误: The best English film in my eyes is 《Forrest Gump》. (英文没有书名号, 可用斜体、引号或下划线表示)

正: The best English film in my eyes is *Forrest Gump*.

第四节 实战精练

考生要想熟练掌握大学英语四级作文的要领并在考试中应对自如, 获取高分, 除了熟悉作文评分标准和各类题型, 对语言、内容和结构的要求, 掌握段落扩展技法、篇章衔接方法等知识和技能外, 还必须通过一定的操练和实践, 才能保证在考场上胸有成竹, 临变不乱。为了把前面各节的理

论技巧介绍和考生的写作实践有机地融为一体，本节将精选部分作文话题和范例，以帮助考生通过实战训练，欣赏和模仿习作，提高英语写作能力。

实战精练一

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Be a Civic-minded Tourist**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Be a Civic-minded Tourist

实战精练二

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **There Is No End to Learning** by commenting on the famous saying, “Education is not complete with graduation.” You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

There Is No End to Learning

实战精练三

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Extravagant Spending on College Campus**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Extravagant Spending on College Campus

实战精练四

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic **Unhealthy Habits of College Students**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:*

- ① 部分大学生有不健康的生活习惯，例如：晚睡、过度消费、沉溺游戏……
- ② 这种不健康生活习惯的危害。
- ③ 如何纠正。

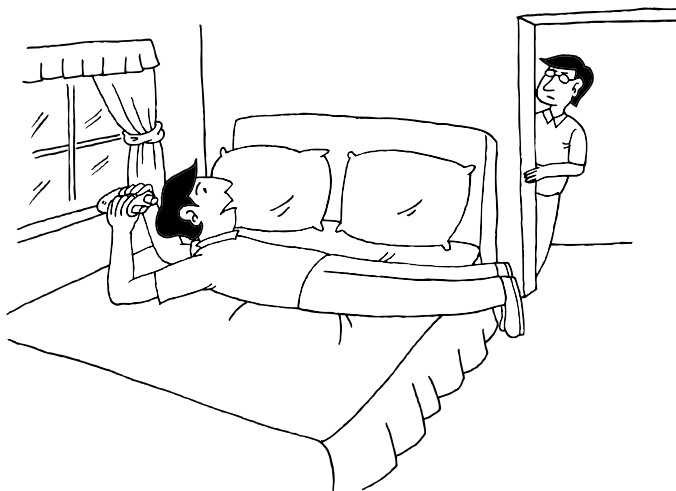
实战精练五

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write **A Letter Applying for a Bank Loan**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:*

- ① 简单介绍个人情况。
- ② 说明申请助学贷款的原因、数额。
- ③ 保证会合理利用贷款并表明还款的决心。

实战精练六

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then give your comments. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*



"I'm looking for a job, but I still haven't found one yet."

实战精练七

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is interested in Chinese culture, what is the first thing you would like to introduce to him/her and why?

通过以上实战精练，我们可以得出结论。作文考试会与前几年一样，继续强调能力测试。我们须注意以下几方面的训练：根据文章章法合理使用、灵活改造命题提纲，做到起、承、转、合，有头有尾；养成良好习惯，确保主体段落有明确的中心思想句，后面的扩展层次清楚；注意语法规则和固定搭配，减少语言错误；文贵在变，学会用不同的形式开始句子，注意句子的长短结合。同时，我们应加强自身的英语修养，唯有这样，才有可能在未来的写作测试中立于不败之地。