



恩波英语

ENBO

懒虫过六级

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序言

现在市场上出版的许多英语写作辅导用书
究竟存在什么问题？

许多英语写作辅导用书都采用演绎编写法，即从写作基础知识开始，从语言的最小单位讲起，逐步过渡到句子、段落以及篇章等，这种中国最传统的“以教师为中心”的授课方法，自有它的优势，如果时间充裕，再加上些许耐心，是培养写作基础的好资料，但是也有许多学生感到无从下手，尤其在时间紧迫的情况下。

针对上面的问题，全新的“懒虫作文”有何
创新？

我们的“懒虫作文”完全从“学生”的角度出发，“以学生为中心”，精心设计了六个单元的写作计划，通过对 20 篇范文的讲解和训练，给学生考前提供科学、合理化的安排，使考生在较短时间内有序、全面地抓住重点内容，掌握写作技巧，循序渐进地提高写作技能和水平，最终在考场上轻松写作，一举创作出高分甚至满分作文！

具体来说,“懒虫作文”有哪些特点?

*** 冲刺高分** 解析高分作文的特点,逐一讲解,以讲带练,讲解有针对性。

*** 克服弱势** 分析低分作文中的常见问题,提出应对策略。

*** 力求地道** 剖析学生的蹩脚英文,即 Chinese English,从专业的角度,训练学生写出地地道道的英语句子。

*** 钻石模板** 按考试写作命题内容和提纲总结出一些无坚不摧的钻石模板供学生练习套用。

He that seeks finds.(求则得之。)

May you be the one who seeks!

UNIT 1

途径方法类



在历届六级真题中,途径方法类型的题目出现频率很高。这类题型主要是提出一个有待解决的问题,要求考生对此问题进行分析,然后提出解决的方法和途径,必要时说明理由或各个方法的优缺点。

历年六级考试“途径方法类”作文一览表

年 份	题 目	提 纲
2004 年 1 月	Reduce Waste on Campus	1. 目前有些校园内浪费现象严重 2. 浪费的危害 3. 从我做起, 杜绝浪费
2001 年 1 月	How to Succeed in a Job Interview?	1. 面试在求职过程中的作用 2. 取得面试成功的因素: 仪表、举止谈吐、能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是……
2000 年 1 月	How I Finance My College Education	1. 上大学的费用可以通过多种途径解决 2. 哪种途径适合于我(说明理由)



小讲座

注意……开始上课了……

在历届六级真题中,途径方法类型的题目出现频率很高。分析起来,这类题型主要是提出一个有待解决的问题,要求考生对此问题进行分析,然后提出解决的方法和途径,必要时说明理由或各个方法的优缺点。因此,这类作文多按照以下思路行文。

- ◆ 提出问题
- ◆ 说明该问题的重要性(或重要作用)
- ◆ 分析该问题产生的原因
- ◆ 分析解决该问题的可能的方法
- ◆ 我的做法/得到的启示

开头段:提出问题。可分析此问题的重要性及了解该问题的意义。

中间段:分析问题。试题中给出的汉语提纲往往规定了此部分的内容和分析问题的方向。主要有原因分析、后果分析等。

结尾段:解决问题。依据前文的分析提出解决问题的途径。末句最好扣题

相应的提纲可按照“提出问题—分析问题—解决问题”的思路展开。

范文 1

Reduce Waste on Campus

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “**Reduce Waste on Campus**”. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 目前有些校园内浪费现象严重
2. 浪费的危害
3. 从我做起, 杜绝浪费





审题列纲

跟我学审题,保证不偏题。

审题永远是写作的第一步。这篇文章要求我们针对校园中的浪费现象做一个反驳型论述,须对问题进行分析并提出解决方案。

第一段只需对现象做简单介绍,可考虑举例;第二段分析现象,需要二到三个细节要点。需要注意的是此处应该作反驳和批评式分析,而千万不要表示赞同;第三段表明态度,不可一笔带过,应有具体说明,如表明自己将要怎样做等等。

审题完毕,下一步便是列出写作提纲。

第一段,介绍现象。校园内存在着很严重的浪费现象,学生们在吃、穿、用等方面都有浪费的习惯。

第二段,对此现象作出分析。这里需要分析的应该是此现象可能导致的结果,而不是其原因。

第三段,明确表明“我”的态度。很显然“我”应该是要抵制这一做法。另需表明的是“我”的具体打算和做法。

分析题目之后,应该可以落笔了。来看两篇不同质量的习作:



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

There are ^① **more and more** serious wasting phenomena on campus nowadays. Many students spend more than ¥800 each month.

Waste has very bad effects on us and on the whole society. First, if we waste a lot of things, our parents have to bear heavier burden.

^② **Second, nothing has been gained easily.** Lastly, we all know that there are many people in ^③ **hanger** in the world, so it is guilty to waste.

In a word, I will stop waste from now on. I will not ^④ **buy more things than needed, nor shall I** buy a lot of food in the dinning hall and then **leave most of it untouched.** In the mean time, I will ask my classmates and friends to try it together with me. ^⑤ **I will try to save some money each month.** And I hope that all of the students may stop wasting one day.

● 点 评 ●

①开门见山。more and more 不知是修饰 serious 还是 phenomena。第二句服务主题的力量偏弱。

②第二段无原则性错误,但第三句话主题不清,时态也不够好。

③“hanger”拼写错误。

④句式好!

⑤此句不能服务主题。

● 总 评 ●

这篇作文不算差,但是有很大的修改和润色余地。通篇无语言亮点,用词造句较为基本、平常,找到症结后我们可以“对症下药”,来看修改润色后的文章:



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

① **As is known to all**, waste on campus has become an increasingly serious problem. For instance, we can easily see many students dump a lot of food in the garbage can.

The negative effects of waste can be shown in the following aspects. **In the first place**, it makes some students dependent on their parents for money, which is harmful to their development. If they don't learn to support themselves, they will be "useless people" when they graduate. **In the second place**, when we waste things, we are wasting the work of others'. ② **Last but not the least important**, there is no denying that our country is still poor. There are many people who cannot go to university and many poor people still need our help.

③ **As far as I am concerned**, I should set a good example to reduce waste on campus. **First of all**, I will ④ **refrain from** wasting anything, from food to stationery. ⑤ **What's more**, I'm determined to call on more schoolmates to fight against

waste. Only through these measures can we hope to **reduce waste on campus.**

● 点 评 ●

- ① as is known to all 颇显驾驭语言的能力。
- ② 第三点的分析较初稿中更为到位。
- ③ 句式好!
- ④ 用词到位。
- ⑤ 去掉了偏离主题的句子,并在结尾点题。

● 总 评 ●

定稿除了在语法上作出更正以外,其句式和语言色彩均较初稿有很大改观。如第一段中“increasingly”比起“more and more”应是高分词。第一句句型改后也更地道。第二句用一个事例进一步说明问题。



语言亮点

高分锦囊,装在脑袋里。

我们可以通过对比初稿和定稿中的语言学
到很多东西。作文就像一个人,而语言亮点就
好比一件好看的衣服。“十分姿色七分装扮”,
可见语言亮点的重要。为方便讨论,我们把这些
亮点具体到三个方面,也就是常提到的句式
变化,衔接自然,用词地道。我们的目标是:通
过不断的练习,争取在这三个方面都有提高,使
文章真正能够星光璀璨!要有信心哦!途径很
简单:小词变大、句式多样、衔接自然、经典地
道。

1. 小词变大

所谓“小词”,就是平常而色彩平淡的词,也
就是那些奶奶们穿了几十年的旧衣服,无法提
升人的形象。而“大词”就是那些亮眼的服饰,
使我们的文章能鹤立鸡群般醒目。

低分词	高分词
more and more	increasingly
bad	negative
stop	refrain
ask	call on

这只是出现在范文中的几个简单例子, 已经可以看出同样含义用不同词汇表达所产生的不同效果。可见多记一些“大”词是十分必要的。下面来看更多例子:

低分词	高分词
bear	sustain
period	phase
home	habitation
cause	contribute to
for	for the purpose of
can't	lack the ability of

2. 句式多样

想想看你自己比较喜欢看什么样的文章?
“文似看山不喜平”,这说明了句式变化的意义。
注意初稿和定稿中所用的不同句式:

低分句	高分句
First,...	In the first place,...
Lastly,...	Last but not the least important,...
We all know that...	There is no denying that...
I hope that...	Only through these measures can we hope to...

● 句子热身 ●

注意:要自己做完再看下面的表格。评判一下自己的翻译更接近于哪种答案。

1. 越来越多的人开始认识到健康的重要性。
2. 计算机在办公室和家庭中取代人们做日常工作。
3. 由于越来越多的人失业,人们开始重视失业问题。
4. 随着现代生活的发展,人们对电的需求

量越来越大。

答案

低分句	高分句
More and more people have begun to realize that health is important.	More and more people are becoming aware of the importance of health.
Computers have taken the place of people to do office work and housework.	Computers take over routine jobs in the office and at home.
More and more people have lost their jobs, so people take the problem of unemployment seriously.	As more and more people have lost their jobs, much attention is placed on the problem of unemployment.
With the development of modern life, people need more and more electricity.	The development of modern life is placing an ever-increasing demand for electricity.

3. 衔接自然

从初稿和定稿的末段对比可看出不同的衔接水平。初稿末段反复使用“I will...”句型,各句之间没有任何衔接,显得生涩而不流畅。再看定稿末段的处理。“first of all”引出第一种做法,转入下句时用“what’s more”引导。结论句以“Only through these measures can we hope...”开句,使其与前两句关系密切。这样的上下文衔接使文章连贯流畅,浑然一体。

表示各种关系的连词(词组)如下表所示:

所示关系	常用词(词组)
举例	for example, for instance, first of all, for one thing, for another, to begin with, first, second, next, furthermore, moreover, besides, in addition, what's more, finally
比较对比	like, as, likewise, similarly, but, however, yet, or, nevertheless, rather, whereas, though, on the contrary, in contrast, instead, in spite of

续表

所示关系	常用词(词组)
结果	so, therefore, then, hence, thus, as a result, consequently, accordingly, on that account
总结	in short, in sum, in a word, on the whole, in brief, all in all, to sum up, as has been said, to conclude
让步	after all, although, nevertheless, granted that
原因	because (of), as, since, for, owing to, due to, on account of, on the ground of, as a result of
重复强调	no doubt, needless to say, above all, certainly, in fact, indeed, after all, in other words, again
时间顺序	at the same time, formerly, as soon as, so far, meanwhile, when, until, since, at that time, presently

4. 经典地道

所谓经典地道,就是“像英美人那样说英语”,然而先天原因决定了我们只会用汉语的方式表达。如何写出地道的英文句子呢?背诵好句子!你头脑中有了足够多的地道句型,写出来的句子就会有很好的语感。我们汉语所说的“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”就是这个道理。

下表列出了对同义句子的两种不同表达,其语言功底的差异一目了然。想学会地道的英语?右边一栏是你要背诵的。

CHINGLISH	ENGLISH
Teachers always expect the students to be efficient and will ask why if they fail to do so.	Teachers always anticipate the students' efficiency and question its absence.
The idea has become more and more popular and accepted by more and more young people.	The idea has found its growing popularity and acceptance among young people.

续表

CHINGLISH	ENGLISH
He persisted in his work although people were indifferent and hostile to him.	He persisted in his work in spite of general indifference and hostility.
Migrant workers from the countryside bring a lot of trouble to the society.	Migrant workers from the countryside prove to be a social cost.
When I succeeded, the whole family felt proud of me and even the whole village talked about me.	When I succeeded, I became the pride of the family and even the talk of the village.
What the people want most is to end the uncertain situation.	What the people want most is to put an end to uncertainties.

范文 2

How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic?

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “**How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic?**” You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

问题:城市交通拥挤

解决方案:1. 建造更多道路(优点:降低街道拥挤程度,加速车流;缺点:占地过多)

2. 开辟更多公共汽车线路
(优点:减少自行车与小汽车;缺点:对部分人可能造成不方便)

结论:两者结合



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题,保证不偏题。

这篇文章的写作路线是提出问题—解决问题。分析问题部分并不在上述两部分之间,而是在解决问题的方案提出时对具体方案作出分析。当然,提出问题部分可以有简要分析。

第一段,提出问题。展开部分可以有两个选择,一是简要分析问题的起因或影响;二是通过例子证明问题的存在。

第二段,方案一及分析。可能涉及的内容已经给出。

第三段,方案二及分析。可能涉及的内容也已经给出。

第四段,结论。此段可以单独列出或置于第三段尾。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Traffic has become the ^①**biggest** problem of big cities. ^②**Someone said** that in Beijing, in busy hours, cars are slower than bikes in some crowded roads.

How to solve the problem? Mainly, there are two methods. The first is to construct more roads and highways. ^③**If there are more roads, there will be fewer cars.** The disadvantage of the solution is that it requires more space for new roads.

The second solution is to ^④**make the number of cars in the street smaller.** ^⑤Increase the number of bus that can carry more persons. ^⑥The disadvantage of the solution is that it may cause inconvenience to some people.

I think the best way to solve the traffic problem is to combine these two solutions ^⑦**together.** If we build more roads in ^⑧**possible** areas and control the use of cars to some degree, ^⑨**the traffic problem can be solved.**

● 点 评 ●

- ①低分词,且与句中另一个 big 重复。
- ②低分句式,句式简单平淡。
- ③分析不到位。
- ④结构笨重,用词繁琐。
- ⑤祈使句使用不当。
- ⑥重复上段句型,单调。
- ⑦多余词。
- ⑧低分词。
- ⑨此句欠妥。

● 总 评 ●

题目要求中给定的内容较多,因此,做到内容完整、结构清晰并不难。本文质量取决于语言质量和内容展开部分。文中没有出现很大的语法错误,内容没有大的缺陷,用词用句水平中等,可归入 10 分档。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

Traffic has become the ^①**toughest** problem of big cities. ^②**It is said that** in rush hours, a car goes much slower than a bike in some busy sections of Beijing roads. The basic cause of this is the large population and large number of cars in big cities ^③**compared with** their limited space.

How to solve the problem? Mainly, there are two methods of doing so, either having its own advantages and disadvantages. The first solution is to construct more roads and highways. Since the traffic problem stems from an unreasonable ratio between roads and cars, ^④**in theory**, we can solve it by changing the ratio. ^⑤**While** this method does fit some city areas where there is enough space for new roads, it can not help the areas that are already crowded enough, **as** new roads **do** require much space.

The second method is to reduce the number of cars in the roads. But how? The government can encourage the use of buses and do the opposite to small cars. The theory is not hard to understand:

though occupying same area of space, a bus has the capacity of more than 30 people, while three small cars jointly have that of around 10.

⑥ **Reasonable as it seems**, this solution is hard to
⑦ **put into practice**. Obviously it is more convenient to have a private car than to **struggle for** a position in a crowded bus everyday. But at least some roads can be closed to small cars during certain period of time.

⑧ **So far** there hasn't been a perfect solution to the traffic problem. We can just combine the two methods and try to relieve city traffic of some pressure.

● 点 评 ●

①高分词;②被动句好,此句语序好于初稿对应句;③高分结构;④语言亮点;⑤高分句型;⑥句型亮点;⑦词汇亮点;⑧语言亮点。

● 总 评 ●

定稿较初稿最明显的优势在于论据和语言的组织。句式变化较多,高分词较多,表达地道是其特点。论证过程看点颇多。同样的问题,定稿的论述较初稿更具理论深度。这一点在前两段中时有体现。另外,定稿的结构更为紧凑,始终围绕主题组织论据,结尾扣题。

范文 3

How to Solve the Housing Problems in Big Cities?

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “**How to Solve the Housing Problems in Big Cities?**” You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 大城市的住房现状
2. 造成这种问题的原因
3. 解决办法



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

这里涉及的是大家比较熟悉的一个话题, 分析起来应该比较容易。此文只需按照“提出问题—分析问题—解决问题”的路线行文。分析原因应该不难, 一般程度的常识足以应付。解决办法则需动些脑筋。

第一段, 城市住房现状不是用“拥挤”二字就可以描述的。展开时可提供数字或例子以及具体事实加以描述。

第二段, 原因分析。人口密度大当然是首要原因。仍可考虑用数字支持论点。

第三段, 解决问题。提出方案后可进一步分析方案的可行性及优缺点。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

The big cities are becoming more and more crowded. ^①**Each** person in big cities has smaller place to live in than he does in smaller cities. This seriously affects people's living conditions.

There are several reasons for this situation. First, there are too many people in big cities. And more and more country people are trying to ^②**go** to the big cities. ^③**This also increases the pressure of transportation.** Secondly, the houses in big cities are expensive; **so** many people who need houses can't **buy**.

How to solve this problem? First, **we** can ask people to buy houses in the countryside. ^④**Houses there are cheaper.** Second, stop more people from migrating into cities. ^⑤**This is very important.**

● 点 评 ●

- ①表达不准确。
- ②go, so, buy 均为低分词。
- ③此句不服务主题。主语不明确,应用被动式。
- ④偏离主题。
- ⑤句型笨拙,衔接差。

● 总 评 ●

本文语感欠佳,表达不够流畅地道的地方较多,第一、二段中都有错误出现。二、三段出现偏离主题的句子。另外,文章的论证偏薄。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

The housing situation in big cities can be analyzed from two aspects. ^①**For one thing**, the average housing area for each person in big cities is much smaller than that in smaller cities. For another, the price of houses is high, ^②**far beyond what the people in need of houses can afford**.

This situation may ^③**be attributed to** several factors, in which the first and most important one is the large population, too large for the cities with limited space to bear. The second cause is the poor traffic situation, which makes it less possible for people who work in the city centre to buy houses in the suburb.

This is a tough problem to solve. Firstly, the government should encourage people to live in the suburban areas. ^④**This can be achieved by** moving some big factories and companies to the suburbs. The second answer lies in the development of areas around big cities. This may attract part of city population to the surrounding areas ^⑤**and thus decentralize** city population. Last but not least,

improvement of traffic situation may also help relieve the housing pressure of big cities, ^⑥ **due to** the possibility of living far from working sites.

● 点 评 ●

- ①高分词汇。句式流畅。
- ②语感好的句子。
- ③高分词 + 高分句式。
- ④经典表达。高分结构。
- ⑤衔接自然 + 高分词。
- ⑥高分表达。

● 总 评 ●

本文在语感上远胜过初稿。在句式变化、经典用词、地道表达等方面都做得不错,内容也较初稿丰满充实。语言亮点较多,是容易拿高分的文章。

范文 4

How I Finance My College Education

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “**How I Finance My College Education**”. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 上大学的费用可以通过多种途径解决
2. 哪种途径适合于我(说明理由)



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

这是与大家息息相关的一个话题——如何解决上大学的费用。汉语提示为两段式。先列举可能的途径, 然后指出哪一种适合自己并说明理由。理由部分可以考虑对该途径进行分析。

第一段, 列举各种途径。这里显然需要两种以上途径。

第二段, 哪一种途径适合自己。理由部分可以对该途径进行分析, 或介绍自己的实际情况。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Several years ago, new tuition fee policy ^①**came into being** and college students were asked to pay a certain sum of money. This policy is still ^②**used** today.

There are many ways for a student to get this sum of money. Most students ask their parents to pay for their college education. **You** can also apply for the scholarship. Most universities **use** scholarship to offer money to the poor students who do well in entrance exams and reward those who work well in university. In addition, ^③**taking part-time jobs can also earn money** to pay part of his tuition and fees.

I am from an ordinary family like ^④**most students**. Most of my money needed for the tuition fee is from my parents. I do some part-time jobs occasionally when I have time to help reduce my parents' burden and to get more experience.

● 点 评 ●

- ①用词不当。
- ②Chinglish。平淡句式。
- ③搭配不当。
- ④表达欠准确。衔接生硬。

● 总 评 ●

初稿是一篇中等水平的文章。基本符合 9 分档作文的标准:观点明确,条理清晰,句子通顺,有较多语言错误,其中包括较严重的错误。尚有两个档次的提高余地,问题基本在语言方面。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

Several years ago, new tuition fee policy was ^①**put into practice** and college students were asked to pay a certain sum of money. And now, all the students, no matter what subjects they are engaged in, must pay for tuition.

There are many ways for a student to finance his college education. Most students ask their parents to pay the tuition fee and pay for their books, accommodation and other cost. A student can also apply for the scholarship. Most universities ^②**set up** scholarship to offer money to the poor students who do well in entrance exams and reward those who do well in entrance exams and those who work well in university. A student can also apply for the low-interest loans. ^③**In addition to the above**, taking part-time jobs is also a common way for a college student to get money to pay part of his tuition and fees.

I am from an ordinary family like most other students. Most of my money needed for the tuition fee is from my parents. **Additionally**, I do some

part-time jobs occasionally when I have time to help reduce my parents' burden and to get more experience.

● 点 评 ●

- ①用词准确。
- ②地道表达。列举全面。表达准确。
- ③衔接自然。

● 总 评 ●

定稿在语言方面改进较多,从用词和句型选择上都经过了推敲,使文章质量上了一级台阶。内容上也做了一些充实,主要在第二段。思考充分是很重要的,是高分的必要条件。



钻石模板

“数学公式”写作文。

以下是一个钻石模板。像任何模具一样，它可以重复使用，用以制作多件同类产品。因此，在写作途径方法类作文时，你尽可以放心使用它！

With the improvement of..., there are....
For example, So it is high time The reasons are as follows:

First/ At first /To begin with,
Secondly/The second /In addition/ Furthermore /Besides,
Lastly/Finally/Last but not least/What is more/Furthermore,

But how to ...? In my opinion/For my part, I think/As far as I am concerned,
On the one hand On the other hand
Therefore, I believe....

有了好用的模板，用它来做一件作品吧！
下面是两套作文题，你可以一显身手了！



沙场练兵

举一反三,看我显身手。

TASK 1

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **How to Succeed in a Job Interview?** You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 面试在求职过程中的作用。
2. 取得面试成功的因素:仪表、举止谈吐、能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是……

例 文

【审题列纲】这篇作文的汉语提示为两段式,说明全文内容大体分为两个部分,两段都需要展开分析。展开部分以理论分析为上策,如理论组织不足,亦可考虑以事例说明。

第一段,面试在求职过程中的作用。面试往往是求职的最后关,走到这一步就说明前面的关口都过来了,因此,如果求职失败往往说明面试出了问题。可见,对于能够走到这一步的求职者来说,面试是决定性的。

第二段, 面试成功的因素。其实比较重要的因素已经列出来了。展开时只要说明这些因素何以重要便可。

How to Succeed in a Job Interview?

Nowadays, in an ever tighter job market, **great importance has been attached to** an interview by both the employer and the applicant.

The interview, **so to speak**, has become indispensable for getting a satisfactory job. **On the one hand**, the interviewer can take advantage of the occasion to learn about the candidates, such as their work experiences, education and their personalities, so as to pick out the right person for the company. **On the other hand**, the interviewee can make use of the opportunity to get to know the job he is going to take up, the salary, the working conditions and many other things about the job he is interested in.

Therefore, the job interview is very important to a job-hunter. But how can one succeed in it? **First of all**, the interviewee must pay attention to his or her appearance. The first impression is

always where we start. Get dressed properly and neatly. **Secondly**, good manners are equally important. Don't be too proud, and neither too timid. Just be courteous. **Thirdly**, the interviewee must demonstrate his aptitude and skills for the job and his knowledge about the job-related areas. Be confident. **Last but not the least**, the interviewee ought to be honest about his or her personal as well as academic background, for honesty is the best policy.

To sum up, the job interview is indeed important, but there is no need to be nervous. As long as the interviewee has the ability for the job, with careful preparation and a fairly confident and honest performance, his or her success can be ensured.

TASK 2

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **How to Treat the Parent-child Relationship?** You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 简要介绍代沟问题
2. 如何处理父母与孩子的关系

例 文

【审题列纲】 本文为两段式结构提示。首段介绍代沟问题,可以考虑加入因果分析。末段介绍处理该问题的方式,可以从多个角度进行剖析论证。

第一段,代沟问题的因果。原因不难分析,但可深可浅。造成的影响可从社会角度分析。

第二段,处理方式可以从父母和孩子两个角度分别论述。

How to Treat the Parent-child Relationship?

With the development of international communication, more and more new things are introduced into China. This may deepen the generation gap due to young people's better adaptability to new concepts than their parents'. And obviously a worsened parent-child relationship may lead to numbers of social problems.

So, how to deal with the parent-child relationship? The key to it is understanding.

First, parents should not forget what they themselves did and thought when young, and remember that there is always such a stage in one's growth. **Only in this way** can they probably understand their children. **Second**, from the children's angle, parents should also be understood. What if the young themselves are parents now and disagree on many things with their own children? Almost no parents can give full freedom to their children without being worried.

In a word, it is understanding between people **that** contributes to better relationship. Learn to see things from the angle of the other party, and then we can understand each other.

UNIT 2

利弊选择类



利弊选择类作文是六级考试中比较常见的题型之一,这类作文的题目多是一般疑问句,因此观点都存在着正反对比的两个方面。要求考生对两种观点进行分析和对照,最后阐明自己的观点倾向,有时也涉及打算、建议等。

历年六级考试“利弊选择类”作文一览表

年 份	题 目	提 纲
2000 年 6 月	Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?	1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试, 理由是…… 2. 也有人持不同意见…… 3. 我的看法和打算
1999 年 6 月	Reading Selectively Or Extensively?	1. 有人认为读书要有选择 2. 有人认为应当博览群书 3. 我的看法
1998 年 6 月	Do “Lucky Numbers” Really Bring Good Luck?	1. 有些人认为某些数字会带来运气 2. 也有些人认为数字和运气无关 3. 试说明你的看法
1995 年 6 月	Should Firecrackers Be Banned?	1. 有人认为放鞭炮是好事, 为什么 2. 有人认为放鞭炮是坏事, 为什么 3. 我的看法



小讲座

注意……开始上课了……

利弊选择类作文是六级考试中比较常见的题型之一,这类作文的题目多是一般疑问句,因此观点都存在着正反对比的两个方面。要求考生对两种观点进行分析和对照,最后阐明自己的观点倾向,有时也涉及打算、建议等。通常前两段的观点是给定的,写作时要做的是给出论据、展开;而末尾段则需要表明自己的观点倾向,此时,需要在前述两种观点中确定自己赞成哪一种,必要时阐述自己的态度和打算。

突出特征 顾名思义,利弊选择类作文要求我们能对一个论题的正反两个方面加以阐述分析,从而做出选择,表明自己的看法或自己认为合理的解决某一问题的办法。

举一反三 正如我们所看到的历年真题提纲所展示的那样,与其它类作文相比,利弊选择类作文的三个段落在内容上的层进关系并不体现在其外在结构上:它们依次展开,相互之间有较强的独立性,任何一个段落都可以进一步展开,独立成篇。所以,这个单元我们来看看怎样写好一个段落,希望能帮助你举一反三,进而写好整个篇章。

众所周知,英语段落是由若干个彼此关联的句子构成的,通常用以表达一个中心思想或者从一个角度对文章的主题进行阐述。因此,段落不能是一组句子的任意堆砌,而是符合一定的模式,具有某些基本特征,遵循一定的段落发展方法。**结构完整的段落通常由主题句、扩展句、结尾句三部分构成。**

主题句

主题句是概括段落中心思想,反映作者写作意图的一个概括性的句子,是段落的核心所在。其位置并不是固定不变的,可以位于段首,也可以位于段中或段尾。

主题句位于段首开门见山,直接点明段落主题,有助于确定段落的主线,使各个扩展句围绕段落主题自然展开,**是考试当中最为可取的处理方式。**

主题句中必须包含一个主导思想,这是一个等待发展的思想,也是段落的主旨所在。同时,段落主题句不能写得太笼统,也不能涉及面太窄。

扩展句

扩展句是用来支持或说明主题句的,是段落主题句的延伸和发展,起着辅助主题句、推展段落中心的作用,对主题句表达的中心思想或者举例说明、或者细致描写、或者详细解释阐述和论证,使读者能够清晰地理解和信服地接受作者所表达的意思。

扩展句要清晰、详实,有较强的说服力,能清楚地表达思想;条理分明,脉络清晰。上一句要为下一句铺平道路,下一句是上一句的自然延伸,一步一步地论述或叙述主题。

结尾句

结尾句用以对全段内容进行总结、归纳或提出结论性的观点。结尾句常和主题句相呼应,以不同的形式再现主题,并与扩展句相关联。但是并非任何段落都必须有结尾句才算完整,有的段落,尤其是一些较短的段落中只有主题句没有结尾句。

范文 5

Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “**Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?**” You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试,理由是……
2. 也有人持不同意见……
3. 我的看法和打算



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

本题涉及正反两种观点的对比, 写作时需要分别为两种观点提供理由依据, 包括作者不赞成的观点。因此搜集论据是写作前要做的事。末段交待自己观点后似乎不能就此搁笔, 如再提供理由则须注意: **不可重复前文用过的东西**。最后必须表明个人态度。

第一段, 认为有必要举行英语口语考试的理由? 显然是要提供英语口语考试的意义。

第二段, 相反观点的理由。 英语口语考试有何弊端? 或是证明它没有必要。

第三段, 我的看法和打算。 在两种观点中选择一种认为正确的。简述理由并交代自己的打算。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). ^① **Someone think** it is necessary. ^② **Because** many students fail to communicate with foreigners after learning English for more than ten years. Even some ^③ **good students** cannot talk in English fluently. So some people think that a test of spoken English can encourage more students to pay attention to their spoken English.

On the other hand, ^④ **there are people think** that good reading and writing skills would be enough for common English learners. And such a test may of course bring students more burden.

I think a test on spoken English has more good than it has harm. ^⑤ **Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, if anyone wants to surpass others in the competition,** he must learn English well. Whether I take the test or not, I shall make all efforts to practice my spoken English in the rest years in college.

● 点 评 ●

- ①常见语法错误。
- ②句型错误,应处理成前置的状语从句。
- ③表达欠妥。
- ④动词形式错误。
- ⑤Chinglish,罗列状语。

● 总 评 ●

这篇文章可以算是结构清晰,观点明确;但是有一些语法错误和表达欠佳的地方。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). ① **Some people contend** that it is absolutely necessary to hold a test of spoken English in China ② **because** we have been told many times that a Chinese student who has been learning English for years cannot communicate with a native English speaker. Sometimes even those ③ **top students who excel at grammar and writing skills** find their English inadequate to express their thoughts freely when speaking. A test of spoken English will ④ **bring the importance of speaking English to the awareness of the college students, and thus help them with their communicating skills.**

On the other hand, there are also people who ⑤ **maintain** that good reading and writing skills would be enough for the **average** English learners. College students are already under considerable pressure from their coursework. Another required test will only add to their burden. ⑥ **Also**, some

students may take the shortcut and only practice the questions according to the fixed format of the test, which will not actually improve their spoken English.

I believe that a test of spoken English will do more good than harm. ⑦ **Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, the ability to speak fluent English is a must for anyone who wants to surpass others in a highly competitive society.** Whether I take the test or not, I shall make all efforts to practice my spoken English in the rest years in college.

● 点 评 ●

①高分词。②高分句式。③“好学生”得到进一步解释。④末句的语感极好。⑤地道表达。⑥增加一条论据。⑦地道表达,语感好。

● 总 评 ●

改后的定稿消灭了语法错误,语感地道,衔接流畅,论据部分也得到了充实,已经是一篇出色的文章。



语言亮点

高分锦囊,装在脑袋里。

该从这两篇文章中学到什么? 我们来总结一下。

1. 小词变大

看一下初稿和定稿中的用词变化:

低分词	高分词
think	contend, maintain
common	average
bring more	add to
must <i>v.</i>	must <i>n.</i>

好了,多记一些“大”词在心里,用于画龙时点睛。

2. 句式多样

通过对比范文的初稿和定稿,看看不同句式带来的不同感觉。

低分句	高分句
...can not talk in English fluently.	...find their English inadequate to express their thoughts freely when speaking.
...a test of spoken English can encourage more students to pay attention to their spoken English.	A test of spoken English will bring the importance of speaking English to the awareness of the college students, and thus help them with their communicating skills.
Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, if anyone wants to surpass others in the competition, he must learn English well.	Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, the ability to speak fluent English is a must for anyone who wants to surpass others in a highly competitive society.

3. 衔接自然

自然的衔接不会像梅花开在柳树上, 给人以突兀生硬的印象。连词的使用在这里十分重要。比如范文定稿中的一句话:

A test of spoken English will bring the importance of speaking English to the awareness of

the college students, and **thus** help them with their communicating skills.

此句中 **thus** 一词的使用使得整个句子连贯一体。

句子中的连接词或词组可以帮助我们实现段落的连贯性,所以在这里特别介绍一些常见的 **transitions** (过渡词) & **conjunctions** (连接词),掌握了这些,你就可以随时为自己的文章加点“润滑剂”!

① **transitions**

用途	常用表达
表示时间	at the same time, next, then, after, before, later, soon, as soon as, formerly, during, while, meanwhile, following, presently, shortly, so far, since, thereafter, the next day, finally
表示方位	above, over, inside, to the left/right, behind, beside, beyond, in the center, straight ahead, next to, on the side, at the top, opposite, below, under, at the front, around, near
表示顺序	first, second, next, then, last, finally, above all, first of all

续表

用途	常用表达
表示补充	again, also, and, besides, further, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, what's more
表示转折	but, however, conversely, in spite of, nevertheless, even though, on the other hand, after all, still, on the contrary, yet, whereas
表示比较	by comparison, likewise, similarly, in the same way, rather, in contrast
表示结果	as a result, thus, hence, accordingly, consequently, therefore, then, so
表示原因	because, for, as, since, owing to, due to
表示例证	for example, for instance, to illustrate, a case in point
表示总结	in brief, in short, in summary, in conclusion, to sum up, therefore, in brief, to conclude, all in all, on the whole
加强语气	after all, certainly, needless to say, undoubtedly, indeed, truly, in fact, surely

② coordinate conjunctions(并列连接词)

记住这两个英文单词:**FAN BOYS**, 你会受用无穷, 它们是七个 coordinate conjunctions 的前缀, 即:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

	用途	例句
for	表示原因	I like him none the worse for such faults.
and	表示并列、列举	The rain burst from the clouds, and the night sky was filled with lightning.
nor	表示两个并列的否定方面	My mother would never sing, nor would she dance.
but	表示对比观点	She likes classical music, but he cares for rock.
or	表示二中选择	It must be either true or false.
yet	表示意外的想法	Mark said he would be late, yet he arrived on time.
so	表示结果	He consented(答应), so she left.

4. 经典地道

还是如何作出地道表达的问题。说英语就要说到别人闭着眼睛听会以为你是英语国家的人。能做到如此“乱真”是需要“修炼”的。但 Rome was not built in one day。至少每走一步都要有收获。看看这一单元的启示吧！

低分句	高分句
I think a test on spoken English has more good than it has harm.	I believe that a test of spoken English will do more good than harm.
Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, if anyone wants to surpass others in the competition, he must learn English well.	Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, the ability to speak fluent English is a must for anyone who wants to surpass others in a highly competitive society.

范文 6

Do “Lucky Numbers” Really Bring Good Luck?

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Do “Lucky Numbers” Really Bring Good Luck?** You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有些人认为某些数字会带来运气
2. 也有些人认为数字和运气无关
3. 试说明你的看法





审题列纲

跟我学审题,保证不偏题。

所谓的幸运数字究竟与人的运气有多大关系?确实,有很多人尽量把每件事同认定的幸运数字联系起来,以期获得好运。也有很多人不信邪,认为数字和运气毫无关系。为双方各找到一些论据,最后阐明自己的观点。这篇作文基本没有折中的可能。

第一段,有些人认为数字会带来运气。如果难以提供支持此观点的理由,可以另辟蹊径,比如举例。

第二段,有些人认为数字和运气无关。这个论据找起来容易一些。或是说明自己的观点:运气究竟与什么有关。

第三段,表明自己支持哪一种观点,略作展开。最好扣题。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Topics about lucky numbers can be seen ^①**everywhere**, **such as** TV and the Internet. There are many people who believe in **it**. They try their best to link ^②**their important things** with their lucky numbers. Some people choose telephone numbers they like. Some try to avoid such numbers as 4 and 7 because they believe these numbers may bring bad luck.

Other people have the opposite idea. They don't ^③**relate** luck to numbers. They don't think 8 can bring ^④**money** or 4 can kill them.

I think it is only a matter of opinion. We don't need to waste time ^⑤**to decide** whether or not we should trust it. ^⑥**Things will not change** whatever you believe in. Just do what you should.

● 点 评 ●

- ①搭配不当。
- ②Chinglish。
- ③用词欠准确。
- ④词义范围狭窄。
- ⑤用法错误。
- ⑥表达不清。

● 总 评 ●

本文首段写得还不错,语言上虽有欠缺,内容还算完整。以举例方式证明现象十分可行,尤其是在理论分析有困难的情况下。第二段薄弱。第三段犯了一个忌讳:即在被要求阐明观点时,不应说任何观点都无所谓之类的话。而且此文通篇不曾说到运气和成功究竟从何而来,不能不说是个大的缺陷。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

The idea of lucky numbers was ^①**introduced** from the western countries and has attracted many people, especially the young. It is **appealing** to young people because they easily trust such ideas as becoming rich or successful overnight with the help of some mysterious power. ^②**So it is safe to say that** this belief is based on the concept of leaving things to chance, or maybe laziness hidden inside people.

There are also people who are never influenced by such ideas. They firmly believe that hard work is the only way leading to success. ^③**It is diligence that** determines our achievements. These people **look on** the so-called lucky numbers ^④**as nothing but** ridiculous nonsense.

I am with the second group of people. I will never rest my future on any number. ^⑤**Instead**, I shall work hard to achieve my goals. ^⑥**Furthermore**, I want to tell the lucky-number believers that luck (if there is something named this way) never knocks at a sluggard's door even if he is buried with lucky numbers.

● 点 评 ●

- ①高分词。
- ②行文流畅娴熟。分析到位,合乎逻辑。
- ③强调句式是闪光点。
- ④高分结构。
- ⑤经典表达方式。
- ⑥结尾句观点明确,紧扣主题。

● 总 评 ●

定稿与初稿的差别在文字质量和行文方法两个方面。文字质量的差异一目了然,点评中已有说明。行文方面,初稿的前两段都用举例的方式展开,可行但较浅显,且第二段展开不足。末段观点不明确。定稿的前两段以分析为主,解释了两种人為何持有不同观点,挖掘思想根源,观点成熟,使文章看来档次很高。末段观点交代明确,紧扣主题,是一篇 first-class essay!

范文 7

Should Firecrackers Be Banned?

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Should Firecrackers Be Banned?** You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有人认为放鞭炮是好事，为什么
2. 有人认为放鞭炮是坏事，为什么
3. 我的看法



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

这次的话题是放鞭炮的利弊。这一话题在大众媒体上经常被谈及并引发争论。正方和反方的观点分别出现在第一、二段中, 而且都需要展开或提出论据。最后阐明自己观点后仍需说明理由, 也可考虑强调态度。

第一段, 赞成放鞭炮的理由可能是什么?对传统的保持, 制造节日气氛, 传说中鞭炮的来历都可能成为理由。

第二段, 反对放鞭炮的理由。最常提到的是安全问题。

第三段, 交代完观点之后的展开是关键。也可考虑中和两种观点提出可行建议。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Firecrackers have been banned in the central parts of Beijing for several years. ^①**This problem** caused debate each year when the Spring Festival ^②**comes**. Some people are in favor of setting off firecrackers for they think it is an old tradition of China and we should not give up the old traditions. A Spring Festival without firecrackers does not look like a Chinese festival.

^③**The other** people have different ideas. In their opinion, it is dangerous to set off firecrackers, for ^④**this thing** can go off and injure the players. Sometimes it may cause fire and then cause **bigger loss**.

^⑤**In my opinion, I think** neither of the two groups is completely right or completely wrong. In the city centre, there are a lot of people, so, if there is an accident, the result will be serious, so fireworks should be banned there. But in suburban areas it should be allowed.

● 点 评 ●

- ①用词不当。
- ②低分词。
- ③用词错误。
- ④Chinglish。
- ⑤句子笨重。

● 总 评 ●

本文从行文、论证,到组织语言都大有缺陷。第一段只有一条论据支持论点,几个句子只是在绕圈子。结尾处结束突兀,有话没说完的感觉。通篇语言问题较多,多为中国学生写英文作文时常犯的错误。此文应为 7 分档文章。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

① **Firecrackers** have been banned in the central parts of Beijing for several years, ② **which** becomes a **heated** topic each year when the Spring Festival **approaches**. Many people see firecrackers as a part of Chinese culture, in which lively and propitious atmosphere is regarded as the promise of a lucky and happy next year. What's more, firecracker manufacturing is not a small industry. So the ban on firecrackers can mean economic loss to both individuals and the state.

Yet another group of people hold different view. In their opinion, setting off fireworks is a great threat to people's security or even lives. There are accidents ③ **involving** firecrackers in each Spring Festival, in which people are injured or killed. There could be accidents more serious when fire is resulted.

As far as I am concerned, these two opinions could be combined. ④ **Fireworks can be banned in the downtown of big cities where there is large population and hence the impact of**

accidents may be amplified. And people who want to set off fireworks could go to the suburbs where it is permitted to do that. Thus the danger and possible loss can be minimized and ⑤ **the old custom sustained.**

● 点 评 ●

①首段中,论据有效支持论点,论证充分。
两条论据,条理清晰,观点独到。

②高分句式。高分词。用词地道。

③高分词汇。有效论据。

④语言经典。观点明确。此句明显优于初稿中对应句。

⑤文字简练。

● 总 评 ●

定稿是一篇文字功底较深厚的文章,其词汇和句式的选择颇显语感,论据的组织有很强的逻辑性。文中第一、二句话,第二段的第三句话以及第三段的第二句话都是亮点句式,词汇方面也是可圈可点。论据有很强的有效性,充分服务主题。几方面看来,此文颇有看头且经得起推敲。



钻石模板

“数学公式”写作文。

...is such a common matter that everyone of us may meet it from time to time.

Different people hold different views towards it. Some think In their opinion, there are several reasons: On the other hand, there are people who think differently. According to these people,

As far as I am concerned, ..., because And from now on, I will....



沙场练兵

举一反三,看我显身手。

TASK 1

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Reading Selectively or Extensively?** You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

例 文

【审题列纲】两种阅读方式谁对谁错,肯定是见仁见智的问题。这里需要为双方分别提供论据,之后再拿出自己的观点。难点是论据在前两段用完了,最后一段如何展开?

第一段,有选择地读书有哪些理由? 时间有限;做学问应是术业有专攻等等。

第二段,博览群书的理由? 可从通才等方面论证。

第三段,个人观点。 选择后仍需略做分析。

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

Some people contend when we read, we should read selectively. **That is to say**, we should select some books we are interested in and ignore the others. Reading selectively can help us concentrate our limited time and attention on those selected books.

Others hold the view that we should read extensively. No matter what kind of book it is, we should look it over. We should read various kinds of books, whether we are interested in them or not. **They maintain that** reading extensively can help to enlarge our view and grasp the general knowledge in different fields.

As for me, the two reading ways have their roles respectively in our reading. However, the disadvantages of each method are easy to see. If we only read the books we select or prefer, the framework of our knowledge may not be complete. Our knowledge would be rather limited. And if we read without selection, we may not have so much time and energy to be specialized in one particular

field. **Therefore**, the combination of the two methods is more reasonable.

TASK 2

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Are IQ Test Results Reliable?** You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 有人认为智商测试的结果可以用来评价一个人的智力水平,理由是……
2. 有人认为智商测试的结果不能用来评价一个人的智力水平,理由是……
3. 我的观点

例 文

【审题列纲】 智商测试的结果是否可以用于评价一个人的智力水平? 正反两方都需要拿出有力的论据。最后部分未必要选择其中一个观点,折中也是有可能的。

第一段, 智商测试的结果可以用于评价一个人的智力水平,因为它测的就是智力,这很有说服力吧?

第二段, 智商测试的结果不可以用于评价一个人的智力水平, 因为智力是复杂的东西; 而且测试结果不是每个人都会解释的。

第三段, 作者的观点, 需要展开论证。

Are IQ Test Results Reliable?

Nowadays it's easy to find various IQ tests on the Internet and from other sources. And IQ test are among psychologists' most widely used tools. Hence, the question "Shall we rely on IQ test results as a fixed, unchanging indicator of a person's intelligence" arose.

Many people may give a positive answer to the question. In their opinion, an IQ test got such a name just because it is closely related to one's intelligence. And it is true that almost no one with a low intelligence level can do the tests well.

But there are people who think entirely differently. According to these people, a person's intelligence is the combination of several factors, and accordingly, it shouldn't be regarded as something that can be proved by some numbers alone. What's more, there are many people who

do not know how to interpret IQ test results , which may lead to misunderstandings.

As far as I am concerned, IQ tests are nothing bad or wrong. But IQ is something far more than a few scores. **So we should** not completely rely on IQ test results to determine a person's intelligence level. Instead, the results should be used in conjunction with other information about a person.

UNIT 3

我的观点类



此类作文也是提纲式作文，通常要求在首段介绍一种情况、现象或观点，并在后文中分析此情况、现象的利弊，或观点的正误；末段中要表明作者的观点和态度。由于考试中往往在 Directions 部分给出三段式提纲，所以写提纲时做的就是决定每段的展开方式。

历年六级考试“我的观点类”作文一览表

年 份	题 目	提 纲
1998 年 1 月	My View on Fake Commodities	1. 假冒伪劣商品的危害 2. 怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品
1997 年 6 月	My View on Job-Hopping	1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作,因为…… 2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作,因为…… 3. 我的看法
1996 年 1 月	Why I Take the College English Test Band 6	1. 有人认为没有必要参加大学英语六级考试(CET-6) 2. 我参加(CET-6)的理由
1995 年 1 月	My View on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements	1. 现在有些不良的商业广告 2. 这些广告的副作用和危害性 3. 我对这些广告的态度
1993 年 6 月	My View on Opportunity	有的人认为机会是极少的,另一些人则认为人人都会有某种机会。你的看法如何? 写出你的观点,说明你的理由并且适当举例。在你的文章结尾处不要忘记写出你的结论。



小讲座

注意……开始上课了……

此类作文属于议论文,基本要求是对某一情况、现象或观点做出评价和议论。其核心内容是阐述观点。

题型分析:此类作文也是提纲式作文,通常要求在首段介绍一种情况、现象或观点,并在后文中分析此情况、现象的利弊,或观点的正误;末段中要表明作者的观点和态度。由于考试中往往在 directions 部分给出三段式提纲,所以写提纲时要做的就是决定每段的展开方式。此类题目可列提纲如下:

开篇点题:交代文中将要涉及的情况、现象或观点,作简要介绍。主干部分对所涉及的情况、现象或观点进行分析。对于情况或现象往往需分析其成因或影响,而对于观点则需分析其理由。结尾明确态度:根据不同情况做出适当的评论,提出自己的立场、观点或理由并强调态度。

根据上面的提纲,再回头看前面的题目,是不是有了“豁然开朗”的感觉?这里要告诉你一个秘诀:变提纲内容成文章的三段式结构。构思如下:

第一段,概述现状。

第二段,详细阐述该现象相关的特征。

第三段,说明自己的看法、态度或打算。

范文 8

My View on Job-Hopping

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **My View on Job-Hopping**. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作, 因为……
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作, 因为……
3. 我的看法





审题列纲

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

千万别忘记, 这永远是拿到题目后要做的第一件事! 这篇作文要求我们在第一段为始终从事一种工作的做法提供理由; 第二段则为相反的做法提供理由; 最后一段表明自己的看法, 而后仍需给出理由或打算。此时的难点在于不可重复前文用过的理由, 而需另辟蹊径。

因为本文是提纲式作文, 大概的结构已经有了, 所以, 主要任务是考虑如何展开每个段落, 使其内容丰富且有说服力。

第一段, 一生只从事一种工作的理由会是什么呢? 熟能生巧? 了解本行的重要性? 换工作的难处和弊端?

第二段, 经常更换工作的理由? 当然是全方位了解社会和体验生活的意义了! 还有多种经验的吸引力。

第三段, 个人看法有三种可能: 同意前者, 同意后者, 或是二者兼收。别忘了申明理由时不能重复前面用过的东西呦!

题目分析之后, 该落笔了。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Nowadays people have ^① **larger** chances to change jobs and there are two kinds of opinions about job-hopping. Some people ^② **want to** stick to one job in their lives. According to them, ^③ **one** can never become a specialist before **you** know much about your job.

The other group of people ^④ **claim** that experience in one job is ^⑤ **not** enough. The new century calls for people with various experiences, **not** those who **know** just one certain field. The more fields we try, the more we know about life and the world, the more experiences we may have.

I think it is a matter of degree and balance.
^⑥ **We need to have not only diverse experiences, but also specialized experiences.**
^⑦ **Change** jobs for two or three times to know what suits you best **is** a good idea. When you have found the right job, just stick to it. By working hard and by accumulating experiences, you can finally succeed.

● 点 评 ●

- ①Chinglish。
- ②用词用句平淡无奇,缺乏词汇亮点。
- ③人称一致问题。
- ④语法错误,主谓不一致。
- ⑤低分词,缺乏语言亮点。
- ⑥句型呆板笨拙。
- ⑦语法错误。

● 总 评 ●

此文大概可以拿到 9 分。其行文线索清晰,条理分明,观点明确,但语言驾驭能力欠佳,句型呆板,通篇在表达方式上有很大润色余地。语法错误也较多。

诊断之后我们就可以“对症下药”了。来看修改后的定稿:



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

^①With opportunities increasing in modern society, people have **better** chances to change jobs. The opinions on job-hopping ^②**fall into two groups**. Some people **are inclined to** stick to one job in their lives. According to them, one can never become a specialist before he knows much about his job. And knowing one's job requires time and experiences.

The other group of people **claims** that experience in one job is ^③**far from** enough as the new century calls for people with various experiences, **instead of** those who **are at home** in just one certain field. **The more** fields we try, **the more** we know about life and the world, ^④**and** the more experiences we may have.

^⑤**As to me**, it is a matter of degree and balance. ^⑥**Both concentration and diversity of working experience should be taken into account**. Change jobs for two or three times to get knowledge about different fields, and thus you may know what suits yourself best. When you have

found the right job, just plunge in and stick to it.

⑦ **Diligence along with time means profound knowledge about your job, and hence success.**

● 点 评 ●

①首段论据有力,论证充分。末句使前句更有说服力。

②用词地道。经典表达,小词变大。

③两个 not 被高分词汇代替,用词更为丰富。

④末句加入 and 后衔接更好。

⑤论证合理。条理清晰。

⑥语言利落,句式经典。

⑦紧扣主题。

● 总 评 ●

定稿已是一篇可以拿到优秀分数的文章,较初稿在语法和语言功底上是两个重量级。



语言亮点

高分锦囊,装在脑袋里。

语言亮点的重要性毋庸置疑,尽管我们不必为了使文章好看而画蛇添足,但锦上添花是绝对必要的。接下来通过对比初稿和定稿来学习使用语言。

1. 小词变大

低分词	高分词
want to	are inclined to
not	far from
not	instead of
know	be at home
I think	As to me

正是这些色彩不同的词汇决定了两篇文章的不同。

2. 句式变化

不用再重弹那些“文似看山不喜平”的老调了吧?你一定已经看到不同的句式带来的不同效果了。

低分句	高分句
... there are two kinds of opinions about job-hopping.	The opinions on job-hopping fall into two groups.
We need to have not only diverse experiences but also specialized experiences.	Both concentration and diversity of working experience should be taken into account.
By working hard and by accumulating experiences you can finally succeed.	Diligence along with time means profound knowledge about your job, and hence success.

让好句型成为你的私有财产吧！保证在任何需要它们的时候都可以信手拈来，你就可以成为写作高手。

3. 衔接自然

记住两个衔接自然的法宝：

局部重复

重复上句的部分内容以使两句话自然连贯。定稿中有几个局部重复的例子：

① According to them, one can never become a specialist before he **knows much about his job**. And **knowing one's job** requires time and

experiences.

② With opportunities increasing in modern society, people have better chances to **change jobs**. The opinions on **job-hopping** fall into two groups. (备注:换一种表达方式是一种巧妙的重复。)

使用连词

表示各种关系的连词已经在前面的单元里提到了。现在来看定稿中的例子:

① According to them, one can never become a specialist before he knows much about his job. **And** knowing one's job requires time and experiences.

② The more fields we try, the more we know about life and the world, **and** the more experiences we may have.

③ Change jobs for two or three times to get knowledge about different fields, **and thus** you may know what suits yourself best.

④ Diligence along with time means profound knowledge about your job, **and hence** success.

4. 经典地道

有一处错误在前边还没有讲到,你是否发现了?

CHINGLISH	ENGLISH
larger chances	better chances

又是一个“Chinglish”的问题! 其他的英文汉语化的问题如“fast speed”, “expensive price”等等都是中国学生在英文写作中常犯的错误, 头脑中有了足够多的经典句型, 有了够好的语感, 就会少犯这样的错误。

范文 9

Why I Take the College English Test Band 6?

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Why I Take the College English Test Band 6?** You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有人认为没有必要参加大学英语六级考试 (CET-6)
2. 我参加 (CET-6) 的理由





审题列纲

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

你一定已经发现这篇文章的特别之处了: 它是两段式的! 不过, 这不是什么问题, 因为按照汉语提纲来写是不会错的。这次讨论的是六级考试的问题。关于它的必要性, 你的观点如何? 这里有一个要点: 第二段要求陈述你参加该考试的理由, 那么很显然, 你应该认为它是有必要举行的。

第一段, 认为不必参加六级考试的理由。
至少应该有两条论据支持才说得过去。

第二段, 这一段可以试着证明上一段的观点是错误的,以说明相反观点的正确性。也可以不去反驳前述观点, 只提供自己参加考试的理由。

第三段, 可以省略。如果要写, 可以简略表明自己参加六级考试的决心, 总结全文。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

If some students ^①**passed** the College English Test Band 4, they can choose to attend ^②**the College English Test Band 6**. But **many** students ^③**think** that this test is unnecessary. They argue that the test ^④**worsened** their **burden**. They have already got too much work to do and they can not bear another test. ^⑤**And English is not required to be in a high level in all the working positions.**

I am in favor of the test. ^⑥**Because** I may stop learning English after passing Band 4 if there were not Band 6, so I need it to force **me** to learn. And I always think that **knowledge is the more the better**. What's more, English can often become a barrier **for** people's career, so of course it is important to us.

For all these reasons, I will attend the Band 6 test and try my best to pass it.

● 点 评 ●

- ①句型单调,时态错误。
- ②累赘重复。
- ③低分词汇。
- ④搭配不当。时态不当。
- ⑤拖沓啰嗦。
- ⑥Chinglish 句型。句法错误。

● 总 评 ●

初稿应是一篇 8 分档的文章。其内容基本符合要求,但文中错误较多,其中包括较严重的错误。阐述过程中条理性欠佳,表明立场时立意较低。可见从内容到结构形式上,此文都有不少丢分点。

我们对应其各处问题将其修改加工。下面来对比一下改后的定稿。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

^①As a test of a higher level than the Band 4 test, Band 6 is designed for those students who have passed Band 4. ^②**Quite a few** students **hold the view** that this test is absolutely unnecessary. **From their point of view**, the first disadvantage of this test is that it **adds to** the students' burden. Secondly, some of them said that they don't rely so much on English to promise a bright future. Anyway, ^③**all roads lead to Rome**. And how many jobs are there that really require fluent and proficient English?

I have enough reasons to attend the Band 6 Test. ^④**In the first place**, the test offers further **motivation** and better chance to improve our English learning. **Secondly**, knowledge can never become too heavy to carry. ^⑤**On the contrary**, it is always a good tool. **The more knowledge you have, the better equipped you are**. **Thirdly**, considered from a practical angle, English often ^⑥**serves as** a condition for good positions or other chances.

All in all, I shall take this test seriously and try my best at all times to learn English well.

● 点 评 ●

- ①经典句式,地道表达。
- ②高分词汇。
- ③引用恰到好处。
- ④高分表达。
- ⑤逻辑严谨。
- ⑥好过 be 和 become。

● 总 评 ●

这篇文章可以拿到满分!其紧凑的结构、严密的逻辑、充分合理的论证,对语言表达方式的精到拿捏,都是得分点。与初稿相比,开篇一句就显出语言的地道,后文中更有多处用词用句的闪光点,都与初稿形成鲜明对比。但其最大的闪光点还是理论部分的组织。

范文 10

My View on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements

Directions: In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **My View on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements**. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 现在有些不良的商业广告
2. 这些广告的副作用和危害性
3. 我对这些广告的态度





审题列纲

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

本文要进行评价和分析的是某些不良的商业广告, 指出其副作用及危害性, 并阐明自己的态度。通过汉语提示内容可以看出, 正确的态度应该是反对和抵制的, 因为特别提到了“不良”二字, 所指绝非正当广告。

提纲就是“楼房”的框架, 它决定了“楼房”的基本结构。

第一段, 给定的内容提示是“现在有些不良的商业广告”, 应做简单的展开。可考虑以举例的方式介绍情况。

第二段, 副作用及危害性的介绍方式应该不止一种, 可用说明性文字列举, 也可用例证, 或两种方法并用。可以谈到的副作用及危害性应在两种以上。

第三段, 作者的态度应是鲜明的反对态度。另可提出应对措施或建议。

好了, 有了基本框架, 就可以“盖楼房”了!



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Advertisements ^①are a feature of the market economy. Most advertisements are ^②good and useful. But some advertisements may mislead the consumers to buy the wrong things.

^③Some advertisements give wrong information about certain commodities. Many consumers may be cheated and buy something they do not need. The manufacturer's fame is also ^④hurt. There are also some advertisements that ^⑤use jungle with terms to cheat and mislead the consumers.

When I see advertisements, I shall frequently tell myself not to trust them too much. I will never buy ^⑥the things if their advantages are exaggerated.

● 点 评 ●

- ①低分词。
- ②表达不清。句式平淡。
- ③词语机械重复。说明现象时展开不足。
- ④低分词。
- ⑤用词不当。
- ⑥Chinglish。

● 总 评 ●

本文第一段内容似嫌薄弱,展开不足。语言表达功底欠佳。后两段在用词、句型和表达方式方面也出现了几个问题。没有问题的句子也只是正确而已,缺少亮点。通篇看来,内容、结构基本符合要求,条理清晰,观点交代清楚;语言方面表现平常,但没有很严重的语法错误。这样的文章可以归入 10 分档。

看完点评,你是不是对于如何修改润色此文已经“成竹在胸”了?就把你的定稿同下面的做个比较吧!



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

Advertisements ^①**form** a feature of the market economy. ^②**While** most advertisements are **informative and helpful**, **some of them** are not. There are also some advertisements that may mislead or cheat the consumers.

Some advertisements ^③**contain** wrong information about certain commodities ^④**so that** many consumers may be cheated and buy something they do not need or even something harmful. The least result of this is waste of money, and there could be worse results much more serious than that. **On the other hand**, the manufacturer's fame is also ^⑤**ruined**. There are also some advertisements that cheat and mislead the consumers **by playing with words**. Again the victims are the customers and sometimes along with the manufacturers.

In my opinion, ^⑥**honesty should be regarded as the first factor of advertisements**. Advertisers should never allow profit to ^⑦**conquer** their conscience. At the same time, we, as customers, should learn enough about the

commodities before buying them. Don't let the advertisements **blind** your eyes. In a word, the **joint effort** by the advertisers and customers is the key to the problem.

● 点 评 ●

- ①高分词。
- ②句式地道。
- ③高分词。
- ④衔接自然。
- ⑤用词地道。
- ⑥被动句式符合英语表达习惯。
- ⑦高分词。

● 总 评 ●

此文润色到这一步已是一等的文章。不但改掉了各处错误,更在用词和句式上精心雕琢,处处显出对语言的驾驭能力。论证中论据进一步充实,使文章内容丰满,条理清晰,逻辑合理,论证有力,达到内容和形式上的双重完美。



钻石模板

“数学公式”写作文。

又到“支招”的时候了。来看此类作文的钻石模板：

My View on...

With the development of..., there appears more and more Some people hold the opinion that The effects of it are as follows:

As for me, ..., because Therefore, the right attitude is.... /Therefore, I will....



沙场练兵

举一反三,看我显身手。

TASK 1

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Fake Commodities**. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 假冒伪劣商品的危害
2. 怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品

例 文

【审题列纲】 本文为两段式提示,第一段要危害,第二段要态度。对假冒伪劣商品的危害分析,其深浅可以很不一样。第二段的态度恐怕并无选择余地,只能坚决抵制。

第一段,假冒伪劣商品的危害, 论证和举例都可以,或者两种方式并用。

第二段,除了态度以外, 还可以提出一些方法和建议。

My View on Fake Commodities

With the prosperity of the economy, we

have much more choices when buying, along with the side effect of much more danger of being cheated. Markets all over the country **are swamped with** fake and poor quality products.

Fake commodities **are the products of** greed and selfishness, **of the fact that** some enterprises care about nothing but money. From newspapers, television and the Internet, we have been told for many times that fake commodities **do great harm to the society**. At a low level, fake commodities cause economic loss; **and at a high level**, they may threaten people's lives and the whole state's interests.

Such illegal activities **must be banned and punished in accordance with law**. People need **to be taught to** distinguish genuine from fake and fight firmly against it. And local governments should stop protecting these activities just **for the sake of** temporary profits. **Only by doing these can we** hope that fake commodities will disappear from our life some day.

TASK 2

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Western Fast Food**. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 近年来西式快餐在中国十分盛行
2. 西式快餐的优缺点
3. 我对西式快餐的态度

例 文

【审题列纲】关于西式快餐的话题并不冷僻,我们应该都可以对此有话说,其优缺点都不止一二。写这样的文章比拼的是表达能力和组织论据的能力。

第一段,介绍情况。西式快餐在中国发展迅速。可举例说明。

第二段,利弊分析。此段是文章的核心。优点集中在一个“快”字上。缺点主要从健康方面分析。

第三段,表态。基本上被认可的观点还是少吃。

My View on Western Fast Food

The boys and girls who are 10 years younger than us are said that they were brought up with western fast food. If you feel it exaggerated, just try to count the KFC, McDonald's and Pizza Hut restaurants in your city.

It is true that western fast food means good taste and efficiency, which appeals to many people, especially the young. **But it is safe to say that** the westerners are fatter than we are, and those diseases attributed to being over-weight occurs more often in the western countries than in ours. **This is partly because of** their food, which contains too much fat and heat. Fried chicken and meat, chips and cold drinks are offered in the western fast food restaurants, with great threat to health hidden behind their wonderful taste.

I am one of those who prefer Chinese traditional food. It is a display of the beautiful Chinese culture, though it is seldom thought of at table. **Above all, what attracts me most is** the taste I am used to and healthiness.

UNIT 4

现象论说类



这类作文在论证的过程中往往需要利用描写、记叙,说明三种形式加以表达,当然论述是它的主要表达方式。这类作文以摆事实、讲道理为主。在论证过程中我们不仅要提出我们的观点,更要充分论证其正确性。

历年六级考试“现象论说类”作文一览表

年 份	题 目	提 纲
2007 年 1 月 新题型	The Importance of Reading Classics	1. 阅读经典书籍对人的成长至关重要 2. 现在愿意阅读经典的人越来越少,原因是…… 3. 我们大学生应该怎么做
2007 年 1 月 旧题型真题	The Celebration of Western Festivals	1. 现在国内不少人喜欢过西方的一些节日 2. 产生这种现象的原因 3. 这种现象可能带来的影响
2005 年 6 月	Say No to Pirated Products	1. 目前盗版的现象比较严重 2. 造成这种现象的原因及危害 3. 我们应该怎么做
2003 年 1 月	It Pays to Be Honest	1. 当前社会上存在许多不诚实的现象 2. 诚实利人利己,做人应该诚实



小讲座

注意……开始上课了……

随着世界经济的发展、人类文明的进步,我们面对的各种各样的社会现象和道德困惑也随之增多,六级考试的作文像晴雨表一样,及时地对此作出了反映。下面结合这些真题来具体看一看碰到这类题型时应该怎么想,怎么做吧,相信只要了解了它们的规律,再加以实践,你就会写出一篇满意的作文来,加把劲,胜利就在眼前!

分清类别 从题材角度而言,与上一个单元相比,这个单元侧重的是众说纷纭的热门话题,根据反映内容的不同,大致上也可以分为两类,一类是关乎我们生存生活的现实问题,一类是关乎我们为人处世的道德深思。

从体裁角度而言,需要特别注意的是,在六级考试中往往是在同一篇文章中几种体裁兼而有之,这就要求我们不要拘泥于教条,其目的是要检测我们对于不同类型写作的把握。

明确特点 现象论说类文章与其它几种文体的文章有许多相似的地方,这主要是因为论证的过程中往往需要利用描写、记叙、说明三种形式加以表达,当然论述是它的主要表达方

式。这类作文以摆事实、讲道理为主。在论证过程中我们不仅要提出我们的观点,更要充分论证其正确性。

历年来这类六级作文的特点是:观点基本都已给出,我们当然要以此立论,不能跑题,更不要“另起炉灶”。在选择**论据**时,要尽量选择为人所知、有影响力的具体事例,或者是比较权威的统计数据以及来源可靠的信息、真理等。在**论证**的过程中,应该结合所用到的事实等其它论据,运用正确的论证方法得出结论,具体的论证方法有“逻辑法”,“演绎法”,“因果法”,“举例法”,“比较法”等。这些方法按需所取,以期达到说服他人的目的。当然,在六级作文中主要的说服对象是我们的阅卷老师,所以,现在就结合六级作文的要求来进行讲解,以免有“纸上谈兵”之嫌。

下面来看一篇现象论说类作文,看本篇例文是如何进行立论、论证并得出结论的。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Practice Makes Perfect**. You should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”
2. 例如:在英语学习中……
3. 又如……

Practice Makes Perfect

It is well-known that practice makes perfect. To do well is to try, try, and try again. That is how I understand “Practice makes perfect.”

Take for example the study of English. In the beginning, it seemed hard to me to pronounce each word correctly and to memorize the grammar rules, sentence structures and the whole texts. By reading the texts over and over, listening to the tape again and again, and writing and speaking more and more, I have overcome the difficulties and become more skillful in mastering the language. Nothing is impossible if you set your mind on it.

Another case in point is my learning to play

erhu. The first time I played the musical instrument, it was like sawing wood. The sound annoyed everyone in the house including myself, but I kept at it against the complaints of my family. At last, I made it. Now I can make pleasant music on my erhu.

Experience tells me “Practice makes perfect”.

● 点 评 ●

通过审题找出本文的关键词是 **practice** 和 **perfect**, 本文就围绕这两个关键词展开论述, 这也是立论的基础。

开头概述对“熟能生巧”的理解, 本文作者的立论就是**做事情要一遍遍地重复, 坚持练习才能做好**。

第二段本文的第一个例子, 作者按照要求举出了学英语的例子, 这是大家共有的一个经验, 让人读来觉得有道理, 确实是这么回事。**本段的第一句话是主题句**。

第三段的第二个例子也是作者的亲身经历。**本段的第一句话也是主题句**。

细节扩展 上面这篇作文非常明确地体现了现象论说类作文的谋篇过程,非常具体地展示了立论、论证、结论的过程。在六级作文中,除了注意上面这个基本程序外,还应特别注意下列这些方面。

① **开头必须直接明了**,列出题目的观点,即平常所说的“thesis statement”(论点陈述)。

② **每段只列出一个事实或论据,最好有一个主题句**,其后的句子必须与此主题句子相关,可以是比较、论证或是举例,无论如何都要围绕主题句来写。

③ **注意写作技巧的运用**。比如,使用一些连词或表示句子段落之间关系的短语以增加文章的连贯性,使得论证更加严密。

如本文中用到了:

It is well known that...	众所周知
in the beginning	一开始
over and over	一遍又一遍
again and again	再三
keep at	坚持

我们当然不能光说不练,请看 2003 年 1 月六级考试的作文真题。

范文 11

It Pays to Be Honest

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **It Pays to Be Honest**. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below. Be sure to write it clearly.

1. 当今社会上存在着很多不诚实的现象
2. 诚实利人利己, 做人应该诚实





审题列纲

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

结合题目及提纲, 可判定这是一篇现象论说文类作文。对于这篇作文, 我们应该紧扣提纲, 先列出社会上存在的一系列不诚实的现象, 并且分析出现这些现象的原因, 让读者不但知其然而且要知其所以然, 然后才能“对症下药”, 找到问题的根源, 让人意识到诚实的重要性和必要性。

应该明确本文的主题是要说服读者“诚实利己利人, 做人应该诚实”。要本着这个中心展开论述。

第一段, 概述现状, 根据要求列出一些常见的现象。

第二段, 分析这些现象产生的原因。

第三段, 列举诚实的好处, 并得出结论。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Nowadays, wherever you go, you will hear people **talk about** dishonesty. On campus, people are talking about students' cheating in exams; in job market, the employers **are often surrounded by** confusing **fake** credentials; and in shopping areas, customers are worrying about many fake commodities they can never **avoid** buying. **In a word**, there is cheating and dishonest practice in every walk of our life.

Why is dishonesty so **common**? There are, to my mind, plenty of contributing causes, among which, the following ones are particularly worth mentioning. First, competition is always so fierce everywhere, from campus to company, and from job market to supermarket. Second, people are attaching too much importance to the improvement of their material life that they neglect the development of the spiritual and moral values, and consequently, they do a lot of things insensibly. And finally, we lack powerful and effective laws, rules and regulations to **deal with** this social

problem.

It pays to be honest in the long run, and honesty will do good to both the honest people themselves and everybody else. **In a word**, honesty will bring you friends and more business partners, and thus bring you happiness and fortune. Besides, to behave ourselves is to behave in an honest way.

● 点 评 ●

第一段紧扣提纲要求,概述了现状,列出了一些常见的不诚实现象。用词不准确,表达不到位。

第二段分析不诚实现象产生的根源,列举了三个原因,比较有条理。所列原因一针见血,很能说明问题,但由于低分表达的使用,这一段的总体档次被大打折扣!

第三段总结全文,最后点题,使这篇文章浑然一体,重点突出。黑体词组与第一段重复。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

Nowadays, wherever you go, you will hear people ^①**complain about** dishonesty. On campus, people are talking about students' cheating in exams; in job market, the employers **are** often ^②**troubled with** confusing **false** credentials; and in shopping areas, customers are worrying about many ^③**fake** commodities they can never **protect** themselves **from** buying. In a word, there is cheating and dishonest practice in every walk of our life.

Why is dishonesty so **prevailing**? There are, in my mind, plenty of contributing causes, among which, the following ones are particularly worth mentioning. First, competition is always so fierce everywhere, from campus to company, and from job market to supermarket. Second, people are attaching too much importance to the improvement of their material life that they neglect the development of the spiritual and moral values, and consequently, they do a lot of things insensibly. And finally, we lack powerful and effective laws,

rules and regulations to ④ **fight against** this social problem.

It pays to be honest in the long run, and honesty will do good to both the honest people themselves and everybody else. ⑤ **To be exact**, honesty will bring you friends and more business partners, and thus bring you happiness and fortune. Besides, to behave ourselves is to behave in an honest way.

● 点 评 ●

①complain about 更能准确表明人们的真实情绪。

②are troubled with 能表达出一种为之所困的感觉，

③false 表示“虚假的，欺骗性的”，fake 表示“假的”。protect from 比 avoid 更能表达出顾客无辜受害的被动状态。

④fight against 表达的思想更加强烈，更能体现人们想与这种不正之风斗争的决心。

⑤“to be exact”避免了重复，而且也有再次强调的意味。

● 总 评 ●

初稿无论从结构上,还是从内容上都应该算不错了。不过要想得高分,措词上还需要加以提炼,行文上还要有一定的出彩之处。如定稿点评处所示,在每一个词语上,不单单是一个单词的选择问题,更是牵动了每个词背后的文化脉搏。所以,功夫在平时,做积累也要注意方法啊,这样才能 get twice the result with half the effort!



语言亮点

高分锦囊,装在脑袋里。

可以这样说,在六级作文中,当我们的内容定下来,提纲列出来,或论点论据确定下来以后,取得高分的关键就在于语言了。下面我们结合范文,来看一下如何从语言的层面上来提高作文的层次。

1. 小词变大

如果说一篇文章是一幢房子的话,那么作为建筑者的我们所用到的词或短语就是一块一块的砖头,我们应该用好每一块砖头,让它大小合适,以盖出一幢漂亮的房子。怎么用砖头可是一个技术活,下面我们就从一点一滴做起,星星之火,可以燎原,看看怎样用精彩的词语吸引改卷老师的眼球,让他们觉得我们的语言是有魅力的,不给个高分简直就说不过去!

① 抽象变具体

低分词	高分词
are surrounded by	are troubled with
common	prevailing

② 模糊变准确

低分词	高分词
talk about	complain about
fake	false
avoid	protect themselves from
deal with	fight against

经过了上述的变化,文章中句子的意思变得有力了,读者在字里行间也能感受到作者的观点,整篇文章的用词与观点一致起来了,这也是写文章的一个较高的境界吧。俗话说“一样话两样说”,下面我们就来看一些带有不同感情色彩的表达方式吧。

当我们想表达“喜欢”的时候,我们可以使用:

喜爱;欣赏	enjoy, appreciate
着迷	be crazy about
偏爱	favor
热爱	love

当我们想表达“坏的”时候,我们可以使用:
邪恶的 evil, wicked

有害的 bad
 存心不良的, 有敌意的 malicious, nasty

当我们想表达“注意, 重视”的时候, 我们可以使用:

注意	pay attention to
注重, 重视	attach importance to
重视, 尊重	think much of
重视, 喜欢	set store by

词或短语的感情色彩不尽相同, 我们应该在平时的学习中积累这方面的经验, 以便在实际应用中能够准确地表达出我们的情感。下面通过两篇范文来用心领会刚才讲过的内容吧!

范文 12

The Importance of Reading Classics

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Importance of Reading Classics**. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 阅读经典书籍对人的成长至关重要
2. 现在愿意阅读经典的人越来越少, 原因是……
3. 我们大学生应该怎么做

(07 年 1 月新题型真题)



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

一、原因现象类。

二、可用写作模式, 即: 中心句 + 1、2、3。

三、注意突出中心:

1. 把提纲变为英文, 以段首句形式出现。

2. 为了做到层次分明, 要恰当地使用逻辑词, 即连接词。

3. 语言表达要有变化, 如用近义词汇、短语等表达方法, 同时要有句子的转化。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢?

^①**People know** that reading the classics is important and beneficial to the character development and personal growth of the young people. It can give the precious accumulation of wisdom and knowledge and drastically ^②**raise** man's aesthetic **taste** and deepen the understanding of the ^③**glory** history of Chinese culture.

Nevertheless, people, especially the young ^④**people**, ^⑤**who are** in growing numbers seldom read classical articles or books. ^⑥**A lot of reasons are responsible.** Firstly, they are in the shadow of practical minds. These classics may not meet the needs. This is because the modern society is full of temptations. Compared with TV operas, sport events, and video games, classical literary works are old fashioned and time consuming. Secondly, people have to **cope** the quick pace and unavoidable stress of their work; therefore, they can hardly spend time reading classics. ^⑦**Online reading is a good way for people to get information easily and efficiently.**

It is essential for ^⑧**young people** to be fully aware of the important role the classics play in

broadening our vision. It is high time for us to read certain classical books, and learn the treasures our ancestors ^⑨ **gave** so that we can absorb the essence of those classical works. I believe reading classics will certainly bring us far-reaching reward in the future.

● 点 评 ●

①从语法角度看 People know 后面跟从句是正确的,但是表达太一般,无法吸引人的注意力。

②**raise** man's aesthetic **taste** 搭配不当。

③**glory** history 此处 glory 应该用它的形容词。

④especially the young **people**, 重复使用 people, 应该避免。

⑤**who are** in growing numbers, 这个定于从句显得有点累赘。

⑥**A lot of reasons are responsible.** 从结构上看,这是个完整的句子,但从意义上看,不完整。

⑦**Online reading is a good way for people to get information easily and efficiently.** 这应该是众多原因中的一个,缺少连接词。

⑧It is essential for **young people** ... 所给的 **outline** 中的第三点是“3. 我们大学生应该怎么做”, young people 不一定是大学生,最好改动。

⑨treasures our ancestors **gave** 不是祖先给的,而是祖先留下来的。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

^① **It is widely acknowledged that** reading the classics is both important and beneficial to the character development and personal growth of the young people, ^② **as** it can both present the precious accumulation of wisdom and knowledge beyond the limitation of time or space and drastically ^③ **elevate** man's aesthetic taste and deepen the understanding of the ^④ **glorious** history of Chinese culture.

Nevertheless, people, especially ^⑤ **the young**, in growing numbers seldom read classical articles or books. A lot of reasons are responsible ^⑥ **for this**. Firstly, they are in the shadow of practical minds. These classics may not meet the needs. This is because the modern society is full of temptations. Compared with TV operas, sport events, and video games, classical literary works are old fashioned and time consuming. Secondly, people have to cope with the quick pace and unavoidable stress of their work; therefore, they can hardly spend time reading classics. ^⑦ **What's more**, online reading is a good way for people to get information easily and efficiently.

It is essential for ^⑧**undergraduates** to be fully aware of the important role the classics play in broadening our vision. It is high time for us to read certain classical books, and learn the treasures our ancestors ^⑨**left** so that we can absorb the essence of those classical works. I believe reading classics will certainly bring us far-reaching reward in the future.

● 点 评 ●

①把 People know 换成 **It is widely acknowledged that** 表达更地道。

②原文的第二句 It can... 是个独立的句子, 若加一个连词 as 就把两个句子有机地连接起来。

③**raise** man's aesthetic **taste** 改成 **elevate**...

④**glory** history 此处 glory 应该用它的形容词 glorious.

⑤去掉 people 后是定冠词加形容词, 表示一类。

⑥加上 for this 就完整了。

⑦缺少连接词, 所以加连词短语 **What's more**。

⑧改为 **undergraduates**。

⑨把 gave 改为 **left**。

范文 13

The Celebration of Western Festivals

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Celebration of Western Festivals**. You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 现在国内不少人喜欢过西方的一些节日
2. 产生这种现象的原因
3. 这种现象可能带来的影响

(07 年 1 月旧题型真题)



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

1. 本次作文的类型属于现象解释型文体。从体裁上来看, 属于解释一个具体的现象。
2. 根据题目要求, 考生分别需要写出现象描述、原因剖析以及影响分析等三个段落。文章的结构非常清晰, 非常明确。
3. 从题材上来看, 本次作文的话题是谈谈对西方节日的看法。和以往的六级考试作文的题材一样, 依旧侧重于社会话题, 而且是考生耳熟能详的话题。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

^①Now, a growing number of people in China, especially the young, are particularly interested in Western Festivals, such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, April Fool's Day and Valentine's Day. Whenever ^②a western festival is around the corner, ^③people are prepared for it.

^④There are factors for these phenomena. First, the whole world has become a global village with people of different nations, and young people are exposed to western culture and lifestyles with the widespread international communication. For example, Valentine's Day ^⑤gives a channel for the young to show their love. Second, many young people regard it as fashionable and novel to celebrate western holidays. Third, western festivals have been shaped to profit-oriented commercial practices, so they are heavily targeted by businessmen, who ^⑥think foreign festivals as golden opportunities to make money.

The necessity of celebrating western festivals is widely ^⑦talked. On the one hand, some support the idea that people have right to celebrate western festivals ^⑧for cultural exchanges. On the other

hand, many more are opposed to it, because this does have some effects on our life. Some people are worried that certain Chinese tradition might be replaced, our own tradition might be ^⑨lost by the western orientation. So it is necessary that effective actions should be taken to prevent the negative effects of western days.

● 点 评 ●

①Now 口语中使用较多。

②Whenever a western festival 这个说法不太恰当,中国人不可能每一个西方节日都庆祝。

③people are prepared for it 不能完全表达 outline 的第一点——现在国内不少人喜欢过西方的一些节日。

④There are factors for these phenomena. 在 factors 前加修饰语意思会更清楚。

⑤gives a channel 搭配不当。

⑥think 后面一般跟一个从句,不能说 think... as...。

⑦talk 是一个不及物动词,用在被动语态中必须加一个介词或用另一个及物动词。

⑧介词 for(意思是“为了”)用的不太合适,不能说为了文化交流而庆祝外国的节日。

⑨our own tradition might be lost by the western orientation 逻辑主语和动词之间的关系不成立。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

^①In recent years, a growing number of people in China, especially the young, are particularly interested in Western Festivals, such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, April Fool's Day and Valentine's Day. Whenever a ^②popular western festival is around the corner, people are ^③immersed in the thrilling atmosphere of joy and fun.

There are ^④a variety of factors accounting for these phenomena. First, the whole world has become a global village with people of different nations sharing each others' custom and culture, and young people are exposed to western culture and lifestyles with the widespread international communication. For example, Valentine's Day ^⑤provides a channel for the young to show their love. Second, many young people regard it as fashionable and novel to celebrate western holidays. Third, western festivals have been shaped into profit-oriented commercial practices, so they are heavily targeted by businessmen, who

^⑥**view** foreign festivals as golden opportunities to make money.

The necessity of celebrating western festivals is widely ^⑦**discussed**. On the one hand, some support the idea that people have right to celebrate western festivals ^⑧**as a means of** enhancing cultural exchanges. On the other hand, many more are opposed to it, because this does have some effects on our life. Some people are worried that certain Chinese tradition might be replaced, our own tradition might be ^⑨**impaired** by the western orientation. So it is necessary that effective actions should be taken to prevent the negative effects of western days.

● 点 评 ●

① 把口语味很强的 Now 换成 In recent years。

② 英语中的不定冠词 a 可表示“任何一个，每一个”。实际上只是部分洋节在中国比较流行，因此在 festival 前加一个形容词 popular (流行的西方节日) 意思就更明确了。

③ people are immersed in the thrilling

atmosphere of joy and fun 人们完全沉浸在西方节日的欢乐气氛中。

④在 factors 前加短语 a variety of 表示“多种多样的原因”。

⑤把 give 换成 provide 或 offer。

⑥think 后面一般跟一个从句 (who think foreign festivals **are** golden opportunities to make money.), 或改为 view...as...。

⑦talked 变成 discussed 或 talked about 或 questioned。

⑧介词 for 换成 as a means of (意思是“作为一种……手段”)。

⑨把 lost 换成 impaired, 意思是“中国的传统受到外国文化的损害”。

● 总 评 ●

总的来说,初稿中存在的问题有:第一,部分词语搭配不当;第二,被动语态使用不当;第三,缺少一些必要的修饰语。

2. 句式多样

作文除了用词要准确到位以外,句式的变化多样也是必须的。句式多样可以使整篇文章有跌宕起伏的层次感,句式的应用应该与作者的感情色彩相一致,让读者读来不觉乏味,下面我们就来看一些大家都公认的比较经典的英语常用句型。

① ...the + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + (that) + 主语 + have ever + seen (known/heard/had/read, etc).

Tom is the best teacher that I have ever had.
汤姆是我曾经遇到过的最好的老师。

② Nothing is + 形容词比较级 than to + V...
Nothing is more important than to keep healthy.

没有比身体健康更重要的事。

③ ...cannot emphasize the importance of... too much.

(再怎么强调……的重要性也不为过。)

We cannot emphasize the importance of working hard too much.

我们再怎么强调努力学习的重要性也不为过。

④ There is no denying that + 主语 + V... (不可否认……)

There is no denying that he has made a mistake.

不可否认,他犯下了一个错误。

⑤ It is universally acknowledged that + 句子.

(全世界都知道……)

It is universally acknowledged that water is basic to our life.

全世界都知道水对我们的生活来说是必需的。

⑥ There is no doubt that + 句子. (毫无疑问的……)

There is no doubt that he will reach the final.

毫无疑问他会进入决赛。

⑦ An advantage of...is that + 句子. (……的优点是……)

An advantage of this machine is that it saves electricity.

这台机器的优点是省电。

⑧ The reason why + 句子...is that + 句子. (……的原因是……)

The reason why he is absent from school is that he is ill.

他缺席的原因是他病了。

⑨ On no account can we + V... (我们绝对不能……)

On no account can we overlook his shortcomings.

我们绝对不能忽略他的缺点。

⑩ Those who... (……的人……)

Those who want to go there by bus must sign here.

想坐巴士去那儿的人必须在此签名。

● 句子热身 ●

下面让我们一起来检验一下对上述句型的理解吧, 让它们深深地印在我们的脑海里, 以备不时之需吧。

① 这是我听到的最有说服力的话。

② 对于一个高中生来说, 没有比能上大学再好的事了。

③ 无论我们怎么强调保护环境都不过分。

④ 不可否认, 他是我们班里最好的学生之一。

⑤ 全世界都知道中国是一个伟大的国家。

⑥ 毫无疑问他肯定会来的。

⑦ 他唯一的优势是英语口语比较好。

⑧ 他没有给你打电话的原因是他担心你不在家。

⑨ 我们决不能放弃英语学习。

⑩ 想上车的人必须要排队。

看看你真正掌握了没有,下面我们来看一下参考答案。

答案

① These are **the most** convincing words **that** I have heard.

② To a high school student, **nothing is** better **than to** enter a college.

③ **We cannot emphasize the importance of** protecting the environment **too much**.

④ **There is no denying that** he is one of the best students in our class.

⑤ **It is universally acknowledged that** China is a great country.

⑥ **There is no doubt that** he will come.

⑦ **The only advantage of him is that** he can speak good English.

⑧ **The reason why** he didn't call you **is that**

he is worried about that you are not at home.

⑨ **On no account can we** give up English study.

⑩ **Those who** want to get on the bus must wait in line.

3. 衔接自然

在我们的六级作文中,只有好的内容,正确的观点还不够,我们还需要好的句子作为载体来体现,这时我们应该注意避免以下十类常见的错误:

① 不一致

所谓不一致不光指主谓不一致,它还包括了数不一致,时态不一致及代词不一致等。

When one have money, he can do what he want to.

one 是单数第三人称,因而本句的 have 应改为 has;同理, want 应改为 wants。本句是典型的主谓不一致。

正确的表达为:Once one has money, he can do what he wants (to do).

② 修饰语错位

英语与汉语不同,同一个修饰语置于句子

不同的位置,句子的含义可能引起变化。这一点往往没有引起我们足够的重视,因而造成了不必要的误解。

I believe I can do it well and I will better know the world outside the campus.

better 位置不当,应置于句末。

③ 句子不完整

在口语中,交际双方可借助手势、语气、上下文等,不完整的句子也可以被理解。可是书面语就不同了,句子结构不完整会令意思表达不清,这种情况常常发生在主句写完以后,又想加些补充说明时。

There are many ways to know the society. For example by TV, radio, newspaper and so on.

本句后半部“For example by TV, radio, newspaper and so on.”不是一个完整的句子,仅为一些不连贯的词语,不能独立成句。

正确的表达为:There are many ways to know society, for example, by TV, radio, and newspaper.

④ 悬垂修饰语

所谓悬垂修饰语是指句首的短语与后面句子的逻辑关系混乱不清。例如: At the age of ten, my grandfather died. 这句中“at the age of ten”只点出十岁时,但没有说明“谁”十岁时,按一般推理不可能是 my grandfather,如果我们把这个悬垂修饰语改明确一点,全句就不那么费解了。

正确的表达为: When I was ten, my grandfather died.

⑤ 词性误用

“词性误用”常表现为:介词当动词用;形容词当副词用;名词当动词用等。

None can negative the importance of money.
negative 系形容词,误作动词。

正确的表达为: None can deny the importance of money.

⑥ 指代不清

指代不清主要讲的是代词与被指代的人或物关系不清,或者先后所用的代词不一致。试看下面这一句:

Mary was friendly to my sister because she wanted her to be her bridesmaid.

读完上面这一句话,读者无法明确地判断两位姑娘中谁将结婚,谁将当伴娘。如果我们把易引起误解的代词所指的对象加以明确,意思就一目了然了。这个句子可改为:

Mary was friendly to my sister because she wanted my sister to be her bridesmaid.

⑦ 不间断句子

There are many ways we get to know the outside world.

这个句子包含了两层完整的意思 There are many ways 以及 We get to know the outside world。简单地把它们连在一起就不妥当了。正确的表达为:

There are many ways for us to learn about the outside world. 或: There are many ways through which we can become acquainted with the outside world.

⑧ 措词毛病

The increasing use of chemical obstacles in

agriculture also makes pollution.

(农业方面化学物质使用的不断增加也造成了污染。)

这儿显然是把 obstacles“障碍”,“障碍物”误作 substance“物质”了。另外“the increasing use (不断增加的使用)”应改为“abuse (滥用)”。正确的表达为:

The abuse of chemical substances in agriculture also causes/leads to pollution.

⑨ 累赘

言以简洁为贵。写句子没有一个多余的词;写段落没有一个不必要的句子。能用单词的不用词组;能用词组的不用从句或句子。如:

In spite of the fact that he is lazy, I like him.

本句的“the fact that he is lazy”系同谓语从句,我们按照上述“能用词组的不用从句”可以改为:In spite of his laziness, I like him.

⑩ 不连贯

不连贯是指一个句子前言不对后语,或是结构上不畅通。这也是我们常犯的毛病。

The fresh water, it is the most important

things of the earth.

The fresh water 与逗号后的 it 不连贯。it 与 things 在数方面不一致。正确的表达为：

Fresh water is the most important thing in the world.

4. 经典地道

以下是写作中使用率最高、覆盖面最广的基本句式，每组句式的功能相同或相似，我们可根据实际情况选择自己所需要的并做到熟练正确地套用。

表示原因

- ① There are three reasons for this.
- ② The reasons for this are as follows.
- ③ The reason for this is obvious.
- ④ The reason for this is not far to seek.
- ⑤ The reason for this is that...
- ⑥ We have good reason to believe that...

例如：

There are three reasons for the changes that have taken place in our life. Firstly, people's living standard has been greatly improved. Secondly, most people are well paid, and they can afford what they need or like. Last but not least,

more and more people prefer to enjoy modern life.

表示好处

- ① It has the following advantages.
- ② It does us a lot of good.
- ③ It benefits us quite a lot.
- ④ It is beneficial to us.
- ⑤ It is of great benefit to us.

例如：

Books are like friends. They can help us know the world better, and they can open our minds and widen our horizons. Therefore, reading extensively is of great benefit to us.

表示坏处

- ① It has more disadvantages than advantages.
- ② It does us much harm.
- ③ It is harmful to us.

例如：

However, everything divides into two. Television can also be harmful to us. It can do harm to our health and make us lazy if we spend

too much time watching television.

表示重要、必要、困难、方便、可能

- ① It is important (necessary, difficult, convenient, possible) for sb. to do sth.
- ② We think it necessary to do sth.
- ③ It plays an important role in our life.

例如:

Computers are now being used everywhere, whether in the government, in schools or in business. Soon, computers will be found in every home, too. We have good reason to say that computers are playing an increasingly important role in our life and we have stepped into the Computer Age.

表示措施

- ① We should take some effective measures.
- ② We should try our best to overcome (conquer) the difficulties.
- ③ We should do our utmost in doing sth.
- ④ We should solve the problems that we are confronted (faced) with.

例如：

The housing problem that we are confronted with is becoming more and more serious. Therefore, we must take some effective measures to solve it.

表示变化

① Some changes have taken place in the past five years.

② A great change will certainly be produced in the world's communications.

③ The computer has brought about many changes in education.

例如：

Some changes have taken place in people's diet in the past five years. The major reasons for these changes are not far to seek. Nowadays, more and more people are switching from grain to meat for protein, and from fruit and vegetable to milk for vitamins.

表示事实、现状

① We cannot ignore the fact that...

② No one can deny the fact that...

③ There is no denying the fact that...

④ This is a phenomenon that many people are interested in.

⑤ However, that's not the case.

例如:

We cannot ignore the fact that industrialization brings with it the problems of pollution. To solve these problems, we can start by educating the public about the hazards of pollution. The government on its part should also design stricter laws to promote a cleaner environment.

表示比较

① Compared with A, B...

② I prefer to read rather than watch TV.

③ There is a striking contrast between them.

例如:

Compared with cars, bicycles have several advantages besides being affordable. Firstly, they do not consume natural resources of petroleum. Secondly, they do not cause the pollution problem.

Last but not least, they contribute to people's health by giving them due physical exercise.

表示数量

- ① It has increased (decreased) from...to...
- ② The population in this city has now increased (decreased) to 800,000.
- ③ The output of July in this factory increased by 15% compared with that of January.

例如:

With the improvement of the living standard, the proportion of people's income spent on food has decreased while that spent on education has increased.

表示看法

- ① People have (take, adopt, assume) different attitudes towards sth.
- ② People have different opinions on this problem.
- ③ People take different views of (on) the question.
- ④ Some people believe that... Others argue

that...

例如：

People have different attitudes towards failure. Some believe that failure leads to success. Every failure they experience translates into a greater chance of success at their renewed endeavor. However, others are easily discouraged by failures and put themselves into the category of losers.

表示结论

① In short, it can be said that...

② It may be briefly summed up as follows.

③ From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that...

例如：

From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that examination is necessary, however, its method should be improved.



钻石模板

“数学公式”写作文。

在我们打好英语基础后,为了使我们的作文条理清晰,脉络分明,适当地参考一下作文模板不失为一种好的方法,因为六级作文的篇幅不长,一些模板所涉及的内容全面,句式多样,易于掌握,使你的写作有章可循。但要注意,我们在使用这些模板时一定要灵活使用,而不是简单的套用。模板也不是一成不变的,可以根据自己的需要进行相应的变化,要把它们变成自己的东西。今天我们来了解一下写议论文时我们可以采用的一个模板。

Nowadays...For example...However...The reasons are as follows...

Firstly... Secondly... For example... Most important of all...

But every coin has two sides...To begin with...Furthermore...Worst of all...

In conclusion...

以上这个模板是一篇发表自己观点的作文模板,它先列举现象,然后由一句话自然地提出了自己的观点,过渡比较自然,论述时条理清晰有序,举例较多,最后得出了自己的结论。你只需把自己的材料填入就可以了。



沙场练兵

举一反三,看我显身手。

“养兵千日,用兵一时”,前面说了这么多,现在我们来实践一下吧,在这个过程中请大家使用前面所讲解的一些技巧,并注意避免所指出的那些常见问题,以期写出一篇比较出彩的文章来!

TASK 1

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title: **Motorcycles and City Traffic**. You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the following outline given in Chinese:

1. 近年来中国城市中的摩托车现状
2. 摩托车的优点和缺点
3. 你对我国城市中摩托车发展前景的看法

例 文

【审题列纲】 这道作文题目反映了早些年我们的社会现实,那个时候摩托车成为了城市的一道风景。同样,遵循我们这一单元的讲解,依照描述问题、分析问题、解决问题的思路展开

是写好这篇文章的基础。

第一段, 用自己的语言尽可能生动地描述城市中摩托车的现状。

第二段, 从正反两个方面来描述摩托车给我们的生活带来的双重影响。

第三段, 总结说明你对摩托车发展的看法。

Motorcycles and City Traffic

Nowadays, motorcycles are popular around us. They have become an important means of transport in Chinese cities. Compared with the bike and the car, the motorcycle has its own advantages.

Firstly, it is quite flexible. When there is a traffic jam, it can go through the cars that are held up in the street. **Secondly**, it doesn't consume much petrol. **What's more**, it can carry another person at the back.

But every coin has two sides. The negative aspects are also apparent. **To begin with**, it's very complicated to get qualified for riding a motorcycle. You'll have to go through a series of procedures to get a riding license. **Furthermore**,

the maintenance is expensive. **Worst of all**, it costs a big sum of money to pay for the license plate, especially in Shanghai.

To put all into a nutshell, it has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. However, if the authorities concerned simplify the procedures and reduce the cost of the license plate, the motorcycle will be accepted by more people.

TASK 2

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Why We Work, Live to Work or Work to Live?** You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有的人活着是为了工作
2. 有的人工作是为了活着
3. 你的观点

例 文

【审题列纲】 Why we work, live to work or work to live? 这个令人深思的题目,引起了我们对生活意义、生活价值的思考,到底人活着是为

了什么,你要做出自己的判断。写作时要用心调用有说服力的语言。

第一段, 从一个角度阐明有的人认为活着是为了工作。

第二段, 从另外一个角度说明还有一些人认为工作是为了活着。

第三段, 最后从自身出发表明自己的观点和态度。

Why We Work, Live to Work or Work to Live?

Everyone is actually working in the world, but why do we work? **Some people** live to work. They like to devote themselves to what they are doing, because they can get some enjoyment and pleasure from it. Albert Einstein ever lived to work. When he was working, he forgot everything, the time, his meals and the environment. Isaac Newton also concentrated so much in his work that he forgot everything about himself. These two great scientists seemed not to do without their work; they live to work.

However, some people are working to live, in other words, they are forced to work for a

living; perhaps they do not really like their work. More exactly they are working to earn the money to support their families or for their own sake. **Thus**, for them, working might be a hardship or a burden to suffer.

In my opinion, working to live is necessary, natural and original. But with one staying on the job for long, he must gradually love his job, enjoy his job and finally devote to his job. **Only in that case can** he work hard, well and whole-heartedly, **above all**, efficiently and effectively. **In a word**, working to live is understandable, living to work is admirable. **I prefer** living to work.

UNIT 5

图表类



图表类作文大多给出标题,但文章的中心思想和细节通过图画或图表来表示,这主要是考查我们的观察分析能力和想象力,更要有较强的语言表达能力。对于看图画作文,我们通常采用叙述式的写作方式,而对于看图表作文则常采用议论式的写作方式。

历年六级考试“图表类”作文一览表

年 份	题 目	提 纲
2006 年 6 月	Traveling Abroad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 近十年来某城市越来越多人选择出去旅游 2. 出现这种现象的原因 3. 这种现象可能产生的影响
2003 年 6 月	Changes of Ownership of Houses in China	<p>图表内容是 1990 年, 1995 年, 2000 年的公房和私房变化柱状表, 趋势是公房越来越少, 私房越来越多。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 简单描述一下图表内容 2. 变化原因 3. 这个变化对个人和社会的影响
2002 年 6 月	Students' Use of Computers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 上图所示为某校大学生平均每周使用计算机的时间, 请描述其变化 2. 请说明发生这些变化的原因 3. 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题



小讲座

注意……开始上课了……

图表类作文是借助于图画或图表进行写作的一种文体,它的出现是六级考试写作命题形式趋于多元化的标志,说明了六级的作文越来越侧重于考查考生灵活运用知识的能力,这就要求我们平时不仅要有厚实的语言积累,还要有灵活的思维,这样才能在考试中拿到高分。如果说提纲作文是把提纲各项目的信息扩展充实而谋篇成文的话,那么,图表作文则是一种信息的转换。也就是说,写此类作文时,首先要以题目中的要求为指导,审慎解读图表,准确把握图表传递的信息,然后将其扩展成文。

分清类别 看图作文一般分为两种:看图画或图片作文、看图表或曲线作文。它要求考生将画面直观的内容或图表包含的信息转换成有意义的文字。在写这类作文时,我们对自己的基本要求是**主题明确**,要明确地概括出画面或图表中反映的中心议题,第二点就是要**图文一致**,在写作过程中要注意画面或图表中反映的主要内容。我们重点来学习图表或曲线作文。

图表类作文包括以下五种形式,我们应弄

明白这五种形式在写作方面各自的特点。

表格或统计表 (table)

特点:表格或统计表以长方形表按纵横顺序排列大量数据。

提示:① 阅读大标题,了解信息的主题。

② 阅读小标题,了解各栏信息和计量单位。

③ 阅读文字说明,了解表中数据的来源。

④ 分析比较各项数据的内在联系,找出变化规律,探清出题意图,获取信息全貌。

线形图或曲线图 (a line graph, curve or chart)

特点:线形图或曲线图以坐标轴来表示两个量之间的关系,揭示某一发展过程和趋势。

提示:① 注意横轴和纵轴所代表的含义(数量、时间等)。

② 密切注意交汇在坐标横轴和纵轴上的数字及单位。

③ 特别注意曲线的某一点在横轴和纵轴上的最高值和最低值,找出数量

上的变化规律。

柱形图或条形图 (a bar chart)

特点:柱形图或条形图以相同宽度不同长度的条块来表示同一项在不同时间的量或同一时间不同项的量。如有多个项目进行比较,常用不同颜色或纹线来区分。

提示:① 阅读标题、图例,了解信息的主题。

② 看横轴、纵轴各代表的含义和每一刻度的数值。

③ 阅读图表旁边的提示说明与文字。

圆形图或饼图 (a circle or pie chart)

特点:圆形图或饼图以百分比数字来表示总量与分量之间及各个分量之间的比例关系。

提示:① 读懂文字提示的含义,弄清提供的量或数值。

② 清楚掌握部分与整体,部分与部分之间的相互关系,这种关系通常是以百分比的形式给出的。

树形图 (a tree diagram)

特点:树形图形象地表示出事物的从属关系。

提示:① 用分类法,归纳总结多项事物。

② 分清每一类别,不能交叉重叠,但要留心从属关系。

③ 分析进行分类的依据,逐类加以说明。

注意事项

① 要根据主题,选取有代表性的、典型性的重点进行展开,不必面面俱到。

② 充分利用提示性文字和说明。

③ 可以按照描述图表、分析图表、评论图表的一般思路展开。

④ 注意这一类作文特有的句式和用词。

细节扩展 上面我们已经对各种不同图表的特征进行了说明,现在,我们就图表类作文的特征来特别关注一下倍数的表达法。

表示倍数增加的表达法

① A + be + n times + as + great (long, much, ...) + as + B.

A + be + n times + the size (length, amount, ...) + of + B.

以上两种表达的意思都是: A 的大小(长度, 数量, ……) 是 B 的 n 倍或 A 比 B 大(长, 多……) $n - 1$ 倍。

例如: This street is five times as long as/five times the length of that one.

这条街道的长度是那条的 5 倍(或比那条长四倍)。

而 $A + be + n \text{ times} + \text{greater (longer, more, ...)} + \text{than} + B$. 同样表示: A 的大小(长度, 数量, ……) 是 B 的 n 倍。

② increase/raise/grow/go up/multiply + to + n times

increase/raise/grow/go up/multiply + $n - 1$ times

increase/raise/grow/go up/multiply + by + n times

increase/raise/grow/go up/multiply + by + a factor of + n

以上四种表达的意思是: 增加到 n 倍(或: 增加了 $n - 1$ 倍)。

例如: The production of computers in this factory has been increased to four times as compared with the year before last.

这个工厂的电脑产量比前年增加了三倍。

The output of chemical fertilizer has been raised four times as against 1997.

化肥产量比 1997 年增加了 3 倍。

表示倍数减少的表达法

- ① A + be + n times + as + small (light, slow, ...) + as + B.

A + be + n times + smaller (lighter, slower, ...) + than + B.

以上两种表达法的意思为: A 的大小(重量, 速度, ……) 是 B 的 $1/n$ 或 A 比 B 小(轻, 慢, ……)($(n-1)/n$)。

例如: This sort of membrane is twice thinner than ordinary paper. 这种薄膜比普通纸张要薄一半(即是普通纸厚度的 $1/2$)。

- ② decrease/reduce/shorten/go down + n times/n-fold
decrease/reduce/shorten/go down + by + n times
decrease/reduce/shorten/go down by a factor of n

以上三种表达法的意思为: 减少到 $1/n$ 或

减少 $(n-1)/n$ 。例如: Switching time of the new-type transistor is shortened 3 times。

新型晶体管的开关时间缩短到 $1/3$ (即缩短了 $2/3$)。

从以上倍数增减句型中不难看出: 与汉语不同的是, 英语在表述或比较倍数时, 无论使用什么句型都包括基础倍数在内, 因此都不是净增或净减 n 倍, 而是净增或净减 $n-1$ 倍。

表示倍数比较的表达法

① $A + be + n \text{ times} + as + \text{计量形容词原级} + as + B$.

例如: Tom's weight is two times as heavy as that of his little sister.

② $A + be + n \text{ times} + \text{计量形容词比较级} + \text{than} + B$.

例如: That white cat is ten times bigger than this little mouse.

③ $A + be + n \text{ times} + the + \text{计量名词} + of + B$.

例如: The newly broadened sports field is four times the size of the previous one.

④ $The + \text{计量名词} + of + A + be + n \text{ times} +$

that + of + B.

例如: The size of the newly broadened sports field is four times that of the previous one.

明确特点 图表类作文大多给出标题,但文章的中心思想和细节是通过图画或图表来表示,这主要是考查我们的观察分析能力和想象力,更要有较强的语言表达能力。对于看图画作文,我们通常采用叙述式的写作方式,而对于看图表作文则常采用议论式的写作方式。

看图作文的写作要领被人归纳为“**仔细观察,丰富联想,分清主次,顺理成章**”。对于看图画作文,我们在写作时应该仔细揣摩图片中的人物、背景以及人物的心理和它们相互间的联系等,还要充分发挥想象力,对人物的活动、思想、交流进行生动的描写;对于看图表作文,我们应该注意它与看图画作文的区别。看图表作文重在说明事实,所以我们一般不做过多的想象和发挥,我们应该用里面所提供的数据来进行说明、解释、对比和对照,阐明某种事实,说明某种道理,反映某种变化,要找出其中规律性,概括性和趋向性的内容,把图表中的含义解释清楚。

写作步骤

① 根据图表审题。看清楚、弄明白作文的标题和提纲的要求及图表的种类,以避免跑题。

② 分析图表。反复、仔细地阅读图表中所包含的大量数据,尤其是图表中的单位。分析变化趋势,找出变化规律,转换为英文的描绘和扩展,达到提纲的要求。

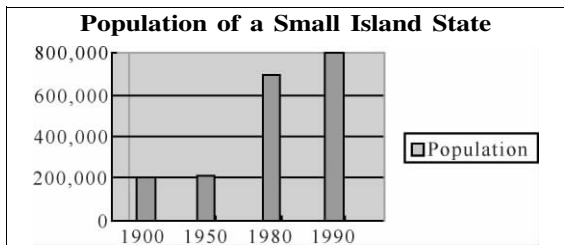
③ 注意文字提示。图表往往都有大标题、小标题和文字提示,如果忽略了它们就很难紧扣主题。

④ 分析比较各项数据的内在联系及深层含义,深刻领会图表所要传达的信息和想要说明的问题。

⑤ 选取合适的写作方式。敞开思路、大胆联想,将图表中的主题分门别类,确定主题句,组织内容。

本着“学以致用”的原则,我们来看一篇图表类的作文范例,以便有更加深刻的体会。

Directions: Write a composition based on the following graph. The composition should be based entitled “**Population of a Small Island State.**”



Population of a Small Island State

According to the diagram, between 1900 and 1950, the population of the state had remained a little more than 200,000. Since 1950 it has been increasing rapidly. In the past four decades, the population has gone up by over three times. Possible reasons for the rise are as follows.

To begin with, the open policy being carried out in the state has enabled many foreign labors to work there with the development of economy. Besides, the beautiful scenery of the small island has attracted many tourists and some of them may have been permitted to settle there. Finally, the government may not have realized the necessity of controlling population.

If this trend continues, the small state will suffer from overpopulation with many serious problems such as lack of land resources, food shortage and traffic crowdedness. Therefore, actions should be taken to control the increase of the population.

● 点 评 ●

第一段简明扼要地描述了图表中的基本内容,并提出要讨论的内容,即人口增长的可能原因。

第二段指出了产生这种现象的三个原因,显得比较全面。

第三段提出了由此带来的问题,并且提出了自己的观点,那就是要控制人口的增长。

这篇范文较好地说明了图表类作文的写作特点和写作方法。

① 开篇在对图表的描述方面比较明确,细致,对图表中所提到的数字引用恰当,并做了对比,比如增长了几倍等等。

② 在第二段中列举原因时条理清晰,使用了一些连接词,如“to begin with, besides, finally”等,层次性和逻辑性较强。

③ 在经过充分全面分析其原因之后,作者又列出了一系列由此产生的问题,很自然地得出了自己的结论,这样读者读来十分顺理成章。

这篇文章较好地体现了写图表作文时的图文一致和表达明确的原则。

下面我们进行一次实战分析,进一步地体会图表作文的特点。

范文 14

Reading Preferences

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Reading Preferences**. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the table and the outline given in Chinese below:

Categories of books	Percentage of book circulation in the library
Popular Fiction	65.9%
General Nonfiction	18.2%
Science/Technology/ Education	10.8%
Art/Literature/Poetry	5.1%

1. 根据上表, 简要描述美国某大学学生借阅图书的情况
2. 你对于这些学生阅读偏爱的评论
3. 你通常喜欢阅读哪一类书籍, 说明理由





审题列纲

跟我学审题，保证不偏题。

根据题目及提纲，可判定这是一篇图表作文，结合图表类作文的特点和规律，我们可以把写作过程做如下的计划。

首先要明确、全面地概括出图表中的内容，我们应该侧重于把数据表达清楚。结合概括来展开讨论，并注意分析这种现象的原因。最后应该表达清楚我们自己的情况和观点。

第一段，概述图表内容。

第二段，分析这种现象产生的原因。

第三段，结合自己的实际得出结论。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

The table shows that the books that students in an American university prefer vary greatly from popular fiction to literature and poetry. Those students love popular fiction most (65.9%), while the less are books of general nonfiction (18.2%) and science/technology/education (10.8%), and the least are books of art/ literature/ poetry (5.1%). There are 3 reasons for this phenomenon.

Firstly, students prefer popular fiction to any other kind of books in that it is closed to their life and easy to understand. **Secondly**, compared with other books, popular fiction is full of fun. For example, it is full of appealing plots, humors and new expressions which attract students most. **Lastly**, popular novel can relieve them of some academic pressure. In short, popular fiction makes these students' life much lighter and more colorful.

To me, I prefer books of science and technology. On the one hand, I have no enough time to spare for all kinds of books; therefore, I need to choose the most useful and helpful to my

future, that is, books of science and technology. On the other hand, to be competitive to evolve with the times, a college student has to keep pace with every advancement in science and technology. In brief, I have benefited a lot from reading those books.

● 点 评 ●

第一段明确的概括了图表中的内容,引用了里面出现的数据,简明扼要。建议使用的表达 As is clearly shown in the table that。

第二段列出了出现这种情况的原因,条理清晰,所列出的理由按顺序排列,并用了具体的事例来说明情况,具有一定的说服力。

建议使用的表达 To begin with, In addition, Last but not least。

第三段,结合了自己的情况,说出了自己的喜好,并得出了读书有用的结论。建议使用的表达 As far as I am concerned。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

As is clearly shown in the table that the books that students in an American university prefer vary greatly from popular fiction to literature and poetry. ① **Especially**, those students love popular fiction most (65.9%), while the less are books of general nonfiction (18.2%) and science/technology/education (10.8%), and the least are books of art/literature/poetry (5.1%). There are 3 reasons for this phenomenon.

② **To begin with**, students prefer popular fiction to any other kind of books in that it is closed to their life and easy to understand. **In addition**, compared with other books, popular fiction is full of fun. For example, it is full of appealing plots, humors and new expressions which attract students most. **Last but not least**, popular novel can relieve them of some academic pressure. In short, popular fiction makes these students' life much lighter and more colorful.

③ **As far as I am concerned**, I prefer books of science and technology. On the one hand, I

have no enough time to spare for all kinds of books; therefore, I need to choose the most useful and helpful to my future, that is, books of science and technology. On the other hand, to be competitive to evolve with the times, a college student has to keep pace with every advancement in science and technology. In brief, I have benefited a lot from reading those books.

● 点 评 ●

①Especially,起到了一种强调的作用,更能突出这类书籍的地位。

②To begin with, In addition, Last but not least,与 firstly, secondly, lastly 比起来显得更正规,后者太过常见,使文章看起来流于形式,不如前者的层次明显。

③As far as I am concerned 是我们在谈论自己就某一事的看法时经常用到的一个比较好的表达。

● 总 评 ●

初稿条理清晰,内容充实,但我们还可以精益求精,从措辞上对它进行润色。定稿正文开

头处 As is clearly shown in the table that 要比原稿的 The table shows that 更让人觉得正式充实, 能够引起读者的注意, 使人感觉眼前一亮。这就提示我们要学会利用特殊的句式来完成强调的目的, 而不要一味地只会说 it's very important!

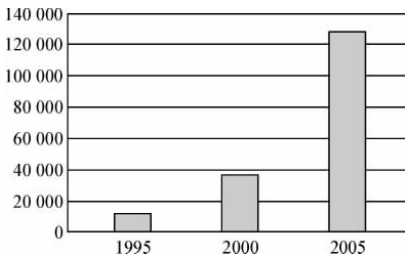
范文 15

Traveling Abroad

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Traveling Abroad**. You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 近十年来某城市越来越多人选择出去旅游
2. 出现这种现象的原因
3. 这种现象可能产生的影响

近几年某城市到国外旅游的人数



Number of people in City X traveling abroad in 1995, 2000 and 2005

(2006 年 6 月真题)





审题列纲

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

本次六级考查了图表作文, 话题不难。

1. 首先描述图标内容, 主要是用已经掌握的描述图表的句型来概括图表中数字所表达的含义。

2. 分析这些现象产生的多种原因。

3. 对“越来越多人选择出去旅游”这一现象可能产生的影响进行分析。

分析原因和后果实际上是最常见的议论文模式, 可使用的闪光句型和词汇很多。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Seeing the table, ^①we know the number of people in the city who have gone traveling abroad are rising in the last decade: in 1995 only ten thousand tourists went overseas to take a trip; in 2000, the figure rose to nearly 40 thousand, and in 2005 reached the record level of 120 thousand.

There are so many reasons for the change.
^②The first and important one is ^③Chinese growing economy. With the fast development of economy, more and more people become richer and richer, and their ability to finance their trip abroad is growing. The second one is the much easier and more convenient way of tourism. Travel agencies offer various packages for travel abroad. In addition, individuals are able to go outside themselves as the world is really a global village.

^④We are sure that the number of people going abroad will continue. This will surely facilitate the cultural exchange between ours and the rest of the world and benefit the mutual

understanding between different peoples. What's more, the trend will be irreversible.

● 点 评 ●

①the number of people in the city who have gone traveling abroad are rising 是从句,它的主语是 the number,谓语不能用 are rising。

②The first and important one 是个错误的用法。

③Chinese growing economy 是个错误的表达法。

④the number 和 continue 的搭配不合适。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

^①**The above table clearly shows** that the number of people in the city who have gone traveling abroad ^②**has increased** tremendously in the last decade; in 1995 only ten thousand tourists went overseas to take a trip; in 2000, the figure rose to nearly 40 thousand, and in 2005 reached the record level of 120 thousand.

There are ^③**quite a number of** reasons for the change. ^④**The first and the most important one is** ^⑤**China's booming economy**. With the fast development of economy, more and more people become richer and richer, and their ability to finance their trip abroad is growing. The second one is the much easier and more convenient way of tourism. Travel agencies offer various packages for traveling abroad. In addition, individuals are able to go outside themselves as the world is really a global village.

^⑥**Take it all in all, we are sure that the number of people going abroad will still boost.** This will surely facilitate the cultural exchange

between ours and the rest of the world and benefit the mutual understanding between different peoples. What's more, the trend will be irreversible.

● 点 评 ●

① 把首句最前面改成 The above table clearly shows 更客观点。

② that the **number** of people in the city who have gone traveling abroad **has increased** tremendously in the last decade: 到国外旅游的人数增加了, 这样搭配更好一点。

③ There are so many reasons for the change 虽然无错误, 如变成 There are quite a number of reasons for the change 效果会更好。

④ 把 The first and important one 变成 The first important one 或者 The first and the most important。

⑤ Chinese growing economy 要改成 China's booming economy。

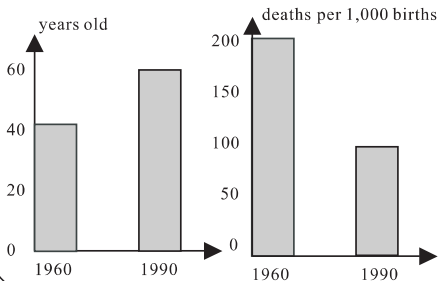
⑥ 这段应该是总结性的, 所以最好用一些概括性的短语, 如: above all, to conclude 等。

范文 16

Health Gains in Developing Countries

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Health Gains in Developing Countries**. You must base your composition on the following instructions given in Chinese:

1. 以下图为依据描述发展中国家的期望寿命 (life expectancy) 和婴儿死亡率 (infant mortality) 的变化情况
2. 说明引起变化的各种原因



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题,保证不偏题。

透过现象看本质是图表类作文的根本所在,要求我们具有穿透性的眼光,挖掘出现象背后的深层次问题。所以我们在写这篇作文时,要着重思考“引起变化的原因”,用恰当的语言使我们的诠释力透纸背。

第一段,详细地描绘图表,忌数据的罗列。

第二段,条理清晰地给出“引起变化的原因”。

第三段,总结全文。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

We can find that in the past 30 years, the life expectancy has risen and the infant mortality has declined. ① **In 1960**, the life expectancy was only 40, but **in 1990**, it was 60. The infant mortality was 20% **in 1960** and 10% **in 1990**.

The creating of this event may have the following reasons. ② **Firstly**, the development of these countries' economy makes the governments invest more money to people's health. **Secondly**, more and more advanced medical technology was produced. **Thirdly**, the wide spread of education. People in the developing countries find a lot of scientific ways to keep themselves healthy.

We ③ **believe** that with the development of the whole world, people in the developing countries will become much healthier.

● 点 评 ●

- ①对图表的描述过于机械化。
- ②对每一个原因的阐述不够充分。
- ③用词没有力度。

● 总 评 ●

这篇习作一开始就犯了罗列数字的大忌！不能够熟练地驾驭语言，论述展开不够充分，严重地影响了主题的表达和反映。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

From the numbers given above, we can find that in the past 30 years, the life expectancy has risen **while** the infant morality has **declined** in developing countries. In 1960, the life expectancy was only 40, **but** in 1990, it **reached** 60. **At the same time**, the infant morality **decreased from** 20% in 1960 **to** 10% in 1990. We should say that this is a **miracle** the developing countries made on their way to improve people's health.

The creating of this miracle may **owe** to the following reasons. **The first reason is that** the development of these countries' economy **enables** the governments to invest more money to take care of people's health. **The second reason is that** more and more new drugs and advanced medical instruments were produced; a lot of incurable diseases could be easily controlled under modern technology. **The third reason lies in** the wide spread of education, by receiving more education, people in the developing countries find a lot of scientific ways to keep themselves **strong and**

healthy.

We deem that as the development of the whole world, people in the developing countries will become much healthier.

● 总 评 ●

从初稿和定稿的对比中,你是不是更加清楚地看到了 the power of words! 加倍努力吧,你的付出一定会有收获!



语言亮点

高分锦囊,装在脑袋里。

上面的范文在换过词后是不是感觉语言更加严密了呢?下面我们再来积累一些语言层面上的知识。

1. 小词变大

发挥我们的联想能力,再次用我们的智慧来引起改卷老师的兴趣,让他们感觉到我们的语言魅力。

当我们想表示“能力”时,我们可以使用:

天赋	capacity
潜能	capability
能力	ability
才能	gift
艺术方面的才能	talent

当我们想表达“危险”时候,我们可以使用:

危险	danger
无法控制的危险	hazard
风险,主动冒险	risk
圈套	trap

当我们想表达“拒绝”的时候,我们可以使用:

较正式地、有礼貌地谢绝	decline
坚定地否认某事为真实的	deny
坚决、果断或坦率地拒绝	refuse
以否定、敌对的态度当面拒绝	reject
放弃,解除	quit

词或短语的感情色彩不尽相同,我们应该在平时的学习中不断积累,以便在实际应用中能够准确地表达出我们的情感。

2. 句式多样

下面这些结构是我们在平时的学习和应试中经常会用到的句子,句型多变,意思表达地道,所以下点功夫把它们掌握下来,以便写出言简意赅,意思全面,表达准确到位的句子来。

① For the past + 时间, 主语 + 现在完成式……(过去……年来,……一直……)

For the past two years, I have been busy preparing for the examination.

过去两年来,我一直忙着准备考试。

② Since + 主语 + 过去式, 主语 + 现在完成式。

Since he went to senior high school, he has

worked very hard.

自从他上高中以来一直很用功。

③ It pays to + V... (……是值得的)

It pays to help others.

帮助别人是值得的。

④ be based on... (以……为基础)

The progress of the society is based on harmony.

社会的进步是以和谐为基础的。

⑤ Spare no effort to + V ... (不遗余力地……)

We should spare no effort to beautify our environment.

我们应该不遗余力地美化我们的环境。

⑥ bring home to + 人 + 事. (让……明白……事)

We should bring home to people the value of working hard.

我们应该让人们明白努力的价值。

⑦ be closely related to ... (与……息息相关)

Taking exercise is closely related to health.

做运动与健康息息相关。

⑧ Get into the habit of + Ving... = make it a rule to + V...(养成……的习惯)

We should get into the habit of keeping good hours.

我们应该养成早睡早起的习惯。

⑨ Due to/Owing to/Thanks to + N/Ving, ...
(因为……)

Thanks to his encouragement, I finally realized my dream.

因为他的鼓励,我终于实现了我的梦想。

⑩ ...leave much to be desired. (……令人不满意)

The condition of our traffic leaves much to be desired.

我们的交通状况令人不满意。

⑪ have a great influence on...(对……有很大的影响)

Smoking has a great influence on our health.
抽烟对我们的健康有很大的影响。

⑫ do good to (对……有益), do harm to (对……有害)

Reading does good to our mind. 读书对心灵有益。

Overwork does harm to health. 工作过度对健康有害。

⑬ pose a great threat to... (对……造成一大威胁)

Pollution poses a great threat to our existence.

污染对我们的生存造成一大威胁。

⑭ do one's utmost to + V = do one's best (尽全力去……)

We should do our utmost to achieve our goal in life.

我们应尽全力去达成我们的人生目标。

⑮ There is no one but... (没有人不……)

There is no one but longs to go to college.

没有人不渴望上大学。

⑯ It is conceivable that + 句子 (可想而知的)

It is obvious that + 句子 (明显的)

It is apparent that + 句子 (显然的)

It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life.

可想而知, 知识在我们的一生中扮演一个重要的角色。

3. 衔接自然

在六级作文中,如果就某一内容所做的表述相差无几,那么就不大容易得到高分,所以我们在平时的练习中应该注意练习多种表达,以期在实际的作文中能够推陈出新,下面我们就这方面的问题来做一下探讨。多种表达是一种综合运用英语的能力。从某种意义上说,多种表达也就是一句多译,其主要途径有:

运用同义词语。如:“他上星期生病了。”可译为:

- ① He got ill last week.
- ② He was ill last week.
- ③ He fell ill last week.
- ④ He became ill last week.
- ⑤ He was in bad health last week.

运用同一词语的不同句式结构。如:“他写那篇文章花了三个星期。”可译为:

- ① It took him three weeks to write the article.
- ② He took three weeks to write the article.
- ③ The article took him three weeks.
- ④ To write the article took him three weeks.

⑤ It took three weeks for him to write the article.

⑥ Writing the article took him three weeks.

运用简单句与复合句的相互转换。如：

① The man standing there is a policeman. →
The man who is standing there is a policeman.

② What we should do next is unknown. →
What to do next is unknown.

③ We are thinking of how we can finish the work in time. →
We are thinking of how to finish the work in time.

综合运用同义词语与不同句式。如：“他做完练习后，便出去了。”可译为：

① After he had finished the exercises, he went out.

② Having finished the exercises, he went out.

③ Finishing the exercises, he went out.

④ After finishing the exercises, he went out.

- ⑤ The exercises being finished, he went out.
- ⑥ The exercises finished, he went out.
- ⑦ The exercises having been done, he went out.

4. 经典地道

在我们的作文中,有时会有一种想说而说不出的感觉,把内容都想好了,但就是表达不出来,感觉自己不知如何开口。原因何在呢,这是因为害怕自己的表达不到位,怕说出错误的句子。现在我们就来解决一下这个问题。六级作文一般是三段式的作文,其实我们只要熟记各个段落常用的核心句型,并把它们应用到作文中去,那么我们不但能解决“表达不出来”的问题,而且一定能写出比较地道的英语句子来。

段落首句常用核心句型:

① 关于……人们有不同的观点。一些人认为……

There are different opinions among people as to.... Some people suggest that....

② 俗话说(常言道)……,这是我们前辈的经验,即使在今天的许多场合仍然适用。

There is an old saying.... It's the experience of our forefathers, however, it is correct in many

cases even today.

③ 现在,……,它们给我们的日常生活带来了许多危害。首先,……;其次,……;更为糟糕的是……。

Today,..., which have brought a lot of harms in our daily life. First, Second, What makes things worse is that....

④ 现在,……很普遍,许多人喜欢……,因为……,另外(而且)……。

Nowadays, it is common to.... Many people like...because.... Besides,....

⑤ 任何事物都有两面性,……也不例外。它既有有利的一面,也有不利的一面。

Everything has two sides and ... is not an exception, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

⑥ 关于……人们的观点各不相同,一些人认为(说)……,在他们看来,……

People's opinions about...vary from person to person. Some people say that.... To them,....

⑦ 人类正面临着一个严重的问题……,这个问题变得越来越严重。

Man is now facing a big problem...which is

becoming more and more serious.

⑧ ……已成为人们关注的热门话题,特别是在年轻人当中,将引发激烈的辩论。

...has become a hot topic among people, especially among the young and heated debates are right on their way.

⑨ ……在我们的日常生活中起着越来越重要的作用,它给我们带来了许多好处,但同时也引发一些严重的问题。

...has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life. It has brought us a lot of benefits but has created some serious problems as well.

⑩ 根据数字/统计数字/表格中的百分比/图表/条形图/成形图可以看出……。很显然……,但是为什么呢?

According to the number/statistics/percentages in the chart/bar graph/line/graph, it can be seen that.... Obviously,...,but why?

中间段落常用核心句型:

① 相反,有一些人赞成……,而且,他们认为……。

On the contrary, there are some people in favor of.... At the same time, they say....

② 但是,我认为这不是解决……的好方法,比如……。最糟糕的是……。

But I don't think it is a very good way to solve.... For example,.... Worst of all,....

③ ……对我们国家的发展和建设是必不可少的,(也是)非常重要的。首先,……。而且……。最重要的是……。

...is necessary and important to our country's development and construction. First, What's more, Most important of all,....

④ 有几个可供我们采纳的方法。首先,我们可以……。

There are several measures for us to adopt. First, we can...

⑤ 面临……,我们应该采取一系列行之有效的方法来……。一方面……,另一方面……。

Confronted with..., we should take a series of effective measures to For one thing, ... For another,

⑥ 早就应该拿出行动了。比如说……,另外……。所有这些方法肯定会……。

It is high time that something was done about it. For example, In addition, All these measures will certainly....

⑦ 为什么……? 第一个原因是……; 第二个原因是……; 第三个原因是……。总的来说, ……的主要原因是由于……

Why...? The first reason is The second reason is.... The third is.... For all this, the main cause of...due to....

⑧ 然而, 正如任何事物都有好坏两个方面一样, ……也有它不利的一面, 像……。

However, just like everything has both its good and bad sides, ... also has its own disadvantages, such as

⑨ 尽管如此, 我相信……更有利。

Nonetheless, I believe that ... is more advantageous.

⑩ 完全同意…… 这种观点(陈述), 因为……

I fully agree with the statement that ... because....

结尾段常用核心句型:

① 由提供的所有证据, 我们确实可以得出

结论:……

Judging from all evidence offered, we may safely come to the conclusion that....

② 我们早该注重……的改进了。

It is high time that we placed great emphasis on the improvement of...

③ 我们早该结束这种……的不健康的状况/ 倾向/ 现象了。

It is high time that we put an end to the unhealthy situation (tendency / phenomenon) of...

④ 对……问题没什么容易的解决办法, 但……也许会有用。

There is no easy solution to the problem of..., but...might be useful.

⑤ 除非达成共识, 否则很可能……

Unless there is a common realization of..., it is very likely that...

⑥ 不可否认, 我们必须认真关注……问题。

There is no denying that serious attention must be called to the problem of...

⑦ 非常重要的是, (我们) 应该采取有效行动以控制这种倾向。

It is fundamental that effective actions should be taken to control the tendency.

⑧ 有人建议应该竭尽全力去控制……的发展。

It is suggested that great efforts should be made to control the growth of...

⑨ 是否……还不得而知,但前景还是相当乐观的。

It remains unknown whether ..., but the outlook is quite rosy.

⑩ 简单地说(或总而言之),我……

To put all in a nutshell, I....



钻石模板

“数学公式”写作文。

下面是写图表类作文时可用的模板。请注意,我们在使用这些模板时要掌握一定的灵活性,可以根据自己的需要进行相应的变化。

It can be seen from the chart/graph/table that between ... and ... Especially ... Why are there such great changes during...years?

In my opinion, three possible reasons contribute to ... First of all ... Secondly ... For example...Finally...

As far as the effect is concerned...On the one hand...On the other hand...In a word...

这个模板较好地体现了图表类作文的特点,抓住了图表类作文的规律,第一段对图表进行总体描述,指出图表中的各种数据变化或情况变化。然后具体分析了原因,并且对其中比较重要的原因进行举例说明。最后说到了影响,提到了两个方面,按照这样一个模板写出来的文章应该是全面,周到,有深度的。

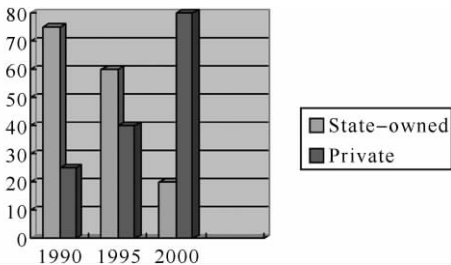


沙场练兵

举一反三,看我显身手。

TASK 1

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title: **Changes in the Ownership of Houses.** You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given in Chinese below:



1. 根据上图描述该市住房产权的变化
2. 分析产生这些变化的原因
3. 说明这些变化对个人和社会产生的影响

例 文

【审题列纲】图表当中的信息只是表面现

象,所以这道作文题目的重点在于对产生变化的原因的分析和阐述,这就要求我们有更多的社会知识的积累。

第一段,正确地反映并描述图表中的数字信息。

第二段,分层次阐述产生这些变化的原因。

第三段,进一步给出这些变化给我们的生活以及整个社会带来了怎样的影响。

Changes in the Ownership of Houses

It can be seen from the chart that great changes concerning ownership of houses in a big city in China took place **between 1990 and 2000**. Especially, in 2000, the number of state-owned houses was 4 times less than that of private houses. **Why are there such great changes during 10 years?**

In my opinion, three possible reasons contribute to it. First of all, with the development of the economy, various buildings spring up like mushrooms so that people have a lot of choice in choosing their houses. **Secondly,** housing reform is accelerated quickly in the past few years. **For example,** state-owned assignment

has stopped; instead people are given subsidy and encouraged to buy their own houses by loan. **Finally**, the most important reason is that people have become well-off enough to afford new houses and they desire to better their life.

As far as the effect is concerned, both the individuals and the society benefit greatly from this change. **On the one hand**, to the individuals, owning their own houses, of course, contributes to their happiness in life. **On the other hand**, to the society, the increasing number of private houses will certainly promote the development of our economy and bring about greater social prosperity. **In a word**, the boom of private housing is a good thing to some extent.

TASK 2

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on **Educational Enrollment in China of 1996 and 2001**, which based on the information in the chart below. Compare the figures of 1996 and 2001. Give possible explanations. Your composition should be

in three paragraphs and be no less than 150 words.

Educational Enrollment in China of 1996 and 2001

	1996 (Million)	2001 (Million)
Primary Schools	123.05	121.55
Secondary Schools	54.67	33.98
Specialized Schools	0.873	1.33
Universities and Colleges	0.842	1.14

例 文

【审题列纲】教育是大家都关心的问題，随着社会的发展，近年来我国公民的受教育状况也有了很大的变化。具体反映在表格中，数据是有增有减，到底原因何在呢？需要来分析一下。

第一段，正面描述表格中的数据，可以通过分类来对其中的内容进行总结概括。

第二段，根据分类，可以从不同角度揭示数据背后的原因。

第三段，谈谈我们社会生活的重大变化，对这一现象进行总结，指出其优劣。

Educational Enrollment in China of 1996 and 2001

As is shown in the table, a great change in student enrollment in China occurred during the years from 1996 to 2001. **On the one hand**, the number of students in primary schools and secondary schools dropped. **On the other hand**, the enrollment of specialized schools and colleges rose greatly.

These changes chiefly resulted from the following two points. **Firstly**, more than twenty years ago, the Chinese government adopted the Family Planning Policy, which cut down the birth rate effectively. **As a result**, the enrollment in primary schools decreased. **Secondly**, with the booming of China's economy in recent years, both Chinese government and Chinese people became wealthy enough to afford the education for the young people. **Therefore**, the government founded many new schools and colleges, which provided young people who are interested in study with more opportunities.

In my opinion, Chinese government has

made a wise decision to reduce the population. Now we can see the positive effects on our country and people. With fewer people, we can have better life.

UNIT 6

应用文类



最新的《大学英语课程要求》指出“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力……使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流……”于是,应用文便成为近几年六级考试中频繁涉及的一类作文。

历年六级考试“应用文类”作文一览表

类别	年 份	题 目	提 纲
倡 议 书	2005 年 1 月	Your Help Needed	1. 对病人的简单介绍: 目前的病情和家庭情况 2. 目前的困难: 无法继续承担医疗费用, 需要护理 3. 希望捐助, 联系方式
书 信 类	2004 年 6 月	A Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper	1. 事情的起因 2. 与书店交涉的经过 3. 呼吁服务行业必须提高服务质量
	2002 年 1 月	A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus	假设你是李明, 请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信, 内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等, 可以是表扬, 可以是批评建议, 也可以兼而有之
	2001 年 6 月	A Letter to a Schoolmate	1. 表示欢迎 2. 提出对度假安排的建议 3. 提醒应注意的事项

书信类

对于远在他乡、身处异地的学子而言,书信是联络家人、关心友人必不可少的交流工具。即便是在当今这个通信发达的社会,出于工作、交流的需要,书信来往仍然是不可或缺的。为了适应这样的社会需求,书信类的作文便在应用文中占据了主体地位,不容我们忽视。

下面我们就一起看看怎样应对这类作文!讲座就要开始了,要集中精力哦!



小讲座

注意……开始上课了……

明确概念 书信类的作文可以是商业信函 (**business letter**), 也可以是私人信函 (**personal letter**), 这就要求我们迅速做出判断, 以便进一步确定选词、造句、行文的风格。商业信函, 一般格式严整、语言正式。经常会碰到的有: 咨询信、申请信、推荐信、邀请信、投诉信等以及与之相应的回复信件。私人信函, 则是熟人之间联络感情经常使用的联系方式, 语言较为随意, 格式方面也常会有很多省略。

分清类别 我们要明确的是,书信属于应用文的一种,这就使它具有了有别于一般作文的特殊格式,简单地说,它包括信首、正文和信尾三个部分。

信首:信首要求给出写信人的地址及写信的日期,地址在上,日期在下,位于首页的右上角。当然了,地址的写法要按照从“小”到“大”的顺序,即:先写门牌号,后面依次写路名、城市名、省名、国名。这一部分要根据题目的要求所需而定,有时候就只需要写日期。

正文:正文则可以套用我们最熟悉的“三段论”的模式。

① 简短的问候,自我介绍,引出话题,提出写信的目的。

② 就上面所提及的问题,运用举例、比较、因果等手段进行展开阐释。

③ 总结补充,提出解决问题的方案或对问题的解决表示期盼。并以简单的结束语收尾。

信尾:包括结尾谦称和署名。

细节扩展 上面的讲解已经保证了怎样写一封书信从结构方面不会失分,但是我们还需要一些知识储备来应对细节方面的特殊要求,所以,不要走开,我们下面来做点补充。

信首的 B (A、B、C 均见“小讲座”末的例子)部分称作“内文地址”,它一般位于信纸左边与 A 部分间隔一行,在商业信函中往往不可省略,但是如果是私人信函,就不必那么严格,写不写都可以。

称呼位于信纸的左边。称呼后用逗号或冒号。

商业信函中,称呼是“Dear + 头衔 + 姓氏”。

如: Dear Prof. Brown

Dear Mr. Smith

Dear Dr. Johnson

Dear Mrs. /Ms. /Miss Jefferson

如果你不清楚收信人的性别和姓名,可以使用:

Dear Sir/Madam

To whom it may concern

私人信函中,称呼是“Dear + 名字”。

如: Dear John

Dear Mary

常见的正文开头有:

I am writing to...

I have just received your letter and am writing at once because...

I am sorry it has taken me so long to reply to your letter but...

You will be very glad to hear that...

You may remember that...

I was surprised to learn that...

常见的正文结束语有：

I shall be looking forward to...

I do hope you will...

结尾谦称

商业信函中常用: Yours respectfully, Yours faithfully 等。

私人信函中常用: Yours sincerely, Yours affectionately, Yours ever, Your most devoted, Your loving brother 等。

署名

商业信函中, 要写上全名, 并在全名前加上 Mr., Miss. 等, 以免对方在回信时不知该如何称呼你; 私人信函中, 由于关系熟稔, 只写名字即可。

<p>310 Tenth Street Irving, Texas 75000 U. S. A April 24, 2004</p> <p>The Manager, Park Hotel, Brighton England</p> <p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>I am writing at the suggestion of a friend who stayed at your hotel last year and has warmly recommended it to me.</p> <p>I expect to arrive in Brighton on June 9th and would like a single room with a private bath. I shall be staying for five days and would like to have all my meals at your hotel.</p> <p>Would you please let me know whether you have a room available and how much my stay is likely to cost?</p> <p>I shall be looking forward to hearing from you soon.</p> <p>Yours very truly, John Smith</p>	<p>信首</p> <p>A. 写信人的地址日期。</p> <p>B. 收信人姓名地址</p> <p>C. 称呼</p> <p>正文</p> <p>A. 引出话题</p> <p>B. 展开阐释 内容完整 条理清楚 文字连贯</p> <p>C. 表示期盼</p> <p>结尾谦称</p> <p>署名</p>
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范文 17

A Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a **Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper** complaining about the poor service of a bookstore. You should write at least 150 words according to the guidelines given in Chinese below:

设想你买了一本英文词典,发现有这样那样的质量问题,书店的服务态度又不好,因此给报社编辑写信。信中必须包括以下内容:

1. 事情的起因
2. 与书店交涉的经过
3. 呼吁服务行业必须提高服务质量





审题列纲

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

这是 2004 年 6 月考试书信类作文真题, 和 2002 年 1 月份曾出现过的作文真题 A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus 一样, 我们可以把它们归类为商业信函中的投诉信。这类申诉抱怨类的商业信函是书信类作文经常涉及的。对于这篇作文, 首先要注意**行文的风格**不可过于随意, **措词**要慎重严谨; 其次, 在**正文内容**上, 要完整清晰的把事情起因经过讲述清楚, 并提出自己的呼吁和期盼; 最后, 要注意的是**文章的立意和语言的表述**要从解决问题的初衷着手, 应礼貌谦和, 有理有据。

列出提纲之前要明确的是, 本文的主题是对商业交往中的不规范不合理现象进行曝光, 并呼吁这类问题在将来能够得到妥善解决。经过对题目的分析, 正文部分我们可以按下面的提纲进行展开:

第一段, 以简短的自我介绍引出话题, 对自己遇到的问题表示遗憾, 并讲述事情的起因。

第二段, 仔细的描述事情的经过, 与此同时, 逐一列举商家的不合理做法, 坦言自己对此

的不满。

第三段，以诚挚的语言，期望这一问题能够得到商家的重视，提出对这一问题得到妥善解决的期盼。

下面，我们一起来看一篇学生的习作，发挥你火眼金睛的本领吧，本着帮助他也帮助自己的目的，给他挑挑错误，找找不足！



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢?

June 19, 2004

Dear Editor,

I am writing this letter to reflect some problems I ^①**met** recently and to **ask for** the improvement of the service industry.

This weekend I bought an English-Chinese dictionary in a bookstore near my home since its cover is designed **very well**. But when I went home and read carefully, I found that the several pages of the dictionary have been **broken**. **And**, the misprints spread everywhere in the dictionary and seriously affect my understanding. Since there was such damage and misprint to the dictionary, I went to the bookstore to require for a return. But to my surprise, the staff of the bookstore refused my request rudely and even denied the poor quality of the dictionary.

^②**Nowadays, our society needs better quality of service to develop our economy.** However, to my regret, many of the commercials fail to achieve this standard and the **quality** of the

staff needs to be improved. It's **clear** that the poor quality of **workers** in the service industry will not only deeply disappoint customers but also **hold** the development of our country's economy. **And**, I **want** your newspaper to ask the service industry to **pay attention to** the service improvement.

Thank you for your attention!

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

● 点 评 ●

- ①词语贫乏,表达苍白。
- ②使用的词语太大众化,建议改用更富有表现力的词。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

June 19, 2004

Dear Editor,

^①**Much to my regret, I write this letter to place a complaint.** My name is Li Ming. As for the improvement of the service industry, ^②**I venture to write to you about the matter.**

This weekend I bought an English-Chinese dictionary in a bookstore near my home since its cover is designed elaborately. ^③**But when** I went home and read carefully, I found that the several pages of the dictionary have been cracked and befouled. ^④**What is worse,** the misprints spread everywhere in the dictionary and seriously affect my comprehension. **Since** there was such damage and misprint to the dictionary, I went to the bookstore to require for a replace. **But to my great surprise,** the staff of the bookstore turned down my request rudely, and even denied the poor quality of the dictionary.

It goes without saying that today's fast-paced and market-oriented economy calls for much

higher standard for service industry. **However**, to my regret, many of the commercials fail to achieve this standard and the service of the staff needs to be improved. It's self-evident that the poor quality of practitioners in the service industry will not only deeply disappoint customers but also hamper the development of our country's economy.

⑤ **On the whole, I honestly hope that** you would look into this unsatisfactory state of affairs and take steps to improve the service.

⑥ **Otherwise, when things get out of control, we will all be sorry for it.**

Thank you for your attention!

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

● 点 评 ●

①主题鲜明。②礼貌谦和。③衔接自然。
④层次鲜明,条理清晰。⑤态度诚恳。⑥立意深远。

● 总 评 ●

怎么样? 修改过的文章是不是显得更有章

法,语言更加流畅自然呢?其实初稿也算不错,格式严整,没有什么不当之处;内容表达条理清楚。不足在于措词上还需要加以提炼,行文上还要有一定的出彩之处。现在,我们来做个小结,看看怎样使我们自己也写出精彩的作文!



语言亮点

高分锦囊,装在脑袋里。

对于书信的格式,前面我们已经仔细地作了分析,下面就把注意力放在文章的正文部分上!

1. 小词变大

说得简单些,一篇作文不外乎是那么一百多个词语的“堆砌”。但是,高分作文和低分作文的差别就在于怎样“堆砌”出漂亮的文章。星星之火,可以燎原,所以我们就先从词语入手,看看怎样用精彩的词语擦亮改卷老师的眼睛!

① 抽象变具体

低分词	高分词
very well	elaborately
broken	cracked and befouled
clear	self-evident
workers	practitioners

② 模糊变准确

低分词	高分词
understanding	comprehension
refuse	turn down
quality	service
hold	hamper

经过了这样的变化,文章的意思似乎瞬间也具体、确切了很多。我们不妨稍作扩展:

当我们想用 **people** 的时候,我们可以使用:

面试时 interviewer/interviewee

公司里 boss/employer/employee

医院里 doctor/nurse/surgery/physician

校园里 professor/assistant/fellow students

当我们想表达“**工作**”的时候,我们可以使用:

工作 job/work/occupation

职业 career/vocation/profession/employment

职位 post/position/place

当我们想表达“**错误的**”时候,我们可以

使用：

错误的——wrong/erroneous

不可靠的——untrustworthy/treacherous

有错误的——faulty 不正确的——unfaithful

易误解的——misleading 误导的——deceiving

虚构的——fictitious 假的——false

2. 句式多样

我们可以试想一下,如果一整篇的文章都用一个句式,一种表达完成的话,那该是多么单调乏味啊!句式的变化,不仅可以使整篇文章有跌宕起伏的层次感,也能够帮助作者表达诸如强调、感叹等思想情感。今天,我们就来看看怎样使用 it 句型。

低分句	高分句
Nowadays, our society needs better quality of service to develop our economy.	It goes without saying that today's fast-paced and market-oriented economy calls for much higher standard for service industry.

再比如这个句子的使用: It's self-evident that the poor quality of practitioners in the service industry will not only deeply disappoint customers but also hamper the development of our country's

economy.

我们不妨也来写几个句子试试看！

● 句子热身 ●

① 我根本没有想到这台机器这么快就出了毛病。

② 购买东西的时候,使用传统的布袋子而不用塑料袋装东西会环保一些。

③ 学习书本知识而不做实验是没有用的。

怎么样? 发现 it 句型的妙用了吧! 现在来看看参考答案:

答案

① It never occurred to me that something would go wrong so quickly with this instrument.

② It is environment-friendly for people to use the traditional cloth bags to hold the goods they buy instead of using plastic bags.

③ It is of no use learning book knowledge without doing experiments.

3. 衔接自然

一篇好的文章,必然是自然流畅,朗朗上口。英国人的思维是直线形的,要想在一定的篇幅中体现思想的“起承转合”,势必要借助关

联性、过渡性的词语和表达。比如说范文中使用的: as for ..., but when ..., what is worse, since, and even..., however, otherwise 等。

我们来看看下面这篇习作:

Teachers and Society

Teachers are “engineers of the human souls.” To many college graduates, teaching is probably the last thing they want to do, the teaching profession in our country is often associated with low pay and poor housing. In the rural areas, the situation is worse; many teachers have no moonlight to survive.

Teachers are making enormous contributions to our country. Every year thousands and thousands of well-educated graduates enter the labor force and play important roles in various fields. Many of them have become achieving scholars and scientists and have contributed much to the advancement of China's science and technology and to her modernization programs. Teachers can claim part of the credit.

We should not be too optimistic about the future of our education with China's long tradition

for putting a high premium on education. Education receives very little attention and investment from the government, its budget totaling less than three percent of the country's GNP. The last decade has witnessed some progress in improving the educational infrastructure and teachers' living conditions, there is world of problems to be solved.

试着来给它润色修改一下吧！

Teachers and Society

Teachers are “engineers of the human souls.” **But** to many college graduates, teaching is probably the last thing they want to do, **for** the teaching profession in our country is often associated with low pay and poor housing. In the rural areas, the situation is **even** worse: many teachers have no moonlight to survive.

Yet teachers are making enormous contributions to our country. Every year thousands and thousands of well-educated graduates enter the labor force and play important roles in various fields. Many of them have become achieving

scholars and scientists and have contributed much to the advancement of China's science and technology and to her modernization programs. Teachers, **needless to say**, can claim part of the credit.

Unfortunately, we should not be too optimistic about the future of our education, despite China's long tradition for putting a high premium on education. **By comparison**, education receives very little attention and investment from the government, its budget totaling less than three percent of the country's GNP. **Although** the last decade has witnessed some progress in improving the educational infrastructure and teachers' living conditions, there is **yet** world of problems to be solved.

表层次递进

additionally, in addition, besides, also, moreover, furthermore, further, what's more, similar, likewise, that is, in other words, equally important, not only...but also, one...the other, on the one hand...on the other hand, what's more, last but not least, as well, again

表转折关系

but, while, however, in contrast, yet, though, even so, despite, still, nevertheless, regardless of, even though, otherwise, by contrast, on the contrary, although, at the same time, however, in spite of, instead

表推理关系

then, in other words, in that case, or else, otherwise, if so, if not, that implies, the conclusion is, to put it more precisely, such being the case, under such circumstances

表过渡关系

with reference to, with regard to, as regards, regarding, concerning, as to, as for, to change the subject, talking of, by the way, incidentally, to resume, to get back to the point

4. 经典地道

要想写出一篇地道的文章，需要我们文化和语言上的双重积累，要求我们在适当的情形中有恰如其分的表达。一滴水同样可以折射太

阳的光辉！今天，我们就集中讨论一下，对于不同的书信，我们可以用什么样的结束语来体现我们对这门语言的驾驭！

正如上述范文主题要求的那样，在书信的结尾范文使用了“Thank you for your attention!”, 委婉地表达了对于信中所述问题得以解决的关注和期盼。一起来看看其他表达吧！

咨询信、询问信 Thank you for your time and consideration!

Please write back soon and tell me how you are now and what do you think about my decision!

I would appreciate the information as quickly as possible, and I have enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience!

I shall not act until I have received your instructions.

邀请信 Your support would be much appreciated!

We cordially hope you will be able to come.

With best wishes!

We look forward eagerly to the opportunity to benefit from your experience and wisdom.

感谢信 Thank you very much for your kind assistance!

Thank you for helping to make this a special evening.

问候信 Please give my best wishes to...

Warm regards to ...and heartfelt best wishes for your birthday!

抱怨信、投诉信 I'm sorry to be so forthright, but to be frank...I'm beginning to wonder whether it's going to be worthwhile for me to...

I really appreciate it if you would and could do something about my complaint!

道歉信 Again I apologize for the need to...

Please contact me as soon as possible so that we can...

求职信 I would greatly appreciate any word you

might send me regarding my application!
I would greatly appreciate an early reply.
Please do not hesitate to tell me if there is
anything else you would like to know.



钻石模板

“数学公式”写作文。

任何人都渴望一劳永逸,任何问题只要我们动脑筋都能找到方便快捷的解决途径,钻石模板就有这样的作用。如上述范文所示,我们一起来看看抱怨投诉类的书信,能套用什么样的模板。

A Letter of Complaint

Dear Mr. ...

Much to my regret, I write this to place a complaint against...My name is...I am...As..., I venture to write to you about the problem/matter which has given rise to strong feeling among...

The reasons of the complaint are as follows. First, ...And... Moreover, ...Finally, ...As a result, ...Honestly speaking, ...And there is another thing I'd put a good word for;...But, on the whole, there is still much room for improvement in the way of the...

We honestly hope that you would look into this unsatisfactory state of affairs and take steps to improve the conditions/to prevent a recurrence of such conduct, so that...Otherwise, when..., things will get out of control and we will all be sorry for it.

Best regards.

Sincerely Yours

XXX

“纸上得来终觉浅,绝知此事要躬行”,光说不练总归是一场空啊!现在给大家一个大展身手的机会!



沙场练兵

举一反三,看我显身手。

TASK 1

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus.** You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

假设你是李明,请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信,内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等,可以是表扬,可以是批评建议,也可以兼而有之。

January 12th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

例 文

【审题列纲】这篇作文取材于我们的校园生活,非常贴近实际,比较容易引起共鸣。写作时应注意这是一封写给校长的信,要顾及书信的格式和措辞以及文章的条理性。

第一段,使用规范委婉的语言,开门见山地

提出你要反映的主要问题, 并且有简短的自我介绍。

第二段, 详细地描述问题所在, 注意行文的逻辑组织应有详有略, 有主有次。要全面地反映事实现状, 有褒有贬。

第三段, 再次重申自己写这封信的初衷, 表达自己期待着所反映的问题得到解决。

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

January 12th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

Much to my regret, I write this to place a complaint against the canteen service on campus. **My name is** Li Ming. **I am** a third year student in business school. **As** more and more students feel unfairly treated, **I venture to write to you about the problem, which has given rise to strong feeling among** students.

The causes of the complaint are as follows. The rice and buns are often too hard for us to bite into and chew. **And** the vegetables are sometimes so overcooked as to lose their taste.

Moreover, the price of the food is unreasonably high. It costs us more to have meals in the canteen than dine out. **Finally**, the service staff is not at all hospitable to us students. **As a result**, many of us decide to go to outside restaurants or snack bars to have meals so as to keep our body and soul together. **Honestly speaking**, the dining room setting has been improved, with the wall painted and some Chinese paintings posted up. **And there is another thing I'd put a good word for**: the free soup is available most of the time. **But on the whole, there is still much room for improvement in the way of the** canteen service.

We honestly hope that you would look into this unsatisfactory state of affairs and take steps to improve the conditions, so that we can concentrate on our study. **Otherwise, when** all the students refuse to have meals on campus, **things will get out of control and we will all be sorry for it.**

Best regards.

Sincerely Yours,

Li Ming

TASK 2

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. You should write at least 150 words. Suppose that you have got the news from the advertisement in the 21st Century and are eager to have the opportunity to have a personal interview. Write **A Letter of Application** for this Job.

例 文

【审题列纲】在这篇作文中,要把自己想像成一个求职的大学生,运用适当的措辞,给出一些理由,表明自己具有这样的能力,完全可以胜任。写作时应注意语气恳切,理由充分。

第一段,给出简短的自我介绍,说明自己得到这条信息的来源,恳切地请求能够得到一次面试机会。

第二段,有条理地说明自己在哪些方面有优势(专业/经验/特长/性格/兴趣等),可以胜任这项工作。

第三段,再次表明自己的立场,重申自己的诚意,说明自己的期望。

A Letter of Application

May 12th, 2005

Dear Sir/Madam,

From your advertisement in the May 1 edition of 21st Century, **I learnt that** your company is hiring 20 college students as sales-clerks in the summer vacation. **My education, experience and personal attributes qualify me for the position.**

As a sophomore majoring in marketing, I have learnt from books how to promote the sale of goods. The teachers always tell us to apply to practice what we have learnt from books; to work some time for your company makes a good chance. **Besides**, I worked as a temporary salesman last summer vacation for P&G, and proved myself competent. **Furthermore**, I am reliable, efficient, easygoing and determined; these personal qualities enable me to be a good salesman. **Finally**, my family is of modest income and I am eager to relieve my parents of the burden to support me.

I trust you will consider me for your position.
May I have a personal interview at your
convenience? I would greatly appreciate an early
reply.

Best Wishes.

Respectfully Yours ,
John

倡议书

范文 18

Your Help Needed

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an open letter on behalf of the student union asking people to give help to a student who is seriously ill. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 对病人的简单介绍: 目前的病情和家庭情况
2. 目前的困难: 无法继续承担医疗费用, 需要护理
3. 希望捐助, 联系方式



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

这篇作文要求我们写一份倡议书,乍一看来似乎很难,仔细一琢磨并非无法应对。写作时,首先要注意把事情起因经过、来龙去脉讲清楚,其次要注意语言上要有一定的感召力。

第一段,用叙述式的语言介绍病人的基本情况,可以包括病情、家庭状况等。

第二段,把集中突出的矛盾、目前的困难阐述明白,如:无法继续承担医疗费用,需要护理等。

第三段,运用感召性的语言号召大家进行捐助,并说明联系方式。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Lucy, a lovely girl, a junior from the Department of Fine Arts, ^① **was** seriously ill. In fact, she **was** suffering from hepatitis and it is very dangerous. This 20-year-old girl comes from a small town in Shandong province. Her family tried every means to save her.

Now Lucy is in need of operation to her illness. However, ^② her **family member is** too poor to pay the expenses and it **is totaled** 120,000 yuan. How can a poor family earning 1000 yuan every month to pay such high expenses? But **there is no time**. They cannot wait to see the disease untouched.

So your help is greatly needed. ^③ **Let's do something to save her**. The life of **so** a lovely girl depend on you. You can dial 12345678.

● 点 评 ●

- ①语言上还需要进一步加工。
- ②有部分语法错误。
- ③语言平淡。

● 总 评 ●

作为一份倡议书,这篇作文似乎不够打动人。由于对事件的内容部分加工的余地不是很大,所以要想拿高分,必须在语言上下大功夫。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

① Dear friends,

As **some of** you may know, Lucy, a lovely girl student, a junior from the Department of Fine Arts, ② **has been** seriously ill. In fact, she **has been** suffering from hepatitis, which is very dangerous. This 20-year-old girl comes from a small town in Shandong province. Her family has tried every means to save her.

Now Lucy is ③ **in urgent need of** operation to her liver transplanted. However, her family is too poor to **afford** the expenses, which totaled 120,000 yuan. How can a poor family earning 1000 yuan per month to afford such high expenses? **But the time is limited.** They cannot afford to wait to see the disease untouched.

So your help is urgently needed. ④ **Let's do what we can to save our fellow student.** The life of such a lovely girl is **in your hand.** Your love can save a life. You can **contact** 12345678 in the daytime and 87654321 at night.

● 点 评 ●

- ①倡议书应有合适的称呼。
- ②对时态的处理非常合理。
- ③语言生动,表意清晰。
- ④号召感人。

● 总 评 ●

对比一下初稿和定稿,我们可以发现文章的主题思路大同小异,定稿的精彩之处就在语言上!

解说词

范文 19

A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled “**A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction**”. You should write at least 150 words according to the following guidelines:

Your role: a tour guide

Your audience: a group of foreign tourists

Your introduction should include:

1. some welcoming words
2. the schedule for the day
3. a description of the place

the tourists will be visiting (e. g. a scenic spot or a historical site, etc.)



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

从题目中得知, 在这篇作文里, 我们需要扮演导游的角色, 想像自己在游客面前, 为游客介绍一天的活动安排, 借助语言提供一个让人身临其境的氛围。这就要求我们能够恰当地把握行文的语言风格, 注意整篇文章的格式和结构安排。

第一段, 致欢迎词, 并作简单的自我介绍。

第二段, 介绍一天的日程安排。

第三段, 介绍景点。

第四段, 结束语, 表达美好祝愿。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

Dear Friends,

Good morning, welcome to Beijing. I am the tourist guide from China Travel Service and it's great honor to stay here with all of you for a whole day. I wish all of you to enjoy yourselves during this trip.

The following is schedule of the day. The first place we are going to visit is the Great Wall, the grandest ^① **building** in ancient China. The next **place** to look around is the Ming Tombs, which is one of the **best-protected** tombs for 13 emperors in Ming Dynasty more than one thousand years ago. In the afternoon, we will go for the Summer Palace, the royal park for Chinese ancient emperors.

^② **Now** we are on the way to the Great Wall. **In** the **seven** century B. C. , the Great Wall is constructed by respective states for fighting against invasion of neighboring states. ^③ **Because of** long history and its length, it becomes one of the eight wonders in the world and **shows** the highest

wisdom and crafts. From the top of the Great Wall, we can **see** a magnificent view of continuous **mountains**. It is no doubt that one says, “He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man”.

Above is my introduction to the Great Wall. If any of you have questions, please **ask** me at any time. Thank you.

● 点 评 ●

- ①用词欠准确,词语贫乏。
- ②表达不够准确,用词不够丰富。
- ③描述苍白,语言单调,不能很好地引起游客对景点的兴趣。

● 总 评 ●

看过点评中的用词后,是不是有所感悟呢? 实际上,一篇文章就像一个小姑娘一样,为了让她花枝招展,我们就要把她装扮一下!



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

Dear Friends,

Good morning, welcome to Beijing. ^①**To begin with, I would like to introduce myself: I am the tourist guide from China Travel Service and it's great honor to stay here with all of you for a whole day. Just as the old saying goes, "It is always a pleasure to greet a friend from afar", I wish all of you to enjoy yourselves during this trip.**

^②**The following is schedule of the day. The first spot we are going to visit is the Great Wall, the grandest fortification in ancient China. The next sight to look around is the Ming Tombs, which is one of the best-preserved tombs for 13 emperors in Ming Dynasty more than one thousand years ago. In the afternoon, we will go for the Summer Palace, the royal park for Chinese ancient emperors.**

^③**Currently we are on the way to the Great Wall. Dating back to the seventh century B. C. , the Great Wall was constructed by respective states for fortifying against invasion of neighboring states.**

By the reasons of long history and its length, **it becomes** one of the eight wonders in the world **and represents** the highest wisdom and crafts. **From the top of** the Great Wall, **we can enjoy a magnificent view of** continuous mountains, green trees and blooming wild flowers. **It is no doubt that one says**, “He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man”.

④ **Above is my introduction to** the Great Wall. **If any of you have questions, please feel free to ask me at any time.** Thank you.

● 点 评 ●

- ① 开场白自然流畅,简洁大方,热情周到。
- ② 日程安排有条不紊,承接用语自然得体。
- ③ 景点的介绍有史有实,语言具有感召力,容易引起游客极大兴趣。
- ④ 结束语礼貌简洁,体贴周到。

● 总 评 ●

设想一下,如果你是其中的一位游客,听过这样一番讲解之后,是不是会对这次出游抱有极大的期待了呢?这就是语言的魅力呀!

演说词

范文 20

A Campaign Speech

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write **A Campaign Speech** in support of your election to the post of chairman of the student union. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 你认为自己具备什么条件(能力,性格,爱好)可以胜任学生会主席工作
2. 如果当选你将会为本校同学做什么



**审题列纲**

跟我学审题, 保证不偏题。

这篇文章要求我们写一篇竞选学生会主席的演说词, 因此, 我们在写作时要特别注意对语言的运用和把握, 要使文章充满激情和感召力以及说服力, 去赢得大家的信赖和支持。另外, 也要注意行文思路的逻辑性。

第一段, 自然开场, 简单介绍自己。

第二段, 进一步介绍自己之所以能够胜任这项工作所具备的资质、能力及性格方面的因素。

第三段, 表达自己为大家服务的心愿, 并说明如果当选, 将为大家做什么事情。

第四段, 结束语, 呼吁大家的支持。



初稿

我的作文为什么得不了高分呢？

① Dear friends,

It is a great honor for me to stand here and give my speech. To begin with, I am Huck ② **from** the English Department. **I am** the monitor of Class 4, Grade Two.

As for the position of president of the students' union, there are some things making me **take** the job. Firstly, I have gained a lot of experience and received wide praise from my classmates for my job as monitor. Secondly, I am good at organizing activities and have held a number of English corners and discussions.

③ **I will** try my best to serve my fellow students if I am lucky enough to be the president of the students' union. On the one hand, **I will** invite more famous professors to give lectures for our students and we can learn a lot of knowledge. On the other hand, I will organize more activities for our students and **improve** understanding of and cooperation with each other. In addition, I will ④ **give more chances** for our students to voice their

opinions and their needs.

Reaching these goals will require your support, and with that I will work to get it.

● 点 评 ●

- ①称呼欠准确。
- ②用词太初级。
- ③句式单一,缺乏变化。
- ④用词不够形象、生动。

● 总 评 ●

作为一篇精彩的演讲稿,为了博得大家的好感和支持,在语言上应婉转得体,反映在英语的表达上就是要注意状语的使用,它使整个演讲稿更容易被接受。



定稿

嘿嘿,名师出手,点石成金。

① Dear fellow students,

It is a great honor for me to stand here and give my speech. To begin with, I am Huck, a junior from the English Department. As some of you may know, I am the monitor of Class 4, Grade Two.

As for the position of president of the students' union, there are some things making me feel qualified to take the job. Firstly, I have gained a lot of experience and received wide praise from my classmates for my job as monitor. Secondly, I am good at organizing activities and have held a number of English corners and discussions.

② **Looking into the future, I will try my best to serve my fellow students if I am lucky enough to be the president of the students' union. On the one hand, I, with my co-workers, will invite more famous professors to give lectures for our students and we can learn a lot of knowledge. On the other hand, I will organize more activities for**

our students and enhance understanding of and cooperation with each other. **In addition**, I will open more channels for our students to voice their opinions and their needs.

③ **Reaching these goals will require** your broad support, and with that I will work to earn it.

● 点 评 ●

①更合实际,更恰当的称呼。

②展望未来,强调团队的合作精神,顾及群众基础,比较容易获得大家的支持。

③再次表明将会用自己的努力来赢得大家的支持。

● 总 评 ●

整篇稿子立意鲜明,语言谦和,极具感召力,在考场上,是一片难得的佳作。

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