

“魔板”写作系列丛书的编写目的在于让读者能在最短时间内，快速掌握写作要领，对要说的要写的，信手拈来，脱口成章，因此书中模板也是多种场合下最常用、最实用的写作“魔板”！

前言

作为英语教学所要求的四项基本技能之一,写作是广大英语学习者所必须具备的一项语言交际工具和语言交流媒介,同时它也是广大英语学习者学习的难点所在。为了提高广大英语学习者特别是即将参加全国大学英语四六级等级考试的大学学生的英语写作水平,帮助广大应试者顺利地通过考试,我们编写了这本《大学英语四级魔板写作》。

本书主要包括四个方面的内容:

第一章, 大学英语四级写作简介。主要讲述了国家大学英语教学大纲对四级写作的具体要求、所规定的评分标准、以及四级考试中所常见的几种写作题型的分类。阅读此章,考生可以明白国家大学英语教学大纲对考生的各种要求,对四级考试有一个大体的了解。

第二章, 英文写作的要素及技巧。本章主要分两个部分。第一部分,段落的写作技巧。主要根据理论联系实际的原则,给出了英文写作段落的具体特征、其主要分类、以及各种写作技巧。从开篇、扩展和结尾三个方面,给出了一系列段落写作的技巧,并附以精选范文,让考生在明白各种写作方法的同时,可以通过欣赏范文来更好地领会各种写作技巧。第二部分,文章的写作技巧。讲述了文章的一般结构,分析文章的五种基本类型,即记叙文、议论文、说明文、描写文和看图作文的文体特点、题材范围、写作技巧以及写作方法。让考生能够充分地掌握各种文体的写作特点,并通过学习范文来规范自己的写作习惯。

第三章, 四级写作题型分析。本章则主要讲述了四级写作的步骤,以及四级写作中常见的几种写作题型,让考生对四级写作中经常出现的题型有一个明确的了解。

第四章, 四级写作模板及具体范文精选。本章是此书的主要部分,我们对往年的四级英语写作的试题进行了仔细的分析和研究,总结出了各种题型写作所常用的写作模板,并把他们提炼出来,让考生进行学习、分析和体会,从而能够在四级写作中以尽可能快的速度完成写作而不至于偏离主题。

由于作者经验以及水平有限,书中难免会有诸多不尽人意之处,我们竭诚企盼广大读者和诸位同行进行批评指正。书中有些范文是引用,但是由于种种原因,编者未能与作者联系,还望作者看到后跟编者联系,诸多不便之处请见谅。

此外,为了进一步让读者掌握大学英语六级写作模式,我们特意邀请美籍教师为我们朗读本书第四章模板范文共45篇,共磁带一盒,随书附送。

编者

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第一章

大学英语四级写作简介

大学英语四级短文写作部分是为了考核学生运用书面英语写作来表达某一主题的能力,也就是说主要是考核语言运用能力。因此大学英语四级考试的作文部分不是自由作文,而是有目的的作文。它对考生用什么形式、写什么内容有具体要求,用各种明确的方式如提纲、图表、关键词等加以规定,但提纲常用中文给出,以避免考生将提纲中的文字直接抄录进作文。采用这种有目的的作文也有利于保证评分的一致性。大学英语四级考试要求学生在30分钟内写出一篇不少于100字的短文。试卷上可能给出题目、或要求看图作文、或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写成摘要、或给出关键词或提纲要求写成短文等等。短文写作部分的命题原则是要做到让考生明确要求,使考生根据自身能力可以展开思维,学习好的和学习一般的学生都有内容可以写。但要避免构思方面的困难,同时应该不含有对背景知识理解方面的困难,以便达到考核书面表达能力的目的。

近年来在大规模标准化考试中采用作文题的重要性已为大家所接受,与此同时对作文评分的细则也得到规范。作文题的评分通常有两种方法:一种是解析法(analytic approach),一种是综合法(holistic approach)。解析法是把一篇作文分解为若干要点,如内容、结构、文章连贯性(cohesion)、语法、词汇等,不同的要点作不同的处理,各要点得分的总和即为全篇得分。综合法是阅卷员先通读一遍作文,再根据文章的总体印象打分。综合法的优点是能从总体上把握通篇印象,评卷速度比较快。此外,为了提高阅卷的可信度也会采用两读的方法,即每篇作文由两名阅卷员分别独立评分,若分数差两档以上,由第三名阅卷员重评。考虑到大学英语四级考试规模太大,进行两读的可能性不大,因此,采用综合法和一读的评分方法较普遍,然后根据考生的客观题得分进行调整,滤除系统误差。大学英语四级考试实践和效率研究结果证明,大学英语四级考试目前采用的作文分调整方法能保证阅卷信度,具体详情请见《大学英语四、六级考试效度研究》一书。

为了使教师更加重视对学生语言表达能力的培养,调动学生的学习积极性,着重提高学生实际运用语言的能力,大学英语考试设作文最低分,即作文分低于某一数值者,总分即使达到60分也不给予及格。

设作文最低分后采用下列成绩计算方法：

- ❖ 1) 作文分为 0 分者，总分即使高于 60 分，报道分时一律作不及格处理；
- ❖ 2) 作文分大于 0 分小于 6 分者，按下列方式计算成绩：
最后报道分 = 原计算总分 - 6 + 作文实得分

一、四级写作的具体要求和评分标准

- ① 篇幅：120-150 字
达不到字数要求的，要酌情扣 1-5 分，即：
90-99 字扣 1 分，80-90 字扣 2 分，70-79 字扣 3 分，60-69 扣 5 分；
- ② 布局：三段式
只写一段得分为 0-4 分，只写两段得分为 0-9 分；
- ③ 评分标准：
2 分 —— 条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误；
5 分 —— 基本切题。但表达思想不清楚，连贯性差，有较多的严重语言错误；
8 分 —— 基本切题。但有些地方表达思想不够清楚，文字勉强连贯；语言错误相当多，其中有一些是严重错误；
11 分 —— 文章切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误；
14 分 —— 文章切题。表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性较好。基本上无语言错误或仅有个别小错误。

二、四级英语写作题型

一般说来，四级作文的题型、题材多数以说明文和议论文为主，目的是为了考察考生的论述说明问题的能力。出题的方式有提纲式作文、看图画作文和图表作文、关键词作文、段首句作文、命题作文或者摘要作文这几个主要类型。无论那种类型的文章都需要考生有扎实的基本功，不但整篇文章要连贯统一，各个段落和段落之间也应该做到连贯统一，为同一个目的服务。因此，考生不但要有基本的语言运用能力，还应该熟悉各种段落的写作方式、扩展方法、以及各种文章体裁的写作技巧。

第二章

英文写作的要素及技巧

一。段落的写作技巧

段落是文章的最主要组成部分。为了使一篇文章在内容上达到统一，每个段落必须有一个段落主题。段落主题是指每一个段落所表达的一个思想或观点。当这些不同段落的主题分别支持或辅助解释同一篇文章的主旨时，整篇文章的中心思想也就出来了。

基本上说来，每一个段落都可以分成三个部分：主题句、发展句和结论句。主题句主要是表达段落的主要内容，又称段首句。它对整个段落起概括作用，是整个段落的最主要的部分。主题句不仅对整个段落进行总结，让读者明白该段主要讲什么，还可以限定段落的范围，使整个段落的内容上保持一致，避免了散乱。发展句主要是用具体的事实对主题句进行发展、证明或支持。结论句，一般位于句尾，是对

1. 段落的特征

① 一致性

段落的一致性是指整个段落的内容上一致。这就要求每个段落必须有一个自己的主题，而其他所有的句子都必须围绕这一主题展开论述，从而保持内容上的一致性。例如：

Television is good for people. For one thing, television keeps people well informed about current events, allows them to follow the latest developments in science and politics and offers an endless series of instructive and entertaining programs. Television also provides enormous possibilities for education. However, constantly watching television may make people passive. Finally, as TV has brought the most distant countries and the strangest custom into one's living room, people all round the world are no longer distant and isolated from each other.

这篇文章的主题句是第一句，读者的第一印象是，本段主要说明看电视可以给人们带来好处，解释电视的有用性，但第四句话却解释看电视给人们造成的危害，说明看电视的缺点，这违背了主题，所以应该被删除。修改后的段落为：

Television is good for people. For one thing, television keeps people well informed about current events, allows them to follow the latest developments in science and politics and offers an endless series of instructive and entertaining programs. Television also provides enormous possibilities for education. Finally, as TV has brought the most distant countries and the strangest custom into one's living room, people all round the world are no longer distant and isolated from each other.

② 连贯性

又称为句子的顺序性。指所有句子都应该围绕主题有层次、有步骤的展开论证，给人一种有逻辑、有条理的感觉，而不是杂乱无章地罗列在一起。

(1) Sometimes, he would challenge a student to discuss subjects ranging from astronomy to underwater swimming. (2) Many students find it easy and comfortable to visit him in his office for academic advice; others often come to his home for social evenings. (3) Professor Zhang is said to get along well with students.

上面这一段的所有句子都围绕第三句进行讨论，但由于这些句子没有按逻辑顺序进行排列，读者很难明白该段主要讲什么。如果将句子的顺序按312调整，就可以构成一段层次清楚，连贯性强的文字。

Professor Zhang is said to get along well with students. Sometimes, he would challenge a student to discuss subjects ranging from astronomy to underwater swimming. Many students find it easy and comfortable to visit him in his office for academic advice; others often come to his home for social evenings.

③ 完整性

指构成一个段落的句子应围绕同一个主题进行说明、解释、分析、支持和论证。缺少了任何一个部分或几个部分都称不上是一个完整的段落，几个部分就像人的各个生理器官，它们之间相互联系、相互协调，缺一不可。

Nuclear power plants are fundamentally unsafe.

这一句提出了一个主题，但下文并没有以此为中心展开讨论，从而使本句话成为一个没有内容的段落，不能使读者明白核能的危险性到底有多么严重。为了使该段在内容上完整，给读者一个明确的答案，就必须提供适当的论据来展开论证该段的主题。请看：

Nuclear power plants are fundamentally unsafe. The history of nuclear power is a list of major accidents and near catastrophes. At Windscale, England, in 1957, a partial meltdown of a nuclear core spread radioactivity across miles of pastureland, and thousands of gallons of contaminated cows milk had to be dumped. In 1966 another partial meltdown occurred at Unit One of the Firm Plant near Detroit. In 1970 fifty thousands gallons of contaminated water and steam escaped from the reactor vessel of the huge Common Wealth Edison plant near Chicago. Even after the Reassumes report supposedly analyzed everything that could go wrong with a nuclear reactor, a malfunctioning water gauge led to yet another near meltdown, at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in 1979. Taken all together, all of these accidents show that the risks we run in operating nuclear power plants are intolerably high.

2. 段落的写作技巧

前面我们已经提到了段落是由主题句、发展句和结论句三部分组成的。同样的，文章也是由三大基本部分构成的，即文章的开篇、文章的主体和文章的结尾部分。每个部分都有自己特定的写作方法。要想写好整篇文章就必须掌握每一部分的写作技巧。

① 开篇的技巧

万事开头难。文章好的开头是成功的一半。一个好的开篇既要使文章能够顺利开展，又要引人入胜，抓住读者的注意力和兴趣，激发读者急于读下去。同时，还应该在一定程度上提示主题。为了能更好地写好开篇，就需要掌握几种开篇的技巧。以下是几种常见的开篇的技巧。

(1) 主题句法

这种方法是在文章的一开头就点明全文的主题思想，然后围绕主题思想展开发挥。使用这种方法可以紧扣文章的中心，不易跑题，所

以在作文中比较常用。

Traffic is one of the greatest problems of a modern city.

One problem is pollution. As more and more people buy their own cars, air pollution as well as noise pollution becomes more and more serious. Every minute there are thousands of cars sending huge amounts of waste gas into the air. As a result, the air is polluted. Also, medical evidence indicates that the piercing horns of vehicles weaken people's hearing and makes them restless. Further more, polluted air may cause pneumonia, cancer or other diseases over a life time. Another problem is traffic jams. In the average workday, people may spend hours waiting in their car in heavy traffic. It is not only a waste of time but what's more, it may interfere with important appointments or business opportunities. Besides, a one-hour traffic jam is enough to consume one's patience and good temper. Therefore, when one finally gets to work or go back home, one is already annoyed. By whom? No one seems responsible.

To build highways and bridges only works out part of the problem. There is still much more to be done. It was recently suggested that private car ownership be limited. In a word, people are doing something to solve the serious problem of traffic.

文章一开头就点明主题：交通是现代城市的一大问题。这样不仅使主题清晰，使读者对文章有一个大概的了解，而且可以在后面的分析中紧扣文章主题，使文章论点显得明确、有力。

(2) 引语法

指在文章的开头引用一些与中心思想相关的名人名言、成语谚语、格言或俗语，使文章富有哲理。这些引语一般已经被大家所接受，从而能够使自己的观点比较容易获得读者认同。使用此种方法时应特别注意引语要与整篇文章的风格相适应，否则会起到适得其反的作用。

Constant Dropping Wears the Stone

The proverb "constant dropping wears the stone" is well known to every one of us. It tells us that success is coupled with failures and difficulties, and only those who have perseverance can overcome the formidable difficulties in their pursuits.

To a large extent, success is destined to belong to those who are never afraid of trying again. A well-known farm chemical is a case in point. The name of the chemical originated from the times its inventor had taken different ways to develop his invention. It seemed to be incredible to succeed in most people's eyes. Yet, the inventor kept experimenting. Had he given up at the 1058th time, there would be no "1059" in the world.

You see, final success may be gained in a long and hard way. Perseverance is very important for us to go through such difficulties.

Giving up means losing everything, but continuing on may bring you a golden harvest.

文章的一开头用一句谚语引出主题，显出作者的独具匠心，不仅使文章有一个新颖的开头，而且直接引出文章主题，就此展开讨论。

(3) 定义法

定义法指对文章中的关键词做一些简单或正面或反面的解释，限定其范围，做到有章可循，然后再围绕主题展开论述。定义法多用于说明文和议论文中。

What Makes a Leader?

A leader is the head of a school, or enterprise. He is the guide and supervisor as well as a boss or manager. In a sense a leader is the pacesetter in doing things. He is a pioneer and he blazes the trail for others to follow. Therefore, he is braver, faster and stronger than others.

A leader comes from the masses. He has a mixture of characters from the masses. The leader shows the way to those led by him. He also needs support from the masses. He can earn this support only by his integrity and strength. He must show his ability to lead, that is his leadership or managerial skills. Otherwise, he will be looked down upon by his counterparts.

A good leader has many followers or disciples. He is loved and respected by those led by him. But we should be aware not to let the black sheep take the lead.

给文章下定义是作文中常用的方法之一，这种方法可以使文章的主题明确，同时也限制了主题的范围，以便文章的下文进行讨论。

(4) 数字统计法

指为得到读者的认同，使读者对文章的主题有一个初步的感性认识，可以在文章的开始使用具体的数字，借以引出文章的主题，如下：

Look at your watch for just one minute, during that time, the populating at the world increased by eight-five people. Perhaps you think that isn't too many. In the next hour, more than 5,000 additional people will be living on this planet. So it goes, hour after hour. In one day, there are about 120,000 additional mouths to feed. Multiply this by 365. What will happen in a hundred years?

(5) 提问法

在起始段通过提出与主题相关的一个或一连串问题，可以激发读者的注意力和兴趣，从而引出主题。

Is failure a bad thing? We all know that it is impossible to succeed at everything we do. From time to time, we must all face up to failure whether it is failing an exam or losing a sports game. What is most important is our attitude towards failure.

Some people are discouraged by failure, and refuse to keep trying. Other people do not learn from failure, but keep making the same mistakes. There are others, however, who regard failure as an opportunity to learn about their shortcomings, and then to correct them.

To tell the truth, I dislike failing, but I believe in the saying: Failure is the mother of success. Therefore, whenever I fail at something, I study the situation carefully to find out where I went wrong. Failure is not necessarily a bad thing and it can be a useful learning experience.

设问句的使用不仅可以引出文章要讨论的主题，而且可以使读者进行自问，思考这个问题，从而吸引读者看下去。

(6) 惊语法

采用令人惊奇的语句开头往往能制造出离奇、引人入胜的效果。

A Thirsty World

The world is not only hungry, but also thirsty. This may sound strange, since nearly seventy percent of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about ninety percent of this is sea water. Man and most of the animals can only drink and use the remaining ten percent of water— fresh water.

The need for water is increasing day by day. Only if steps are taken to deal with this problem immediately can we avoid a severe world-wide water shortage later on. One of the first steps is to develop ways to reuse it.

Experiments have already been carried out in this field. The used water has been pumped to a water-purifying plant. There, it can be separated from waste matter and treated with chemicals so that it can be used again, just as if it were fresh water from a spring.

人会口渴，怎么世界也会口渴？用这样一个奇怪的问题来开头，立即引起了读者的兴趣，引导读者读下去。

(7) 背景法

介绍事件发生的时间、地点、人物等背景情况，为事件的发展创造条件，使后文的发展顺其自然。也可以用在议论文中，对要讨论的问题做一些背景分析，以便为下面的论述做铺垫。

Let me tell you something interesting. The other day we were having physical examination. We were tested twice on our blood. Once it was taken 5ml to test the function of the liver. The other time the blood was taken from our ring finger to test the blood type, blood cells, white cells or something.

It was during the second drawing of blood that something happened. An old lady was standing there. Dear me! She took a needle and pricked me in such a way that it appeared she was not testing my blood, but was sewing a shoe sole instead. As a result, it left me moaning grievously.

Standing behind me and seeing me in such pains, Miss Liang Liying tried hard to be mentally prepared. She tightened her fist and turned her face away from it. As soon as the lady pricked her finger with the needle, she cried out "Oh, dear!" and jumped back with her mouth wide open, revealing her teeth.

It was really painful. It was some time before we got over it. Recalling what had happened, we could not help but laugh at each other.

背景法多用在记叙文中，用来介绍事情发生的背景情况，从而为事件的发展创造条件，使读者对事情发生的其他一系列情况有一个大致的了解。

② 主题扩展艺术

也就是主体段落的写作技巧。在文章开篇之后，就要深入展开主题，运用各种方法对主题进行详细讨论，要做到条理清楚、论证有力。文章主题发展的好坏，是评价一篇文章成败的关键，所以我们应该掌握几种展开文章段落的方法，这样才会得心应手。常用的文章展开段落的方法主要有：

(1) 例示法

通过举出具体的事例来证明中心思想。这种事例可以是作者亲身经历过的，也可以是历史上的名人轶事。例示法的关键在于所举事例的代表性和典型性，只有这样的事例才能够充分论证主题。如果列上一些风马牛不相及的事来滥竽充数，只能收到相反的效果。

Advertisements have some side-effects which are damaging to society. They encourage people to waste money and resources. Moreover, they set a bad example to youngsters, arousing in them the desire for luxuries instead of teaching them the good habit of leading a simple life-style.

这个段落围绕中心句“广告具有负面作用”展开论证，通过举一系列的例子来加强论证，从而使论点更加有说服力。

(2) 因果关系法

通过提示事物间的关系来展开段落。强调结果的文章往往把原因写在开头，然后分写几种结果。强调原因的文章则将结果写在开篇，然后分述几种原因。与此相对应的两种写作模式分别是：一是先说原因，再阐述结果；另一种是先说结果，再解释原因。

Changes in People's Diet

The newspaper reports that marked changes took place in the diet of the Chinese people in the period 1986-1990. The consumption of grain decreased year by year, while that of milk and meat showed a steady increase. There is clearly a marked shift away from the traditional grain-based diet to one containing more high-energy foodstuffs.

To what can we attribute this phenomenon? First, as incomes are rising nowadays, people can afford a wider variety of food with higher nutritional value. Second, as people become more knowledgeable about science, they are more aware how important a proper diet is to their health. As a

result, they are demanding better-quality food.

The figures given by the newspaper indicate that the standard of living of the Chinese people is rising. This is reflected in a more wholesome diet, and so we can conclude that in the future the Chinese people will lead not only more prosperous lives, but healthier ones as well.

这篇文章采用了先果后因的论述方法，先提出论点“人民的饮食已经发生了巨大变化”，进而说明产生此问题的原因，然后更进一步揭示问题的中心所在即原因在于人民生活水平的提高。因果分析方法的使用使整篇文章显得有条理，逻辑清晰自然，论证有力。

(3) 比较对照法

比较对照法是指通过比较两个相关事物或一个事物的两个方面的差异和相似点，使读者明白所介绍的事物。比较对照法可以先介绍一个事物或事物的一个方面，再介绍另一个事物或事物的另一个方面；也可以同时阐述，逐条比较。

The Strong and the Weak

In life we are faced with misery and happiness as well as choices and tests. One has to fight against fate with courage. The strong person is decisive and brave enough to put his plan into action. However adverse the circumstance, he firmly believes that action is more reliable than luck. If there were no clouds, we would not enjoy the sun. The more miserable you feel, the more you understand the inner meaning of happiness and the happier you are about success.

Tears clean the face of the weak but refresh the strong. The weak try hard to avoid pain and conflict. They would rather go without than have a hard time in bettering themselves. Such a life is easy but of little meaning. They cannot experience the joy and inspiration of life. It is not the case with the strong. They are dauntless and brave pressing, forward in the storm of difficulties and setbacks.

I admire the strong and will be strong myself. I will get rid of the entanglement of fate, abandon hopeless desires and accept the joys and sorrows in life, so I can see my own strength and then my heart will be filled with happiness.

通过比较强者与弱者对待同样环境和挑战的不同态度，使读者对两者的利弊一目了然，从而自然地引出结论。

(4) 时间顺序法

根据事物发展的时间顺序展开论述。此法多用在记叙文中。按照时间顺序推进事物的发展，使文章清晰明了，有逻辑性。

William Blake was born and brought up in London. He was sent to a drawing school when he was a child. Then at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to James Basire, an engraver. After his 7-year term was over, he studied briefly at the Royal Academy of Arts. In 1779, he began to earn his living as an engraver, receiving commissions from publishers both for book illustrations and for engraving from pictures. At the age of 24, he got married. His marriage proved to a life-long happiness. Through all his life, Blake made himself to be both a poet and an engraver.

此段文章主要讲述了诗人布雷克一生主要的成长经历。文章按照时间发展的顺序进行描述，使整篇文章显得条理清楚，明白易懂。

(5) 分类法

当所述事物内部关系复杂时，就可以使用分类的方法使相关事物成为一体。进行分类既可以保持文章的连贯性，又使文章条理清楚，让人一目了然。

The Best Age To Be

Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. A child finds pleasure playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvelous adventure. But a child has his pains: he is not so free to do as he wishes, as he thinks older people are. When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he breaks the law of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If he

works hard, he may have the happiness of seeing his own success.

Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but the old can have the joy of seeing their children making progress in life. And perhaps best of all, they can feel the happiness of having come through the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving others to continue the fight.

文章的作者通过使用分类法，把人的年龄分成几个阶段来进行论述，使整篇文章显得条理清楚，逻辑合理，从而加强了论述的力度。

(6) 进程法

是指按照事物发展特定的步骤描绘事物。因为每一阶段都是在某一阶段之前或之后，因而这些过程都遵循时间顺序，从而使整篇文章显得顺序井然，给人一种一气呵成的感觉。

How to Make Jiaozi?

Jiaozi is my favorite food. Since childhood I have learned how to make it. There are five steps.

First you make the dough by mixing water into the flour. The container should be big enough lest the flour and water will overflow. Press the dough with your hands till it is not sticky. When the dough is ready, leave it there for use later, then go on to make the fillings.

The second step is to mince the meat, mushrooms and shrimps until they are mixed in a paste. Add some spice such as ginger and onion and stir them evenly.

The third step is to make the wrappings. Roll the dough with a round stick into small round pieces of wrappings, each two inches in diameter.

The fourth step is to put the filling in the middle of a wrapping. Then press the wrapping tight and a jiaozi is ready. When you have made enough jiaozi, the next step is to boil them.

For the last step, boil a pot of water. When the water is boiling, put the jiaozi one by one into the water and cover the pot. When steam comes out, add more cold water and when it boils again add cold water a second time. When you see the jiaozi floating in boiling water, you can put them in bowls or plates, get some chopsticks and be ready to eat.

按照事物发展的顺序来进行描述，可以使整篇文章清楚有条理，从而更好地说明问题。虽然作者的语言显得受中文式表达影响，但是文章条理清楚，逻辑合理，仍不失为一篇好文章。

(7) 细节列举法

是指在主题句后列举一些详细细节，如数据、事例、观点等来证明支持中心思想，使文章显得证据确凿、有理可循。这些细节一般按照事件的重要性进行适当排列。

Travel

Travel is beneficial to us in at least three ways.

First, by travelling we can enjoy the beautiful scenery in different places. We will see with our own eyes many places we read of in books, and visit some famous cities and scenic spots.

Second, we will meet people with different interests and see strange and different things when we travel. We can get an idea of the conditions and customs of other people and taste different foods and local flavours if we like. In this way, we can understand how differently other people live.

Third, travel will not only help us to gain knowledge of geography and history and other knowledge, but will also help us keep healthy and make us less narrow-minded. Travel does benefit us both mentally and physically.

With all those advantages, it is no wonder that travel has now become more popular than ever in China.

作者围绕着旅行这一中心进行论述，有条理地说明旅行的益处，并在各个分论点后面进行举例说明，充分有力地证明了各个分论点，从而很好地说明了文章的中心论点。

③ 结尾的技巧

好的开篇能激发读者阅读的兴趣，而好的结尾具有画龙点睛的作用。它在深化文章的中心思想的同时，还能够给读者留下深刻的印象，回味无穷。在记叙文和描述文中一般不会要求使用总结段落，但在说明文和议论文中常用概括的语言结束文章，以达到深化主题或发起号召的目的。文章的结尾也有很多方法，下面就介绍几种常见的方法。

(1) 总结法

作者在文章结束时用几句话总结和重申文章的主题思想，不但可以给读者留下深刻的印象，还可以通过这样的结尾传送一些特定的具体信息。

Birth Control

Since the Chinese Government singled out family planning as one of the basic state policies in 1978, the country has adopted various measures and achieved great success in birth control. The total birth rate has been decreasing gradually.

However, at present China's population is still growing very rapidly. It is reported that every year the population of this country increases by an extra 15 million and China is encountering a birth peak during the 1990s. It is obvious that China's economic development and improvement of people's living standards have been and will be greatly affected by the population.

Therefore, in conclusion, to control population growth more strictly is clearly essential to the country's reforms and economic development. We should restress the importance of birth control and call on the whole nation to make more efforts.

在文章的结尾进行总结，不仅可以重申文章的主题，使主题更加明确；而且可以再次引起读者的思考，深化人们对问题的认识。

(2) 建议法

在文章结尾处提出个人的建议，向全社会发出号召应该做什么和应该怎么做，引起读者对作者观点的共鸣。

Global Shortage of Fresh Water

Generally, people think that fresh water is inexhaustible. Every year there is enough rain. And there is plenty of fresh water in the rivers and lakes. What's more, we have a lot of underground water.

Actually, fresh water is in short supply. Due to the rapid population increase, fresh water consumption remains great. Besides, with the development of industry, more water is needed.

Moreover, a lot of our rivers and lakes have been so polluted that water from them is undrinkable.

We must take some measures to solve the problem of water shortage. First, population growth should be slowed down to reduce fresh water demand. Second, pollution should be controlled to purify fresh water in the rivers and lakes. What is most important, we should cherish every drip of water in our daily life.

建议的提出，不但列举了解决问题的办法，还可以引导人们去思考，从而寻求更多更好的解决办法。

(3) 诘问法

通过对主题进行诘问来结束文章，增加文章力度，引起读者思考并展开丰富的联想。

Knowledge

Knowledge is life's most precious asset. Without it nothing in this world can be accomplished. The various modern inventions, trains, planes, televisions, computers, to name only a few, are all the fruits of knowledge.

It is a pity that there are a lot of people who do not know the importance of knowledge. They do not know that knowledge is power. Instead of learning and working, they spend most of their time doing useless things such as drinking, gambling and playing. As a result, they often do stupid things. We are the future masters of our motherland. We have heavy and great responsibilities in us. If we do not study hard to enrich our knowledge, how can we make our nation rich and powerful? So we must make great effort to obtain knowledge.

文章的开头先论述了知识的重要性，然后指出有些人却不知道珍惜时间，浪费自己的宝贵时间在无意义的事情上。在文章的结尾通过一个问句，“如果我们不努力学习知识，又怎能让国家富强”充分指明了知识的重要性和我们应该以何种态度对待知识，加深了文章论述的力度。

(4) 展望法

在文章结尾处提出对未来的一种期望和预测，让人们对未来充满信心，从而升华文章的主题。

Pollution

As the world is getting more and more densely populated, pollution presents a severe problem. More people make more waste. All this waste is polluting our surroundings.

Pollution has a bad influence on our life. The air is polluted by the smoke and fog coming out of the factory chimneys. Plants die for want of fresh air. The river is polluted and the fish are unfit to live. There is noise

pollution made by cars and factories.

It is high time we did something about pollution. I suggest more trees be planted to keep the air fresh. We should purify the water and make use of the wastes and turn harm into good.

By our common efforts, we will make a clean and purified environment for life and work.

文章就污染的来源、不良后果以及应采取的措施进行论述，在最后的结尾对如果采取良好措施后我们会拥有一个多么美好的未来进行展望，不但让人充分认识到采取措施的重要性，还使人信心大增，促使人们更加积极地参与措施的实施，从而升华了文章的主题。

二. 文章的写作技巧

文章按照文体来分,可以大概分为五种:记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、看图作文。这五种文体,每一种都有自己独特的写作特点、写作技巧、写作方法和写作题材范围。同学们如果想在四级考试中写出好文章,取得好成绩,就必须学会区分各种文体的异同,熟练掌握每一种文体的写作方法。

1. 文章的几种基本类型

① 记叙文:

所谓记叙文,是以讲述故事或描述人物为主要内容、以叙述为主要表达方式的文章。记叙文主要记叙过去发生的事件和经历,包括历史传记、游记、报导、回忆录和故事等。按照内容来分,记叙文可以分为记人和记事两种。记人是指以人为主要叙述对象的文章,主要讲述人物的活动、经历、性格等方面。记事则是指以事件为中心的文章,事件的发生、发展和结果是文章的中心。记叙文是一种对写作者要求比较高的文章体裁,在写记叙文时,作者应该注意以下几个方面的内容:

(1) 背景必须清楚了

记叙文要求语言清晰,叙述准确。为了达到这一目的,写记叙文必须掌握六大要素,即:时间 when、地点 where、人物 who、事情 what、原因 why、过程 how。记叙文须交代清楚这六大要素,为读者提供一定的背景知识,以便让读者在阅读时不会感到迷惑不解。

(2) 选材必须要典型

记叙文必须交代一定的背景,从而使读者在阅读时不会迷惑不解,但这并不意味着记叙文就是要像记流水帐一样,把所有跟内容有关的东西都记下来。为了避免把文章写成记流水帐的形式,在选材的时候一定要注意题材必须具有典型性、代表性,能突出表现人物或事件的某一特征、某一方面。这样,才能使文章有声有色,不至于枯燥无味。此外,记叙文并不仅仅是简单地记叙一种经历、一件事或某个人,它传达的是作者心灵的一种感受、一种体验、一种人生态度或人生哲理。所以,在写记叙文时,应注意文章中心思想的升华,让平凡的小事传达出深层次的东西。

(3) 注意采用恰当的人称叙述方式

记叙文常常采用第一人称或第三人称来叙述。一般说来，第一人称多以“我”作为故事里的角色，所以叙述比较生动，给人一种作者本人就在现场的感觉，从而让人有身临其境之感。但第一人称叙述常常局限在“我”所见、所闻、所体验的事情，不能直接描写“我”不闻、不见、不曾体验的事情。反之，第三人称则较第一人称客观，缺点是不能描述出人物内心的真实体验。

(4) 注意采用恰当的记叙顺序

上面提到，记叙文的所选素材应有代表性、典型性。还应注意的一点就是，记叙文的记叙方式和顺序应视具体情况而定。

总的说来，记叙文的记叙顺序主要有4种：

顺叙：按时间顺序及事情发生先后记叙。

倒叙：故事结果在开头描述，然后再按时间顺序记叙。

插叙：在故事中间插入与主题相关的故事。

夹叙夹议：一边叙述，一边议论，在事情叙述完了以后再对这件事进行议论。在记叙的同时掺杂描写、议论等写作手法不仅可以使文章更生动，讨论的写作方式有利于深化文章主题。

(5) 注意事态的一致

记叙文多记叙已经发生或正在发生的故事，所以文章中多采用一般现在时、一般过去时和现在进行时等时态来表示动作的正在进行。但是一定要注意全文的时态要保持一致，以免使读者在阅读时发生混淆。下面就让我们来看一篇例文：

A Get-together

On my way home, in a train running from south to north, I was so excited that I couldn't control my mind. This was my first time away from home for so long and so far away, about six months and 3,000 kilometers. And now my hometown was just ahead. I would get together with my family and old friends. Oh, how beautiful it would be!

Houses, trees, streets, and the familiar local dialect had all appeared in my dream many times in the past few months. Now they were in my ears and eyes. Wasn't it a dream? Suddenly, my feet stopped, and tears came into my eyes. The world was rotating "Mum", "Dad"; these were the most beautiful words in the world. I opened my mouth wide, but I couldn't let out a sound. Yes, Mum and Dad, your daughter was now back. She traveled a

long distance with the tired body. Now she was facing you. Yes, it was true.

My parents stood in the sun, peering at me, smiling. What a nice get-together!

This was a beautiful winter morning. My parents and I got together in a small station. We dearly love each other. Perhaps I will continue my travels for a long time. During my life's travels, there will be a lot of small stations. But I will never forget this small station, where we had once such a beautiful get-together.

本文运用顺叙和第一人称，记叙了作者第一次离家远行后回家时与父母相聚的场面。开头第一段交代了时间（第一次离家远行回家）、地点（列车上）、人物（我）、事件（回家与父母相聚），从而为下文事情的发展提供了一定的背景知识。中间段落的发展运用描写手法，生动地记叙了当时团聚的场面。第一人称的运用使读者真切地感受到当时“我”与父母相聚的喜悦与感动。结尾则运用议论，升华文章的主题，使文章不再局限在对团聚这一简单的事件上，而是传达出作者内心所体验到的一种哲理：我与父母彼此深深地爱着对方，父母的爱会伴我永远。

② 描写文

描写文是指以描写为主要方式、通过文字刻画再现当时情景的一种文体。描写文可以通过生动形象的文字叙述，真实地再现当时的情景，突出被描写对象的特点，从而使读者获得一种真实的感觉。

描写文的题材十分广泛，几乎每种写作题材都可涉及到。适当地运用描写文，可以增添文章的光彩，使文章更加形象生动。因此作者必须拥有很深的文学功底，十分熟练地掌握英文，注意修辞和用词，方可达到这个目的。

描写文的写作应注意以下几个方面的问题：

（1）恰当的描写顺序

描写文的写作必须注意使用一定的描写顺序，或由上至下、或由远及近，或按一定的逻辑顺序，有条理、有层次地展开描写，以便读者理清文章的思路。

（2）适当的描写点

注意抓住重点，选择一个好的角度，在描写文的写作中十分重要。选择一个好的描写点，可以开阔作者的视野，从不同的角度去看问题，从而使文章的立意明确而新颖。

My Beloved Mother.

If you ask me whom I love best in the world I will tell you without the slightest hesitation: my mother. Like many other Chinese women, my mother is diligent. She works in a junior middle school. She teaches Chinese. In order to teach well, she prepares her lectures very carefully and often works very late at night.

Mother is very kind and sincere. She gets along well with her neighbors and her colleagues. When they have difficulties, she is always ready to help them. Therefore, she is loved and respected in our neighborhood.

My mother often tells me to be honest and upright. She expects me to be useful to people in the future. Up till now, I still remember her saying, "Do as much as you can and you'll succeed."

这是一篇以人物为描写对象的文章。文章选取了被描述对象“我”的妈妈三个主要特点——勤劳、善良真诚、诚实正直来进行描写，在我们面前展现出了一个可敬可爱、和蔼可亲的母亲形象。作者用词准确、生动、富有表现力。

③ 说明文

(1) 文体特点和题材范围

说明文就是用文章的形式介绍清楚某个事物，使读者对其有一个清楚的了解。说明文的目的是给人以知识，或把事物的特征、性质、产生、发展、演变、结束及其相互之间的关系表达明白，解说清楚；或阐明事理。它的题材涉及十分广泛，可以是某些词的定义、动植物的结构，也可以是某件工艺的流程、某种活动的安排进程等。

说明文重在“说明”，它是为了告诉读者某件事，它忠于客观事实，就事论事，只是对事物进行客观地描叙和解释。所以，说明文的语言应该注意明确，不掺杂作者的任何观点，实事求是地说明对象，不夸大其辞和渲染。说明语言的准确性，是说明文语言的先决条件。表示时间、空间、数量、范围、程度、特征、性质、程序等，都要求准确无误。说明的实用性很强，稍有差错会失之毫厘，谬以千里。在准确的前提下，说明的语言有的以平实见长，有的以生动活泼见长。由于说明的对象和作者语言风格的不同，说明的语言也是多种多样的：或概括、或具体、或简洁、或丰腴、或精炼、或详尽、或平易朴实、或幽默风趣，总之不拘一格。

(2) 写作技巧和应注意的问题

说明文的目的是要使读者对某事物有所了解，所以在写说明文的时候，一定要使文章清晰、有条理。说明要有顺序，这是使说明内容条理化的必要条件。常见的说明顺序有：时间顺序、空间顺序、逻辑顺序。说明的时间顺序和记叙的时间顺序相似。空间顺序，要特别注意弄清空间的位置，注意事物的表里、大小、上下、前后、左右、东南西北等的位置和方向。逻辑顺序，常以推理过程来表现。采用什么顺序，主要取决于作者所说明对象的特点：说明事物发展变化，时间顺序容易表示清楚；写建筑物的结构，离开空间顺序难让读者看明白；说明事理用逻辑顺序，便于体现事理的内部联系。

说明文中常用的写作方法有例证法、类比比较法、因果分析法、过程分析法、定义法等等。在上一节的段落写作技巧中，我们已作过解释和例证，在此就不赘述。

The Layout of the Hospital

Near the gate, on the west side of the road is the Emergency Department. Opposite the Emergency Department across the Main Road is the Out-patient Department. The building to the southwest of the lake is the Dispensary, which face the Surgery Department lying on the other side of the road. Along the west wall, from south to north, stand three buildings: the Physician Department, the Eye, Ear, and Throat Department, and the Dental Department. The Laboratory is to the northwest of the round about, and beside the Laboratory, the X-ray Department is located on the same side of the road.

A winding road by the lake leads to the Ward. Near the end of the Main Road, the Administrative Building is situated on the east side. The hospital is nicely and conveniently laid out.

文章按照空间的顺序详细地介绍了医院的布局，全文条理清楚，明白易懂，如临其境。

④ 议论文

议论文是论证某一正确的观点、看法和主张或者批驳某一错误的观点、看法和主张的文章。其目的是为了阐述某一思想，说服读者接受作者的观点和主张，采取某一行动，或改变读者的行为。议论文的目的是为了以理服人，所以它的语言要求必须准确、严密、有说服力，

不说无用或无根据的话。议论文的写作应该注意以下几个方面：

(1) 论点必须具有可争议性

议论文的论点必须有可争论性，这样才能引起讨论，它是议论文的灵魂。

(2) 论据必须充实可靠

论据要充实、可靠，可以使用例子、证言、数据、专家或权威人士的评判等客观的事例来证明和支持论点，它是议论文的躯干。

(3) 论证必须严谨而合理

议论文的论证必须严谨、合乎逻辑，避免各种无根据的假设和错误的三段论。可使用的方法有分析、对比、举例、归纳、演绎、反证等等。

需要指出的是，议论文与说明文有着密切的联系，它们二者都含有说明的成分。但不同的是，说明文是客观地解释某一事物、方法及观点等，给读者提供某些信息，不期望能改变读者的思想。而议论文则是通过主观说明、严密的论证，使读者认同或放弃已有的观点。这样，逻辑分析在议论文中就显得尤为重要。下面我们就来看几篇范文：

Two-day Weekends

The advantages of two-day weekends are too much to be listed. They can provide people with enough time to rest after a whole week's tiring work. Besides, they enable people to have sufficient time to take part in various kinds of activities. Furthermore, they give people adequate time to plan and prepare for the work they are to do next week.

However, the disadvantages of two-day weekends are also obvious. Many people do not always know how to make good use of the long weekends. Some indulge in such passive entertainments as watching TV and seeing films. Others unwisely exhaust themselves by excessive outdoor games, such as football and outing.

In spending a meaningful weekend, I think, people should plan their leisure scientifically. Recreation and rest should alternate. What's more, it should always be remembered that those who sleep too much should take up a kind of recreation that will supply their muscles with exercises. Those who spend most of their time in the open air and have constant muscular employment should adopt reading and other quiet forms of activities to spend their weekends.

文章采用对比的方式，论述了双休日的好处与坏处，明确地阐述了自己的观点。

⑤ 看图作文

看图作文指根据题目给出的图表或画面进行观察分析，把它们组织成为一篇意思完整的文章。

一般说来，看图作文主要分为两类：一类是图画作文，一类是图表作文。图画作文多数是写成记叙文或描述文，学生要对所给出的图画进行描述从而使之成为一个完整的故事。而图表作文则多为说明文或议论文，要求学生对所给出的图表进行总结和归纳，指明图表所内涵的规律，并以此为论点进行论述，表明作者的某种立场或观点。

值得注意的是，看图作文这种作文形式经常是同时交叉使用多种写作体裁。例如：给关键词作文、段首句读写、规定情景等等。无论是哪一种写作体裁，都应注意以下几个方面：

(1) 仔细观察题目所给出的图表或图画，对其进行分析思考，列出可讨论的论点，做出结论，充分发挥想象力，写成一篇完整的文章。

(2) 根据图表或图画所给出的内容和故事情节，选择使用恰当的时态。一般说来，常用的时态为：一般现在时、一般过去时、现在进行时和一般将来时。

(3) 注意使用适当的逻辑顺序，段落层次清楚，条理分明。

至于看图作文所使用的各种体裁，可参考前面所列出的记叙、描写、说明、议论4种基本写作类型。

中国进出口总额

年份	按人民币计算(亿元)		
	进出口总额	出口额	进口额
1950	41.5	20.2	21.3
1952	64.6	27.1	37.5
1957	104.5	54.5	50.0
1965	118.4	63.1	55.3
1978	355.0	167.6	187.4
1981	735.3	367.6	367.7
1983	860.1	438.3	421.8
1984	1201.1	580.6	620.5
1985	2067.1	809.3	1257.8

Import and Export Situation in China

The table shows China import and export history. The amount of import and export increased steadily from 1950 to 1985. The import amount is greater than the export amount.

The foreign trade amount in 1985 was fifty times as much as that in 1950. the export amount in 1985 was fifty times that in 1950. The import amount in 1985 was 125,780 million yuan, an increase of sixty fold over 1950. The import amount had been about the same as export amount until 1981, with the exception of the trade deficit of 2,000 million yuan in 1978. 1983 saw an export surplus of 1,700 million yuan. But the trade deficit in 1985 amounted to 44,850 million yuan.

The rapid growth of the amount of import and export owes much to the open door policy. Steps should be taken to increase the export amount.



第三章

四级写作题型具体分析

一. 写作步骤

1. 审题

考试过程中学生在拿到作文卷后首先要做的就是审题。审题的目的是使学生可以充分理解题目的要求，在写作过程中不会偏离主题。如果学生的作文不符合主题，即使文章再有条理，语言再地道，也不会得到及格分，甚至有可能得0分。所以学生应该尽量抓住题目内涵的东西，才不会偏离主题。那么在审题过程中，什么是学生应该注意的呢？

① 体裁（议论文、说明文、描述文）

当我们拿到作文题后的第一件事就是要明白文章所要求的体裁和题材。这是因每个体裁都有其特定的写作方法。确定体裁后，我们就已决定采用什么样的方法去写。议论文、说明文和描述文是今年四级考试中经常出现的写作体裁。但是从近些年考试的情况来看，四级作文不仅仅是要求使用某种单一的体裁，而往往是要求综合使用几种不同的体裁。下面我们就来看一个例子：

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Trying to Be A Good University Student**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline(given in Chinese) below:

- (1) 做合格大学生的必要性
- (2) 做合格大学生的必备条件（可以从德、智、体等方面谈）
- (3) 我打算这样做

第一眼看上去，觉得这篇文章是要求用议论文的体裁来写。但是仔细分析我们可以发现，题目的要求综合了说明文、议论文和描写文三种写作体裁。如第一段要求考生就“做合格大学生的必要性”进行论述，应该采用议论的方式；第二段则要求考生说明一下“做合格大学生

的必备条件”，应该采用说明的方式；而第三段则要求考生就“我打算怎样做”进行写作，描述一下自己决定该如何去做“一个合格的大学生”。所以，四级考试往往是考察考生综合运用各种体裁的能力，而不是仅仅局限于某一种体裁。

② 确定写作方法

根据不同的体裁确定采用何种写作方法是我们审题的主要目的。四级作文经常是采用三段式的方式。所以考生在审题的时候应该细心地确定每一段的体裁，从而决定使用何种写作方式。以我们上面的作文为例：第一段是让考生确立自己的观点，所以应该采用议论文的写作方式。既然是议论文，那么此段就应该包含有论点、论据和论证三个方面的内容：第二段是让考生说明如何做一个合格的学生，所以应该采用说明文的写作方式。既然是说明文，那么就应该使用一定的说明顺序，如从德、智、体三个方面进行系统而明了地说明。第三段是让考生对自己的观点进行一下描述，应该采用描述文的方式。那么考生在写作的时候就应该结合自己的亲身经历和体验对上文的观点进行描述，以证明上文所提出的观点。

2. 选择写作模式

考生在确定了命题形式之后，就可以根据我们所给出的写作模式确定选择使用何种写作模式，从而在尽量短的时间内确定如何充分、完整、明确地表达自己的观点。

3. 根据写作模式进行填空

考生在选择好模式以后，就可以根据写作模式把自己已经构思好的写作内容填入已经给出的模式中，完成作文。但是这并不是说，考生只要根据模式写出文章就可以取得高分。我们所给出的模式只是让考生在写作时可以尽快写出一篇条理清晰、逻辑性强的作文，不偏离题目给出的要求。考生如果想拿到更高的分数，还应该注意其他方面，如多种句式的交替使用、词汇的丰富、地道的表达方式、修辞、语法、标点、大小写等基本的写作元素。而这些就只有靠考生自己的日常积累了。

4. 文章的修改

考生在写完作文以后，就要进行最后一步了，那就是文章的修改。文章的修改在写作过程中十分重要，仔细观察可以发现许多不注意的问题。

二. 写作题型分析

1. 段首句作文

段首句作文，指的是给出每一段的第一句，要求考生对此句话进行扩展和补充使之成为一个完整的段落。段首句通常是整个段落的中心思想，对整个段落起纲领作用。因此，正确的理解段首句是考生写作的依据和关键。有时，给出的段首句不是一个句子，而是一个提示性的短语，如：“in short”、“my idea is that”、“to summarize”、“in my opinion”。这些表示结论的短语要求考生能在前两段的基础上进行分析和综合，发表自己的见解，提出自己的意见，实际上它们也是对段落的主旨所做出的限制。因此，段首句作文实质上就是给出文章的骨架，经由考生添加进血肉，使文章变得充实，同时进一步说明问题。

段首句作文的类型：

① 平行式

指每一段的段首句都表达了一个观点或一种思想，这些观点或思想没有先后主次之分，无递进或因果关系，而只是并列关系。

② 递进式

指三个段首句形成了一种递进的关系，层层深入，由浅入深。因此考生也要合理地安排材料，使材料与段首句相对应，体现出一种递进关系。

③ 对照式

对照式的三个段首句有很明显的对照特点。题目的前两段通常就一个有争议的问题给出相对立的两个方面，而第三段则给出一个提示性的短语，要求考生就上文的两对立观点表达出自己的观点和看法。写这类文章的关键就是找出争议点，把正反双方的观点讨论清楚，从正反两个方面看清争议的原因和本质，从而为考生在第三段表达自己的观点打下基础，使读者认为考生是在把握争议的本质的基础上，有针对性地论述，发表自己的观点。

④ 总结式

指前两段给出两个分论点，第三段则就此两个分论点作出总结。此种形式与对照式不同点在于，总结式的两个分论点并不互相抵触，

而是说明了同一事物的两个不同的方面。第三段是在这两个分论点的基础上所做出的概括和总结。

下面我们就来看几篇范文：

范文 1：

Traveling

1. People who like traveling have their reasons. _____.
2. Those who dislike traveling have their reasons. _____.
3. In practice, traveling does more good than harm. _____.

People who like traveling have their reasons. They maintain that traveling can help them expand their scope of knowledge, especially geographical and historical learning. They go on to point out that touring will provide more chance for them to enjoy food and try on things that they otherwise cannot possibly have.

Those who dislike traveling also have their reasons. They would argue that traveling means a considerable amount of money and energy. For example, traffic and accommodation require money, and walking while sight-seeing often tires you.

In practice, traveling does more good than harm. If your finance and health permit, you might as well do some traveling from time to time. It will at least enable you to become familiar with people and places that you will probably grow to love."

此作文属于对照式的提纲作文，第一段要求考生就人们爱好旅行的原因作出一个说明；第二段则就不喜欢旅行的人的原因作出一个说明；第三段段首句则已给出结论，要求考生对此进行扩展。此范文很好地抓住了段落的主题思想，充分作出论述，说明支持此论点的原因。整篇文章条理清楚，论据有力，充分地说明了主题。

下面我们以此来分析一下段首句作文写作应注意的问题：

(1) 正确理解段首句

能否正确地理解段首句是写好此类型文章的关键所在。每一个段首句都代表了一个段落的主题思想，限制了段落的内容范围。上篇文章的第一段要求考生就旅游爱好即喜爱旅游的原因作出说明，如果考生没有给出原因，而是转而举例的话，就会偏离主题。

(2) 把握段落的整体性

段落是文章的重要组成部分。各个段落之间必须协调，整篇文章才会显得统一。段落中的句子之间也必须相互关联，为同一个段首句服务。如果有的句子脱离了中心思想，那就违反了整体性的原则，而多余的句子会显得拖沓，不能很好地表达考生想要表达的内容。同样以上面的文章为例，如果第一段中有一个句子是说明人们讨厌旅游的原因的话，那么整个段落就不再具有整体性了。

(3) 要注意段落之间的紧凑与连贯

连贯性是指考生要按照一定的逻辑顺序，把所有的句子和段落很好地组织起来，以便更好的为中心思想服务。为了保持段落之间的连贯性，考生必须事先弄清楚作文主题和段落之间的必然联系，判断出给出的题目是平行式、递进式、对照式还是总结式。否则，如果不加判断就匆忙下笔，势必造成各段内容松散、前后矛盾，从而不能表达考生要表达的内容。

(4) 适当掌握段落之间的比例

段落之间的比例指的是观点和论证材料之间相互协调统一，不会出现部分之间的不平衡。例如，考生如果把第一段写得太长，分析出五六个原因，而第二段却只有一个原因，那么整篇文章看起来就显得头重脚轻，不成比例了。考生应该恰当的分配自己的文字，使整篇文章看起来平衡而且协调。

2. 关键词作文

关键词作文指的是试题已经给出作文的题目，同时附上若干与主题密切相关的关键词或短语，帮助作者把握文章的主题思想，构建作文，并要求考生必须把试题所给出的关键词应用在作文中。试题给出的关键词对考生准确地了解和组织文章的内容起着关键性的指导作用，它限制了文章的基调和扩展的方向。关键词是考生进行写作的最基本的材料。

根据在给出关键词时采用的顺序的不同，我们可以把关键词作文分为两种类型：

① 按照字母顺序给出关键词，例如：

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Some Problems about the Existing Examinations**. Write no less than 120 words. Be sure to include the following words and phrases.

Assess, creative ability, cultivate, evaluate, examination skills, high

scores, motivate, poor abilities, restrict, standard of education

② 按照作文顺序给出关键词，例如：

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Family Planning**. Write no less than 120 words. Be sure to include the following words and phrases.

Adopt, policy, advocate, birth-control slogan, one couple-one child, low birthrate, achieve, living standards, raise, carry out, strengthen, enforce, a strategic policy

下面我们就来看一下关键词作文的写作要点：

(1) 紧扣主题，仔细揣摩关键词

任何作文的第一步都是审题，写关键词作文的审题重点在于仔细推敲关键词所要表达的意思，把握关键词与文章题目的关系，从而确定文章要表达的主题以及相应的体裁。以“**Family Planning**”一文为例，根据题目和关键词可以确定本文应围绕“计划生育”这一主题，以四级作文常用的三段论模式写出大体框架。

简述一下我国的计划生育政策。

说明实施这个政策所带来的好处。

提出自己的认识和结论。

(2) 根据关键词写好主题句

写好主题句是顺利铺开、扩展段落的前提。写主题句时要注意仔细分析，确定哪个关键词可以作为主题句的核心词。例如，“**Family Planning**”一文的主题句可以这样写出：

开篇段的主题句可以用“policy”作为核心词。此句可以写为“China has adopted the policy of family planning as a necessity since the 1970s.”

扩展段是文章的核心部分。其主题句应该为“With the adoption of the family planning policy, our living standards are raised, life is more prosperous, and our national economy has developed steadily.”

结尾段的作用是归纳、概括全文的主旨，同时表述自己对这一问题的看法。本段的核心词应该是“a strategic policy”。主题句可以这样写：“The government must strengthen the program and enforce it as a strategic policy in the long run.”

(3) 展开段落

段落的铺开应该围绕主题句进行。考生应该根据题目所给出的关键词仔细考虑，确定每一个关键词应该加入在什么地方，从而整理出一系列的扩展句来扩展和证明主题句。

(4) 列出提纲

为了更好地保持上下连贯、前后呼应和内容一致，最好列出一个提纲，从而可以避免思路混乱。“Family Planning”一文的提纲可以这样写出：

Family Planning

Outline :

开篇段 :

China has adopted the policy of family planning as a necessity since the 1970s.

扩展段 :

With the adoption of the family planning policy, the population has been changed toward low birthrate.

If the family planning program had not been adopted, China would have had 260 million more than present population.

However, the program has not been effectively carried out.

结尾段 :

The government must strengthen the program and enforce it as a strategic policy in the long run.

经过以上四个步骤，就可以自然而然的写出这篇作文。

Family Planning

China has adopted the policy of family planning as a necessity since the 1970s. The basic content of China's family planning policy is to advocate late marriage and late childbirth. And the government has been campaigning hard with the birth-control slogan "one couple-one child".

With the adoption of the family planning policy, the birthrate has been lowered. As a result, it enjoys the understanding and support of the population and has achieved results. If the family planning program had not been adopt, China would have had 260 million more than present population. Now, our living standards are raised, life is more prosperous, and our national economy has developed steadily. However, the program has not been effectively carried out, especially in the countryside, where many couples still keep trying for more children.

The achievements in population control of China have fully proved that the family planning policy is unshakable. The government must strengthen the program and enforce it as a strategic policy in the long run.

3. 提纲式作文

提纲式作文相对来说比较容易一些。它具有更大的可控制性，而且给出的材料更为明确具体。题目虽然只给出一个粗略的提纲，但这个提纲已经对文章的选材范围、立意和内容的组织等方面进行了具体的指导和要求，对文章进行了更为明确的限制，所以更有利于我们了解和把握文章的主题思想，以及如何围绕这个中心进行写作。根据给出提纲的不同，我们可以将提纲式作文分为两种类型：

① 给出中文提纲。 例如：

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title: **The World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller**. Your composition should be no less than 100 words. Your composition should be based on the following outline:

1. 许多人都认为世界变小了。
2. 世界变小的原因。
3. 结论。

② 给出英文提纲。 例如：

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title **"Recreation"** in three paragraphs. Your composition should be based on the following outline. The composition should be no less than 100 words, not including the words given.

1. the importance of recreations
2. different kinds of recreations
3. your comment

下面让我们来看一下提纲式作文的写作要点：

(1) 仔细研究提纲材料

认清提纲的思路和主题是考生写好提纲作文的前提。首先考生应该认真、仔细地研究题目所给出的提纲材料，把提纲材料要表达的主要内容弄清楚，弄明白各个层次之间的关系以及应该把重点放在哪里等一系列问题。考生只有对提纲进行认真仔细的研究和分析，才能够构想出合乎要求的作文。

(2) 充分有效地利用提纲

在写提纲作文时，考生应该注意如何有效地利用题目已经给出的提纲材料，从而达到事半功倍的目的。考生可以把某些中文提纲直接

翻译过来作为某一段的主题句，也可以通过扩展某一英文提纲作为某一段的主题句。这样，考生就可以节省构思主题句的时间。但是考生应该注意的是，不能简单地把中文提纲翻译成英文，或者将英文提纲直接地搬到自己的作文中。提纲作文并不是要考生简单地重复提纲材料，而是要求考生在充分理解提纲材料的基础上，拓宽思路，合情合理地提纲进行扩展，表达自己要表达的思想。

(3) 扩展提纲

考生在分析题目所给出的提纲材料的时候，一定要弄清楚提纲材料所要表达和扩展的内容。所谓的扩展提纲就是要求考生对主题进行提炼，从而加工、补充和扩展提纲材料的过程。我们以“**The World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller**”一文为例来具体分析考生应该如何扩展深化题目所给出的提纲材料。

第一段根据提纲要求，应点明主题，简要地谈一谈人们感觉世界变得越来越小。

第二段是本文的重点。具体分析是什么原因让人们感觉世界变小了。可以列出两点原因：一是“Modern technology is making the means of transportation and communication faster and more convenient.”，二是“News, information and personal communication are now available worldwide.”

第三段说明自己对这种现象的看法和态度。我们可以这样写“**We should welcome this trend and adjust our attitudes and behavior in order to get along with all the people who used to be strangers but will soon be new friends.**”。通过以上步骤，我们就可以写出这篇作文。

The World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller

Most people have the experience sooner or later of going to a faraway place for the first time and bumping into an old classmate or other acquaintance. When that happens, sometimes both of you exclaim, “What a small world it is!” Some people even say that the earth is becoming a village.

Why does the world seem to be getting smaller and smaller? I think the explanation is that modern technology is making the means of transportation and communication faster and more convenient. It is now possible to reach almost every corner of the globe by bus, train, plane, ship or automobile. Besides, news, information and personal communication are now available worldwide because of advances in radio, television and computers. Every day we come into contact with people both known and unknown, either for business or pleasure.

It seems that the more advanced a society is, the more contacts with others its people make. So, in my opinion, we should not be surprised at how small the world is getting. On the contrary, we should welcome this trend and adjust our attitudes and behavior in order to get along with all the people who used to be strangers but will soon be new friends.

4. 命题作文

命题作文是一种不同于其他文体的命题方式。这种作文题通常不提供任何具有限制性的条件或指向性的语言和背景材料，所以给考生留出了很大的发挥空间，因此有利于考生任意发挥，从而能够比较真实地反映出考生的真实写作水平。这种类型的作文形式，对于基础好的考生来说，往往可以给他们带来施展才华的机会。因此这种作文成绩的差距经常很大。

命题作文的写作准备步骤：

① 仔细分析题目

一般情况下，命题作文的题目往往具有一定的隐蔽性，它不会像其他作文尤其是提纲式作文那样给出考生清楚的题目和准确清晰的提纲。考生如果不能正确把握所给题目包含的主题思想，就很容易跑题，出现下笔千言却离题万里的现象。考生是否可以审清题目、抓住主题就显得格外重要。审清题目的目的在于让考生弄清楚题目所限定的范围究竟有多大，题目的内在含义是什么。考生只有审清题目，抓住题目的本质，才会有可能写出好的文章。

② 确定作文的体裁

由于命题作文只给出考生题目，而没有明确告诉考生应该采用何种体裁，所以考生在审题的同时，就应该弄清楚该用什么样的体裁表达主题才最为合适。段首句、关键词、提纲式作文通常可以从题目和所给的材料中就可以看出体裁，一般是一题一体。但命题作文却很不相同，它可以是一个题目一种体裁，也可以是一个题目多种体裁。体裁不同，作文的表达方式就会有明显的区别。所以考生在选择体裁时，应多方面考虑，选择一个最适合题目也最适合自己发挥的体裁。

范文：

Direction:

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title "My Ideal Job". The composition should be no less than 100 words.

My Ideal Job

My ideal job is working as a university teacher. Since my childhood I've been dreaming of standing in the front of a classroom and facing a lot of students who listen to me with admiration. After I became a university student, I gradually realized that teaching would be the best job for me.

There are two reasons why I regard teaching as my ideal job. First, I like being with students. I've worked as a part-time teacher and found that I was most happy when I was with those lovely boys and girls, no matter when I was teaching them in class or talking, singing and playing games with them after class. Second, a university teacher has a lot of spare time to do his or her own things. If I become a university teacher, I'll have plenty of time to pursue my own studies and write my books, to read, to enjoy music, and also to travel in my summer and winter holiday.

Of course, I know teaching is not an easy job. To be a university teacher, I will have to be learned, competent and also responsible for my students. So now I'm not only studying harder than ever, but also beginning to make a study of education in my spare time. I'm confident I'll become an excellent university teacher in the near future.

此题目不难判断应该属于说明文的范畴。很明显，文章的中心思想也必须以此为中心，考生必须就此进行说明，什么是他们的理想工作？而他们以此作为理想工作的原因是什么？而他们又应该如何达到这个目标呢？按照这个顺序写下来，整篇文章显得有条理而且清晰，说明力度强。

5. 看图作文

看图作文是指考生通过对题目所给出的图表或画面的人物、背景、情节、数据等进行观察，把它们描述成一篇意思完整的文章。

此种类型的作文一直在四级考试中占有十分重要地位。一般说来，看图作文主要分为两种类型：图画作文和图表作文。图画作文的体裁多数为记叙文或描述文，图画可以串成一个完整的故事。图表作文则多为说明文或议论文，用来表明作者的某种立场、观点或使读者了解一种事物。但每一种作文都不是孤立的看图作文，还可以与其他类型的作文形式相结合，例如有：给关键词作文、段首句读写、规定情景

等等。不管是哪一种类型，一般都应注意以下两个基本要求：

- ① **主题明确，能够概括图画所反映的中心主题。**
- ② **图文一致，文章要包括图画中所反映的全部内容。**

图表和图画作文的具体写作方法我们在第二章已经详细讲解过了，大家可以参考第二章的图表图画作文写作方法。

虽然上面我们详细介绍了四级考试中常用的几种写作题型，但是经过总结我们发现，这几种题型又可以重新进行归类，我们把他们归纳成下面的几种类型：

1. 对比观点题型

这种题型又可以分成两种类型：

① 试题给出两种对立的观点，要求考生对此两种观点分别进行说明论证，最后在结尾部分提出自己的观点和看法。

② 试题给出两种对立的观点，但是却要求考生选择其中之一作为自己的观点对此进行详细的论证。

2. 阐述主题题型

这种题型多数给出一句话（多数为名言）或者一个主题，要求考生对此进行分析论证并使用事例充实，写成一篇完整的文章。

3. 解决方法题型

这种题型往往要求考生根据题目的要求，对题目中所给出的问题进行分析，说明问题现状，分析出现此问题的原因或后果等等，从而提出解决的办法。

4. 说明利弊题型

这种题型多数是试题给出一个或者两个事物，要求考生就一事物的两个方面或两个事物进行分析比较，得出优缺点，从而提出自己的观点。

5. 图表题型

这种题型可以分为两类：

- ① 给出图画，要求考生对图画进行说明，此类多为记叙文或说明文。
- ② 给出图表，要求考生对图表进行分析，作出结论，并以此为基点展开分析论证，可使用事例充实论证，考生也可提出自己的观点。

第四章

四级写作模板及具体范文精选

一. 阐述主题题型

此类题型多为题目给出一句名言或一个主题，要求考生就此进行分析论证，对此进行解释。

其大体的模式为：

TOPIC

- ① 阐述名言或主题的内涵或意义。
- ② 对此进行分析解释，可使用事例使其更充实。

基本模板 1

_____ 1 _____. This is a proverb we learned in high school. Simple as it is, it tells us _____ 2 _____. The pressing problem is _____ 3 _____.

People may have different attitudes to it. Some think _____ 4 _____. So _____ 5 _____. Another sort of people do not think this way. _____ 6 _____.

Now the answer to the question posed in the first paragraph seems obvious. _____ 7 _____.

- 1、提出名言。
- 2、对名言进行解释。
- 3、提出要讨论的问题。
- 4、对观点 A 进行讨论。
- 5、说明观点 A 的后果。
- 6、对观点 B 进行讨论并说明后果。
- 7、对问题进行总结并再次阐述主题。

7 1

Time

“Time and tide wait for no man.” This is a proverb we learned in high school. Simple as it is, it tells an everlasting truth of life. Since time never stops for anyone or anything, we all have to surrender to its quick-passing steps. The pressing problem then is: how to make good use of it?

People may have different attitudes to time. Some think time is never to be used up. If today ends, there is still tomorrow, so they do not think it necessary to finish today's work within the day. They will forever postpone it to tomorrow. In the end they will accomplish nothing. Another sort of people do not think this way. They know the limits of time. Although as a whole, time is infinite but it is finite to every individual human being. An average person may have 70 years of life, much of which has to be spent on eating, sleeping and other trivial matters. That which one uses on study and work takes only a small part. But it is this small part that really counts. Whether one is successful or one's work is meaningful depends on it.

Now the answer to the question posed in the first paragraph seems obvious. To work hard and never leave today's work to tomorrow is the best way to spend time.

基本句型

1. People may have different attitudes to ...
People may have different attitudes to the solution of the problem.
2. Another sort of people do not think that ...
Another sort of people do not think that it is harmful to use computer everyday.

基本词组

1. **surrender to** 从属于...../服从于.....
At last, the parent **surrendered to** the requirement of the daughter.
2. **make use of** 利用.....
Nowadays it is important to learn how to **make good use of** the natural resources.
3. **use up** 用光/用尽
One day in the future the energy on earth would be **used up**.
4. **depend on** 依靠...../服从于...../依靠.....而定
Children should not **depend** too much **on** their parents.

基本连词

1. **since** 因为 / 既然

Since the population of the world is getting larger and larger, we need more and more earth to support the existence of human beings.

2. **so** 因此 / 因而

The water is becoming less and less, **so** why not try to save water from now on?

3. **if** 如果 / 要是

If you have only three days left in the world, what would you do in these three days?

4. **although** 虽然

Although he tries his best, he still cannot pass the examination.

基本模板 2

There are three stages in _____1_____. The first is _____2_____.
In this stage, _____3_____.
The second stage is _____4_____.
The third stage is _____5_____.
In short, _____6_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题，说明需要的步骤。
- 2、说明第一步骤。
- 3、解释第一步骤。
- 4、说明第二步骤。
- 5、说明第三步骤。
- 6、总结全文，重申观点。

7 2

How to Write a Composition?

There are three stages in writing. **The first is the preparatory stage.** In this stage, the first step is to examine the topic. While thinking over the topic, you find ideas and plan your writing.

The second stage is the writing. You first list the words and expressions you are going to use. Then organize them in logical order. And next link them with connectives such as: and, before, so, after, and so on.

The third stage is the revision. Go over what you have written and see if there are mistakes in spelling, punctuation, expression, transition and

sentence structure.

You may also start writing when you feel like it. Then go over what you have written according to the above mentioned points.

In short, to write you must write. Practice makes perfect.

基本句型

1. The first is ...
The first is to read the directions carefully.
2. In short, ...
In short, we should do all the things that we can do to protect the environment.

基本词组

1. **think over** 反复考虑
You should **think it over** before you do it.
2. **link with** 把.....与.....相联系
We should not **link** this failure **with** his carelessness.
3. **go over** 仔细检查...../核对/查看
You should **go over** your writing after you finish the composition.
4. **according to** 根据...../按照.....
According to the rules, you should be punished for your carelessness.

基本连词

1. **before** 在...之前
One should wash his feet **before** he goes to bed.
2. **after** 在...之后
Please come to see me **after** you return from the university.
3. **then** 然后
After you finish the body, **then** you should use several sentences to summarize the whole writing.

基本模板 3

As the saying goes, _____ 1 _____. _____ 2 _____.

Once _____ 3 _____.

Another time _____ 4 _____.

From my own experience, I draw a painful lesson _____ 5 _____.

- 1、提出要解释的名言。
- 2、对名言进行解释。
- 3、使用事例一进行说明例证。
- 4、使用事例二进行说明例证。
- 5、总结全文，重申论点。

7 3

Haste Makes Waste

In my daily life, I always want things to be done quickly, however, the results tend to turn out just the opposite of what I wish. As the saying goes, “more haste, less speed”, haste never helps, instead, it makes waste.

Once I was in a hurry trying to catch the train to Shanghai. I packed up and put all the things I would need into a suitcase and locked it. Then I took a taxi and boarded the train on time. When I arrived in Shanghai and was comfortably settled in a hotel, I tried to open my suitcase. To my great disappointment, I found I did not have the key with me. I had left it at home without my knowing it.

Another time I was trying to fill a bottle with hot water to warm my feet before going to bed. In a hurry, I took the bottle full of “cold water” and poured it out. While I was pouring and enjoying the sound the liquid made while coming out of the bottle, my brother shouted at me, “Hey, you are pouring out my liquor!”

From my own experience, I draw a painful lesson: **HASTE MAKES WASTE.**

基本句型

1. As the saying goes ...

As the saying goes *water constantly dripping wears holes in stone.*

2. From my own experience, ...

From my own experience, I knew what life really meant to me.

基本词组

1. **tend to** 倾向于.....
The weather **tends to** be warmer and warmer.
2. **turn out** 证明为...../结果是.....
It **turns out** that the message taken to him has been accepted.
3. **on time** 按时/及时
Doing things **on time** is a virtue.
4. **to one's great disappointment** 令.....失望的是
To our great disappointment, the teacher did not allow us to have a trip on Sunday.
5. **full of** 装满了.....
The house is **full of** people.
6. **shout at** 对某人喊叫
It is impolite to **shout at** others.

基本连词

1. **however** 然而
We invite him to our party. **However**, he refuses to come.
2. **as** 因为
As the weather gets warmer and warmer, more and more people wear skirts.
3. **then** 那么
If you couldn't pass the exam, **then** you would have to make up for it next year.
You can ask for leave. **Then** you can leave the school.
4. **when** 当...的时候
When he was only eleven years old, his mother died.
5. **while** 当...地时候
He is sleeping **while** his mother knocks at the door.

基本模板 4

It is well-known that _____1_____. _____2_____. That is how I understand _____2_____.

Take for example _____3_____.

Another case in point is _____4_____.

_____5_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的名言。
- 2、对名言进行解释，提出自己的理解。
- 3、举出事例一，对名言进行说明例证。
- 4、举出事例二，对名言进行说明例证。
- 5、对全文进行总结，重申观点。

7 4

Practice Makes Perfect

It is well-known that practice makes perfect. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. 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, the whole text. By reading the text 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 the *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".

基本句型

1. It is well-known that ...
It is well-known that China is the third largest country in the world.
2. Another case in point is ...
Another case in point is that I learn English by myself.

基本词组

1. **in the beginning** 一开始... / 起初... / 最先
In the beginning, he took for granted that the test was very easy.
2. **listen to** 听从于... / 听
He did not **listen to** his father's suggestion, which annoyed his father.

基本连词

1. **but** 但是
The teacher offered him a part-time job, **but** considering his lack of time, he refused.

基本模板 5

_____1_____. This proverb tells us _____2_____. However,
_____3_____.

Therefore, people are taking every measure to _____4_____.

Moreover, _____5_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的名言。
- 2、对要讨论的名言进行说明解释。
- 3、对问题提出疑问，从而提出论点。
- 4、提出解决方法一。
- 5、提出解决方法二。

7 5

Health

“Health is better than wealth”. This proverb tells us the importance of health. With health, we can enjoy life and accumulate wealth. However, a wealthy man who has lost his health cannot possibly live happily at all.

Therefore, people are taking every measure to stay healthy. Young parents see to it that their children take in sufficient nutrition; the elderly spend money generously on body-building; girls practice callisthenics to improve their figures and boys spare some time each day doing exercises to build their muscles.

Moreover, mental health should not be ignored. Living in an age of keen competitions, we should be prepared for the high pressure inevitable in the modern society. Only by holding a positive attitude towards life can we overcome all kinds of difficulties and keep fit spiritually as well as physically.

基本句型

1. This proverb tells us that ...
This proverb tells us that time is money and we should treasure our life.

基本词组

1. **take measure to do something** 采取措施做...
We should **take a series of measures to** rescue the life of the wounded.

2. **see to something** 注意/留心/照料
Don't worry about that. I will **see to it**.
3. **keep fit** 保持体形/减肥
He does exercises everyday so as to **keep fit**.

基本连词

1. **however** 然而
More and more people take part-time jobs. **However**, taking part-time job also has its disadvantages.
2. **therefore** 因此
To study is students' priority. **Therefore**, we should not waste our time on unnecessary things.
3. **moreover** 而且, 此外
Moreover, we should not ignore the bad effects of watching TV.

二. 对比观点题型

此类题型又可分为两种：一种是给出两种对立的观点，考生需就此两种观点进行论证，然后才可以说明自己的观点。另一种是题目要求中给出两种观点，考生需选择其中的一个观点，然后在文章中进行论证。

❖ 基本题型一

总体的模式

根据题目要求，对题目中所给的两种对立的观点分别进行论证，说明各自存在的理由，然后提出自己的观点并进行论证。

其大体框架为：

TOPIC

- ① 有些人认为... 厖
- ② 另一些人认为... 厖
- ③ 我的看法...

基本模板 1

Some people believe that _____1_____. Suppose that
_____2_____.

Other people think _____3_____. Suppose that
_____4_____.

To sum up _____5_____.

1. 提出观点 A。
2. 说明支持观点 A 的理由。
3. 提出观点 B。
4. 说明支持观点 B 的理由。
5. 提出自己的观点并说明支持的理由。

7 6

Politeness and Sincerity

Some people believe that in communication, only politeness can show one's sincerity. Suppose that a young man makes an old woman stumble to the ground by riding his bicycle too fast, and he says "Sorry" quickly and casually and then goes away. Can we say that his apology is sincere? I am afraid that few will say so.

Other people think sincerity can be destroyed by politeness because politeness creates distance. Suppose you go to visit a close friend of yours. You won't sit down until he asks you to. You make an apology for every movement of yours. Your friend may probably be annoyed by your politeness and attribute your politeness to your intention of distancing yourself, while you have the least idea of doing so.

To sum up, politeness can show one's sincerity only when one handles the situations with flexibility. Politeness is important in communication, but the ways of being polite differ, depending on the person you communicate with. Only when you are aware of these differences can you make politeness convey sincerity.

基本句型

1. Some people believe that...
Some people believe that people would go to heaven after death.
2. Suppose that...
Suppose that you were wrong, what would you do?
3. I am afraid that...
I am afraid that we cannot live up to your expectation.
4. Other people think that...
Other people think that the spirit would not exist any more after death.
5. Only when...
Only when you are in trouble can you find the friend indeed.

基本词组:

1. go away 离开/消失
He goes away without telling me.
2. make an apology for 因...道歉
He makes a sincere apology for his carelessness.
3. attribute... to 归功于...

He **attributes** his success **to** the people who help him.

4. **to sum up** 总而言之

To sum up, we should not look down upon somebody for the mistake he made in the past.

5. **depend on** 依靠/依赖

The children should learn to **depend on** themselves.

6. **communicate with** 同...交流/同...联系/同...交往

He did not **communicate with** his friend for a long time.

7. **be aware of** 明白.../理解...

He **is aware of** the situation he is in.

基本连词:

1. **not until** 直到

He did **not** leave **until** I reached there.

2. **while** 虽然

While some think it is better to have bike, others think it is better to have car.

3. **when** 当...的时候

When the bell rang, the students rushed out of the classroom.

4. **but** 但是

He invited the girl to see the film, **but** she refused.

基本模板 2

In many people's eyes, _____ 1 _____. They think _____ 2 _____.

Other people think _____ 3 _____. They claim that _____ 4 _____.

In my opinion, _____ 5 _____. _____ 6 _____. What I want to say is that _____ 7 _____.

- 1、说明支持观点 A 的原因。
- 2、提出观点 A。
- 3、提出观点 B。
- 4、说明支持观点 B 的原因。
- 5、提出自己的观点。
- 6、说明坚持此观点的原因。
- 7、重申自己的观点。

7 7

Make-up on Campus

In many people's eyes, the word "make-up" is seldom associated with the college campus. For them, the word "student" represents purity, innocence, and cheerful simplicity. Make-up seems only related to fashionable young men and women who stand in sharp contrast to "inexperienced" students. These people think that the only important task for students is to acquire knowledge or to learn practical skills. In their opinion, students' making up is not only a waste of time but also inappropriate behavior in the holy ivory tower.

Other people think it acceptable that students make themselves up for the purpose of making themselves more beautiful. They claim that everyone loves to be beautiful, and we all know that dressing up is important for one's appearance. The inclination to make oneself look more beautiful is rooted in human nature, and this nature shouldn't be condemned simply because it is displayed in a group of people known as students.

In my opinion, wearing make-up is not necessarily considered as "a forbidden fruit". In the world outside campus, good appearance can better impress people and give one confidence. This is equally important for a student when we take the process of acquiring either knowledge or social experience into consideration. However, this doesn't mean that I want to recommend heavy make-up. What I want to say is that as long as the make-up fits a person well, we needn't pay too much attention to whether or not that person is a student.

基本句型

1. In many people's eyes,
In many people's eyes, living in rural areas is much relaxed compared with living in the city.
2. They claim that
They claim that the government should do more to help the poor.
3. What I want to say is that
What I want to say is that we should not deny the advantages of watching television.

基本词组

1. **associate... with...** 与...相关/与...相联系
Good manners **associate** tightly **with** the civilization of individuals.

2. **relate... to ...** 与...相关/与...相联系
Progress of a society is **related** tightly **to** the development of science.
3. **for the purpose of...** 为了...的目的
He takes the standard examination **for the purpose of** receiving a certification.
4. **root in ...** 深植于... /起源于...
Preference for the beauty is deeply **rooted in** human nature.
5. **take ... into consideration** 考虑到...
They did not **take** his contribution **into consideration**.
6. **pay attention to...** 注意.../关注...
Besides physical health, we should **pay much more attention to** the mental health.

基本连词

1. **whereas** 反之 / 然而
White color is often related to virtue, **whereas** black color is often related to evil.
2. **because** 因为
He died very young **because** he got cancer.
3. **however** 可是 / 然而
He always keeps silent. **However**, this does not mean that he is easy to be humiliated.

基本模板 3

As we all know, _____ 1 _____. However, people nowadays still disagree on _____ 2 _____.

Some people hold that _____ 3 _____. They argue that _____ 4 _____. However, many people think differently. They argue that _____ 5 _____ because _____ 6 _____.

In my opinion, _____ 7 _____. If _____, _____ 8 _____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题的现状。
- 2、指出不同的观点。
- 3、指出观点 A。
- 4、说明支持观点 A 的原因。
- 5、指出观点 B。

- 6、说明支持观点 B 的原因。
- 7、提出自己的观点。
- 8、对此观点做一下假设进行论述。

7 8

Should Men and Women Be Equal?

As we all know, men and women should be equal both at home and in society for both are essential to the existence and prosperity of family and society. However, people nowadays still disagree on the problem of equality between the two sexes.

Some people hold that women are inferior to men. They argue that women are weaker than men both physically and mentally. Their argument is that most important positions in society are held by men, but not women. However, many people think differently. They argue that women seem to be less important than men because they are allowed much less chance to show their abilities. They have been lived for too long a time in a world dominated by men.

In my opinion, both sexes have their own strong and weak points. Men and women should regard each other as equals. They should help and learn from each other. If men and women can go ahead with friendliness and equality, our society will be more beautiful and harmonious.

基本句型

1. Some people hold that ...
Some people hold that men and women should enjoy equal rights in society.
2. They argue that ...
They argue that living in the city is much more convenient.
3. However, many people think differently.

基本词组

1. **be inferior to** ... 低于...
It is a traditional idea that women are **inferior to** men.
2. **regard... as** ... 把... 认为...
They **regard** the lonely old man **as** their own father.

基本连词

1. **for** 因为
She was late **for** the class today for she couldn't get up early in the morning.
2. **however** 可是
She is very young. **However**, she knows a lot of things.
3. **if** 如果
If you are in trouble, I will try my best to help you.

基本模板 4

Different people hold different views on the issue of ____ 1 _____.
Some people believe that ____ 2 _____. On the contrary,
other people think that ____ 3 _____.

Despite the different opinions, ____ 4 _____. For example,
____ 5 _____.

In my point of view, ____ 6 _____. On one hand, ____ 7 _____.
On the other hand, due to ____ 8 _____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、说明观点 A。
- 3、说明观点 B。
- 4、指出此问题的缺点。
- 5、举例进行论证。
- 6、提出自己的观点。
- 7、说明理由一。
- 8、说明理由二。

7 9

Divorce: A Good Thing or a Bad Thing?

Different people hold different views on the issue of divorce. The divorce rate in China is increasing every year. Some people believe that divorce means social instability or immorality. Even if the married couple quarrel with each other occasionally, marriage is still the safest way to ensure happiness. So divorce should be avoided at any expense. On the contrary, other people think that marriage should not be an inescapable chain to bind a man and a woman. If the couple have different personalities and can no longer be compatible with each other, the best solution is to get a divorce.

Despite the different opinions, **it is agreed that** divorce has its negative effects. For example, the children who have divorced parents usually lead a miserable life. They cannot obtain complete parental love or a complete family because their parents live apart. Sometimes, they are even left alone with nobody's care. This will have a great impact on the children's physical and mental development. Another harm is done to society. The high divorce rate will cause serious social problems. Instability and restlessness are features of the society with a high divorce rate.

In my point of view, divorce cannot be eliminated, but can be well handled. On the one hand, divorce is a social necessity. Just as marriage is a necessary bond, so divorce is a necessary separation of two incompatible people. After divorce, the formerly unhappy couple can choose their own way of living and live a new life. But on the other hand, due to its negative effect, divorce should be avoided to the least possible degree. If the couple has to get divorced, at least one of them should take up the responsibility of taking care of their children. Otherwise, great misfortune will fall upon the innocent ones.

基本句型

1. Different people hold different views on the issue of ...
Different people hold different views on the issue of equality between man and woman.
2. Some people believe that...
Some people believe that sports can build up people's physical health.
3. The best solution is to do ...
The best solution is to find another person to substitute for him.
4. It is agreed that ...
It is agreed that Jack is the most intelligent student in the class.
5. In my point of view, ...
In my point of view, smoking is the murderer of the health.

基本词组

1. **hold view on ...** 持有.....的观点
I am for the plan, while he **holds** a complete ly different **view on** the issue with me.
2. **at any expense** 付出任何代价
I would fulfill the task **at any expense**.

3. **quarrel with** 与.....争吵
She has a bad relationship with the classmates because she often **quarrels with** others.
4. **on the contrary** 与之相反的
We all wear skirts today. **On the contrary**, she wears trousers.
5. **be compatible with** 与.....相容
Ice cannot **be compatible with** fire.
6. **lead a life** 过着.....的生活
He **led a** miserable **life** before emancipation.
7. **have an impact on** 对.....有影响
The divorce of his parents **has a bad impact on** him.
8. **on one hand ... on the other hand...** 一方面.....另一方面.....
On one hand, she has to study hard so as to pass the examination. **On the other hand**, she has to work hard to provide her study.
9. **take up the responsibility** 担负起.....的责任
One should be brave enough to take up the responsibility that he should take.
10. **take care of** 照顾.....
The children should learn how to **take good care of** themselves.
11. **fall upon** 降临到.....
A series of misfortunes **fall upon** him.

基本连词

1. **even if** 即使
She still cannot pass the examination **even if** she tries her best.
2. **so** 所以
There are not enough time. **So** you have to hurry up.
3. **despite** 不管,不顾
Despite he is very old, he still can do many things by himself.
4. **because** 因为
I have to buy another ticket **because** I lost the first one.
5. **but** 但是
The examination is very difficult. **But** you should try your best.
6. **if** 如果
If you have one million now, what would you do?
7. **otherwise** 否则
You should get a mark no less than 75. **Otherwise**, you would have to restudy this course.

基本模板 5

There are two kinds of attitudes toward _____ 1 _____. One is _____ 2 _____. The other is _____ 3 _____. To the former kind, _____ 4 _____. To the latter kind, _____ 5 _____.

As far as I am concerned, I am fond of _____ 6 _____. First, _____ 7 _____. Besides, _____ 8 _____.

In short, _____ 9 _____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、指出观点 A。
- 3、指出观点 B。
- 4、对观点 A 进行解释。
- 5、对观点 B 进行解释。
- 6、提出自己的观点。
- 7、说明支持此观点的原因一，并展开论述。
- 8、说明原因二。
- 9、对自己的观点进行总结，重申自己的观点。

7 10**School Activities**

There are two kinds of attitudes toward school activities. One is enthusiasm, the other is indifference. To the former kind, students who participate in school activities are in general more active and more sociable than those who spend every minute on their studies. To the latter kind of students, taking part in clubs or sports and games is simply regarded as a waste of time.

I am fond of school activities. First, I see the campus as a small society. In this society, I can exchange my ideas on study methods and world-outlook with others through school activities, so that I can improve my learning and develop an awareness of the surrounding world. Besides, school activities tell me how to get along with others and teach me skills in human relationships. I believe a student who is indifferent to everything but his own studies is not a capable student and cannot adapt himself to the big society.

In short, participating in school activities can improve our studies as well as facilitate our development in other areas.

基本句型

1. There are two kinds of attitudes toward...
There are two kinds of attitudes toward the solution to water pollution.
2. in short
In short, living in rural areas is more relaxed.

基本词组

1. **participate in** ... 参加.....
He is very shy and he does not want to **participate in** any social activities.
2. **in general** 大体上/总之
In general, INTERNET has more advantages than disadvantages.
3. **spend on** 在.....上花费.....
He **spends** a lot of time **on** reading.
4. **take part in** 参加
She **took part in** the local government most of her life.
5. **regard as** 把.....看作...../把.....当做.....
He is **regarded as** the model of the whole class.
6. **be fond of** 喜欢.....
The little girl **is fond of** reading fairy tales.
7. **get along with** 和.....相处/进行.....
The girl **gets along well with** her new classmates.
8. **be indifferent to** 对.....漠不关心
The man is selfish and **is indifferent to** the trouble of others.
9. **adapt... to** 使.....适应.....
One should **adapt himself to** the new environment as soon as possible.

基本连词

1. **so that** 所以
She likes to wear beautiful clothes **so that** she can be much more attractive.
2. **besides** 除了...之外
Besides that, watching television can make people more passive.

基本模式 6

_____ 1 _____, a controversial question, _____.
 People supporting _____, point out that _____ 2 _____
 because _____ 3 _____. Besides, _____ 4 _____.
 However, those who are opposed to think that _____ 5 _____. They pro-
 pose that _____ 6 _____. Moreover, _____ 7 _____.
 Weighing the two sides, _____ 8 _____. But, _____ 9 _____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、指出观点 A。
- 3、说明支持观点 A 的原因一。
- 4、说明支持观点 A 的原因二。
- 5、指出观点 B。
- 6、说明支持观点 B 的原因一。
- 7、说明支持观点 B 的原因二。
- 8、提出自己的观点。
- 9、说明支持的原因。

7 1 1

Different Ideas about Euthanasia

Euthanasia, a controversial question in the world has also aroused strong arguments in China.

People supporting mercy killing point out that euthanasia is humane because it helps to hasten the death of terminally ill patients. It can also end the agony of the doomed people who want to die comfortably. Besides, it can relieve their family members from pain and anxiety both mentally and physically. However, those who are opposed to mercy killing think that it is inhumane to perform euthanasia no matter how painless the process is. They propose that every effort should be made to save the dying patients instead of hastening their death by active measures. Moreover, euthanasia is a criminal action because it involves the killing of a person.

Weighing the two sides, both arguments seem to be reasonable. After all, we cling dearly to life while we have it and enjoy it, but with the development of medical science there will come a time when we could die peacefully.

基本句型：

1. They propose that...
They propose that the government should strengthen the effort to get rid of the crime.

基本词组：

1. **point out** 指出
The student **pointed out** the mistake made by the teacher directly.
2. **relieve ... from** 从.....中解脱出来
Computer **relieves** people **from** the troublesome calculating task.
3. **oppose to** 反对
The civil strongly **opposed to** the motive of the government.
4. **instead of** 而不是.....
He goes there by bike **instead of** by bus.
5. **after all** 毕竟/终究/别忘了
We should study hard. **After all**, we are students.
6. **cling to** 坚持/抓住
Whoever **clings to** the goal surely can achieve his success.

基本连词：

1. **besides** 除此之外
A better book can provide people with knowledge. **Besides**, it can give instructions.
2. **however** 然而/可是
The weather forecast said that it was going to rain today. **However**, it does not rain.
3. **because** 因为
He could not catch the bus **because** he got up late this morning.
4. **no matter how** 不管如何,无论如何
No matter how hard he tries, he cannot succeed.
5. **while** 在....的时候
The bell rings **while** he is in deep thought.
6. **but** 但是
I ordered him to go there early. **But** he did not.

基本模板 7

It is well-known that _____ 1 _____. Some students regard that _____ 2 _____. They think that _____ 3 _____. Therefore, _____ 4 _____.

While some other students think _____ 5 _____. They think _____ 6 _____. So _____ 7 _____.

In my opinion, I think _____ 8 _____. If _____ 9 _____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、指出观点 A。
- 3、说明支持观点 A 的原因。
- 4、说明支持观点 A 的后果。
- 5、指出观点 B。
- 6、说明支持观点 B 的原因。
- 7、说明支持观点 B 的后果。
- 8、提出自己的观点。
- 9、对自己的观点进行论证。

7 1 2

Marks or Ability?

It is well-known that the task of college students is to study. Some students believe that grades are very important. They think that their primary task is to study and learn from teachers and textbooks, they seldom take part in other activities, for they are afraid that those activities will affect their study. Therefore, they put marks the first place, thus neglecting the development of practical ability.

Some other students think it more important to develop one's own practical abilities. They think that college students should not only learn textbook knowledge, but they should also learn from outside the textbooks. They think one's own practical abilities are of primary importance. So they take the chance to develop these seriously.

In my opinion, I think we should first study hard, but we should not neglect our own practical abilities, for when we enter into society, we will need a variety of abilities. If we have only book knowledge, it is hard for us to be useful for society.

基本句型

1. It is well-known that .
It is well-known that China is the third largest country in the world.
2. Some students regard that ..
Some students regard that computer is not so convenient as they expect.
3. They think that ...
They think that developing science can accelerate the development of the economy.
4. In my opinion, I think that ...
In my opinion, I think that watching television can provide us a lot of knowledge.

基本词组

1. **learn from** 学习...../从.....中进行学习/从.....受教
You should pay attention to **learn from** others.
2. **take part in** 参加.....
Few people **take part in** the party this time.
3. **be afraid of** 害怕.....
The girl **is afraid of** darkness.

基本连词

1. **therefore** 因此
Honesty is the quality by which I choose friend. **Therefore**, my friend must be honest.
2. **while** 虽然
While some students think that taking part in social activities may affect their studies, others think it is helpful for the development of the individual.
3. **what's more** 而且
What's more, I do not think it is good for the parents to do everything for the children.
4. **for** 因为
He looks much more pale than before, **for** he had a fever yesterday.
5. **if** 如果
If you do not agree with the suggestion, you can provide us yours.

❖ 基本题型二

总体的模式

题目给出两种对立的观点，考生需根据题目的要求，选择其中的一种观点，并以此作为自己的观点进行论证，说明选择此观点的理由。其大体的框架为

TOPIC

- ① 有些人认为……
- ② 我认为（说明理由）……

基本模板 1

Some people think _____ 1 _____. They say _____ 2 _____. Besides, _____ 3 _____. The result is that _____ 4 _____.

I think the above opinion is one-sided and prejudiced. In my opinion, _____ 5 _____. Besides, _____ 6 _____.

It cannot be denied that _____ 7 _____. I prefer _____ 8 _____.

- 1、指出对立观点中的某一观点。
- 2、说明支持此观点的理由一。
- 3、说明支持此观点的理由二。
- 4、说明支持此观点的后果。
- 5、提出自己的观点并说明理由一。
- 6、提出自己的观点并说明理由二。
- 7、指明例外情况。
- 8、重申自己的观点。

7 1 3

To Dance or Not to Dance

Some people think it improper for college students to dance. They say dance distracts students from their study. It is time-consuming and also a waste of money. Besides, when men and women dance together, an intimate feeling will arise. That is terrible. **The result is that** they may fall in love before marriageable age, which will affect their studies.

I think the above opinion is one-sided and prejudiced. **In my opinion**, dancing is a good exercise and means of relaxation. After a week's tense work and study, **it feels good to** sit in the ball room, listening to light music

in the soft lamplight while the colorful lamps twinkle and glisten. The sea-like blue light reflected on the blue screen lends a feeling of coming to the sea. The waves of white and blue light sew your soul and comfort your heart. I feel serene just sitting there listening to the gentle words of a love song, even without dancing. When the music playing, you either chat or dance or make acquaintances. **The more friends you have, the more enlightened and open-minded you are.**

It can not be denied that there are certain villains who want to take advantage of others and abuse dancing. We should not let the rat spoil the soup. Just get rid of the rat. That is all. **I prefer dancing once or twice a month to feel relaxed and refreshed for work and study.**

基本句型：

1. Some people think that
Some people think that it is important to study hard.
2. The result is that
The result is that he lost the opportunity to have the interview.v
3. In my opinion,.....
In my opinion, smoking does great harm to people.
4. It feels good to do something.
It feels good to swimming in the sea.
5. the more ... the more ...
The more practice you make, the more perfect you are.
6. I prefer doing something.
I prefer drinking icy water.

基本词组：

1. **distract somebody from doing something.** 转移某人的注意力
The song **distracts her from her thought.**
2. **a waste of money** 浪费金钱
It is really **a waste of money** to buy the ticket.
3. **fall in love** 相爱
Jack and Jane **fall in love** with each other on the first sight.
4. **the means**的方式
Money is not **the only means** to show your love to your children.

5. **not to speak of** 更不用说.....
He does not know reading, **not to speak of** writing.
6. **make acquaintance** 认识.....
It is very easy to **make acquaintance with** new friends in the party.
7. **take advantage of** 获得利益/利用.....的优势
He is the one who like to **take good advantage of** others.
8. **get rid of** 驱除...../摆脱.....
He wants to **get rid of** the horrible memory of his childhood.

基本连词:

1. **besides** 除此之外
Besides, what is the real reason that you leave me?
2. **before** 在...从前
You should check the keys before you lock the door.
3. **when** 当...的时候
When he is cooking, somebody knocks at the door.
4. **after** 在.....的以后
He went to America **after** he finished his junior school.

基本模板 2

We have two different ___1___. We can __2A__, or we can ___B___3___. A is, of course, the better way to ___4___.

First, _____5_____. In addition, _____6_____. Moreover, _____7_____. For example, _____8_____.

In conclusion, _____9_____.

1. 提出要讨论的问题。
2. 提出观点 A。
3. 提出观点 B。
4. 提出作者自己的观点。
5. 说明支持观点 A 的原因一。
6. 说明支持观点 A 的原因二。
7. 说明支持观点 A 的原因三。
8. 举例进行论证。
9. 总结全文, 作出结论。

7 1 4

A Smile or a Frown

We have two different faces we can show to the world. We can smile, or we can frown. The face we choose to put on each day affects us a lot. Smiling, of course, is the better way to live.

First, smiling keeps us healthy. When we frown, we tighten up our faces. Our bodies become tense. Our bodies function better when we are relaxed. A smiling face is a relaxed face. Smiling makes us feel good, and it keeps our bodies working smoothly. In addition, smiling also makes us look good. No one likes to look at a person who is frowning. Such people make us want to turn and walk away. Frowns are ugly. Smiles make us look very best. If we wear a happy face, we will be more successful in our lives. Moreover smiling is also important for success in the business world. For example, a smiling salesman will far outsell a competitor who frowns. A smiling doctor will help his patients to relax. A smiling lawyer will win the hearts of the jury.

In conclusion, smiling improves our lives in every way. It is something that every one of us knows how to do. All it takes is a little effort. As the song says, "When you're smiling, the whole world smiles with you."

基本句型：

1. We have two different ...
We have two different opinions towards this question.
2. ..., of course, is the better way.
Wearing glasses, of course, is the better way.
3. In conclusion, ...
In conclusion, one's background does have some influence on one's personality.

基本词组

1. **put on** 把...放在上面 / 穿上 / 装出
She **put on** a bold front and went to the party.
2. **look at** 看..... / 检查 / 考虑
They wouldn't **look at** my proposal.

基本连词

1. **or** 否则
Put up your hands, **or** I will fire.
2. **when** 当...的时候
When you come across the road, please walk much slowly.
3. **if** 如果
If you keep on reading newspapers everyday, you may get a lot of knowledge.
4. **as** 与...一样
As you wish, your son finally passed the entrance exam.

基本模板 3

Today, _____ 1 _____. In my opinion, _____ 2 _____.
 In the first place, _____ 3 _____. For instance,
 _____ 4 _____. In the second place, _____ 5 _____.
 For example, _____ 6 _____. Even worse, _____ 7 _____. In
 the third place, _____ 8 _____. Usually, _____ 9 _____.
 But _____ 10 _____. Since _____, _____ 11 _____.

1. 提出要讨论的问题, 说明问题的现状。
2. 提出自己对此问题的观点。
3. 说明理由一。
4. 举例进行论证。
5. 说明理由二。
6. 举例进行论证。
7. 举例二进行论证。
8. 说明理由三。
9. 举例进行论证。
10. 重申自己的观点。
11. 对全文进行总结, 提出解决办法。

7 15

Advertisements on TV

Today, more and more advertisements are seen on TV. Whenever you turn on the TV, you'll see advertisements. Every fifteen minutes we'll be interrupted by commercials. **In my opinion**, advertisements are one of the most frustrating parts of watching television.

In the first place, the advertisements waste time. For instance, in order to see a 90-minute movie, we have to spend another 20 to 30 more minutes in watching advertisements. Second, the advertisements interrupt the viewers. For example, the viewers may forget the plot of a show during the advertisements. Even worse, the frequent appearance of ads may make watchers lose their appetite for a good movie. That's the bad psychological influence of ads. Third, they put people under constant economic pressure. Usually, the ads make many products look more attractive than they really are. Children are especially influenced by food commercials. They often ask that their young parents buy what they cannot possibly afford.

But our life should not be controlled by advertisements. Since ads won't disappear from TV screens, the television viewers must be aware and critical of the advertisements in order to endure them.

基本句型

1. In my opinion, ...
In my opinion, we should make our judgment according to the facts.
2. In the first /second / third place, ...
In the first place, the invention of television makes our life much colorful.

基本词组

1. **turn on** 打开/开启
If you like, I would like to **turn on** the radio.
2. **in order to** 为了.....
He works hard **in order to** earn enough money to buy a piano for his daughter.
3. **lose appetite for** 对.....失去兴趣
Too much pressure makes him **lose the appetite for** everything.

基本连词

1. **whenever** 无论何时
Whenever you are free, be sure to come to see me.
2. **but** 但是 / 可是
But how can you prove that you are right?
3. **since** 既然 / 因为
Since they disagree with each other, the plan cannot be carried out.

三. 解决方法题型

此类题型多数要求考生按照题目的要求,对题目中所给出的问题进行分析,说明问题现状,分析出现此问题的原因或后果等等,从而提出解决的办法。

其大体的模式为:

TOPIC

- ① 分析问题的现状。
- ② 提出解决的方法(可再次对解决方案进行比较分析,提出较好的一个)。

基本模板 1

The world's population keeps growing at a tremendous speed. It is estimated that _____ 1 _____.

There are many problems closely related to _____ 2 _____. For example, _____ 3 _____. If they couldn't be solved satisfactorily, _____ 4 _____.

_____ 5 _____ is for sure a way out. Besides, _____ 6 _____.

- 1、说明要讨论的问题。
- 2、提出问题所引发的问题。
- 3、举例进行说明。
- 4、说明问题不被解决的后果。
- 5、指出解决方法一。
- 6、指出解决方法二。

7 1 6

The Problem of Human Population

The world's population keeps growing at a tremendous speed. No wonder people call it a population explosion. It is estimated that by the next century, the world's population will reach 7 billion.

There are many problems closely related to this population explosion,

for example, food shortage, housing problem, unemployment, and so on. These problems that have been inflicted on human beings, if they cannot be solved satisfactorily, may one day even threaten our survival.

Birth control, though it sounds inhumane, is for sure a way out. Besides, rational population distribution can to some extent alleviate the severity of this problem.

基本句型

1. It is estimated that ...

It is estimated that we would have no water to use if we do not save water from now on.

基本词组

1. at a speed 以.....的速度

The population of the world is growing **at an astonishing speed**.

2. relate to 与.....相联系/与.....相关联

Relating to this problem, there are many disadvantages.

基本连词

1. if 如果

If we do not treasure what we have, in the future we would have nothing to use.

2. besides 除此之外

Besides, we should be longsighted and think twice before we use the source we have.

基本模板 2

In recent years, _____1_____. It sounds very strange
_____2_____. But how _____3_____?

There are several reasons for this strange phenomenon. One important
reason is that _____4_____. Therefore, _____5_____.
Another reason is that _____6_____. So _____7_____.

How to solve this problem? In my opinion, _____8_____.
Moreover, _____9_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、对问题现状进行说明。
- 3、提出疑问，引出观点。
- 4、说明出现此问题的原因之一。
- 5、说明此原因的后果。
- 6、说明出现问题的原因二。
- 7、说明此原因的后果。
- 8、提出自己的观点，并指出解决方法一。
- 9、指出解决方法二。

7 17

College Students' Job-hunting

In recent years, college students are finding it difficult to find a job. It sounds very strange since college students are the young elite of society. They have received advanced educations. They are intelligent, ambitious, and knowledgeable. They are eager to learn and to do their best for society. So why are the college students having difficulty in finding jobs?

There are several reasons for this strange phenomenon. One important reason is that nowadays, college students pursue goals that are too high. They are not satisfied with a merely "good" job. They care about various factors, such as the working conditions, the salary, the working place (in the city or in the countryside), etc. Therefore, although there are many vacant jobs waiting for college students, they are not willing to accept them. Another reason is that the major some students study in college do not fit in with the demands of the vacant jobs. So they can only let the jobs pass by regretfully.

How to solve this problem? In my opinion, the gap between the demands of work and of the students should be lessened. The companies or factories should offer favorable conditions for college students, while the latter should not focus their attention only on the material aspect of a job. They should think more about their future development and their contributions to society. Moreover, college students should realize their own defects and further improve themselves in order to meet the needs of society.

基本句型

1. There are several reasons for ...
There are several reasons for his loss of this examination.
2. One important reason is that ...
One important reason is that he did not study hard in the beginning.
3. Another reason is that ...
Another reason is that newspaper can instruct us.
4. In my opinion, ...
In my opinion, newspapers are probably the world's most popular way to receive daily news.

基本词组

1. **be eager to** 热心于...../着急干.....
He is **so eager to** see his father that he cannot sit quietly for a moment.
2. **have difficult in doing something** 干.....有困难
The old man did not **have any difficult in doing things** alone.
3. **be satisfied with** 对.....满意
He is **not satisfied with** the reward that he got.
4. **be willing to do** 愿意干.....
He is **willing to do** anything for his mother.
5. **pass by** 经过.....
He **passes by** without noticing me.
6. **focus on** 专注于.....
Jack **focuses his attention on** the program of talk show.
7. **meet with** 达到.....
The standard is too high. It is very difficult to **meet with** it.

基本连词

1. **so** 那么
Since there are fewer who can meet with the standard, **so** why not lower it?
2. **while** 可是
She is very fat, **while** her sister is very thin.
3. **moreover** 而且/此外
Moreover, computer is harmful to the eyesight of the user.

基本模板 3

_____ 1 _____ is a serious social problem. And _____ 2 _____.

Reasons for _____ are rather complicated. A very important cause is that _____ 3 _____. Moreover, _____ 4 _____.

Anyway, _____ 5 _____.

- 1、点明要讨论的问题。
- 2、说明问题的现状。
- 3、说明出现此问题的原因之一。
- 4、说明出现此问题的原因之二。
- 5、提出解决的办法。

7 1 8

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency, crime committed by young people, is a serious social problem. The forms of delinquency range from stealing and fighting to robbery and even murder. Various shootouts and discoveries of weapons in schools of America have made headlines all over the world. Horrible news of school violence in China can also be heard from time to time.

Reasons for such adolescent crimes are rather complicated. A very important cause is that children are frequently exposed to shows and reports about crime and violence from various sources such as TV, films, and newspapers. The easy access to weapons in some countries tempts teenagers to wrong. Sometimes, young people commit stupid blunders simply to impress their peers. Moreover, young people are inclined to rebel against the adult world if the society does not show proper care or respect for them. In China, the "little emperors" who have always been the focus of attention at home have great trouble getting along in the outside world.

Juvenile delinquency is as much of a fault with the young as with the society. Proper instruction and necessary puberty psycho-consultation should be available. The young should also learn to be responsible for both themselves and the society.

基本句型

1. Reasons for ... are ...

Reasons for the shortage of water are the pollution from the people.

2. A very important cause is that ...

A very important cause is that the environment has great influence on the personality.

基本词组1. **range from** 从.....到.....

The victims of the disease **range from** children to the oldly.

2. **hear from** 得到.....的消息/听到.....的消息

After I went to Guangzhou, I seldom **hear from** him.

3. **be inclined to** 倾向于.....

Most of the people **are inclined to** take the measure to prevent the loss of the soil.

4. **rebel against** 反对...../造反.....

They **rebel against** the heavy tax of the emperor.

5. **show respect for** 对.....表示尊敬

Many people **show great respect for** Chairman Mao.

6. **get along** 与.....相处/进行的.....

He is very aggressive so he does not **get along** very well with his classmates.

7. **be responsible for** 对.....负责

One should learn to **be responsible for** what he did.

基本连词1. **moreover** 此外,而且

Moreover, politeness may distance the relationship of the people.

基本模板 4

It is well-known that _____ 1 _____. In a society, _____ 2 _____.
As a result, _____ 3 _____.

So, in order to _____, it becomes necessary _____ 4 _____. First,
_____ 5 _____. Second, _____ 6 _____. Then, _____ 7 _____.

In all, though _____, we should _____ 8 _____.
1、提出要讨论的问题。

- 2、说明问题的现状。
- 3、指出问题的严重性。
- 4、指出解决问题的必要性。
- 5、说明解决问题的方法一。
- 6、说明解决问题的方法二。
- 7、说明解决问题的方法三。
- 8、总结全文并发出号召。

7 1 9

Fight against Crimes

It is well known that crime causes great harm to human lives and societies. In a society where crime abounds, people can no longer carry on their routine life in peace and happiness. They become constantly haunted by the dangers of murder, robbery, rape and other kinds of crime. As a result, the whole society will be thrown into total disorder.

So, in order to lead a normal life in a peaceful society, it becomes necessary to fight against crime. First, government must set up some forces, such as the police and the army, to protect their people. They must also make laws to instill fear into the criminals' hearts. But these alone cannot win the war. Second, people should learn to protect themselves. They must afford less opportunities for the criminals to harm them. They should also take the troubles to educate their children so as to keep them on the right track. Then, as many crimes are caused by such social problems as racial discrimination, gender prejudice and great gap between the rich and the poor, the government should take measures to solve these problems so as to create a society of freedom, equality and justice.

In all, though it seems impossible to eradicate crimes within a short time, we should keep on fighting against them and create a better society for our children.

基本句型

- 1 . It is well-known that ...
It is well-known that China is the kingdom of bicycles.
- 2 . As a result, ...
As a result, he lost his chance of getting the job.
- 3 . In all, ...
In all, the reason for the popularity of the bicycle is its lower price.

基本词组

1. **carry on** 继续做...../(工作、谈话等)进行
Even after the king entered the room, she still **carried on** talking.
2. **in order to** 为了...../目的是.....
He is preparing GRE **in order to** gain the opportunity to go abroad.
3. **fight against** 同.....做斗争/反对
We, as the students in the 21st century, should **fight against** the evil spirit.
4. **set up** 设立/建立/采取
They **set up** a series of laws to punish the crime.
5. **keep on** 继续...../持续.....
We **kept on** working in the fields in spite of the rain.

基本连词

1. **but** 但是
I warned him before, **but** he did not listen to me.
2. **so** 所以
We do our best to save water. **So** we are not short of water any more.
3. **then** 那么
Spoiling children is a popular phenomenon in China. **Then** we should take measures to stop it.
4. **though** 虽然
Though it was cold, he went out without an overcoat.

基本模板 5

Nowadays, more and more people care more about _____1_____.

And _____2_____.

China is facing a problem. Although _____, _____3_____. First, _____4_____. For instance, _____5_____.

Second, _____6_____. Third, _____7_____.

To _____, some measures must be taken to _____8_____.

- 1、指出要讨论的问题。
- 2、说明问题的现状和未来。
- 3、说明问题的严重性。
- 4、说明出现此问题的原因之一。
- 5、举例进行论证。

- 6、说明原因之二。
- 7、说明原因之三。
- 8、指出解决问题的必要性。

7 20

Shortage of Natural Resources

Nowadays, more and more people care about the shortage of natural resources of this planet. And with the rapid growth of population and industry, the more resources are made use of, the less there will be left for the future.

China is facing such a problem. Although she possesses a fairly rich variety of natural resources, the population is topping all other nations in the world and this makes her a resource-deficient country. First, the country's per-capita share of important natural resources is limited. For instance, China's per-capita cultivated land is equivalent to only one-third of the average level worldwide. Secondly, the country faces a structural shortage of resources. In terms of mineral resources, the nation only has vast reserves of coal. Thirdly, increased individual consumption of resources will rapidly diminish the country's average per-capita resource level.

The prolonged development of human society proves that population, economic and social progress cannot be achieved without natural resources. To save the limited resources, some measures must be taken to handle appropriately the relationship between population and resources.

基本句型

1. Nowadays, more and more people care about ...
Nowadays, more and more people care about the rapidly increasing number of the population in the world.
2. The more ... the more/less ...
The more you read, the richer your knowledge is.

基本词组

1. **care about** 关心.....
He is very selfish. He did not **care about** others' feelings.
2. **make use of** 利用...../使用.....
I can tell you how to **make use of** the computer if you have time.

3. **in terms of** 关于...../谈到.....

In terms of writing, there are altogether three stages.

基本连词

1. **although** 虽然

Although they are so poor, they have enough to eat.

基本模板 6

___1___ are getting more and more popular in people's lives. Perhaps
___2___.

On one hand, ___3___ can be of great value to people's body. First,
_____4_____. Besides that, _____5_____. For example,
_____6_____.

On the other hand, ___7___ are also useful for character training. For
example, _____8_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、分析问题的现状和重要性。
- 3、说明带来的用处之一方面。
- 4、好处一。
- 5、好处二。
- 6、举例进行论证。
- 7、说明带来的用处之另一方面。
- 8、举例进行论证。

7 2 1

Sports and Games

Sports are getting more and more popular in people's lives. Perhaps sports are the most popular form of relaxation that almost all can enjoy, whether men or women, young or old.

On the one hand, sports and games can be of great value to people's bodies. First, they build our bodies, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only uses. They also give us valuable practice in helping the eyes, brain and muscles to work together. For example, playing table tennis can offer such cooperative work in the eyes, brain and muscles.

On the other hand, sports and games are also useful for character training.

At school, we learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of our motherland. However, what is learned through experience will have a deeper effect on our character than what is learned only in books. For example, if each of us learns to go all out for his team and not for himself on the sports field, he will find it natural to work for the good of society and for the good of his country in the future.

基本句型

1. ... be getting more and more popular in people's lives.
Owing cars is getting more and more popular in people's lives.
2. On one hand, ... can be of great value to ...
On one hand, computers can be of great value to the development of science.
3. On the other hand, ... are also useful for ...
On the other hand, computers are also useful for the progress of communication.

基本词组

1. **prevent ... from ...** 防止于..... /免除于.....
Doing exercises regularly can **prevent us from** getting disease.
2. **have an effect on ...** 对.....有影响
The invention of vehicle really **has a great effect on** people's lives.
3. **go for ...** 为.....去..... / 尽力去.....
Our team is **going for** the championship in the game tonight.

基本连词

1. **but** 但是
She said she was excellent in singing. **But** I don't think so.
2. **besides** 除了...之外
Besides swimming, do you have any other hobbies?
3. **however** 然而
She said she would come to meet us in the airport. **However**, we didn't see her.

基本模板 7

People are more and more concerned with _____ 1 _____. _____ 2 _____ can be attributed to three general causes.

The first cause is _____ 3 _____. Second, _____ 4 _____. But without doubt the most frequently reported factors are _____ 5 _____.

To avoid _____, first, we must _____ 6 _____. Second, we should _____ 7 _____. Moreover, _____ 8 _____.

I believe that _____ 9 _____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、对问题原因进行综述。
- 3、说明出现此问题的原因一。
- 4、说明问题的原因二。
- 5、说明问题的原因三。
- 6、提出解决问题的方法一。
- 7、提出解决问题的方法二。
- 8、提出解决问题的方法三。
- 9、说明自己的决心及对未来的信心。

7 2 2

Traffic Accidents

People are more and more concerned with traffic accidents nowadays.

Traffic accidents, in which thousands of people are killed have increased annually. This needless slaughter can be attributed to three general causes.

The first cause is the increasing number of vehicles, which account for the increasing number of accidents. Second, poor environmental conditions such as rough roads, narrow streets, heavy fog, intermittent rain or snow resulting in slippery roads also contribute to the fatal accidents. But without doubt the most frequently reported factors are errors of human judgement such as excessive speed and drunken driving.

Clearly, traffic accidents may not only cause a lot of deaths, but also produce economic loss. To avoid traffic accidents, we must first rebuild the streets and highways where the conditions remain too bad. Second, we should regularly run education programs for the drivers, reminding them of the responsibilities of driving. Moreover, some effective laws and measures should be adopted and made known to all.

I believe that with these actions, traffic accidents will certainly be greatly reduced.

基本句型

1. People are more and more concerned with ...
People are more and more concerned with bad effects of smoking.
2. The first cause is ...
The first cause of this traffic accident is his drinking of too much alcohol.
3. Second, ... also contributes to ...
Second, his violation of traffic regulation also contributes to this traffic accident.
4. But without doubt the most frequently reported factors are ...
But without doubt the most frequently reported factors are the less knowledge of the importance of saving water.
5. I believe that ...
I believe that sulking is one way to deal with disappointment.

基本词组

1. **concern with** 关注/在乎/关心
We are **more concerned with** efficiency than expansion.
2. **attribute to** 把.....归功于...../把.....归因于.....
He **attributes** his success **to** good luck.
3. **account for** 解释/说明.....的原因
Can you **account for** why we lose the game?
4. **contribute to** 造成...../有助于.....
Soaring land prices **contribute to** the high cost of housing.

基本连词

1. **but** 但是
She promised to see me at May 5th Day, **but** she didn't come.
2. **moreover** 进而,而且
Moreover, you should read more to extend you span of knowledge.

四. 说明利弊题型

此类题型多为题目给出一个或者两个事物，要求考生就一事物的两个方面或两个事物进行分析比较，得出优缺点，从而提出自己的观点。

其大体的模式为：

TOPIC

- ① 说明事物的现状。
- ② 说明事物的优缺点（或仅仅是一个方面）。
- ③ 提出自己的观点。

基本模板 1

_____ are helpful to ____1____. With the help of _____,
 ____2____. As a result, ____3____.
 _____ are also helpful to ____4____. For example, ____5____.
 Without _____, ____6____.
 As far as I am concerned, _____7_____.

- 1、说明问题的益处一。
- 2、对此益处进行说明。
- 3、说明此益处的结果。
- 4、说明益处二。
- 5、对此益处进行解释说明。
- 6、说明此益处的结果。
- 7、说明自己的观点并进行论证。

7 2 3

Advertisements

Advertisements are helpful to manufactures. With the help of advertisements, manufactures provide people with information about their new products— their good quality, their cheap prices, and their popularity. As a result, the new products may sell well and the producers may benefit a lot.

Advertisements are also helpful to customers. For example, they tell the people who are badly in need of a certain thing where to get it. In addition, they can help people to choose some products to their liking. Without advertisements, people might have to grope in the dark.

As far as I am concerned, I seek information from advertisements, but I don't trust them very much. Sometimes the products are not really what the advertisers claim them to be. And I never buy a product just because an advertisement says that a famous football player or a movie star likes it.

基本句型

1. As a result, ...
As a result, he lost his key because of his carelessness.
2. ...be helpful to ...
Doing exercises in the morning is helpful to one's health.
3. In addition, ...
In addition, the health of the mind is also very important.
4. As far as I am concerned, ...
As far as I am concerned, I think the spiritual health is much more important than the physical health.

基本词组

1. **in need (of)** 需要.....
Because there is no rain for a long time, many areas are in great need of water.

基本连词

1. **but** 但是
Many people believe that they are fated to a certain life. **But** I do not agree with it.
2. **and** 并且, ...和...
You should take control of your life, **and** decide everything by yourself.

基本模板 2

As China develops technically and economically, the use of ___1___ will become more widespread. ___2___ brings people more advantages.

First of all, ___3___. Moreover, ___4___.
Furthermore, ___5___.

However, there is a common belief that ___6___.

To sum up the above, I think that ___7___.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、指出此问题给人们带来的好处。
- 3、说明好处一。
- 4、说明好处二。
- 5、说明好处三。
- 6、反驳已有的观点。
7. 对全文进行总结，并提出自己的观点。

7 2 4

The Advantages of Cars

As China develops technically and economically, the use of cars will become widespread. Possessing a car brings people some advantages.

First of all, cars offer convenience and mobility. If there are more cars, people are not forced to rely on public transport, and can get around more easily, because it is difficult for city dwellers to take buses which are often crowded and slow, especially during the rush hour. Moreover, long distance can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. Furthermore, cars can facilitate communication between cities and countryside. With people owning cars in China's rural areas, people can get to cities more easily. The gap between town and country will become smaller.

However, there is a common belief that cars account for road accidents. In fact, problems like faulty traffic lights, sudden narrowing of a street and congested parking are the real cause. Once transportation systems are improved, people will appreciate even more the benefits of having cars.

To sum up the above, cars are very helpful to people's lives.

基本句型

1. There is a common belief that ...
There is a common belief that proper amount of drinking benefits people.
2. To sum up the above, ...
To sum up the above, we should not be defeated by the failure and should be optimistic.

基本词组

1. **rely on** 依靠...../依赖.....
Our success **relies on** his contribution.
2. **get around** 各处走访/到处旅行
He is getting old and he doesn't **get around** much any more.
3. **account for** 解释/说明.....的原因
He couldn't **account for** his absence from school.
4. **sum up** 总结.....
The teacher should **sum up** the course at the end of each lesson.
5. **in fact** 实际上/事实上
In fact, he did not have any acquaintance with these people.

基本连词

1. **as** 因为, 由于
As the science develops more and more quickly, people's lives are getting more and more colorful.
2. **if** 如果
If you couldn't explain your absence from the class, you would have to receive the punishment.
3. **because** 因为
He is elected the monitor **because** many students have confidence in him.
4. **moreover** 而且
Moreover, you must attend to your work.
5. **furthermore** 此外, 而且
Furthermore, two-day weekend provides people much spare time and make them more efficient in their work.
6. **however** 然而
However, the two-day weekend practice also has many problems.

基本模板 3

We are all aware of that everything has its two sides. ___1___ is no exception. ___2___ has brought both advantages and disadvantages.

As far as are we concerned, on one hand, ___3___ are very helpful. First of all, _____4_____. In addition, _____5_____. On the other hand, ___6___ also has its disadvantages. _____7_____.

In spite of these disadvantages, I think ___8___ does more good than harm.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、说明问题的优缺点。
- 3、说明问题的优点。
- 4、说明问题的优点之一。
- 5、说明问题的优点之二。
- 6、说明问题的缺点。
- 7、举例说明问题的缺点。
- 8、提出自己的观点。

7 2 5

Advantages and Disadvantages of Advertisements

We are all aware that everything has two sides. Advertising is no exception. In its development advertising had brought both advantages and disadvantages.

As far as we consumers are concerned, on one hand, modern advertisements are very helpful. They facilitate all kinds of services. First of all, as advertising provides the most direct, comprehensive and detailed information on commodities, culture, employment, student enrollment and even marriage, we can easily know about these from advertisements. In addition, with advertisements, consumers save a lot of time in shopping, looking for jobs, etc. On the other hand, too many advertisements are not based on the quality of the goods, but regard profit as the most important. They are simply misleading and cheat us with flowery phrases and empty promises.

In spite of these disadvantages, I think advertising does more good than harm to consumers. And the disadvantages, since they have been pointed out clearly, will be dealt with effectively.

基本句型

1. We are all aware that ...
We are all aware that health is better than wealth.
2. ... is no exception.
Everyone in this class should attend the meeting. You are no exception.
3. As far as ... is concerned,
As far as the money is concerned, I do not think it can buy everything in the world.

基本词组

1. **look for** 寻找/期待
There are a lot of people **looking for** houses in this area.
2. **base on** 以.....为基础/把.....建立在
Success is **based on** one's intelligence as well as diligence.
3. **regard as** 把.....认为
They **regard him as** the best dentist in town.
4. **in spite of** 尽管.....
In spite of the noise, they continued working as if nothing were happening.
5. **do good to** 对.....有益/对.....有好处
Living in rural area **does good to** the health.
6. **point out** 指出
I will **point out** him to you as soon as he arrives.
7. **deal with** 处理/对待
The finance officer **deals with** all the financial problems in the university.

基本连词

1. **on one hand, ... on the other hand, ...** 一方面,另一发面
On one hand, university life is not so comfortable as we expected. **On the other hand**, we still enjoy it.
2. **first of all** 首先
First of all, ability is very important for one to succeed in job-hunting.
3. **in addition** 另外
In addition, one should also have some social experience.
4. **but** 但是
Marks can be seen as a way to measure one's ability. **But** it is not the only way.

5. since 既然

Since you are too tired, you can leave early today.

基本模板 4

___1___ is now playing an important part in our life. But like other things, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

___2___ is good to people. First, ____3_____. In addition, ____4_____. Finally, ____5_____.

Nevertheless, ____6_____ is doing harm. First of all, ____7_____.

Moreover, ____8_____. In summary, ____9_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的问题。
- 2、说明问题的优点。
- 3、问题的优点之一。
- 4、问题的优点之二。
- 5、问题的优点之三。
- 6、说明问题的缺点。
- 7、问题的缺点之一。
- 8、问题的缺点之二。
- 9、总结全文并提出自己的观点。

7 2 6

Advantages and Disadvantages of Television

Television is now playing an important part in our life. But like other things, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

Television is good for people. First, it is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. For example, we can sit comfortably at home with almost unlimited entertainment. In addition, television keeps us well informed about current events and allows us to follow the latest developments in science and politics. Finally, it offers many instructive and entertaining programs.

Nevertheless, television is doing harm. First of all, it creates many passive viewers because everything is presented to us without any effort on our part. Moreover, the more we watch TV, the more inactive we become. As our free time is regulated by television, we no longer have enough time for outside activities and communications with others.

There are many other arguments for and against television. I think we must realize that TV in itself is neither good nor bad. Actually, it is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to the viewers and society.

基本句型

1. ... is now playing an important part in our life.
Car is now playing a more and more important part in our life.
2. The more ... the more ...
The more you eat, the fatter you get.
3. There are many arguments for and against ...
There are many arguments for and against the popularity of computers.
4. I think ...
I think there are many different ways to solve this problem.

基本词组

1. **play a part in** 起到.....的作用/充当.....的角色
Electricity **plays a very important part in** our daily life.
2. **not only ... but also ...** 不仅.....而且.....
Too much pressure can **not only** give spiritual agony, **but also** cause harm to physical health.

基本连词

1. **but** 但是
Jack always said that he is afraid of attending contest. **But** I think he should have a try.
2. **first ... in addition ... finally** 首先... 而且... 最后
There are three advantages of watching TV. **First**, it can give us a lot of information. **In addition**, it makes our life much colorful. **Finally**, it can help us to kill time when you are bored.
3. **nevertheless** 然而
Nevertheless, watching TV can also bring people a lot of bad effects.
4. **first of all ... moreover** 首先... 而且
Education plays an important role in building a prosperous country. **First of all**, it can improve the level of the civil. **Moreover**, it can supply many elite for the development of the country.
5. **as** 因为
As the economy is developing, the standard of people's life is elevating.

基本模板 5

A is agreeable. First of all, _____ 1 _____. Moreover, _____ 2 _____. Besides that, _____ 3 _____.

B also has its advantages. First, _____ 4 _____. Second, _____ 5 _____. Furthermore, _____ 6 _____.

Despite their advantages, both have the disadvantages. For instance, in A, _____ 7 _____. While in B, _____ 8 _____.

- 1、说明观点 A 的好处之一。
- 2、说明观点 A 的好处之二。
- 3、说明观点 A 的好处之三。
- 4、说明事物 B 的好处之一。
- 5、说明事物 B 的好处之二。
- 6、说明事物 B 的好处之三。
- 7、举例说明事物 A 的坏处。
- 8、说明事物 B 的坏处。

7 2 7

Country Life and City Life

Country life is agreeable. First of all, the fresh air, peaceful surroundings and warm-hearted people all draw our attention. Moreover, merchandise there is much cheaper. Besides that, there are few crimes and fewer deaths caused by traffic.

City life also has its advantages. First, more goings-on, more entertainments and better shops to satisfy almost everyone. Second, science and technology are well developed here. Furthermore, people are more open-minded.

Despite their advantages, both have the disadvantages. For instance, in the countryside, things are somewhat outdated; ideas are relatively conservative; educational facilities and medical services are not fully developed. While in the city, the overcrowded people have to live in a noisy and seriously polluted environment, which does great harm to their health.

基本句型

1. Besides that ...
Besides that, the city is heavily polluted.
2. Despite their advantages, ...
Despite their advantages, they two have something to do with disadvantages.

基本词组

1. **draw one's attention** 吸取.....的注意力
The singing of the bird **draws the girl's attention**.
2. **do harm to** 对.....有害
Consistent watching TV **does great harm to** people's eyesight.

基本连词

1. **besides** 除此... 之外
Besides the much higher status of teachers, people are becoming much more respectful to them.
2. **since** 因为 / 既然
Since we have no money, we cannot buy it.
3. **despite** 不顾 / 不管
Despite the bad effects, we should also have a proper understanding of computer.
4. **while** 虽然
While some people think science is helpful, others think it brings much more bad things.

基本模板 6

It is really hard to say which is better than the other, A or B. Both have its merits and shortcomings.

A has a great many advantages. First, _____2_____. Second, _____3_____. But A has many problems either. _____4_____. All these may result in _____5_____. However, B is different. First, _____6_____. Moreover, _____7_____. But B may not be that perfect. _____8_____.

In short, _____9_____. In my opinion, _____10_____.

- 1、提出要讨论的两个事物。
- 2、说明事物 A 的优点之一。
- 3、说明事物 A 的优点之二。
- 4、说明事物 A 的缺点。
- 5、说明此缺点可能带来的后果。
- 6、说明事物 B 的优点之一。
- 7、说明事物 B 的优点之二。
- 8、说明事物 B 的缺点。

- 9、总结全文。
10、提出自己的观点。

7 2 8

City Life Compared With Rural Life

It is really hard to say which is better than the other, city life or rural life. Both have its merits and shortcomings.

Living in the city has a great many advantages. First, you can enjoy various kinds of food, both foreign and domestic. Second, there are more cultural activities in the city. You can go to the concert, the theatre, the movies or the disco club after a day's hard work. But city life has many problems too. There is overcrowding, traffic jams, industrial pollution, and the lack of understanding between people. All these may result in disease and unhappiness. However, living in the country is different. First, you can again watch the magnificent sunrise and sunset and listen to the bird singing in the trees. Moreover, if you want, you can certainly have a large garden when a small green space seems a luxury in the city! Furthermore, in the city you may feel at a loss as to who you are working for. You probably doubt you could be working for yourself since you are so unhappy and nervous. But in the countryside, you need not worry so, you plant seeds in the earth, and you watch them grow into flowers and finally into fruits or food. Once again, you enjoy the pleasure of work. But rural life may not be that perfect. Things are going so slowly that sometimes you may feel that you are absolutely left behind in some remote corner of the world. You may again miss the parties, friends and movies in the city.

In short, people are just like this. They can never feel perfectly satisfied. In my opinion, the best solution may be that you enjoy the pleasure of both lives and get rid of their inconveniences.

基本句型

- 1 . It is really hard to say ...
It is really hard to say that which one is better, the black one or the blue one.
- 2 . All these may result in ...
All these may result in the run-out of resources.

3. In short, ...

In short, English is an international language.

4. In my opinion, the best solution is ...

In my opinion, the best solution is to set up a series of rules to restrict their behavior.

基本词组1. **lack of** 缺少.....

Lack of confidence is not good for one's development of the personality.

2. **at a loss** 迷失于.....

At the peak of success, one may feel **at a loss**.

3. **get rid of** 摆脱掉...../脱离.....

The child is eager to **get rid of** the control of his father.

基本连词1. **but** 但是

But how can you make us believe that what he said was true.

2. **however** 然而

However, one should not just say without doing.

五. 图表作文题型

此类题型可以分为两类，一类是给出图画，要求考生对图画进行说明，此类多为记叙文或说明文。另一类是给出图表，要求考生对图表进行分析，作出结论，并以此为基点展开分析论证，可使用事例充实论证，考生也可提出自己的观点。

其大体模式为：

TOPIC

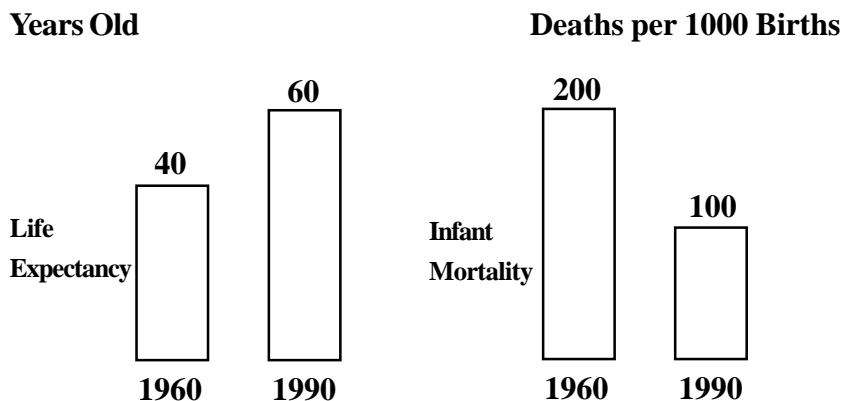
- ① 总结图表，提出结论。
- ② 以结论为基点进行分析论证，进行说明。

基本模板 1

From the graph we can see _____ 1 _____. For example, first, __2__.
Second, _____ 3 _____. Third, _____ 4 _____.
For example, _____ 5 _____.

What are the reasons for this situation? I think it lies in three respects.
First, _____ 6 _____. Second, _____ 7 _____. Third, _____ 8 _____.
Therefore, _____ 9 _____.

- 1、对图表作出说明结论。
- 2、事例一进行论证。
- 3、事例二进行论证。
- 4、事例三进行论证。
- 5、举例说明事例三。
- 6、说明出现此现象的原因一。
- 7、说明出现此现象的原因二。
- 8、说明出现此现象的原因三。
- 9、对全文作出结论。



7 2 9

Health Gains in Developing Countries

From the graph we can see the health gains in developing countries. For example in 1960, the average life span or life expectancy was only 40 years old. In 1990, after thirty years, the life expectancy rose to 60. At the same time, with the life expectancy going up, infant mortality is coming down. For example, in 1960 infant mortality was 200 deaths per 1000 births. That is, about 200 infants died at birth among 1000 babies born. While in 1990, infant mortality declined to 100 deaths per 1000 births.

What are the reasons for this situation? I think there are three causes. First, the economy is developing as time progresses. People are better off than before. Second, education plays an important role. People are better educated and more civilized. They are more aware that good health ensures success in life and work. Third, the government pays more attention to the protection of the environment. More measures are being taken to deal with the problem of pollution. Therefore, life expectancy is on the rise and infant mortality on the decline.

基本句型

- From the graph we can see that ...
From the graph we can see that people's life standard is improving.
- I think ...
I think it lies in the progress of economy.