

# 英语四级综合知识要点汇编

## 提纲式作文

### 1. 对立观点式

A. 有人认为 X 是好事，赞成 X，为什么？

B. 有人认为 X 是坏事，反对 X，为什么？

C. 我的看法。

Some people are in favor of the idea of doing X. They point out the fact that 支持 X 的第一个原因。They also argue that 支持 X 的另一个原因。

However, other people stand on a different ground. They consider it harmful to do X. They firmly point out that 反对 X 的第一个理由。An example can give the details of this argument: 一个例子。

There is some truth in both arguments. But I think the advantages of X outweigh the disadvantages. In addition to the above-mentioned negative effects it might bring about, X also may X 的有一个坏处。

### 2. 批驳观点式

A. 一个错误观点。

B. 我不同意。

Many people argue that 错误观点。 By saying that, they mean 对这个观点的进一步解释。 An example they have presented is that 一个例子。 ( According to a survey performed by X on a group of Y, almost 80% of them 赞成这个错误观点或者受到这个错误观点的影响 )。

There might be some element of truth in these people' s belief. But if we consider it in depth, we will feel no reservation to conclude that 与错误观点相反的观点。 There are a number of reasons behind my belief. (以下参照辩论文的议论文写法)。

### 3. 社会问题 ( 现象 ) 式

A. 一个社会问题或者现象。

B. 产生的原因

C. 对社会和我们生活的影响

D. 如何杜绝。 ( 如果是问题的话 )

E. 前景的预测。

Nowadays, there exists an increasingly serious social/economic/environmental problem. (X has increasingly become a common concern of the public). According to a survey, 调查内容说明这种现象的情况。 ( 或者是一个例子 )。

There are a couple of reasons booming this problem/phenomenon. 下面参照辩论式议论文的写法。

X has caused substantial impact on the society and our daily life, which has been articulated (表达) in the following aspects. 参照辩论式议论文的写法。

A dozen of measures are supposed to take to prevent X from bringing us more harm. 参照辩论式议论文的写法。

Based on the above discussions, I can easily forecast that more and more people will …….

### 写作模板——图表式作文

It is obvious in the graph/table that the rate/number/amount of Y has undergone dramatic changes. It has gone up/grown/fallen/dropped considerably in recent years (as X varies). At the point of (接近) X1, Y reaches its peak value of …(多少).

What is the reason for this change? Mainly there are … (多少) reasons behind the situation reflected in the graphic/table. First of all, …(第一个原因). More importantly, …(第二个原因). Most important of all, …(第三个原因).

From the above discussions, we have enough reason to predict what will happen in the near future. The trend described in the graph/table will continue for quite a long

time (if necessary measures are not taken 括号里的使用于那些不太好的变化趋势).

## 写作模板——辩论式议论文

### 模版 1

Some people believe (argue, recognize, think) that 观点 1.  
But other people take an opposite side. They firmly believe  
that 观点 2. As for me, I agree to the former/latter idea.  
There are a dozen of reasons behind my belief. First of all,  
论据 1.

More importantly, 论据 2.

Most important of all, 论据 3.

In summary, 总结观点. As a college student, I am supposed  
to 表决心.

或 From above, we can predict that 预测.

### 模版 2

People hold different views about X. Some people are of  
the opinion that 观点 1, while others point out that 观点 2.  
As far as I am concerned, the former/latter opinion holds  
more weight.

For one thing, 论据 1.

For another, 论据 2.

Last but not the least, 论据 3.

To conclude, 总结观点. As a college student, I am supposed to 表决心.

或 From above, we can predict that 预测.

### 模版 3

There is no consensus [kən'sensəs] 一致 of opinions among people about X ( 争论的焦点 ). Some people are of the view that 观点 1, while others take an opposite side, firmly believing that 观点 2. As far as I am concerned, the former/latter notion (观念) is preferable in many senses. The reasons are obvious.

First of all, 论据 1。

Furthermore, 论据 2。

Among all of the supporting evidences, one is the strongest.

That is, 论据 3。

A natural conclusion from the above discussion is that 总结观点。

As a college student, I am supposed to 表决心.

或 From above, we can predict that 预测

常用句型:

#### 1. 表示原因

1 ) There are three reasons for this.

2) The reasons for this are as follows.

3) The reason for this is obvious.

4) The reason for this is not far to seek.

5) The reason for this is that. . .

6) We have good reason to believe that. . .

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

注：如考生写第一个句子没有把握，可将其改写成两个句子。  
如： Great changes have taken place in our life. There are three reasons for this. 这样写可以避免套用中的表达失误。

## 2. 表示好处

1) It has the following advantages.

2) It does us a lot of good.

3) It benefits us quite a lot.

4) It is beneficial to us.

5) It is of great benefit to us.

例： Books are like friends. They can help us know the

world better, and they can open our minds and widen our horizons. Therefore, reading extensively is of great benefit to us.

### 3. 表示坏处

1 ) It has more disadvantages than advantages.

2 ) It does us much harm.

3 ) It is harmful to us.

例： However, everything divides into two. Television can also be harmful to us. It can do harm to our health and make us lazy if we spend too much time watching television.

### 4. 表示重要、必要、困难、方便、可能

1 ) It is important ( necessary, difficult, convenient, possible ) for sb. to do sth.

2 ) We think it necessary to do sth.

3 ) It plays an important role in our life.

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

## 5. 表示措施

1 ) We should take some effective measures.

2 ) We should try our best to overcome ( conquer ) the difficulties.

3 ) We should do our utmost in doing sth.

4 ) We should solve the problems that we are confronted ( faced ) with.

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

## 6. 表示变化

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

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

3 ) The computer has brought about ( 导致 ) many changes in education.

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



## 7. 表示事实、现状

- 1 ) We cannot ignore the fact that. . .
- 2 ) No one can deny the fact that. . .
- 3 ) There is no denying the fact that. . .
- 4 ) This is a phenomenon that many people are interested in.
- 5 ) However, that' s not the case.

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

## 8. 表示比较

- 1 ) Compared with A, B. . .
- 2 ) I prefer to read rather than watch TV.
- 3 ) There is a striking contrast between them.

例： Compared with cars , bicycles have several advantages besides being affordable. Firstly , they do not consume natural resources of petrol ( 石油 ). Secondly, they do not cause the pollution problem. Last but not least, they contribute to people' s health by giving them due physical

exercise.

### 9. 表示数量

1 ) It has increased ( decreased ) from... to...

2 ) The population in this city has now increased  
( decreased ) to 800, 000.

3 ) The output of July in this factory increased by 15 %  
compared with that of January.

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

再如： From the graph listed above, it can be seen that  
student use of computers has increased from an average of  
less than two hours per week in 1990 to 20 hours in 2000.

注：“From the graph listed above, it can be seen that”  
见句式 12。考生将句式 9 和句式 12 结合在一起，便可较好地  
写出 2002 年 6 月 CET - 4、6 短文写作的第一段。

### 10. 表示看法

1 ) People have (take, adopt, assume )different attitudes  
towards sth.

2 ) People have different opinions on this problem.

3 ) People take different views of ( on ) the question.

4) Some people believe that. . . Others argue that. . .

例： People have different attitudes towards failure.  
Some believe that failure leads to success.

Every failure they experience translates into a greater chance of success at their renewed endeavor. However, others are easily discouraged by failures and put themselves into the category (种类) of losers.

再如： Do lucky numbers really bring good luck?  
Different people have different views on it.

注：一个段落有时很适宜以问句开始，考生应掌握这一写作方法。

### 11. 表示结论

1) In short, it can be said that . . .

2) It may be briefly summed up as follows.

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

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

注：例句 1 可用于任何一个段落的结论句；例句 3 则多

用文章结论段的第一句。

## 12. 套语

1 ) It' s well known to us that ...

2 ) As is known to us,...

3 ) This is a topic that is being widely talked about.

4 ) From the graph (table, chart ) listed above, it can be seen that ...

5 ) As a proverb ( 谚语 ) says, “Where there is a will, there is a way.

例如： As is well known to us, it is important for the students to know the world outside campus.

The reason for this is obvious. Nowadays, the society is changing and developing rapidly , and the campus is no longer an “ivory tower” . As college students, we must get in touch with the world outside the campus. Only in this way can we adapt ourselves to the society quickly after we graduate.

再如： Does it pay to be honest? This is a topic that is being widely talked about and different people have different opinions on it.

Along with the advance of the society more and more

problems are brought to our attention, one of which is that...

随着社会的不断发展，出现了越来越多的问题，其中之一便是  
是。

As to whether it is a blessing or a curse, however, people  
take different attitudes.

然而，对于此类问题，人们持不同的看法。

Hold different attitudes

持不同的看法（观点、态度）

Come up with different attitudes

有不同的看法。

As society develops, people are attaching much importance  
to...

随着社会的发展，人们开始关注.....

People are attaching more and more importance to the  
interview during job hunting

求职的过程中，人们慢慢意识到面试的重要性。

As to whether it is worthwhile ...., there is a long-running  
controversial debate. It is quite natural that people from  
different backgrounds may have divergent attitudes towards  
it.

关于是否值得 的问题，一直以来争论不休。当

然，不同的人对此可能持不同的观点。

In the process of modern urban development, we often find ourselves in a dilemma.

在都市的发展中，我们往往会陷入困境。

Recently the phenomenon has aroused wide concern, some people are in alarm that....

最近，这种现象引起了人们的广泛关注，有人开始担心  
\_\_\_\_\_。

The human race has entered a completely new stage in its history, with the increasingly rapid economic globalization and urbanization, more problems are brought to our attention.

人类进入了一个历史的崭新的阶段，经济全球化、都市化的速度不断加快，随之给我们带来了很多问题。

..... plays such an important role that it undeniably becomes the biggest concern of the present world, there comes a question, is it a blessing or a curse?"

显得非常重要而成为当今世界所关注的最大的问题，这是无可厚非的。不过，问题是："我们该如何抉择?"

Now we are entering a new era, full of opportunities and challenges,

现在我们正在进入一个充满机会和挑战的新时代。

People from different backgrounds would put different interpretations on the same case.

不同行业的人对同一种问题的解释不尽相同。

The controversial issue is often brought into public focus. People from different backgrounds hold different attitudes towards the issue.

这中极具争议性的话题往往很受社会的关注。不同的人对此问题的看法也不尽相同。

When asked ..., some people think..... while some prefer...

说到\_\_\_\_\_，有人认为\_\_\_\_\_，而另一些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

Just as the saying goes: "so many people, so many minds". It is quite understandable that views on this issue vary from person to person.

俗话说，"\_\_\_\_"。不同的人对此有不同的看法是可以理解的。

To this issue, different people come up with various attitudes.

对于这个问题，不同的人持不同的观点。

There is a good side and a bad side to everything, it goes without saying that...

万事万物都有其两面性，所以，勿庸置疑，

\_\_\_\_\_。

When it comes to ..., most people believe that ..., but  
other people regard ...as ....

提到\_\_\_\_\_问题，很多人认为\_\_\_\_\_，不过，一  
些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_是\_\_\_\_\_。

When faced with..., quite a few people claim that ...,  
but other people think as...

提到\_\_\_\_\_问题，仅少数人认为\_\_\_\_\_，但另一  
些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

There is a public controversy nowadays over the issue  
of .... There who criticize ...argue that ..., they believe  
that ...,but people who favor .., on the other hand, argue  
that...

目前，\_\_\_\_\_问题争议较大。批判\_\_\_\_\_的人认为  
\_\_\_\_\_，他们认为\_\_\_\_\_，不过，另一方面，赞同  
的人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

Some people are of the opinion that..

有些人认为\_\_\_\_\_。

Many people claim that...

很多人认为\_\_\_\_\_。

A majority of 绝大多数



A large number of 很多人

Some people contend that ... has proved to bring many advantages (disadvantages)

有些人认为 有很多有利之处(不利之处)。

Those who argue for ... say that ...economic development of the cities.

觉得 的人认为, 城市的经济发展。

Some people advocate that ....

有些人在坚持认为 。

They hold that ... 他们认为 。

People, who advocate that ..., have their sound reasons (grounds)

坚持认为 的人也有其说法(依据)。

Those who have already benefited from practicing it sing high praise of it.

那些从中受益的人对此大家褒奖。

Those who strongly approve of ... have cogent reasons for it.

强烈认同 的人有很多原因。

Many people would claim that...

有人 would 认为 。

People who support ... give some or all of the following

reasons.

那些支持\_\_\_\_\_观点的人列出了如下原因：

\_\_\_\_\_。

But others hold the view that ...但是，另外一些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

观点的用词：Attitude, opinion, 与其搭配的动词以及词组：Take, have, come up with, set forth, put forward 等。

But on the other hand, there are also quite a few people who strongly advocate that....

不过，另一方面，也有少部分人坚持认为

\_\_\_\_\_。

But people who are ..., on the other hand , maintain that...

不过，另一方面，\_\_\_\_\_的人认为\_\_\_\_\_。

However, there are a large number of people who hold a different view concerning this case.

然而，很多人对此有不同的看法。

问题用词：Issue, phenomenon, 后接介词, on, over 等。

However, some others argue that... 然而，另一些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

However, there are also some others who contend that...

然而，也有人认为\_\_\_\_\_。

But other people set forth completely totally different argument concerning this case.

不过，对于此，另一些人则持完全不同的观点。

Some people examine this issue from another angle.

有的人用另一角度来看这一问题。

On the other hand, there are also many opponents who strongly ...

另一方面，也有很多反对的人，他们认为

\_\_\_\_\_。

According to my personality and fondness, I would prefer ... rather than...

根据我的个性以及兴趣，我选择\_\_\_\_\_而不会选择

\_\_\_\_\_。

Personally, I side with the latter (former) opinion...

就我个人而言，我支持后者(前者)\_\_\_\_\_。

Personally, I am in favor of the former point of view.

就我个人而言，我较同意前一种看法。

To my point of view 我认为

To my mind, the advantages far outweigh the drawbacks(disadvantages, shortcomings)

我认为，优点胜过缺点。

For my part, I stand on side of the latter opinion that..

就我而言，我较赞同后一种观点\_\_\_\_\_。

As far as I am concerned, I am inclined to be on the side of the latter view.

在我看来，我较同意后一种观点。

After a thorough consideration, for my part, I am in favor of the latter view that...

经过深思熟虑，我较支持后一种看法，亦即

\_\_\_\_\_。

If asked to make a decision, I would prefer...

如果真的需要作出选择，我宁愿\_\_\_\_\_。

展现问题篇

问题的常用词：question, problem, issue

Recently, the issue of ..... has been brought into public focus.

近来，\_\_\_\_\_的问题引起了社会的广泛关注。

Now we are entering a brand new era full of opportunities and innovations, and great changes have taken place in people' s attitude towards some traditional practice.

现在我们进入了一个充满机遇和创新的崭新时代，很多人对某些传统的看法也发生了很大改变。

Recently the issue of whether or not ... has been in the

limelight and has aroused wide concern in the public.

近来，是否\_\_\_\_\_的问题已经非常明确而且引起了社会的广泛关注。

The issue whether it is good or not to .... has aroused a heated discussion all over the country.

\_\_\_\_\_的利与弊已在全国范围内引起热烈的讨论。

At present, some people think ....while others claim ...Both sides have their merits.

目前，一些人认为\_\_\_\_\_而另一些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。  
其实，两种观点都有其可取之处。

People rarely reach an absolute consensus on such a controversial issue.

对于这种极具争议的话题，我们很难作出绝对的回答。

People from different backgrounds would put different interpretations on the same case.

不同行业的人对同一种问题的解释不尽相同。

The controversial issue is often brought into public focus. People from different backgrounds hold different attitudes towards the issue.

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Just as the saying goes: "so many people, so many minds". It is quite understandable that views on this issue vary from person to person.

俗话说，"\_\_\_\_"。不同的人对此有不同的看法是可以理解的。

To this issue, different people come up with various attitudes.

对于这个问题，不同的人持不同的观点。

There is a good side and a bad side to everything, it goes without saying that...

万事万物都有其两面性，所以，毋庸置疑，\_\_\_\_\_。

When it comes to ..., most people believe that ..., but other people regard ...as ....

提到\_\_\_\_\_问题，很多人认为\_\_\_\_\_，不过，一些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_是\_\_\_\_\_。

When faced with..., quite a few people claim that ..., but other people think as...

提到\_\_\_\_\_问题，仅少数人认为\_\_\_\_\_，但另一些人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

There is a public controversy nowadays over the issue of .... There who criticize ...argue that ...., they believe that ...but people who favor .., on the other hand, argue that...

目前，\_\_\_\_\_问题争议较大。批判\_\_\_\_\_的人认为\_\_\_\_\_，他们认为\_\_\_\_\_，不过，另一方面，赞同\_\_\_\_\_的人则认为\_\_\_\_\_。

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\_\_\_\_\_。

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问题用词：Issue, phenomenon, 后接介词, on, over 等。

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The human race has entered a completely new stage in its history, with the increasingly rapid economic globalization and urbanization, more problems are brought to our attention.

人类进入了一个历史的崭新的阶段，经济全球化、都市化的速度不断加快，随之给我们带来了很多问题。

... ... plays such an important role that it undeniably becomes the biggest concern of the present world, there comes a question, is it a blessing or a curse?"

\_\_\_\_\_显得非常重要而成为当今世界所关注的最大的问题，这是无可厚非的。不过，问题是：“我们该如何抉择？”

Now we are entering a new era, full of opportunities and challenges,

作文：

一、求学信/求职信

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am a senior from the Department of Business Administration. I am writing the letter in purpose of applying for admission into your esteemed institution/your recently advertised position for a staff member.

I am sure that I am qualified for it. First, enclosed with this letter is my resume, which further details my previous academic qualifications and work experience. Second, not only do my qualifications and experience make me a perfect candidate for it, my cheerful personality is well suited to studying in your prestigious university/working as a staff member. Last, my hobbies include sports and music.

Words fail me when I try to express my heartfelt gratitude to the help you render me. Your prompt and favorable attention to my inquiry would be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 二、开幕词

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Beijing! To begin with, I would like to make a brief

introduction to myself. I am the president of Motorola (China) Electronics Ltd.

The following is my introduction to the conference. First, it is my great honor to be here with all of you and declare open the Conference of International Trade Cooperation. Second, on behalf of our company, I would like to express my heartfelt welcome to all the guests and delegates. Last, I believe our cooperative efforts are sure to be productive.

I wish all of you enjoy yourselves during this conference and hope the above information will help you. If you have any question for me, please feel free to ask at any time. Thank you for your attention.

### 三、个人简历

#### RESUME

Li Ming

P. O. Box 237, Beijing University

5, Yiheyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100871

Tel: 62768888 Email: Liming@163.com

#### Career Objective:

A position with management potential in the banking business specializing in international corporate financing

#### Educational Background:

Sept 2003 to Beijing University

July 2007 Major in International Business Management

Main courses include English, Computer, Business

Management, Accounting, International Commercial  
Law

Work Experience:

July 2006 to Bank of China

June 2007 Internship, Secretary to Deputy Manager of  
Marketing

Draft business correspondence

Schedule deputy manager' s appointments

Qualifications: University graduation certificate and  
bachelor degree to be conferred upon graduation (2007)

College English Test Band 4 June 2005

Honors & Awards: Twice awarded scholarship by  
Beijing University

2005& 2006

Special Skills:

Familiarity with Microsoft Word, Excel

Ability to work independently

Outstanding Organizational skills

Experience: President of Student Union 2003–present

Personal Data: Date of Birth: 9/17/1984

Gender: Female

Marital Status: Unmarried

#### 四、通知

Directions:

The Students' Union of your department is planning a Chinese Speaking Contest. Write an announcement which covers the following information:

- 1) the purpose of the contest,
- 2) time and place of the contest,
- 3) what is required of the candidates,
- 4) details of the judges and awards.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use Department of Chinese Language and Literature at the end of the announcement.

Chinese Speaking Contest

February 3, 2007

To improve students' ability to speak Chinese and enrich after-class activities, the Students' Union of Department of Chinese Language and Literature is organizing a school-wide Chinese speaking contest to be held on Saturday next week (10 February) at the Students'

Auditorium. Those who are interested in taking part in it may sign up with the monitor of their classes before Tuesday next week. Five professors will be invited to be judges. The first six winners will be given awards. Everybody is welcome to be present at the contest.

The Students' Union

Department of Chinese Language and Literature

五、邀请信      Directions: You want to invite some friends to a party. Write an invitation letter to them individually:

- 1) Invite them to the party,
- 2) Elaborate on the reason why such a party should be held,
- 3) What activities will be arranged for them.

Dear Snoopy,

I am greatly honored to formally invite you to participate in Mr. Guo Jing's wedding ceremony with Ms. Huang Rong to be held at Beijing Grand Hotel from 8 to 10 p.m. on April 1, 2007.

As you are a close friend of us, we would very much like you to attend the celebration and share our joy. The occasion will start at seven o'clock in the evening, with the showing of their wedding ceremony. This will be followed



by a dinner party. At around ten, we will hold a small musical soiree, at which a band will perform some works by Bach and Strauss.

If you do not have any prior appointment on April 1, we look forward to the pleasure of your company. Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 六、考试

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic My Views on Examinations. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、 大学都用考试来衡量学生的成绩
- 2、 考生可能带来的副作用
- 3、 我对考试的看法

In most colleges and universities the examination is used as a chief means of deciding whether a student succeeds or fails in mastering a particular subject. Although it does the job quite efficiently, its side effects are also enormous.

To begin with, examinations lower the standards of teaching. Since teachers are often judged by examination

results, they are reduced to training their students in exam techniques. No subjects can be taught successfully merely through being approached with intent to take examinations. In addition, the most undesirable effect is that examinations encourage bad study habits. As the examination score is the only criterion for his academic performance, a student is driven to memorize mechanically rather than to think creatively.

In fact, few of us admit that examinations can contribute anything really important to the students' academic development. If that is the case, why cannot we make a change and devise something more efficient and reliable than examinations?

七、最难忘的人      Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic The most unforgettable Person I ever Know. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

1、我生活中最难忘的人是??????

2、为什么他(或她)令我难以忘怀

3、结论

In my life I have met many people who are really worth recalling. But perhaps the most unforgettable person I ever

know is my English teacher.

What frequently brings back memories of my school teacher is his special qualities. First of all, he gave us the greatest gift a teacher can offer—an awakening of a passion for learning. He not only led us to an appreciation of the beauty and perfection of English language and literature, but also aroused our great interest in exploring something deeper in this field. Second, I was attracted by his lively wit. I remember that we students always anticipated his class with great eagerness because his lecture were humorously delivered, never failing to provoke chuckles or loud laughs.

Although it is nearly two years since I attended his last class, he is the talk of our old classmates, and I know part of him has already stayed in my heart.

八、图表作文      Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Statistics in People' s Daily Expenses in Xi' an. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、 Describe the changes indicated in the table.
- 2、 The reasons for the change.
- 3、 Make predictions about the future tendency.

What is shown in the table above indicates that

dramatic changes have taken place in the daily expenses in Xi ' an from 1995 to 1999. The expenses on food have declined by 30% while those on clothing and recreation have increased respectively by 9% and 7%.

There are two factors accounting for these changes. In the first place, the risen income resulting from economic growth plays a vital role in the less expense on food. In the second place, when food presents no worry to the average, people begin to focus more of their interest on handsome appearance and happy leisure time. As a result of such a shift, spending on clothing and recreation increases year by year.

From the analyses made above, with the further growth in economy and more changes in life style, the tendency indicated in the table will continue in the better direction.

九、压力      Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Is Stress a Bad Thing? You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、 有人害怕压力
- 2、 有人认为压力并不是坏事
- 3、 我的看法

In the past few years, quite a number of men and women have chosen to do something less competitive. They are afraid that the stress and strains of work will rob them of joy and happiness and do them harm both physically and mentally.

In fact, however, stress isn't the bad thing it is often supposed to be. Above all, unless it gets out of control, a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and challenge, and to give purpose and significance to an otherwise meaningless, idle life. Furthermore, people under stress tend to express their full range of potential and to actualize their own personal worth — the very aim of a human life.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. What we can do is to develop our adaptive abilities to deal with it rather than to escape from it.

## 十、就业

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Jobs for Graduates. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

### 1、大学生难找工作

## 2、 原因很多

## 3、 解决的办法

Job hunting has always been a headache for college students. Though many graduates are employed right after graduation, some are not. Most serious of all, some still have no idea where to go working even a long time after graduation.

The reasons for this phenomenon are various. On the one hand, a few years ago colleges and universities enrolled so many students in popular majors, such as economy, finance and so on that the number of graduates was greater than the need in the market. On the other hand, most graduates would rather stay in large cities without suitable job to do than go to the country.

I reckon this problem can be solved if both colleges.

## 一、 引出开头

1: It is well-known to us that…… ( 我们都知道…… ) ==As far as my knowledge is concerned, … ( 就我所知… )

2: Recently the problem of…… has been brought into focus. ==Nowadays there is a growing concern over …… ( 最近……问题引起了关注 )

3: Nowadays ( overpopulation ) has become a problem we have to face. ( 现今，人口过剩已成为我们不得不面对的问题 )

4: Internet has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life. It has brought a lot of benefits but has created some serious problems as well. ( 互联网已在我们的生活扮演着越来越重要的角色，它给我们带来了许多好处但也产生了一些严重的问题 )

5: With the rapid development of science and technology, more and more people believe that…… ( 随着科技的迅速发展，越来越多的人认为…… )

6: It is a common belief that……=It is commonly believed that…… ( 人们一般认为…… )

7: A lot of people seem to think that…… ( 很多人似乎认为…… )

8: It is universally acknowledged that + 句子 ( 全世界都知道… )

## 二、表达不同观点

1: People's views on……vary from person to person. Some hold that……However, others believe that…… ( 人们对……的观点因人而异，有些人认为……然而其他人却认为…… )

2: People may have different opinions on…… ( 人们对……

可能会持有不同见解)

3 : Attitudes towards ( drugs ) vary from person to person.  
==Different people hold different attitudes towards ( failure )  
( 人们对待吸毒的态度因人而异 )

4:There are different opinions among people as to…… ( 对于……人们的观点大不相同 )

### 三、表示结尾

1: In short, it can be said that…… ( 总之，他的意思是…… )

2: From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that…… ( 从上面提到的，我们可以得出结论…… )

3 : Taking all these factors into consideration, we naturally/reasonably come to the conclusion that…… ( 把所有的这些因素加以考虑，我们自然可以得出结论…… )

4 : Hence/Therefore, we'd better come to the conclusion that…… ( 因此，我们最好的出这样的结论…… )

5:There is no doubt that (job-hopping)has its drawbacks as well as merits. ( 毫无疑问，跳槽有优点也有缺点 )

6: All in all, we cannot live without……,but at the same time we must try to find out new ways to cope with the problems that would arise. ( 总之，我们没有……无法生活，但同时我们必须寻求新的解决办法来面对可能出现的新问题 )



#### 四、提出建议

1: It is high time that we put an end to the (trend). ( 该是我们停止这一趋势的时候了 )

2: There is no doubt that enough concern must be paid to the problem of…… ( 毫无疑问,对……问题应予以足够重视 )

3: Obviously ,if we want to do something … it is essential that…… ( 显然,如果我们想要做什么事,很重要的是…… )

4: Only in this way can we …… ( 只有这样,我们才能…… )

5: Spare no effort to + V ( 不遗余力的 )

#### 五、预示后果

1: Obviously, if we don't control the problem, the chances are that……will lead us in danger. ( 很明显,如果我们不能控制这一问题,很有可能我们会陷入危险 )

2: No doubt, unless we take effective measures, it is very likely that …… ( 毫无疑问,除非我们采取有效措施,否则我们很可能会…… )

3: It is urgent that immediate measures should be taken to stop the situation ( 很紧迫的是应立即采取措施阻止这一事态的发展 )

#### 六、表示论证

1: From my point of view, it is more reasonable to support the first opinion rather than the second.( 在我看来,支持第一 )

种观点比第二种更有道理)

2: I cannot entirely agree with the idea that…… (我无法完全同意这一观点)

3: As far as I am concerned/In my opinion,…… (就我来说……)

4: I sincerely believe that……==I am greatly convinced (that) 子句. (我真诚地相信……)

5: Finally, to speak frankly, there is also a more practical reason why …… (最后, 坦率地说, 还有另外一个实际的原因……)

#### 七、给出原因

1: The reason why + 句子 ~~~ is that + 句子 (...的原因是...)

2: This phenomenon exists for a number of reasons .First,…….Second,…….Third,……。这一现象存在有很多原因的, 第一……第二……第三……

3: For one thing,…… For another thing,…… ==On the one hand,……On the other hand……一方面……另一方面……

4: I quite agree with the statement that……The reasons are chiefly as follows.我十分赞同这一论述, 即……。其主要原因如下。

#### 八、列出解决办法和批判错误观点做法

1: The best way to solve the troubles is……解决这些麻烦的最好办法是……

2: As far as something is concerned,……就某事而言,……

3;It is obvious that……很显然……

4: It may be true that……but it doesn't mean that……可能……是对的,但这并不意味着……

5;It is natural to believe that……but we shouldn't ignore that……认为……是自然的,但我们不应忽视……

6: There is no evidence to suggest that……没有证据表明……

#### 九、表示好处和坏处

1: It has the following advantages.它有如下优势

2: It is beneficial/harmful to us.==It is of great benefit/harm to us.它对我们有益处

3:It has more disadvantages than advantage.他有很多不足之处

#### 十、表示重要、方便、可能

1: It is important(necessary/difficult/convenient/possible)for sb to do sth.对于某人做……是……

2: It plays an important role in our life.

#### 十一、采取措施

1: We should take some effective measures.我们应该采取有

### 效措施

2 : We should try our best to overcome/conquer the difficulties. 我们应该尽最大努力去克服困难

3 : We should do our utmost in doing sth. 我们应该尽力去做……

4 : We should solve the problems that we are confronted/faced with. 我们应该解决我们面临的困难

### 十二、显示变化

1 : Some changes have taken place in the past five years. 过去五年发生了很多变化

2 : Great changes will certainly be produced in the international communications. 在国际交流中理所当然会发生很多大的变化

3 : It has increased/decreased from...to... 他已经从...增加/减少到...

4 : The output of July in this factory increased by 15%. 这个工厂 7 月份产量以增加了 15%

### 十三、表明事实现状

1;We cannot ignore the fact that..... 我们不能忽略这个事实……

2 : No one can deny the fact that..... 没人能否认这个事实……

3: This is a phenomenon that many people are interested in.

4: be closely related to ~~ (与...息息相关)

#### 十四、进行比较

1: Compared with A, B..... 与 A 比较, B.....

2: I prefer to read rather than watch TV.

#### 十五、常用英语谚语

1: Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩

2: All is not gold that glitters. 发光的未必都是金子

3: All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马

4: A good beginning is half done. 良好的开端是成功的一半

5: Every advantage has its disadvantage 有利必有弊

6: A miss is as good as a mile. 失之毫厘, 差之千里

7: Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母

8: Industry is the parent of success. 勤奋是成功之母

9: It is never too old to learn. 活到老, 学到老

10: Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量

11: Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it. 世上无难事, 只怕有心人

#### 高中英语词组固定搭配

#### 一、接不定式 (而不接动名词) 作宾语的 24 个常用动词

afford to do sth. 负担得起做某事

agree to do sth. 同意做某事

arrange to do sth. 安排做某事

ask to do sth. 要求做某事

beg to do sth. 请求做某事

care to do sth. 想要做某事

choose to do sth. 决定做某事

decide to do sth. 决定做某事

demand to do sth. 要求做某事

determine to do sth. 决心做某事

expect to do sth. 期待做某事

fear to do sth. 害怕做某事

help to do sth. 帮助做某事

hope to do sth. 希望做某事

learn to do sth. 学习做某事

manage to do sth. 设法做某事

offer to do sth. 主动提出做某事

plan to do sth. 计划做某事

prepare to do sth. 准备做某事

pretend to do sth. 假装做某事

promise to do sth. 答应做某事

refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

want to do sth. 想要做某事

wish to do sth. 希望做某事

注：有些不及物动词后习惯上也接不定式，不接动名词：

aim to do sth. 打算做某事

fail to do sth. 未能做某事

long to do sth. 渴望做某事

happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事

hesitate to do sth. 犹豫做某事

struggle to do sth. 努力做某事

## 二、接不定式作宾补的 36 个常用动词

advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事

allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

ask sb. to do sth. 请（叫）某人做某事

bear sb. to do sth. 忍受某人做某事

beg sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

cause sb. to do sth. 导致某人做某事

command sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事

drive sb. to do sth. 驱使某人做某事

elect sb. to do sth. 选举某人做某事

encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

expect sb. to do sth. 期望某人做某事

forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事

force sb. to do sth. 强迫某人做某事

get sb. to do sth. 使（要）某人做某事

hate sb. to do sth. 讨厌某人做某事

help sb. to do sth. 帮助某人做某事

intend sb. to do sth. 打算要某人做某事

invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事

leave sb. to do sth. 留下某人做某事

like sb. to do sth. 喜欢某人做某事

mean sb. to do sth. 打算要某人做某事

need sb. to do sth. 需要某人做某事

oblige sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事

order sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事

permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

persuade sb. to do sth. 说服某人做某事

prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事

request sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事

teach sb. to do sth. 教某人做某事

tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事

train sb. to do sth. 训练某人做某事

trouble sb. to do sth. 麻烦某人做某事



want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

warn sb. to do sth. 警告某人做某事

wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事

注：不要受汉语意思的影响而误用以下动词句型：

汉语说：“害怕某人做某事”，但英语不说 fear sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“原谅某人做某事”，但英语不说 excuse [forgive] sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“拒绝某人做某事”，但英语不说 refuse sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“惩罚某人做某事”，但英语不说 punish sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“建议某人做某事”，但英语不说 suggest [propose] sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“赞成某人做某事”，但英语不说 approve sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“通知某人做某事”，但英语不说 inform sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“欢迎某人做某事”，但英语不说 welcome sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“坚持某人做某事”，但英语不说 insist [persist] sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“希望某人做某事”，但英语不说 hope sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“安排某人做某事”，但英语不说 arrange sb. to do

sth.。

汉语说：“要求某人做某事”，但英语不说 demand sb. to do

sth.。

汉语说：“感谢某人做某事”，但英语不说 thank sb. to do sth.。

汉语说：“祝贺某人做某事”，但英语不说 congratulate sb. to

do sth.。

汉语说：“阻止某人做某事”，但英语不说 prevent sb. to do

sth.。

要表示以上意思，可换用其他表达：

汉语的“原谅某人做某事”，英语可说成 excuse [forgive] sb.

for doing sth.。

汉语的“希望某人做某事”，英语可说成 wish sb. to do sth.。

汉语的“建议某人做某事”，英语可说成 advise sb. to do sth.。

汉语的“安排某人做某事”，英语可说成 arrange for sb. to do

sth.。

汉语的“要求某人做某事”，英语可说成 demand of sb. to do

sth.。

汉语的“感谢某人做某事”，英语可说成 thank sb. for doing

sth.。

汉语的“祝贺某人做某事”，英语可说成 congratulate sb. on

doing sth.。

汉语的“阻止某人做某事”，英语可说成 prevent sb. from

doing sth.。

### 三、接动名词（不接不定式）作宾语的 34 个常用动词

admit doing sth. 承认做某事 advise

doing sth. 建议做某事

allow doing sth. 允许做某事

appreciate doing sth. 感激做某事

avoid doing sth. 避免做某事

consider doing sth. 考虑做某事

delay doing sth. 推迟做某事 deny

doing sth. 否认做某事

discuss doing sth. 讨论做某事 dislike

doing sth. 不喜欢做某事

enjoy doing sth. 喜爱做某事 escape

doing sth. 逃脱做某事

excuse doing sth. 原谅做某事 fancy

doing sth. 设想做某事

finish doing sth. 完成做某事 forbid

doing sth. 禁止做某事

forgive doing sth. 原谅做某事 give

up doing sth. 放弃做某事

imagine doing sth. 想象做某事 keep

doing sth. 保持做某事

mention doing sth. 提及做某事 mind

doing sth. 介意做某事

miss doing sth. 错过做某事

pardon doing sth. 原谅做某事

permit doing sth. 允许做某事

practice doing sth. 练习做某事

prevent doing sth. 阻止做某事

prohibit doing sth. 禁止做某事

put off doing sth. 推迟做某事

report doing sth. 报告做某事

risk doing sth. 冒险做某事 stop

doing sth. 停止做某事

suggest doing sth. 建议做某事

understand doing sth. 理解做某事

#### 四、接现在分词作宾补的 20 个常用动词

bring sb. doing sth. 引起某人做某事 catch sb. doing sth.

碰上（撞上）某人做某事

discover sb. doing sth. 发现某人做某事 feel sb. doing sth.

感觉某人做某事

find sb. doing sth. 碰上（撞上）某人做某事 get sb. doing

sth. 使某人做某事

have sb. doing sth. 使某人做某事 hear sb.

doing sth. 听见某人做某事

keep sb. doing sth. 使某人不停地做某事 listen to sb.

doing sth. 听某人做某事

look at sb. doing sth. 看着某人做某事 notice sb.

doing sth. 注意到某人做某事

observe sb. doing sth. 观察某人做某事 prevent sb.

doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人做某事 send sb.

doing sth. 使某人（突然）做某事

set sb. doing sth. 使（引起）某人做某事 start sb. doing

sth. 使某人开始做某事

stop sb. doing sth. 阻止某人做某事 watch sb.

doing sth. 观五、接动词原形作宾补的 11 个常用动词

feel sb. do sth. 感觉某人做某事

have sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

hear sb. do sth. 听见某人做某事 let sb. do sth.

让某人做某事

listen to sb. do sth. 听着某人做某事 look at sb. do

sth. 看着某人做某事

make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事 notice sb. do

sth. 注意某人做某事

observe sb. do sth. 观察某人做某事 see sb. do sth.

看见某人做某事

watch sb. do sth. 观察某人做某事

察某人做某事

六、接不定式或动名词作宾语意思相同的 12 个动词

like to do sth / like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

love to do sth / love doing sth. 喜欢做某事

hate to do sth / hate doing sth. 憎恨做某事

prefer to do sth / prefer doing sth. 宁可做某事

begin to do sth / begin doing sth. 开始做某事

start to do sth / start doing sth. 开始做某事

continue to do sth / continue doing sth. 继续做某事

can' t bear to do sth / can' t bear doing sth. 不能忍受做某事

bother to do sth / bother doing sth. 麻烦做某事

intend to do sth / intend doing sth. 想要做某事

attempt to do sth / attempt doing sth. 试图做某事

cease to do sth / cease doing sth. 停止做某事

七、接不定式或动名词作宾语意思不同的 7 个动词

(1) remember to do sth. 记住要做某事

remember doing sth. 记住曾做过某事

(2) forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记曾做过某事

(3) regret to do sth. 后悔（遗憾）要做某事 regret

doing sth. 后悔（遗憾）曾做过某事

(4) try to do sth. 设法要做某事

try doing sth. 做某事试试看有何效果

(5) mean to do sth. 打算做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

(6) can ' t help to do sth. 不能帮助做某事

can ' t help doing sth. 禁不住做某事

(7) go on to do sth. 做完某事后接着做另一事 go

on doing sth. 继续做一直在做的事

注：stop to do sth. 与 stop doing sth. 也不同，前者指停下来去做某事，后者指停止正在做的事，但 stop to do sth. 中的不定式不是宾语，是目的状语。

#### 八、可接双宾语的 38 个常用动词

(1) 双宾语易位时需借助介词 to 的常用动词

award sb. sth. = award sth. to sb. 颁奖给某人

bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 把某物带给某人

hand sb. sth. = hand sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人

lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 把某物借给某人

mail sb. sth. = mail sth. to sb. 把某物寄给某人

offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb. 将某物给某人

owe sb. sth. = owe sth. to sb. 欠某人某物

pass sb. sth. = pass sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人

pay sb. sth. = pay sth. to sb. 付给某人某物（钱）

post sb. sth. = post sth. to sb. 把某物寄给某人

read sb. sth. = read sth. to sb. 把某物读给某人听

return sb. sth. = return sth. to sb. 把某物还给某人

send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 把某物送给某人

sell sb. sth. = sell sth. to sb. 把某物卖给某人

serve sb. sth. = serve sth. to sb. 拿某物招待某人

show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 拿某物给某人看

take sb. sth. = take sth. to sb. 把某物拿给某人

teach sb. sth. = teach sth. to sb. 教某人某物

tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某情况

throw sb. sth. = throw sth. to sb. 把某物扔给某人

write sb. sth. = write sth. to sb. 给某人写信

(2) 双宾语易位时需借助介词 for 的常用动词

book sb. sth. = book sth. for sb. 为某人预定某物

buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 为某人买某物

choose sb. sth. = choose sth. for sb. 为某人选某物

cook sb. sth. = cook sth. for sb. 为某人煮某物

draw sb. sth. = draw sth. for sb. 为某人画某物



fetch sb. sth. = fetch sth. for sb. 为某人去取某物

find sb. sth. = find sth. for sb. 为某人找到某物

fix sb. sth. = fix sth. for sb. 为某人准备某物

get sb. sth. = get sth. for sb. 为某人拿来某物

make sb. sth. = make sth. for sb. 为某人做某物

order sb. sth. = order sth. for sb. 为某人订购某物

pick sb. sth. = pick sth. for sb. 为某人采摘某物

prepare sb. sth. = prepare sth. for sb. 为某人准备某物

save sb. sth. = save sth. for sb. 为某人留某物

sing sb. sth. = sing sth. for sb. 为某人唱某物（歌）

spare sb. sth. = spare sth. for sb. 为某人让出某物

steal sb. sth. = steal sth. for sb. 为某人偷某物

注：有的动词后接的双宾语易位时，既可用介词 to 引出间接宾语，也可用介词 for 引出间接宾语，含义相同，如 bring, play 等：

Bring me today's paper. = Bring today's paper to [for] me.

把今天的报纸拿给我。

He played us the record he had just bought. = He played the record he had just bought for [to] us. 他放了他刚买的唱片给我们听。

有的动词后接的双宾语易位时，即可用介词 to 引出间接宾语，也可用介词 for 引出间接宾语，含义不同，如 leave 等：

They left me no food. = They left no food for me. 他们没给我留一点食物。

My uncle left me a large fortune. = My uncle left a large fortune to me.

我叔叔死后留下一大笔财产给我。

而有的动词后接双宾语时，既不能用介词 to 引出间接宾语，也不能用介词 for 引出间接宾语，如 allow, ask, cause, charge, cost, forgive, refuse 等：

He allows his son too much money. 他给他儿子的钱太多。

He asked me some questions. 他问了我一些问题。

This caused me much trouble. 这给我带来了许多麻烦。

He charged me five dollars for a cup of tea. 他一杯茶向我要了 5 美元。

His mistake cost him his job. 他的错误让他丢了工作。

I envy you your good luck. 我羡慕你的好运。

They forgave him his rudeness. 他们原谅了他的鲁莽。

He refused her nothing. 她要什么就给什么。

九、可用于“动词+sb+of sth”的 8 个常见动词

accuse sb. of sth. 控告某人犯某事（罪），指责某人做某事

cheat sb. of sth. 骗取某人某物

cure sb. of sth. 治好某人的病，改掉某人的坏习惯

inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某情况（事）

remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某情况（事）

rid sb. of sth. 使某人摆脱某物

rob sb. of sth. 抢劫某人的某东西

warn sb. of sth. 警告某人有某情况

#### 十、可用于“动词+sb+for doing sth”的8个常见动词

blame sb. for doing sth. 指责某人做某事

criticize sb. for doing sth. 批评某人做某事

forgive sb. for doing sth. 原谅某人做某事

excuse sb. for doing sth. 原谅某人做某事

pardon sb. for doing sth. 原谅某人做某事

punish sb. for doing sth. 惩罚某人做某事

scold sb. for doing sth. 指责（责备）某人做某事

thank sb. for doing sth. 感谢某人做某事

#### 十一、可用于“动词+sb+into doing sth”的9个常见动词

cheat sb. into doing sth. 欺骗某人做某事

trick sb. into doing sth. 欺骗某人做某事

fool sb. into doing sth. 欺骗某人做某事

force sb. into doing sth. 迫使某人做某事

argue sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

talk sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

terrify sb. into doing sth. 威胁某人做某事

frighten sb. into doing sth. 吓唬某人做某事

persuade sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

## 十二、容易误用作及物动词的 9 个不及物动词

误: deal a problem 正: deal

with a problem 处理问题

误: depend sb. 正:

depend on sb. 依靠 (依赖) 某人

误: insist doing sth. 正: insist

on doing sth. 坚持要做某事

误: knock the door 正:

knock on [at] the door 敲门

误: operate sb. 正: operate

on sb. 为某人做手术

误: participate sth. 正:

participate in sth. 参加某事

误: refer sth. 正: refer

to sth. 查阅 (参考) 某物

误: rely sb. / sth. 正: rely on

sb. / sth. 依靠 (依赖) 某人 (某物)

误: reply a letter 正: reply

to a letter 回信

注：在某些其他用法中，以上有的动词也可能及物，如 insist, reply 等动词后可接宾语从句，operate 表示“操作”、“管理”等时则及物。

### 十三、容易误用作不及物动词的 8 个及物动词

误: serve for sb.                      正: serve sb. 为某人服  
务

误: marry with sb.                      正: marry sb. 与某人结婚

误: discuss about sth.      正: discuss sth. 讨论某事

误: mention about sth.      正: mention sth. 提到某事

误：enter into a room                      正：enter a room 进入房间

误：contact with sb.

正：contact sb. 与某人

联系

误: equal to sth.                      正: equal sth. 等于某物

误：ring to sb.

正：ring sb. 给某人打电话

注：有个别词在用于其他意义时，可以是不及物的，如 enter into 可以表示开始进入或从事某一状态或活动，或用于较抽象的概念。如：

The country entered into a state of war. 这个国家进入战争状态。

I can enter into your feelings at the loss of your father. 我理解你失去父亲后的心情。

The two old men entered into a long conversation. 两位老人开始长谈起来。

#### 十四、17 个常用 “be+形容词+about” 结构

be angry about 为……生气 be

anxious about 为……担忧

be careful about 当心…… be

certain about 确信……

be curious about 对……好奇 be

disappointed about 对……失望

be excited about 对……感到兴奋 be

glad about 对……感到高兴

be happy about 为……感到高兴 be

hopeful about 对……抱有希望

be mad about 对……入迷 be

nervous about 为……感到不安

be particular about 对……讲究 be

sad about 为……而难过

be serious about 对……认真 be

sure about 对……有把握

be worried about 为……担忧

### 十五、10 个常用“be+形容词+at”结构

be angry at 为……生气 be

bad at 不善于……

be clever at 擅长于…… be

disappointed at 对……失望

be expert at 在……方面是内行 be

good at 善于……

be mad at 对……发怒 be

quick at 在……方面敏捷

be skilful at 在……方面熟练 be

slow at 在……方面迟钝

### 十六、18 个常用“be+形容词+for”结构

be anxious for 渴望 be bad

for 对……有害，对……不利

be bound for 前往 be

celebrated for 以……出名

be convenient for 对……方便，在……附近 be eager for

渴望

be famous for 因……闻名	be fit for 合适, 适合
be good for 对……有益 (方便)	be grateful for 感谢
be hungry for 渴望得到	be late for 迟到
be necessary for 对……有必要	be ready for 为……准备好
be sorry for 因……抱歉	be suitable for 对……合适 (适宜)
be thankful for 因……而感激	be well-known for 以……出名

#### 十七、6 个常用 “be+形容词+from” 结构

be absent from 缺席, 不在	be different from 与……不同
be far from 离……远, 远远不	be free from 没有, 免受
be safe from 没有……的危险	be tired from 因……而疲劳

#### 十八、13 个常用 “be+形容词+in” 结构



<u>be concerned in 与……有关</u>	be
<u>disappointed in 对（某人）感到失望</u>	
<u>be engaged in 从事于，忙于</u>	be
<u>experienced in 在……方面有经验</u>	
<u>be expert in 在……方面是行家</u>	be
<u>fortunate in 在……方面幸运</u>	
<u>be honest in 在……方面诚实</u>	be
<u>interested in 对……感兴趣</u>	
<u>be lack in 缺乏</u>	be
<u>rich in 富于，在……方面富有</u>	
<u>be skilful in 擅长于</u>	be
<u>successful in 在……方面成功</u>	
<u>be weak in 在……方面不行</u>	

#### 十九、18 个常用 “be+形容词+of” 结构

<u>be afraid of 害怕</u>	be
<u>ashamed of 为……感到羞愧</u>	
<u>be aware of 意识到，知道</u>	be
<u>capable of 能够，可以</u>	
<u>be careful of 小心，留心</u>	be
<u>certain of 确信，对……有把握</u>	
<u>be fond of 喜欢</u>	be

free of 没有，摆脱

be full of 充满

be glad of 为……而高兴

be nervous of 害怕 be

proud of 为……自豪

be short of 缺乏 be

shy of 不好意思

be sick of 对……厌倦 be

sure of 肯定，有把握

be tired of 对……厌烦 be

worthy of 只得，配得上

## 二十、20 个常用“be+形容词+to”结构

be accustomed to 习惯于 be

blind to 对……视而不见

be close to 靠近，接近 be

cruel to 对……残酷，对……无情

be devoted to 献身，专心于 be equal

to 等于，能胜任

be familiar to 为(某人)所熟悉 be harmful

to 对……有危害

be important to 对……重要 p; be open

to 对……开放，易受到

be opposed to 反对，不赞成 be

opposite to 在……对面，和……相反

be polite to 对……有礼貌 be

related to 与……有关（是亲戚）

be respectful to 尊敬 be rude

to 对……无礼

be similar to 与……相似 be true

to 忠实于，信守

be used to 习惯于 be

useful to 对……有用

## 二十一、16 个常用“be+形容词+with”结构

be angry with 对（某人）生气 be bored

with 对……厌烦

be busy with 忙于 be

careful with 小心

be concerned with 关于，与……有关 be

content with 以……为满足

be delighted with 对……感到高兴 be

disappointed with 对（某人）失望

be familiar with 熟悉，精通 be

honest with 对（某人）真诚

be ill with 患……病 be

patient with 对（某人）有耐心

be pleased with 对……满意（高兴） be popular

with 受……欢迎

be satisfied with 对……满意 be

strict with 对（某人）严格

## 二十二、24 个常用 “in+其他词+of” 结构

in advance of 在……前面 in aid

of 帮助

in behalf of 为了，为了……的利益 in case of

如果，万一，以防

in celebration of 庆祝 in

charge of 负责，管理

in commemoration of 纪念，庆祝 in defence of

保卫

in explanation of 解释 in face

of 面对

in favour of 赞成，主张 in front

of 在……前面

in honor of 纪念，祝贺，欢迎 in memory

of 纪念

in need of 需要 in

place of 代替

in possession of 拥有 in praise

of 称赞

in respect of 关于，就……而言 in search

of 寻找，搜找

in sight of 看得见，在看见……的地方 in spite of

虽然，尽管

in support of 为了支持（拥护）…… in view of

鉴于，考虑到

注：同时注意一下相似结构：

in exchange for 作为对……的交换 in

preparation for 为……作准备

in return for 作为……的报答 in

reward for 作为……的报酬

in addition to 加之，除……之外 in answer

to 回答，响应

in contrast to [with] 与……形成对比 in

opposition to 与……相反，反对

in reply to 作为对……的回答（答复） in response

to 回答，响应

in [with] reference to 关于 in [with]

regard to 关于

### 二十三、27 个带 to doing sth. 的常用结构

#### 1. 动词+介词 to+动名词

- (1) admit to doing sth. 承认做了某事
- (2) apply to doing sth. 适用于做某事
- (3) object to doing sth. 反对做某事
- (4) see to doing sth. 负责做某事
- (5) stick to doing sth. 坚持做某事
- (6) take to doing sth. 喜欢上做某事，逐渐习惯做某事

#### 2. 动词+宾语+介词 to+动名词

- (1) apply oneself to doing sth. 专心致力于做某事
- (2) devote sth. to doing sth. 把……献给做某事
- (3) devote oneself to doing sth. 献身于做某事
- (4) limit sth. to doing sth. 把……限制在做某事的范围内
- (5) reduce sb. to doing sth. 使某人沦为做某事

#### 3. 动词+名词+介词 to+动名词

- (1) give one's life to doing sth. 献身于做某事
- (2) give one's mind to doing sth. 专心做某事
- (3) have a dislike to doing sth. 厌恶做某事

(4) have an eye to doing sth. 注意做某事

(5) have an objection to doing sth. 反对（反感）做某事

(6) pay attention to doing sth. 注意做某事

(7) set one's mind to doing sth. 决心做某事

#### 4. be+形容词+介词 to+动名词

(1) be equal to doing sth. 等于做某事，能胜任做某事

(2) be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

(3) be opposed to doing sth. 反对做某事

(4) be reduced to doing sth. 使某人沦为做某事

(5) be devoted to doing sth. 把时间（钱，精力等）献给做某事

(6) be limited to doing sth. 把……限制在做某事的范围内

#### 5. 其他结构+介词 to+动名词

(1) get down to doing sth. 开始做某事，认真处理某事

(2) look forward to doing sth. 盼望做某事

(3) What do you say to doing sth? 你认为做某事如何?

my interview

Morning, sir ! My name is candy, it is really a great honor to

have this opportunity for a interview, i would like to answer

whatever you may raise, and i hope i can make a good performance today, eventually enroll in this prestigious university in september. now i will introduce myself briefly,i am 21 years old,born in heilongjiang province ,northeast of china,and i am curruently a senior student at beijing XX uni.my major is packaging engineering.and i will receive my bachelor degree after my graduation in june.in the past 4 years,i spend most of my time on study,i have passed CET4/6 with a ease. and i have acquired basic knowledge of packaging and publishing both in theory and in practice. besides, i have attend

several packaging exhibition hold in Beijing, this is our advantage study here, i have taken a tour to some big factory and company. through these i have a deeply understanding of domestic packaging industry. compared to developed countries such as us, unfortunately, although we have made extraordinary progress since 1978,our packaging industry are still underdeveloped, mess, unstable, the situation of employees in this field are awkard. but i have full confidence in a bright future if only our economy can keep the growth pace still. i guess you maybe interested in the reason itch to law, and what is my plan during graduate



study life, i would like to tell you that pursue law is one of my lifelong goal,i like my major packaging and i won't give up,if i can pursue my master degree here i will combine law with my former education. i will work hard in thesefields ,patent ,trademark, copyright, on the base of my years study in department of p&p, my character? i cannot describe it well, but i know i am optimistic and confident. sometimes i prefer to stay alone, reading, listening to music, but i am not lonely, i like to chat with my classmates, almost talk everything ,my favorite pastime is valleyball,playing cards or surf online. through college life,i learn how to balance between study and entertainment. by the way, i was a actor of our amazing drama club. i had a few glorious memory on stage. that is my pride.

I like reading. Reading covers one over three of my free time. 我喜欢阅读，阅读覆盖了我三分之一的课余时间 I was a conductor of our high school band and the band joined an international performance in 2002. In Huamei, I take part in the student council .To be honor, I become a secretary. I think that is a miracle.

As everyone in the world know that I am not good at science. This semester, we has hight levels of Math. That ' s a big

challenging for me, but I still want to keep on learning new things to increase my ability and broaden my horizons. (这学期我们有更高层次的数学，这对我来说是个巨大的挑战，但我仍然会为了提高自己的能力和拓宽视野而继续学习。

I am a kind of person who is easily moved and somewhat of a perfectionist, even in small things, but I know that I do need more self-confidence to see a thing through to the finish. 我是一个容易感动，并且追求完美的人，哪怕只是一点小事也不放过。 Sometimes, I often feel as if I lived a long time because I am always dreaming and thinking odd things in the future and past and could not myself prevent it. 有时我觉得自己好像活了很久似的，因为我无法停止自己不去幻想过去与未来(这是一句纯英文)Now I really enjoy my life now, although I still have many dreams to chase . My father often said to me: " Nothing can stop you. Believe in yourself." So no matter how hard the challenging is, I will be accept it.我对自己现在的生活状况很满意，虽然我还有很多理想要去追求。 就象 我父亲常对我说的那样 ，没有什么事情可以阻止你，相信自己。 无论未来的困难多大，我都随时准备迎接挑战。

1. in the long run 从长远来看，最后

2. on offer 在出售中
3. choose from... 从...中挑选
4. be curious about... 对...感到好奇
5. confront with... 使面临, 使面对
6. with interest 有兴趣地
7. an average of ... 平均是...
8. at high altitudes 在很高的地方
9. draw one's attention 吸引某人的注意
10. focus on 集中
11. in years to come 在未来的几年内
12. as a matter of fact 实际上
13. adopt a positive approach 采取一种正确的方法
14. wait for 等待
15. pass through 经过, 通过
16. a sequence of 一系列的
17. set apart from 把...区分开
18. take ... for granted 以...为骄傲
19. be aware of/that 注意到
20. translate into 翻译成
21. set in 开始
22. intend to do 想要做
23. looking forward to 期望

- 24. be built from... 用...去建造
- 25. a wide variety of 很多的
- 26. at advanced levels 在高级范围内
- 27. carry out 完成, 实施
- 28. according to 根据
- 29. aim to do 指望做某事
- 30. make sacrifices to do 做出牺牲而做
- 31. in depth 深入地
  
- 32. a series of 一系列,一连串
- 33. above all 首先,尤其是
- 34. after all 毕竟,究竟
- 35. ahead of 在...之前
- 36. ahead of time 提前
- 37. all at once 突然,同时
- 38. all but 几乎;除了...都
- 39. all of a sudden 突然
- 40. all over 遍及
- 41. all over again 再一次,重新
- 42. all the time 一直,始终
- 43. all the same 仍然,照样的
- 44. as regards 关于,至于

- 45. anything but 根本不
- 46. as a matter of fact 实际上
- 47. apart from 除...外(有/无)
- 48. as a rule 通常,照例
- 49. as a result(of) 因此,由于
- 50. as far as ...be concerned 就...而言
- 51. as far as 远至,到...程度
- 52. as for 至于,关于
- 53. as follows 如下
- 54. as if 好像,仿佛
- 55. as good as 和...几乎一样
- 56. as usual 像平常一样,照例
- 57. as to 至于,关于
- 58. all right 令人满意的;可以
- 59. as well 同样,也,还
- 60. as well as 除...外(也),即...又
- 61. aside from 除...外(还有)
- 62. at a loss 茫然,不知所措
- 63. at a time 一次,每次
- 64. at all 丝毫(不),一点也不
- 65. at all costs 不惜一切代价
- 66. at all events 不管怎样,无论如何

- 67. at all times 随时,总是
- 68. at any rate 无论如何,至少
- 69. at best 充其量,至多
- 70. at first 最初,起先
- 71. at first sight 乍一看,初看起来
- 72. at hand 在手边,在附近
- 73. at heart 内心里,本质上
- 74. at home 在家,在国内
- 75. at intervals 不时,每隔...
- 76. at large 大多数,未被捕获的
- 77. at least 至少
- 78. at last 终于
- 79. at length 最终,终于
- 80. at most 至多,不超过
- 81. at no time 从不,决不
- 82. by accident 偶然
- 83. at one time 曾经,一度;同时
- 84. at present 目前,现在
- 85. at sb's disposal 任...处理
- 86. at the cost of 以...为代价
- 87. at the mercy of 任凭...摆布
- 88. at the moment 此刻,目前

- 89. at this rate 照此速度
- 90. at times 有时, 间或
- 91. back and forth 来回地, 反复地
- 92. back of 在...后面
- 93. before long 不久以后
- 94. beside point 离题的, 不相干的
- 95. beyond question 毫无疑问
- 96. by air 通过航空途径
- 97. by all means 尽一切办法, 务必
- 98. by and by 不久, 迟早
- 99. by chance 偶然, 碰巧
- 100. by far 最, ...得多
- 101. by hand 用手, 用体力
- 102. by itself 自动地, 独自地
- 103. by means of 用, 依靠
- 104. by mistake 错误地, 无意地
- 105. by no means 决不, 并没有
- 106. by oneself 单独地, 独自地
- 107. by reason of 由于
- 108. by the way 顺便说说
- 109. by virtue of 借助, 由于
- 110. by way of 经由, 通过...方法

- 111. due to 由于, 因为
- 112. each other 互相
- 113. even if/though 即使, 虽然
- 114. ever so 非常, 极其
- 115. every now and then 时而, 偶尔
- 116. every other 每隔一个的
- 117. except for 除了...外
- 118. face to face 面对面地
- 119. far from 远非, 远离
- 120. for ever 永远
- 121. for good 永久地
- 122. for the better 好转
- 123. for the moment 暂时, 目前
- 124. for the present 暂时, 目前
- 125. for the sake of 为了, 为了...的利益
- 126. for the time being 暂时, 眼下
- 127. from time to time 有时, 不时
- 128. hand in hand 手拉手, 密切关联
- 129. head on 迎面地, 正面的
- 130. heart and soul 全心全意地
- 131. how about ...怎么样
- 132. in a hurry 匆忙, 急于



- 133. in case of 假如,防备
- 134. in a moment 立刻,一会儿
- 135. in a sense 从某种意义上说
- 136. in a way 在某种程度上
- 137. in a word 简言之,总之
- 138. in accordance with 与...一致,按照
- 139. in addition 另外,加之
- 140. in addition to 除...之外(还)
- 141. in advance 预先,事先
- 142. in all 总共,合计
- 143. in any case 无论如何
- 144. in any event 无论如何
- 145. in brief 简单地
- 146. in charge of 负责,总管
- 147. in common 共用的,共有的
- 148. in consequence(of) 因此;由于
- 149. in debt 欠债,欠情
- 150. in detail 详细地
- 151. in difficulty 处境困难
- 152. in effect 实际上,事实上
- 153. in general 一般来说,大体上
- 154. in favor of 支持,赞成

- 155. in front of 面对,在...前
- 156. in half 成两半
- 157. in hand 在进行中,待办理
- 158. in honor of 为庆祝,为纪念
- 159. in itself 本质上,就其本身而言
- 160. in line with 与...一致
- 161. in memory of 纪念
- 162. in no case 决不
- 163. in no time 立即,马上
- 164. in no way 决不
- 165. in order 按顺序,按次序
- 166. in other words 换句话说
- 167. in part 部分地
- 168. in particular 特别,尤其
- 169. in person 亲自,本人
- 170. in place 在合适的位置
- 171. in place of 代替,取代,交换
- 172. in practice 在实践中,实际上
- 173. in proportion to 与...成比例
- 174. in public 公开地,当众
- 175. in quantity 大量
- 176. in question 正在谈论的

- 177. in regard to 关于,至于
- 178. in relation to 关于,涉及
- 179. in return 作为报答/回报/交换
- 180. in return for 作为对...报答
- 181. in short 简言之,总之
- 182. in sight 被见到;在望
- 183. in spite of 尽管
- 184. in step 齐步,合拍
- 185. in step with 与...一致/协调
- 186. in tears 流着泪,在哭着
- 187. in the course of 在...期间/过程中
- 188. in the distance 在远处
- 189. in the end 最后,终于
- 190. in the event of 如果...发生,万一
- 191. in the face of 即使;在...面前
- 192. in the first place 首先
- 193. in the future 在未来
- 194. in the least 丝毫,一点
- 195. in (the)light of 鉴于,由于
- 196. in the way 挡道
- 197. in the world 究竟,到底
- 198. in time 及时

199. in touch 联系,接触
200. in turn 依次,轮流;转而
201. in vain 徒劳,白费
202. instead of 代替,而不是
203. just now 眼下;刚才
204. little by little 逐渐地
205. lots of 许多
206. many a 许多
207. more or less 或多或少,有点
208. next door 隔壁的,在隔壁
209. no doubt 无疑地
210. no less than 不少于...;不亚于...
211. no longer 不再
212. no more 不再
213. no more than 至多,同...一样不
214. none other than 不是别的,正是
215. on one's guard 警惕,提防
216. nothing but 只有,只不过
217. now and then 时而,偶尔
218. off and on 断断续续,间歇地
219. off duty 下班
220. on a large/small scale 大/小规模地

- 221. on account of 由于
- 222. on(an/the) average 平均,通常
- 223. on behalf of 代表
- 224. on board 在船(车/飞机)上
- 225. on business 因公
- 226. on condition that 如果
- 227. on duty 上班,值班
- 228. on earth 究竟,到底
- 229. on fire 起火着火
- 230. on foot 步行,
- 231. on guard 站岗,值班
- 232. on hand 在场,在手边
- 233. on occasion(s) 有时,间或
- 234. on one's own 独立,独自
- 235. on purpose 故意地
- 236. on sale 出售,廉价出售
- 237. on schedule 按时间表,准时
- 238. on second thoughts 经重新考虑
- 239. on the contrary 正相反
- 240. on the grounds of 根据,以...为由
- 241. on (the) one hand 一方面
- 242. on the other hand 另一方面

- 243. on the point of 即将...的时刻
- 244. on the road 在旅途中
- 245. on the side 作为兼职/副业
- 246. on the spot 在场;马上
- 247. on the whole 总的来说,大体上
- 248. on time 准时
- 249. once again 再一次
- 250. once(and)for all 一劳永逸地
- 251. once in a while 偶尔
- 252. once more 再一次
- 253. once upon a time 从前
- 254. one another 相互
- 255. or else 否则,要不然
- 256. or so 大约,左右
- 257. other than 非;除了
- 258. out of 从...中;由于;缺乏
- 259. out of breath 喘不过气来
- 260. out of control 失去控制
- 261. out of date 过时的
- 262. out of doors 在户外
- 263. out of order 出故障的
- 264. out of place 不适当的

265. out of practice 久不练习,荒疏
266. out of sight 看不见,在视野外
267. out of the question 毫无可能的
268. out of touch 不联系,不接触
269. over and over(again) 一再地,再三地
270. prior at 在...之前
271. quite a few 相当多,不少
272. rather than 不是...(而是)
273. regardless of 不顾,不惜
274. right away 立即,马上
275. side by side 肩并肩,一起
276. so far 迄今为止
277. sooner or later 迟早,早晚
278. step by step 逐步地
279. such as 例如,诸如
280. thanks to 由于,多亏
281. that is (to say) 就是说,即
282. to the point 切中要害,切题
283. under control 处于控制之下
284. under the circumstances 这种情况下
285. up to date 在进行中
286. up to 多达;直到;胜任;取决于

287. what if 切合目前情况的

288. what about 怎么样

289. with respect to 如果...将怎么样

290. with regard to 关于,至于

291. without question 关于,至于,

292. with the exception of 除...之外

293. without question 毫无疑问

294. word for word 逐字的

### 1. 大学校园出勤率

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: Attend Your Classes Regularly. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 现在大学校园里, 迟到、早退、旷课是常见的现象

2. 保证学生的出勤率对大学教育的重要性

3. 作为一个大学生应该怎样做

### Attend Your Classes Regularly

Nowadays it is a very common phenomenon that some university students are late for or even absent from classes. And still there are some students who slip out of the classroom before the class is over. Class attendance has become a thorny problem to both the students and teachers.



In fact, it is very important for the students to attend their classes regularly. First, it will ensure you to catch up with the teachers in your learning. That is very helpful to you if you want to do a good job in your study. Second, attending classes regularly is a way of showing respect to your teachers, too. Your teachers will feel bad if the students do not attend their classes, which, in turn, will affect their teaching and be no good for the students. Third, attending classes regularly will help to form a good habit of punctuality, which is of great importance for the students to do a good job in the future.

Therefore, we university students should form the good habit of attending our classes regularly from now on. And some day we' ll benefit from it.

点评：2008 年元月三日，中山大学博士发帖称遭导师虐待；2008 年元月四日，中国政法大学爆“扬帆门”事件；近几年，中小学老师或打学生或猥亵学生、体罚学生等各类新闻不断曝光，进而引发了师生关系的大讨论。本预测题为四级考试传统的问题解决型的写作，与校园生活密切相关。

## 2. 学生给老师打分

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: Students ' Rating of Their

Teachers。 You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 学生给老师打分已经普遍      2. 人们对其持不同态度      3. 我的看法

### Students' Rating of Their Teachers

Nowadays, it has become as common in colleges and universities for students to grade teachers as for teachers to grade students. In some universities students' rating has even become the only source of information on teaching effectiveness..

This, however, has caused great controversy. Some are in favor of the rating system, They hold that since students attend the teachers' classes every day, they should have their opinion about their teachers' effectiveness. Others, on the contrary, are strongly against it. They believe that there is much more to teaching than what is shown on students' rating forms. Students should not be expected to judge whether the materials they use are up to date or how well the teacher knows about the subject. These judgments require professional knowledge, which is best left for the teachers' colleagues.

I think students' rating of their teachers is necessary,

but it should be conducted in a way that can really shed meaningful light on teachers' performance. Instead of rating the teachers' knowledge on the subject, students should be asked to estimate what they have learned in a course, and to report on such things as a teacher's ability to communicate with students, his or her relationship with students, and his or her ability to arouse students' interest in the subject.

点评：越来越多的高校采取让学生给老师打分的形式来了解教学反馈，并以此作为促进教学质量的有效手段。对此做法，管理部门及教学双方褒贬不一，看法迥异。本预测题为校园生活热议话题，值得关注。

### 3. 宿舍和谐生活

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic On a Harmonious Dormitory Life. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 宿舍生活有时会出现不和谐的情况;
2. 一个和谐宿舍生活的必要性;
3. 如何创造和谐的宿舍生活。

#### On a Harmonious Dormitory Life

Dormitory life is an indispensable part of college life. But sometimes the harmony in the dormitory be disturbed in

one way or another.

As is known to all, a harmonious dormitory life is important to college students and benefits all the members. On one hand, we can have a good rest and put our heart into study. On the other hand, we will have a good mood and enjoy being together.

There are several ways to create and maintain a harmonious dormitory life. Firstly, you have to evaluate your life-style and try to get rid of your dirty habits, if there are any. Secondly, when an annoying situation arises, you ' ll just have to learn to tolerate each other and co-exist. Thirdly, you ' ll have to share with each other and make good friends.

In conclusion, we should try our best to build a harmonious dormitory life for the sake of good study and good life.

点评：“和谐”成为我们当今社会词频概率最高用词，就社会而言，倡导建立和谐社会；就家庭而言，提倡建设和谐家庭；就校园来讲，则要建立和谐校园；和谐两字似乎无所不在，大学生宿舍生活同样需要和谐。本预测题与四级考试热点密切相关，又为典型的校园生活主题，值得关注。

#### 4. 作为志愿者为外国朋友介绍学校情况

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to

write A Brief Introduction to the University. You should write at least 120 words according to the following guidelines:

假设你是一名学生志愿者，要给来你们学校参观的外国朋友介绍学校情况。内容应包括学校历史、规模、教学现状以及未来目标等。

### A Brief Introduction to the University

Distinguished guests,

Welcome to our university. Before you start to look around, allow me to give you a brief account of the school.

Founded in 1927, our university is one of this city's earliest universities of liberal arts. It is staffed with an excellent faculty, and has a total enrollment of over 10,000 students. In the past years, it has turned out numerous well-qualified students and found its graduates active in professions of all walks of life.

Since its establishment, the university has always steered itself toward the objective that its students have an overall healthy development. Not only does it provide the students with basic academic courses, but it manages to expose them to the up-to-date knowledge. Besides, students are free to participate in colorful campus activities and social practice, which are intended for broadening their

mind and developing their potential talent.

Currently, both our faculty and students are making every effort to improve the quality of our education in the direction of a first-rate university. Thank you.

点评：近几年，随着我国顺利加入世贸组织以及经济全球化步伐的加快，许多国内高校纷纷与国外大学合作办学，教育走向国际化成为人们关注的热点，也是大学生们比较关心的热点问题。本预测题为热议校园生活话题，与 2004 年旅游景点介绍 2006 年考查的名校校园开放如出一辙。

#### 5. 解释为何不能接待朋友

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to a friend who will come to your city to see you. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

假设你是李明，你的一个朋友张伟准备到你所在的城市来旅游，但你有事不能接待。写封信给他，解释你不能接待的原因，并说明你所做的安排。

#### A Letter to a Friend

Dear Zhang Wei,

I' m glad to know that you are coming to my city during the summer vacation.

However, I' m afraid there' s some bad news. I' m

planning to take part in an international conference to be held in another city during the time of your visit. All the top scientists in my field will show up at the conference. More importantly, I' m lucky enough to have been selected to give a speech on behalf of my research team at the Conference. I really can' t miss it.

I understand that it' ll be your first time to this city and I' m your only friend here. I' ve asked my roommate to meet you at the airport, and you can stay in my room. He is a very nice person and he will show you around the city. Hope you two will get on well and have a nice holiday!

Yours,

Li Ming

点评：本预测题与 2001 年 6 月考查的 A Letter to a Schoolmate 类似，所不同是写作提示有所不同，2001 年 6 月作文题是写信对校友来度假表示欢迎并在信中提出建议和注意事项，而本预测题是对朋友来访不能接待，同时在信中说明原因及具体安排，内容不一，但话题相仿，写作思路相似，值得关注。

## 6. 大学里应独自生活

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: Living alone or Living with

Roommates? You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 有人认为大学里应独自生活
2. 另一些认为大学里应与别人同住
3. 你的看法

### Living alone or Living with Roommates

Nowadays, there has appeared a heated discussion among the college students as to whether they should live alone outside the campus or live together with other roommates in the students ' dormitory. Opinions are divided over the matter.

Those who are in favor of Living alone maintain that it is very convenient to live by themselves. They can enjoy absolute freedom in a room of their own. They can have their own timetable without disturbing others. They are also free to equip the room with a personal computer so that they can have easy access to the Internet.

But others argue that living with roommates has attractions of its own. With several students sharing the same room, each person ' s experiences can be greatly enriched. They can learn a lot from talking to one another. By learning to tolerate the differences between individuals, they can



become more mature.

As far as I'm concerned, I prefer to live with roommates because I love the feeling of belonging. Besides, it is a lot cheaper to live in a dorm than to rent a apartment outside the campus.

点评：本文与校园生活密切相关，也是近年来出现的现象，人们对此的看法各异，2003年后，四级作文考查加大了学校生活类题目的考查，因为这类题材不存在地域的差异，不同地域的同学都有话可说。本预测题即为校园生活类话题，与刚考完的四级作文话题类似，符合命题者出题思路，值得引起重视。

7.

Direction: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic :Cell Phones .You should write no less than 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

1. 描述上图所示的手机用户数的变化情况

2. 出现这种情况的原因

3. 对此现象作出评价

Cell Phones

As is shown in the chart, cell phones are becoming increasingly popular within China. In 1999, the number of

cell phones in use was only 2 million, but in 2002, the number reaches 5 million. And in the year 2005, the number has suddenly soared to 9 million.

There are many factors contributing to this development. Firstly, a cell phone has no wires and can be carried everywhere easily. Secondly, a cell phone is something wonderful that we can have fun with news, games, music and chat through sending short messages. Thirdly, the drop in price and the simultaneous improvement in the functions have made it possible for an average person to make use of cell phone.

The wide use of cell phones has make them more and more indispensable in people ' s daily life. The many functions of the cell phone have made certain people reluctant to separate themselves from their cell phone.

点评：随着我国经济的快速发展，人民的生活水平不断改善，通讯业的日新月异的发展，使得手机使用普及化，成为人们日常生活的必需品，对此的利弊人们看法各异。本预测题为热点话题，同样是年轻人较熟悉和经常讨论的话题，值得关注。

8.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to

write a short essay on the topic

Advertisement. You should write at least 120 words  
following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 广告的作用                      2. 广告的形式多样                      3.

广告的夸张性

Advertisement

Advertisements are forcing their way into people's lives.  
People refer to advertisements in their daily lives because  
they are consumers. The advertisers are usually  
manufacturers, retailers and salesmen. Their merchandise  
needs to be advertised to bring it to the attention to the  
customers. Thus nearly every product is advertised in some  
way. To a large extent, good advertising leads to success  
while bad advertising can mean failure.

There are many ways to advertise and 'ads' come in  
different forms. Newspapers carry advertisements. Some  
products are publicized on TV and radio which bring them  
into notice of a wide audience. Billboards also carry  
advertising. Advertising is a big industry now and many  
agencies have been set up to furnish a variety of forms..

However, advertising is not always truthful. A product is  
often misrepresented. The advertiser exaggerates the benefits

of the merchandise he wants to sell. Thus, he misrepresents the truth. The consumer falls victim to such advertising. Millions of people have bought advertised products and have been dissatisfied with them.

点评：这是一篇说明文，用说明的表达方式来解说事物，阐明事理。写好说明文，不仅要抓住特征，注意条理，而且要巧妙运用说明方法，像下定义、举例子、作比较、分类别、列数字、打比方等

9.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: A Letter to the President of the University about Improving the Sports Facilities on Campus. You should write no more than 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese:

假设你是李明，请你写一封信给校长，建议改善本校体育设施状况，内容应涉及体育设施对大学生的重要性，对目前学校体育设施的状况可以表扬，可以提出批评建议，也可以兼而有之。

A Letter to the President of the University

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing this letter to you to express my concern

about the sports facilities on campus. I have noticed that our university has very limited resources in terms of opportunities to participate in sports, especially given that the number of students on campus is increasing every year.

As we both know, sports are very important for the sound growth of young people. If they have access to quality sports facilities, young people are able to choose a healthier lifestyle, to boost self-esteem and confidence, and to build a positive outlook and sense of achievement.

My proposal is to build a new sports area. It should be designed with soccer players, basketball players, and ping-pong players in mind. It should have a different section for each activity and be available to students all year round. I believe such facilities will meet our sporting needs.

Thank you for your reading this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Li Ming

点评：本预测题仿真度颇高，为校园生活话题，与在校大学生日常生活密切相关，是最近几年侧重考查的题材。

2002 年 1 月考查了就本校食堂状况给校长写一封信。

10.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to

write a short essay entitled Blog. You should write at least 120 words based on the chart and outline given below:

下图是 2007 年 1-10 月中国博客服务人均月度有效浏览时间及增长率，描述变化，说明原因。

This histogram shows the number of people using blog services from January to October in 2007. From it we can see that the number of users increased monthly from January to August, except February. After two peak months, July and August, the number dropped slightly in September, while in October it picked up again.

Possible reasons for these changes are first, in February Chinese people celebrated the most important festival——Chinese New Year. This means more people spent more time with their families and friends, and therefore they didn't have as much time for surfing online. Secondly, college students are the main users of blog services. While in July and August, they had summer holidays, which enabled them to have more spare time reading and writing blogs. Thirdly, with improvements of blog services and the influence of some “star bloggers” , most of whom are celebrities, blogs are becoming an important way for people to express themselves and communicate with others. So more and

more people are starting to use these services, which help explain the overall increase shown here.

11.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic College Students' Job Hunting. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 近几年出现了大学生就业难的现象
2. 产生这种现象的原因（如大学生追求的目标过高，专业不对口等）
3. 如何解决这一问题（改变就业观念，大学生再培训等）

College Students' Job Hunting

In recent years, college students find it increasingly difficult to get a job. It sounds strange since young college students are usually intelligent, well-educated phenomenon, aspirant and eager to bring their talent into full play. Then what underlies the strange phenomenon?

There are several reasons for this. To begin with, nowadays college students aim too high. All they want are “good” jobs which could offer good salary, comfortable working conditions, high social status among others. Consequently, most college students are unwilling to accept

vacant jobs they consider not “good” enough. Another reason is that there is a big gap between the majors some students study in school and the demands of vacant jobs. So companies think some students are not fit for the jobs.

Solution to the problem requires efforts on both the society and the students. The companies should value the students, talent and knowledge while the latter should not merely aim at material gains. They should be down-to-earth in building up their career. Furthermore, they should face their weak points so as to improve themselves and be more competent.

点评：本预测题为社会热点话题。近年来大学生就业难日益成为各级政府及社会各方面关注的焦点，媒体也广泛报道了大学生就业形势严峻，呼吁全社会共同努力；此外，该预测题也与大学生就业密切相关，也是四级作文选题重点之一。

12.

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

1. 在现代社会，城市交通问题变得越来越严重

2. 城市交通问题的表现以及对人们生活的影响



### 3. 解决的方法与措施

#### Traffic Jam

There is no doubt that traffic congestion becomes a growing worry for the residents of most urban areas. Some major roads are regularly choked with traffic in rush hours. The limited transport capacity contributes largely to the vexing problem. How to solve the headache?.

The existing solutions to traffic jam mainly aim at creating metro bus systems and broadening major roads. Widening the existing roads can solve traffic snarls on some level. Soaring car ownership compounds the chronic annoying problem, so we must sharply reduce the heavy reliance on cars and drive a shift to the mass transportation. It is a cheap and good way. We can create a system of customized bus routes and highlight the development of subways, trolleys and light rail. The effective combination of these solutions will enable the urban areas to possess a smooth traffic.

点评：交通话题一直是四级作文命题话题之一。1990年6月考查过 How to solve the problem of Heavy Traffic, 1994年1月考题 The World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller 也与交通有关，近年来，随着私家车的日益增多，

城市交通拥堵凸显，出行难越来越成为人们关注的焦点。

13.

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

1. 全球变暖对地球环境造成了很大影响

2. 引起全球变暖的原因

3. 我们需要采取的措施

Environmental Protection

No one, regardless of race, religion or nationality, can deny that the world we live in is becoming increasingly intolerable because of the effects of global warming. According to many experts, even greater impacts are still on the way.

There are numerous causes for this problem. On one hand, human-related emissions of carbon into the atmosphere is causing, and will in the future cause, significant global warming according to the theory. On the other hand, the lack of knowledge about the importance of protecting environment hinders the solving of the problem.

It is urgent that immediate and effective actions should

be taken right away. First, more trees need to be planted to help improve and beautify the environment. Besides, stricter laws concerning global warming and irresponsible use of fuel resources have to be put into effect and achieved good results. In a word, there is a long way to go before we can take a comfortable world for granted again .

点评：环境问题也是四级作文命题重点话题之一。大学英语四级考试曾经考过 Make our Cities Greener.近年来，全球气候异常，造成许多自然灾害的频繁，保护环境刻不容缓，已成为全社会乃至全人类共同关注的热点。

14.

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

1. 越来越多的人使用信用卡，信用卡有哪些好处

2. 信用卡的弊端

3. 你自己的观点

Credit Cards

Personal credit cards are becoming more common in China. Banks and other financial institutions are encouraging their customers to change the way they buy

things. Credit cards, otherwise known as “plastic money”, are being offered on very good terms to encourage the change. Consumers will be able to “buy now, pay later”, and many see this as an advantage.

But people need to be careful. There are dangers associated with credit cards. Some people find it very easy to exceed their budget. They are tempted to purchase goods that they do not really need, and can become quickly overburdened by debt. The credit cards often charge a high rate of interest, which exacerbates the problems for these people.

However, used wisely credit cards can improve the quality of people’s lives. They can give people access to money to meet sudden unplanned expenses. Properly handled, they can let people control their expenditure and the monthly statements provide a record of where their money has gone.

点评：这是一篇议论文，关于信用卡的利弊。可以分成三部分：第一部分，信用卡的好处，比如说应急等；第二部分，信用卡的一些弊端，比如说鼓励一些无用的消费；第三部分：你自己的观点，理性使用