

# 英语六级作文写作的“七项基本原则”

一、长短句原则 工作还得一张一弛呢，老让读者读长句，累死人！写一个短小精辟的句子，相反，却可以起到画龙点睛的作用。而且如果我们把短句放在段首或者段末，也可以揭示主题： As a creature, I eat; as a man, I read. Although one action is to meet the primary need of my body and the other is to satisfy the intellectual need of mind, they are in a way quite similar. 如此可见，长短句结合，抑扬顿挫。

强烈建议：在文章第一段（开头）用一长一短，且先长后短；在文章主体部分，要先用一个短句解释主要意思，然后在阐述几个要点的时候采用先短后长的句群形式，定会让主体部分妙笔生辉！文章结尾一般用一长一短就可以了。

二、主题句原则 国有其君，家有其主，文章也要有其主。否则会给人造成“群龙无首”之感！相信各位读过一些破烂文学，故意把主体隐藏在文章之内，结果造成我们稀里糊涂！不知所云！所以奉劝各位一定要写一个主题句，放在文章的开头（保险型）或者结尾，让读者一目了然，必会平安无事！ 特别提示：隐藏主体句可是要冒险的！ To begin with, you must work hard at your lessons and be fully prepared before the exam（主题句）. Without sufficient preparation, you can hardly expect to answer all the questions correctly.

三、一二三原则 领导讲话总是第一部分、第一点、第二点、第三点、第二部分、第一点... 如此罗嗦。可毕竟还是条理清楚。考官们看文章也必然要通过这些关键性的“标签”来判定你的文章是否结构清楚，条理自然。破解方法很简单，只要把下面任何一组的词汇加入到你的几个要点前就清楚了。

- 1) first, second, third, last (不推荐, 原因: 俗)
- 2) firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally (不推荐, 原因: 俗)
- 3) the first, the second, the third, the last (不推荐, 原因: 俗)
- 4) in the first place, in the second place, in the third place, lastly (不推荐, 原因: 俗)
- 5) to begin with, then, furthermore, finally (强烈推荐)
- 6) to start with, next, in addition, finally (强烈推荐)
- 7) first and foremost, besides, last but not least (强烈推荐)
- 8) most important of all, moreover, finally
- 9) on the one hand, on the other hand (适用于两点的情况)
- 10) for one thing, for another thing (适用于两点的情况)

建议: 不仅仅在写作中注意, 平时说话的时候也应该条理清楚!

四、短语优先原则 写作时, 尤其是在考试时, 如果使用短语, 有两个好处: 其一、用短语会使文章增加亮点, 如果老师们看到你的文章太简单, 看不到一个自己不认识的短语, 必然会看你低一等。相反, 如果发现亮点—精彩的短语, 那么你的文章定会得高分了。

其二、关键时刻思维短路, 只有凑字数, 怎么办? 用短语是一个办法! 比如: I

cannot bear it. 可以用短语表达: I cannot put up with it. I want it.  
可以用短语表达: I am looking forward to it. 这样字数明显增加, 表达也更准确。

五、多实少虚原则 原因很简单, 写文章还是应该写一些实际的东西, 不要空话连篇。这就要求一定要多用实词, 少用虚词。我这里所说的虚词就是指那些比较大的词。比如我们说一个很好的时候, 不应该之说 nice 这样空洞的词, 应该使用一些诸如 generous, humorous, interesting, smart, gentle, warm-hearted, hospital 之类的形象词。再比如: 走出房间, general 的词是: walk out of the room 但是小偷走出房间应该说: slip out of the room 小姐走出房间应该说: sail out of the room 小孩走出房间应该说: dance out of the room 老人走出房间应该说: stagger out of the room 所以多用实词, 少用虚词, 文章将会大放异彩!

## 六、多变句式原则

1) 加法 (串联) 都希望写下很长的句子, 像个老外似的, 可就是怕写错, 怎么办, 最保险的写长句的方法就是这些, 可以在任何句子之间加 and, 但最好是前后的句子又先后关系或者并列关系。比如说: I enjoy music and he is fond of playing guitar. 如果是二者并列的, 我们可以用一个超级句式: Not only the fur coat is soft, but it is also warm. 其它的短语可以用: besides, furthermore, likewise, moreover

2) 转折 (拐弯抹角) 批评某人缺点的时候, 我们总习惯先拐弯抹角说说他的

优点，然后转入正题，再说缺点，这种方式虽然阴险了点，可毕竟还比较容易让人接受。所以呢，我们说话的时候，只要在要点之前先来点废话，注意二者之间用个专这次就够了。 The car was quite old, yet it was in excellent condition. The coat was thin, but it was warm. 更多的短语：despite that, still, however, nevertheless, in spite of, despite, notwithstanding

3) 因果 (so, so, so) 昨天在街上我看到了一个女孩，然后我主动搭讪，然后我们去咖啡厅，然后我们认识了，然后我们成为了朋友...可见，讲故事的时候我们总要追求先后顺序，先什么，后什么，所以然后这个词就变得很常见了。其实这个词表示的是先后或因果关系！ The snow began to fall, so we went home. 更多短语：then, therefore, consequently, accordingly, hence, as a result, for this reason, so that

4) 失衡句 (头重脚轻，或者头轻脚重) 有些人脑袋大，身体小，或者有些人脑袋小，身体大，虽然我们不希望长成这个样子，可如果真的是这样了，也就必然会吸引别人的注意力。文章中如果出现这样的句子，就更会让考官看到你的句子与众不同。其实就是主语从句，表语从句，宾语从句的变形。 举例：This is what I can do. Whether he can go with us or not is not sure. 同样主语、宾语、表语可以改成如下的复杂成分： When to go, Why he goes away...

5) 附加 (多此一举) 如果有了老婆，总会遇到这样的情况，当你再讲某个人物的时候，她会插一句说，我昨天见过他；或者说，就是某某某，如果把老婆的话插入到我们的话里面，那就是定语从句和同位语从句或者是插入语。 The

man whom you met yesterday is a friend of mine. I don't enjoy that book you are reading. Mr Liu, our oral English teacher, is easy-going.

其实很简单，同位语--要解释的东西删除后不影响整个句子的构成；定语从句--借用之前的关键词并且用其重新组成一个句子插入其中，但是 whom or that 关键词必须要紧跟在先行词之前。

6) 排比（排山倒海句） 文学作品中最吸引人的地方莫过于此，如果非要让你的文章更加精彩的话，那么我希望你引用一个个的排比句，一个个的对偶句，一个个的不定式，一个个的地词，一个个的短语，如此表达将会使文章有排山倒海之势！ Whether your tastes are modern or traditional, sophisticated or simple, there is plenty in London for you. Nowadays, energy can be obtained through various sources such as oil, coal, natural gas, solar heat, the wind and ocean tides. We have got to study hard, to enlarge our scope of knowledge, to realize our potentials and to pay for our life. （气势恢宏） 要想写出如此气势恢宏的句子非用排比不可！

七、挑战极限原则 既然是挑战极限，必然是比较难的，但是并非不可攀！  
原理：在学生的文章中，很少发现诸如独立主格的句子，其实也很简单，只要花上 5 分钟的时间看看就可以领会，它就是分词的一种特殊形式，分词要求主语一致，而独立主格则不然。比如： The weather being fine, a large number of people went to climb the Western Hills. Africa is the second largest continent, its size being about three times that of China. 如果您可一些出这样的句子，不得高分才怪！

文章主体段落三大杀手锏:

一、举实例 思维短路, 举实例! 提出一个观点, 举实例! 提出一个方案, 举实例! 而且者也是我们揭示一个观点最好的方式, 任何情况下, 只要我们无法继续文章, 不管三七二十一, 尽管举例子! In order to attract more customers, advertisers have adopted every possible stimulative factor in making ads, such as sound, light, colours, cartoon films and human performance. For instance, to advertise a certain food, advertisers will ask an actor or actress to sit at a table and devour the seemingly delicious food while they film him or her. 更多句型: To take ... as an example, One example is..., Another example is..., for example

二、做比较 方法: 写完一个要点, 比较与之相似的; 又写完一个要点, 再比较与之相反的; 世界上没有同样的指纹, 没有相同的树叶, 文章亦同, 只有通过比较, 你才会发现二者的相同点 (through comparison) 和不同点 (through contrast)。下面是一些短语: 相似的比较: in comparison, likewise, similarly, in the same manner 相反的比较: on the other hand, conversely, whereas, while, instead, nevertheless, in contrast, on the contrary, compared with ..., ...

三、换言之 没话说了, 可以换一句话再说, 让你的文章在多一些字, 或者文

邹邹地说, 是让读者更充分的理解你的观点。 实际就是重复重复再重复! 下面的句子实际上就三个字 I love you! I am enthusiastic about you. That is to say, I love you. I am wild about you. In other words, I have fallen in love with you. 或者上面我们举过的例子: I cannot bear it. 可以用短语表达: I cannot put up with it. 因此可以这样说: I cannot bear it. That is to say, I cannot put up with it or I am fed up with it. 更多短语: in more difficult language, in simpler words, put it more simply

#### 6 级作文模板:

1) 先背 3 个句子 1. Nowadays with the rapid development of advanced ....., more and more..... are commonly and widely used in everyday life.(讲重要性) 2 .The popularity of digital ...will have great influence on our work, study and everyday life. On the one hand ..., But on the other hand. (讲影响) 3. To conclude, ....are just like a double-edged sword. With them we may have less trouble dealing with problems in life and enjoy a better-off life. However, one point should be kept in mind that we should take sensible use of them , always being the master of them. (结尾段) Ps:灵活运用第1.句和第 2 句, 根据不同模板自由组合。

#### 2) 模板 (2 个模板)

1. 开头段: 先讲重要性, 然后转讲不好的地方。 中间段: 措施 结尾段: 先来

个小转折再进入总结

开头段 Nowadays with the rapid development of advanced ....., more and more..... are commonly and widely used in everyday life. However, what worries most of us is that.....

中间段 Firstly....Secondly.....Lastly but in no means least.....

结尾段 To conclude, .....are just like a double-edged sword. With them we may have less trouble dealing with problems in life and enjoy a better-off life. However, one point should be kept in mind that we should take sensible use of them , always being the master of them.

2. 开头段：先讲重要性，然后转讲争论 中间段：转折(即列出两种不同人的观点) 结尾段：直接进入总结 (即你的观点)

开头段： It is accepted that .... Plays a significant part for both ..., and what' s more , a lot of attention is being drawn to the change of..... However, whether ... deserves such an attention , people' s ideas vary.

中间段： On the one hand, some people hold the view that ..... On the other hand, a great many people insist that....

结尾段： From my perspective, however.... (你的观点) . Therefore, it' s time that (措施之类的)

6 级作文万能句子（补充在“ .....” 里面的万能句子，自己琢磨每个句子放在哪里比较适合） 重点背：1) 5) 6) 7) 句子，最好全部都被过一遍，自己琢磨怎么用。

1) Sth will make our life more enjoyable, that is to say, sth can add color to the dull routine of every day life. . . . 能让我们的生活更美好，也就是说，. . . . 可以给我们枯燥的生活带来色彩

2) For the majority of people, reading or learning a new skill has become the focus of their lives and the source of their happiness and contentment 对于很多人来说，学习一门新技术占据了他们的生活和充实了他们的生活。

3) . . . . . , by occupying spare time so constructively, makes a person contented, with no time for boredom. . . . 占据了某人大部分时间，使得某人没空想东想西（充实了某人生活）

4) What's more, living in school can save them a great deal of time on the way between home and school everyday, so they would be able to concentrate more time and energy on their academic work. 住校为学生省去了不少时间，这样学生可以把更多的时间用在学习上

5) Little by little, our knowledge will be well enriched, and our horizons will be greatly broadened. 一点一滴，这样做可以丰富我们的知识和拓宽我们的视野

6) For people who want to adopt a healthy and meaningful life style, it is

important to find time to learn certain new knowledge. Just as an old saying goes: it is never too late to learn.对于想过一种有意义的人来说, 抽空学习一门新技术很重要

7) The majority of students believe that part-time job will provide them with more opportunities to develop their interpersonal skills, which may put them in a favorable position in the future job markets.兼职可以让学生们学习个人技巧, 这样可以在找工作时更有竞争力

8) By taking a major-related part-job, students can not only improve their academic studies, but gain much experience, experience they will never be able to get from the textbooks.学生不仅可以提高学习成绩, 还可以获得在课本上学不到的工作经验

9) Now people in growing numbers are beginning to believe that learning new skills and knowledge contributes directly to enhancing their job opportunities or promotion opportunities.

10) 1Sth can produce positive effects on ...in more than one way.什么东西可带来好影响 2Sth may bring about negative impacts on ...什么东西可带来不好的影响