

## 英语六级常考题型模板

1. 利弊型 2. 议论型 3. 谚语/名言类 4. 图画型 5. 图表型 6. 书信类

### 一、CET6 常考利弊型

#### 1、第一段引出话题

It has been widely noted that the topic of 主题 can exert a great impact on ourselves not only in real life but in the network, which boils down to how valued it is to modern society. Different individuals hold different views because of their different perspectives.

主题的话题无论是在现实生活中还是在网络上都引起了铺天盖地的争论和各种反应，归根到底，这显示出这个话题对于现代社会是多么有价值啊。人们由于各自视角不同对这件事情的态度也大有不同。

#### 2、人们各自利弊观点段及观点的原因

Some people are in favor of the idea of 正方观点. They point out the fact that 正方观点的第一个理由. Besides, they also argue that 正方观点的第二个理由. However, other people stand on a different ground. (反方观点) They consider it's harmful to do \_\_\_\_\_. They firmly point out that 反方观点的第一个理由. An example can give the details of this argument: 举例说明原因.

有些人赞成正方观点的想法。他们指出了正方观点的第一个理由。此外，他们还认为正方观点的第二个理由。然而，其他人站在不同的立场。(反方观点)他们认为做\_\_\_\_\_是

有害的。他们坚定地指出反方观点的第一个理由。一个例子可以给出这个论点的细节：举例说明原因。

请记住分析原因可以用的结构：

(这个结构可以广泛用于议论文和书信等需要阐述观点理由的地方)

They point out the fact that

阐述观点 1, First of all, \_\_\_\_\_

阐述观点 2, Besides, \_\_\_\_\_

阐述观点 3, What' s more, \_\_\_\_\_

阐述观点 4, Last, \_\_\_\_\_

3、**结尾段，既表达自己观点并提出措施** From my level of understanding, I firmly believe that the advantages apparently outweigh the disadvantages. Just as the Chinese proverb goes: anything is a double-edged sword. To my eye, its negative impacts depend, to a large extent, on how it is used. If we make proper use of it, \_\_\_\_\_ will not do us harm and our students、parents、government 、media and even the society should have the wisdom and common sense to distinguish between right and wrong.

最后，我坚持认为，利远远大于弊，正如中国俗话说的事物都是一分为二的。在我看来，它的负面影响在很大程度上取决于人们如何使用它。如果我们使用得当，\_\_\_\_\_是不会对我们不利的。我们的学生、家长、政府、媒体、甚至整个社会应该有辨别是非的智慧和常识。(最后这段话适用于很多话题)

## 二、CET6 常考议论型

1、**第一段引出话题**: It has been widely noted that the topic of 主题 can exert a great impact on ourselves not only in real life but in the network, which boils down to how valued it is to modern society.

主题的话题无论是在现实生活中还是在网络上对我们每一个人都有着巨大的影响，归根到底，这显示出这个话题对于现代社会是多么有价值啊！**下一句照抄原文的话题，水平好的话可以同意替换。**

2、**分析讨论的原因**: A number of factors may account for this phenomenon. (这句话引出下文的原因分析) First of all, it is closely bound up with a series of complicated factors whether or not they are 文章主旨 including their disposition, schedule, circle of friends, education, financial situation etc. Besides, as for me, in the wake of the quickening modernization process, some people, deficient in the consciousness of 文章主旨, act on their own more often. Living without 文章主旨 is like sailing without a compass.

几个因素可以解释这个现象。**首先**就他们是否---而言，是由一系列复杂因素决定的，而这与他们的性格、计划、朋友圈、所受教育程度、经济状况、息息相关。**其次**，从个体角度来说，随着现代化进程加快，部分人更多的按照自己意志行事，生活缺乏-----就像航海没有指南针。(取自名言，英国艺术评论家约翰 罗金思)

这里同样用到分析原因可以用的结构 **First of all , Besides, .....**

3、**结尾段措施**: From my level of understanding, it is necessary that effective measures should be taken to prevent the situation from happening again. At the individual level, we should effectively enforce our ability to discipline ourselves and **文章主旨** through practices in every ordinary moment of our life. At the community level, our students, parents, government, media and even the society as a whole should have the wisdom and common sense to distinguish between right and wrong. Only in this way can we achieve success and can our society more harmonious, vibrant, system.

我认为是采取一些必要措施的时候了。从个人层面, 我们应该有效的尽我们最大能力严格要求自己, 在每天的日常生活中的实践中学会**文章主旨**, 从社会层面上, 我们的学生、家长、政府部门、媒体甚至全社会应该具有辨别是非的智慧和常识。只有这样, 我们的社会才会是和谐的、充满活力的、有系统。

### 三、CET6 常考的谚语/名言警句作文

适用于:

- 1 作文要求中提到某某名人曾说.....
- 2 作文要求中提到一句名言、谚语、俗语.....
- 3 可以总结出作文的中心思想.....

总之记住, 看到作文要求中有给出的一句特定的话, 就可以用此模板, 如果作文题目材料

不是一句话，总结出中心思想，并把中心思想转化成一句话，再套用此模板。

### 首段解释谚语：

It is universally acknowledged that \_\_\_\_\_, which means that \_\_\_\_\_. Even simple operations can easily be spoiled if we \_\_\_\_\_. Actually, \_\_\_\_\_ is the key to success. Therefore, no one can neglect the great importance of \_\_\_\_\_.

人们普遍承认\_\_\_\_\_, 这意味着\_\_\_\_\_。如果我们\_\_\_\_\_, 即使是简单的操作也很容易被破坏。实际上, \_\_\_\_\_是成功的关键。因此, 没有人可以忽视\_\_\_\_\_的重要性。

### 举例论证：

Taking a look around, we can find numerous examples about it. The best illustration might be English study. It is \_\_\_\_\_ practice that enables a learner to get a good command of pronunciation. Similarly, only by \_\_\_\_\_ can we acquire a basic grasp of grammar. It is a fact that the process of other skills is no exception.

环顾当下, 我们可以列出太多可以佐证的例子。最好的例证可能是英语学习。这是\_\_\_\_练习, 使学习者能够很好地掌握发音。同样, 只有\_\_\_\_才能获得语法的基本把握。事实上, 其他技能的过程也不例外。

### 尾段总结, 画龙点睛：

In short, laying a solid foundation is essential if we want to make achievements in our studies or work, or indeed in any other aspect of our lives. At every step, review what has been achieved and assess the problems ahead before moving to the next step. And what we should bear in mind is that \_\_\_\_\_.

简而言之，如果我们想要在我们的学习或工作中取得成就，或者甚至在我们生活的任何其他方面取得成就，那么奠定坚实的基础至关重要。在每个步骤中，在进入下一步之前，检查已实现的目标并评估未来的问题。我们应该记住的是\_\_\_\_\_。

#### 四、CET6 常考图画型

图画类作文只是一个形式，只需要改开头就可以了，具体内容和性质要参考利弊型作文、议论型作文和一句话作文，开头如下：

Exactly according to the painter Picasso' s words that romantic charm takes precedence when appreciating painting, the above ingenious picture delineates : \_\_\_\_\_ . There is a message expressed in the text of the picture : \_\_\_\_\_ . Whoever catches sight of the penetrating picture will ponder a long while over it.

恰如画家毕加索所言：“欣赏画作首先要品味出它的神韵”，上图描绘了：\_\_\_\_\_。图中文字也在诠释：\_\_\_\_\_。无论谁看到这入木三分的画面恐怕都会思绪良久吧。

#### 五、CET6 图表类作文

第一段，根据图表看出趋势或变化：

It is obvious in the graphic/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 X1, Y reaches its peak value of ...(多少).

在图形/表格中显而易见的是，Y 的比率/数量/数量发生了巨大变化。近年来它已大幅上涨

/上涨/下跌/下跌 (因为 X 变化)。 在 X1 点, Y 达到其峰值... (多少)。

### 第二段, 分析变化原因:

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).

这种变化的原因是什么? 主要是图形/表中反映的情况背后的..... (多少) 原因。 首先, ..... (第一个原因)。 更重要的是, ..... (第二个原因)。 最重要的是..... (第三个原因)。

### 第三段, 自身的观点:

From the above discussions, we have enough reason to predict what will happen in the near future. The trend described in the graphic/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).

从上述讨论中, 我们有足够的理由预测在不久的将来会发生什么。 图形/表格中描述的趋势将持续相当长的时间 (如果不会采取必要的措施, 这些不太好的变化趋势)。

## 六、CET6 书信类作文

注重书信比较常用的格式和语句, 主要是开头和结尾

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

首段:

I hope this email finds you well. This is Li,Hua from China.I am writing to you about the training plan for basketball / inviting you to China / sending you some information about your trip.(引出书信主题或目的)

谨以此邮件向您致以问候。我是来自中国的李华。我写信给你关于篮球训练计划/邀请你到中国/给你一些关于你旅行的信息。

**First of all**, I sincerely apologize for my absence of the meeting on Tuesday(第一点一般是阐述给的第一条提示)I am having a meeting in South and the plane is delayed because of the bad weather (除了阐述观点，还要对这个观点进行简单的解释).**Besides**,I have a suggestion for our training plan (阐述第二个观点). All the players could train as planned before,which has a positive effect on their skill (解释观点) .**What' s more**,I am also thinking about some new training programs in the days and I will discuss with you about more details on the new training plan(阐述第三个要点，并进行解释).

首先，我真诚地为周二没有参加会议而道歉 (第一点一般是阐述给的第一条提示) 我在南方开会，由于天气恶劣，飞机延误了 (除了阐述观点，还要对这个观点进行简单的解释)。除此之外，我对我们的训练计划提出了建议 (阐述第二个观点)。所有的球员都可以按计划进行训练，这对他们的技术有着积极的影响。更重要的是，我也在考虑一些新的训练计划，我将与你讨论有关新训练计划的更多细节 (阐述第三个要点，并进行解释)。

**Last**, I am really sorry for bring the inconvenience to you(表达道歉) / (或者是表感谢 Thank you again for everything you' ve done). And I am looking forward to

meeting you on Tuesday and taking to you.(书信类的结尾一般都是再次道歉/感谢，期待回复，或者期待见面之类的)

最后，我很抱歉给你带来不便。(再次感谢你的付出) 我期待着在星期二与您会面并交谈。

Your prompt reply will be highly appreciated. (相当于中文的盼复)

如能及时答复，我将不胜感激。

Sincerely

Li,Hua