CET作文之文章开头 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/253/2021\_2022\_CET\_E4\_BD

\_9C\_E6\_96\_87\_E4\_c83\_253154.htm 文章开头句型1-1 对立法 : 先引出其他人的不同看法,然后提出自己的看法或者偏向于某 一看法,适用于有争议性的主题.例如(e.g) [1]. When asked about ....., the vast/overwhelming majority of people say that ..... But I think/view a bit differently. [2]. When it comes to ....., some people believe that ..... Others argue/claim that the opposite/reverse is true. There is probably some truth in both arguments/statements, but (I tend to the profer/latter .....) [3]. Now, it is commonly/generally/widely believed/held/acknowledged that ..... They claim/believe/argue that ..... But I wonder/doubt whether.....1-2 现象法 引出要剖 析的现象或者问题,然后评论 .e.g [1]. Recently the rise in problem of / (phenomenon of) ..... has cause/aroused public/popular/wide/worldwide concern. [2]. Recently the issue of the problem of/the phenomenon of .....has been brought into focus. ( has been braught to public attention ) [3].Inflation/Corruption/Social inequality ..... is yet another of the new and bitter truth we have to learn to face now/constantly.1-3 观 点法 ----开门见山,直接了当地提出自己对要讨论的问题的看 法.e.g: [1]. Never history has the change of ..... been as evident as .....Nowhere in the world/China has the issue/idea of ..... been more visible/popular than..... [2]. Now people in growing/significant numbers are beginning/coming to

realize/accept/ (be aware) that[3]. Now there is a growing
awareness/recognition of the necessityto Now people become
increasingly aware/conscious of the importance of [4]. Perhaps it
is time to have a fresh look at the attitude/ideathat1-4 引用法
先引出名人名言或者有代表性的看法,来引出文章要展开
论述的观点!e.g: [1]. "Knowledge is power." such is the remark
made by Bacon. This remarkhas been shared by more and more
people . "Education is not complete with graduation." Such is the
opinion of agreat American philosopher. Now more and more
people share his opinion. [2]."" How often we hear such
statements/words like theses/this . In our own days we are used to
hearing such traditional complains asthis "".1-5 比较法
通过对过去,现在两种不同的倾向,观点的比较,引出文章要讨
论的观点.e.g: [1]. For years,had been viewed as But
people are taking a freshlook now. With the growing , people
[2]. People used to think that ( In the past , )
But people now share this new .1-6 故事法 先讲一个较短的故
事来引发读者的兴趣, 引出文章的主题.e.g: [1]. Once in (a
newspaper ) , I read of/learnt The phenomenon of has
aroused public concern. [2]. I have a friend who Should he
? Such a dilemma we areoften confront with in our daily life. [3].
Once upon a time , there lived a man who This story may be
(unbelievable), but it still has a realistic significance now.1-7 问
题法 先用讨论或解答的设问, 引出自己观点, 适用于有争
议性的话题.e.g: Should/What ? Options of vary
greatly , some, othersBut in my opinion ,

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