

2011英语六级考试写作过关策略：三步走套路 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/645/2021\\_2022\\_2011\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_c84\\_645808.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2011_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_c84_645808.htm) 作文的展开按照三步走：1)题目涉及的现象进行简单的描述，在描述的过程中将写作引向文章的主题(这样的描述可以自己控制，如果第一段落字数单薄，可以适当使描述具体化)。2)在第一步的基础上给出观点，观点视文章主旨可以分为：个人观点(包括方法、途径)，和多方观点(观点从正反两方面或者一个方面的多个层次阐述。在交待观点是需要有原因和支持)。3)个人观点总结点题(同意异表)，简要指出方法途径，如果找不到具体的解决方法，则将话讲得圆滑(如果正文中间观点没有必然冲突，则可以融合)。

A 1995.1 my view on the negative effects of some advertisements 社会上的广告现象越来越多，很多的广告对我们的社会有不良的影响- (广告如何多：路边大型广告，报纸一半是广告，电线杆上垃圾广告，电视商业广告频繁。)

Today we live in a world of advertisement. Ads appear on broad side boards, take up much of newspaper coverage, slip their way onto walls and constantly interrupt TV programs. However pervasive they are, (尽管他们四处充斥)they always produce a negative influence。

从观点的多个层次描写：1.白日抢劫卖家通过弯曲夸大事实来欺骗消费者购买(化妆品).2.种下不良消费习惯或者价值观(香烟).3.污染环境(牛皮癣和校园商业海报)。

To begin with, daylight robbery is made everyday occurrence (白日抢劫每天都在发生)as a result of the negative effects of ads. Harmful ads exaggerate the functions and distort/ignore the facts。(夸大功能，歪曲事实)

Every means is tried to hook people into buying(为了诱导人们消费，不择手段). Make-up promotion is a typical case in point。(化妆品促销就是一个典型的例子) Furthermore, misleading ads plant in the mind (在脑海中植下)of consumers, especially young people, a bad consumption habit or, even worse, corrupt values. For proof, look no further than cigarette selling. (香烟销售就是一个典型的例子)Ads with the image of a smoking pop star broadcast an irresistible message。(传递无法抗拒的信息) Last but not least, easily-printed posters and handouts have polluted our environment。个人认为广告负面效应不可避免，要通过严格的法律来减少危害，同时开动脑筋，远离它们。 Personally, no one can avoid the negative influence. However, we need to step up law enforcement (加强执法)to minimize the harm of such ads.

Meanwhile, as consumers, we need to use our head and keep our distance。 B 1996.1 Two-day weekend -- 工作效率提高，物质生活富足，人们可能享受2天周末制，（除了工作效率之外：人们对生活水平的期待。） As the productivity improves, our society becomes more affluent than ever before. As a result of such social advance, a 2-day weekend seems not just possible but also feasible。从正反两方面描写，每个方面可以从多个角度来论述：1.有人欢呼，原因如下：1)更长的休息时间，更好的调整精力，更高的效率为新的一周做好准备.2)更长的时间与家人分享，更加融洽家庭关系.3)可以进行适当距离的旅游，更好的享受生活。2.有人反对，原因如下：1)在某种程度上不利于生产和生活(减少产出，办事不方便).2)降低效率(周末未完之事必须拖拉两天.周末活动过多造成假期疲劳)。 The

proponents (支持者) happily welcome a 2-day weekend for the following reasons. Firstly, a 2-day weekend ensures more time for rest (确保足够的时间休息). People can better recover from 5 days hard work (可以更好的从天的工作中恢复过来) and get more refreshed and productive for the coming week. Secondly, a 2-day weekend allows more time to share with one's family. Thirdly, 2 days make possible (使成为可能) short-distance travels, so that people needn't rush through a destination (在一个游玩的目的地走马观花) and can enjoy more of life (更好的享受生活). On the other hand, the opponents (反对者) argue an extended weekend (延长了的周末) causes inconveniences of some kind (某种程度的不便) to life and harm to economy, as workers in service agencies (服务行业) and in companies leave position for leisure and recreation. (离职去娱乐享受) What's more, a longer weekend reduces efficiency (降低效率) and does not necessarily promise (确保) more energy for a new week. Anything that happens on Friday but can't be finished within that day has to be delayed even longer. After people finish an ambitious travel, they feel exhausted than refueled. (他们感到很疲劳而不是充电了) 个人认为这是好事, 但是要多方面努力, 享受好处的同时尽量避免坏处。 As for me, I readily welcome the 2-day weekend. Still, we need to make joint efforts to minimize the disadvantages while enjoying a happier life。 C 1998.6

do lucky numbers really bring luck? -- 中国这个社会长期以来的传统: 喜欢吉祥的数字。数字和运气之间有必然的联系么? -- (如何喜欢: 重要事件选择黄道吉日, 如婚庆, 开业。手机号码选择吉祥数字等等举不胜举。) It's a tradition in the

Chinese culture to associate lucky numbers with good luck. We select good days for big events like wedding and business ceremonies. we cast huge money for a good phone number or a car plate. Similar examples simply abound in this country(这样的例子举不胜举). However, does this magical relationship exist? 从正反两方面描写，每个方面可以从多个角度来论述：1.有人坚信，原因如下：1)几千年的民族传统肯定有他的道理. 2)偶尔的神奇现象也能增加信心。2。不相信的人也有自己的理由：1)数字只是人类发明的符号，与运气无关。2)如果不遵守科学规律，任何数字都不能确保幸运(车祸)。 Those who believe argue that such a tradition dates back thousands of years(这个传统有几千年的历史了). There must be a reason. In addition, occasional coincidences(偶尔的巧合) in history and in life even add to their confidence(增强了他们对这个信心). By contrast, those who don ' t believe also have their reasons. For one thing, numbers are nothing but man-made symbols. How can they have anything to do with luck? For another, however lucky the numbers are(不管这个数字都么的吉祥)， accidents can ' t be avoided if we turn a blind eye to science(无视科学)， say, driving a car while being drunk。 个人认为数字和运气没有必然联系，因此不能当真。同时尊重这样的一个传统。 From my point of view, there is never any relation between lucky numbers and good luck. While we keep this tradition, we should never take it too seriously 相关推荐

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