# 英语阅读与翻译教学创新

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■ 梁艳利 万鹏飞 于大维 著

中国又联大的社

# 英语阅读与翻译教学创新

梁艳利 万鹏飞 于大维◎著

中国文联出版社

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## 前言

英语综合应用能力包括听、说、读、写、译五个方面,翻译是有效进行口头和书面交流 信息的重要技能。因此,阅读与翻译教学是大学英语教学的重要组成部分,英语阅读与翻译 在英语学习过程中举足轻重。当前,我国大学英语教学正在进行新一轮的改革。为了适应高 等教育新的发展形势, 深化教学改革, 提高教学质量, 满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的 需要,大学英语课程教学要求明确指出:"大学英语的教学目标是培养学生英语综合应用能 力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信 息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力、提高综合文化素养,以适应我国经济发展和国际交流的 需要。"我国改革开放的新形势对翻译提出了更高的要求,社会、经济的发展急需大批翻译 人才。只靠规模有限的英语专业来培养翻译人才,显然无法满足国家在这方面的迫切需求。 因此,大学英语教学应当承担历史赋予的重任。事实上,目前从事翻译工作的许多人都是非 英语专业的。通过实践的磨炼,他们逐步胜任了工作需要。如果我们在大学英语教学中,为 非英语专业的学生打下一个良好的翻译基础,他们就能更快、更好地适应今后工作的需要。 因此,翻译教学在整个大学英语教学中应该占有重要的位置。翻译是一门科学,有固有的规 律可循。翻译同时又是一门艺术,涉及诸多翻译技巧。要培养学生的翻译能力,就必须讲授 一定的翻译理论和翻译技巧,并提供充分的练习材料。而目前普遍使用的几套大学英语教材, 均无系统的翻译理论和翻译技巧的介绍, 充当翻译练习材料的仅是几个汉译英句子, 其主要 目的还在于复习和巩固课文中所涉及的词汇、句型、语法结构等语言知识。就"英译汉"而 言,精读教材的课文本可以用来训练翻译技能,然而我们的许多教师在讲解课文时,并不重 视英汉翻译, 只要求学生能理解原文, 能做对阅读理解题就可以了, 即便有的教师主观上想 把翻译理论和技巧融入精读课讲授, 也往往因为课时的限制无法对学生进行系统的训练, 因 而未能充分发挥精读教材的作用。随着我国改革开放的不断深入发展和进入世界贸易组织的 需要,我国社会尤其是经济发达地区基本进入了全民学外语(当然这里指英语)的阶段,这 种情况就对外语教学提出了更高的要求。众所周知,语言是一种交际工具,是人们进行信息 交往的手段。 纵观人类历史,语言最初的存在形式是口语,而我们最常用的语言形式也是口 语。所以,不论教授何种语言,口语教学的地位应当是举足轻重的。在中国,由于受特殊的 国情及传统的应试教育所限, 非英语专业大学生在学习英语时仍以语言知识的掌握为主, 而 忽略了口语的练习。许多人在大学毕业后仍在说英语方面存在很大的障碍,所以探索大学英 语精读教学与口语教学的结合是十分必要的。近年来, 交际教学法一直受到我国从事外语教 学与研究的学者的关注, 它真正体现了语言学习的目的性, 而交际法最明显的体现就是在口 语教学方面。

阅读在目前教学过程中已经得到了很好地重视。近年来,英语教育界关于英语教学是继续强调培养阅读能力为主,读写为本,还是听说为本,读写并重,讨论很多,翻译似乎成了一个被遗忘的角落。笔者认为,有必要对大学英语翻译教学滞后的原因及对策作一探讨,并尽快切实采取措施,改革大学英语翻译教学。 在我国,传统外语教学中占主导地位的教学方法是语法翻译法。然而,在相当长的一段时间内,我国外语教学中的主流思想是交际教学法,传统的外语教学法受到新的教学法思潮的挑战,翻译首当其冲,致使翻译的作用逐渐淡化,翻译教学受到冷落,甚至被看成"落后"、"过时"、"陈腐"。由于以阅读理解为主的篇章教学法占据了主导地位,不少学生片面追求阅读速度,只求理解文章大意,满足于勾对多项选择题的答案。他们缺乏正确分析句子结构、通过上下文准确把握词义和流畅通顺的表达能力,因而一遇到结构复杂的长句、难句,就束手无策,无法读懂,更不要说翻译了。随着交际法的兴起,语法、翻译教学在外语教学中的地位有所削弱。然而,实践证明,交际法并非完美无缺。相反地,到了20世纪90年代初,学生语言质量普遍下降了。经过一段时间的反思,人们终于意识到了削弱语法、翻译教学的弊端。许多教师认为他们是折中者,他们并不是仅仅使用一种教学方法,也不是将他们的教学思想建立在某一种心理学或语言学理论之上的。可见,我们不应该单纯使用某一种教学方法,也不应该盲目地排斥另一种教学方法。

传统的语法翻译法曾经培养和造就了不少非常优秀的语言大师和翻译家,那就一定有它独特的长处。我们应该根据中国的国情和形势发展的需要,扬长避短,探索和创建具有中国特色的外语教学法。在外语教学中,我们应当处理好吸收国外新的教学理论与继承中国优良传统的关系,努力做到在吸收中继承,在吸收中创新,从而探索出一套具有中国特色的外语教学新路子。翻译教学通过母语和外语的互译与对比,可以加强学生对所学语言材料的准确理解,是全面检验和提高学生英语水平的有效手段;另一方面,通过翻译,可以更清楚地看到英汉两种语言在表达方面的异同,加深对英语特有表达方式的认识,提高他们掌握和运用所学语言知识的能力。因此,翻译教学在整个大学英语教学中起着十分重要的作用。然而,如前所述,翻译并未受到教学双方的重视。

全书共分十章,合计约 39 万字,由梁艳利、万鹏飞、于大维合作完成。其中,梁艳利 (河南科技学院)负责全书的统筹策划与前言、第一章、第三章、第五章、第十章的写作任务,合计约 17 万字;万鹏飞(齐齐哈尔大学)负责第二章、第四章和第八章的写作任务,合计约 11 万字;于大维(鹤岗高等专科学校)负责第六章、第七章、第九章的写作任务,合计约 11 万字。限于水平,不当之处欢迎各位领导和专家批评指正。

# 目 录

第一章 绪论	1
第一节 英语教学与翻译技巧	1
第二节 英语写作中应用文的重要性	18
第三节 英语教学与语言表达的技巧	22
第四节 任务型学习与任务型教学	24
第五节 英语口语与写作融合教学	
第二章 英语教学与翻译技巧培养	36
第一节 英语词汇与翻译技巧	36
第二节 英语阅读与写作表达技巧	
第三节 英语口语与写作表达技巧	
第四节 英语口语表达技巧及其教学	
第五节 外语阅读与独立写作表达技巧	58
第三章 英语教学与写作技巧培养	61
第一节 英语教学与短文经典题型	61
第二节 英语教学与英语写作诀窍	67
第三节 英语写作能力训练与教学改革	75
第四节 英语短文与英文经典解析	78
第五节 英语阅读与应用文表达技巧	83
第四章 英语教学与翻译技巧拓展	86
第一节 传统作文教学模式的不足及其根源	86
第二节 叙述与告示文章写作表达技巧	
第三节 信件与备忘录的写作表达技巧	
第四节 合理设定复习课的教学目标	110
第五节 外语技能提升与教学创新	
第五章 语言翻译表达与阅读技能培养	
第一节 阅读技能与表达技巧的培养	
第二节 阅读速度的提高与表达技巧	
第三节 阅读教学的原则与表达技巧	122
第四节 阅读模式与技能培养	126
第五节 分析阅读与综合阅读	
第六章 英语阅读技巧与翻译效率提升	131
第一节 英语阅读与翻译技巧培养	
第二节 契合实际是教学的基础	135
第三节 日常教学贴近学生生活	
第四节 多种途径促进语言表达	
第五节 语言知识到能力的转化	
第七章 外语阅读技巧与翻译分析	
第一节 语言表达技能与翻译协同教学	155

É	第二节	英语技巧的运用于教师的引领价值	156
2	第三节	技巧掌握与专业阅读能力的培养	
Ŷ	第四节	技巧的掌握与教学课堂互动	
ŝ	第五节	外语阅读技巧与教学效率提升	
第八章		翻译技巧与表达方式应用	
ŝ		翻译技巧与应用文写作特点	
5		职责意识的培养与应用文写作技巧提升	
140		技巧表达与专业应用文写作能力	
3		语言表达规律与英语教学录音的使用	
<u>*</u>		技巧表达与外语教学理念创新	
		翻译技巧与外语教学改革	
		语言翻译技巧与教学创新	
		语言表达技巧与外语阅读的重要性	
		语言表达技巧与外语教学知识的传授	
49		语言表达技巧与英语教学创新	
		语言表达技巧与趣味教学实践	
		教学创新与素质教育	
		英语教学中的创新教育	
45		英语创新教学探索	
5	第三节	英语教学实践与模式创新	223
育	第四节	英语创新教育英语教学	225
負		创新教育在英语教学中的运用	
公共十			221

## 第一章 绪论

## 第一节 英语教学与翻译技巧

## 1.文字通顺连贯

英语中的过渡句和连接词是文章通顺连贯的重要标志,根据语法中的平行和从属结构原则,一个复合句中必须要有一个连接词,否则句子是不符合语法规则的。如:

All flights had been cancelled, the passengers had to go there by train. 本句的两部分都有完整的主谓,但并没有连接词加以连接,故是错误的,应改为: Because all flights had been cancelled, the passengers had to go there by train.或 All flights had been cancelled, so the passengers had to go there by train.或用分词形式 All flights having been cancelled, the passengers had to go there by train.由以上例子可以看出,复合句内部必须要有连接词,有时句子之间也需要连接词,而连接词体现的是句子内部和句子之间严谨的逻辑和论证推理关系,是英文语言最大的价值之一、当然段与段之间还需要过渡句或过渡词组来加以联系,以达到通顺之效果。

以下是对写作中英文逻辑关系以及引导各种逻辑关系连接词和词组的归纳: 总结关系过渡词语

generally speaking, generally, as a general rule, in general, on a larger scale, to take the idea further, to take the above opinion to an extreme, in a sense, in one sense, in a way, to some extent, in my opinion, in my view, as for me, as far as I am concerned, obviously, undoubtedly, in terms of, in conclusion, in short, in brief, in summary, in a word, on the whole, to sum up, to conclude

### 比较对比关系过渡词语

similarly, likewise, like, too, equally important, the same as, in common, in the same way, on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, otherwise, in sharp contrast, whereas, rather than, conversely, instead, in/by contrast, but, however, yet, nevertheless

#### 列举关系过渡词语

for example, for instance, as an example, as a case in point, such as, namely, that is, like, thus, first, second, third, finally, in the first place, initially, first of all, to begin with, to start with, what is more, furthermore, eventually, besides, in addition (to that), first and foremost, last but not least, next, also, moreover, for one thing, for another

因果关系过渡词语

because (of), as, since, for, owing to, due to, thanks to, on account of, as a result of, result in (from), consequently, for the reason that, as a consequence, consequently, if follows that, accordingly, therefore, hence

让步关系过渡词语

although, even though, after all, in spite of, despite, granted that 强调关系过渡词语

anyway, certainly, surely, obviously, to be sure, especially, particularly, above all, in deed, in fact, even worse, needless to say, most important of all, no doubt 说进关系

in addition, furthermore, also, moreover, besides, again, and, likewise, what's more

时间顺序

afterwards, at last, at length, immediately, in the meantime, lately, meanwhile, presently, shortly, since, soon, temporarily, thereafter, while

方位序列

in front of, beside, beyond, above, below, inside, outside, on the left, on the right

方式手段

as, as if, as though, the way, by

目的关系

that, so that, lest, in case, for fear that, in order that

2.书写工整,避免严重语言错误。

分析修改下面的作文:

Traffic has became an socially problem in big cities. Of course, have a car is a good think, but every people own a car, the streets will became too crowded. Traffic Jams occurred on the rush hours and accidents happened more often.

One way to solving this problem is develop group transportion system. Such as, we should buy more bus and built more roads. And underground trains is also a good solution.

Another way is to reduce the big city's population.

Our country population control is the wise and necessary police. If big city people reduce, traffic will less crowded.

写作中常见错误归纳

语法错误

时态错误

在描述过去发生的事情时要用过去时,如果是一般事实应该用现在时······。这些语法规则是大家耳熟能详的,但落到笔下就容易忘记。

一致性, 尤其是主谓搭配

有些同学写下了主语,但是写谓语的时候就把主语扔到一边去了。比如写了 "The people···",后面的系动词却成了 "is···"。集合名词(army,audience,cabinet,class,company,committee,crew,crowd,family,government,group,party,population,public,staff,team 等)作主语,如果指整体,则谓语动词用单数;如果指具体成员,则谓语动词用复数。表示时间,距离,价格等的复数名词或短语,如果强调整体,谓语动词用单数;如果强调具体数量,则谓语动词用复数。单数名词如果跟着 along with,as well as,besides,but,combined with,except,in addition to,rather than 等时,谓语动词用单数。但用 either···or···,neither···nor···,not only···but also···,or 等连接的名词作主语时,谓语动词需要与最近的那个主语保持一致。

代词指代的一致

如下面这个句子:

We're going to meet a lot of difficulties, but I believe we'll overcome it.

句子不完整

有的同学写了上半句,就忘了下半句。所以写完一个句子以后要仔细再读一遍,如果觉得不对,需要回头补全句子。如

People who know the harmfulness of smoking if they are careful.

人称转换错误

这个毛病是绝大部分同学都容易犯的。在写作时,一篇文章里面不能出现太多的人称。 另外在的文章中最保险的人称代词是 "we",因为 "we"可以指"你,,她/他"任何人。 而且如果用"we",那么最好通篇文章都用,即使要有所变化,也最多再用一个"I"或"they"就行了。

比较级使用错误

不少同学使用形容词或副词的比较级时出现错误,主要是因为的基础不是很牢固。如经常会看到这样的用法:

more better than

There are many advantages than...

I have as much twice apples than you do...

冠词用法错误

如: a easy job, City of the Beijing, He is a brightest student in his class.

介词用法错误

介词一般都比较简单,但往往是简单的词用法最多,所以也最难掌握。这些词的用法非常灵活,需要多读,多写才能正确掌握。如下面的句子:

This machine is superior than (to) the old one.

The stamps I have are identical for his. In (On) condition that...

大小写错误

一般来说,每一句的首字母应该大写,人名地名的首字母和专有名词的首字母大写。但 有些同学容易忘记。如: it is well-known that smoking is harmful to people's health.

I went to beijing yesterday. How To Deal With The Problem Of Smoking is a huge task. 批告結果

拼写错误

这方面的错误相当普遍,而且较难根除。因为大家背单词的时候有时背得并不牢。尤其是大家经常做客观题,只要知道应该选哪一个答案就可以了,并没有仔细背住单词的拼写。要解决这个问题,大家需要背单词时不仅能"识别",而且能"使用",需要多背多写。下面是一些经常容易搞混淆或拼错的单词:

environment-----环境,容易写成 enviroment

government----政府,容易误拼成 goverment

modern----现代的,容易拼成 morden

delighted-----使人高兴的; delightful-----使人高兴的

economic-----有关经济的; economical----节俭的, 经济的

historic-----关于历史的; historical-----关于历史的

considerate-----关心别人的; considerable----相当大的,相当多的

credible------ 可信的; credulous------ 容易轻信的

continual------持续的,中间有间隔; continuous------持续的,中间没有间隔

industrial-----刻苦的, 努力的

respectable-----受人尊敬的; respectful----尊敬别人的; respective---各自的

imaginary------想象中的; imaginative-----想象力丰富的; imaginable----可以想象的

3.词语的使用

选词

多用近义词

make manufacture

buy purchase

finish accomplish

end terminate

use utilize

love affection

agree accord

discussion controversy

tell inform

enough sufficient

speed velocity

car vehicle

open unclose

choice alternative

She is not a friend but a nodding acquaintance.

区分具体与抽象的词

词从语义上可分为具体与抽象两种类别,例如:

抽象 具体

goodkind, honest, generous, warm-hearted, selfless, friendly

laughsmile, chuckle, snigger

scientist physicist, biologist, chemist

fish shark, salmon, perch, eel

tree shrub, bush, pollard, oak, plane, pine, willow

抽象词意范围大,概括力强,但给人以空洞的感觉,适合于文章的开头和结尾等总结性部分。具体词意义有针对性、个性和精确性,给人以确切的概念,适合用于段落中细节的刻画,论点的阐述以及事物的描写。如果用抽象的词来表达具体的事物,便会给人笼统的感觉:

a. 抽象: The man is good.

具体: The man is selfless.

b. 抽象: There are three men in the room.

具体: There are three little boys in the room.

善于使用代词

A scientist draws conclusions by studying the facts he collects.

Such symbols as are used to represent chemical elements should be firmly kept in mind.

4.句式变换

在了解组织句子的四个特点之后,重点看一下句子组织形式的多样化,即在 120-150 词内,尽量使用不同的句子形式,常用的句型如下:

主语从句

定语从句(限定性和非限定性)

状语从句(时间,原因,地点,条件,让步等)

分词短语做定语或状语

强调句

倒装句

省略句

What 句型

设问句

主语和主语从句

名词、代词、动名词、不定式以及名词性从句都可以作主语。后三种,学生在写作时用 起来不是很熟练,但却很有价值,可以在很大程度上提高语言质量。下面看几组例句: 动名词作主语

Listening to some light music will help you calm down.

Talking to a person like him is just like talking to a deaf.

不定式作主语

To see is to believe.

To help others is to help yourself in a sense.

To see things as they are, to go right to the right point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant is after all, what a university training should be aiming at.

主语从句

主语从句一般由 what, who, which, why, how, when, which, whether…or… 等引导,这些名词性从句作主语时,称之为主语从句。

Why he would reject such a good offer remained unknown all these years.

Whether we can succeed or not depends upon our efforts.

What you have done for us will be in our memory for ever.

当句子的实际主语太长时,英语习惯用先行代词 it 作形式主语,然后再引出真正的主语。

It is common knowledge that honesty is the best policy.

And with our current methods, it is hard to estimate the loss in environmental terms as many negative results may take decades to emerge.

其他常用先行代词 it 作形式主语的句型还有:

It is self-evident that… 很明显的是

It goes without saying that… 不用说

It is asserted that…有人主张……

It is believed that…据信……

It is generally considered that…人们普遍认为……

It is hoped that…人们希望……

It is reported that…据报道……

It is said that…据说……

It is supposed that…据推测…

It is well-known that…众所周知……

It must be admitted that…必须承认……

It cannot be denied that… 不可否认……

It must be pointed out that…需指出的是……

It was told that…据传……

It will be said that…有人会说……

It follows that… 由此可见

It is inappropriate that…, ……是不合适的

宾语从句

宾语从句是置于谓语动词之后的名词性从句。大家来看下面几个例子:

- 1. They believe that the central government's decision to develop the western part of the country and the success of Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympics will open up further opportunities for a boom in the regional aviation market.
  - 2. We cannot understand why they are so cruel to their beloved parents.
- Experience from foreign countries suggests that no aircraft manufacturers can survive depending only on their domestic market.

写作中常用的跟宾语从句的谓语动词以主语是 We 举例如下:

We assume that… 设想、假设……

We suggest that… 认为、建议……

We hold/maintain/that… 认为……

We stress that… 强调……

We admit that… 承认……

We deny that… 否认……

We hope that… 希望……

We discover that ··· 发现 ·····

We recommend that… 推荐、建议……

We mention that ··· 提到 ······

表语从句

表语从句是主语+系动词+从句所构成的语句,其中系动词包括三类:

- · be 的其各种形式:
- · 表示变化的词如 go, become, turn;
- 表示感觉的词,常有"······起来"的含义如 feel, smell, taste, look, sound 等。

### 大家看下面的例句:

That is why so many people want to work in the government.

This is where she lived when she was young.

Quality is what counts most.

The problem is not who will go, but who will stay.

The assumption is that things will improve.

That is how we beat them in the contest.

What he wants to know is if you may agree.

What we want to know is whether the government may take measures to tackle this problem.

The question is which one you may choose.

倒装句式

倒装句式是指主语和谓语或表语动词的位置颠倒,又分为部分倒装和全部倒装。

部分倒装是指谓语中的一部分,如助动词 do, does, did, can, may, should, ought to, must, have, 系动词 be 等放在主语前面,其余部分包括谓语动词仍在主语后面。部分倒装的情况:

- 虚拟语气的条件句,省略 if,同时将 had, were, should 提到主语之前 Were it not for your help, we couldn't have arrived there.
- · so/such...that 用于句首时, 后面要倒装

So little did he know about the subject that he had to stay up preparing for the exam.

• as, though, no matter how (what), however 引导让步状语时,从句需倒装 Young as he is, he has accomplished a lot.

However cold it is, he will go swimming in the lake.

·用于so, neither, nor后面

He didn't go to the concert, neither did his family.

• 表示否定意义的词

如 no, hardly, never, scarcely, seldom, barely, rarely, no longer, not until, no sooner...than, hardly...when, not only...but also, not, little, at no time, by no means (决不), on no account (决不), in no case, in no way, under/in no circumstances 等放 在句首时后面主谓要倒装。

Under no circumstance and at no time shall we be the first to use nuclear weapons.

On no account are visitors allowed to feed the animals in the zoo.

Hardly had I arrived when a quarrel broke out.

• Only + adverb(副词), prepositional phrase(介词短语), adverbial clause(状语从句)置于句首时,后面的主谓需要倒装。

Only in this way can we hope to solve the problem of environmental pollution.

全部倒装

全部倒装是指包括表语和状语在内的整个谓语放在主语之前,它的语序是:表语或状语+谓语动词+主语。全部倒装应用的情况

• 用在作为地点状语的介词短语后面

On the bed lay the dying patient.

• 当用作表语的形容词或分词置于句首时

Great and spacious and beautiful is our beloved motherland.

• here/there/now/then/hence 置于句首而主语不是人称代词时

Here comes the bus.

排比平行结构

排比平行结构是句子连贯的表现形式与标志之一、可以用来陈述一系列事实,也可并列相同的语言成分。名词、冠词、形容词、副词、语法结构相同的词组,分词短语、主句或分句都可以平行排比。大家看下面的例子:

That means listening to music of all schools and all periods, old and new, conservative and modern.

5.段落组织技巧

开头段

开头段的作用是概括陈述主题,提出观点或论点,表明写作意图,要求语言精练,直接切入主题或引出观点,一般不对主题进行深入的探讨,具体的论证或说明描述应该在中间段落进行,开头段一般写三、四句即可。在组织开头段时要注意避免以下几点:

- 开头偏离主题太远, 否则会容易导致切题不准, 主题不明
- 使用抱歉或埋怨之词句, 因为社会主旋律是倡导积极向上的思想
- 内容不具体, 言之无物, 使用不言自明的陈述, 给人以充数累赘之感 四级写作中常用的开头段的表达方法举例如下:
- 使用引语 (use a quotation)

使用一段名人名言,或人们常用的谚语、习语,以确定文章的写作范围和方向。如:

"Great minds must be ready not only to take the opportunity, but to make them." Colton, a great writer once remarked. But it still has a profound significance now. To a person, in whose lifetime opportunities are not many, to make opportunities is more essential to his success.

分析: 开头引用 Colton 的名言说明"创造机会"对于成功的重要性,点明主题。

• 引用具体或粗略的数据 (use figures or statistics)

当然对于图表题型,该种方法是必须的选择,具体做法是给出一些具体或粗略的数据,然后作出概括性分析,点明主题或引出需要论述的问题。

如:

As is demonstrated in the table, more and more college graduates are out of a job in our country, which is a serious problem to our economic development and social security. It is estimated that in 2004, there are 500, 000 unemployed graduates, more than 30% higher than in 2002.

分析: 文章引用 2004 年找不到工作的毕业生达到 50 万这一数据来说明大学生找工作难这一现象的严重性,很有说服力。

• 提出问题 (ask a question)

提出有争议或探讨性的具体问题,然后加以简要回答或展开引导性简短讨论。

如:

What do you want from your work

- Money
- Promotions
- Interesting challenges
- · Continual learning
- Work-based friendships

- The opportunity to develop your own idea and potentials
- Though we are all individuals and so our answers will differ, all agree that work provide more than material things.

分析:文章开头提出"你想从工作中得到什么"这一问题,然后自问自答,指出工作除了物质利益,还可以给带来很多其它收获这一结论。

· 给出具体实例或报道(offer relevant examples or reports)

给出具体生活实例或新闻报道

如: As regards the stress for college students, there has been a heated discussion among the public in the society. It was reported that a student killed four of his classmates just because of a trivial matter. It can be easily seen that pressure has become a serious issue we cannot neglect.

分析: 文章通过引用新闻报道的一个实例,说明了大学生心理问题的严重性。

• 定义法 (give definition)

针对讨论的主题或问题加以定义, 然后进行深入探讨。

如:

As we all know, practice makes perfect. This is an accumulated experience we inherit from our forefathers, and now it is still widely applied to our daily life. It means that the more we practice, the more likely we are going to do things perfectly.

分析: 文章用 It means that 这一句型,说明了 practice makes perfect 的含义。

• 主题句法 (use of topic sentence)

文章一开始就以主题句点明全文主题,然后围绕主题内容进行发展。

如:

Nowadays one of the serious problems China is faced with is the increasing illiteracy among the adolescents. According to a recent survey by Dr. Li, dean of Educational Department of Beijing Normal University, about 18% of the children between 8 and 15 years old have dropped out of school across the country.

分析:文章开头即提出中国的文盲现象日益严重这一问题,然后再用实例数据加以佐证。 开头段的常用核心句型归纳如下,大家可选择使用:

- As opposed to generally accepted views, I believe that ...
- The arguer may be right about ..., but he seems to neglect to mention the fact that ....
- Although it is commonly agreed that ..., it is unlikely to be true that ....
- There is an element of truth in this statement, but it ignores a deeper and more basic fact that ....
  - In all the discussion and debate over ..., one important fact is generally overlooked.
  - On the surface (At first thought), it (this) may seem a sound (an attractive)

suggestion (solution / idea), but careful weighing on the mind (on closer analysis / on second thought), we find that ...

· Although many people believe that ..., I wonder whether the argument bears much