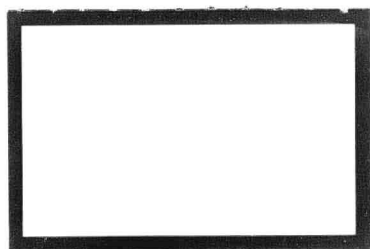


韦储学 • 主编

大学英语写作教程



苏州大学出版社
Soochow University Press



大学英语写作教程

主 编 韦储学

副主编 王家年

编 者 (按姓氏笔画排序)

韦储学 杨 华 杨亚南

陈 玫 罗美玲 莫建萍

黄 悟 黄宇元 黄林涛

主 审 柏敬泽



苏州大学出版社
Soochow University Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语写作教程 / 韦储学主编. — 苏州: 苏州
大学出版社, 2012.6
ISBN 978-7-5672-0193-4

I. ①大… II. ①韦… III. ①英语-写作-高等学校
-教材 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 173160 号

书 名: 大学英语写作教程

主 编: 韦储学

责任编辑: 金莉莉

装帧设计: 刘 俊

出版发行: 苏州大学出版社(Soochow University Press)

社 址: 苏州市十梓街 1 号 邮编: 215006

印 装: 宜兴市盛世文化印刷有限公司

网 址: www.sudapress.com

E - mail: yanghua@suda.edu.cn

邮购热线: 0512-67480030

销售热线: 0512-65225020

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 印张: 18.75 字数: 440 千

版 次: 2012 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次: 2012 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

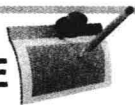
书 号: ISBN 978-7-5672-0193-4

定 价: 35.00 元

凡购本社图书发现印装错误,请与本社联系调换。服务热线:0512-65225020

前言

PREFACE



英语写作是大学英语教学不可或缺的教学环节和教学内容,属于语言输出范畴。写作教学的效果会直接或间接地影响学生英语书面实际应用能力的提高。2007年教育部高教司颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)是一份对大学英语教学的指导性文件。《课程要求》明确规定大学英语的教学目标是:“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力、提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。”为实现这一目标,编写针对学生实际、满足学生学习需求的教材应视为大学英语教师的一项重要工作任务。

《大学英语写作教程》是一本专门针对高等学校非英语专业一、二年级学生编写的教材,旨在提供有效的英语写作训练方法,帮助学生在写作实践中提高英语书面表达能力和信息交流能力。这样,既完成既定的大学英语学习任务,又有利于他们今后在英语写作能力上的自我发展。因此,在本教材的编写过程中,在体例设计、编写理念和内容安排等方面均基于《课程要求》中的相关要求,同时结合当前大学英语写作教学实际和有关外语教学理论,对知识点的涵盖和英语写作训练的规律等作了较为全面的考虑,在体例、内容方面均有所创新,避免了与此类教材的雷同。

一、教材结构

第一章主要讲解了常见句型、句式。重点介绍了简单句、并列句、复合句以及常用句型,同时分析了学生写作中出现的病句和错句。第二章重点讲解了段落扩展时常用的一些行之有效的方法。第三章介绍了说明文、议论文、记叙文、描写文和应用文等体裁文章的写作方法和技巧。第四章介绍了实现文章连贯的衔接手法。重点介绍了衔接词语的用法以及实现段落内容衔接和实现篇章衔接的方法。第五章较全面地分析了写作中常用的修辞手法,以帮助写作者提高写作质量。第六章则分析了写作技巧,帮助学生了解写出优秀作文、获得高分的方法和技巧。第七章为学生提供了大量的巩固练习,帮助学生提高写作能力。第八章提供了大量的佳作供学生欣赏。

二、教材特色

1. 层次清楚

本书涵盖了大学生需要掌握的英语写作技巧。首先介绍了英语的基本句型,其次

讨论了段落及段落扩展的方法,然后分析了各种常见类型文章的结构和写作方法、技巧。这为学生提供了一种循序渐进学习、进行英语写作实践的方法,既有理论知识,又有输出实践,既可作为自学材料,也可作为教材运用于课堂。在讨论基本句式时,重点分析了简单句的五种基本形式,同时讨论了各种句型的构成和应用以及学生写作中常犯的一些错误;在段落写作部分,介绍了用于段落扩展的各种方法以及常用技巧;在介绍议论文、说明文、叙述文、应用文时,注重篇章的组织 and 技巧的运用等内容的介绍。

2. 知识全面、系统

英语写作需要写作者掌握各种基本句型的用法,熟悉段落扩展的方法并掌握各种类型文章的写作要求和技巧。本书提供了句型、段落、文章写作、衔接以及修辞等与写作密切相关的知识,同时还讨论了如何在写作中轻松应对、获取高分的秘诀。此外,还提供了大量的巩固练习,帮助学生通过实践提高应用能力。附录中的点睛之笔 200 句和名言隽语等内容为学生提供了学习和借鉴的资料。

3. 内容设计新颖

提高英语输出能力一直是英语学习者努力的方向,但是如何提高一直困惑着他们。在体例编排方面,注重学生的学习习惯,注意调动学生的学习积极性,在每章节前面提出导学,帮助学生了解各章节的讲解重点,在各章节最后给出思考题,帮助他们进行学习归纳、总结,同时辅以多种多样的练习。这样,既启发了学生的思维,让他们有目的地进行学习,又让他们通过写作实践来提高书面输出能力,以符合以学生为中心的教学理念和教学法。

4. 注重实用性

本书所有内容对英语写作学习者均具有使用价值。除了讲解句型、段落和文章的写作方法、技巧外,还分析了写作中常用的衔接手法和修辞知识,帮助他们学习一些在写作中加强文章连贯和得体性的方法。针对学生写作薄弱环节,还提供了紧密联系当前实际的写作活动,让学生通过练习来巩固其学习成果。同时还分析了学生写作中常见的语句表达错误,让他们通过身临其境的方式学习写作知识,从而为他们积极、有效的输出提供支撑和帮助。

5. 重视输入,加强输出

输入是输出的基础,输出是输入的反映。本书的每一章节在理论知识讲解的基础上,首先提供了相应的范例,然后为学习者提供了充分的实践内容,保证学习者在学习理论知识和理解范例的基础上,有足够的实践机会来加强认识。本书还单设一章——巩固练习,为学有余力的学习者提供更多的实践内容。

三、编写团队

《大学英语写作教程》一书由桂林电子科技大学韦储学教授任主编,王家年教授任副主编。参编人员均具有丰富的教学经验和能力。本书第一章由黄悟老师负责。第二章由黄林涛老师编写。第三章由黄宇元、杨亚南、杨华三位老师共同完成。其中黄宇元负责议论文和说明文部分,杨亚南负责记叙文和描写文部分,杨华老师负责应用文部分。韦储学负责第四章的编写。罗美玲负责第五章的编写。莫建萍完成了第六

章的编写。其余内容由全体编写人员共同完成。陈政负责全书内容的统筹和校核。

在本书编写过程中,我们自始至终得到了桂林电子科技大学韦汉教授的关心和支持,他在内容的安排和编写方面的建议让我们的工作进展得非常顺利。广西师范大学柏敬泽教授认真审阅了全书并提出了不少好的建议。在此向韦汉教授和柏敬泽教授表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者本身的水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,请各位同仁和读者不吝赐教,我们表示万分感谢。

编 者

2012 年 2 月

Contents 目录

· 大学英语写作教程 ·

◆ 第一章	句子及常用句型、句式	(1)
第一节	句子基本结构	(1)
第二节	简单句	(3)
第三节	并列句	(5)
第四节	复合句	(6)
第五节	常用句型	(10)
第六节	错句和病句分析	(15)
第七节	常见表达错误实例分析	(22)
◆ 第二章	段落写作	(33)
第一节	时间顺序	(34)
第二节	空间扩展	(35)
第三节	过程分析	(37)
第四节	列举和举例	(38)
第五节	因果关系	(40)
第六节	分类法	(41)
第七节	比较或对比	(42)
第八节	下定义	(44)
第九节	综合手段	(45)
◆ 第三章	篇章写作	(48)
第一节	议论文	(48)
第二节	说明文	(54)
第三节	记叙文	(63)
第四节	描写文	(65)
第五节	应用文	(69)
第六节	图表作文	(93)
◆ 第四章	衔接	(97)
第一节	衔接手段	(97)
第二节	篇章衔接	(114)

◆ 第五章	修辞	(120)
	第一节 明喻	(121)
	第二节 暗喻	(124)
	第三节 夸张	(128)
	第四节 拟人	(131)
	第五节 借代	(133)
	第六节 头韵和尾韵	(136)
◆ 第六章	写作技巧	(140)
	第一节 大学英语课程写作要求	(140)
	第二节 四、六级写作评判标准	(140)
	第三节 写作高分突破	(146)
	第四节 历年作文真题回放及分析	(158)
◆ 第七章	巩固练习	(166)
	第一节 段落写作	(166)
	第二节 篇章写作	(169)
	第三节 衔接	(175)
	第四节 修辞	(177)
◆ 第八章	佳作欣赏	(179)
◆ 附录一	练习参考答案	(203)
◆ 附录二	(239)
	一、点睛之笔 200 句	(239)
	二、名言隽语	(255)
	三、九类精彩句型	(262)
	四、考试常用词组	(264)
◆ 参考文献	(290)

第一章 句子及常用句型、句式

导学: 具备良好的遣词造句技能是实现良好书面和口头交际的前提。在英语写作过程中,应关注四大要素:一致性、连贯性、简洁性和强调性。无论是在日常生活中进行对话,还是进行国际商务口笔头翻译,要想准确、高效、流畅地完成输出任务、规范写作内容,都应该注重语言表达的最基本结构——句子。在这一章中,我们主要学习英语句子的结构和分类,掌握简单句的五个基本句型,打好英语写作的基础。

第一节 句子基本结构

句子是人们表达思想、进行交际的基本语言单位。好的英语句子用词准确、结构严谨、表达通顺、逻辑严密,能准确、有效、生动地传递信息和表达思想。一个完整的英语句子必须具备两个成分:主语和谓语。

谓语部分的核心是动词,英语动词使用和分类是根据动词的特性来决定的。一般情况下,动词可以分为以下几类。

第一,根据其是否带有宾语,动词分为及物动词(Transitive Verb,缩写形式为 *vt.*)和不及物动词(Intransitive Verb,缩写形式为 *vi.*)。同一动词可具有及物动词和不及物动词两种特性。

第二,根据其在句中的功能,动词可分为四类:实义动词(Notional Verb)、系动词(Linking Verb)、助动词(Auxiliary Verb)和情态动词(Modal Verb)。

第三,根据是否受主语的人称和数的限制,动词可分为:限定动词(Finite Verb)和非限定动词(Non-finite Verb)。

谓语动词用法的复杂性决定了英语句子表述的多样性,但千变万化的句子归根结底都是由五个基本句型变化而来的。因此,只有把这五个基本句型掌握好,才能运用英语清楚、准确地表达。

通常,根据行文和表述的需要,可以把简单句合并成复杂的句式,并由此产生了并列句和复合句。



一、四种英语句子(按用途分)

◎ 1. 陈述句(Declarative Sentence)

肯定句: My daughter is six this year.

否定句: Kate has not heard from her cousin since last year.

◎ 2. 疑问句(Interrogative Sentence)

一般疑问句: Do you like playing football?

特殊疑问句: What is your name?

选择疑问句: Is his son five or seven years old?

反意疑问句: It is a lovely day, isn't it?

◎ 3. 祈使句(Imperative Sentence)

肯定式: Please be quiet, boys.

否定式: Don't eat in class.

◎ 4. 感叹句(Exclamatory Sentence)

How-式: How time flies!

What-式: What a clever boy he is!

二、三种英语句子(按结构分)

◎ 1. 简单句(Simple Sentence)

简单句由一个主语(或并列主语)(用 S 表示)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)组成。

例如:

(1) Middle school students often read English in the morning.
(S) (V)

(2) Tom and Mike are good friends.
(S) (V)

(3) The little boy likes drawing and often draws pictures for the wall-newspaper at
(S) (V₁) (V₂)

school.

◎ 2. 并列句(Compound Sentence)

并列句由两个或两个以上简单句组成,通常使用并列连词 and, but, or 等。例如:

My father is a teacher and my mother is an office-employee.
(Simple Sentence 1) (Simple Sentence 2)

The future is bright and the road is tortuous.
(Simple Sentence 1) (Simple Sentence 2)

◎ 3. 复合句(Complex Sentence)

复合句由一个主句(Principal Clause)和一个或一个以上的从句(Subordinate Clause)组成。

主句是全句的主体,通常可以独立存在。而从句则是一个句子成分,不能独立存在,但它像一个句子一样有其主语部分和谓语部分,不同之处在于从句须由一个关联

词(Connective)引导。

根据在句子中的成分和功能作用,复合句可分为名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)、定语从句(形容词性从句)和状语从句(副词性从句)。

例如:

The foreigners took a lot of pictures when they were visiting the Great Wall.
(Principal Clause) (Adverbial Clause of Time)

第二节 简单句

所谓简单句,就是只有一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)的句子。

例如:

- (1) People work.
(S) (V)
- (2) College students do not necessarily live on the campus.
(S) (V)
- (3) The weather is getting warmer and warmer.
(S) (V)
- (4) The patient slept a nice sleep after medication.
(S) (V)
- (5) Seven days make one week.
(S) (V)
- (6) Seven days without food make one week.
(S) (V)

谓语动词的复杂性决定了英语简单句基本句型的变化,下面是简单句的五种基本句型:

简单句句型一: 主语 + 不及物动词 (S + V)

- (1) The hungry baby cried.
(S) (V)
- (2) The satisfied daddy smiled.
(S) (V)
- (3) Football fans were yelling.
(S) (V)
- (4) Desperate housewives are screaming.
(S) (V)
- (5) His memory will always live.
(S) (V)

简单句句型二: 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (S + V + P)

- (1) The patient grew weaker and weaker.
(S) (V) (P)
- (2) His sons looked indifferent.
(S) (V) (P)
- (3) The pyramids are more than a thousand years old.
(S) (V) (P)



(4) Life along the banks of the river seemed very agreeable.
(S) (V) (P)

(5) This sounded too good to be true.
(S) (V) (P)

简单句型三：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 (S + V + O)

(1) The river takes its origin among the mountains in the north.
(S) (V) (O)

(2) The inhabitants worship the same gods.
(S) (V) (O)

(3) Sleet and snow frequently visited this area.
(S) (V) (O)

(4) I don't know them well.
(S) (V) (O)

(5) They kindly entertained their guests.
(S) (V) (O)

简单句型四：主语 + 及物动词 + 直接宾语 + 间接宾语 (S + V + O_d + O_i)

(1) He bought her an ice cream in return.
(S) (V) (O_i) (O_d)

(2) He brought two kittens and three puppies to his new home.
(S) (V) (O_d) (O_i)

(3) Excessive smoking does good to nobody.
(S) (V) (O_d) (O_i)

(4) Seven days off work gave his exhausted body and mind a wonderful break.
(S) (V) (O_i) (O_d)

(5) The employee could not explain this to his employer.
(S) (V) (O_d) (O_i)

简单句型五：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (S + V + O + O_c)

(1) He found himself in a new garden full of flowers.
(S) (V) (O) (O_c)

(2) He kept her totally in the dark about his purpose.
(S) (V) (O) (O_c)

(3) The boring lecture drove the audience sleepy.
(S) (V) (O) (O_c)

(4) The children made themselves useful around the house on Sundays.
(S) (V) (O) (O_c)

(5) Proper physical exercise enabled him to live a long life.
(S) (V) (O) (O_c)

千变万化的英语句子结构都是以上面的五种简单句型为基础的。因此,学生只有牢牢掌握这些句型 and 结构,多阅读地道的英语文章,才能较好地运用地道的英语来完成日常或考试中的写作任务。

• 练习1: 用英语简单句回答下列问题。

Model: 你喜欢哪种中国菜?

—I like Sichuan food. / I like eating Guangdong food.

1. 他住在哪里?
2. 他有什么爱好?
3. 你认识那个大个子吗?
4. 他为什么生气?
5. 他为什么不工作?
6. 最近你还好吧?
7. 你做完作业了吗?
8. 明天我们上街好吗?
9. 你什么时候结婚?
10. 你笑什么?

第三节 并列句

并列句是指用连词(and, but, or, so, yet, nor, neither 等)或标点符号(;)或连接副词(however, furthermore, therefore, moreover 等)前使用分号将两个或两个以上结构完整、意义密切相关的简单句连接起来的句子。在使用并列句时需要注意标点符号的变化。

一、在并列句及从句中

在并列句中,连词(and, but, for, so, or, yet, nor, neither 等)的前面用逗号。主要从句在前,状语成分在后时,一般省去逗号。例如:

(1) They fought each other, they made treaties of peace with each other, and fought each other again.

(2) He might play with his pets, but he could not forget his loneliness.

(3) The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.

(4) My friends lived in the city, yet they were always wild with joy at the mention of the country.

(5) The rope had been cut, so it was obvious that the oxen had been stolen.

(6) He told his cousin to return the wallet, or he would call the police.

(7) At the time, this did not strike me as odd, neither was I surprised.

(8) I was wandering outside the campus when I heard my nickname called.

(9) My elder brother is short while my younger brother is tall.

二、起联系作用的副词

一些副词如 however, therefore, hence, nevertheless, moreover, otherwise, besides 等,它



们起联系作用,但不是用做连词来连接并列从句。在它们之前应用分号而不是逗号。例如:

- (1) She enjoys listening to pop music; however, her sister doesn't like it.
- (2) She speaks English fluently; moreover, she speaks French very well.
- (3) The plans for the building are not ready; therefore, the construction cannot start soon.

• 练习2: 改正下列并列连词应用的错误。

1. It must have rained last night for the ground was wet.
2. The goddess stood three feet high; and hands rested on her hips.
3. I'd like to go with you, however, my hands are full.
4. He had no time for a trip, besides, he had no money.
5. The local people were asleep; when a massive explosion broke out.
6. He was in bad health, furthermore, people around ignored him for years.
7. The hunt went on for several weeks; but the puma was not caught.
8. The parents in the poor village have five children; so life is a perpetual struggle against poverty.
9. She told her neighbors to return the money or she would take some desperate action.
10. He failed in the final examination, therefore he had a hard time on the holiday.

第四节 复合句

复合句是由主句和从句一起构成的句子。如果句中的一个成分直接由从属分句表示,那么该句便不是简单句而是复合句。复合句中的从句有三大类:名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句。在写作中,要注意各类从句引导词的选用以及先行词和引导词的关系。

一、名词性从句

◎ 1. 主语从句——在复合句中充当主语成分从句。例如:

- (1) What is true of the rest of the world is also true of the Jews.
- (2) It was predicted that a seaquake was going to break out in the Indian Ocean.

◎ 2. 宾语从句——在复合句中充当宾语成分从句。例如:

- (1) People always wonder where they come from.

(2) The biologist confirmed that the snake would not attack a human being unless it was upset.

◎ 3. **表语从句**——在复合句中充当表语成分的从句。例如：

(1) The order from the authority was that the personnel of the company wear an ID card around their neck on work in case of the inspection.

(2) Her suggestion was that an exception should be made.

◎ 4. **同位语从句**——在复合句中充当同位语的名词性从句。例如：

(1) Can you account for the fact that water turns into ice at 0℃?

(2) One of the things that fascinate us most about cats is the popular belief that they have nine lives.

二、定语从句

定语从句可分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。

◎ 1. 限制性定语从句指与先行词的所指意义有着不可分割的关系的定语从句。它是先行词不可缺少的组成部分。缺少了从句，先行词不能明确表示其所指对象。例如：

(1) They founded civilization right on top of the ruins of another that had gone before.

(2) There are many things which they need and which they can obtain only in the fertile land.

(3) She would never forget the day when he plunged himself dramatically into her life.

(4) She could never forget the village where she had spent her childhood.

(5) One of the things that fascinate us most about cats is the popular belief that they have nine lives.

◎ 2. 非限制性定语从句是指那些仅对先行词作进一步解释和说明、与先行词之间存在着比较松散的关系的定语从句。由于其仅是对先行词提供一些补充说明，因此如果省略了非限制性定语从句，并不影响先行词的所指意义。在表达上，非限制性定语从句和先行词之间要用逗号隔开。另外，很多时候非限制性定语修饰的不是主句的某个名词，而是整个主句部分。例如：

(1) He suffered a lot when young, physically and mentally, which turned out to enable him to lead a healthy life when aged.

(2) As you all know, there is a great deal of difference between the things that are facts and the things which we believe to be facts.

(3) China, as is known to the whole world, has a long history of 5,000 years.

(4) The Customs Officer was greeted by an unpleasant smell, which convinced him that I was telling the truth.

(5) We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.



三、状语从句

根据其功能,状语从句可以分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、程度、让步、方式、比较等诸多类型。

◎ 1. **时间状语从句**——由 when, while, before, after, as, until 等连词引导的、在句子中作时间状语的从句。

When they had a chance, they left their old homes and wandered into the fertile plain.

◎ 2. **地点状语从句**——由 where 等连词引导的、在句中作地点状语的从句。

Where there is fertile land and sufficient water, there is agriculture.

◎ 3. **原因状语从句**——由 because, for, since, as, now that 等引导的、在句子中表示原因的从句。

Because these translations were copied and recopied, readers lost all track of the truth of their contents.

◎ 4. **条件状语从句**——一般指由 if 等连词引导的、在句中表示条件的从句。

If he wishes to lead a peaceful and happy life, he will keep this information to himself.

◎ 5. **目的状语从句**——由 so (that) 等连词引导的、在句中表示目的的状语从句。在目的状语从句中,需要用情态动词。

The old couple worked hard all year long so that their offspring could lead a descent life.

◎ 6. **结果状语从句**——由 so that, such that 等引导的、在句中表示结果状语的从句。结果状语从句和目的状语从句在语义上非常接近,二者均表示结果,只是前者的结果已取得,后者的结果尚未取得,是一种希望或谋求的结果。

We arrived early, so (that) we got good seats.

◎ 7. **程度状语从句**——由 so ... that, such ... that 等连词引导的、在句中表示程度的从句。

At night it was so cold (that) I couldn't sleep at all.

◎ 8. **让步状语从句**——由 though, although, whatever, however, wherever, whenever 等连词引导的从句。

We won a bumper harvest as usual, though a drought had visited our province.

◎ 9. **方式状语从句**——一般指由 as if/as though 等引导的从句。

The kind woman treated the adopted boy as if he were her own son.

◎ 10. **比较状语从句**——也是一种方式状语从句,由 as (或 so) ... as, than 等连词引导的、在句子中与其他内容进行比较的从句。

They are as firm as one could expect.

They are no better and no worse than anyone else.

• **练习3: 指出下画线部分从句的类别并进行仿写练习。**

1. The young graduate decided to go where he was most needed and he was best paid.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

2. Because he was bad-tempered, no one enjoyed his company.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

3. What parents have said and done have a profound effect on their children.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

4. After her husband had gone to work, the housewife went shopping in the local market.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

5. The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw "a large cat" only five yards away from her.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

6. Some plays are so successful that they run for years on end.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

7. The recommendation from the administration was that the project has been redone by the end of the year.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

8. Although he was not rich, he managed to send his only son abroad for further study.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

9. My grandfather was a good man who tried to be at peace with his conscience and with his fellow men.

仿写: 1. _____

2. _____

10. Spiders are not insects, as many people think, nor even nearly related to