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博士研究生入学考试辅导用书

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考博英语写作是英语科目考查中的关键部分。本书分为5章,分别讲述英文写作规范、写作语言、历年真题解析、写作技巧和范文模板等几个方面,结合最新考博大纲要求从多个角度分析讲解英文写作,从而帮助读者在短时间内提高考博英语的写作成绩。

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Foreword 前言

中国已经走上了国际化的道路，改革开放的程度已经在向纵深方向发展，与国外进行经济、贸易、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作更加紧密，对我国人才的知识水平提出了更高的要求，对国际化通才的需求量也越来越大。国际化人才首先要具备良好的外语水平，包括听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。作为我国高等教育最高层次的博士研究生教育，要求博士生有较高的外语水平，就是理所当然的事情了。

从整体上看，由于博士生招生形势的不断发展，各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大，对考生的外语水平要求也越来越高。在实际测试中，很多院校都将写作作为考试项目，一般占总分的15%~20%，词数150左右，时间为0.5小时。各院校的写作题型一般为命题作文和看图作文，以议论文为主。英语写作具有一定的难度：一方面，考生要了解并掌握基本的写作技能，学会如何构思、如何行文，并能恰如其分地表达主旨；另一方面，考生要熟悉近年来的写作热点话题以及社会文化流行趋势，写作的主旨要跟得上时代的发展。考生要想在写作中取得高分，首先要具备两方面的英语基本功：一是较强的英语表达能力。句子要写正确、用词准确、表达到位，并要有一定的英语修辞知识；二是要具备英语语篇写作知识，这样才能适应不同类型的命题。

为了满足广大考生的迫切需求，我们特组织了大量有丰富教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授，花费大量的时间精心编写了这本《考博英语作文万能模板》。尽管英语写作有一定的难度，但与阅读、语法和翻译相比，英语写作是有可能在短时间内集中突破的。在该考试中，作文是能够最快提高考试分数的重要部分，也是英语技能运用发挥最充分的部分。本书的特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本书的作者长期从事考博英语命题、阅卷与辅导，对考博英语的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家和学者们多年教学、命题和评卷的经验。

二、内容全面、凝练，重点突出

本书的讲解部分从词、语、句等方面详细分析了高分作文闪光点的成功之处，对用词错误、语法错误、段落内容错误等方面有针对性地进行了归纳总结，后面



精心选取了 150 篇经典范文，内容广泛、题材新颖，几乎涵盖了当前各类热点和难点，供考生背诵和仿写。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本书的作者以考博英语专家组辅导经验的深厚积累，以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍，向广大考生奉献这本《考博英语作文万能模板》。希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂，夺得高分！

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参加本书编写的除了李雪、陈冬冬、连庆玲、陈杨庆、黄艳以外，还有刘爽、李铁红、汪华、刘仕文、陈明慧、孟楠、成芬、涂振旗、张永艳、赵娜、王宇、董亮、姜宝静、王欢、黎兴刚、高鹏、王德军、范宏博、唐淑华、王春华、刘岩、王芳、陈欢、曹银菊、王艳平、黄春丽、孙璇、张艳霜、张一平、沈二婵、吴经林、范秋杏、李建霞、张秀娟、耿淑玉、王印有、刘东和、王英、王迎秋、刘颖、孙源龙、朱振华、佟琳。另外，国外朋友 Michael Anderson 对本丛书的审订工作付出了很多艰辛的劳动，在此一并表示感谢。

限于编者水平，书中不足之处在所难免，望广大读者和专家批评指正。

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书编审委员会

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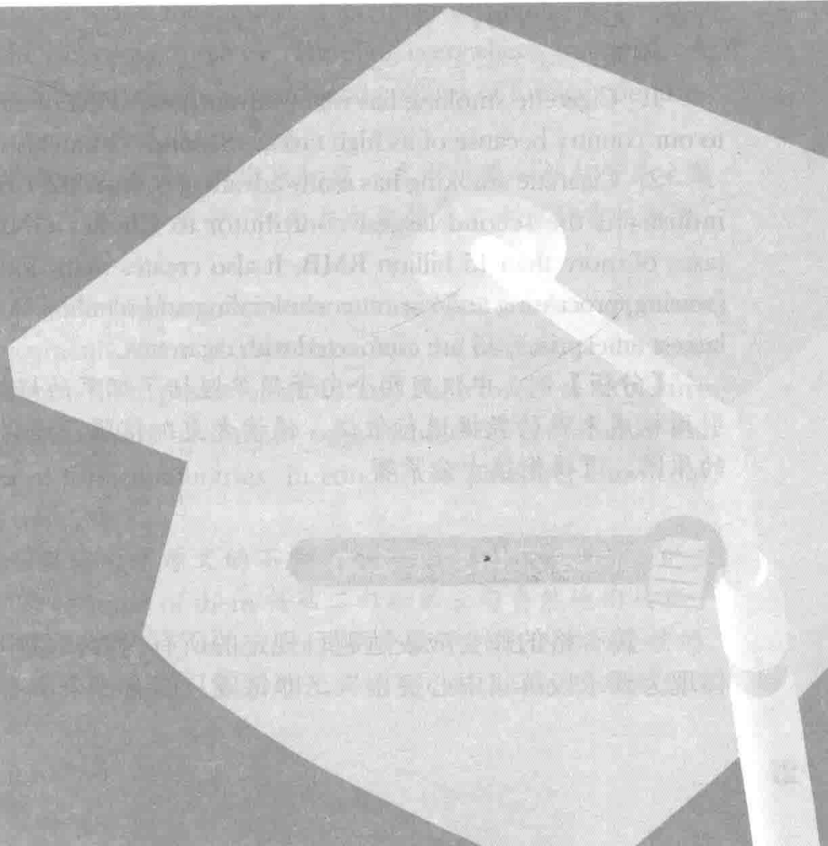
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第一章

为什么作文分数不高 的人总是“我”





作文是考博英语试卷中分值较高、难度较大，同时也是考生不容易得高分的主观型试题。这一部分内容既能测试考生对英语词汇、语法、句法等掌握和运用能力，同时也能测试考生的英语书面表达能力。因此，作文能真实地测试出考生综合运用英语书面语言的能力。在各种标准化英语考试中，作文都是必不可少的题型。评分时阅卷人主要是从内容和语言两个方面进行综合评定。如果短文内容不切题，即使语言得当、用词准确，也将会被判为零分；反之，如果内容切题，而语言错误较多，也不能得高分。下面将从内容、语言、格式、语法这几方面进行分析。

第一节

向导致低分的内容形式说 “No”

内容为什么会空洞

有些考生常写一些和主题无关的背景类型的信息。这样就使文章的主题词和其相关的内容相割裂，阅卷人读起来就会感觉这个考生总是前言不搭后语，句子之间不能相辅相成。另外，有些作文容易出现文章内容不充实的情况，这与考生不注重材料的收集、积累，或手中材料过于陈旧贫乏有关，导致写作时感到无话可说，无内容可写。

例如：

1. Cigarette smoking has many advantages. First of all, it can bring a lot of money to our country because of its high taxes. Second, it can also let many people work.

2. Cigarette smoking has many advantages. In 2002, *China Daily* shows that cigarette industry is the second largest contributor to China's GNP with an annual profit and taxes of more than 15 billion RMB. It also creates many jobs because it involves tobacco growing, processing and cigarette wholesaling and retailing. As a result, among China's 200 largest enterprises, 45 are connected with cigarettes.

【分析】例1中仅用两个句子简单概括了烟草的好处，显得空洞、干瘪。例2引用权威来源的数据进行佐证，使读者更加信服，还详细地指出了造成这种贡献的原因，逻辑衔接十分紧密。

内容不切题怎么办

一篇合格的作文应表达题目规定的所有内容，且中心思想明确、突出。具体体现为要求段落“中心突出”，即每段只能有一个中心思想或主题，只能说明某

一件事或某一个问题的。

例如：

My name is Mary, and I like to keep physically fit. I used to weigh two hundred pounds, but I joined the YMCA for an exercise class and diet program. In one year I lost much weight. I bought two new suitcases last week. Everyday I practice jogging three miles, swimming fifteen laps, lifting twenty-pound weights and playing tennis for one hour. My mother was a premature baby.

【分析】以上段落基本围绕主题句 I like to keep physically fit 展开，但其中有两个句子与主题无关，即 I bought two new suitcases last week 和 My mother was a premature baby。这两个句子对主题的进一步展开没有帮助，反而削弱了主题，使文章显得松散。同一段落中的各个句子必须从属于一个中心，任何游离于中心思想之外的句子都是不可取的。

如何让不连贯的内容顺畅起来

英语的句子总是较长，用从句来修饰名词的情况较多，这就需要使用大量衔接词来明确句意关系。有些作文中较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性，导致信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

例如：

People who like traveling have own reasons. Most travelers appreciate sight-seeing for the sake of enjoyment. People have lost the interest of the noisy urban life, and want to enjoy the peace of mind and the closeness of nature. Traveling everywhere, travelers have many opportunities to get familiar with different customs and cultures of foreign countries. Pleasure, knowledge, and adventure appeal to travelers.

【分析】以上段落基本没有语法错误，内容也切题。其中，第一个句子是主题句，统领全段，之后的几个句子围绕中心展开。但句与句之间没有内在的有机联系，行文不够流畅，逻辑不够严谨。

（修改后）People who like traveling have their own reasons. Most travelers appreciate sightseeing for the sake of enjoyment. Some of them have lost the interest of the noisy urban life, for they want to enjoy their peace of mind and the closeness to nature. Moreover, traveling everywhere, travelers have many opportunities to get familiar with different customs and cultures of foreign countries. In conclusion, pleasure, knowledge, and adventure appeal to those travelers.

【分析】修改后的段落明显弥补了原文的不足。第一句中的 their 与前面的主语部分形成呼应，第三句开头的 some of them 将第二句和第三句自然地衔接在一起。第三句后半部分的 for 和第四句开头的 moreover 是两个表示补充说明的连接词，进一步阐述了人们喜欢旅游的其他原因。第五句开头的 in conclusion 明确起到了



总结上文的作用。正是有了这几处承上启下的连接（词），整段文字才显得结构清晰，语义完整连贯，逻辑性强。

第二节

如何将那些导致扣分的语言错误彻底抛弃

练就“火眼金睛”，识别英语写作语言错误之一——用词错误

1. 名词（包括词组或短语）数的错误

名词单、复数的变化是短文写作中的常见错误，会影响谓语动词数的变化。

误：There is no doubt that radio is an important mean of communication.

正：There is no doubt that radio is an important means of communication.

误：Kinds of aircrafts were involved in the attack.

正：Kinds of aircraft were involved in the attack.

有些名词的单、复数相同。此类名词有：sheep, deer, fish, trout, Chinese, works 等。

误：Cigarettes productions has much disadvantage.

正：Cigarette production has many disadvantages.

【分析】作为定语的香烟 cigarette 不能用复数形式；production 一般用单数形式；advantage 为可数名词，应用复数形式。

2. 近形异义词（短语）混用

英语中有很多单词（短语）词形非常相似，但词义却相差甚远，使用起来往往容易混淆。这是考博英语作文中词汇方面的另一常见错误。这些词（短语）的混用或误用经常会引起歧义，有时甚至会产生相反的意思。

例如：

courage（勇气）——encourage（鼓励）

transmit（传送）——transform（转换）

liter（升，公升）——litter（乱丢，乱扔）

consist of（由……组成）——consist in（存在于……）

belong to（属于）——belong in（应归入……）

3. 拼写错误

拼写是考生应该具备的基本功，但在考生的作文中却经常能发现很多拼写错误。大量拼写错误的存在不仅体现出语言基本功差，同时也直接影响内容的表达。以下例子中，画线部分为拼写不正确的单词。从中可以看出，有些拼写错误影响了整个句子的意思。

例如：With the development of sociality, ... (划线词应为 sociality)

We could do anything hapily. (划线词应为 happily)

If we have a family fuling of people who love you, ... (划线词应为 fulling)

4. 词语搭配错误

词语的搭配错误主要指名词、动词、形容词和介词之间搭配不当。

误：Various companies lay over their merchandise for the public.

正：Various companies lay out their merchandise for the public.

【分析】lay out 是固定搭配，意为“展览，展示”；lay over 意为“在旅行过程中停留”。

此外，每种语言都有其约定俗成的说法或固定搭配。以动词为例，一个动词只能与某些名词搭配，而不能与其他词类搭配。以汉语为母语的英语学习者在说话或写作时经常忽视英语中的固定搭配，喜欢根据汉语的模式造句，使语言显得不地道。例如：

误：David is gaining a lot of progress in learning French.

正：David is making a lot of progress in learning French.

【分析】句中的 gain 和 progress 搭配不当，“取得进步”在英语中的习惯表达方式是 make progress。当然，可与动词 make 搭配的名词很多，汉语意思却不大相同：

make trouble (惹麻烦) make an attempt (进行一次尝试)

make a mistake (犯错误) make a contribution (做贡献)

make an excuse (找借口) make money (赚钱)

make an offer (提供帮助) make no difference (无关紧要)

既然用英语去表达思想，就要遵从其习惯的表达方式，避免主观地仿造汉语模式。再如：

误：The speed of a space shuttle is much faster than that of an airplane.

正：The speed of a space shuttle is much higher than that of an airplane.

误：At present, the opportunity to be promoted in a joint venture will be very small if a person cannot speak English.

正：At present, the opportunity to be promoted in a joint venture will be very rare if a person cannot speak English.

5. 词类混淆

汉语中的动词、名词或形容词的词性发生变化时，常通过变换词在句中的位



置来确定其词性，或借助“的”、“地”、“得”来示意，词本身并不发生变化。在英语中，词性的变化较为灵活、复杂，若考生对词性的判断能力不强，则容易造成词性误用。

词性误用的常见表现为：误将介词做动词用；误将形容词做副词用；误将名词做动词用等。例如：

误：If you work hard, you will be sure to success.

正：If you work hard, you will be sure to succeed.

【分析】二者在汉语中意思相同，但在英语中则词性不同，造成了名词和动词的混用。

误：Hawaii has a temperate climate benefit to the health.

正：Hawaii has a temperate climate beneficial to the health.

【分析】误将动词做形容词用。

误：None can denial the importance of time.

正：None can deny the importance of time.

【分析】误将名词做动词用。

6. 动词的语法错误

动词的语法错误涉及及物和不及物、时态变化、持续性和瞬时性等。例如：

误：He rose his arms above his head.

正：He raised his arms above his head.

【分析】例句混淆了及物动词和不及物动词。类似的情况还有：hear 和 listen, see 和 look 等。

误：The woman dressing a red skirt is wearing a boy.

正：The woman wearing a red skirt is dressing a boy.

【分析】例句不仅反映了动词的搭配关系，也反映了动词的持续性特征。dress 的常用搭配为：be dressed in, dress oneself in, dress somebody（给某人穿衣服），既可表示动作，也可表示状态。wear 只可表示状态，不能表示动作。

7. 副词用法错误

副词用法错误主要涉及一些容易混淆的副词。

误：He spent sometime exercising every day.

正：He spent some time exercising every day.

【分析】sometime 是副词，意为“在任何时候，在不固定的某个时候”（at one time or another, at some indefinite time）。some time 是名词短语，意为“一些时间”。另外，sometimes 意为“有时，间或”（at times, now and then）。

例如：

He will come to see me sometime next week. 他下星期的某个时候会来看我。

Sometimes I help my mother in the house. 有时我帮妈妈做家务。

It took me some time to finish this novel. 我花了些时间看完了这本小说。

8. 转换问题

写作中如果出现突兀的转换,如单数变为复数、主动变为被动、第一人称变为第二人称、间接引语变为直接引语等,文章所要表达的意思就有可能被误解。例如: If you work hard, we will succeed. 这句话的问题在于人称没有保持一致,因此在逻辑上讲不通。若改为 “If you work hard, you will succeed.” 或 “If we work hard, we will succeed.”, 则意思就清楚了。

(1) 避免间接引语和直接引语的转换

误: The Smiths wonder how the thief got the car keys and why didn't he steal the money?

正: The Smiths wonder how the thief got the car keys and why he didn't steal the money.

误: The man said that he was sick and would I please buy some medicine for him.

正: The man said that he was sick and asked me to buy some medicine for him.

(2) 避免正式文体和非正式文体的转换

误: After the lengthy journey, the man became fatigued and kicked the bucket in the midnight.

正: After the lengthy journey, the man became fatigued and passed away in the midnight.

误: I will thank you very much when you consider the possibility of increasing my salary.

正: I should be grateful if you could give serious consideration to the possibility of increasing my salary.

误: Will you come to my residence tonight?

正: Will you come to my home tonight?

(3) 避免人称和数的转换

误: A man has to expect criticism when you are successful.

正: A man has to expect criticism when he is successful.

误: Every student in favor of this proposal was asked to sign their names.

正: Every student in favor of this proposal was asked to sign his or her name.

(4) 避免时态、语气和语态的转换

误: While it was raining, Tim offered me his raincoat and Mary gives me her umbrella.

正: While it was raining, Tim offered me his raincoat and Mary gave me her umbrella.



误: If I were rich and if my father is still alive, my life would be different.

正: If I were rich and my father were still alive, my life would be different.

误: The old man had to enter a nursing home, but it was not liked by him.

正: The old man had to enter a nursing home, but he did not like it.

练就“火眼金睛”，识别英语写作语言错误之二——语法错误

英语句子的形成主要根据结构搭建。同以意构（根据意义、逻辑时间等顺序安排句子）为特征的汉语相比，英语的结构显得严谨。考生在写作过程中应尽量避免犯常见的英语语法错误。

1. 代词指代不明

代词的作用是指代前句中出现过名词以避免重复。当一句话中同时涉及两个或多个个人或物时，后面的代词就有可能出现指代不明的问题。例如：

误: I saw Tom talking to Jack just now, and he looked very angry.

正: I saw Tom talking to Jack just now, and Tom looked very angry.

误: My mother called my aunt before she left the room.

正: Before my mother left the room, she called my aunt.

试比较下面各组句子：

误: The man was knocked down by a bike, but it was not serious.

正: The man was knocked down by a bike, but was not badly hurt.

误: Mary wrote to Lisa every day when she was in the hospital.

正: When Mary was in the hospital, she wrote to Lisa every day.

误: Although the teacher talked about James's mistakes, Henry misapplied it to himself which is true in real life.

正: Although the teacher talked about James's mistakes, Henry misapplied it to himself, and such mistakes occur in real life.

误: In the book it says that many blind people have a good memory.

正: The book says that many blind people have a good memory.

2. 修饰语错误

与汉语不同，在英语中，同一个修饰语置于句子不同的位置时，句子的含义可能发生变化。如果考生受汉语句子结构的影响，对句子中的主谓语及状语之间的位置安排不妥，就可能造成句子逻辑混乱或表意不清。例如：

(1) 动名词用法上的错误

误: After reading the letter, my heart was beating fast.

正: After I read the letter, my heart was beating fast.

误: Before submitting any written work, careful proofreading must be done.

正: Before submitting any written work, you should proofread it carefully.

(2) 动词不定式用法上的错误

误: To be well informed, reading widely is necessary.

正: To be well informed, we should read widely.

误: To arrive there in time, a bus should be taken.

正: To arrive there in time, we should take a bus.

(3) 副词修饰语用法上的错误

误: I can understand hardly his words.

正: I can hardly understand his words.

误: I nearly earned a hundred dollars last week.

正: I earned nearly a hundred dollars last week.

3. 主谓不一致的问题

写英语句子时要遵循的一个最基本的原则是主谓一致, 否则就会出现错误。

例如:

误: Not only the students but also the teacher have doubts.

正: Not only the students but also the teacher has doubts.

误: Neither you nor she are the lucky dog.

正: Neither you nor she is the lucky dog.

【分析】当 either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 连接两个主语时, 句中谓语动词的数要和与之最近的那一个主语取得一致, 即所谓的“就近原则”。

误: There is a combination of factors which contributes to the problem.

正: There are a combination of factors which contribute to the problem.

【分析】a series of..., a kind of..., a portion of... 等短语做主语, 谓语动词用单数; a number of..., a variety of..., a combination of... 等短语做主语, 谓语动词用复数。

误: Television, along with other means of communication, help us to keep informed about contemporary affairs.

正: Television, along with other means of communication, helps us to keep informed about contemporary affairs.

误: The Chinese girl together with her two American friends are eating at a restaurant.

正: The Chinese girl together with her two American friends is eating at a restaurant.

【分析】当主语和谓语之间插入了由 with, as well as, except, in addition to, along with, together with, as much as, more than, combined with, including 等引导



的名词词组时，谓语动词仍与主语保持一致。

4. 连写句问题

连写句是一种常见的不规范的英语句式。所谓连写句，是指由两个或多个独立分句连写而成的句子（有时用逗号连接，有时不用），分句之间没有并列连词或连接副词。这类句子在一般情况下不会造成歧义和误解，因此在初学者的书面语言中经常出现。

例如：

Bob decided to go back to his hometown, he wanted to stay together with his parents.

针对上述问题，考生可以通过使用并列句、复合句等方式来避免连写句。

（1）使用并列句

Bob decided to go back to his hometown, for he wanted to stay together with his parents.

Bob decided to go back to his hometown; he wanted to stay together with his parents.

（2）使用复合句

Bob decided to go back to his hometown because he wanted to stay together with his parents.

Because Bob wanted to stay together with his parents, he decided to go back to his hometown.

5. 串句的问题

在英语中两个或两个以上的句子要用适当的标点符号或连词连接起来，或用分号“；”断开，主句和从属句之间要用从属连词连接。有些考生在写句子时，不管句子各个部分间的逻辑关系如何，一概用逗号连接，或除了句号外不使用任何其他标点符号。这样让整个句子看上去结构不清、逻辑混乱。这种错误被称为串句错误。串句错误是中国学生常犯的错误之一。

例如：

误：Different people have different attitudes toward life, some are seeking wealth, fame and high position others are after health and a happy family.

正：Different people have different attitudes toward life. Some are seeking wealth, fame and high position while others are after health and a happy family.

误：You have had the disease, you are immune to it for the rest of your life.

正：Once you have had the disease, you are immune to it for the rest of your life.

误：One day I lost my mind accidentally as a result I dropped down from the stairs, badly injured.

正: One day I lost my mind accidentally; as a result I dropped down from the stairs and was badly injured.

误: I was very reluctant to agree to their condition I didn't really have much choice.

正: I was very reluctant to agree to their condition, but I didn't really have much choice.

误: The talk was about educational opportunities for adults the speaker also touched on sources of finance.

正: The talk was about educational opportunities for adults, and the speaker also touched on sources of finance.

误: Continued protection and conservation the countryside will be used and enjoyed by our children and grandchildren.

正: Given continued protection and conservation, the countryside will be used and enjoyed by our children and grandchildren.

6. 破句的问题

破句也称片语,是考生在作文中常犯的一个错误。破句实际上是非完整句,这样的句子在结构上是不完整的,在语法上也是不正确的。英语中,一个意思和结构都完整的句子至少有主语和谓语两部分,当然祈使句除外。若将句子中的某一部分当作一个句子,就会出现破句错误。例如:

误: He failed to pass the examination. Which disappointed his parents.

正: He failed to pass the examination. That disappointed his parents.

误: I was very excited and astonished. When I had a chance to know American culture through the English language.

正: I was very excited and astonished when I had a chance to know American culture through the English language.

误: You will be punished even more severely. If you don't make a total confession of your guilt.

正: You will be punished even more severely, if you don't make a total confession of your guilt.

误: When demand for goods was shrinking. Firms would close down or lay off workers.

正: When demand for goods was shrinking, firms would close down or lay off workers.

误: After obtaining IQ scores. The experiments selected the names of 20 percent of the children completely at random.