

A large, ornate white floral border with symmetrical scrollwork and leaf patterns, framing the central text.

大学英语

写作与阅读

郭树林 郭 剑◎主编

LET'S START A NEW JOURNEY

A faint, light-colored illustration of a quill pen and an inkwell, positioned in the lower right quadrant of the cover.

科学出版社

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北京

内 容 简 介

本书分两大部分：第一部分是英语写作，特别强调对英语基础语法和句法的掌握，对文章整体的写作训练，提出问题的风格，写作的模式，找出修改的策略。本部分言简意赅地把写作要领、作文模式与可供模仿的范文有机地融合在一起，便于读者参考应用。第二部分是阅读，通过实例分析和讲解，介绍选择题型的篇章阅读和长篇阅读的解题思路与解题技巧来帮助读者解决常见的写作错误及相应的问题。

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前 言

《大学英语写作与阅读》以“高效实用”为编写原则，通过对英语基础语法和句法的讲解练习，有效结合和全面兼顾了英语基础作文写作的各个层面。本书的编写目标就是要为读者既授之以“鱼”，又授之以“渔”，为读者提供英语写作和阅读的全面解决方案，可使读者少走弯路，达到事半功倍的效果。本书的编写体例新颖、内容丰富、分析透彻、解题策略实用。本书具有广泛的适用性，既可以作为大学英语四级考试者的辅导用书，又可以作为大学英语四、六级考试、公共英语等级考试的考生和广大英语爱好者的学习参考书，也可供参加研究生考试、自学考试、函授考试的考生参考和使用。

本书分两大部分：第一部分是英语写作，本部分特别强调对英语基础语法和句法的掌握，对文章整体的写作训练，提出问题的风格，写作的模式，找出修改的策略。本部分言简意赅地把写作要领、作文模式与可供模仿的范文有机地融合在一起，便于读者参考应用。第二部分是阅读，主要通过实例分析和讲解，介绍选择题型的篇章阅读和长篇阅读的解题思路与解题技巧来帮助读者解决常见的写作错误及相应的问题。

本书作者是多年从事大学英语教学的一线老师，有着较丰富的教学经验和大学英语专业知识，现将此书奉献给各位读者，以满足大家的需求。在本书的编写过程中，印刷学院教务处等单位给予了大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。

作 者

2015年7月

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第一部分 英语写作

第一章 句子成分

句子成分有主次之分。其中，主要成分指主语和谓语，而谓语是一个句子的核心，缺少了谓语动词就不算是句子。句子也会有次要成分，如宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等，它们只对句子的主要成分起修饰、解释、补充或说明的作用。

英语的句子就好比一棵树，如图 1.1 所示。

整个树的最重要的部分就是主干，树的纵向主干是主语+谓语+宾语/表语+补语，其他一些小的分叉是定语、状语等。



图1.1

一、主语

主语 (the subject) 是一句话表达的出发点，也是谓语动词的“发起者”，是对谓语动词动作进行指派的那个人、物或事件等。例如：

Birds fly. 鸟飞。 He runs. 他跑。 Mary likes her dolls. 玛丽喜欢她的洋娃娃。

My love for you is deeper than the sea. 我对你的爱比海深。

What produces heat? 什么产生能量？

Listening to the radio is good practice in learning English. 听广播是学习英语的好方法。

Many of us were too tired to go further. 我们中许多人累得再也走不动了。

Some people equate success in life with the ability of earning money. 有些人会把赚钱与人生成功相提并论。

No invention has received more praise and abuse than the Internet. 没有一个发明像因特网一样受到如此多的表扬和批评。

When men first made use of electricity is not exactly known. 人们并不知道人类最初用电的确切时间。

It is no use pumping a dry well. 枯井抽水，徒劳无功。

某些场合中，主语可以省略。例如：

Do tell me your reasons. 务必告诉我你的理由。

Haven't seen you for ages! 好久没有见到你了！

Exercise

用横线画出下面句子的主语部分。

1. The goods are in great demand.

2. Three-fourths of the earth's surface consists of water.
3. Much of time was wasted.
4. There is no holding back the wheel of history.
5. Whichever of you comes in first will receive a prize.
6. How to do the experiment is not told.

Keys

1. The goods 2. Three-fourths 3. Much 4. holding back the wheel of history
5. Whichever of you comes in first 6. How to do the experiment

二、谓语

谓语 (the predicate) 表示主语的行为动作或者所处的状态。通俗地说, 谓语就是指“动作”。谓语分为简单谓语和复合谓语。例如:

I read a good article in today's newspaper. 我在今天的报纸上读到一篇好文章。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 日升东方, 日落西方。

Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. 水由氢和氧组成。

Turn off the light. 关灯。 Get out. 滚出去。

She opened the door and let the cat in. 她打开门, 让猫进去。

We ought to help each other in our study. 我们应该在学习中互相帮助。

He must miss the train if he doesn't hurry up. 如果他不快一点, 就会误火车。

Too much smoking tends to injure the voice. 吸烟过多容易坏嗓子。

We are anxious to know the result of your trial. 我们急于知道你的试验结果。

You have been kept waiting long. 让你久等了。

His hair has turned grey. 他头发都白了。

Exercise

用横线画出下面句子的谓语部分。

1. I registered at a hotel near the train station.
2. He lives on a small salary.
3. I looked up the word in the dictionary.
4. Please fill the form out carefully.
5. Need I explain once more?

Keys

1. registered 2. lives on 3. looked up 4. fill...out 5. Need...explain

三、宾语

宾语 (the object) 表示动作的对象、行为的承受者或者动作的结果。例如:

She put on her glasses and took the letter from my hand. 她戴上眼镜, 从我手中把信拿过去。

The temperature continues to rise. 气温继续上升。

I don't know whether to accept or refuse. 我不知道该接受还是拒绝。

The twins are so much alike that I never know which is which. 这对双胞胎一模一样, 我总分不清哪个是哪个。

They waved farewell to their friends on the train. 他们在火车上挥手向朋友们告别。

Each apartment could house a family of six. 每套公寓可以住六口之家。

同源宾语 (the cognate object) 是一种特殊的宾语, 句中的谓语动词多是不及物动词用作及物动词。其后跟一个与其同源或者意义相近的名词作宾语, 这个宾语叫同源宾语。同源宾语通常带有定语修饰。同源宾语表现力很强, 可以使用比喻、夸张等手法, 灵活多样地表现出各种情调和意义。例如:

Liu Hulan lived a great life and died a glorious death. 刘胡兰生得伟大, 死得光荣。

They danced traditional lion dances to celebrate their victory. 他们舞传统的狮子舞来庆祝胜利。

四、补语

1. 宾语补足语

有时一个及物动词带了直接宾语后, 意义仍然不够完整。还需要一些词或词组来补充说明宾语的动作或所处的状态, 这个补充说明宾语的成分, 就是宾语补足语 (the object complement)。例如:

Be careful not to burn the meat black. 当心别把肉烧焦了。

It's better to leave some things unsaid. 有的事还是不说的好。

He prefers his coffee strong. 他喜欢喝浓咖啡。

The news struck me dumb with amazement. 那消息使我惊奇得哑口无言。

We felt the house shake. 我们感到房子震动。

The Communist Party of China has made us what we are today. 是中国共产党使我们有了今天。

Pork has priced itself out of our dish. 猪肉涨价了, 我们再也吃不起了。

2. 主语补足语

主语补足语 (the subject complement) 是用来说明主语的身份、状态、性质、特征或动作。

当原来的宾语补足语的句型 (SVOC) 变为被动句时, 原来的宾语成为被动句的主语, 原来的宾语补足语也就变成了主语补足语。例如:



These goods must be kept cool and dry. 这些货物必须保存在凉爽干燥处。

He was unanimously elected president. 他全票当选为会长。

It may be called what you like. 随你怎么称呼都可以。

He worked as an interpreter. 他做口译翻译。

五、表语

表语 (the predicative) 与前面的系动词一起构成复合谓语, 用来说明主语的身份、类属、特征、状态等。例如:

My sister has turned an engineer. 我姐姐成了工程师。

He looks an honest man. 他看上去是个诚实的人。

The room is clean and tidy. 房间整洁。

This umbrella is yours and that one is hers. 这把伞是你的, 那一把是她的。

It was I who answered the phone. 是我接的电话。

The result of experiment is encouraging. 实验结果令人鼓舞。

I am sorry that your brother is ill. 你兄弟有病, 我很难过。(复合表语)

六、定语

定语 (the attributive) 是名词修饰语。就其与被修饰的中心词的相对位置来说, 可将定语分为前置定语 (pre-modifiers) 和后置定语 (post-modifiers)。例如:

1. 前置定语

paper tiger 纸老虎

English brings us in contact with vast areas of the world. 英语使我们接触到世界上的广大地区。

He spent much time correcting my grammar. 他花了很多时间纠正我的语法。

What size shoes do you want? 你要什么号码的鞋?

They are getting a special bus to take us to the football match. 他们正在寻找一辆专用的公共汽车把我们送往足球场。

2. 后置定语

His words moved everyone present. 他的话感动了在场的每一个人。(由 any、every、no 或 some 构成的复合词带定语时, 定语一律后置)

Has anybody anything more to say? 还有什么人有什么事要说吗?

There is nothing important about it. 这并不是什么重要的事。

He suggests a method economical and practical. 他提出了一个既经济又可行的办法。
(加强语气的作用)

the third person singular 第三人称单数(习惯用法)

He lives in the house opposite to ours. 他住在我们家对面的房子里。(形容词后面跟动词不定式、比较结构、介词短语等, 已扩展成形容词短语时, 要后置)

There are products ready to be dispatched. 这些是准备发送的产品。

I never read a piece of science fiction so interesting as this one. 我从未读过像这篇如此有趣的科幻小说。

Science today is developing at a tremendous speed. 今天的科学正以惊人的速度发展。
(作后置定语的副词常见的有 today、alone、before、out、here、down、above 等)

Can you tell me something about the social system there? 你可以给我讲些有关那里社会制度的情况吗?

And four days afterward he was on the Zenith train. 四天以后, 他已经在齐尼斯号火车上了。

The design above is made by Mr. Ding. 上述图样是由丁先生制作的。

He is always the last person to leave office. 他总是最后一个离开办公室的人。(不定式作后置定语)

The questions to be answered are on page 21. 要回答的问题在第 21 页上。(不定式、数字作后置定语)

七、同位语

同位语 (the appositive) 是表示一件事物的另一种说法, 或是举出其具体内容或一部分内容, 对前面的词、短语或句子作进一步的补充说明或描述, 并与其所修饰的成分在语法上处于同等地位及具有相同的语法作用。例如:

the film Brave Heart 电影《勇敢的心》

The combination of the elements carbon and oxygen forms the compound carbon dioxide. 碳和氧两种元素化合形成化合物二氧化碳。

We Chinese people look at things differently from you American people. 我们中国人和你们美国人对事情的看法不同。

London, the capital of Great Britain, was the literary centre for the English language. 伦敦, 英国的首都, 是英语文学中心。

八、状语

状语 (the adverbials) 是用来说明谓语动词的动作过程、状态等发生和存在的时间、地点、方式、方法、程度、原因、结果、目的、条件、伴随、让步、比较等。例如:

Birds fly in the sky every day. 鸟每天都在天上飞。(地点状语、时间状语)

Arriving at the top of the hill, we were faced by a most impressive scene. 到达山顶时, 一幅动人的景象展现在我们面前。(分词短语作时间状语)

I had found the letter in the kitchen by searching carefully. 通过仔细寻找, 我在厨房里找到了那封信。(地点状语、方式状语)

She'll come to see you. 她会来看你。(不定式作目的状语)

He sat reading. 他坐着读书。(分词作伴随状语)

I like this job with all its disadvantages. 尽管有其不利的情况, 我仍然喜欢这份工作。(介词短语作让步状语)

Your skill is superior to mine. 你的技术比我高。(介词短语作比较状语)

Generally speaking, they might make some contributions to the struggle. 一般而言, 他们会对这场斗争做些贡献。

It rained; therefore the game was called off. 下雨了, 因此比赛被取消。

They shouldn't be going south. 他们不该向南走。

In ancient times there was in China a great scholar called Confucius. 古代中国有个大学问家, 名叫孔夫子。

Because of its advantages over some other natural materials, plastics is often preferred by manufacturers. 由于塑料比某些其他天然材料有更多优点, 所以很受生产商喜欢。

英语句子的不同成分使用不同的符号来表示。

主语用“ ”表示, 谓语用“ ”表示, 宾语和表语用“ ”表示, 定语用“()”表示, 状语用“[]”表示, 补语用“{ }”表示, 同位语用“/ /”隔开表示。遇到相应的从句, 均在原有符号下面添加“ ”。主语从句、宾语从句或表语从句不变化, 定语从句用“()”表示等。

Example

I had found the letter [in the kitchen by searching carefully].

The younger generation is essentially different [from the older generation].

Exercise

使用不同的符号划分出下面这些句子的不同成分。

1. Several cases have been reported in Russia recently of people who can read and detect colors with their fingers, and even see through solid doors and walls.
2. One case concerns an eleven-year-old schoolgirl, Vera Petrova, who has normal vision but who can also perceive things with different parts of her skin, and through solid walls.
3. This ability was first noticed by her father.
4. One day she came into his office and happened to put her hands on the door of a locked safe.
5. Suddenly she asked her father why he kept so many old newspapers locked away there, and even described the way they were done up in bundles.
6. Vera's curious talent was brought to the notice of a scientific research institute in the town of Ulyanovsk, near where she lives, and in April she was given a series of tests by a special commission of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federal Republic.
7. During these tests she was able to read a newspaper through an opaque screen and, stranger still, by moving her elbow over a child's game of Lotto she was able to describe the figures and colors printed on it; and, in another instance, wearing stockings and slippers, to make out with her foot the outlines and colors of a picture hidden under a carpet.
8. Other experiments showed that her knees and shoulders had a similar sensitivity.
9. It was also found that although she could perceive things with her fingers this ability ceased the moment her hands were wet.

第二章 句子分类

按使用目的可以把句子分为以下几种句型。

一、陈述句

英语常用的最基本句式有五种。

1. Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语)

这种句型中的动词大多是不及物动词, 这些动词常见的有 appear、apologize、arrive、come、die、disappear、exist、fall、happen、rise 等。例如:

He runs quickly. 他跑得很快。

They listened carefully. 他们听得很仔细。

He suffered from cold and hunger. 他又冷又饿。

China belongs to the Third World. 中国属于第三世界国家。

The students work very hard. 学生们学习很努力。

She apologized to me again. 她再次向我道歉。

The accident happened yesterday evening. 事故是昨天晚上发生的。

2. Subject (主语) + Link Verb (系动词) + Predicate(表语)

这种句型中的系动词一般可分为下列两类。

(1) 表示状态的系动词。这些词有 be (am/is/are)、look、seem、appear、smell、taste、sound、sit、stand、keep、remain、continue、stay 等。例如:

She is a nurse. 她是个护士。

He is older than he looks. 他比看起来要老。

He seems interested in the book. 他似乎对这本书有兴趣。

The story sounds interesting. 这个故事听起来很有趣。

The desk feels hard. 桌子很结实。

The cake tastes nice. 蛋糕味道很棒。

The flowers smell sweet and nice. 花闻起来很甜美。

We should remain modest and prudent any time. 我们在任何时候都应该保持谦虚和谨慎。

This kind of food tastes terrible. 这种食物吃起来很糟糕。

The picture looks more beautiful at a certain distance. 这幅画在一定的距离看更漂亮一些。

(2) 表示转变或结果的系动词。这些词有 become、get、grow、turn、go、come、prove 等。例如:

You have grown taller than before. 你比以前高了许多。

He will become a teacher when he grows up. 长大后, 他想成为一名教师。

He could never turn traitor to his country. 他永远不会背叛他的国家。

Spring comes. It is getting warmer and warmer. 春天到了, 天气变得越来越暖和。

Don't have the food. It has gone bad. 不要吃那种食物, 已经变质了。

The facts prove true. 事实证明是正确的。

3. Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语) + Object(宾语)

这种句型中的动词应为及物动词或者可以后接宾语的动词短语。同时, 句子中有时含有与宾语有关的状语。作宾语的成分常是名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词或从句。例如:

I saw a film yesterday. 我昨天看了部电影。

Have you read the story? 你读过这个故事吗?

You can put the books in your bag. 你可以把书放在书包里。

Farmers in our area grow lots of vegetables. 我们这里的农民种很多种蔬菜。

She lost the chance to make her appearance on the stage. 她失去了在舞台上露面的机会。

I prefer to make web pages. 我更喜欢做网页。

4. Subject(主语)+Verb(谓语)+ Indirect object(间接宾语)+Direct object(直接宾语)

这种句型中的间接宾语常常是人, 直接宾语常常是物, 它们常常被称为双宾语。例如:

He gave me a book. = He gave a book to me.

He brought me a pen. = He brought a pen to me.

He offered me his seat. = He offered his seat to me.

注意下面动词改写后介词的变化:

Mother bought me a book. = Mother bought a book for me.

He got me a chair. = He got a chair for me.

Please do me a favor. = Please do a favor for me.

He asked me a question. = He asked a question of me.

Yesterday her father bought her a bicycle as a birthday present. 昨天她父亲给她买了一辆自行车作为生日礼物。

The old man is telling the children stories in the Long March. 这位老人正在给孩子们讲长征中的故事。

其实, 要想区分间接宾语和直接宾语非常简单, 关键就是看谓语动词。谓语动词后面既然有两个宾语, 那么我们就看哪一个宾语和谓语动词的联系更加紧密。直接与动词相关联的那个就是直接宾语, 与动词的联系不是很紧密的那个就是间接宾语。

就上面的例子来分析，“Her father bought her a bicycle”这句话中，她爸爸给她买了辆自行车，谓语动词是“买”，后面的两个宾语分别是“她”和“自行车”。所以买的直接对象就是“自行车”，只不过是把自行车买给她而已。在“The old man is telling the children stories”这句话中，这位老人正在给孩子们讲故事，谓语动词是 is telling，那么讲的最直接的对象一定是故事，只不过是把故事讲给孩子们听而已。所以“故事”是直接宾语，“孩子们”是间接宾语。

5. Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语) + Object (宾语) + Complement (补语)

这种句型中的“宾语 + 补语”可被统称为复合宾语。充当补语成分的常常是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、分词或动词不定式等。例如：

They made the girl angry. 他们使女孩生气了。

They found her happy that day. 他们发现那天她很高兴。

I found him out. 我发现他出去了。

I saw him in. 我看见他进来了。

They elected him captain. 他们选他为队长。

He painted the wall white. 他把墙漆成白色。

We found him an honest person. 我们发现他是一个诚实的人。

His mother told him not to play on the street. 他母亲告诉他不要在街上玩。

注意：当有些动词后面所接的动词不定式作宾补时，不带 to。

概括一下就是：五看、三使、两听、一感觉。

五看：look at、see、watch、notice、observe

三使：have、make、let

两听：listen to、hear

一感觉：feel

The boss made him do the work all day. 老板让他整天做那项工作。

Example

1. I have heard both teachers and students D well of him.

A. to speak B. spoken C. to have spoken D. speak

【解析】题目中有 hear，后面是不定式作宾补，所以省略 to。

2. The engines are made A at full speed.

A. to work B. work C. working D. to be worked

【解析】题目表示的是被动语态。尽管有“五看、三使、两听、一感觉”中的词，仍然要加上 to。