

学生高阶英语写作

讲练结合  
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范例经典  
讲解详实

# 大学英语写作

王跃洪 编著

电子科技大学出版社

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# 前 言

本书是以《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》为依据而编写的,旨在帮助本科大学生提高英语写作水平及其作文考试的应试能力。就当前高等学校外语教学的现状而言,写作是学生掌握语言技能中的一个薄弱环节。本书的编写意图就是帮助读者加强这一技能的训练,有效地培养读者的英语写作技巧,从而在英语书面表达能力方面打下比较扎实的基础。

本书针对学生的英语实际水平,系统地讲述了各种基本文体的写作要领;简要地阐述了四、六级考试对写作的基本要求和评分原则;重点介绍了考试大纲中规定的写作题型,并有针对性地分析了各种题型的写作方法和应试技巧。本书最后一章是范文,供学生练习写作时参考。

在本书的编写过程中,作者注重吸取同类书籍之长处,并力求体现其英语教学经验。

本书主要供大学本科学生及英语爱好者使用,也可供大学英语教师参考。

由于作者水平所限,疏漏之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者

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# 第一章 记 叙 文

记叙文是记叙人物经历或事件发展过程的一种文体,新闻报道、游记、报告文学、故事、回忆录、访问记等都属于记叙文的范畴。

## 第一节 记叙文的写作特点

记叙文通常包括六个要素,即时间、地点、人物、事件、原因和结果。记叙文写作对象大多是人们周围的现实生活,而五光十色、纷繁复杂的生活没有必要、也不可能全部写进文章中,因而在写作时,作者应精心选择生活中的典型材料(如一个生活侧面,一个精彩场面,一个动人片断)来反映现实生活。记叙文应采用生动形象的语言,使读者如见其人,如闻其声,如临其景。

写记叙文应注意以下几点:

1. 清楚明白,即要把记叙的六个要素交待清楚。
2. 条理清晰,即要抓住主要线索有条不紊地进行叙述。
3. 详略得当,即要根据文章的主题决定材料的取舍,紧扣主题的内容要详写,与主题关系松散的内容要略写或不写,做到剪裁适当,主题突出。
4. 选择叙事角,根据题材的不同,作者可采用第一人称来叙述,也可采用第三人称来叙述。使用第一人称叙事角,能使文章生动自然,缩短读者与故事中人物之间的距离,给读者以真实亲切之感;使用第三人称叙事角能使人物和事件得到更广泛的表现,克服第一人称叙事角不能描写其他人物内心活动的不足。

常见的叙述方式有:

1. 顺叙,作者按照事件发生、发展的先后次序进行叙述。
2. 倒叙,把事件的结果或某个突出的片断提到前面叙述,然后再按照事件发展顺序进行叙述。
3. 插叙,在叙述过程中,由于某种需要,插入有关的另一叙述。
4. 夹叙夹议,在叙事的过程中,对事件加以分析或评论。

## 第二节 记叙文的种类

### 一、记事为主的记叙文

记事为主的记叙文以叙述事件的始末为主要特征,通过所写事件本身来揭示文章主题。写好这类文章的关键在于材料的选取,有的文章通过一件事来表现主题,有的通过几件事来表现主题,这要视具体情况而定。写这类文章还应从主题的需要出发,弄清事件的主次关系,使其重点突出,条理清楚,详略得当。

记事文一般按事件的发展过程谋篇布局,但倒叙法也是经常采用的。人们有时开门见山地把事件的结果在篇首写明,以引起读者的兴趣,然后再交待事件的起因和经过。写游记一类的记叙文,一般采用第一人称,按时间顺序叙述,同时要注意景色及人物感情的描写。

### 二、记人为主的记叙文

记叙文是通过记人叙事来表现主题的,其侧重点在于写人,因而所选素材要能够揭示人的本质,表现人的精神面貌。没有能够揭示人物性格、思想品质的典型材料,就不可能塑造出典型的人物形象。

要写出具有鲜明个性的人物,还需注意以下几点:

#### 1. 语言描写

人物的思想感情、性格特征主要是通过语言来表现的,对人物说话的内容、语调及其习惯用语等进行生动细腻的描写,是刻画人物形象、揭示人物性格特征的重要手段之一。在语言描写过程中,人物的语言要符合其年龄、身份及所处的环境等。

### 2. 动作描写

行为是人们性格的具体体现,行为写得生动逼真,人物才能有血有肉,栩栩如生。

### 3. 心理描写

心理描写是刻画人物的重要手法,这种描写可以揭示人物的内心世界,开拓文章的思想内涵,推动故事情节的发展。

## 例文

### 1. A Spring Outing

Spring came with all its glories. The new grass exposed its green color. The pretty flowers opened their blossoms. We were tempted to go for an outing.

It was Sunday, the 20th of April. We set out very early on bikes, carrying bottles of champagne, beer and bags of cakes, bacon and cooked eggs. We rode along the winding paths in the fields, across the meadows and down the roads. The willows were fresh and green. The swallows were flying to and fro, up and down in the sky. The birds, like musicians, sang their melodious song in the trees. And butterflies, like colorful dancers, were fluttering here and there. We breathed the fresh air deeply and laughed heartily.

At 10 a.m., we arrived at the foot of the Shushan Hill. We left our bikes with a bike-repairing shop and began to climb up the Hill. Near the



top, under a big tree with luxuriant foliage we had our picnic. After the picnic we stood in the breeze with our hands on our waists, enjoying the fine landscape. Then we lay on grass, talking about our life and studies.

At about 4 p.m., we returned with balmy greenness on our backs and freshness in our hearts.

### Notes

1. Spring came with all its glories      春天来了, 带着无限的娇美
2. exposed their green color      露出嫩绿色
3. blossom *n.*      花
4. tempt *v.*      引诱
5. champagne *n.*      香槟酒
6. winding paths      弯弯曲曲的小路
7. meadow *n.*      草地
8. down *prep.*      沿着
9. willow *n.*      柳树
10. swallow *n.*      燕子
11. to and fro      来来回回
12. melodious *a.*      悦耳的
13. butterfly *n.*      蝴蝶
14. flutter *v.*      飞舞
15. heartily *ad.*      尽情地
16. leave...with...      把……寄存在……
17. with luxuriant foliage      长着浓密的叶子
18. with our hands on our waists      手叉着腰
19. enjoying the fine landscape      现在分词短语, 作状语, 修饰 stood, 表示伴随情况

20. talking about our life and studies      现在分词短语, 作状语, 修饰 lay, 表示伴随情况

21. balmy greenness      芬芳的绿色

### 【简析】

本文记叙了一次春游活动。春天到了, 小草绿了, 花儿开了。盎然的春色引起了人们的兴致。这是春游的原因。春游的时间是4月20日, 星期天。他们“沿着田间小道, 穿过草地, 走上大路”。这是春游的路线。沿途景色迷人, 燕子翻飞, 鸟儿鸣啭, 彩蝶起舞。面对这明媚的春光, “我们深深地呼吸着新鲜空气, 尽情地欢笑着”。这是春游途中的情景。到了目的地, 寄存了自行车, 便开始爬山。到了山顶, 吃了野餐, 便立在微风中, 手叉着腰, 远眺大好河山, 别有一番诗情画意。然后卧于草上, 谈学习, 谈生活, 乐不可支。这是游玩的情景。下午四时他们带着芬芳的绿色, 心中装着清新返回了学校。

## 2. A Football Match

On the afternoon of May 1st, a football match took place between the Shanghai Team and the Canton Team in the City Stadium. When I got there the stand was already packed with spectators.

The match was exciting. A home player got hold of the ball and kicked it miles over the bar. Towards the end of the match, a forward got a chance to give the ball such a thumping kick that it bounced off an opposing player and skidded straight into the back of the net, out of the reach of the goalkeeper. The crowd went wild. Cheers and hail, boos and jeers filled the air.

When I was on my way home, my heart was full of stimulating

excitement.

### Notes

1. the City Stadium      市体育馆
2. the stand was packed with spectators      看台上挤满了观众
3. a home player      主队队员
4. miles over the bar      高高地越过球门出线。这里用 miles 是夸张手法, bar 是球门横木, 这里指球门
5. forward    n.      前锋
6. a thumping kick      砰地踢了一脚
7. bounce off an opposing player      从对方运动员那里弹出来
8. skid    v.      滚滑
9. net    n.      球网
10. out of the reach of the goalkeeper      守门员没拦着
11. cheers and hail      喝彩欢呼
12. boos and jeers      起哄声
13. stimulating excitement      刺激性的激动

### 【简析】

本文记叙了一次足球赛。作者在交代了足球赛的时间、地点、参赛队名之后,写道:“我到达时,看台上挤满了观众。”可见,参赛的两个队都很有名气,所以才吸引了众多观众。这是赛前情况。不出观众所料,这场球打得非常激烈、精彩。镜头一:主队队员把球高高地从球门上方踢出场外。镜头二:比赛快结束时,才有一个前锋砰地一脚把球踢向球门,守门员没有接住,球进了。镜头三:踢进一球在观众中引起了热烈反应。观众轰动了,喝彩声、呼叫声响成一片。这是比赛时的情况。看了这场球赛,作者心中激起了阵阵兴奋。这是赛后的情况。

第二段是用细节法展开的。第一句是主题句,其余的句子提供细节,说明了 was exciting。

### 3. My Resume

My name is Liu Li. I was born on September 14, 1961, in Wuhan City, Hubei Province. At the age of three years, I was sent to a kindergarten near my home. At the age of seven years, with the transfer of my father to Shanghai Jiaotong University, our family moved to Shanghai, where I began to attend primary school and at the same time my parents gave me very good education at home. During the six years in the middle school, I took great interest in and was fairly good at science subjects. In 1979, I passed the college entrance examination and was admitted into the Physics Department of Hefei Polytechnic University where I stayed for five years, majoring in atomic physics. I graduated cum laude in 1985 and was assigned to work as a teacher in East China Institute of Technology. I worked very hard and was praised by the authorities. In 1988, I was admitted to study as a postgraduate of atomic physics under the guidance of Professor Wang Lei, and last term I got a MS. Now I am applying for admission to the Graduate School of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the USA. If accepted, I plan to study for a Ph D Degree. I hope my further study will improve my service to my country and its people.

#### Notes

1. kindergarten *n.* 幼儿园
2. transfer *n.* 工作调动
3. attend primary school 上小学

4. take great interest in... 对……很感兴趣
5. fairly *ad.* 相当
6. college entrance examination 大学入学考试(高考)
7. be admitted into... 被录取到……, 考入……
8. major in... 以……为专业
9. graduate cum laude 以优异成绩毕业
10. assign *v.* 分配
11. East China Institute of Technology 华东工学院(校址在南京)
12. the authorities *n.* 领导, 当局
13. postgraduate *n.* 研究生
14. under the guidance of... 在……指导下
15. the Graduate School of Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
麻省理工学院研究生院
16. if accepted 是 if I am accepted 的省略式.

### 【简析】

作者按时间顺序记叙了自己的经历,反映了自己的成长过程,其中写到了自己作为教师的一点微薄贡献以及今后的打算。本文属于人物传记中的自传一类,文中的材料应真实可信。

## 4. A Shopping to Remember

Last Sunday, I went shopping alone in a lane with stands on both sides.

I was looking at the articles on sale, when a young man stopped before me.

"Excuse me, do you need a watch?" he produced an electric watch, small in size, elegant in appearance.

"Let me have a look."

"It's worth 15 yuan, but I could let you have it for 10 yuan."

"It looks very nice, but I can only afford 5 yuan." With it I turned to go. "That's OK."

I gave him the money and he thrust the watch to me, and in a second disappeared among the crowd.

On the way back I felt pleased with my wonderful bargaining, the first one in my life. When I got home I began to start the watch. No matter how hard I tried, it refused to move. It was a false watch.

I will never go shopping alone again.

### Notes

1. A Shopping to Remember 是 There was a shopping to remember 的省略式。在 there 引导的句子中,作后置定语的不定式用主动语态和被动语态均可

2. lane *n.* 小巷

3. articles *n.* 商品,物品

4. on sale 待售

5. elegant *a.* 精巧的

6. have it for 10 yuan 花 10 元钱买它

7. afford *v.* 付得起

8. turn to go 转身就走

9. thrust *v.* 塞

10. in a second 在 1 秒钟内(意即“立即”)

11. bargaining *n.* 讨价还价

12. the first one 这里的 one 代替 bargaining

### 【简析】

本文记叙了一次购物经历。文章虽未使用受骗上当的词汇，却把作者受骗上当及其书呆子气刻画得入木三分。请看第二段：买卖双方只交谈了两句就成交了一笔生意。卖方很爽快地让了一半价，而且“把表塞给我，立即消失在人群中了”。这些细节充分表明了卖方行骗心虚，想尽快把假货脱手，好溜之大吉。再看第三段：作者对上述可疑行迹丝毫未予觉察，反而“在回家路上为有生以来第一次成功的讨价还价感到高兴”。可见，作者毫无社会经验。当作者发现受骗上当时，他的反应是：“我再也不独自购物了”。作者居然把受骗上当归咎于独自购物，真是一个十足的书呆子。

### 5. Morning Exercises

Morning came. The bell rang. I got out of the warm cotton-padded quilts, quickly dressed myself, ran onto the playground and played on the parallel bars.

A few moments later, more people came. They exercised themselves in various ways. Some ran around the track. Some played on horizontal bar. Still some played basketball, trying to shoot baskets. A group of girls were walking on the balance beam by turns. A couple of strongly-built boys made graceful movements on the flying rings. Over there, several old men and women did shadow boxing.

At exactly 6:30, music came for people to do morning exercises. For ten minutes, all the people on the playground were seen bending and straightening up, turning left and right. It's really a beautiful sight to be looked at!

### Notes

1. cotton-padded quilts 棉被
2. parallel bars 双杠
3. track *n.* 跑道
4. horizontal bar 单杠
5. shoot baskets 投篮
6. the balance beam 平衡木
7. by turns 轮流
8. make graceful movements 做优美动作
9. flying rings 吊环
10. shadow boxing 太极拳
11. bend down 弯腰
12. straighten up 伸腰

### 【简析】

本文记叙了晨练的情景。早晨,众多的学生和教师在同一时间内进行着各种体育锻炼,其场面是相当的生气勃勃,也是相当的杂乱。怎样写才能把这种场面写得条理清晰,全而不乱呢?作者的做法是:把这个场面分割成三块,逐一加以描述。第一段写自己锻炼的情况,第二段写同学们锻炼的情况,第三段写集体(包括自己)伴随着播出的乐曲做早操的情景。

### 6. Our Monitor

In June of 1987, the floods washed away my home, the house, the furniture and all. My family became homeless. The news came and I was in a sad mood.



"Don't be sad. Go back at once and see what to do." urged Wu Chen, our monitor, who was 22 years old.

I was silent.

"Don't worry about the travelling expenses. I can give you the money." He took out from his pocket a fifty yuan note.

"Thank you."

"Now let's go to the station to buy the ticket."

Together, we went.

I asked for a leave of a week and left for my home town the next morning.

A week later I returned. Wu Chen was the first classmate I met. I told him about the calamity and the relief provided by the government.

"We've collected five hundred yuan and posted 3 hundred yuan to your parents yesterday. We'll give the rest to you for your living expenses", he said in a consoling tone.

I was at a loss what to say. From his shining eyes I saw sincerity and warmth.

"By the way, I've copied the notes for the lessons you've missed", he added.

I was moved to tears.

### Notes

1. floods *n.* 洪水
2. wash away 冲走
3. homeless *a.* 无家可归的
4. I was in a sad mood. 我心情悲伤
5. urge *v.* 敦促
6. the travelling expenses 车旅费