

王英民 孙振民 编

中学英语写作

Sept. 15, 198

Dear Sh

We forward to your
We have already planned where to t
you can see as much of Beijing as p

October is a good time to come
there is always warm and sunny, but there
are a lot of things to see in Beijing,
must go to the Great
ly shouldn't miss it
Tombs are some important sites.
also like to see. As I know you like
to the National Art Gallery to see

北京师范大学出版社

号081字登预(京)

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(京)新登字160号

中 学 英 语 写 作

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北京师范大学出版社出版发行
全国新华书店经销
北京市通县科海印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32印张: 10.25 字数: 216千

1990年10月第1版 1991年12月第2次印刷

印数: 6 001—13 000

ISBN 7-303-00997-3/H·78

定价: 3.95 元

前 言

在听、说、读、写四项外语基本训练中，写作是一种最全面的综合性训练。它不仅有助于掌握这门语言，而且也有较大的实用价值。因此，加强中学生和其他英语初学者的写作能力培养势在必行。

本书旨在使中学生和其他初学者获得基本的英文写作知识，并掌握一般的写作技巧。通过浅显生动的说明、各种基础练习、特别是针对中国学生常犯错误实例的纠正，以期提高其正确运用语言的能力。

本书打破传统的英语写作教学的惯例，采用初学者易于接受的形式，深入浅出地从具体应用出发，把四种文体的教学理论具体运用到各种实际应用文体中去，更符合初学作者的特点。不仅能满足高中生准备高考之急需，而且对于一般初学英文写作的人也是大有裨益的。

本书前三章针对中国学生在用词和句型上常犯的错误，剖析实例，以提高学生正确遣词造句的能力，写出合乎规范的句子；后八章就应试方法和写作技巧给以具体指导，从如何写好段落到如何谋篇成文分章进行论述。其中，还介绍了如何利用高中课文训练学生写作，提出具体安排和示范，可供中学生和英语教师参考。

本书第十一章是写作练习。为适合学生由浅入深的学习规律，按难度的梯度安排适合高中各年级学生的练习，以便学生能通过大量写作练习来掌握写作方法和技巧。

本书英文部分，由美籍教师Amy Acker（艾敏·阿克）

审阅。全书由北京市教育局教学研究部外语教研室单先健统编及校阅。

限于编者水平，难免有错误或不妥之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

一九九〇年一月

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第一章 写作中词类的误用

写是在听、说、读三者基础上进行的。首先，英语写作要具备一定的词汇量和语法知识。写作就好比建筑大厦，词汇就比作砖瓦灰沙石，语法知识好比建筑方法。我们盖房的时候，首先遇到的问题是选用合适的建筑材料。对于英文写作初学者来说，由于长期习惯于用母语思维，常常把汉语词汇与英语词汇等同起来，用英语单词的中文意义猜测该词的词性，结果，生搬硬套弄出许多错误。如 *against* 是介词，但常被初学者根据中文“反对”的用法误作动词用。再如：当初学者想写“我们学校有许多学生”这个句子时，句中的“有”常常误用及物动词“*have*”，而没有用“*there are*”。通过上述例子可以看出来，如果不打好词法、句法的基础，提起笔一写常常是汉语式的英语，这是英文写作的一大忌。因此，对于中国学生来说，首先要分清词类，然后要弄清句子的结构和词序。本书前三章针对学生在写作中常犯的错误进行分析对比，第四章讲评句子写作技巧。

一、名词的误用

误：He gave me some good advices.

正：He gave me some good advice.

误：He gave me a good advice.

正：He gave me a piece of advice.

advice 为不可数名词，没有复数形式，不可以用：an advice, many advices；只能用：a piece of advice,

some advice, much advice.

误: Our monitor will tell us an exciting news this afternoon.

正: Our monitor will tell us exciting news this afternoon.

误: He has no manner at all.

正: He has no manners at all.

误: It is a bad manner to stare at people.

正: It is bad manners to stare at people.

manners 复数作“礼貌”讲, 例如: good manners 有礼貌, bad manners 没有礼貌。

manner 单数有各种不同的意思, 例如:

Do it in this manner. 照这样的方法做吧。

I do not like your manner. 我不喜欢你的态度。

误: He is a people who likes to help others.

正: He is a person who likes to help others.

people 是集合名词。

误: Tomorrow we'll have many works to do.

正: Tomorrow we'll have a lot of work to do.

work 是抽象名词, 作“工作”讲, 总是用单数, 前面不用不定冠词。

works 作“著作”讲。

小结: (1) 名词分可数名词和不可数名词。物质名词和抽象名词为不可数名词。

(2) 物质名词一般只用单数形式, 如: rice, salt, water, milk 等。

但表示不同类别时,可用复数,如: teas, fruits, steels 等。

- (3) 抽象名词一般只用单数,如: health, weather, information 等。

但有些抽象名词可转变成表示比较具体的东西,这时也可用复数,如: great successes, heavy rains, difficulties 等。

- (4) 某些词是可数名词还是不可数名词,并不那么明显,这可查阅字典,名词都标有 [C] 和 [U], [C] 代表可数名词, [U] 代表不可数名词。

附: 常用抽象名词

beauty	bravery	courage	democracy
sunshine	relaxation	work	heat
liberty	luck	goodness	honesty
happiness	laughter	love	kindness
peace	enjoyment	information	patience
news	electricity	warmth	comfort
fear	labor	fun	advice
knowledge	darkness	ability	research

常用物质名词

bread	air	paper	coffee	grass
rain	rice	cloth	food	salt
fruit	glass	gold	ice	iron
meat	metal	ink	milk	mud
oil	oxygen	paint	soup	tea
wood	wool	silk	soap	wheat

plastic	rock	corn	dirt	dust
flour	snow	sugar	money	wine
water	sand			

二、代词的误用

误: London is a great city, and Paris is the other.

正: London is a great city, and Paris is another.

other 表示“(两个中的)另一个”, 有复数形式 **others**.

another 意思是“与某一个不同的另一个”, “又一个”。

误: Every one should do his best to serve the people.

正: Everyone should do his best to serve the people.

误: Everyone of the students in our class is fond of sports.

正: Every one of the students in our class is fond of sports.

everyone (连写) 作“每人”讲, 后面不能跟介词 of 短语。

every one (分写) 作“每个(人或东西)”的意思, 后面跟 of。

误: He didn't ask anyone of us to attend the party.

正: He didn't ask any one of us to attend the party.

误: Has any one here seen John?

正: Has anyone here seen John?

anyone (连写) 作“任何人”讲, **any one** (分写) 作“任何一个”讲, 后面跟 of 短语。

误: I know neither of the three men.

正: I know none of the three men.

neither 表示“两个都不”，**none**表示“两个以上的人或东西中一个都不”。

误: One must love their country.

正: One must love one's (or his) country.

主语用不定代词 one, 就不能用物主代词 their, 而要用 one's (英国用法) 或 his (美国用法)。

非正式: Everyone knows their job, don't they?

正式: Everyone knows his job, doesn't he?

非正式: No one can do it, can they?

正式: No one can do it, can he?

非正式: Nobody wants to go home, do they?

正式: Nobody wants to go home, does he?

非正式: No one could have blamed themselves for that.

正式: No one could have blamed himself for that.

非正式: Everyone was so excited that they waved their arms and cheered.

正式: Everyone was so excited that he waved his arm and cheered.

上面例句用 they, their, themselves 来指 everyone, no one, nobody 等不定代词都是非正式用法。

用 he, his, himself 指 everyone, no one, nobody 等是正式用法。

误: You may pick up any of the two coats.

正: You may pick up either of the two coats.

either 用在表示“两个中的任何一个”; 如表示两个以上的“任何一个”, 则用 **any**。

误: This is the place where we visited last month.

正: This is the place that (which) we visited last month.

用关系副词 **where** 引导的定语从句, 是修饰主语中表示地点的名词。此句中的定语从句谓语 **visited** 是及物动词, 就要用关系代词 **that** 或 **which** 来连接主句, 并作 **visited** 的宾语。

误: Is this the photo you took it at the seaside last summer?

正: Is this the photo you took at the seaside last summer?

应删去 **it**, 因为定语从句中的宾语 **which** 或 **that** 可省略。

误: All what I did was encourage him to try again.

正: All that I did was encourage him to try again.
that I did 是定语从句, 修饰 **all**, 所以要用 **that**。

误: This is the first time which I have seen an Austrian film.

正: This is the first time that I have seen an Austrian film.

先行词为序数词或形容词最高级所修饰时, 关系代词用 **that**, 不用 **which**。

三、动词的误用

在写作中正确使用动词是个至关重要的问题。特别是动词的搭配比较复杂，在使用一个单词时，必须弄清是及物动词，还是不及物动词。当然不少动词，既可作及物动词又可作不及物动词。其次，还要分清词义，才能正确运用。本节针对中国学生常易混淆的动词，进行对比分析。

时态也是中国学生难于掌握好的语法点。为了提高写作水平，必须在这方面下大功夫。

(1) 动词的误用

误: By the time he arrived in the station, the train had left.

正: By the time he arrived at the station, the train had left.

arrive in 后面跟较大的地方, ~~arrive at~~ 后面跟较小的地方, 到达车站用 **arrive at**。

误: I shall reach at the school half an hour later.

正: I shall reach the school half an hour later.

reach 是及物动词。

误: At what time shall we get in London?

正: At what time shall we get to London?

表示到达某地用 **get to**。

误: Go and full a glass of water for me.

正: Go and fill a glass of water for me.

full 为形容词, 这句话应用动词 **fill** 表示“装满”的意思。

误: My brother hanged the picture on the wall.

正: My brother hung the picture on the wall.

误: Nathan Hale will be hung as a spy early tomorrow morning.

正: Nathan Hale will be hanged as a spy early tomorrow morning.

hang 作“挂”、“悬”、“吊”讲, 是不规则动词; **hang**

作“绞死”、“吊死”讲, 是规则动词。

误: John went on fighting though he was injured.

正: John went on fighting though he was wounded.

injure 指意外事故造成的损伤; **wound** 指外伤、枪伤、刀伤等。

误: That will injure her feelings.

正: That will hurt her feelings.

hurt (一般用语) 可指肉体上的伤害, 也可指精神上的伤害。这里指精神上的伤害。

误: She helped her mother to lie the table.

正: She helped her mother to lay the table.

lay 作“放”、“安置”讲; **lie** 作“躺”、“位于”讲。

lay, laid, laid, laying; lie, lay, lain, lying.

误: Japan lays in the east of Asia.

正: Japan lies in the east of Asia.

误: You are laying.

正: You are lying.

lie 的现在分词是 **lying**, 作“撒谎”讲, 它的过去式, 过去分词属规则动词。

误: On New Year's Day the children put on their new clothes all day.

正: On New Year's Day the children had on their new clothes all day.

put on 意思是“穿”，表示穿的动作；**have on**意思是“穿着”表示状态。

误: We dress straw-hats in summer.

正: We wear straw-hats in summer.

dress 作不及物动词，表示“穿衣”；作及物动词表示“给……穿衣”，“给自己穿衣”可接反身代词。

误: Mother wore me in a beautiful coat.

正: Mother dressed me in a beautiful coat.

wear 穿着（表示状态）= **have on**；表示“给……穿衣”，要用 **dress**。

误: I was used to take a cold bath when I was healthy.

正: I used to take a cold bath when I was healthy.

误: I used to taking a cold bath now.

正: I am used to taking a cold bath now.

used to接不定式，作“过去经常”讲；**be used to**接名词或动名词，作“习惯于”讲。

误: My sister joined the League for three years.

正: My sister has been a League member for three years.

正: My sister became a League member three years ago.

正: My sister joined the League three years ago.