

Beyond 达标

全国高等教育自学考试英语专业指定教材辅导用书

英语写作基础

考点、重点、难点 应试突破

● 王满良 编写

W 世界图书出版公司

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前 言

英语写作基础是全国高等教育自学考试英语专业专科段的一门必考科目,它是英语专业基础阶段一门重要的实践课程。本课程重点培养应考生英语写作的基本技能,重点教授英语写作的最基础的内容。本书是该科目指定教材《英语写作基础》的配套辅导用书,依据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《英语写作基础自学考试大纲》编写。

本书以助学助考为宗旨,既力图帮助广大考生系统地学习有关英语写作的基础知识,又突出重点、难点及与考试题型类似的练习,以利于自考生顺利通过考试。

本书的主要特点是:

1. **讲解精炼,深入浅出** 本书编者考虑到广大自考生英语理解力方面可能存在的困难,理论部分用中文讲解,语言简短易懂,以直接帮助考生掌握知识点,达到事半功倍的效果。

2. **练习丰富,针对性强** 每一章节配有单元测验,题型以自考试题类型为主,以帮助考生在掌握知识的基础上,熟悉各类试题,拓宽答题思路。

3. **例文典型,可读性强** 本书在讲解和习题中提供了丰富的例文,读者可通过阅读例文了解并掌握英文段落的写作技巧,同时也可以提高英语阅读理解能力,扩大知识面。

4. **内容新颖,生动有趣** 本书中的例句及例文具有很强的时代性、社会性和趣味性,大部分内容与英美国家的日常生活、社会与文化紧密相关,具有很强的欣赏价值,使读者耳目一新。

5. **重点突出,考学兼顾** 全书以自学考试大纲所规定的考核知识点及能力层次为依据,在全面系统地讲解英语写作基础

知识的同时,突出重点,难点及考点,提供了大量的习题,以便于读者巩固所学知识。做完本书中的单元测验及模拟试题,应考生既可以全面系统地掌握英语写作基础知识,又可以为顺利通过自考做好充分的准备。

6. 方便实用,便于自学 为了满足读者拥有一本辅导书就可以顺利学完《英语写作基础》并顺利通过自考的愿望,本书附有《英语写作基础》练习答案,以方便读者核对自己的答案。所有单元测验及模拟试题附有详尽的答案,便于读者检查自己的学习成果。

由于编者水平所限,不当之处敬请广大读者及专家批评指正。

愿本书成为各位自考生及写作教师的好帮手。

编 者

2001年8月于西安



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第1章 句 子

(The Sentence)

1

本章重点

识别各种常见句子结构及常见句子错误, 利用所学的写作基础知识和技巧改正句子错误, 并将结构单一, 层次混乱的句子, 通过不同手段, 改写成层次分明, 结构灵活多样的句子。

第一节 识别句子种类, 提高单句写作能力

1. 掉尾句、松散句和平行句

(Periodic, loose and balanced sentences)

根据中心意思在句子中的位置, 可把句子划分成三种: 掉尾句、松散句和平行句。

重 点

A. 掉尾句(The periodic sentence)

中心意思出现在句子结尾的句子叫做掉尾句。由于修饰语出现在句首, 这种句子结构可以达到突出中心意思的效果。修饰语可以是短语(如介词短语或分词短语), 状语从句(如时间, 地点, 原因, 条件, 让步等状语从句), 也可以是其它结构(如不定式结构等)。



例句

1. In spite of his failure, John remains cheerful.
2. Following his mother's repeated threats of his being grounded for life, Jeff decided to clean his room.
3. If the report indicating the per capita distribution is correct, in 1980 Alaska received more federal aid than any other state.

B. 松散句 (The loose sentence)

中心意思出现在句首, 修饰语出现在句子结尾的句子叫做松散句。这种句子结构不能突出中心意思。一篇文章或段落中若松散句太多就会显得单调, 因此, 应交替使用松散句和掉尾句。

例句

1. Total deafness is worse than total blindness in many ways.
2. Jeff decided to clean his room after listening to repeated threats from his mother about being grounded for life.
3. Hair has always been a statement for men, variously representing strength, fashionable virtue, bravado and genius.

C. 平行句 (The balanced sentence)

平行句包含有两个结构相似的部分, 每一部分表达一个与另一部分比较或对照的思想。平行句用得太多会使文章意思缺乏连贯性, 不能很好地突出主要思想。

1. Jeff was not excited about cleaning his room, but neither was he excited about being grounded for life.
2. John has failed many times; however, he remains cheerful.



2. 长句和短句

(*Long and short sentences*)

A. 长句(*Long sentences*)

含有 10 个词以上的句子一般可算做长句。长句可以将复杂的逻辑思维表达得更加清楚。

例句

1. Summing up for the defense of the small diesel, one can say that it offers excellent fuel consumption, it is long-lasting, it has no ignition system to cause trouble, and its level of pollution is low.
2. And then she was sweet and apologetic, as always, as she had been all her life, nervously backing away from the arguments she should have had with my father, turning aside from the talks she should have had with me.

B. 短句(*Short sentences*)

不足 10 个词的句子可称为短句。短句显得简练,有力量。

例句

1. Money talks.
2. Seeing is believing.
3. Look before you leap.

长句和短句各有其长处,写作中应根据所要表达思想和内容交替使用长短句。长短句的不断变化会给读者以新奇感和节奏感。长句太多会使文章单调,缺乏生机,但短句太多也会影响文章的流畅性,使文章显得幼稚,解决这一问题的方法是利用各种手段将两个或两个以上的短句合并成一句。



3. 四种句子结构

(*Four sentence structures*)

重点

4

A. 简单句 (*The simple sentence*)

由单一主谓结构构成的句子为简单句。简单句可以有单一的或多个并列主语,也可以有单一的或多个并列谓语动词。

例句

1. My back aches. (simple subject; simple predicate)
2. My teeth and my eyes hurt. (compound subject; simple predicate)
3. My hair and my muscles are deteriorating and disappearing.
(compound subject; compound predicate)
4. I must be getting over the hill. (simple subject: *I*; simple predicate: *must be getting*; phrase: *over the hill*)

重点

B. 并列句 (*The compound sentence*)

由两个或两个以上的单句组成的句子称为并列句。并列句中的单句必须用并列连词 (and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet) 和/或标点符号(逗号或分号)连起来。每个分句之间有关联,所表达的意思有同等的重要性。

例句

1. Energy is part of youth, *but* both are quickly spent.
2. My middle-aged body is sore; my middle-aged face is wrinkled.

**重 点****C. 复合句 (The complex sentence)**

由一个简单句和一个或多个由从属连词连接的从句构成的句子为复合句。当要表达的意思较多,而又要突出其中的一个意思时应使用复合句。

5

例句

1. People often say wise things like age is a state of mind.
(independent clause + dependent clause)
2. Youth seems past, however, when my back aches before the day is even half over. (independent clause + two dependent clauses)

难 点**D. 并列复合句 (The compound-complex sentence)**

由两个或两个以上的单句和一个或多个从句构成的句子为并列复合句。这类句子适合于表达较为复杂的思想。

例句

1. My body is rather old; and age is not a state of mind unless my bald head is an illusion. (two independent clauses + dependent clause)
2. My arms are sore and my feet are swollen when the day is over.
(two independent clauses + dependent clause)



单元测验(一)

考 点

6

I. 把下面松散句改为掉尾句:

Example:

Money becomes more of an obsession as it declines in value.

As it declines in value, money becomes more of an obsession.

1. He makes little details sound important when telling a story.
2. We honor Lincoln because he saved the Union.
3. A vicious hurricane with 93-mile-an-hour winds was threatening Port Arthur in early August.
4. Schoolwork came first and chores came second in my family.
5. The manager returned the application because of illegible handwriting.
6. Some of my values have changed since I have been in college.
7. There is a cave where a mysterious man lives with his dog just outside of town.
8. To select a topic which has meaning to you is one of the best ways to make your writing personal and creative.
9. Writing comes easily if you have something to say.
10. You must bring the person, the place, the thing, or the event to life to create an effective, memorable description.

考 点

II. 把下面各组句子合并成一句:

Example:

The cable car approaches.

It is empty.

It clangs its bells.

It sways as though slightly drunk.

Combined:

As the empty cable car approaches, it clangs its bells and sways as though slightly drunk.

1. The fans leaned forward.

The fans were eager.

The players leaned forward.

The players were eager.

2. The colors of the players' uniforms were reflected.

The reflection was from the surface of the ice.

The surface was glassy.

The ice was newly made.

3. The colors of the Boston uniforms were black and yellow.

The colors of the Detroit uniforms were red and white.

4. The referee blew his whistle.

The referee called to the team captains.

The referee dropped the puck.

The referee began the game.

5. The girl is wearing blue jeans.

The blue jeans were her favorite pair.

6. They developed a spear-throwing device.

The device improved the range of their weapons by 30 yards.

7. The peasant farmers still work in the ancient ways of their ancestors.

The peasant farmers till the Nile Delta.

8. The women support the Equal Rights Amendment.

Gloria Steinem addressed the women.



9. The policeman picked up the child.

The child's arm was broken.

10. The governors misused the public trust.

The governors took bribes from the construction companies.

III. 把下面各组句子合并成并列句 (用并列连词 and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet):

Example:

After three days of intense competition, Donna was tired from the struggle.

Donna was happy with her achievement.

Combined:

After three days of intense competition, Donna was tired from the struggle, but she was happy with her achievement.

1. The little boy looks timid.

He speaks very good English.

2. The puffer fish puts its lips on a snail.

Then it sucks out the flesh.

3. My mother was cooking in the kitchen.

My father was reading the evening paper in the living room.

4. My mother banged the kitchen door.

She was angry.

5. My father got the hint.

He went into the kitchen to help.

6. My mother was still angry.

She said nothing.

7. My mother didn't say anything.



My father didn't say anything.

8. You must work hard.

You'll fail in the examination.

9. The teacher made him rewrite his composition.

It was too messy.

10. He will try another college.

He will enlist in the army.

考 点

IV. 把下面各组句子合并成复合句:

Example:

Some species of whales are nearing extinction.

Many countries refuse to accept even a partial ban on whale hunting.

Combined:

Although some species of whales are nearing extinction, many countries refuse to accept even a partial ban on whale hunting.

1. She always writes in her journal in English.

She goes to bed.

2. Flowers began to come out.

He watered the garden.

3. Jack lost his temper.

He also lost his job.

4. I was doing my homework.

My parents were watching TV.

5. He was about to lock the door.

The telephone rang.

6. She would nurture her sick husband.



He died.

7. He never studied.

He failed in the examination again.

8. I worked hard.

I failed in the examination.

9. He won't lend me any money.

I promise to return it before Friday.

10. My parents want me to go to college.

I can get a decent job in future.

V. 辨别下面各句结构，在简单句前写上 A，并列句前写上 B，复合句前写上 C，并列复合句前写上 D。

Example:

(A) Dick started a coin collection.

(B) Dick started a coin collection, and his wife bought an album of rare stamps.

(C) As soon as Dick started a coin collection, his wife bought an album of rare stamps.

(D) As soon as Dick started a coin collection, his wife bought an album of rare stamps; on Christmas morning they exchanged coins and stamps.

() 1. He put on his coat, picked up his hat and umbrella, and hurried away from the house.

() 2. Nature is his passion in life, and colleagues say he is a skilled naturalist and outdoorsman.

() 3. The two clouds have a common envelope of atomic hydrogen gas, which ties them firmly together.

() 4. At present, computers are rapidly moving into offices around the world to take over secretarial chores.