

大学
英语

一本与众不同的大学英语写作指导书

田 艳 编著

大学英语 写作导航

A Guide to
College English
Composition

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据2003年9月教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》，专门为非英语专业大学生和大学英语四、六级考生编写的英语短文写作指导训练书。书中分析了2003年四、六级考试所反映出来的短文写作的问题；收集了全部四、六级短文写作真题及范文；提供了各种题材的英语作文范文100多篇供练习仿写用，其中特辟“写作导航”指导考生如何组织素材；提供英汉对照英语写作经典句型300句。书中还附录了《大学英语课程教学要求》和大学英语四、六级考试大纲对写作的要求，国内外英语写作网站和英语学习杂志介绍。本书也可供有志提高英语短文写作能力的读者和准备其他英语考试写作的读者使用。

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前 言

英语写作能力是英语交际能力的重要体现,也是国内外各类英语考试的必考内容之一。专家们普遍认为英语短文写作“对考生综合运用语言能力的测量最准确,效度最高,它能够测量出考生包括词汇、语法、语篇、语用等各个层次的语言能力,而且可以同时测量语言使用的准确性、流利性和合适性”。显然,英语短文写作能力是英语水平的综合体现,自然也是英语学习的重点之一。

本书的目的是:

1. 为学生提高英语短文写作能力提供有效指导。
2. 为学生提高英语短文写作能力提供一种途径。
3. 为学生提高英语写作能力提供丰富的资源。

本书的特点是:

1. 超越考试。本书的宗旨是提高学生的写作能力,超越考试。作者始终把切实提高学生英语短文写作能力放在第一位。俗话说“水到渠成”,英语短文的写作能力与得分之间的关系也是如此。古训曰:取其上,得其中;取其中,得其下。只要我们把着眼点放在有高水平的写作能力上,考试中写作得高分必将是自然而然的事。

2. 针对性强。作者根据多年的大学英语教学实践及大学英语四、六级考试阅卷实践,结合2003年CET-4阅卷所感受到的问题,就同学们的写作弱点和问题进行了有针对性的指导。

3. 易于实践。本书提供的范文均出自上海交通大学本科生之手,经英语专家及上海交通大学外国语学院外籍教师

修改、润色,语言规范、流畅。范文题目贴近大学生生活,内容丰富。为方便练习,本书在每篇范文前特设“写作导航”栏目,以帮助同学们审题、组织素材。作者建议,在学习范文之前,宜先参照“写作导航”动手练习,然后再看范文,作者反对死记硬背,考试时照搬范文。

4. 资料丰富。本书提供了自开考以来所有全国大学英语四、六级统考短文写作真题及范文,帮助读者对此有个全面的了解。书中还附录 2003 年 9 月教育部新颁布的《大学英语教学要求》对写作的要求,四、六级考试作文最低分的说明,四、六级考试短文写作题的评分原则、标准等材料,英汉对照写作经典句型 300 句、国内外英语写作网站简介、国内主要英语学习杂志简介等内容,为同学们提高英语写作能力提供了丰富的资源。

本书得到了美籍华人、美国 Reed College 退休教授、原北京外国语学院著名学者吴千之先生的帮助。吴先生通过电子邮件在美国审阅了其中 50 篇范文,并夹注了大量修改说明,内容涉及英汉两种语言与文化背景的比较,使作者受益匪浅;上海交通大学外国语学院的美籍教师 Steve McDonnell 审阅了另外 50 篇范文,并解答了作者不少问题,在此对他们表示衷心的感谢!

作者殷切希望此书能开阔同学们的写作思路,增长写作知识,激发写作兴趣,提高应试能力和写作成绩。

衷心祝愿同学们在全国大学英语四、六级考试短文写作题中取得优异成绩!

作 者

于上海交通大学外国语学院

2003 年 10 月

目 录

1 英语作文写作导航	1
1.1 2003 年大学英语四级统考作文阅卷述评	1
1.2 提高英语写作能力的方法和应试技巧	10
1.3 英语写作基础知识	13
2 历年全国大学英语四、六级统考作文真题及范文	31
2.1 四级统考作文真题及范文	31
2.2 六级统考作文真题及范文	66
3 英语作文范文 100 篇	90
3.1 校园生活	90
3.2 文化教育	107
3.3 学习方法	119
3.4 情操修养	141
3.5 社会杂谈	157
3.6 应用文例	183
4 英语写作经典句型 300 句	201
4.1 如何开头?	201
4.2 如何结尾?	208
4.3 如何论证?	214
4.4 如何连接?	225
4.5 图表作文常用句型	227

附录	229
A. 大学英语对写作的要求与规定	229
A1 《大学英语课程教学要求》对写作能力的要求	229
A2 大学英语考试大纲对写作的规定	230
A3 大学英语考试作文最低分的说明	231
A4 大学英语考试短文写作题的评分原则及标准	232
B. 英语作文范文 100 篇目录	241
C. 国内外部分英语写作网站和杂志简介	247
C1 部分网站介绍	247
C2 国内主要英语学习杂志介绍	249

1

英语作文写作导航

1.1 2003 年大学英语四级统考作文阅卷述评

1 2003 年 1 月大学英语四级统考作文阅卷述评

作者曾多次参加全国大学英语四、六级统考短文写作的阅卷工作，每次阅卷完毕都感想颇多。2003 年 1 月作者又参加了阅卷。这次四、六级统考作文题目都是 It Pays to Be Honest. 汉语提纲是：1. 当前社会上存在许多不诚实的现象；2. 诚实利人利己，做人应该诚实。从阅卷的情况来看，考生作文中存在的问题很多，其中比较突出的有下几种。

审题构思的能力不过关

许多同学没有审题或者不会审题,不知道每一段该写什么,而撇开给出的汉语提纲,按照自己所背的范文模仿。例如,许多同学写到:
Some people think honesty is not popular. And some others consider it too foolish to be honest. In my opinion, ... 大学英语四、六级作文是控制性作文,必须要按照提纲和提示写作。没有按提纲写作,就等于没有按要求写作,会严重影响作文的分数。

英语篇章组织能力不过关

汉语重意合,英语重形合。但大部分同学不能很好地运用英语的形合连接手段。作文的句与句、段与段之间毫无关联,句式也缺乏变化。在整个阅卷过程中,很难遇见写得较好的文章。

英语遣词造句的能力不过关

许多同学英语遣词造句能力较差,写出了许多不符合英语语法的句子。例如:“*Why does the people dishonest?*” “*There are lots of not honest appearance in the society, so we often feeled angry and disappointment, even these appearance are postpone the society's development.*” “*... but these things still happened everyday and every night.*” “*Everyone should try his best to become a honest people.*” “*Do as a honest person is not difficult.*” 这说明,同学们的语法基本功还需要加强。

对英语词汇的掌握不过关

英语词汇掌握不过关有三个表现,第一是许多同学不能很好地理解题目中 pay 的正确含义。按照字典的释义, pay 的含义是 to be profitable; produce advantage or gain that is worth the trouble or cost (有利,值得),所以题目的汉语意思应是:“诚实有好处”或“诚实值得”。但很多同学没有理解题目的正确含义。由于不理解题目,所以

许多同学在作文的结尾都写到:“So, let's pay to be honest.” “So please pay to be honest.” 的句子,使人不知所云;第二是没掌握英语词性。许多同学不知道 honest 是形容词还是名词,即使题目已有线索,也全然不顾,因此,就写出了这样的句子:“Honest is important.” “But is honest everywhere?” “People don't honest these days.” “You must honest in your company.” “As a person, you should honest.” “I always believe that honest is good for me and others.” 第三是乱用词缀。许多同学不知道 honest 的反义词是 dishonest,而是自己造出了:unhonest, honestless, inhonest;还有同学不知道 honest 的名词是 honesty,而造出了 honestness 和 honest(er)(诚实的人)等词。

对词语搭配的掌握不过关

许多同学在表达“说谎”一词时用了 say lies; talk lies,而不知说谎的正确表达是:tell a lie 或 tell lies。

2 2003 年 6 月大学英语四级统考作文阅卷述评

2003 年 6 月 作者再次参加了 CET-4 写作阅卷工作,本次作者心情更加难以平静。经自己批改的作文中的错误之多,类别之广,都是前所未有的,也是触目惊心的。作者阅卷时常常不敢相信自己的眼睛!在上海阅卷点的许多其他老师也颇有同感。阅卷之余,大家不免议论,有一点达成共识,那就是本次作文题出得好,好在它摆脱了急功近利的猜题技巧和投机取巧的套路练习,真实地考察了学生运用英语进行书面表达的基本功。

这次作文题目是:“假设你在某日某时某地目击一起车祸,就此写一份见证书。见证书须包括以下几点:1. 车祸发生的时间及地点 2. 你所见到的车祸情况 3. 你对车祸原因的分析”。显而易见,本题主要是考查学生最基础的记叙文的写作能力,附带考查分析问题的能力。

下面是作者整理出来的典型错误例子,这些错误出现频率非常高,具有相当的代表性。

基本词汇没有掌握

正确、准确用词是写作的根本。汉语词性区分不明显,而英语词性区分严格。许多同学写作时由于没有用英语思维,而是先用汉语构思,然后译成英语,由于受汉语影响,经常出现词的误用,写出了许多不合英语语法的句子。基本词汇没有掌握表现在以下几个方面。

动词误用:

- (1) I closed the man and found he had breathe. (closed 意为“关闭”,此处应为 approached 或 went close to; breathe 意为“呼吸”,此处应为 had breath。)
- (2) The small car was divided two part by the bus. (divide 意为“分,分开”,此处应为 crashed into two parts。)
- (3) I found a traffic accident at 10 : 00 am. (found 意为“发现”,此处应为 witnessed 或 saw。)
- (4) Last month I looked a traffic accident on my home way. (looked 意为“看”,此处应为 witnessed 或 saw。)
- (5) It happened a traffic accident. (happen 为不及物动词,后不可接宾语。)
- (6) I drove my bike to school. (drive 意为“驾驶(汽车、马车)”,此处应为 rode。)
- (7) There were many cars in front of the restaurant. Some were posted on the road. (post 意为“布置岗哨”,此处应为 parked。)
- (8) I think the thin man destroyed traffic rules. (destroy 意为“破坏”,此处应为 broke 或 violated。)

名词误用:

- (1) I saw a red car turned right, through the people-line. (“人行横道”应为 crosswalk。)
- (2) I was walking the border of the road. (border 意为“边界”,此处应为 pavement 或 sidewalk。)
- (3) I rode the bike and looking around the side. (side 意为“旁边”,

侧面”，此处用 looking around 即可。)

- (4) A white TOYOTA car driven by a female was moving.
(female 意为“女性，女人”，此处应为 woman 或 lady。)
- (5) The driver drank much peer. (peer 意为“同伴”，此处应为 beer。)
- (6) There crowded a lot of viewers. . . (viewers 意为“电视观众”，此处应为 spectators。)
- (7) I think that the key to the accident lies. . . (key 意为“钥匙，关键”，此处应为 cause。)

介词误用：

- (1) When I acrossed the streets. . . (across 为介词，此处应为 crossed。)
- (2) I was talking with my friend in the phone. (应为 on。)
- (3) I was throughing the Jie Fang Road. (through 为介词，不能单独作谓语。)
- (4) In this morning. (应为 This morning. . .)
- (5) To my opinion, the reason is two. (应为 In my opinion. . .)
- (6) A motorbike beside me, (beside 是介词，不能单独作谓语。)

形容词误用

- (1) I hope that you can find out the trues. (“真相”应为 truth。)
- (2) The reason of this accident is careless. (“粗心”应为 carelessness。)
- (3) It's a personal car. (“私车”应为 private car。)
- (4) The reason of the traffic accident, I think, was the biker's wrong. (“过错”应为 fault。)
- (5) The boy made an important mistake. . . (错用 important，应为 big。)
- (6) I ready to go. (ready 是形容词，不能单独作谓语。)
- (7) That was a terrible day, because I saw a large traffic accident. (large 意为“大的”，此处应为 serious。)

副词误用:

- (1) A traffic accident happened nearby my school. (nearby 为副词,不能用作介词。)
- (2) A black car with very fast speed suddenly towards her. (towards 为介词,不能用作动词。)
- (3) An traffic accident badly occurred. (badly 为“坏,差;非常”,不能用来修饰 occurred。)

基本短语没有掌握

语言是约定俗成的,有其自己的固定搭配,不可随便改变其结构,否则就会使读者不知所云。

- (1) Suddenly a girl turn up the road. (turn up 当“突然出现”讲时,不带宾语。)
- (2) At that time, a motor bike turned out. (turn out 意为“关掉,生产,结果是”,应为 turn up。)
- (3) I think the man wanted to go through the road, but he didn't look over the road. (go through 意为“遭受,经历,检查”等,应为 go across; look over 表示“看”时是“从…上看过去”,应为 look around。)
- (4) The accident took up at about 10:00. (take up 意为“开始花时间从事…”这里应为 take place“发生”。)
- (5) The old man laid down at once, his nose and mouth bleeding, and he can't move at all. (lay down 意为 put down, place in a lying position,把…放下,使躺下,这里应为 fell down。)
- (6) I saw a boy riding a bike broke into a girl. (break into 意为“闯入,侵入”,应为 knock down。)
- (7) I was walking to the shop when a car broke out a man. (walking 应为 going; break out 应为 ran over。)

基本句法没有掌握

除了用词正确、准确、适当外,句子合乎语法规则也是写作的一个基本要求,但考生往往易犯以下错误。

句子残缺不全:

- (1) Why the traffic accident happened? (应为 Why did the traffic accident happen?)
- (2) The woman who was going across the road. (应为 The woman who was going across the road didn't notice that a car was going towards her.)
- (3) The boy riding a bike, with an umbrella in his right hand. (应为 The boy was riding a bike, with an umbrella in his right hand.)

修饰语误置及使用悬垂修饰语:

- (1) A truck was running down the street, gray and dirty. (应为 A gray and dirty truck was running down the street. 或 A truck was running down the gray, dirty street.)
- (2) Rushing across the street, a car was saw running towards her. (应为 Rushing across the street, she saw a car running towards her.)
- (3) To avoid hitting the boy, I saw the car turned abruptly to the right. (应为 To avoid hitting the boy, the car turned abruptly to the right.)

时态及语态错误:

- (1) It was happened an accident (应为 An accident happened.)
- (2) It was happening to a young girl (应为 It happened to a young girl.)
- (3) I think the driver must drink too much wine. (应为 I think the driver must have drunk too much wine.)
- (4) I saw an accident when I go back to school at 3:00 p. m. (应为 I saw an accident when I went back to school at 3:00 ;

p. m.)

- (5) The traffic accident have been happened in front of our school gate. (应为 The traffic accident happened in front of our school gate.)

中式英语:

- (1) The under words are true. (应为 The following words. . .)
- (2) So I don't know how to do, pass a short time, I called the phone of hospital. (应为 So I didn't know what to do. After a while, I called the hospital.)
- (3) If let me say the course of the accident. . . (应为 If I am asked about the cause of the accident. . .)
- (4) I think the accident has two reasons. (应为 I think there are two reasons for the accident.)
- (5) It also need everybody obeys the rule. (应为 It also requires that everyone obey the traffic rules.)
- (6) The accident is between a taxi and a boy. (应为 The accident involved a taxi and a boy.)
- (7) So, in our daylife, we cannot cross the road without seeing two sides of the road. (应为 So in our daily life, we shouldn't cross the road without looking at both sides of the road.)
- (8) I think drove too fast is the reason of the accident. (应为 I think speeding is the cause of the accident.)
- (9) I think the reasons why the accident occurred have two points. (应为 I think there are two reasons for the accident.)
- (10) I think, the responsibility of this accident isn't belong to the driver. (应为 I don't think the driver is to blame for this accident.)

拼写错误:

- (1) Suddenly, I heard a loudy voice. (应为 loud.)
- (2) The man was brought to the hospitol. (应为 hospital.)
- (3) I once had an exprement of having seeing a car accident. (应为 experience, seeing.)
- (4) I feld very sad when I saw the traffic accident. (应为 felt.)
- (5) At the corn of street... (应为 corner.)
- (6) The moto driver was badly enjured. (应为 motor, injured.)
- (7) That day I was going to school to visiting my friend Xiao Gang, who comes from the countrysaid. (应为 countryside.)

看不懂的句子:

- (1) I think, the resource of the traffic accident includes two factories.
- (2) At the just moment, the scream scraped the silent of early spring.
- (3) On June 7th, 2003, I eye-witness account of a traffic accident.
- (4) A child lied on the road, and with a large period of blood.
- (5) Many people got up the ear and went to help the policeman.
- (6) This traffic accident gives me large effort. It makes me knowing that the importance of security.
- (7) The thing that an eye-witness account of a traffic accident happened three years ago.
- (8) From what I saw, I think the rider of the red car must had something disturbing him.
- (9) I had an Eye-witness Account of a traffic Accident on the middle of Beijing Road.
- (10) I saw two person sat in the car and blood.

笑话:

- (1) I saw a grammar laying the ground.

- (2) I saw a car attracted the bus.
- (3) The car's head is behind the bus.
- (4) It was a sunshine Sunday. I had to go to the railway station with my sister to take off her.

如果说以往 CET-4 写作中出现的问题还在意料之中的话,那么,本次写作中暴露出的问题数量之多、涉及范围之广在 CET-4 历史上是罕见的。作者认为,问题就出在写作教学和学习中没有狠抓基本功训练。英语界老前辈,著名学者李赋宁先生在《英语学习经验谈》一书中指出:“我个人学英语的第一条经验就是要学会用英语造句。”“词法固然重要,但句法更为重要,因为不掌握句法就无从造句;不会造句,就不能表达思想。”因此,要想提高英语写作能力,学习英语写作知识固然重要,但踏踏实实地苦练基本功,尤其是组词成句的能力更为重要。

总之,要想提高英语写作能力,就不应寻求捷径,诸如背诵“写作套路”等,因为写作套路是固定的、死的,而要表达的思想、写作的题目及用于表达思想的句子却是变化的、活的。只有掌握了活的句子,才能应对多变的题目,才能保证写作质量,写作考试才能得高分。

1.2 提高英语写作能力的方法和应试技巧

自 1987 年 9 月举行大学英语四级考试以来,就有短文写作题。截止到 2003 年 6 月,每年两次的大学英语四级考试,已出作文考题 31 个(详见第二章)。纵观这些题目,我们就会发现如下一些特点:

首先,四级作文题目形式多样。据统计以名词短语(包括动名词短语)形式出现的题目占 40%,以问句形式出现的题目占 30%,以陈述句形式、图表形式、写信形式、祈使句形式出现的题目各占近 7%,以格言形式出现的题目约占 3%。

其次,四级作文的要求形式多样。如以三句汉语提纲形式出现的题目占 63%;以两句汉语提纲形式出现的题目占 17%;以英语段首句续写形式出现的题目占 13%;以英语给出的三句提纲和以汉语一段话