

College English Writing

大学英语写作

主编 刘长远 罗帽瑞
主审 杨传礼

哈尔滨工业大学出版社



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序

英语是国际语。在经济全球化大环境中,它不仅是不同文化间相互交流的工具,也是不同国家之间“相互竞争的手段”。英语在 21 世纪的特殊定位为外语教育界提出了新的任务和目标。

今后若干年内,广大外语教师面临的任务是:加强实用性教育,包括尽快提高大学生的综合英语能力,使学生的听说读写等能力得到全面发展;而且在此基础上,使大学生掌握在经济、科技和文化等方面进行跨文化交际的能力。显然,这是直接关系到我们国家能否尽快培养出具有强大竞争力的一流人才的十分艰巨的任务。

面临这样巨大的历史性的挑战,我校外语系部分有丰富阅历和教学经验的英语教师,在教材改革和建设方面集思广益,作出初步尝试,推出《大学英语系列教材》,旨在为培养英语综合能力奠定基础。这一系列主要包括:大学英语听说、大学英语阅读、大学英语写作、大学英语词汇、英文散文精选、大学英语语法、大学英语四级试题分项训练、大学英语六级试题分项训练等。

教材体现较先进的教学理念,引进大量国外资料,涵盖文化、科技、教育、经济、政治等,内容最新,丰富多样,实用性强,有利于开阔学生的视野和扩大他们的知识面。教材实践中,练习的设计有很强的操作性,既有利于培养学生相互交往能力,也有利于培养他们的逻辑推理和解决问题的能力。

此系列教材仅是我们在培养大学生综合英语能力方面所进行的尝试,因经验和水平有限,难免有很多不尽人意之处,恳请同仁和读者指教。

哈尔滨工业大学《大学英语系列教材》

编委会

2002 年 8 月

前 言

随着改革开放步伐的加快,特别是加入世界贸易组织(WTO)之后,我国与世界各国在经济、文化、教育、政治等方面的交流将变得日益频繁,各领域的合作也将进一步扩大。尽管人与人的接触、沟通及获取信息和传递信息的手段已变得极为多样化,但不论以何种方式进行国际间交流,都要用语言这一基本的交流工具来完成。英语作为国际性语言在国际交流过程中发挥着无可替代的作用,所以流畅的英语写作是 21 世纪人才必须掌握的一项极为重要的技能。

在大学英语的教学实践中,我们发现,学生在学习英语过程中,英语写作是一大难题。全国大学英语四、六级考试中心公布的数据表明,在所有测试项目中,写作的及格率最低。这也是全国大学英语四、六级考试制定写作部分最低分数要求的原因(四级为 6 分)。本书的编写紧扣新编《大学英语教学大纲》及《全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲》,旨在帮助学生系统地掌握英语写作知识,尽快提高英语写作能力。

本书具有以下突出特色:

1. 布局合理

本书分上、下两篇。上篇为写作理论与技巧,主要阐述英语写作的步骤、基本原则和基本技巧,并附有丰富的实例加以详尽说明。读者可从中掌握英语写作的基本理论框架。下篇以练习形式提供 60 篇针对性强且覆盖面广的作文题目及范文。每篇范文之后附有范文简析及一道与范文问题、写作框架相似的写作练习题目。读者可通过反复练习来提高写作能力。

2. 针对性强

本书紧紧围绕《全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲》而编写。参编作者都具有多年的大学英语教学经验,并数次参加大学英语四、六级考试的阅卷工作,比较了解学生英语写作方面存在的问题及其根源。

本书从句、段、篇各方面针对学生在写作上常犯的错误及解决途径,真正做到有的放矢。

3. 实践性强

本书从句子的基本结构开始,循序渐进,由浅入深,列举了大量的实例,并提供了丰富的相关练习。通过练习,读者可加深对写作理论的理解和写作技巧的体会。

4. 可模仿性强

本书下篇提供的范文练习是在详尽分析考试大纲基础上精心编写的,范文的内容紧扣大纲、语言规范、难度适中。读者可结合每篇范文后的练习题目模仿范文进行练习,并将自己的习作与范文相比较,取其长处,补己之不足。

本书上篇的第一、第二、第七章由刘长远编写,第三章由王艳薇编写,第四章由孟琳编写,第五、第六章由罗帼瑞编写。下篇由全体编写人员共同编写。本书由刘长远、罗帼瑞主编;王艳薇、孟琳、史兴松任副主编。

在本书编写过程中参考了较多的国内外相关著作和教材,并借鉴了一些观点,在此谨向有关作者表示真诚的谢意。

由于编者经验和水平有限,虽经数次修改,书中仍难免有疏漏及不尽人意之处,希望外语界同仁和广大读者批评指教。

编 者

2002 年 4 月

目 录

上 篇

第一章 英语句子的基本结构和特点	(1)
第一节 英语句子的分类	(1)
一、按使用目的分类	(1)
二、按结构分类	(2)
第二节 英语的基本句型	(2)
第三节 英语基本句型的扩展	(3)
第二章 英语句子写作的基本原则	(9)
第一节 英语句子的完整性	(9)
一、残缺句(Fragment)	(9)
二、简省错误	(10)
三、连写句(Run-on sentence)	(11)
第二节 英语句子的规范性	(12)
一、语序的严格性	(12)
二、句子的一致关系	(13)
三、主语和谓语的一致关系	(15)
四、指代的一致性	(16)
第三节 主次分明,从属得当	(17)
第四节 修饰语使用不当	(18)
一、注意修饰语的位置	(18)
二、避免出现悬垂修饰语(Dangling Modifiers)	(19)
第三章 优秀英语作文应遵循的四项基本原则	(25)
第一节 中英文语言思维方式差异	(25)
一、中国人发散式的思维方式	(25)
二、英美人直线式的思维方式	(25)
三、中英文语言的差异还体现在表达的侧重不同	(25)
第二节 一致性原则(Unity)	(26)

一、一致性原则的概念	(26)
二、主题句(Topic Sentence)	(27)
三、一致性原则的体现	(31)
第三节 连贯性原则(Coherence)	(33)
一、连贯性原则的概念及说明	(33)
二、连贯性原则在文章中的体现	(34)
三、语言的连贯方法	(38)
四、连贯性原则举例分析	(45)
第四节 充实性原则	(46)
一、充实性原则的概念及说明	(46)
二、用词的充实性	(46)
三、造句的充实性	(48)
四、内容的充实性	(51)
五、充实性原则举例分析	(54)
第五节 紧凑性原则	(55)
一、说明	(55)
二、表示紧凑性原则的方法	(56)
三、紧凑性原则在文章中的体现	(57)
第四章 段落写作的基本方法	(67)
第一节 段落的构成	(67)
一、主题句	(67)
二、扩展句和结尾句	(69)
第二节 基本段落布局	(70)
一、开始段	(70)
二、主体段	(72)
三、结尾段	(72)
第三节 主体段的展开方式	(74)
一、列举法	(74)
二、举例法	(76)
三、定义法	(78)
四、比较-对比法	(80)
五、因果分析法	(83)
六、分类法	(85)

七、过程分析法	(87)
八、综合法	(88)
第五章 英语短文及英语短文写作的基本步骤	(95)
第一节 短文(Essay)及短文的一般结构	(95)
第二节 短文的种类	(96)
第三节 英语短文写作的基本步骤	(96)
一、审题	(96)
二、构思与列提纲	(97)
三、组织表达语句	(100)
四、修改	(101)
第六章 大学英语作文题型分析及具体写作指导	(105)
第一节 段首句作文	(106)
第二节 提纲作文	(107)
第三节 规定情景作文	(108)
第四节 关键词作文	(111)
第五节 看图作文	(113)
第六节 图表作文	(114)
第七节 命题作文	(119)
第八节 书信写作	(120)
第九节 摘要作文	(123)
第七章 大学英语四、六级考试大纲及特点综述	(126)
一、CET4-6 作文的评分原则	(126)
二、CET4-6 作文的评分标准	(126)
三、CET4-6 作文的字数要求	(127)
四、CET4-6 作文最低分制度	(127)
五、CET4 作文参照卷分析及全真作文题(1994~2000)	(128)
六、CET6 作文参照卷分析及全真作文题(1994~2000)	(134)
七、CET4-6 作文分析	(138)

下 篇

英文写作模拟题	(140)
1. Science and Education Is the Key to Modernization	(140)
2. Unity Is Strength	(140)

3. On Devotion	(141)
4. Reading Books	(141)
5. Developing Broad-ranging Interests	(142)
6. Bridging Cultures with Grace	(143)
7. My Favorite Course	(143)
8. What Healthy People Have in Common	(144)
9. On Supermarket	(144)
10. On Western Festivals in China	(144)
11. On Western Fast Food Restaurants in China	(145)
12. A Letter of Thanks	(145)
13. A Letter of Reference	(146)
14. Price of Housing in China	(146)
15. On Ambition	(147)
16. Never Too Old to Learn	(148)
17. Is Serving the People out of Date	(148)
18. Saving and Spending Money	(149)
19. Some Advantages and Disadvantages of the Only Child	(149)
20. Knowledge Is Power	(150)
21. On the Sense of Responsibility	(150)
22. BP	(151)
23. Parental Influence on Child Development	(151)
24. Are Children Overburdened	(152)
25. East, West, Home Is the Best	(152)
26. Learning from Books and Learning from Life	(153)
27. Every Man Is the Architect! of His Own Fortune	(153)
28. Don't Hesitate to Tell a White Lie	(154)
29. Don't Count Your Chickens before They Are Hatched	(154)
30. Which to Prefer, Health or Wealth?	(155)
31. Is Intelligence Born or Developed?	(155)
32. Packaging	(155)
33. Satisfied or Dissatisfied	(156)
34. Curiosity	(157)
35. If I Were a Laid-off Worker	(157)

36. Going Abroad for Further Study	(157)
37. My Opinions on Video Games	(158)
38. Silence Is not Always Gold	(159)
39. My Favorite Means of Transportation	(159)
40. The Necessary Qualities to Be a Leader	(160)
41. Voluntary Blood Donation	(160)
42. The Book That Has Influenced Me Most	(160)
43. How to Welcome the 21st Century	(161)
44. The Past as a Guide to the Present	(162)
45. Making Friends	(162)
46. Praise and Criticism	(162)
47. How Should We Deal with Failure	(163)
48. The Exam-oriented Education or the Quality-oriented Education	(164)
49. Can Success Be Measured in Terms of Money	(164)
50. A Fall into the Pit, a Gain in Your Wit	(164)
51. Conflicting Ideas on Keeping Pets	(165)
52. Fighting against Fake and Inferior Goods	(165)
53. Departure	(166)
54. The Advantages of the Internet on Education	(166)
55. The Disadvantages of the Internet on Education	(166)
56. Abstract of "Preserving the Environment"	(167)
57. The Average Family Expenses	(168)
58. The Central Government of UK	(168)
59. How to Make a Plan before Writing	(169)
60. Can the Man Fish from the Well	(169)
范文与解析	(171)
附录	(216)
主要参考书目	(218)

上 篇

第一章 英语句子的基本结构和特点

英语是一门句子结构比较规范的语言。特别是书面语,无论句子有多长多复杂,我们都可以准确分析出一个句子中每个部分的成分。如果我们掌握好英语句子的基本结构和句法功能,在写作时可避免出现句法错误。

第一节 英语句子的分类

一、按使用目的分类

1. 陈述句 (Declarative Sentence)

陈述句用来说明一个事实或陈述说话人的看法。

例 We can finish the job before ten if we work harder.

You don't know what you are talking about.

It must have rained last night because the ground is wet.

2. 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentence)

疑问句用来提出问题。

例 Does this bus take me directly to Beijing University? (一般疑问句)

How many students are absent today? (特殊疑问句)

Shall I come to get you or shall we meet at the school gate? (选择疑问句)

You have already got our invitation, haven't you? (反意疑问句)

3. 祈使句 (Imperative Sentence)

祈使句用来表示请求、命令、叮嘱、邀请、劝告、警告等。

例 Have a cigarette.

Fasten your seat belt, please.

Get out!

Look out! Mind your head!

4. 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentence)

感叹句用来表示说话时的惊异、喜悦、气氛等情绪。

例 What a noble-hearted man he was!

What a fine voice she has got!

How fast they are working!

例 How he hated the beasts!

二、按结构分类

1. 简单句 (Simple Sentence)

简单句只包含一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语动词(或并列谓语动词)。

例 Be quiet!

The boy jumped out of bed, dressed hurriedly and ran downstairs.

The teachers and the students all liked the place and wanted to stay there a little longer.

2. 复合句 (Complex Sentence)

复合句是指包含有两个或两个以上的主谓结构句子,即主从复合句是由关联词连接主句和从句构成的。常见从句有主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、定语从句、状语从句、同位语从句等。

例 We should not pretend to know what we don't know. (宾语从句)

There is something in what you said. (介词宾语从句)

What I want to emphasize is that you must come back before nine.

(主语从句和表语从句)

We are looking forward to the day when we will see each other again.

(定语从句)

He told us the news that Germany had declared war on Russia.

(同位语从句)

3. 并列句 (Compound Sentence)

并列句是由并列连词或分号把两个或两个以上简单句连在一起的句子。

例 Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.

We must redouble our efforts, or we'll never be able to catch up with others.

Mary is in hospital and her mother is attending her.

第二节 英语的基本句型

任何一门语言的句子都是千变万化。英语也是如此,但英语的基本句型只有五种。

1. 主语 + 谓语 (SV)

They arrived.
S V

The workers worked very hard.
S V

2. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 (SVO)

His wife killed the robber.
S V O

The poor man badly needed help.
S V O

3. 主语 + 谓语 + 主语补足语 (SVC)

Tom and John are my close friends.
S V C

Li Hai was made monitor of our class.
S V C

(注:有些语法学家将上述句子称为系表结构)

4. 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (SVOiOd)

The teacher gave me a lot of help.
S V Oi Od

My father bought me a beautiful birthday present.
S V Oi Od

5. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (SVOC)

The cold weather made people stay indoors.
S V O C

The old man watched the children playing in the garden.
S V O C

The news made everybody in the room very excited.
S V O C

The whole class elected Mary cheer leader of our team.
S V O C

这些句子结构看似很简单,但可作为检查英语句子正确与否的重要标准。只有掌握好这些基本句型,才能灵活地扩展和补充句子的其他成分,以便实现一篇文章中句子结构的多样化,增强文章的可读性,表达更丰富的思想内容。

第三节 英语基本句型的扩展

用英语写作时,我们可以通过增加修饰或限定成分对基本句型进行扩展。英语中的修饰语和限定成分主要是由定语、状语、同位语等构成。使用好英语中的修饰语和限定语可扩大句子的信息量,可避免一篇文章中只用两种句型的单调现象。

例 1 All the students like the teacher.

All the students like the teacher very much.

All the students in our class like the teacher very much.

All the students in our class like the teacher very much because of his humorous teaching style.

这个句子扩展到最后仍为简单句,但信息量有了很大的扩展。

例 2 They realized their mistakes.

They realized their mistakes made in their plan.

They realized their mistakes made in their plan when they reconsidered it.

They realized their mistakes made in their plan when they reconsidered it and the new one was a sound one.

这个例句是由简单句扩展为复合句,又扩展为并列句(或称并列复合句)

使用修饰语和限定语时要做到句子结构严谨、表意清晰、逻辑性强等,不可一味追求句子的扩展或增多限定成分,否则会把句子写得冗长啰嗦,破坏句子的严谨性。

练 习

Ex.1 将下列每组短句改写成有定语从句的复合句。

1) A monument marks the place. The decisive battle was fought there.

2) I was born in a small town. In the town there was only one middle school. I studied there for six years.

3) The old scientist is going to give us a lecture on his studies of high-energy physics. You mentioned him.

4) Examples are used to illustrate your ideas. They are also used to make your statements more clear.

5) The man left the little village early the next morning. He had spent the night

there.

6) Our college offers a number of fundamental courses. They are of practical value to the students.

7) We should attach importance to local industries. They play an important role in the manufacture of goods for home consumption.

8) I had always admired his novels. I was delighted when I had a chance to meet him.

9) It is a basic principle that theory must be integrated with practice. We must adhere to the principle throughout our studies.

10) The sentence was translated into English. The sentence was found to have a different word order.

Ex.2 将下列句子改为带有分词短语的简单句。

1) The students are collecting information which is associated with modern transportation.

2) The student had failed in an important examination. He lost interest in his study.

3) While she was watching the play, she couldn't restrain her tears.

4) When she had collected all the necessary material, she began to write her report.

5) Have you read the book which was written by the old worker?

6) As I had not seen him before, I, of course, did not recognize him.

7) Because he didn't know how to do it, he went to the engineer for help.

8) At the meeting which was held last week, many important problems were discussed.

9) British English differs from American English. The difference mainly lies in pronunciation and spelling.

10) After his homework was done, Jerry began to watch TV.

Ex.3 将下列每组句子连成一个句子。

1) Jerry didn't go home after class yesterday afternoon.

He went to help Mark with his lessons.

Mark had some difficulty in his maths.

2) Ordinarily we do not learn and remember words for their own sake. We learn words for the meanings they represent.

- 3) She was our Latin teacher.
We were in high school.
She was tiny.
She was a bird-like woman.
She had dark eyes .
Her eyes were sparkling.
Her hair was graying.
- 4) Many people have attempted to climb Mount Sodom.
Only Hammer Smith has succeeded.
Hammer Smith is an American.
- 5) Our neighbors installed a swimming pool.
The pool is in their backyard.
They have gained many new friends.
- 6) Women are more frequently ill than men.
Women recover from illness more easily than men.
Women recover from illness more frequently than men.
- 7) Credit cards are dangerous.
They encourage people to buy things.
Often these are things people are unable to afford.
Often these are things people do not need.
- 8) She sat there.
She did not know what to do.
She sat there for a long time.
She sat there with her gloved hands folded in her lap.
- 9) Linda moved into my apartment.
The landlord doubled the rent.
- 10) The students became quiet.
They saw the teacher.
The teacher entered the classroom.
The teacher had a book in his hand.

Keys:

(There may be some other possible answers to some of the questions.)