

★ 国防语言课程系列教材

TEXTBOOKS FOR DEFENSE
LANGUAGES COURSES

总策划 张亚非
总主编 张锦涛

高级英语 写作教程

主 编 张锦涛 高 黎



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高级英语写作教程 / 张锦涛, 高黎主编. —南京:
南京大学出版社, 2015. 6

国防语言课程系列教材/张锦涛主编

ISBN 978-7-305-15073-9

I. ①高… II. ①张… ②高… III. ①英语—写作—
军事院校—教材 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 090729 号

出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号
出 版 人 金鑫荣

邮 编 210093

丛 书 名 国防语言课程系列教材
总 主 编 张锦涛
书 名 高级英语写作教程
主 编 张锦涛 高 黎
责任编辑 张 静

编辑热线 025-83592409

照 排 南京理工大学资产经营有限公司
印 刷 南京玉河印刷厂
开 本 787×1 092 1/16 印张 15 字数 415 千字
版 次 2015 年 6 月第 1 版 2015 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 978-7-305-15073-9
定 价 35.00 元

网 址: <http://www.njupco.com>
官方微博: <http://weibo.com/njupco>
官方微信号: njupress
销售咨询热线: (025)83594756

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国防语言课程系列教材

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前 言

当今世界军事舞台,外语的作用举足轻重,与国防的关系日益密切。一个国家军队的国防语言能力是其战斗力的重要构成,一支外语能力过硬、国际视野开阔、熟悉行动区域语言文化的军队能够更加自信地完成肩负的使命任务。为适应遂行多样化军事任务对新型军事人才国防语言能力的需要,解放军理工大学联合军队兄弟院校编写了“国防语言课程系列教材”。

“国防语言课程系列教材”是继“新军事英语系列教材”之后军队院校外语教学内容体系的又一次大胆改革。它既满足“培养具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际竞争的国际化人才”这一国家高等院校外语教学的基本要求,又凸显军队院校外语教学的鲜明军事特色,贴近军校学员的学习生活和部队建设的实际需要。“国防语言课程系列教材”涉及英、法、德、俄、日等5个语种,包括国防语言综合教学类教材、语言技能教学类教材和对象国军政文化教学类教材。本套教材注重实用性、时代性和开放性。

“国防语言课程系列教材”的英语技能类教材包括《军事科技英语翻译教程》、《大国国防战略文献阅读翻译教程》、《高级英语写作教程》和《媒体英语》,共计四册。《高级英语写作教程》是一部引领你走入写作世界、畅游美文海洋的书籍,是一部全新架构、特色鲜明的英文写作教程。本教程旨在通过遣词造句、篇章解构、对比鉴赏等实践练习引导学习者领会中英差异,培养英式思维,提高英语应用能力和跨文化交际能力,达到在英语写作活动中实现语言交流和思维碰撞的目的。

本教程共11个章节,分为技能、文体及实践三大模块:技能模块涵括句子、段落、篇章等写作结构,文体模块覆盖一般、实用、学术等写作样式,实践模块分析中英差异及常见错误。可以说本教程从主题到结构,从内容到形式,从语言到逻辑,清晰展现了英文写作的点、线、面。本教程的作品范例均为精心遴选,有行云流水的记叙文、精工细作的描写文、明白畅晓的说明文、鞭辟入里的议论文,涉及军事、时政、经济、生活等多领域(尤以军政范例为主),囊括文学经典、新闻报道、社论时评、文献综述、通知启事、邮件传真等多种体裁。

本教程在编写过程中参阅了国内外大量有关文献,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

本教程虽几易其稿力求完善,但由于我们的水平有限,不当之处在所难免,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评和建议。

编 者

2015年5月

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第一部分

技能篇

第一章 句子写作

一、句子的基本概念

写作是通过文字表达思想和交流信息的书面语言活动,而句子则是这项活动的基本组成单位。一个完整的句子由若干单词按语法规则组成,能够表达一个相对完整的概念。

(一) 基本句型

英文有五个基本句型。

(1) S+V(主语+谓语):

Tom laughed. (不及物动词)

(2) S+V+P(主语+系动词+表语):

The soldier looks tired. (系动词)

(3) S+V+O(主语+谓语+宾语):

The US launched military attack inside Syria. (及物动词)

(4) S+V+Oi+Od(主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语):

He gives us some good advice. (带双宾语的及物动词)

(5) S+V+O+C(主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语):

The Congress's decision makes the President angry. (带宾语补足语的及物动词)

理论上而言,只有(1)、(2)、(3)为英语中最基本的三个句型,而(4)、(5)两个句型由句型(3)衍生而来。

这些基本句型构成了所有英语句子的主干。掌握之后,我们就可以通过添加各种定语、状语修饰语,或采取句型结合(并列句、复合句等)的方法,将基本句型拓展为千变万化的句子,从而在写作中正确、恰当地运用它们。下句即为一例。

基本句型(S+V): James Cartwright said.

句子拓展: US Marine Corps General James Cartwright, commander of STRATCOM, said on 6 November that US Air Force (USAF) bombers were increasingly in demand to support conventional forces, delivering precision weapons such as the Joint Direct Attack Munition and the Joint Air to Surface Standoff Missile.

无论句子是长是短,是繁是简,我们都要注意保证句子结构的完整性,不能缺少必要的成分,如主语或谓语,同时还应避免使用逗号直接连接两个完整独立的句子。如以下几句话:

(1) General Patton, a well-known military leader, whose experience in the World War II made him one of the most important figures in American history.

(2) Many people gathered outside the Japanese embassy, they protested against Koizumi's shrine visit.



(3) Since the end of the Cold War, the US military forces have diminished, they have largely transitioned to an expeditionary posture.

上面三句话中,第一句缺乏谓语结构,后两句中逗号连接了两个结构完整的独立句。试改为:

(1) As a well-known military leader, General Patton's experience in the World War II made him one of the most important figures in American history.

(2) Many people gathered outside the Japanese embassy, protesting against Koizumi's shrine visit.

(3) Since the end of the Cold War, the US military forces have diminished and have largely transitioned to an expeditionary posture.

(二) 句子类型

从句法功能角度分类,英语句式可分为陈述句(statements)、疑问句(questions)、祈使句(imperatives)和感叹句(exclamations)。

陈述句陈述观点或事实。

Medical troops have heavy burdens in wartime.

疑问句提出问题。

Do you know the missions for the Marine Corps?

祈使句表达命令或请求。

Lay down your arms immediately.

感叹句抒发感情,表达情绪,如愤怒、喜悦、惊讶等。

What a big world!

从语法结构角度分类,英语句式共有四类:简单句(simple sentences)、并列句(compound sentences)、复合句(complex sentences)和并列复合句(compound-complex sentences)。

(1) 简单句只包含一个主谓结构。

The suspect denied all the charges against him.

简单句的主语和谓语可以分别以复合的形式出现。如:

Chinese and Russian forces joint in the military exercise. (复合主语)

Tom fell from the vehicle and broke his arm. (复合谓语)

简单句只有一个主谓结构,但可以包含多个修饰成分,如定语、状语、同位语、插入语等。例如:

According to the news report yesterday, Russia has restarted its long-range air-to-air missile (AAM) systems project to activate development status.

(2) 并列句包含两个或两个以上的独立的简单句(或从句),以并列连词连接。例如:

Special forces play an important role in both wartime and peacetime, and I can show you many famous examples.

Turkey originally ordered eight aircraft, but one was lost in an accident.

(3) 复合句包含一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句,从句不能独立存在,只能作为主句



的主语、宾语、表语、定语或状语。例如：

What we have to ensure first is the security of soldiers.

Analysts acknowledge that military forces play a vital role in disaster relief.

Refugees left before the troops arrived.

(4) 并列复合句是并列句和复合句的结合。例如：

The UK currently has some 6,200 troops in Afghanistan but when the current period of UK-leadership of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) concludes in March 2007, this number is expected to drop to around 5,500 personnel.

从修辞的角度分类, 英语句式可分为松散句 (loose sentences)、圆周句 (periodic sentences) 和对偶句 (balanced sentences)。

(1) 松散句又称为积累句 (cumulative sentences)。这样的句式中, 主句出现在句首, 可以在状语出现前先将最主要的意思表达出来, 因而读者在看到句子开头几个词后就大概知道了这句话的意思。例如：

The USAF intends to continue studying its platform needs even after the army launches an acquisition program.

(2) 圆周句又叫尾重句, 将主句放在句末, 将主要意思留到最后才完整表达出来, 因而往往能够制造出庄重、有力的语气和“悬念”的效果。例如：

Having previously examined the strategic context and timetable for a decision on the new project, the committee is currently considering the investment needed to sustain essential infrastructure.

(3) 对偶句又叫匀称句, 指前后部分结构平行但意义相反的句子。

Remember what should be remembered, and forget what should be forgotten.

“And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”

— John F. Kennedy

对偶句因为句式特殊而往往能令人印象深刻, 起到加强语势的作用。

二、遣词造句的规范

(一) 完整

完整性要求句子无论长短, 所包含的内容必须表达一个统一的思想, 构成一个完整的概念。试看下面两个句子：

Russia, China and India share similar views.

Russia, China and India share similar views on major international and regional issues.

在没有特定上下文的条件下, 第一句表达的意思并不完整, 因为没有具体提到在哪些方面“观点相似”。加上 on major international and regional issues, 句子的意思会更清楚。

此外, 在一个统一、完整的句子中, 不应包含不相关或关系不密切的内容。以下面这个句子为例：



There is a great potential for China and the US to cooperate and China is a great country.

“中美两国具有合作潜力”与“中国是个伟大的国家”两者之间没有必然联系，显然放在一个句子中并不恰当。

(二) 连贯

连贯性是指句中各个部分联系自然，符合逻辑关系，不产生歧义。

试比较以下两组例句：

Since fracture occurs very often in battle, there are many methods of hemostasis for you to grasp.

Since fracture occurs very often in battle, it is necessary for warfighters to master the skills of temporary fixations.

Climate change, energy security, and economic stability are inextricably linked, so the Department of Defense should take actions to prepare us to respond effectively to the challenge.

Climate change will profoundly affect military activities, including shaping the operating environments, roles, and missions, and extreme weather events may lead to increased demands for defense support, so the Department of Defense should take actions to prepare us to respond effectively to the challenge.

第一组例句中，“战斗中发生骨折”与“学习止血知识”之间不符合一般逻辑关系，改为第二句更为合适：“战斗中骨折频发，所以战士们必须掌握临时固定技能。”第二组例句中，第一句“气候变化、能源安全 and 经济稳定三者紧密联系”与“国防部需要有效应对挑战”这两部分之间没有明显的逻辑联系，无法表达一个合理、清楚的意思。修改后的第二句突出了气候变化和气象灾害为部队带来的挑战，因此提出需要积极应对，从而使句子前后逻辑联系更加紧密，意义连贯。

此外，句子的连贯性还体现在语法结构上，要求句子各成分在人称、数、时态、语态以及搭配等方面前后一致，且不产生歧义。例如以下这几个句子：

The President *meets* Australian delegation yesterday.

Those who decide to fight in the battle sign *his* name on the paper.

Soldiers should learn to analyze and solve problems in the battlefield by *himself*.

The advisers debated for days and finally *a decision was made*.

上面几个句子分别在时态、人称和数以及语态等方面搭配不一致，试改为：

The President *met* Australian delegation yesterday.

Those who decide to fight in the battle sign *their* names on the paper.

Soldiers should learn to analyze and solve problems in the battlefield by *themselves*.

The advisers debated for days and finally *made a decision*.

再如下面这个句子：

On entering the room, the soldiers stood up and said, “Good morning, sir!”



On entering the room 所修饰的对象本是走进房间的人,而非句子的主语 the soldiers, 这种错误我们称之为悬垂修饰语,即充当状语的短语与句子的主语不能形成逻辑上的主谓关系,从而导致语义混淆。试改为:

When the officer entered the room, the soldiers stood up and said, "Good morning, sir!"

(三) 简洁

简洁性要求句子不包含任何不必要的成分,在表意清楚的前提下,尽量做到措辞精练。使句子简洁的方法包括以下几种方式。

(1) 避免概念重复。

He is a strong and brave man.

He is strong and brave.

The truth of the fact is that the EU strongly opposed the project.

The truth is that the EU strongly opposed the project.

第一组中 He 已经表达出男性之义,因此去掉 man 不会改变句子的意思;同样,第二组中 truth 和 fact 意义重复,去掉其一可以使句子更简洁。

(2) 避免使用冗余的修饰语。

I joined the army three months ago. So far I have both favorable and unfavorable first, deep, and everlasting impressions of the barracks.

上句中被删除部分是多余的修饰语,会使句子显得啰唆、累赘。

(3) 避免运用过于复杂的句式结构。以下面两组句子为例:

President Vladimir Putin from the country of Russia formally signed the documents to approve the bill.

Russian President Vladimir Putin formally signed the documents to approve the bill.

The conference will begin in the early part of the month of July.

The conference will begin in early July.

(四) 强调

一个句子中,总有相对更重要的信息,需要以恰当的方式得到强调。我们可以使用若干方法使这些重要的信息更突出。

(1) 语序安排:将需要强调的成分置于句首或句末,句末尤多。所谓“句末重心”,指一个句子最重要的位置往往是句末。

Marine Corps, however, is in many ways different from the Navy. (句首)

The final competitor to join the race for the Air Force contract was exposed: Boeing. (句末)

此外,通过使用倒装句来改变正常语序也可以达到强调特定成分的作用。

Last of all marched the commander.



Freud would have remained in Vienna, had not the Nazis—much against his desire—forced him to leave.

(2) 重复:适当的重复可以起到强调的作用,但需要注意的是,应当尽量避免不必要的重复,以防造成句子拖沓冗长。

下文选自美国总统林肯著名的“葛底斯堡演说”(The Gettysburg Address),以哀悼在葛底斯堡战役中阵亡的将士。在演讲中,林肯充分运用重复手法,令演说气势非凡,富有感染力。

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

(3) 使用具有强调作用的词汇、短语和句型,如:very, much, after all, at bottom, at most, at last, above all, extremely, most importantly, spectacularly, first and foremost, especially, particularly, on earth, by far, let alone, not to mention.

That is the very officer we are looking for.

The Department of Defense cannot afford the acquisition contract at all within the current budget.

(五) 多样

多样性是指句型结构的多样化和表达方式的灵活性。通过长、短句,简单句和复合句,再配以重复、强调等手法,可以使表达富于变化,为文章锦上添花。

下文选自1940年丘吉尔首次以首相身份发表的著名讲话。该演讲综合运用多种句式,使表达抑扬顿挫,感染力极强。

In this crisis I think I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today, and I hope that any of my friends and colleagues or former colleagues who are affected by the political reconstruction will make all allowances for any lack of ceremony with which it has been necessary to act.

I say to the House as I said to Ministers who have joined this government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat. We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering.

You ask, what is our policy? I say it is to wage(作战) war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and with all the strength God has given us, and to wage war against a



monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy.

You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word, it is victory. Victory at all costs—victory in spite of all terrors—victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival.

Let that be realized. No survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge, the impulse of the ages, that mankind shall move forward toward his goal.



练习

1. 请改正下列各句中的错误。

- (1) Guns make some people feel safe, make some other people feel unsafe.
- (2) Operating from international waters, carriers, which are capable of dominating key maritime domain.
- (3) Naval forces are globally distributed, they engage in multiple military tasks.
- (4) This mission will demonstrate the capability of Chinese army, the army has the capability to deal with various security threats.
- (5) Operations in an uncertain environment always expected to be dangers.

2. 请改写下列各句,把短句变为并列句、复合句,或带有分词短语、介词短语或其他短语的句子。

- (1) The target showed up. Soldiers shot at it.
- (2) We have to defend our national interests. To achieve this goal we have to develop more effective defense strategies.
- (3) We have made some progress. We still have a long way to go.
- (4) We face a complex and uncertain security environment. Challenges continue to come up in this environment.
- (5) The proliferation of WMD undermines global security. It further complicates our efforts to prevent arms races.
- (6) Napoleon was born in Corsica in 1769. At that time the island had just been acquired by France.
- (7) Today it is a time of significant change in the international system. Our country faces a series of challenges and opportunities at this time.
- (8) We have to succeed in today's wars and prepare for the future. Therefore we must develop a long-term policy to ensure our military resource.
- (9) The ability of naval forces to establish sea control is fundamental to protecting critical



sea lines of communication. The ability is also fundamental to projecting combat power overseas.

(10) Tom came from a working-class family. He enrolled in the army last month.

3. 请指出下列各句在完整性或连贯性方面的问题,并尝试改进。

- (1) General Patton is one of the best-known military officers.
- (2) US President George W. Bush says Thursday that there should be no foreign influence in future Ukrainian presidential elections.
- (3) The President called on China and Japan to strive to overcome the barriers in its relations.
- (4) Faced with an increasingly unpopular war in Iraq, an urgent plan should be made by the President as soon as possible.
- (5) Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who was born in a rich family in the Republic of Ghana, warned President Bush that his doctrine posed a fundamental challenge to the UN.
- (6) We have great faith and high hopes for him.
- (7) Chinese and French ministers signed seven agreements and then a press conference was held.
- (8) The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction poses a great threat.
- (9) On entering the room, no one was seen.
- (10) UN Security Council held the conference and votes to impose tough sanctions on North Korea.

4. 请改写从而简化下列各句。

- (1) In the year 1939 the World War II broke out.
- (2) President Obama from the country of the USA made a speech in Tsinghua University.
- (3) He came to see me for the reason that he wanted to borrow a large sum of money from me.
- (4) China is very resolutely opposed to the nuclear test conducted by the North Korea.
- (5) Perhaps the delegation has already returned back to the hall, I'm afraid.
- (6) His name is called George W. Bush.
- (7) Statistics show that in the decade from 2000 to 2010 enrollments at this military academy doubled; In 2010 there were twice as many cadets as in 2000.
- (8) He is not only a good officer, but also a good son as well.
- (9) The North Korea must first stop its nuclear test, and then after that it should come back to the six-party talks.
- (10) There are a lot of graduate students who want to join the army.