

大学英语 写作测试练习

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The D 232 series has been on the market for many years, covering an output range of 80 kW to 335 kW; it is characterized by its extreme robustness and apart from serving as propulsion engine for smaller vessels it is used mainly for marine generating sets. This series was complemented in 1982. These engines are a new development based on the good special service of series 232; in design importance was attached to moderate fuel consumption and a high

The D 510 series mentioned before has proven suitable for heavy-oil operation even with low-grade heavy oil during many years of operation, particularly as marine propulsion engine. While keeping the well-proven constructional characteristics of this series, the fuel system has been optimized and a more powerful turbocharger is used, so that it is now a length and were fitted for a variety of tasks ranging from personnel carrying to use as diving tenders. During the construction of these vessels, a second tender was let by the Department of Defence. This tender called for the construction and supply of 14 "Fremantle" Class patrol craft, the lead vessel being designed and built by Brooke Marine of Lowestoft in England. Several companies tendered and NQEA was hopeful of being awarded a possible share of the remaining 14 vessels. Around September 1977, the government announced that NQEA were the successful tenderers for the entire package of fourteen craft. The craft are 42 metres in length, weigh approximately 220 tonnes and take 85 weeks to construct. The hulls are constructed in modules and a pro-

tankers of this kind of application. This kind of application is applied, covering at the moment output range of 250 kW to 441 and DG 510 series MWM dual-fuel engines are available or where applications where gas is temporarily available or where variations, as the ability of the gas is subject to able variations, as the switched over automatically to approximately 50% of the trials between launch over.

In the early months of 1982, the Government again approached a company a shipbuilding company a shipbuilding vessel being for use by the Navy and classified as an O Research Vessel. The ship is 55 metres in length and approximately 1200 tons. The design is being undertaken by the German company SCHIFFERMAN classification. Completion is scheduled for the end of 1983.

Another significant project currently under construction of aluminium speed catamaran craft, size from 16 to 29 metres on a design by the Austrian company, International Catamaran Ltd. These craft are proving successful and popular with company operators. Features make the craft so attractive their operating economy, payload capacity. NQEA

There, a crew of consulting engineers and service specialists is available to attend to the needs of the customers. A well-assorted spare parts store in Singapore permits quick response to after-sales-service requests. Moreover, 21 service strongholds have been set up in 15 countries of this region.

上海外语教育出版社

大 学 英 语

写作测试练习

华东地区省(市)属师范大学外语协作组编

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前 言

《大学英语写作测试练习》是为有效地帮助学生达到《大学英语教学大纲(文理科用)》有关写作的规定和指标而设计编写的。适合各类高等院校非英语专业学生使用。也可单独作为写作教材供各种作文考试应试之用。

全书共六个部分。第一部分为写作指导。除了概述大学英语作文要领外,还按各种命题型式分别指导。命题型式主要按《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》编写并参考了《大学英语六级考试大纲及样题》。第二部分为分题型有指导的命题作文练习,共五十篇。第三部分为命题作文练习参考范文。第四部分为学生习作评析。第五部分为命题作文练习,共二十五篇,不附范文。第六部分提供适合学生程度的范文十余篇。供学生对照自我评估之用。

本书选材多样新颖、紧扣考试大纲,适合中国学生写作练习之用,并请中外专家审稿。在作文指导方面、英国专家 Maggie Jo St. John 和 Tong Dudley-Evans 提供了许多帮助和有益的建议,我们还特邀上海交通大学吴信强教授为本书作了全面的审校;在此深表感谢。

上海外语教育出版社为本书的编辑和出版给了大力的支持,我们深表感谢。

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由于编写时间仓促,如有疏漏,请读者批评指正。

华东地区省(市)属师大学外语协作组
一九八八、十、三十

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4. Mountaineering 登山运动
5. The Old Days Are Gone 昔日不再来
6. Mr Green and His New Shirt 格林先生的新衬衫
7. New Foolish Old Man 当代愚公
8. An Absent-minded Person 丢三忘四的人
9. Bad Luck 运气不佳
10. If You Don't Buy It for Me 非买不可
11. Recommend a Suitable Dictionary 推荐一本合适的词典
12. Man — the Slow Runner 人的步速较慢
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15. A Short Autobiography 个人简历

第一部分 大学英语写作指导

大学英语写作的要求

《大学英语教学大纲》(文理科用)根据需要与可能,规定了从一级到六级有关写作能力培养的重点和要求。第一、二级着重培养学生组词成句的能力,第三级着重培养学生联句成段的能力,第四级培养学生在规定的时间内写短文的能力,第五、六级则着重培养学生写书信及文章摘要等有关应用文的能力。其中一到四级为基本要求阶段,五到六级为较高要求阶段。一到六级是一个从句子水平上的书面表达能力逐步提高到语篇水平上的写作能力的培养过程。

在学完四级后要求学生能运用学到的语言知识,按规定的题目和提示在半小时内写出100—120词的短文,内容连贯,无重大语法错误。达到六级时要求学生在半小时内写出120—150词的短文。

全国大学英语四级考试大纲中明确告诉考生,考试的写作部分是一种给题目给提示的有指导的短文写作。试卷除了给作文题外,还可能给规定情景、或给段首句要求续写成分;或要求看图作文;或给关键词要求写成短文。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。四级考试短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

本书是按照四级及六级考试大纲中规定的写作题型,具体地指导学生如何写作。通过大量的练习及范文帮助学生达到大学英语四到六级写作要求。

英语写作过程

英语写作的目的要求实际上与中文写作是相同的。只是作者通过英语来表达自己的思想,达到书面交际的目的。

英语写作一般包括以下三个步骤:

1. 内容筹划和构思 (Idea Production)
2. 落笔成文 (Text Production)
3. 通篇检查 (Checking and Editing)

一. 内容筹划和构思

通常在看清题目和作文要求后,作者要从储存在自己的记忆中现有的知识或信息中提取出与作文题目有关系的部分,并把它们按一定的逻辑顺序排列或连串起来,拟出最密切相关的要点,构思的结果就是列出一份提纲。

提纲有详有简,如果作文题目要求写某一具体的事件或某一具体的人物,提纲就要写得详细一些。如果题目较大,只要泛泛谈论某事某物,提纲可以粗略一些。现举两个例子加以说明。

例一,作文题 My Neighbour Mrs Wang

这是一个写特定人物的作文题,因此要求写得具体。假如是写一个好邻居,首先要点出她

是一位好人,例举几个方面说明她是好人。这点可作为文章的第一段作一般性介绍。接着说明她是一个好邻居,可通过一个具体的事例来证实。这就是第二段了,最后简单论述与一位好人作邻居的愉快和给生活带来的方便,很高兴能有 Mrs Wang 做邻居,这样第三段也就有了。第三段起到了归纳总结的作用,既点了作文题目,起到画龙点睛的作用,又使通篇有机地贯连起来。根据上述构思,可以列出如下提纲:

My Neighbour Mrs Wang

1. Mrs Wang is a very, very kind person
 - a. Smiling all the time
 - b. Quiet and helpful
 - c. Love the children in the neighbourhood
2. A particular example of her kindness
 - a. Washing clothes before visiting my parents
 - b. The bad weather
 - c. Collecting dried clothes for me
 - d. Ironed and folded
3. Thanks to my good neighbour
 - a. A good neighbour makes life easy and happy
 - b. Thank her for her kindness
 - c. A wish of having such a neighbour for ever

有了上述详尽的提纲,文章就好多了。

例二,作文题 Transplant of Human Organs

“人体器官移植”是一个比较笼统的科技性作文题。首先得告诉读者什么是人体器官移植,是否可以从修汽车换部件谈起,这样人们一看就明了“Transplant”的含义。然后再写什么人需要器官移植,并说明有什么好处。接着再写一个移植的例子,最后可以谈谈目前器官移植中存在的问题,也就是今后的研究方向。通篇作文不分析某一具体器官的移植,而只是泛泛而谈,读者看完文章后对器官移植有一个一般概念就够了。根据上述分析和构思可列出如下提纲:

Transplant of Human Organs

1. What is transplant of human organs
 - a. Car repair (changing parts)
 - b. Kidney or heart transplant
2. Who needs transplant, and why?
3. Example of a successful transplant
4. Some problems of further research areas
 - a. Difficulty of finding a suitable donator
 - b. Repulsion of an alien organ

构思是作文的第一步,也是最关键的一步。大学英语四级考试的作文部分采取有指导的写作 (Guided Writing) 的形式。这使我们的构思部分变得容易了。因为文章的语篇结构或主要内容已经确定。在框架结构已固定的情况下,我们只要添加一些具体的细节或内容就行了。

然而,也有不少人反映自由写作可写自己比较熟悉的东西,可以避开写不出的东西。而 Guided Writing 不能自由发挥,规定要写的写不出来考试就会失败。情况也确实如此。但作为考试的一部分,必须命题相同才能有一把客观的尺度来衡量考生各自的水平。当然,有指导的作文也有它方便的一面,至少给了我们粗线条的“提纲”,只要环绕所给的提示(cues)构思总可以写出一点内容来。

二. 落笔成文

构思完成之后,也就有了提纲。我们就必须用适当的语言形式把提纲列出的要点写成文章的形式。

英语写作的一般步骤:

短文乃至长篇文章的写作,都离不开段,因为段是文章的基本结构。一篇短文可以是一段,独段成章,也可以写成若干个段落,但基础仍然是段。因此,如何写好一个内容连贯,无重大语法错误的段,是培养学生初步写的能力的着眼点。

如何写段?

首先段应该写得统一、完整。所谓统一是指一段集中表达一个意思,而完整是说一个段所表达的意思要完整。段由主题句及其后面的展开句组成,构成统一、完整而连贯的逻辑整体。

主题句是段的中心,一般在段首,就是段的开头第一句。这个位置醒目突出,使读者一开始就能了解全段宗旨,使后面的句子围绕这个中心而铺开扩展,起着提挈全段的作用。主题句后面的句子,是为阐述、论证中心思想服务的。因此,它们必须紧扣主题句,与主题句的意思紧密相连,不能掺入无关的内容,否则就会破坏全段中心意思的统一与完整。

例如:

The methods and amounts of time needed for incubation, or hatching, of birds' eggs vary widely. Many times only the female sits on the eggs, but sometimes both birds take turns. There are a few instances, as in the case of the ostrich, when only the male performs the task. Some birds are nocturnal, hunting for food at night and sleeping during the day. The period of incubation for most birds is ten to twelve days, although some of the larger birds need a month or two to hatch their eggs.

(Writing Skills Preparation Guide)

此段第一句是主题句,讲鸟类孵卵的不同方式和时间,2、3句讲方式,第5句讲所需的时间,都紧扣中心,扩展主题句意思。但第4句偏离主题,讲鸟的习性,与中心思想无关,这就破坏了全段的连贯和统一。因此,把第4句删掉,全段就完整了。

其次,段要写得通顺就必须把选用的材料按照一定的顺序组织好,写成层次分明、有头有尾、有条有理、前后连贯的整体。这里关键的问题是层次安排和连贯过渡。

1. 层次安排一般有三种方法:

(1)按事物发生、发展或变化的时间过程,一步一步从头到尾往下写,写出全过程。

Coming home late from work and feeling extremely tired, my neighbour Mrs Smith fell onto the couch as soon as she entered her house. After an hour or so, she got up the energy to fix herself some dinner. Then, still feeling weary, she took a warm bath and went to bed with a book. Soon afterward her trouble began. As she was reading, she lit a cigarette. Relaxed and comfortable, she began to doze over her book and, without realizing it, dropped her cigarette on the rug. A few minutes later she was fast asleep. Within an hour, smoke was rising from the rug, and moments later came the fire. When Smith awoke, gasping for breath, she was horrified to find the floor in flames.

(Better Writing From Paragraph to Essay)

此文是根据时间顺序描写史密斯太太家失火的经过。经过一天的工作劳累,史密斯太太回家时已经精疲力竭了,她一进门就倒在床上休息了个把小时才吃晚饭,饭后她洗了个温水澡,然后点燃支香烟躺在床上看书,灾难就从这里发生了。她躺在床上感到很舒服,就慢慢地睡着了。香烟掉在地上,地毯着了火,等她被浓烟呛得醒来时,房间里已是熊熊大火了。文章通过一些表示时间的词语,as soon as, after an hour or so, then, soon afterward, As she was reading, A few minutes later.....等等把女主人公下班回家、休息、吃饭、洗澡、睡着觉,直至发生火警的经过,交代得一清二楚。

(2)根据事物的空间位置安排写。一般的写法是从边到边;或从近到远,或从远到近;或从上到下,或从下到上;或由里到外,或由四周到中央。

In the middle of the rectangular-shaped courtyard stood three magnolia trees, all in full bloom. A little girl was hopping among them, now gazing at a bud, now collecting fallen petals. Under one of the trees stood her parents, who, while keeping an eye on her, were examining the milk-white blossoms with great interest and admiration. In front of another tree a young couple, fresh and bright as the flowers, were posing for a picture. At one end of the courtyard a group of youngsters had gathered behind an artist painting a flourishing limb, which looked so charming and real that a boy stooped to sniff at a half-open flower. At the opposite end a few elderly men and women stood admiring the leafless flowering trees and the people looking at them.

(A College Handbook of Composition)

此文从庭院中间的最具特色,最引人注目的三棵树写起,逐步扩展到院子的两端。文章围绕三棵鲜花怒放的木兰,写了8位多具不同表情与动作的人物,有景有情,有静有动,虽然只有短短130余字,但内容丰富,层次分明,景物布局得体,人物写得栩栩如生,呼之欲出,读后使人感到亲切自然。

(3)按问题或事物的性质、特征安排组织材料,对事物进行分类、比较、下定义,或举例说明等。这一方法不考虑事物在时间空间上的关系,而只是从它们的内部寻找一定的联系进行叙述。例如:

All substances may be classified electrically as conductors or insulators, according to the degree of resistance which the medium offers to the flow of current. Most liquids, particularly

solutions in liquids, are good conductors. Most gases at normal temperature and pressure are good insulators. Solids vary greatly in resistance, some being very good conductors, while others are so resistant that they are referred to as insulators.

这篇短文是用分类的写法,说明液体、气体和固体等物质可根据电阻分为导体和绝缘体。

上述三种方法是最常见的描述方式,但并非每一个事物均能用三种方式描述。不同的题材,不同的叙述对象要求不同的方法去写。这也是常理。

2. 连贯过渡

连贯过渡是文章上下连贯的一种结构手段,就是使前后句子或相邻的两层意思衔接起来。过渡自然,使文章自由流畅,浑然一体,让读者的思路能够顺利地由前者过渡到后者,不会感到中间有什么阻隔或间隙。

连贯过渡必须注意下面三点:

(1) 句子组织排列得当。要注意逻辑性,按中心意思逐步展开,不能东拉西扯,颠三倒四,想到什么写什么,决不生拼硬凑。

(2) 正确使用起连接作用的词语,如

but, however, yet, also, still, first, now, during, finally, and therefore, first of all, in addition, for example, on the other hand, on the contrary...这些词语把前后有关的句子联接起来起着承前启后的作用,使通篇丝丝入扣,形成连贯完整的统一体。

下面是两个内容相同的段,但第二段显得层次更加清楚,意思更加连贯。寥寥几个起着桥梁作用的词和词组,使文章添了骨架,犹如有了立体感,使人一目了然。

There are reasons why I like to fish. I enjoy the pull of a four-pound bass at the other end of the line. My enjoyment increases if the fish is in the deep waters of the lake. I don't like him close to shore among the weeds. The hope of catching a big one lures me to the less-known pools and the cool waters beneath some underwater rocky ledge. I like to have a well-oiled and smooth-running motor to drive my boat from spot to spot on the open lake. I like the quiet under the open sky away from the weekend campers and two-week vacationers. I prefer the last reason.

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There are three reasons why I like to fish. First, I enjoy the pull of a four-pound bass at the other end of the line. Moreover, my enjoyment increases if the fish is in the deep waters of the lake, rather than close to shore among the weeds. Second, the hope of catching a big one lures me to the less-known pools and the cool waters beneath some underwater rocky ledge. Still, I like to have a well-oiled and smooth-running motor to drive my boat from spot to spot on the open lake. Finally, I like the quiet under the open sky away from the weekend campers and two-week vacationers. Of the three reasons, I prefer the last.

(Better Paragraphs and Short Themes)

以上讲了层次安排和连贯过渡,此外,为了达到统一,把文章写好,还要注意段的主语、时

态、语态、人称、数等的正确运用。段首句中的主语通常在段中起领衔作用,后面句子的主语应该和这个主语保持一致。如用代词,就应该是代替这个主语的代词。时态应该前后相呼应,不能忽而用一般过去时忽而用一般现在时,继而又无缘无故地变成了现在完成时。语态一般应该多用主动语态,少用或不用被动语态,只有在非用不可,而且在不会引起费解的情况下才用被动语态。现举两个例子说明如下:

Oranges are an important part of a complete diet. Apples are nutritious, but they do not have nearly as much vitamin C as oranges. Bananas are a good source of potassium, but so is the orange.

本段共三句,第一句是主题句,但后面的两个句子又各有与主题句不同的主语。实际上这三个句子只是各自独立的句子。如果不加以处理,就不可能成为一个有机联系的段落。请再看下面的一段。

Oranges are an important part of a complete diet. They have more vitamin C than apples, which are considered very nutritious. Similarly, oranges are as good a source of potassium as bananas, which are recommended as a source of that mineral.

(Better Writing)

这一段同样是三句,但它们的关系密切,原因是前后主语始终如一,形成了连贯的统一整体。段中有两个由 Which 引导的定语从句,用了被动语态,这个语态在这里用得恰到好处,它使段落结构更为紧密,意义更为简洁明了。

现在请再看下面的例子:

We are led into a maze of tunnels by our guide, who told us not to be alarmed. We are taken into a room, where he told us we are going to be interrogated by other guards and given new identification papers by them. We are so frightened by his words that we had to be reassured by him over and over.

此段用了 4 个一般现在时,3 个一般过去时,还有 5 个被动语态。虽然只有三个句子,但读后使人感到句子生硬,结构松散,没有必然的联系,前后不连贯。

The guide led us into a maze of tunnels and told us not to be alarmed. He took us into a room, where he told us that some other guards were going to interrogate us and give us new identification papers. His words frightened us so that he had to reassure us over and over.

修改后的段落,主语和动词时态前后一致,被动句子也改成主动句,结构严密,文理通顺,一气呵成。

大学英语四级作文往往要求写 3—4 段。当然,亦有两段的,如大学六级样题 The Families of Stars 从写作形式上看就是从段到短文的发展。一篇文章不管有多少段,其结构不外由三个部分组成。即:

第一段:点明主题,作一般性介绍(Introduction)

第二段:文章主体(Main Body Paragraph)

第三段:概括或归纳(Conclusion)

如果文章是四段以上,那么,中间的几段是文章的主体,它们的内容一般是平行的,写与主题有关的几个方面。下面举一例来说明文章的段落安排。

Foreign Languages in Elementary School

Introduction

Although many Americans study foreign languages in high school, most never really master a second language. The major reason is that the study of a second language begins too late in the lives of most Americans. The place to start the teaching of foreign languages is the elementary school.

Main Body Paragraph

When children are in elementary school, they are at the right age to learn a second language. Their young minds are open to new thought and speech patterns. They can imitate new sounds more easily and more accurately than adults can.

Main Body Paragraph

Also, it is important for all Americans to understand foreign cultures, and the best time for a person to start is during childhood. Young Children are open to new ideas, and are, therefore, at a good age to learn the customs and the languages of people in other parts of the world.

Conclusion

Therefore, if we want to promote understanding of different cultures in the United States, foreign languages should be taught in our elementary schools. Since people learn foreign languages more easily when they are young, children should have the opportunity to study a second language before entering high school.

在落笔成文时, 必须注意以下五个方面。这五个方面也是检查作文写得好坏的重要依据。

1. 运用正确的语域(Correct Register)

语域是指按写作题材目的和看文章的对象所选用的适当的语言形式, 与文体的概念比较接近。例如新闻记者所写新闻体, 学术会议上学术交流的论文体, 朋友之间往来信件的书信体, 写通知、布告的应用文体等等。这个问题实际上在我们用中文写作时早就碰到了。例如写给父母亲的家信与写一份实验报告所用的文体是完全不同的。在英语写作中同样有这些区别。然而, 非英语为母语的外国学生往往在写作时不注意或者不会用英语来表示这些差别, 以致在写作之初, 提起笔来未免感到茫然, 不知如何下笔好。因此, 在写作时要尽量学会使用正确的语域。

2. 遵循常规格式(Right Convention)

习惯成俗的道理人人皆知。在写作时也往往要遵循习惯的格式。例如写一篇论文, 一般遵循如下的格式:

- (1) 前言(Introduction)
- (2) 材料和方法(Material and Method)
- (3) 结果(Results)
- (4) 讨论(Discussion)

(5) 结论 (Conclusion)

写信时要有固定的格式。如果我们自搞一套,看文章的人看惯了以往的格式对“创新”的格式不习惯,也许会感到别扭,至少“印象”分就打不高了。

3. 语言的连贯 (Coherence)

语言的连贯有两层含义,一是逻辑的连贯,也就是意义上的逻辑顺序要安排妥贴;二是措辞造句中词与词、句与句、段与段之间的呼应,使读者在阅读时感到主题发展层次分明,前后连贯,没有悬义和交代不清之感,语言的连贯是达到文章流畅易懂的关键。

4. 正确的句法 (Correct Syntax)

语言是达到交际目的的一种符号系统 (Coding System),词的排列组合必须遵循一定的规则,也就是要按照语法来造句。所以,在用英语写作时,句子要符合英语的句法规范,要正确使用时态、语态、语气。句法错误往往会暴露出语言基本功的薄弱,会造成意义上的混淆和错位,这是检查英语语法功底的重要尺度。

5. 注意标点符号和单词的正确拼写 (Punctuation and Spelling)

标点符号的作用在于使文章意群清楚,易读易懂。如果标点符号使用不当,往往会影响意义的表达,甚至引起重大的歧义或误解。

单词犹如造房子的砖瓦,是学好用好语言的最基本的东西。正确拼写单词是造句、作文的最基本的要求,务必下功夫力求拼写正确。

以上五个方面在落笔成文时要时时注意。一篇好的作文在这些方面往往是无瑕可击的。

三. 通篇检查

文章拟就后,应该从头到尾认真地检查一、二遍,如果有时间的话,最好能多看几遍,以便进行修改和补充。这一点对写作是非常重要的,尤其对于开始习作的人更是必不可少,因为任何人都不能一遍就把文章写得完整无缺,有些学生往往在写完东西后,不习惯再检查一下,以为这是浪费时间,他们宁愿把全部时间用在写上面,而不愿意匀出一点时间来作通篇检查,结果,有些本来自己完全能够发现的错误也未能及时发现并改正过来,以致影响得分。这是非常可惜的,有经验的作者在写完文章或著作后,总要过一段时间再回头来从头检查自己所写的东西,这样可以从中得到许多新的启发和有益的补充。但是,大学英语作文测试只有 30 分钟时间。学生在这样有限的时间内就得完稿,不可能过一段时间后再来作通篇检查,但是,无论如何,这个环节是不容忽略的。学生在打完初稿后,至少应该逐字逐句认真检查一到两遍。

下面七个方面是在作通篇检查时应该特别注意的:

1. 第一段的主题思想是否提得明确?
2. 文章主体中的段落是否紧扣主题思想的中心内容,而每个段落的主题句是否得到应有的扩展?
3. 各个段落的中心是否突出,有关句子的排列次序是否符合逻辑?
4. 各段中是否有偏离主题的句子?
5. 句子的衔接是否连贯,段落的过渡是否自然?
6. 语法上是否正确? 有没有断句? 主语和谓语动词、代词及其先行词的一致性,以及时态、语态是否正确?
7. 拼写、标点符号有没有错误?

大学英语五种常用作文题型写作的具体指导

一. 根据段首句作文

(1) 预先给段首句有两层含义

一是点明每段的主题,规定文章的段落;二是限制每段的内容,不使偏离,要求发展主题或为主题提供事例或细节,使主题得到有力的支持,为读者所接受。我们用首次全国大学英语四年级统考的作文命题来具体说明。

Woman in the Modern World

1. Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today .

2. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has improved as well.

3. In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized.

第一段的段首句就是该段的主题句 (Topic Sentence)。妇女在当今社会正起着越来越重要的作用,下面接下去要求从几个方面来具体说明,使人看了信服妇女确实起着重要作用。第二段的段首句也是该段的主题句,也同样用几个例说明妇女在家庭中的地位也在发生变化。第三段用 In spite of 开头,导出妇女解放还没有彻底实现,也就是说妇女如今还遇到一些不公平的待遇,可接下去举一、二个例子说妇女解放运动开展下去的必要性。

这篇作文的段首句清楚地说明了预先给段首句的含义。经过上述分析,我们就可以试着把文章写完。

下面是一位考生的作文。除了一些语法用词方面的错误外,文章基本上符合命题的要求,在扩展方面处理较妥贴。

Women in the Modern World

Women are playing an increasingly important part in society today . Nowadays, they have more chances to be educated than the women in the past . Thus they have knowledge vary from politics to science and become more active in such fields than ever before. There are more female political leaders and female scientists who have got great achievements in our civilization.

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has improved as well. Women were usually in the subordinate position in the family . They should observe their husband's order. Now, more and more wives have the equal position with their husbands . Moreover, with their knowledge and experience, many of them are trying to get jobs in society. They are not only good wives but also competent workers.

In spite of these changes, the liberation of women has not been completely realized. In some countries or regions, because of old traditional ideas , sex discrimination still exists. For example, in some factories, women are lower-paid than men, while doing the same work. There is still a long way for women to go till they get entire liberation and have the same social status with men .

(2) 预先给段首句作文的要领