

理工院校学生英语测试用书

ENGLISH
COMPOSITION
FOR
COLLEGE STUDENTS

骆公望 主编

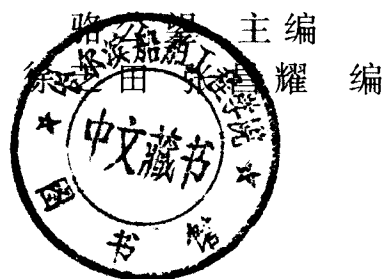
大学英语写作

水利

346330

理工院校学生英语测试用书

大学英语写作

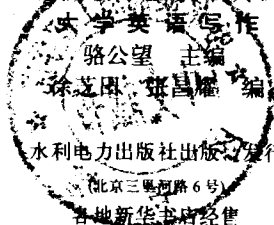


水利电力出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写的，目的在于通过练习培养和训练学习者用英语写作的基本技能，以达到《大纲》所规定的大学四、六级考试中有关写作方面的要求，并提高这方面的应试能力。本书的特点是：1. 根据学习者在写作时，从句子到段落，从段落到篇章，所遇到的困难之处，编成多种形式的练习，使他们较快、较熟练地掌握英文写作的基本技巧；2. 大部分练习都落脚到成段、成篇的参考范文，附于练习之后；3. 另附有题材广泛的参考范文 15 篇，使学习者在应试时不仅有文可依，而且有事可循。本书的主要对象是大学生、研究生，出国进修人员和科技人员，并可供广大英语学习者自修使用。

理工院校学生英语测试用书



水利电力出版社印刷厂印刷

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 5.25 印张 114 千字
1990 年 8 月第一版 1990 年 8 月北京第一次印刷

印数 00001-5940 册

ISBN 7-120-01248-7/H·4

定价：2.95 元

前 言

根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求, 针对国家教委目前组织的 CET 四级、六级测试, 我们编写了这套大学英语学习丛书。

本丛书共分五册:《大学英语听力》、《大学英语阅读》、《大学英语高级阅读》、《大学英语词汇与结构》和《大学英语写作》, 现已正式公开出版发行。

在编写过程中, 我们本着简洁实用、循序渐进、四级、六级兼顾的原则, 使这套丛书既有整体感、又各具特色; 既便于整套使用, 又可供分册选择, 力求对各类大专院校学生都有一定的使用与参考价值。

该丛书可与目前理工科大学选用的多种英语教材配套使用, 最适合于准备参加 CET 四级、六级测试的大学生和研究生模拟练习, 也有助于提高各类出国人员的应试能力。书中的文章与例句均选自原版词典、书籍及新近从国外带回的有关资料。同时, 我们还参照了近年来国内外的大量测试题, 因此, 选材在深度与广度上都有较强的针对性和实用性。每分册书后均附有答案及部分难点注释, 以供查阅。

参加这套丛书的编写人员有叶学融、徐芝田、骆公望、刘宗峨、陈革、张昌耀和陈邕怀。各分册分别由叶学融、徐芝田、骆公望、刘宗峨、陈革担任主编。本丛书的作者从事大学英语教学, 近几年来又多次指导学生参加 CET 四级、六级测试, 并参加了部分阅卷工作, 其中许多有培养研究生、出国人员方面的丰富经验。全套书的

2136/10
作由叶学融、徐芝田两位同志负责。

由于时间较紧，书中难免有考虑不周之处，我们热诚地希望使用这套丛书的老师和学生提出批评指正。

编者

1989年5月

目 录

第一部分 句子	1
第一单元 联结	3
第二单元 收缩	10
第三单元 扩充	16
第四单元 从属	23
第五单元 平行	30
第二部分 段落	37
第六单元 整体性	39
第七单元 连贯性	46
第八单元 主题句	54
第三部分 篇章和逻辑纽带	61
第九单元 表示时间关系的逻辑纽带	63
第十单元 表示空间关系的逻辑纽带	74
第十一单元 表示列举和例证的逻辑纽带	82
第十二单元 表示过程的逻辑纽带	94
第十三单元 表示因果关系的逻辑纽带	100
第十四单元 表示比较和对照的逻辑纽带	107
第十五单元 表示分类的逻辑纽带	117
第四部分 英文书信	126
第五部分 参考范文	144
参考文献	160

第一部分 句 子

PART ONE The Sentence

句子是交流思想的基本单位，也是构成话语或篇章的语言单位。因此，写出清晰度较高、整体性和连贯性较强、主次分明的句子，以达到准确无误地表达思想的目的，对文章的写作者来说是十分重要的。

要做到这一点，就必须学会掌握和运用写作技能中如下一些微技能 (micro-skills):

1. 联结 (Combination)

e. g. Xiao Zhang was not in the dormitory *but* Xiao Li was.

2. 收缩 (Contraction)

e. g. after *he finished* his homework — after *finishing* his homework.

3. 扩充 (Expansion)

e. g. The girl sang and danced.

The *charming* girl sang *very well* and danced *gracefully*.

4. 从属 (Subordination)

e. g. The professor *who taught us higher mathematics*

was going abroad to attend an international conference.

5. 平行 (Parallelism)

e. g. *Listening to the radio and watching TV* can help a person to be well informed about what is happening each day.

下面各单元将分别进行上述微技能的训练。

第一单元 联 结

(Unit One Combination)

用下列连接性词语将下面的各组句子连成并列句，必要时将句子作适当的变动：

but yet or while whereas therefore for
nevertheless so otherwise nor and

1. In the neighbourhood, people always have a kind word for each other. Few people are ever lonely.
-

2. Sometimes, the price of records stays the same. The price of cassettes falls.
-

3. You have put forward a very practical reform proposal. We should spare no effort to support you.
-

4. Put on your overcoat. You will catch cold.
-

5. She has her strong points. That doesn't mean she can do everything better than others.

6. The dormitory was very noisy that evening . I went to the library to do my homework.

7. She was very tired. She kept on working.

8. Tom's father was not at home. His mother was at home.

9. In a small town, the rush hour lasts only twenty minutes or so . The roads are never crowded at any other time.

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

11. He had failed many times. He was confident he would succeed in the end .

12. Our hearts leapt with joy. We knew that in a few minutes we would be with our beloved friends again.

13. I don't want to do such a silly thing . I don't want you to

do such a silly thing , either.

14. A pure scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature . An applied scientist adapts this knowledge to practical problems.

15. You'd better put on more clothes . It is snowing outside.

16. I can't buy a new suit for the time being . This old one will have to do a bit longer.

17. She always stays at home . Her husband likes to go from place to place.

18. Xiao Liu will go to the city to do some shopping too. You might as well go with him.

19. You don't know his address and telephone number . I don't know his address and telephone number, either.

20. Punctuality is a good habit . Unpunctuality is a bad habit.

21. She must be from Guangdong. Only Cantonese talk in that way .

22. Students at middle schools are allowed to skip a grade. Those who fail to pass one of the three courses—Chinese, mathematics, or a foreign language — and who fail again at the make-up examination, have to repeat the course.

23. Reform has brought great changes in rural families. My uncle's family is no exception.

24. Her individually-run tailor shop keeps her as busy as a bee . Country people are, now , more particular about clothing and spend much more money on clothes.

25. You must fasten the boat to that pole. The current will carry it away.

参考答案:

1. In the neighbourhood, people always have a kind word for each other, *and* few people are ever lonely.
2. Sometimes, the price of records stays the same, *but* the price of cassettes falls.
3. You have put forward a very practical reform proposal, *therefore (so)* we should spare no effort to support you.
4. Put on your overcoat, *or (otherwise)* you will catch cold.
5. She has her strong points, *yet (but, nevertheless)* that doesn't mean she can do everything better than others.
6. The dormitory was very noisy that evening, *so* I went to the library to do my homework.
7. She was very tired, *nevertheless* she kept on working.
8. Tom's father was not at home, *but* his mother was.
9. In a small town, the rush hour lasts only twenty minutes or so, *and* the roads are never crowded at any other time.
10. We must redouble our efforts, *otherwise* we'll never be able to catch up with others.
11. He had failed many times, *nevertheless* he was confident he would succeed in the end.
12. Our hearts leapt with joy, *for* we knew that in a few

minutes we would be with our beloved friends again.

13. I don't want to do such a silly thing, *nor* do I want you to do it.
14. A pure scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature, *while* (*whereas*) an applied scientist adapts this knowledge to practical problems.
15. You'd better put on more clothes, *for* it is snowing outside.
16. I can't buy a new suit for the time being, *so* this old one will have to do a bit longer.
17. She always stays at home, *while* her husband likes to go from place to place.
18. Xiao Liu will go to the city to do some shopping too, *so* you might as well go with him.
19. You don't know his address and telephone number, *nor* do I.
20. Punctuality is a good habit, *whereas* unpunctuality is a bad one.
21. She must be from Guangdong, *for* only Cantonese talk in that way.
22. Students at middle schools are allowed to skip a grade, *but* those who fail to pass one of the three courses—Chinese, mathematics, or a foreign language—and who fail again at the make-up examination, have to repeat the course.

23. Reform has brought great changes in rural families, *and* my uncle's family is no exception.
24. Her individually-run tailor shop keeps her as busy as a bee, *for* country people are , now , more particular about clothing and spend much more money on clothes.
25. You must fasten the boat to that pole, *otherwise* the current will carry it away.

第二单元 收 缩

(Unit Two Contraction)

将下面的主从句收缩成为比较简练的句子:

1. Before he went to the library, he paid a visit to Professor Wang for advice on reference books.
-

2. The villagers were overjoyed that they saw us again.
-

3. He hurried so that he might be in time for the meeting.
-

4. The workers in many of the factories in Chicago demanded that their wages be raised.
-

5. After we discussed where we should go for an outing during the spring holidays, we finally agreed in revisiting Guangming Cun—a beautiful mountain village on the south bank of the Changjiang River.
-

6. At one place, we found that some young people were
-

digging pits.

7. The doctor insisted that she should stay in bed for a few days.

8. Though he was very learned, he was modest and always ready to listen to others' criticisms and suggestions.

9. As he played in the students' club from time to time, he would easily make friends with students.

10. They assured us that they were willing to cooperate with us in this experiment .

11. She was afraid that she might fall behind the others.

12. As he had forgotten her address, he didn't know how to get in touch with her.

13. The same thing , if it happened in a capitalist country, would amount to a disaster.
