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College
English
Writers

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大学英语写作训练

COLLEGE ENGLISH WRITERS

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东南大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书简明扼要地指出了英语写作中的一些基本错误，并简要介绍了英语写作的基本形式和功能表示法。本书配有大量练习题并附有解答，旨在使学生在较短的时间内，通过写作练习，打好语言基本功，掌握基本的写作技巧，以提高英语写作水平和四级考试的应试能力。

本书可供课堂使用，也可安排为课外练习。

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邹长征 郑玉芳 朱宏精 编

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前 言

大学英语写作现已成为大学英语教学的一项新内容，并列为全国大学英语四级考试的项目。本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》中提出应具有初步写作能力的要求，并结合目前大学生英语写作的现状而编写的。

全书共分三大部分：

一、基础部分 (Fundamentals) 主要针对学生在写作中常犯的语言错误编写了六个方面的内容，使学生通过一定的练习能较好地养成良好的英语写作习惯，为以后的段落和篇章写作打下坚实的基础。

二、功能部分 (Functions) 英语写作体裁繁多，且内容广泛。为了使学生能在较短的时间内掌握一定的文章段落发展的手段，本部分在编写上突出了文章发展的手段和框架，尤其着重于说明性文章。练习编写的目的是使学生在初步的写作训练中，写出符合一定英语习惯的篇章结构；在英语四级考试中，具有较强的适应性。

三、写作实例训练 (Composition Practice) 介绍如何安排文章发展的原则，并设计了一定的练习题帮助学生学会如何去组织思想，使其文章写作思路清楚，逻辑性强。在写作实例练习中配有一定的范文并根据从读到写的原则，练习编排由浅入深。

本书第 1、5、8、9、11、13、19 节由邹长征编写；

第2、3、6、10、12节由郑玉琪编写；第4节由朱宏清编写；第7节由朱、邹合编；第14~18节由邹、郑合编。本书全稿承曹丽隆教授作了详细的审订，童强教授审阅了部分书稿，谨此致谢。

限于水平，错漏之处在所难免，希读者不吝指正。

编者 于东南大学外语系

1988. 12.

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PART ONE FUNDAMENTALS

Adjectives and Adverbs

英语写作中常见的形容词、副词错误有：修饰可数或不可数名词的形容词错误、形容词和副词的误用、比较级的用法错误等。

EX. 1. Use the phrase given in the brackets to complete the sentences.

- a) 1. He didn't give (~~much information~~, many informations) about the accident.
2. We had (~~much fun~~, many funs) last night.
3. There are (~~fewer mistakes~~, less mistakes) in his homework this time.
4. He complained that he had (~~many more problems~~, much more problems) in his job.
5. Mrs. Greenberg has (~~little knowledge~~, few knowledges) about plant.
6. Of all the teachers, Mr. Ford gave us (~~the least homework~~, the fewest homework).
7. She doesn't seem friendly, so she has (~~less friends~~, fewer friends).

8. We don't have (*much time, many times*) left now.
 9. (*How many times, How much time*) have you been to Beijing?
 10. Women can earn as (*many, much*) money as men.
 11. This job requires (*much experience, many experiences*).
 12. Too (*few water, little water*) will cause plant to lose freshness and die.
 13. In spite of her (*many works, much work*), she still went to the party.
 14. The newly-married couple brought (*some new furniture, many new furnitures*) for their living room.
 15. We have made (*much progress, many progresses*) in our socialist construction.
- b)
1. You have certainly done (*good, well*) in finishing your paper this time.
 2. Which of our three dictionaries do you use (*more, most*) often?
 3. This novel is (*real, really*) interesting to children and adults alike.
 4. I didn't believe that he could become (*worse, worst*) in the class.

5. John Milton is the (*younger, youngest*) of the Dean's sons.
6. Of all the people I know, he is the (*kindest, most kind*).
7. By then he was (*awful, awfully*) sick.
8. His temper is quick and he can often get (*terrible, terribly*) violent.
9. Which is (*better, best*) of the two novels?
10. Everybody was asleep. I went out of the room (*quiet, quietly*).
11. The day was gray and the wind blew (*bitter, bitterly*).
12. The dish tastes so (*good, well*) that I know Mrs. Martin made it.
13. People looked (*alert, alertly*) waiting for the predicated earthquake.
14. In spite of the weather forecast, the sky turned (*clear, clearly*) around now.
15. Jackie seems (*happy, happily*) in her new job.
16. The day grew (*dark, darkly*) as the cloud gathered.
17. I ran (*fast, fastly*) to school.
18. Samuel is (*the most unique, a unique*) person.
19. Your paper would have been (*perfect, more perfect*) without these two mistakes.

20. He looked (*nervous, nervously*) before the audience.
21. He looked (*nervous, nervously*) for the key.
22. They appeared (*regular, regularly*) at the bar in the evening.
23. He often appears (*courageous, courageously*) when faced with difficulty.
24. Children remained (*quiet, quietly*) here until I came back.
25. Please remain (*quiet, quietly*).

Ex. 2. Complete the following sentences using appropriate adjectives and adverbs.

- a) 1. Try to make few mistakes.
2. My knowledge in this field is too little for me to solve the problem.
3. This book contains much useful information about the subject.
4. He is not the man who will waste some time on playing.
5. _____ rain spoilt our holiday.
6. Let's hurry. There is little time left.
7. He is a man of in any words.
8. In the United States there was a time when

trains were slower than cars.

9. The reform requires no more than the efforts of millions of people.
10. We had much fun at the picnic.
- b) 1. Just smell the flower. It smells good!
2. His idea sounds quite unreasonable. No one agrees with it.
3. It was cloudy in the morning, but fortunately it has turned clear.
4. He is the most delight of all students in the class.
5. Which of the two paths to the lake is shorter?
6. The structure of Paris New Cultural Center is not only good in design but also beautiful in colour.
7. Do you think that knowledge comes easily?
8. Jane felt as sad as anyone else about the quarrel.
9. The meeting was very successful. Everyone feels pleased about it.
10. I agree that nothing smells so good?
11. Tom is older of the two brothers.
12. Although he began to learn English a year ago, he writes well now.
13. After a bad cold, she feels weak now.

14. Please don't speak English fast. Otherwise no one can follow.
15. He seems happy when he got a birthday gift from his parents.
16. The ride across the desert seems too long.
17. This has been one of our own experiences.
18. The arrangement for the trip has been arranged worked out. quickly
19. Please try to get here as fast as possible.
20. He acted his part well last night.

Ex. 3. Put the adjectives given in the brackets in the following passage into the correct form, comparative or superlative. Add *the* or *a* where necessary.

One of (1 *embarrassing*) experiences that can happen to anyone is to meet old friends and not recognise them. I once had to welcome a group of students at the airport. I knew (2 *old*) ^{the oldest} person, a Madame Dufort, would be in charge of them, and when the group appeared, this woman came towards me, smiling, and said: 'David, what a pleasant surprise!' If I had been (3 *quick*) and (4 *intelligent*) I would have said brightly: 'How nice to see you, my dear!' as if she

were my (5 ^{old}) friend, but I just stood there, my face getting (6 ^{red}) and (7 ^{red}), trying to remember her. The (8 ^{bad}) thing about it was that she got even (9 ^{embarrassed}) than I was, and said: 'You don't remember me,' still not giving me (10 ^{slight}) clue. Fortunately, my wife, who is (11 ^{quick-thinking}) and (12 ^{well-mannered}) than I am, said: 'Of course he does, Nicole, but he's (13 ^{absent-minded}) person in the world.' Nicole had been a student of mine years before, but she looked much (14 ^{old}), her hair was going grey, and her face had (15 ^{many}) lines in it than is usual at her age. She had got married, too, so her name had changed, and I find names (16 ^{easy}) to remember than faces. easily

Ex. 4. Choose the most appropriate adjective from those given below to fill the following blanks.
 55-year-old; dark-eyed; much; keen-eyed; prompt; suspicious; grateful; public-spirited; conscientious; punctual; quick-thinking; slim; newly-built; office; yellow;

^{55-year-old} (1) ^{office} (2) worker, Mrs. Molly Davies from Newport, leaves home at 8:00 every morning to catch the 8:25 train to Cardiff. Mrs. Davis

is _____ (3) and _____ (4) but yesterday was different. On the way to the station _____ (5) Mrs. Davies noticed a thin (6) spiral of smoke coming from the newly-built (7) primary school. "There wasn't consequence (8)". Mrs. Davies told me, "but enough for me to be sufficient (9)". So quick-thinking (10) Mrs. Davies phoned the fire brigade and her grateful (11) action saved the school. Newport's fire chief, Mr. Barry Thomas, commented, "Firemen are _____ (12) to _____ (13) people like Mrs. Davies.

Verbs

动词是英语中最常用的，而又容易用错的词类。常见的动词错误有时态表达错误，时态变化错误，时态的不一致性，第三人称单数错误等。只有反复实践，才能运用自如。

Ex. 1. Fill in the blank with the proper verb form.

bear	_____	_____
_____	beat	_____
_____	_____	begun
_____	broke	_____
_____	_____	bought
_____	caught	_____
_____	chose	_____
deal	_____	_____
_____	drove	_____
_____	fell	_____
_____	flew	_____
feel	_____	_____
_____	_____	grown
_____	hung	_____
hide	_____	_____
hit	_____	_____

_____	_____	known
_____	laid	laid
lie	_____	_____
lead	led	_____
lose	_____	_____
_____	shook	_____
sink	_____	_____
_____	sped	_____
steal	_____	_____
_____	struck	_____

Ex. 2. Change the verb in the brackets into the proper form.

1. She often _____ (*lose*) her temper in the past.
2. Not long ago farmers still _____ (*get*) water from a stream.
3. Yesterday I _____ (*go*) to a restaurant and _____ (*have*) a drink.
4. He _____ (*run over*) by a car.
5. He _____ (*never be*) a film star.
6. Life _____ (*become*) very difficult for everyone when it snowed.
7. He _____ (*put*) the books on the table just now.
8. How many films you _____ (*appear*) in

during the last twenty years?

9. Mr. Zhang _____ (*tell me*) yesterday that your sister _____ (*be*) in Nanjing.
10. So far Mary _____ (*enjoy*) her time in the film industry.
11. The professor _____ (*speak*) very slowly so that his students could understand him easily.
12. She _____ (*teach*) English for many years.
13. When I went into the room, he _____ (*already leave*).
14. As he got off, he _____ (*hear*) someone _____ (*say*): "I think he's a foreigner."
15. We _____ (*try*) to find the all-night bus-stop but nobody _____ (*can tell*) us where it _____ (*be*), so finally we _____ (*take*) a taxi.
16. Keith used to smoke a lot of cigarettes. He _____ (*say*) that people _____ (*keep*) offering him cigarettes.
17. She _____ (*strike*) against the stove as she _____ (*fall*).
18. He _____ (*burst*) into tears when he _____ (*hear*) that his mother _____ (*fall*) ill.
19. He _____ (*eat up*) all the dishes.
20. Peter _____ (*make*) two records up to now. The first _____ (*sell*) 5000 copies. His new