

# 大学英语写作

主编 刘世同



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主 编 刘世同

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# 《大学英语写作》

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## 前 言

国家教委每年组织两次大学英语四、六级统考。在试卷中,写作是难度大,失分多的一道试题,是检验学生英语运用能力的关键题。要求考生能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误,其目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

然而,在应试写作中,短文写作不但形式多样,内容丰富,而且时间限制较紧,对字数要求严格,使多数考生感到困难,其原因是他们没经过写作的系统训练。我们编写此书的目的在于使考生在较短时间内掌握写作基础知识,掌握写作技巧和方法,熟悉各类作文题型,以提高写作水平和增强应试能力,取得优异成绩。

本书包括写作基础知识,各种体裁文章的写作,特别详尽地介绍了段首句作文、关键词作文、情景作文、看图作文、标题作文以及应用文等各类作文的题型写作技巧和方法。其中理论知识简明扼要,力求通过提供和分析具体语言材料,来说明英文写作的基本规律。

为了满足各类考生强烈要求,我们编写此书。本书体系新颖,内容丰富,理论简明,实用性和针对性强。本书可作为中学生、大学生的写作教程,也可作为报考出国的留学生、研究生及在校的本科生通过各种写作应试的参考书。

希望这本书能学习英文写作的人提供一点帮助。由于水平有限,书中不当之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

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# 第一部分

## 写作基础知识

写作是一项综合运用各种能力的活动。写好文章不仅要掌握一定的词汇量和语法规则,而且要有敏锐的观察、严密的逻辑和深刻的思想,另外还要具备一定的写作基础知识和修养。本部分主要概述主题句、段落模式、特殊段落、段际间和句际间衔接和段落连贯等写作基础知识,用必备的基础理论来指导写作实践,会收到事半功倍的效果。本部分所讨论的写作基础知识无疑对提高写作能力、篇章结构的分析能力及文学作品的欣赏能力是极为有益的。

读者可从下面《写作格式》中,清楚了解本部分重点讨论的内容。

# Composition Form

(作文格式)

Title  
(题目)

Introduction

(开头段)

主题句

Supporting Paragraph (推展段)

1. .... 2. ....

3. .... 4. ....

连贯式

Supporting Paragraph (推展段)

1. .... 2. ....

3. .... 4. ....

句际衔接

Conclusion

(结尾段)

特殊段落

Body  
(正文)

段际衔接

# 第一章 主题句

文章由段落组成,段落都围绕着全篇文章的中心思想相互紧密连接,每个段落说明中心思想的一部分内容。因此,段落与整篇文章的关系是既紧密相依,又独立成体。可见,写好段落是写好文章的核心。一个好的段落必须有一个好的主题句,因此,写好段落的主题句是写好段落的关键。

## 一、主题句定义

主题句指高度概括段落主要内容,既段内每个句子的内容和细节与它紧密联系并围绕着它展开的句子。主题句在段落中起着中心作用,没有主题句,段落就缺少中心,段落意义也就含糊不清。

## 二、主题句的基本要求

主题句必须是完整句子而不是片语;必须中肯扼要;必须把题目限定在恰如其份的范围内,既不笼统又不抽象;必须选词恰当,以便最准确表达思想意思。

## 三、主题句的位置

主题句在段落内处于不同位置,有不同的作用,各有特殊的目的。一般来说,处于下列不同位置:

(一)首位:使读者一读到主题句就迅速领会段落的主要内容。如:

With his telescope Galileo made some important astronomical discoveries. For instance, he discovered that there are satellites around the planet Jupiter(木星). He saw that the moon was not flat, as people commonly believe, but that it had high and low areas, and he even calculated the height of some of its mountains. The Milky Way revealed itself to him as a vast collection of stars, and by studying sunspots he reached the conclusion that

the sun rotates. (After the topic sentence, the remainder of the paragraph tells what important discoveries were made.)

(二)尾部:主要作用是产生戏剧性效果或对全段进行概括总结。如:

Galileo was the first man to discover that there are satellites around the planet Jupiter. He saw that the moon was not flat, as people commonly believe, but that it had high and low areas, and he even calculated the height of some of its mountains. He perceived the Milky Way as a vast collection of stars, and by studying sunspots he reached the conclusion that the sun rotates. **Thus, with his telescope Galileo was able to make some important contributions to astronomy.**

(三)中部:使文体多样化。如:

Many people have heard about the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa, but few know that Pisa also has a university of ancient origin. In about the year 1580 its most illustrious student was a mathematical genius named Galileo Galilei, who was soon to invent the hydrostatic balance, a thermometer, and a proportional compass. **But Galileo's invention was his telescope, which enabled him to make some significant contributions to astronomy.** It was this instrument that made it possible for Galileo to discover satellites around Jupiter, the unevenness of the moon's surface, and the fact that the Milky Way is a vast collection of stars. By studying sunspots, he was also able to infer the rotation of the sun.

(四)在中部,结尾时把主题句的内容予以重复。不仅使文体多样化,而且内容协调统一。如:

On Wednesday morning at a quarter past five came the earthquake. A minute later the flames were leaping upward. In a

dozen different quarters south of Market Street, in the working-class ghetto, and in the factories, fires started. There was no opposing the flames. There was no organization, no communication. All the cunning adjustments of a twentieth-century city had been smashed by the earthquake. The streets were humped into ridges and depressions and piled with debris of fallen walls. The steel rails were twisted into perpendicular and horizontal angles. The telephone and telegraph systems were disrupted. And the great water mains had burst. All the shrewd contrivances and safeguards of man had been thrown out of gear by thirty seconds' twitching of earth crust.

(五)在首部,结尾时把主题句的内容予以重复,其目的使主题句的内容前后照应,给读者留下深刻印象。如:

Well, people had been telling me that the Bear had mellowed a lot. In his book he says he doesn't try to "bleed and gut" players these days; he tries to save them. He's letting them grow their hair longish. Communication is the key today, he says. He can't get down and scuffle with them anymore. "I'm up in that tower most of the time." Investments have made him a rich man. I guess God has probably mellowed a lot, too.

(六)主题句是暗含的:并不是所有段落中都有主题句,在叙述性和描绘性的段落中主题句是暗含的,其原因就是段落内所有细节和内容是紧密联系的,读者易于理解段落的中心内容。如:

Among the great men of the Renaissance, many were artists, like Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo, Van Dyke, and Rembrandt. Others were poets, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, Tasso, and Ronsard. Still others were pioneers in science. Galileo and Kepler in astronomy, for instance, and Vesalius and Harvey in

medicine.

此段暗含的主题句是：“The Renaissance produced many creative people in different fields”

## 第二章 段落模式

有时段落有主题句，中心思想清楚，句际间转折协调连贯，可有时出现内容简单、笼统和乏味现象，这是由于内容展开不够充分所致。要使段落内容充实，富有说服力和感染力，就必须准确地有选择地使用丰富的具体材料来阐明和展开段落的中心思想。因此，掌握段落展开模式极为重要。根据段落不同的内容和不同的目的，其展开模式也不同，有下列几种常见的方式：

### 一、叙述段

叙述一个事件或讲一个故事，主要强调情节和按着一定时间顺序发生并相互联系的一系列事件。这种时间顺序的安排并非绝对，有时可采取倒叙方式，有时可以把故事中最有趣、最主要的内容放在最后进行叙述。

下面段落基本按时间先后顺序叙述。

Toward the end of the afternoon everything begins to close. The bank closes first. Mr. Fisher locks the bank doors promptly at four o'clock. Miss Mary Smith leaves the post office an hour after that. A half hour later Barney Jones locks his grocery store, and Miss Minnie Mason leaves school. If the three-thirty train is on time, Ben Cook walks past the Farmers' Bank at five-thirty. By six o'clock everything is closed along Main Street except the gas station, the restaurant, and the drugstore. By six o'clock most people are at home getting ready for dinner.

### 二、描写段

组织描写段最根本的原则就是依据在空间中所看到物体的顺

序并用描绘性语言进行描写。它往往按照由远至近,由大到小,从上到下,从左到右等顺序。描写分说明性描写和艺术性描写两种。

下面段落就是按空间顺序由大至小的写法,首先写整个房屋,然后把房屋分成两部分,最后分别描述两部分里的陈设。此段属说明性描写。

The hut is about sixty feet long and forty feet wide. It is divided into two sections, the kitchen and the bedroom. In the kitchen, you'll see the sink on one side with a few dishes and pots lying in it. On the other side, there is a small old table with three chairs around it. A light is hanging down from the kitchen ceiling. A few pictures are hung on the walls. In the bedroom section, there are two beds with green covers on them. One picture in the bedroom shows a big house on a farm, the house where the family once lived before they were driven from their land.

下面段落是按从上至下的顺序描写面部,基本属艺术性描写段。

His face is interesting to study. He has a thin, oblong face. Under his light-brown hair, which is thick and straight, his forehead is smooth, tanned, and slightly sunburned. His heavy eyebrows are darker than his hair, but they have reddish-blond tips, as if bleached by the sun. His eyes are pale, sky blue, fringed with short, brown eyelashes. One eye looks a little smaller than the other from habitual squinting. His long, straight nose is sunburned and peeling. There is a large mole on the right side of his high-boned, tanned cheeks, about midpoint between the tip of his nose and his short sideburns. There is also a noticeable scar on his upper lip right under his nose. His mouth is fairly wide, but his lips are thin, and they smile slightly, even in repose. He has a clean-shaven, chiseled chin. He is apparently an outdoors man.



### 三、分析归类段

它是在分析共性找出差异的基础上,说明人和事物的性质特征。分析和归类两种方法常常相结合使用,分类成为分析的一部分。有时两种方法可单独使用。所谓分析就是把一个复杂的题目或内容按其不同属性和特征划分成它的相应组成部分,重点分析复杂题目与组成部分之间的内在相互关系。所谓分类就是以总类目的陈述开始,然后把总类目分成细小的类别,来说明或解释总类目。

下面段落就是分析段,分析“在东京地下商场和饭店购物就餐的好处”。

What are some of the advantages of shopping and eating underground? Clean, filtered air is one of them. The city of Tokyo has one of the most serious smog problems in the world. Another advantage is that you escape the ever-present threat of traffic accidents on the city's busy streets. Still another is the convenience of getting around; you're usually right next to, or even in, a subway station. And you can even spend the night underground if you like. The Kyobashi Station, for example, in downtown Tokyo, has a hotel with a bar, restaurant, and barbershop.

下面是分类段,根据对书的不同态度,把书的主人分成三类。

There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and best-sellers-unread, untouched. (This deluded individual owns woodpulp and ink, not books.) The second has a great many books—a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. (This person would probably like to make books his own, but is restrained by a false respect for their physical appearance.) The third has a few books or many—every one of them dog-eared and dilapidated, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back. (This man owns