

大学英语应试 写作指南

(供本科生、研究生、出国生用)

潘承礼 李传英 编著

中国地质大学出版社

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前 言

大学英语四、六级统考每年1月和6月举行。根据调查分析,英语写作部分是考生的薄弱环节,得分的档次很低。为此,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求与目前大学英语教学的实际情况,为提高大学生的英语写作能力和应试能力编写了《大学英语应试写作指南》。本书主要供准备参加四、六级英语水平考试、研究生入学英语考试的大学生学习,也可供准备参加 TOEFL 考试及类似的水平考试的同志参考。

本书遵循精讲多练的原则,融理论与实践于一体。全书内容包括两大部分。第一部分包括五章,分别介绍选词、炼句、段落、篇章及应试技巧;各章节备有相应的练习。在基本理论的阐述上,我们力求简明实用。第二部分是练习答案,其中的140多篇短文是按照大学英语四、六级考试大纲,研究生入学英语考试大纲及 TOEFL 等考试要求而编写的。这些短文题型全面,题材广泛,内容丰富,针对性强,可供考生备考前强化训练用。有些写作范文较长,其目的是帮助读者打开思路,解决写什么的问题,也是为了帮助读者扩大词汇,提高表达能力,解决怎么写的问题。

本书由美籍专家 Robert Bayne 先生和澳籍专家 Majella I. Tracey 女士审订。

由于水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1994年12月18日

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第一章 选 词

词汇是语言的“建筑材料”。写作必须掌握词汇。

掌握词汇,除指能拼写、释义外,还指善于运用。不善“推敲”,就可能用词不当,词不达意。

考试中限时写作,斟酌时间不多。要获高分,必须在学习过程中,在扩大词汇量的同时学会选词(diction)。

如何选词? 这里谈几点初学者应注意的问题。

第一节 区分词形词性易混的词

有些词词形易混,包括词根相同和词根不同的。如:complement *n.* 补充,补足;compliment *n.* 称赞,问候;affect *v.* 影响/*n.* 感情,情感;effect *n.* 效果/*vt.* 产生,招致;brake *n.* 刹车;break *v.* 打破/*n.* 破裂,中止。有些词词性易混,例如,初学者常把 danger 当作 dangerous 用。此外,有些词组也有这样混淆的例子。如:all together 一道,altogether 总共,全部;all ready(所有的人或物)都已准备就绪;already *adv.* 已经。对于这样一些词语,学习时必须严格区分,以便准确运用。

Exercise 1-1 Choose the best answers.

1) He _____ the house.

A) past B) passed C) passive D) passion

2) They had acted on the _____ that children were best left to themselves.

A) principal

B) principled

C) principle

D) principally

- 3) Light is a ____ to the growth of plants.
 A)stimulus B)stimulant
 C)stimulate D)stimulated
- 4) I am ____ of his danger. I am ____ to dangerous situation.
 A)sensibility B)senseless
 C)sensitive D)sensible
- 5) ____ I see nothing wrong with it.
 A)Personal B)Personnel
 C)Impersonal D)Personally
- 6) There being no ____ business, the meeting is closed.
 A)farther B)further
 C)furthermore D)farthest
- 7) He had to ____ among the three girls who had invited him.
 A)chose B)loose C)choose D)lose
- 8) People liked it because it was their ____ life.
 A)every day B)every one
 C)everyday D)everyone
- 9) I will speak to him about it ____ .
 A)sometime B)some time
 C)sometimes D)at one time
- 10) ____ grains and fibers are good for our health.
 A)Course B)Cause C)Coach D)Coarse

Exercise 1-2 Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in brackets.

- 1) Don't let one failure ____ you; try again. (courage)
 2) The children looked forward to the ____ of Christmas with great eagerness. (arrive)

- 3) _____, he was not aware of what he was talking about.
(doubt)
- 4) She likes an _____ glass of wine. (occasion)
- 5) Britain sent a large _____ to the meeting. (delegate)
- 6) This is a _____ translation in French of an English proverb. (literally)
- 7) What is the _____ language in India? (office)
- 8) The _____ of acid on the machine should not be ignored. (act)
- 9) She dropped a lighted cigarette on the rug. (care)
- 10) What is the _____ of flights from New York to Los Angeles? (frequent)

Exercise 1-3 Correct each mistake with a proper word.

- 1) A poison snake was creeping nearer and nearer towards the boy.
- 2) Without a moment's hesitate, the boy jumped into the rushing river.
- 3) Money can bring us happy as well as misery.
- 4) The science fiction was totally based on the writer's imagine.
- 5) What was your react to the news?
- 6) He expressions sympathy for the poor employees.
- 7) Here is a little song written latter.
- 8) She is mistake about the name of the inn.
- 9) Lincoln's monument Gettysburg Address will live forever.
- 10) I don't have enough money to buy a car. Addition, I don't have a place to park one.

第二节 区分同义词近义词

严格说来,每组同义词的词义并非完全等同。近义词就更有差别。它们的差别主要表现在词义侧重点、感情色彩、褒贬意义以及使用范围方面。要达到用词得当(proper words in proper places)的境地,平时就得对同义词、近义词认真辨析,写作时要仔细推敲。下面举例说明之。

1. 语义侧重点。例如:shore, bank 和 coast 都可译作“岸”,但 shore 可泛指湖、海的岸,而 bank 指河岸,coast 指海岸;last 和 final 都能表示“最后的”,但 last 是“某系列中最后一个的”,而 final 则常带有“决定性的”之意。

2. 感情色彩。例如:small 与 little 指“小”时,常可互换,但 small 单纯表示“小”,而 little 常带有“令人喜爱的”这一感情色彩。所以在下面的句子里用 little 比 small 好。

I can never forget the little town where I spent my happy childhood.

3. 褒贬意义。例如:modest 与 humble 都可表示“谦虚的”,但前者用以说明美德,有褒义,而后者可用于贬义,表示“缺乏自尊的”。下面句子中的 humble 不可改为 modest:

I don't like the way he flatters his superior; he is too humble in the manager's office.

4. 使用范围。有些词是俚语,口语色彩浓,用于非正式文体。写作时,特别是应试作文时,除特殊情况外,要尽量用正式词语、书面语。至于科技词汇,以用于科技文章中为宜。一封求职信里有这样的句子:

I'd like to pick up a little extra cash this coming summer. So my dad won't have to foot the whole bill for putting me through the college.

此两个句子中充斥着非正式词语,给人以鄙俗之感。如果

A)love

B)devotion

C)affection

D)superstition

7) Each religion _____ God in its own way.

A)admires

B)worships

C)respects

D)adores

8) The murderer _____ his crime to the police.

A)acknowledged

B)recognized

C)admitted

D)confessed

9) A _____ runner can beat a slow one.

A)rapid

B)swift

C)fast

D)quick

10) The rain was _____ by a strong wind.

A)attended

B)escorted

C)convoyed

D)accompanied

Exercise 1-5 Correct the mistakes in the following sentences with synonyms.

1) We should look up to him as a shining instance of devotion to duty.

2) If we want to find a job, we should read the "Situations Wanted" section.

3) It is not yet practical to produce the kind of machine because it will be too expensive.

4) She hurried over to the gate to No. 17 platform.

5) In the ferry-boat, some passengers were reading newspapers while one or two women were sewing.

6) Most presidents or prime ministers travel on especial planes when they go abroad.

7) The new manager is very effective; the factory is changing quickly.

- 8) It's ashamed. The big boys always bully the little ones.
- 9) We had to desert our trip to the seaside because of the storm.
- 10) The minister was caught on charges of corruption.
- 11) The patient was found prone on the bed, with his eyes staring at the light hanging from the ceiling.
- 12) When he called me a thief, I decided to sue him for libel.
- 13) Some people are good at lending but bad at giving back.
- 14) I knew this from a newspaper yesterday.
- 15) A lovely and healthy baby has fat cheeks.
- 16) Although my life at the university is very interesting, I still think of my parents and friends in my home town very much.
- 17) In order to be a good secretary, he studied shorthand and correspondence.
- 18) Having lost his key, he managed to break the lock, but the lock was too hard for him.

第三节 确切性

有些词语意义比较抽象,容量大;而有些则比较具体,针对性强。例如:wonderful/bad(weather)给人的印象不及 wet/raining/clear/warm/stormy (weather)具体。这两种词语各有所长。但初学者用词的通病之一是不能根据文章主题、读者对象、写作目的而选词,概念抽象的词用得更多,描述具体特征的词用得少,使文章干瘪无味、空洞无物。这是应花力气解决的问题。

Exercise 1-6 Point out the specific and concrete words or phrases in each of the following groups.

1) They _____.

A) talk

B) argue

C) whisper.

D) speak

2) He is _____.

A) a good man

B) a bad man

C) a warm-hearted man

D) an honest man

3) The university is now building a new _____.

A) dormitory

B) laboratory

C) unit

D) building

4) He answered with a _____.

A) smile

B) laugh

C) giggle

D) grin

5) Charles _____.

A) cried

B) sobbed

C) wept

D) went for his mother

6) In my home town in spring, _____.

A) weather is very bad

B) the weather is very nasty

C) it is often windy and dusty

D) the wind may blow all day long and the air is then filled with fine dust which sometimes shuts out the sun.

7) I saw a _____.

A) cabin

B) house

C) shed

D) thing

8) In Paris he _____.

A) led a hard life

- B)lived a happy life
 C)lived from hand to mouth
 D)hardly made enough money to keep body and soul together
- 9)The town _____.
 A)is a small bit of land
 B)is small
 C)has only a street between a dozen shops
 D)is packed with a few buildings so tightly that if one shop stews dogmeat, the aroma will fill the whole street.
- 10)His writing is _____.
 A)good
 B)humorous
 C)coherent
 D)wonderful

Exercise 1-7 Replace the underlined general words or phrases with specific and concrete ones.

- 1)His natives gave him two gifts.
- 2)Every morning she had the same thing for breakfast.
- 3)My brother can repair almost anything.
- 4)In the department a lot of things are sold.
- 5)The little boy was told to keep away from bad children.
- 6)They live in a nice house.
- 7)We have had very bad weather recently.
- 8)These flowers are really nice.
- 9)His mother sent him a nice sweater.
- 10)A tiger is a wild animal.

第四节 简 练

写作忌“闲笔”、“冗词”，应力求简练。

1. 一个意思如果有几种表达法，应避繁就简。如：

繁冗	简洁
at that point in time	then
a person who is honest	an honest person
due to the fact that	because
in the early part of the month of August	in early August
be in need of	need(vt.)

2. 避免意义重复。如：

赘言	简洁
small in size	small
repeat again	repeat
usual custom	custom

3. 根据语法规则惯常省去的词(如下面括号中的词)，以省掉为宜。如：

Oh! what a beautiful picture (it is)!

You had better give a performance if comrades ask you to (give a performance).

4. 有些词，如单独看它所在的句子，不是多余的，但从上下文的句群或段落看，则是应删的。如：

Children are more perfect than any adult. A grown-up person may sometimes hate somebody else, but a perfect child does not hate or even know how to hate.

这段话中，如孤立地看第二句，perfect 不算多余的词，但