● 修订版

Second Edition

# COLLEGE ENGLISH WRITING



# 大学英语 写作教程

陈福民 王达坤 主编 耿宪章 主审

● 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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# 大学英语写作教程

限期还书卡

王编

出版社

#### 内容简介

本书为第三代(目前)和第四代大学英语教学大纲"新旧交替"时期所使用的一至六级系列写作教材。再版后本书的主要特点是:内容有了拓宽,要求有了渐进性提高,短文写作教学时间延至二个学期;构思谋篇、组织语言材料与句、段、文表述技能训练较早融汇于一体,贯通于写作教学全过程;结合精读文章配设了系列写作练习,并附有解答和参考样文。因此,本书既能继续服务于培养"初步的写作能力",又有利于英语教学上一新台阶。本书也可供研究生入学考试及出国预备人员培训参考之用。

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#### 大学英语写作教程

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### 前言

现行大学英语教学已经执行十年了,新大纲的修改工作才刚刚起步。在这"新旧交替"时期,既要培养初步的写作能力又要力求使大学英语写作教学上一新台阶。为了适应大学英语教学改革深化的形势,满足过渡阶段具有的多维型教学要求,我们对《大学英语写作教程》进行了修订再版。

本书包括两大部分。第一部分含四章:第一章句子写作,第二章联句组段,第三章短文写作,第四章英文书信。前三章都有综合性练习与习作。第二部分:答案与样文。本书修订版具有下列特点:

- 1. 注重训练写作基本功,以打好英文造句的基础、加强段落写作的过渡、突出语言水平的写作为指南,培养立意构思组织语言材料的能力和正确地运用规范的英语联句、组段、成文的表达技能。
- 2. 为了体现本书的实用性,写作指导简明**们要,范文办求题材丰富**,语言地道、生动。 练习形式多样,写作的参考样文多是作者撰写**则**言贴近学生,**多于接受和仿写。**
- 3. 不同于现行大纲。我们把短文写作则从一个字期处至15个学期(从第三学期起),在写作教学起始阶段(第一学期)安排了与日记和快客及文章的书面归纳内容,目的在于,通过组段成文的表达实践,有效地加强选词炼句的训练,增强篇章意识,使立意构思,组织材料与句、段、文表述训练较早地融汇于一体,贯通于写作教学的全过程。此外,设计了与《新英语教程》(清华大学主编)二、三、四册精读文章相似主题的短文习作练习,以阅读带动写作,读写结合。并把五级教学阶段的英文书信写作内容扩展为第四章,进行各种形式英文书信写作的训练。本书既可作基础阶段的四、六级写作教材,也可把前三章定为必修课的教材,第四章作为选修课的教材。上述种种说明了本书教学内容的适用性的拓宽,写作培养目标的渐进性提高以及可满足多维教学要求的适应性和实用性。

《大学英语写作教程》(修订版)主编为陈福民、王达坤,主审耿宪章。

参加本书编写人员(按姓氏笔画排序)有:王达坤(第一章第二、六节、第二章第五、六节、第三章第五、八、十二节、第四章和五节),刘丽达(第一章第七节、第二章第九节、第三章第七、十二节、第四章第三、四节),李小红(第一章第一、四节、第二章第八节、第三章第四、十二节、第四章第六节),杨德龙(第一章第五节、第二章第七节、第三章第九、十二节、第四章第七节),张学君(第一章第三节、第二章第四节、第三章第三、十二节、第四章第二节),陈福民(第一章第八、十一节、第二章、第一、二、三、十、十一节、第三章七、十、十一节、十二节、第四章第八、九、十节,并负责全书的统稿及初审工作)、耿宪章(第一章的九、十节、第三章第一、二节、第四章第一节,并负责全书的审稿工作)。

对《大学英语写作教程》原编者刘景新、于海涛、王景惠、付利、边利玲、刘晓丹所作的贡献,修订版编者在此向他们表示衷心的谢意。

由于水平有限,书中可能有不妥之处,希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见。

编 者 1996年6月

等"卧额。还是操作初步的可作也有又要为此合大学从当生伦敦学出一约合作,为了适应 产量延济概率改革张化的必要,或反达观正、其有的支票型或分割水。我即这个类杂册

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趣道,生力。

為 为了你想本书好买点任。当你需要目 练习形式支撑,写作的参考样文多是告诉货

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## 第一章 句子写作

### 

- 一篇文章由一群语义相关的句子组成。句子是语言交际的基本单位。写出用词恰当,文理通顺的句子是写好文章的起码要求。因此,每位英语写作者必须把用词组句作为训练写作基本功的起点。句子要写得好,至少应具备以下特性:句子完整,用词准确,含义连贯,重点突出。
- - 1) 句子成分的完整性:一个英语句子通常要包括主语、谓语及必要的辅助成分,少主语或少谓语只能是句子片断。
  - 2) 思想表达的统一性:一个完整的句子,不论长短,应只表达一个完整的思想。
- 3) 主谓形式的一致性:用词组句必须遵循主谓一致的原则,即主语和谓语在人称和数上的一致。
- (例 1) People are masters of nature. Oddion als noumbosomical a short was an 14(8
  - (例 2) Much has to be done to control the birth rate.
- (例 3) John continued to work although he was tired. The programment (图 3)
  - (例 4) It won't work. 9 tailing all in an introduction in hose saled you blue Wite
- 2. 用词准确。句子结构正确、词汇使用恰当才能清楚地表达完整的思想。用词准确指的是:1)准确使用词或短语,包括区分词性,恰当安排词序,掌握词的使用范畴及语境等;2)准确使用标点符号及大写规则。
- 3. 含义连贯。正确安排句子中的词、短语或子句,使句子意思表达完整、清楚而且顺畅,这就是句子含义的连贯性。要想写出含义连贯的句子,得注意:1)句子成分的恰当安排;2)恰当运用平行结构。
  - (例 1) She can only be cured by herself. Detucted easy show I galw more and I to I
  - (例 2) The teacher told Bill to wait and to take attendence. I bun at a saw aff (以
  - (例 3) The students are not only organizing social activities, but also discussing political questions.
  - (例 4) He is either right or wrong. With tiely of omore year and no besimose ed 2 (02
  - (例 5) All my family prefer tea to coffce. sansures to abrow boldmans and equation.
- 4. 重点突出。用词组句应遵循准确、简洁的原则,表达某一思想言简意赅。要做到这一点,可运用以下几种方法:1)避免重复同义词;2)能用词组表达的,不用从句;能用词表达的,不用词组;3)删去多余的词语;4)有效地使用代词、连词、非谓语动词等。

- (例 1) I shall tell him when he retunrns (back).
- (例 2) Though it was very cold, the party (still) continued (on) to move-
- (例 3) She is (often) in the habit of reading newspapers aloud.
- (例 4) I remained on the hill (throughout) the entire summer.
- (例 5) The bottles (that are placed) on the shelf contain some chemicals (that have been newly discovered.).
- (例 6) One of the boys said he was sick.
- (例 7) Walking in the garden I saw flowers.

注:括号里为冗余成分 网络艾克斯 医甲基甲酚 医甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基丁基

#### Exercise 1

- 1. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.
  - 1) There are some risk involved in the plan.
- 2) The committee has discussed the matter for a long time, but they have shown no signs of reaching an agreement.
  - 3) Radio and television are medium which have a great influence on public opinion.
  - 4) I like discussion groups better than going to lectures.
- 5) The main character of this play is a retired sailor, a man of common sense, good taste and who leads a blameless life.
  - 6) The new truck, a Japanese import, is neither inexpensive to operate nor to part easily.
  - 7) During the summer earn extra money by repairing electronic devices.
  - 8) The government trying many different approaches to discourage people from smoking.
  - 9) Would you please send an answer for me at the earliest possible moment?
- 10) I must request you paying the amount of the bill in full.
- 11) He wrote a letter us some days ago.
  - 12) She can't make her voice hear.
- 13) You should try to, if you can, take a walk every day.
- 14) To write effectively, practice is necessary.
  - 15) The buildings here are as expensive as any other city.

  - 17) He was late, and I was angry. What of her and a MSI blot redeser ed T (2 19)
- 18) I wonder that where he lives. Los paragraphs are the base of the lives.
  - 19) Every one opened their window.
  - 20) She promised on her way home to visit him. guesses as adjace and to at all (\* 16)
- 2. Arrange the scrambled words in sentence order and allow visited was IIA (4 18)
- 1) student, French, fluently, and, in, express, exactly, the, himself, can
- 2) tape, this, wrong, be, something, with, recorder, there
  - 3) soon, give, the, I, you, will, details and all the state of the sta

- 4) every, they, chairman, year, make, him, the.
- 5) heed, how, a, become, learn, to, young, to, person, self-reliant
- 6) English, your, you, our, teachers, improve, help, will

### 第二节 基本句型及扩展

#### 一、英语基本句型(1)

句子是语言交际的基本单位。因此,要想写好文章,首先必须写好句子。

学习写句子,首先要学习把句子写对,亦即学会写出符合语法要求,表意清楚的句子。 判断一个句子是否正确,最基本的方法是按照学过的基本句型去检验,符合的就是对 的,否则就是错的。

英语的句型无穷无尽,但其基本结构都脱离不了六种句型,或其变化形式。六种基本句型:

- 1. 主语一谓语动词(SV) Someone laughed.
  - The man is coming.
- 2. 主语一谓语动词一宾语(SVO)
  Our team lost the game.
  He did not know what had happened.
- 3. 主语一谓语动词一间接宾语一直接宾语(SVOO) de combodamenta de gaseral.
  He gave his son some money.
  They showed the pictures to the teacher.
- 4. 主语一谓语动词一宾语一宾语补足语(SVOC)

  The teacher encouraged the students to air their views.

  He found them working in the fields.

The young fellow proved himself worthy of confidence. The board and and the confidence of the board and the confidence of the confidence o

5. 主语一连系动词一表语

He is an honest man.

You look excited.

Her job is taking care of the children.

6. There be 句型

There is only a table, two chairs and a small bed in the room.

There stands at the center of the square the Monument to the People's Heroes.

#### Exercise 2

- 1. Put the following Chinese sentences into English.
  - 1) 她微笑以示谢意。
  - 2) 你能闻到有东西在燃烧吗?
  - 3) 我看出那计划是没有用的。
  - 4) 他们把消息告诉了他们所遇到的每个人。
  - 5) 我父亲给我买了一件新衣服。
  - 6) 他的梦想竟已成事实。
  - 7) 音乐停了。
  - 8) 牛顿被选为皇家学会会长。
  - 9) 这里的天气很喜人,特别是在春天。
  - 10) 今天晚上有一个会。
- 2. Check the following sentences on the basic sentence patterns and correct the mistakes in them:
  - 1) The room large enough to hold one hundred people.
  - 2) I like this American novel. Could I borrow?
  - 3) He sent a card me.
  - 4) There are many English books.
  - 5) What makes you to think so?
- 3. Arrange the scrambled words in sentence order. Capitalize and punctuate where necessary.
  - 1) to, woman, the, up, his, an, offered, young, elderly, seat, and, man, stood
  - 2) a, will, of, trouble, save, you, this, lot
  - 3) in, are, the, them, front, building, watched, badminton, of, playing, I
  - 4) of are room, two, in, there, in, furniture, only, pieces
  - 5) one, the, by, hands, one, scientists, with, visitors, shook, the
  - 6) never, to, the, strangers, speaks, girl, little
  - 7) my, desk, Tom's, the, is, magazines, and, Mile's, classmates, with, women's
  - 8) and, is, boy, to, girl, write, every, and, read, taught
  - 9) help, anyone, ask, he, didn't, help, to
  - 10) get, soon, Liu's, to, began, uncle, eyesight, better
  - 11) girl, now, the, at, a, student, university, large, a, is
  - 12) the enemy's retreat, ordered, to, commander, cut off, the, us
  - 13) a, I, him, blow, struck, heavy
  - 14) job, suitable, they, a, the, very, found, for, person, her
  - 15) liberation, machine, were, plants, in, there, no, tools, city, before, city

#### 二、英语基本句型(I)

按语法,简单句可分为四类:陈述句(Declarative Sentence),疑问句(Interrogative Sentence),祈使句(Imperative Sentence),感叹句(Exclamatory Sentence)。由于陈述句和疑问句是最常用的两种句型,本节就不进行论述,只对祈使句、感叹句及句子的否定加以论述。

1. 祈使句

祈使句是一种含有较多意念功能的句型。凡是表示请求、命令、遣使、建议、叮嘱、号召、祝愿等概念的语句都归纳到这一范畴。按照不同的用法,可分作下面几种句式。

1) 一般祈使句

句式构成:(呼语)、(Don't)动词原形+其他成分

(例 1) Learn from Comrade Lei Feng.

(例 2) Don't be afraid. Speak out!

2) 强语势祈使句

Do 一十动词原形+其他成分 Never

(例 3) Do be careful!

(例 4) Never stand right in the middle of your work.

3) 委婉祈使句

句式构成:

Will you

(1)Won't you +动词原形+其他成分 Would you

形式上是疑问句,实际上是一种委婉祈使句。will you,won't you,would you 置于句首,句末均可、当在句末时,用逗号隔开。这种句式使用的动词还有 could,might 等。

(例 5) Won't you stay a little longer?

(例 6) Help me with this luggage, will you?

(例 7) "Would you do me a favour?"—"Why, of course."

(例 8) Could you lend me five shillings until tomorrow?

2) Do +you mind(not)+动名词+(其他成分)

(例 9) Do(或 would) you mind my opening the window?

这种句式主要用于征求对方的同意,例如,回答是表示赞同时,要用否定形式。

(例 10) "Do you mind my smoking here?"—"Oh, no, please."

(3) What How +about+动名词+(其他成分)

本句式主要用于邀请。What 和 How 基本上可以互换。as yadrasal wold (S. 图)

(例 11) What about starting work tomorrow? (=What is your opinion about starting work tomorrow?)

(例 12) How about going on foot?

- (4) 各种祈使句式,只要加上 plese,都可以表示委婉。please 放在句首、句中和句尾均 可,在句末时通常用逗点分开。
- (例 13) Please don't forget the meeting. (1) 的基础。 全国证金证明

面到 (例 14) No noise, please. Secondarios Extended to the Mark (Occupance Secondarios Plants) (例 14)

(例 15) Will you please come at once?

4) 建议祈使句

句式构成:

Let us (Let's)

(例 16) Let's have a party.

(例 17) Let's start early shall we?

(例 18) "Shall he come in?"—"Let' him wait!"

Let+宾语+not) 十动词原形十其他成分 Don't let+宾语

这是前一句式的否定结构,第一式多用于书面语体,第

(例 19) Let's not open the door.

(例 20) Don't let the fire out.

- 5) 表示祝愿的祈使句 句式构成:
- (1) Long live+第三人称主语
- (2) May+第二、第三人称主语+动词原形+其他成分
- (3) (祝愿内容)名词+to 名词或代词(祝愿对象)
- (例 21) Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

(例 22) May you return soon!

(例 23) Success to you!

(例 24) A happy journey to you!

句式"if only (或 but)+主语+虚拟式谓语+其他成分"已成了表达强烈愿望的一种 特殊形式。

(例 25) If only Marx were still by my side to see this with his own eyes! (Engels) 2. 感叹句

感叹句表示说话时的惊异、喜悦、气愤等情绪,这类句子中有很多是 what 或 how 引 起的, what 用来修饰一个名词、How 用来修饰副词或形容。

(例 1) What a time we've had today!

(例 2) How fast they are working! 上本基 woll BandW。而数于阻塞主为日本

(例 3) How lovely they are! W=) Two months above mattrate tooks tadW (11 的)

有时一个陈述句、祈使句,如果表示上面说的某种情绪,也就成了感叹句。

(例 4) He's such a nice boy!

ua (例 5) Do stay with us! at a vacional out has some as a substraint world (8 例)

#### 3. 否定句

在把肯定句转换为否定句时,我们经常只注意否定结构的构成,而忽视英语中否定词与某些词搭配的语意变化,这是我们在写作时应注意的。现将有语意变化的句子举例如下:

#### 1) 部分否定

all, every, each, both, always, often, everybody, everything, altogether, entirely, wholly 等词与not一起用于句中表示部分否定,不是"都不"、"总不"、"常不"等义,而是"不全是"、"不都是"、"不总是"之意。

- (例 1) All these metals are not good conductors. 自思來數基层-華龍五自要辦 (1 这些金属并不都是良导体。 《四世智數意書始書 (8
- (例 2) Both of the books are not helpful. 这两本书不是都有益的。

#### 2) 意义否定

有些句子形式上是肯定的,但实际意义是否定的,这是由于这些句子中有否定意义的词或词组造成的。这样的词或词组有:seldom,rarely,scarecely,hardly,little,few,too...to...,too...for...,rather than,free from,off,out of,far from,refuse,dislike,unhappy,impossible 等。

- (例 1) I seldom get any sleep.
- (例 3) This equation is far from (being) complicated. (bloow) ob moot source (S
- 3) 双重否定

双重否定通常是由 no(not)等与某些表示否定意义的词连用,表示否定的否定,即强调肯定。有些是婉转的说法。英语中"双重否定"使用极广,变化多端。其主要构成句式有以下几种:

(1) 否定式谓语动词······十 不定词 without and in evil lie, ch. standard, and (8 hardly invelled and in sealastim and toerio) . seldom value flew view ton guiset mil (1 searcely distinct but ) and the searcely distinct but )

(3)否定意义的主句+unless 其他词

- (例 1) Don't just say nothing. (=Don't be silent). on one statement upon to don't (E
- (例 2) He was <u>never dissatisfied</u> with my work.

- (例 3) Without knowledge of seience and technology it is impossible to build socialism.
- (例 4) I couldn't hardly believe my eves.
- (例 5) There is no man but has faults (=There is no man who does not have his faults) (=There is no man without faults=All men have faults)
  - (例 6) No flow of water occurs unless there is a difference in pressure.
  - (例 7) Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful.

#### Exercise 3

- 1. Put the following commands and exclamations into English.
  - 1) 你要自己动手,别总是求助于人。
  - 2) 请你指点道路好吗?
  - 3) 按照我的方法来试一试,你觉得行吗?
  - 4) 咱们现在不辩论此事。
  - 5) 列宁过着多么俭朴的生活!
- (16)没有例外的规则。是否由是发出的显示是是关系测量的。但是自然上发现于同类证
  - 7) 这本书到哪里也找不着。如果以图明,那因是是证明的证明的证明的证明,但是是是是
- 2. Arrange the scrambled words in sentence order. Capitalize and punctuate where necessary.
  - 1) do, till, put, never, off, can, today, you, tomorrow, what,
  - 2) dining-room, do (would), please, not, in, the mind, you, smoking.
  - 3) of, us, your, time, let, arrival, know, the,
  - 4) to, get, do, something, only, could, I, if,
  - 5) new, students, are, how, to, be, China, of, we, fortunate,
  - 6) something, can't, make, out, nothing, of, you,
  - 7) Don't, come, tomorrow, will, believe, that, I, she,
  - 8) the , teachers , do , all , live , in , the , street , this , not ,
- 3. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.
  - 1) I'm feeling not very well today. My head aches. 我今天感到不怎么舒服,头痛。
  - 2) Would you mind shutting the door? Certainly. 关上门好不好? ——那有什么不好。
  - 3) Nothing is not impossibe to a willing heart. 有志的人没有做不到的事。
  - 4) No one of the candidates passed the examination. 应试的人一个都不合格
  - 5) Both of your answers are not correct. In page 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 (1 [7]) 你的两个回答都不正确。

- 6) He is no more diligent than you are. 他不如你用功。
- 7) I know nothing about her. 她的情况我并不全知道。
- 8) Everyone didn't do his assignment last night. 昨天晚上大家都没有做作业。
- 4. Negate the finite verb in each of the following sentences and make other necessary changes.
  - 1) There is someone doing research in this field.
  - 2) Food has something to do with your health problem.
  - 3) We must go a long way to find someone as good as him.
  - 4) Robertson is still living at this address.
  - 5) The doctor has sometimes given me some useful advice.

#### 三、基本句型的扩展

简单句可能很短,只有主语和谓语两个成分。这种双成分的短句只传递最基本的信息。但是在人们的实际语言交际活动中,往往要交流相当复杂的思想。扩展简单句能够把思想意念表达得更具体、更详实。

(例 1) but beimeds deal.

A person uses language.

扩展:

A person speaking to (the) members of his or her own family almost always uses informal and intimate language.

再扩展: "大海里不同的"的"加州"。 1000年代的第三人称形式 1000年代 100

A person speaking to (the) members of his or her own family almost always uses informal and intimate language to express even serious thoughts and feelings.

(例 2)

Habits have changed.

扩展.

Shopping habits of our people have changed.

再扩展:

Shopping habits of our people have changed greatly in the past few years. 扩展简单句主要通过五种方式。

增加修饰语,就是在基本句型的成分前后加上修饰语,使句子扩展。修饰语主要指的是定语(修饰名词)和状语(修饰动词、副词、形容词),用作定语和状语的可以是词也可以是各种形式的短语。下面例句中加横线的部分就是增加的句子成分。

(例 1) A beautiful vase was for sale.

- (例 2) The man smoking a pipe is Mr. Smith.
- (例 3) The question to be discussed this afternoon...
- (例 4) Greek is a more difficult language than...
- (例 5) Has Father come back yet?
- (例 6) Chemistry is a very important science.

使用同位语和插入语也可以使句子结构得到扩展。

同位语是修饰或说明与它发生同位关系的名词的一种特殊形式的定语,从这个角度 上看也属于修饰语。充当同位语成分的有名词、代词、数字、科技符号,各种形式的短语及 句子等。位于被说明词之后。在这里对标点符号及引导词(或称连接词)的使用也应特别 注意。

(例 7) Mr. Smith, my teacher, was a classmate of my father's.

#### (用逗号隔开)

- (例 8) The water molecule <u>H₂O</u> consists of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

  (不用逗号隔开)
- (例 9) Matter generally exists in three states: solid, liquid and gas. (用冒号隔开)
- (例 10) Air, food, water and heat—these are four requirements of living things. (用破 折号隔开)
  - (例 11) There were only two girls, namely, Mary and Ann. (与被说明词为一致关系)
  - (例 12) Energy exists in various forms, such as <u>heat</u>, light, chemical and electric energy.

#### (同位语作为例子)

插入语作为独立成分有独特的句法功能——表明说话人对所述问题的态度或看法,也可以表示说话的心理状态。由于往往说明全句,起着状语作用,我们把它归入修饰语这一节介绍。充当这种特殊性质状语(插入语)的可以是副词、动词不定式、各种形式的短语及句子。插入语一般位于句首,用逗号与全句分开。

- (例 13) This is a familiar process, indeed.
- (例 14) Fortunately, there are chemical fuels that are clean and smokeless.
- (例 15) To sum up, wherever there is matter, there is energy.
- (例 16) Properly speaking, not all substances exist in three states.
- (例 17) In my opinion, computers are the most effficient assistants man has ever had.
- (例 18) No wonder, coal is sometimes called "black gold".
- (例 19) As far as it goes, it is wrong to think that automatic machines can do all that man does.
- (例 20) It may take us three days to do the experiment, I am afraid.
- (例 21) What is more important, machine parts would wear much more rapidly without being oiled.
- 2. 采用短语形式充当基本句子成分
- (例 1) To criticize people behind their backs is not right.
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