

大学英语百日通系列丛书·王海啸主编·徐 丰策划

大学英语写作

百日通

汪 清 编著



·硕士研究生入学英语考试指导用书

大学英语百日通系列丛书

王海啸主编·徐丰策划

大学英语写作百日通

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前 言

从每年的全国四、六级统考成绩来看,学生的写作能力和《大学英语教学大纲》对写作的要求之间存在着一定的差距。如何缩小差距,并切实帮助学生在四、六级考试的写作部分中取得好成绩,这是编者在写作《大学英语写作百日通》一书时所期望达到的目标。基于上述观点,注重基础,并正视现实的四、六级考试就构成了本书的写作指导思想。

重视基础知识是本书的第一点特征。本书第一篇至第九篇为写作基础知识。在这由 69 个单元组成的篇幅中,我们展示了句子的种种特征,陈述构成多样化句型的若干方式;我们还引入概述层面的概念,以对段落的写作与发展进行图解。在篇章写作与四种文体之后,本书还讲述了另一种基础形式的写作,即书信和履历的写作。

正视四、六级考试是本书的第二点特征。从 Unit 70 到 Unit 93 这 24 个单元中,本书首先对考试大纲规定的几种题型进行详细分析;其次,在分析四、六级作文试题的基础之上,又归纳出试题的三种主要写作套路,相信它们将有益于学生的应试需要。

南京大学出版社的徐丰先生及大学英语组的老师们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并致谢!

由于本人水平有限,书中不当之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

目 录

第一篇 句子特征	1
Unit 1 正确性(1)	1
Unit 2 正确性(2)	5
Unit 3 统一性(1)	9
Unit 4 统一性(2)	10
Unit 5 清晰性(1)	13
Unit 6 清晰性(2)	16
Unit 7 连贯性(1)	18
Unit 8 连贯性(2)	23
第二篇 句子类型与句型多样化	27
Unit 9 句子类型	27
Unit 10 句型多样化(1)	28
Unit 11 句型多样化(2)	29
Unit 12 句型多样化(3)	33
Unit 13 句型多样化(4)	36
Unit 14 句型多样化(5)	38
第三篇 段落与段落结构	42
Unit 15 段落	42
Unit 16 主题句与主题句写作	46
Unit 17 主题句的位置	49
Unit 18 发展句	54

Unit 19	发展句的写作	54
Unit 20	结尾句与结尾句写作	56
Unit 21	概述层面与段落结构(1)	59
Unit 22	概述层面与段落结构(2)	61
Unit 23	概述层面与段落结构(3)	62
第四篇	段落写作原则	68
Unit 24	统一性	68
Unit 25	连贯性(1)	74
Unit 26	连贯性(2)	78
Unit 27	连贯性(3)	80
Unit 28	连贯性(4)	85
Unit 29	连贯性(5)	87
Unit 30	连贯性(6)	90
第五篇	段落的发展方法	93
Unit 31	列举法	93
Unit 32	举例法(1)	99
Unit 33	举例法(2)	100
Unit 34	比较与对比法(1)	104
Unit 35	比较与对比法(2)	108
Unit 36	分类法	113
Unit 37	定义法	119
Unit 38	因果法	124
第六篇	篇章与提纲写作	129
Unit 39	篇章	129
Unit 40	开头段	130
Unit 41	主体段和结尾段	133

Unit 42	范文分析	135
Unit 43	提纲写作(1)	137
Unit 44	提纲写作(2)	139
Unit 45	提纲写作(3)	144
第七篇 四种文体		150
Unit 46	叙述文	150
Unit 47	描写文(1)	154
Unit 48	描写文(2)	158
Unit 49	说明文(1)	162
Unit 50	说明文(2)	164
Unit 51	说明文(3)	166
Unit 52	说明文(4)	167
Unit 53	议论文(1)	170
Unit 54	议论文(2)	174
第八篇 书信写作		178
Unit 55	书信内容	178
Unit 56	书信格式(1)	181
Unit 57	书信格式(2)	183
Unit 58	书信格式(3)	184
Unit 59	信封书写	185
Unit 60	书信范例——致家人	187
Unit 61	书信范例——致友人	188
Unit 62	书信范例——道歉信	190
Unit 63	书信范例——祝贺信	192
Unit 64	书信范例——邀请信	193
Unit 65	书信范例——感谢信	195
Unit 66	书信范例——求学信	197

Unit 67 书信范例——求职信	198
第九篇 履历	200
Unit 68 履历(1)	200
Unit 69 履历(2)	202
第十篇 四、六级考试作文规定题型分析	205
Unit 70 四、六级考试写作简介	205
Unit 71 给出题目作文	207
Unit 72 给出题目作文写作步骤	208
Unit 73 图表作文	212
Unit 74 图表作文写作步骤	214
Unit 75 情景作文	217
Unit 76 摘要写作(1)	220
Unit 77 摘要写作(2)	221
Unit 78 关键词作文	224
第十一篇 四、六级作文试题套路与范文分析	228
Unit 79 正反两点论式(1)	228
Unit 80 正反两点论式(2)	230
Unit 81 正反两点论式(3)	231
Unit 82 正反两点论式(4)	233
Unit 83 阐述式(1)	235
Unit 84 阐述式(2)	237
Unit 85 阐述式(3)	238
Unit 86 阐述式(4)	239
Unit 87 阐述式(5)	241
Unit 88 阐述式(6)	242
Unit 89 阐述式(7)	244

Unit 90	阐述式(8)	245
Unit 91	阐述式(9)	246
Unit 92	因果式(1)	248
Unit 93	因果式(2)	249
附录一	历届四级考试作文全真试题	252
附录二	历届六级考试作文全真试题	260
附录三	参考答案	268

第一篇 句子特征

Unit 1 正确性(1)

句子是文章的基本组成要素。写作时,句子的表达必须体现以下几点特征:正确性、统一性、清晰性和连贯性。

正确性是从语法角度来看待句子的写作。要达到正确性的要求,句子的写作需要以合乎语法规则为前提。在具体写作中,我们首先应避免片断句的出现。

一般情况下,除了命令句、祈使句和简略疑问句之外,每个句子都应包括主语和谓语,也只有包含主语和谓语的句子才能表达一个完整的思想。缺少主语或者谓语,以及不能准确传达作者意图的“句子”称为片断句(Sentence Fragments)。

片断句主要以下列五种形式出现:

1. 缺少动词

- a. For example, insurance rates.
- b. Also the greater percentage of accidents involving deaths caused by men.

缺少动词类片断句的改正方法有两种:(1)在片断句中增设动词;(2)增添主语和动词,使得原片断句成为完整句中的一个部分。如上述两个片断句可修改为:

- a. For example, insurance rates **are different**.
- b. Also the greater percentage of accidents involving deaths **are** caused by men.

2. 缺少主语

a. Linda puts a lot of pressure on her husband. Wants him to work all the time.

b. Marine biology is a good major. Stirs my interest.

该类片断句的改正方法有两种:将片断句与完整句连接起来;或给片断句增添主语。如上述例句可改正为:

a. Linda puts a lot of pressure on her husband **and wants** him to work all the time.

增设了连接词 and 之后, wants him to work all the time 便与 Linda puts a lot of pressure on her husband 衔接一体。

b. Marine biology is a good major. **It** stirs my interest.

增设主语 It 之后,片断句 stirs my interest 成为完整句。

3. 缺少主语和动词

这类片断句的形式较为复杂,它主要以非谓语动词、介词短语等形式出现。如:

a. The two boys took the first faint trail to their left. Hoping it would take them to a river.

b. They plodded along the trail all day. Without a rest. Without stopping to eat what food was left.

c. The fire fighters worked fiercely. To control the blaze.

改正上述片断句时,我们只需将片断句变为完整句的一个成分便可。如上述片断句可更改为:

a. The two boys took the first faint trail to their left, **hoping** it would take them to a river.

Hoping 改为 hoping, 之前的句号改成逗号,分词短语 hoping it would take them to a river 成为主句的方式状语。

b. They plodded along the trail all day, **without a rest or without stopping to eat what food was left.**

两个介词短语以逗号与 they plodded along the trail all day 相

连接,使得原来的两个片断句成为主句的结果状语。

- c. The fire fighters worked fiercely **to control the blaze.**

原来的片断句与 the fire fighters worked fiercely 连接之后,用作目的状语。

4. 从句误作完整句

- a. Although women are criticized for being too cautious.

- b. Gin rummy is a kind of card game. Which is only as subtle as the people playing it.

修改此类片断句时,我们需要根据上下文给从句增添适当的主句。上述两个片断句可以改成:

- a. Although women are criticized for being too cautious, **they are really safe drivers.**

增添主句之后,原来的片断句成为让步状语从句。

- b. Gin rummy is a kind of card game, **which is only as subtle as the people playing it.**

通过修改,原来的片断句成为非限制性定语从句。

5. 同位语误作完整句

当短语由 namely, for example, such as 之类词语引导时,经常会出现同位语被误作完整句现象。如:

- a. Some games are called contact sports. Namely, football, basketball, and ice hockey.

- b. New problems face the woman entering college. Such as budgeting her money and her time for study.

在修改该类片断句时,需将片断句变为所修饰部分的同位语:

- a. Some games, **namely, football, basketball, and ice hockey,** are called contact sports.

- b. New problems, **such as budgeting her money and her time for study,** face the woman entering college.

在写作过程中,除了偶尔使用的祈使句、省略句等之外,我们

应注意主语和谓语的完整,以避免片断句的出现。

Exercise

I. 阅读下列句子,在片断句前写上 F, 在完整句前写上 C。

1. The desire of all mankind to live in peace and freedom, for example.
2. Second, the fact that men are physically stronger than women.
3. For example, many students have part-time jobs.
4. The best movie that I saw last year.
5. *Star Wars* was the best movie that I saw last year.
6. Finding a suitable marriage partner is a challenging task.
7. Because I don't feel that grades in college have any value.
8. The old man took in washing for a living. Having no other means of support.
9. We tried to tell the officer. That he had stopped the wrong jeep.
10. And what do you think she said to me? Nothing at all.
11. Since the weather was changing and the pond was rimmed each morning with thin ice.
12. So long as you realize that I expect repayment.
13. This watch was a good investment. Runs like a steam engine.
14. Holding her breath. She gazed defiantly at her mother.

II. 将下列片断句变为完整句。

1. He spent his life preaching social justice. Which was a startling concept in his day.
2. The officer came to the alley where the man was last seen. And where the stolen gems were probably hidden.
3. Although he had already published two or three full-length stories.

4. Climate change may have a great effect on our most fundamental problems. Food, natural resources, and population.
5. As the year passed. We continued to hope our parents would take us to the mountains for our summer vacation.
6. Unless the city approves a tax increase. Many public services will be eliminated.
7. The amateur carpenter looked at his bruised thumb. Wondering how he could have mistaken it for the head of a nail.
8. He is an independent devil. Thinks for himself.
9. We owe a lot to Vitamin C. Wards off colds and flu.
10. That boat which has just come back from winning its heat.
11. Ellen, who thought she had been given permission to use her book on the test.
12. Encouraged by his luck. He returned to the gambling tables.
13. He sank slowly down. Exhausted.
14. To be loved. One must love.

Unit 2 正确性(2)

若使句子获得正确性的效果,其次,我们还需要避免垂悬成分或垂悬修饰语(Dangling Modifiers)的使用。

垂悬修饰语一般出现于句首,指的是某一单词、短语或者从句,从逻辑上讲,不能对句子中的任何成分起到修饰作用的现象。垂悬修饰语主要有以下三种类型:

1. 垂悬分词

现在分词短语与过去分词短语置于句首对主句中主语进行修饰说明,是组句的一种常见技法。但如果运用不当,便会出现错

误。如：

- a. Waiting for the dentist to see her, Aunt Betty's nervousness increased.
- b. Packed tightly in a tiny can, Frank had difficulty removing the anchovies.

改正：

- a. Waiting for the dentist to see her, Aunt Betty became more nervous.

等待牙医的是 Aunt Betty，而不是 nervousness，所以添加主语 Aunt Betty。

- b. Packed tightly in a tiny can, the anchovies were difficult for Frank to remove.

或：Since they were packed tightly in a tiny can, Frank had difficulty removing the anchovies.

是 the anchovies 被压在小罐子里，而不是 Frank，所以须添加主语 the anchovies。

2. 垂悬不定式

与分词短语类似，不定式短语也常常置于句首来修饰主语。垂悬不定式指的是不定式不能对主语进行说明的现象。如：

- a. To get up early, the clock was set at six.
- b. To attain high marks in computer science, many hours of practice must be spent on the computer terminal.

改正：

- a. To get up early, he set the clock at six.

不该是 the clock 想早起，必须增添合适的主语。

- b. To attain high marks in computer science, we must spend many hours of practice on the computer terminal.

不是 many hours of practice 想得高分，所以必须增添主语。

由此可见,垂悬不定式的一般改正方法是:在不定式短语之后,增添主语。

3. 垂悬省略从句

有些复合句中,如果从句中谓语包含动词 be,且主语又与主句中主语一致的话,就常可以将从句中主语及 be 动词省略,如:
When you are crossing the street, look out for cars. 就可省略为:
When crossing the street, look out for cars.

而垂悬省略从句是指从句中所暗示的主语与主句中主语不一致的情况。如:

- a. When full of gas, he found the car rode uncomfortably.
- b. Although seriously ill, the boss made her work ten hours a day in the hot workshop.

改正:

- a. When full of gas, the car rode comfortably.
不是 he 灌满汽油,而应是 the car。
- b. Although seriously ill, she had to work ten hours a day in the hot workshop.

或: Although she was seriously ill, the boss made her work ten hours a day in the hot workshop.

生病的人是 she, 而不是 the boss。

垂悬省略从句的修改方式一般有两种:一是改变主句中主语,使其与从句中主语保持一致;二是将省略的从句部分扩展为一个完整的句子。

Exercise

I. 找出下列每组句子中有垂悬修饰语错误的一个。

- 1. a. To succeed in business, a responsible job must be held.
b. To succeed in business, one must hold a responsible job.
- 2. a. Through signing my name, a legal commitment was

made.

- b. Through signing my name, I made a legal commitment.
- 3. a. Thrown by the angry horse, he bruised his knee on a rock.
- b. Thrown by the angry horse, the rock bruised his knee.
- 4. a. Rolling in the gutter, Senator Riley glimpsed a bright object.
- b. Senator Riley glimpsed a bright object rolling in the gutter.
- 5. a. To slide safely, one must avoid tangling his legs.
- b. To slide safely, the legs must remain untangled.
- 6. a. When frightened, the shadows look like prowlers.
- b. When one is frightened, the shadows look like prowlers.
- 7. a. When warmed up, the car took off smoothly.
- b. When warmed up, he took off smoothly in the car.
- 8. a. Before jumping the fence, a loud noise disturbed the horses.
- b. Before jumping the fence, the horses were disturbed by a loud noise.

II. 修改下列句子中垂悬修饰语的错误。

- 1. Running down the street, my nose felt frozen.
- 2. Tired and exasperated, the fight we had was inevitable.
- 3. To prevent a stink while boiling, the pot should be kept covered.
- 4. Although tired and hungry, the P. E. teacher would not let us rest.
- 5. When trying to lose weight, all snacks are best avoided.
- 6. Though polluted, I am still fond of the river near Memphis.
- 7. Sitting on the porch, the affairs of the community can be