

英语基础写作

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山东教育出版社

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英语基础写作

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前 言

本书根据高等学校英语教学大纲中第四级的英语写作要求,针对各类英语考试、学习和交际的需要,阐述了英语写作的基本知识和技能。本书的编写以深入浅出,精讲巧练为原则,注重了英语词、句写作的基本功训练。

书中各部分是按照由词、句到段、篇再到应用文的次序排列的,以利于学生掌握了造句、行文的基本技能后逐步过渡到篇章与应用文的写作。

本书适用于大学基础阶段英语专业的学生、函授生、夜大生、或具有同级水平的英语自学者,适用于有志在国内 EPT 或“托福”及其他各类标准化英语考试中取得优异成绩者,有志于在全国高考英语笔试中取得优异成绩的高中毕业生,以及有志于学习英语写作以适应交际需要者。

参加本书编写的有杨敏(主编)、张志鸿、赵吉仁、邱云鹏、陈天祥、章和升、戴孟潇、明之。本书在编写过程中,得到英籍教师 Mr. Ian Davies, Mr. David Johnes 的大力帮助和支持,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

编者

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Chapter One

Effective Sentence Structures

(富有表现力的句式)

(1) Subordinate Sentence Structures (从属句子结构)

A subordinate sentence structure consists of a main clause, and one, or two, or even more subordinate elements (从属成份). When it is expressed in a main clause, an important idea can be made more impressive and more emphatic. The less important ideas can be put in subordinate phrases or clauses.
 (给人深刻印象的) (强调的)

Tips (提示):

1. Subordinate (把...作为从属成份) less important ideas to the main idea by phrases, such as

present participle phrases (现在分词短语),

past participle phrases (过去分词短语),

adjective phrases (形容词短语),

noun phrases (名词性短语),

infinitive phrases (动词不定式短语),

or prepositional phrases (介词短语).

e. g.

a) The car was moving so fast that it ran into another car, *resulting in a collision.* *(导致)*

b) *Influenced by a famous psychologist*, he chooses to major in psychology.

c) *Shrewd and energetic*, he is well-known in this district.

d) Mr. Jones, *a lecturer at Warwick University*, will visit our university next month.

e) *In order to climb the ladder of science*, you have to climb over the first step before you can get to the second.

f) *Because of its small size*, it might escape people's attention.

2. Subordinate less important ideas to the main idea by clauses, such as

adverbial clauses (状语从句),

attribute clauses (定语从句),

appositive clauses (同位语从句),

or noun clauses (名词性从句).

e. g.

a) *Although Jean takes six courses in the air university* (电视大学), she still works full time at the bank.

b) *When I was twenty-one years old*, I heard a wise man say "Don't give your heart away."

c) Yesterday, there was an accident *in which five people died*.

d) In fact, most literature is so complex in meaning *that it could cause whole essays and books of explanation*.

e) He is devoted to his friends, *which has won him a good reputation*.

f) The fact *that he will be elected* is certain.

g) *That he will be elected* is certain.

h) Women are beginning to realize *what is the importance of this movement.*

3. Subordinate less important ideas to the main idea by parentheses(插入语), or dashes (破折号), e. g.

Most of the papers are special-interest papers—— *papers for black readers; trade and educational papers; and foreign-language editions.*

Examples:

Read the following passage carefully. Notice how the writer alternately (交替地) uses subordinate and other structures for various purposes.

Dr. Martin Luther King

He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929. He was black. He lived only thirty-nine years, but he became world-famous in that short time. He grew up in the southeastern part of the United States. He studied at Morehouse College *where he met many outstanding men whose ideas he found important and exciting.* There he read the writings of Thoreau, *which gave him many ideas about freedom.*

After he graduated from Morehouse, (he went on to study at the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, and Boston University.) At Boston University, he met his wife, Coretta. *In 1954, after he got his Ph. D. degree,* (he became the minister of a small church in the South. There he became the leader of the black people,) *who were poor and without power.*

He gave speeches and led marches. *For these ideas and actions*, he went to jail for a short time.

Many years later, in Washington, D. C., he spoke to a crowd of 150,000 people, and told them "I have a dream."

That speech is still famous. In 1964 he won the Nobel Peace Prize. His work was not finished *when he died on April 4, 1968*.

Comment:

This brief introduction of *Martin Luther King* is written with simple words and sentences, but the ideas are clearly and logically arranged. The main events in this famous man's life are told in main clauses, or short sentences as shown in brackets (括号内); whereas further information about these main experiences are added by subordinate structures as shown in the *italics*.

Exercises:

1. Make one sentence following each example given, and be sure to include a comma (逗号) after the subordinate clause.

a) If it were up to me, I would not be there.

If I ~~forced~~ up to ~~that~~, main clause I ^{be} would not ~~be~~ afraid.

b) Although she is my wife, she does not cook my meals.

Although he ~~have~~ lots of ^{money}, main clause he ~~is~~ not happy.

c) While tacting the stew, my father burned his tongue.

While (doing) _____, main clause _____.

d) The truth is that he never invites me to dance.

The truth is that _____.

e) No matter how hard he tried, the teacher was not satisfied.

No matter how _____, main cause _____.

2. Rewrite the groups of sentences. Pay attention to emphasize the main idea and at the same time, relate the separate sentences to one another:

Example: He made his first trip to Italy in 1769. He was thirteen years old. His father went with him.

Revised:

In 1769, when he was thirteen years old, he made his first trip to Italy, accompanied by his father.

a) She was waiting for the bus. She saw a purse on the sidewalk. It was a purple purse.

b) "Anglosaxon Street" is one of E. Birney's best-known poems. It has been reprinted in many anthologies (诗集).

c) He got the garden planted. It cost him a lot of money for fertilizers, a new tool and flower seeds.

d) He pawned (典当) his watch. He needed money for groceries at the end of the month. He was unemployed.

3. Correct the faulty subordination in the sentences below.

a) It was a day that everything went wrong.

b) That he could raise his grade by studying harder had never occurred to him.

c) Whether or not we should revise our foreign policy was

the principal topic of discussion.

d) Usually the winner is the person has the most endurance.

e) The reason he lost the election was because he lacked organized support.

4. Choose an idea in each sentence to subordinate in the way mentioned in the bracket.

a) The company manager sent a letter. In it he expressed his apology for the delayed delivery of my goods. (relative clause)

b) The river was slowly rising. It began to overflow its banks. (present participle phrase)

c) There is a large stadium. It is in the south of the city. (prep. phrase)

d) He packed his luggage as quickly as he could. But the train was away when he reached the station. (adv. clause)

5. Write a short paragraph on "Soccer" according to the following information by combining the sentences, using relative clauses, parentheses and dashes.

Soccer is an outdoor goal game.

Soccer is also called association football, or simply football.

The game is played on a grassy field.

The field usually measures 110 meters by 70 meters.

On each end line there is a goal.

The goal is 7.3 meters wide and 2.4 meters high.

The goal is backed with a net.

A soccer team has eleven members.

The members include a goalkeeper, two fullbacks, three halfbacks, and five forwards. (一个守门员, 两个后卫, 三个前卫, 五个前锋)

There are two continuous playing periods.

Each period consists of forty-five minutes.

The object of the game is to advance the ball to the opponent's goal.

The ball is about 71 centimeters in circumference. (圆周长)

The ball is kicked or advanced by other parts of the body.

Only the goalkeeper may use his or her hands.

Each goal counts one point.

6. Write a brief introduction of yourself. Try to use two or three subordinate structures in your introduction, word limit : 100 words.

Sample reference(范例参考):

Sample 1.

I am currently working at the Center for Applied Language Studies (CALS) at the University of Reading (Reading 大学应用语言学中心), England. I have worked as a teacher trainer in Africa, the Far East, and the Middle East. In Thailand, I was Director of Studies for the British Council's (英国文化委员会) Direct Teaching Operation, and I have recently returned from Jordan where I was teaching on a postgraduate

teaching English as a foreign language Diploma (文凭) Programme.

—by Margaret Matthews

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Words related to occupations. These words may come to your help when you are writing a self-introduction.

doctor, engineer, manual laborer (手工业劳动者), professional (专业人员), bus driver, railroad worker, supervisor (车间负责人), administrator (行政官员), foreman, cook, chef (厨师), kindergarten teacher, editor, surgeon, physician (内科医生), practitioner, bus conductor, office worker, postman, milkman, hospital nurse, policeman, shop assistant, manager, director, principal,

2. Words related to people:

a) He is a very ____ person——always smiling and in a good mood.

cheerful, delighted, gay, glad

b) They are very good friends and they ____ well together.

get down, get off, get on, get up

c) He is a very ____ person; I wish he would try to be a bit more easy-going.

bad-tempered, furious, mad, wild

d) It is best not to tell her off (解雇) because she is very ____ and she may start to cry.

sensible, sensitive, sympathetic, understanding

e) Everyone agrees that he is a very ____ man.

beautiful, gorgeous, handsome, pretty

f) She invited all her ____ to her wedding.

compatriots, parents, relations, companions

g) People enjoy his company because he is very ____.

adorable, likeable, loveable, sympathetic

h) She has excellent tastes in clothes and always dresses

_____.

sloppily, smartly, tidily, fashionably

i) She has excellent tastes in clothes and always dresses

_____.

sloppily, smartly, tidily, fashionably

j) Although wearing ____ clothing and staying at home

used to be the rule, today many women are going into professions, such as medicine, law and engineering.

traditional, tidy, national, country

k) They fell in love at first ____.

glimpse, look, sight, viewing

l) Their marriage has ____ and they are no longer together.

er.

broken down, broken in,

broken out, broken through

m) They aren't divorced yet but they're living ____.

apart, aside, separately, singly

n) Jim knelt down and made an old-fashioned romantic

_____.

application, offer, proposal, proposition

3. Word forms: Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Make changes in verb tenses, singular or plural forms for nouns, and passive voice if necessary.

1) maturity, to mature, mature

- a. She is only eight, but she is very _____.
- b. This little girl _____ early.
- c. _____ is an important quality for anyone in that position.

2) wisdom, wise, wisely

- a. He _____ listened to both sides before he made his decision.
- b. He is a _____ man.
- c. People admire true _____.

3) intelligence, intelligent, intelligently

- a. She couldn't deny his _____.
- b. It was an _____ decision.
- c. He handled the matter _____.

4) creator, creative, create, creativity

- a. Though he is definitely intelligent, he is not _____.
- b. Who was the _____ of that wonderful machine?
- c. It is important to _____ an active atmosphere in the classroom.
- d. The _____ of human beings is surprising.

5) achievement, achieve, achievable

- a. Is your goal _____ in one week?