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全国公共英语等级考试第五级(PETS5)强化训练

写 作

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概 述

写作是 PETS5 考试中笔试部分的第四部分。整个笔试部分共 140 分钟，其中写作占 40 分钟。在规定的时间内(40 分钟)内，要求考生根据主体性或情景性的提示或问题写出一篇不少于 250 词(标点符号不计算在内)的短文。短文要写在答题卡 2 上。

一、写作考试的目的是检验考生是否具有较好的书面表达能力。国家教育部考试中心所规定的 PETS5 写作内容包括社会、文化、科技等方面；短文形式则主要包括说明、叙述、论述等。

二、写作部分的具体要求是：

1. 能够综合、熟练运用有关词汇和语法知识；
2. 能够较好地掌握描写文、叙述文、说明文、应用文和议论文的文体；
3. 能够恰当地划分段落，条理清楚、层次分明；
4. 能够正确表达有关事实、观点或情感，不致发生歧义；
5. 书写清楚、规范，格式正确，卷面整洁。

三、根据 PETS5 考试大纲，写作的评分标准大致如下：

1. 写作部分占 25 分，评分按五个档次，每档 5 分，即第一档 5 分，第二档 10 分，第三档 15 分，第四档 20 分，第五档 25 分。

2. 评分总的依据是：内容的完整性、文章的组织、语言的准确性、语域和格式的恰当性、结构与词汇的广泛性以及内容的相关性等。

3. 文章长度应在 250 词至 300 词之间，即不得少于 250 词，超过 300 词的部分不予计分。词数在 100~150 之间，得分不得超过二档，低于 100 词不得超过二档。也就是说，要求应试者用 250 至 300 词正确、完整、有条理地表达自己的意思。应当说，这个要求是相当高的。

4. 拼写、标点符号要正确，特别是不能影响意思的表达。关于拼写，英、美拼法都可以，但最好一致。

5. 如书写太差以致影响交流，将影响得分(如分数降低一个档次)。完全无法辨认的给予 0 分。

四、五个档次的评分标准大致如下：

1. 第五档 (21~25 分)：很好地完成了规定的任务。文章的开始与结尾得体、有力；内

容完整、层次分明、具有说服力；语法结构与词汇不仅正确而且丰富；有条理，逻辑性强，语言自然流畅，极少有语言错误；格式与语域恰当。

2. 第四档(16~20分):较好地完成了规定的任务。文章的开始与结尾较好；内容较完整，有条理、有层次，具有说服力；语法结构与词汇基本正确并较为丰富；语言流畅，有少许语言错误；格式与语域较为恰当。

3. 第三档(11~15分):基本完成了规定的任务。文章的开始与结尾尚可；内容基本完整，尚有条理，段落尚清晰，层次基本可辨；文章内所使用的结构与词汇基本能满足表达思想的要求；语言基本通顺，有一些语言错误；格式与语域有不当之处。

4. 第二档(6~10分):未能按照要求完成规定的任务。文章没有明显的开头与结尾，或者有开头没有结尾；内容不完整，有不相关的内容；所使用的结构与词汇明显有限；条理性差，段落不分明；有相当多的语言错误，造成理解困难；格式与语域不恰当。

5. 第一档(1~5分):未完成规定的任务。写了一些话，既无开头也无结尾；内容混杂，无条理；无段落，所使用的语法结构极为有限，词汇贫乏且有许多语言错误；词不达意，不知通篇所云。

6. 有下列情况之一者，给予0分:所写内容太少，无法评价；所写内容与要求风马牛不相及；书写过于潦草，无法辨认。

五、几点说明:

1. 关于所写内容:考生可以赞同也可以不赞同题目中的观点,但所写的文章必须能体现考生对该主题的了解以及自己的观点。考生应当能够提出自己的论点,给出论据并举一实例以支持自己的观点。

2. 关于语域与格式:所写文章应采用给非专业性杂志投稿所使用的格式。文体与语域应当较为正式,不应口语化。

3. 表现写作水平的另一特点是在短文中能够较自如地使用诸如论述、说明和描述性语言;语法结构多样,词汇量丰富。

4. 文章层次分明、段落恰当,能恰当地使用衔接、转折等手法。

5. 文章应清楚地表明考生的观点,并使人明白考生所持观点的理由。

目前有关写作的书籍出了不少,对于英语写作提出了很多看法。有的观点强调由于文化背景不同,因而中英文各自具有特殊的思维逻辑。这诚然是有道理的。然而,应当指出,虽然各个民族确实都有各自独特的思维逻辑,但各种语言思维逻辑的共同点还是主要的,何况就 PETS5 写作部分的考试内容而言,似乎还牵涉不到什么特殊的思维逻辑。还有的观点说,中文写文章呈螺旋式展开,而英文则单刀直入等等。其实若考虑到在 PETS5 写作考试中时间和字数的限制,那么无论用中文还是用英文写这篇作文,都得开门见山,单刀直入。因为道理很明显,时间和字数的限制使你无暇由外而内,逐步展开你的文章。

学过一点英语的人都知道,掌握了词汇和语法不等于掌握了英语的全部。往往一段文

字中并没有生词,也没有语法难点,可就是看不懂;有时你按照语法规则组成了一句英文,但这个句子并不能表达你的意思,操英语的人看不懂或听不懂你这句“英文”。出现这些情况的原因在于你没有掌握正确的英语表达方式。因此我们需要注意的是中英文不同的表达方式。而这恰恰是掌握英语的难点。

这本关于 PETS5 写作的书就是力图帮助应试者在学会并掌握最基本的英语表达方法的基础上,熟悉 PETS5 作文类型的写作方法,以达到 PETS5 写作考试的要求。

本书的内容包括三个部分:基本写作技巧、实用写作技巧、PETS5 作文类型分析及写作技巧。基本写作技巧部分介绍单句、段落和短文的写作,并且介绍一些常用的动词短语;实用写作技巧部分分十个专题介绍一些主要句型和表达方法(编者认为,无论读者将来写何种文章,掌握这些表达方法都是极为有用的);PETS5 作文类型分析及写作技巧部分介绍了几种试题中出现频率较高的题材短文的写作方法。练习答案及范文则提供了上面三个部分中练习的部分答案和部分写作题的范文。(写作练习题中内容比较接近的题目一般提供一篇范文,有范文的题目前标有*号)。

基本写作技巧

凡是学过一些英语的人都知道,英语和汉语在语法、结构、词法以及习惯用法等方面有很大的不同。写作是掌握一种语言的基本技能之一,为了掌握这一技能,我们要从一些最基本的概念和技能开始。然而,由于 PETS5 是 PETS 考试中最高一级的考试,我们有理由认为参加这一级考试的考生已经具备了相当的英语基础。因此基本写作技巧部分讲述得较为简单。

一、单句写作

(一) 句子成分

在写一个句子之前,我们首先要弄清楚英语句子的基本结构,即英语的句子是由什么组成的。说起来也很简单,英语句子主要由主语部分和谓语部分组成。例如:

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

其中 practice 是主语, makes perfect 是谓语。

下面我们就分别来讲一讲。

1. 主语

主语可以是:

- (1) 名词: *Practice makes perfect.*
- (2) 词组: *The possibility of war always exists.*
- (3) 动名词: *Smoking is bad to health.*
- (4) 动词不定式: *To give up smoking is no easy job.*
- (5) 代词: *She is a model worker.*

It is raining.

- (6) 分句: *That she failed in the exam surprised everybody.*

Whether or not we should do it is not decided yet.

Who will be willing to do the job is still a question.

When and where we shall meet again will have to be discussed.

How the universe came into being remains a mystery.

Why he is so nervous has aroused our suspicion.

2. 谓语

谓语中最为重要的部分是动词。与汉语不同的是,英语动词有人称、时态和语态的变化。这是在英语写作中应当特别注意的一点。请看下列句子:

She has a beautiful voice. (简单现在时,单数第三人称)

They do a lot of schoolwork every day. (简单现在时,复数第三人称)

Have you been to London? (现在完成时,单数第二人称)

— Yes, I have. I *visited* the city two years ago. (简单过去时,单数第一人称)

A lot of damage *was done* when the tornado swept across the town. (被动语态,简单过去时)

You *are being* modest. (现在进行时)

It' *s raining* outside, isn' t it? (现在进行时)

You *should have known* better than that. (虚拟语态,过去时)

Must I hand in my exercise-book today? (情态动词)

—No, you *don' t have to*. (情态动词)

Surely you don' t expect *to get* paid without work, do you? (动词不定式)

上述例句大体体现了英语句子中动词的各种形态。我们可以看出英语动词是以形态表现时间概念,而汉语则往往用副词来表示。

3. 句子的其他成分

当然,除了主语和谓语以外,若细分起来,还有定语、状语、补语等。

1) 定语:一般说来,定语是修饰名词或名词词组的词语。

Today is *her* birthday. (物主代词)

This is *far* too expensive. (副词)

She is a *lovely* girl. (形容词)

The gentleman *with glasses* is our teacher. (介词短语)

Who is your father in the picture? —The middle-aged man *smoking a pipe* is. (现在分词短语)

The present *given by his dead mother* was the most precious one. (过去分词短语)

The girl *whose parents are both doctors* wants to be a doctor, too. (定语从句)

从上面的句子可以看出,代词、形容词和副词都可以作定语,此外,介词短语、分词短语、从句等也可以作定语。

2) 状语

She went to the States *last October*. (时间状语)

We met again *the next day*. (时间状语)

She felt guilty *because she had lied*. (原因状语)

They made an investigation *in order to find out who did that*. (目的状语)

Having done her job, she got ready for a holiday to the seaside. (条件状语)

We went to her house last night, *only to find the door was locked*. (结果状语)

The foreign teacher spoke very slowly *so that his students could understand him*. (目的状语)

The pupils became quiet *as the teacher came in*. (时间状语/原因状语)

从以上例子可以看出,名词、词组、动词不定式、从句等都可以作状语。而且状语在句子中也起着不同的作用,可以表示时间、地点、原因、目的等。

3) 补语

Mr. O'Gorman is *a lawyer*.

It was *you*.

The wine has *gone sour*.

The old man is *asleep*.

The speaker seemed to *be very angry*.

That is *what exactly I wanted to find out*.

I find it *annoying* to be constantly disturbed by the telephone.

以上例句前6句中的动词都是系动词,后面的补语均修饰主语(有的语法书中把它们叫做表语)。

在最后一个句子里,annoying 是修饰宾语 it 的。修饰宾语的补语,还可见下面的例子:

They elected him *director of the board*.

They called the baby *Jesus Christ*.

The jury found the suspect *guilty*.

The peasants set the giant panda *free*.

The speech filled us *with excitement*.

Times have made him *what he is*.

His action proved him (*to be*) *a reckless person*.

The ringing bell almost drove me *mad*.

He wants everything in his room *to be in good order*.

上述例子中的斜体部分均为句中宾语的补语。宾语的补语可以是名词、名词短语、形容词、介词短语、从句、动词不定式等。

补语在句子中起着重要作用,若没有它们,句子的意思就不完整了。

上面,我们介绍了句子的主要成分。当我们在写一个英语句子时,首先不能忘记主语和谓语。这一点与汉语有所不同,汉语有时可以不要主语,意思也明白,而英语,特别是书面语,则必须有主语。

在“概述”中,我们提到 PETS5 写作考试要求考生尽可能多使用一些句型,使所写的文

章包含较丰富的句型以显示考生的笔头表达能力。下面我们就着重讲一讲句子的不同类型。我们假定使用本书的读者是具有了基本写作知识与能力的应试者,因此对于一些句子类型的基本概念,这里就不再解释了。

(二) 句子的种类

1. 根据不同的用途,句子可以分为陈述、疑问、祈使(命令)和惊叹等种类。陈述句用来陈述事实;疑问句提出问题;祈使(命令)句发出命令;惊叹句表示惊讶、喜悦、愤怒、痛苦等强烈的情绪。例如:

I have a good job. (陈述句)

Is your teacher here? (疑问句)

Come over here! (祈使句)

What a fine day it is! (惊叹句)

2. 根据不同的句子结构,句子可以分为简单句和复合句。复合句中又可以分为并列复合句和从属复合句。请看下面的例子:

(1) A 40-story building was built here last year. (简单句)

(2) I asked the teacher a lot of questions and he answered them all very patiently. (并列复合句)

(3) We told him to come to the meeting, but he did not turn up. (并列复合句)

(4) What were you doing when she came in? (从属复合句)

(5) She has a cousin who went abroad years ago. (从属复合句)

(6) He said something at the party, which embarrassed us all. (从属复合句)

(7) That was the year when we graduated from college. (从属复合句)

(8) He has got three brothers, one of whom is a doctor. (从属复合句)

(9) We know it is a good policy, whose aim is to get rid of poverty. (从属复合句)

(10) Although he had a fever, he did very well in the exam. (从属复合句)

句(1)是个简单句,它只有一个主语和一个谓语;句(2)和句(3)则是并列复合句:句子的两部分是并列的,由连词 and/but 连接起来;句(4)至句(10)都是从属复合句,因为句子中的两部分并不是并列的,而是有主句和从句之分,句(4)有个时间状语从句,句(5)、(6)、(7)、(8)和句(9)有定语从句,句(10)是让步从属复合句。

3. 根据不同的意图,我们还可以使用一些特殊的句型。最常用的特殊句型是强调句型和倒装句型。

1) 强调句型:最为常用的强调句型是 It is ... that... 和以 do/does/did 作为助动词表示强调语气的句型。请看下面的例子:

It was his father, not his mother, who said that.

I haven't much money, but I do enjoy life.

2) 倒装句型: 当我们把某些不常放在句首的副词或副词短语, 如 often, only, such, many a time, seldom, rarely, hardly, never, nowhere, in no circumstance 等放在句首以表示强调时, 要用倒装句, 即主语和谓语部分的位置要相互颠倒, 或在主语的前面加助动词。需要注意的是, 倒装句型为书面语言, 一般不用于口头表达。请看下面例子:

Often have I heard that he is a person who is to be trusted.

Only with his help can she move the big rock.

Never do I want to see him again.

Many a time as a child did I see that cartoon film.

Only when I saw him in person did I believe that he was still alive.

Hardly had they got into the house when it began to pour.

In no circumstances would we agree to such a proposal.

Such was the story the reporter told the public.

Twice within his lifetime has world wars taken place.

Nowhere else will you be able to see such beautiful scenery.

Seldom/Rarely have I heard from her since she left for the States.

(三) 书写英语句子要注意避免下面几个常犯的错误

1. 在汉语里, 我们常用“因为……所以……”和“虽然……但是……”这样的结构, 在英语里却不能如此。这是因为英语句子不能有由两个连词引导的分句。例如, 不能说:

* Although the work was hard, but he managed to complete it in time.

* Because I haven't seen the film, so I cannot tell you what it's about.

上述两句都是错的, 因为两个句子里都没有主句: although, because, but 和 so 等连词所引导的部分只能是从句。英语的复合句必须由主句和从句两部分组成。这两个句子可以改为:

He managed to complete the work although it was very hard.

I cannot tell you what the film is about because I haven't seen it.

2. 在写汉语句子时, 有人喜欢“一‘逗’到底”。就汉语而言, 恐怕这也不能算是好的; 而在英语里, 这就是错误的了。乱用逗号在英语里叫做 comma splices, 是写作的一大忌讳。例如:

* I went to see a friend of mine yesterday, he lives not very far from my home, I went there by bike.

这个句子可以改为:

I went to see a friend of mine. As he lived not far, I went there by bike.

3. 还有一个常犯的错误就是把两个或多个英语句子写成一个句子, 在英语里这叫做

run-on sentences。例如：

* He went to class, he forgot his textbook, his teacher criticized him.

这个句子可以改为：

He went to class without his textbook, and for that his teacher criticized him.

或者也可以分成三个句子：

He went to class. He forgot his textbook. His teacher criticized him.

4. 在写英语句子时，要注意修饰语与被修饰语的关系。请看下面这个错误的句子：

* Bowing to the crowd, the bull caught him unawares. (现在分词)

这句话试图描写斗牛场上惊险的一幕，它的意思原该是：斗牛士在向观众鞠躬致意时，不防公牛偷袭了他。这个句子的错误在于 the bull 不可能是 bowing to the crowds 的主语，其主语只能是斗牛士。在英语里这叫做 dangling modifier。这个句子可以改为：

The bull caught him unawares as he bowed to the crowds.

因此一定要注意，分词所修饰的对象要得当，不要含混不清，更不能修饰错了。Dangling modifier 不仅是指现在分词，过去分词、动词不定式、短语等使用不当也可能造成类似的错误。请看下面一些错句及其纠正方法。

* To think clearly, some logic is important. (动词不定式)

这句话的错误在于，to think clearly 的主语不能是 some logic，而只能是人。所以，这句话应当改成

To think clearly, you (one) should learn some logic.

再看一句：如果你想说“在大学一年级的時候，我的历史老师对我很有启发”。假设你写成这样一个句子：

* When only a freshman, my history teacher inspired me.

这句英文句子不能表达你想要表达的意思。因为从语法关系来看，这句话的意思应当是，“我的历史老师还是个大学一年级学生的时候，就对我有很大的启发”。这句话应当改为：

When I was only a freshman, my history teacher inspired me.

5. 在运用比较级时，要注意相比较的成分应该是一致的。例如，不能说：

* Food my mother cooks is much more delicious than my father.

这个句子的错误在于，food 不能和 father 相提并论。这个句子可以改为：

Food my mother cooks is much more delicious than that my father does.

6. 在汉语句子里，往往重复使用某些词，而英语句子要避免重复使用同一个词。上面的例子已经说明了这一点。请再看下面的例子：

English usage is very difficult and few of us have avoided making mistakes in it.

Some people would like to borrow money when they are short of it, but he

would not like *to do so* .

可以看出,代词 *it* 和短语 *to do so* 之类的结构可以代替句子中已经出现过的词语以避免重复。

7. 要避免结构不完整的破句(broken/fragmentary sentences)。请看下面的例子:

- * After we read the book. We had a discussion.
- * Opening the door with great care. She made no noise at all.
- * He had nothing to eat. Except the medicine he took in the morning.
- * I came into the classroom quietly. Then quickly sat down at my desk.

第一句的错误在于, *after* 开头的那部分不是一个句子, 而只是个状语从句。要改正这种类型的错误只需将两部分合并在一起就可以了:

After we read the book, we had a discussion.

其余几句话也是同样的错误, 即 *opening, except, then* 等连词或分词都是作为状语从句来修饰主句的, 不能单独成句。修改办法也一样, 把两部分结合在一起即可。

Opening the door with great care, she made no noise at all.

He had nothing to eat, except the medicine he took in the morning.

I came into the classroom quietly and then quickly sat down at my desk.

8. 要注意删除冗词赘语。这对参加 PETS5 的考生来说是至关重要的。因为有字数要求, 冗词既占篇幅, 又有碍意义的表达。如:

This is the young man who was elected to be president by the class.

可以改为

The class elected this young man president.

(四) 写英语句子时要注意的几个步骤: 每个人都有自己的写作习惯, 这里只是给大家提出几点建议, 以确保所写出的句子基本正确。

1. 确定主语和谓语动词;
2. 确定动词的搭配;
3. 确定时态;
4. 确定语序。

[练习]

1. 按照例子把下面中文句子的意思用英文表达出来。

(这个练习的目的不在翻译, 而在于把每句汉语的意思用正确的英语表达出来。这种练习对初学写作者是很有意义的。这种练习比机械地调整句子或填空等练习要实用得多。)

例: 玛丽和约翰大学毕业以后来到加州寻找工作。

分析: 1) 主语是玛丽和约翰; 谓语动词是“来到”和“寻找”;

2) “寻找”一词的英语动词的搭配应是 look for;

3) 时态应该为一般过去时;

4) 应当把“大学毕业以后”作为时间状语。

这样, 这个句子就可以写成:

Having graduated from college, Mary and John came to California to look for a job.

或者:

After they graduated from college, Mary and John came to California to look for a job.

- (1) 他们每个周末都要去电影院看电影。
- (2) 请安静点, 我在接电话。
- (3) 昨天晚上电视里有足球赛吗?
- (4) 她来看我时, 我正在做作业。
- (5) 他原是个出租汽车司机, 现在他成了一家出租汽车公司的老板。
- (6) 冰箱里还有多少牛奶?
- (7) 屋子里太热了。要我开开窗子吗?
- (8) 你最好理个发。
- (9) 要想把房间弄干净, 光扫地是不够的。
- (10) —你去过上海吗?
—我去过好几次了。最后一次是去年。
- (11) 不知道你是否对计算机感兴趣?
- (12) 他总是躲着不见我。
- (13) 那位外教喜欢和中国学生聊天。
- (14) 站在那儿别动。
- (15) 让我试试吧。
- (16) 我想让你调查一下这个问题。
- (17) 没有必要的工具, 我们什么也干不了。
- (18) 这位外国旅游者要警察告诉他怎么能找到他所住的旅馆。
- (19) 请你告诉我这个表怎么填。
- (20) 当警察赶到时, 罪犯已经逃离了现场。
- (21) 如果我是你的话, 我就不这么做。
- (22) 北京最近盖了许多高楼大厦, 去年就盖了不少, 现在正在盖着的还有很多。
- (23) 他昨天问我参加不参加将要举行的新年晚会。

- (24) 中国银行上周宣布将再次降低利率。
(25) 如果我知道他会那么生气,我就不会迟到了。

2. 指出下列句子的错误并改正。

- (1) As I grew up in the South, so I was not used to the climate in the North.
(2) Yesterday I went to see a friend of mine, he lives in the suburbs so I decided to take a taxi at first, then I found I did not have enough money, I finally decided to go there by bike.
(3) Crowded with people, I decided to go to another shop.
(4) I read the *Morning Post* just now. There was an article in the *Morning Post* about the earthquake. The article said thousands of people were killed in the earthquake.
(5) Although it was very cold last Sunday, but a lot of people still went to the park.
(6) As the meeting was put off till next Friday, so we went to the film instead.
(7) Arriving at the station very late, no taxis could be found around the station.
(8) He is a very good young man, he always wants to help others, we all like him very much.
(9) Computers made in Taiwan are much cheaper than Japan.
(10) I could not answer most of the questions, because they were too difficult, so I failed the exam.
(11) Living in California, apartments do not cost as much as those in New York City.
(12) Spending every penny at the track (赛马场上赌博花了所有的钱), the money was never repaid.
(13) What we need is a list of teacher broken down alphabetically.
(14) Going home, the walk was slippery.
(15) When getting out of bed, his toe hit the dresser.
(16) He does not explain everything clearly. But rather hints that something is wrong, and leaves the rest up to the audience.
(17) He points out that one never knows what the future will be. Because it is actually a matter of luck.
(18) When entering the room, the telephone rang.
(19) To study well, a good dictionary helps.

3. 写出八个句子,其中两个句子用 *and*,两个句子用 *but*,两个句子用 *or*,两个句子用 *nor*。

4. 将下列简单句改写成从属复合句。

(1) He couldn't go on. He was just so tired.

(2) The ladder was sagging with his weight. At last it collapsed.

(3) We can probably never perfect the process beyond its present state. We should still try.

(4) All primary schools are planning to start computer courses in 2000. To carry out this plan will take years.

(5) In small factories labor is not specialized. In medium-sized factories, labor is partially specialized. But large factories divide their workers into teams of specialists.

5. 写出三个只用分号连接的并列复合句,要特别注意它们在意思上的对应。

例: The country wants to get rid of pollution; the county wants the paper mill to make money.

6. 简化下列句子,但不要改变句子的原意。

(1) There is a certain tendency to defend one's own position which causes the opponent's argument to be ignored.

(2) It is the other requirements that present obstacles, some of which may prove to be insurmountable in the teaching of certain subjects.

(3) In the sort of literature-centered course being discussed here, there is usually a general failure that fails to meet the needs of society.

(4) The person whom he met was an expert who was able to teach the fundamentals quickly.

(5) They will take a pride which is wholly justifiable in that they are able to command a prose style that is lucid and supple.

(6) The work which is reported in this paper is an investigation of language within the social context of the community in which it is spoken.

(7) It is a study of a linguistic structure which is unusually complex, but no more than the social structure of the city in which it functions.

(8) Methods which are unique to the historian are illustrated throughout the volume

in order to show how history is written and how historians work.

- (9) The historian's approach to his subject, which leads to the asking of provocative questions and to a new understanding of complex events, situations and personalities is probed.
- (10) It is its emphasis on historical method which distinguishes this book from other reading sources in Western civilization.

二、段落写作

段落是文章的组成部分。每个段落都有其中心思想,而中心思想是由主题句来体现的。一般说来,在写段落时,主题句要放在句首。这样既可使主题明确,又可以节省篇幅。这点在写作测试中是非常重要的。写出主题句后,就要发展主题思想,也就是要分层次地写出主题思想所包含的意思。这一部分的写作要注意逻辑性和连贯性,切忌逻辑混乱,词句累赘。

下面举例说明。

试题:用一段话提出一个建议,改变一种你认为不合理的现象。这段话应列举两个或三个理由来支持你的建议。

请看下面一段文字:

Billboard advertising should be abolished along public highways. There are three reasons I believe that billboard advertising should not be permitted near public highways. First, I think that billboards are ugly and hinder the enjoyment of natural roadside beauty. Second, billboards are a distraction and therefore, I believe, a danger to the driver, who should keep his eyes on the road. Third, the purpose of billboards is to promote private business, therefore, they should not be put up along public, tax supported highways.

上面一段文字中的第一句就是我们所说的主题句(topic sentence)。这是本段的主题思想,意思是公路两旁的广告牌应予取缔。第二句是过渡句,说有三条理由。它将主题句和下面的句子连接起来。接着便一一列举了这三条理由。第一条,作者认为广告牌破坏了路旁的田野景观;第二条,作者认为广告牌容易分散驾驶员的注意力,会造成事故,危险;第三条,作者认为广告牌是为厂家推销商品做宣传,是为厂家谋利益,因而不应该占用公家靠税收支持的公路用地。

那么,一段既有主题句、过渡句,又有发展部分和结论的段落该如何写呢?让我们仍然沿用上面的内容,将其中一条理由加以扩展,写成一个完整的段落。请看下面的段落:

Billboards are ugly and hinder the enjoyment of natural roadside beauty. To illustrate this statement, an experience that is common to many people must be brought to mind. Suppose a person is tired of the city—the smog and the hurry—and he decides to get away for a while. He gets into his car and travels away toward freedom and relaxation. Along the way, he pulls over to the side of the road to enjoy the quiet beauty of a country scene. What does he see? Billboards! One billboard shows a giant TV set; another billboard displays a huge bottle of Coke Cola; still another shows a speeding motorcycle. These and numerous other billboards are ugly substitutes for what he is seeking. They