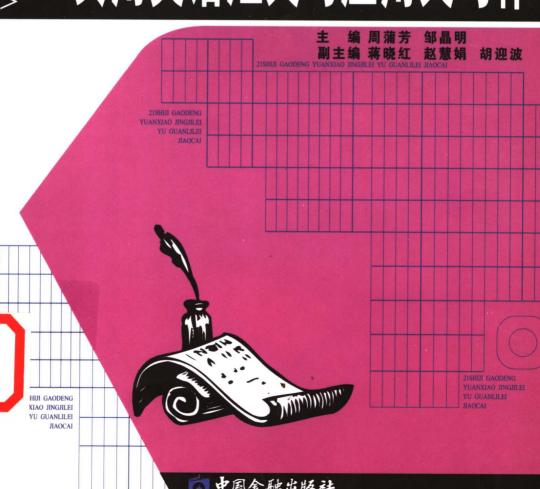
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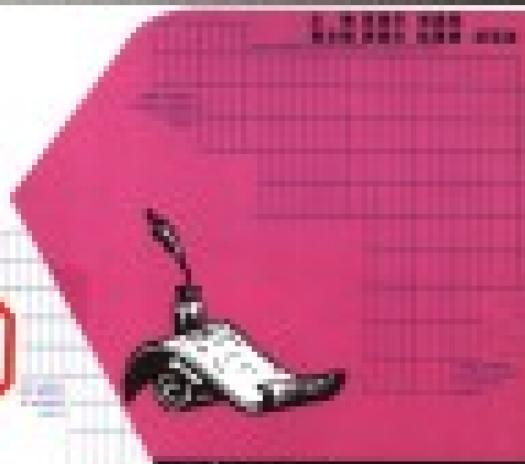
实用英语短文与应用文写作



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实用英语短文与应用文写作



21 世纪高等院校经济类与管理类教材

实用英语短文与应用文写作

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前 言

随着我国对外开放的进一步扩大和国际交流的日益增多,英语短文与应用文写作在人们日常学习、生活和工作中得到越来越广泛的应用,其重要性已日益为人们所关注和重视,并成为大学英语教学改革的重点之一。《实用英语短文与应用文写作》一书就英语短文与应用文写作中有关文章的结构、写作的过程、文章的体裁和文体意义、词汇的搭配和选择、文章的立意和写作技巧等方面进行了较为详尽的解析,并通过示例和点评,简明扼要、深入浅出地阐述了英语短文与应用文写作的基本理论、方法和技巧,使学生在模拟短文与应用文写作过程中,掌握句子的基本结构、句子之间的连接、段落之间的过渡、段落及语篇的整体把握以及各类体裁的写作技巧,并能在较短的时间内有效地提高写作能力,写出主题较为突出、内容较为完善、语言较为通顺、格式符合要求的英语短文和应用文。

本书设有大量富有启发性、针对性强的阅读范文,且题材广泛,内容新颖,极富情趣。不仅适用于大学英语四、六级考试,研究生人学考试,MBA和TOEFLE等各类考试的读者参阅,而且也可用做各类涉外工作人员必备的工具书。

本书由周蒲芳、邹晶明主持编写,周蒲芳负责全书总体策划和统稿,邹晶明负责审稿、编排和定稿。南昌大学欧阳美和教授审阅了全书并提出宝贵意见,在此谨表谢意。本书编写人员分工如下:周蒲芳撰写第一章、第二章、第七章、第十章,邹晶明撰写第八章、第十一章,蒋晓红撰写第九章、第十二章,赵慧娟撰写第三章、第五章,胡迎波撰写第四章、第六章。

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本书作者均长期工作在大学英语教学第一线,对于指导学生过好 写作关积累了一定的经验,但因作者水平有限,加上时间仓促,疏漏 与不足之处在所难免,衷心希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

> 编 者 2007年6月10日

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短文写作

第一章 短文的结构和组织

短文写作是语言基本功综合能力的体现。英语短文写作可以反映写作人的英语书面表达能力,其中包括词汇、句型、语法以及应用英语组织短文的能力。然而,写作与阅读之间的关系也是不可忽视的,阅读才是学习短文写作的基础和源泉。如果没有大量的语言信息输入及一定量的写作训练,想写出高质量的英语短文是不大可能的。

英语短文写作在各类英语测试及涉外业务中都是一个重要的部分,尤其是语言应用能力测试,如《全国大学英语四、六级等级考试》,要求考生围绕着所给定的范围或命题,在 30 分钟内完成 120~150 词以上的英语短文写作。因此,较好的英语表达能力、清晰的思路,只是写好英语短文最基本的条件,而准确把握好各类短文的基本结构及其写作手法,才是我们提高英语短文写作能力必要的前提。本章仅就英语短文的段落结构及段落的组织展开讨论。

通常,一篇短文的结构可以概括为三部分: 1. 开头段; 2. 主体段; 3. 结论段。这几个部分都是围绕一个中心主题发展的。

第一节 短文的开头段 (The Beginning)

开头段(The Beginning/The Introduction)的作用是介绍文章的主题和表达中心思想,由此,读者可预知下面文章的主体段大意。短文的开头段一般由陈述(General Statements)和中心主题句(Thesis Statement)两部分组成。主题句通常出现在开头段,有时也可出现在主体段或结尾段。主题句出现在开头段时也不一定是第一

句,有时是第二句,第一句仅是一个过渡。一般来说,主题句通常 带有关键词,使其在结构和意义上与拓展句相连接,达到整体语篇 的和谐。

【范例】

1. The Advantages of Advertising.

Nowadays, no one can avoid being influenced by advertising; it is everywhere. We find it not only in the media but also on buses, buildings, even on the clothes we wear. Like all things, advertising has two aspects. To me, there are many advantages of advertising, but I will mention only two: to stimulate business growth and to create jobs.

- ... (主体段)
- ... (结尾段)
- 2. The Advantages of a Microwave Oven.

Engineers and inventors continually develop new products that affect our everyday lives. One product that was developed and has become popular in the last twenty years is the microwave oven. Microwave ovens now appear in new homes, old homes, businesses, and restaurants, even on boats and in campers. Indeed, they are everywhere. Most people would agree that this invention, with its many advantages, has had a positive effect on our lives. It has made our busy lives easier.

- ... (主体段)
- ...(结尾段)
- 3. Why life without a Car in the United States is Difficult?

On a street in New Orleans, a middle-aged man sitting on a bench in a bus shelter is waiting for a bus. He occasionally glances at his watch. He sits waiting impatiently for the bus to come. Sometimes he stands up and looks to the corner of the street, hoping to see the bus. Finally, he sees a bus coming. Unfortunately, it is full of people, so he has to wait for the next one. As you can see, this man waits impatiently for a bus. If he had a car, he probably would not be so impatient. <u>Indeed, not having a car in the United States is difficult</u>. There may be several effects, but two stand <u>out</u>.

- ... (主体段)
- ... (结尾段)

【点评】

上面范例是三篇短文中的开头段,开头段一般都由两部分组成,即总体概述 (General Statement) 和中心主题句 (Thesis Statement)。

总体概述的目的是抓住读者的注意力和为主题提供背景信息,做必要的铺垫。总体概述语句常位于开头段的前几句,其后的陈述句则 应更为具体。

中心主题句是开头段也是整篇文章中最重要的句子,它是开头段中必须包括的内容。在中心主题句中包含了整篇文章的主题和中心思想,它阐明了作者所持的观点和态度。有时它会列出将要在下面主体段中讨论的题目(Topics),这些题目都是和中心主题句紧密相关的。上面三篇范例短文开头段中,画线部分为每段的中心主题句。第一篇的中心主题句是第一句;第二篇的中心主题句在第二句;而第三篇的主题句在首段的末尾。

中心主题句是一个完整的句子。它阐述的不是一个简单的事实, 而是文章的整体观点。

【写作要点】

英语短文的开头方式多种多样,不同的题材对文章的体裁有着不同的要求,因此,没有哪种开头方式是一成不变的。这里仅介绍几种常用的开头方式:

1. 观点式开头 (Start with a Strong Opinion)。

鲜明的观点,黑白分明。这种开头方式能吸引读者的眼球,产生 一种意外的感觉。

例如:

There are no creatures on earth less practical than humans. And nothing shows our frivolity (不庄重) better than fashion. From women's hoop skirts to men's high hats, fashion victims through the ages have endured the ridiculous, the uncomfortable, and the absolutely dangerous in their desire to be fashionable. Even our feet, which are normally planted firmly on the ground, have suffered the pains of keeping up with the latest craze.

2. 问句式开头 (Start with a Question)。

以提问句的形式开头来直接切入主题,能引起读者思索,产生互 动的效果。

例如:

Cleanliness is considered a virtue, but just what does it mean to be clean? As most of us have had the unpleasant occasion to discover, one person's definition can be quite different from another's. From Istanbul to Indianapolis, people have their own ways of keeping clean and their own reasons for doing so.

3. 引言式开头 (Start with a Quotation)。

以引用他人(特别是名人)的话语来开头可以增强效果。名人 名言直接与文章主要观点相联系,容易使读者产生认同感。引用的内 容可以是名言名句、诗词、诗歌等。

例如:

"Let me have men about me that are fat," says Shakespeare's Julius Caesar to Marcus Antonius. In his opinion, fat people are more trustworthy than thin ones, that is, those with a "lean and hungry look", who "are dangerous".

4. 趣闻轶事式开头 (Start with an Anecdote)。

描写的事可以与短小有趣实物相互联系。这样能使抽象的观点对读者更有真实感。当然这些轶事必须与中心主题有关。

例如:

Imagine walking on the surface of Mars. You follow the channels where water is believed to have once flowed, hike across the flat plains covered with rocks of all sizes, and jump the basin called Hellas, measuring more than 930 miles across. After you explore the polar caps, you climb the huge volcano Olympus Mons, which is twice as high as Earth's highest peak. Seem impossible? It may be in the real world, but not in virtual reality.

第二节 短文的主体段 (The Body Paragraphs)

主体段(Body Paragraphs)的功能是解释论证文章的中心思想。因此,丰富、翔实、有说服力及感染力的主体段是一篇好文章的重点所在。

文章的主体段一般由一个或若干个段落组成,它们从不同的侧面 对文章的主题展开讨论。各段阐述的内容必须与主题一致,这样有助 于说明中心思想,但基本只涉及主题的一个方面。主体段一般由主题 句、支持句及总结句三部分组成。主题句用来陈述主体段的中心思 想,然后利用支持句从不同的侧面进行说明或论述;有些主体段由于 观点明确、阐述清楚,往往省略总结句。

【范例】

1. The Advantages of Advertising.

... (开头段)

First, advertising is one of the principal factors in stimulating business growth. In the world, there are many factories and businesses making the same product. They must compete with each other to get the attention of consumers and sell their products. To achieve this goal, they must invest money to advertise their products. If their advertising is successful and

their sales go up, their business grows. They make huge profits that they can then invest. This investment stimulates the economy even more. A good example of a company with a successful advertising campaign is Burger King. Burger King used to be a small company with not many customers, but several years ago it started putting clever ads on TV to try to get some of the fast food business from McDonald's. These ads made Burger King's hamburgers look as good or better than McDonald's. Today, you can see many more Burger Kings around the country with lots of customers.

- ... (结尾段)
- 2. The Advantages of a Microwave Oven.
- ... (开头段)

The most important advantage of the microwave is speed. It cooks food much faster than a conventional oven. A box of frozen broccoli takes six minutes to cook on a stove. In the microwave, it only takes two minutes. That is one-third the time of the regular method. This advantage of the microwave oven—speed is important in our daily lives. Since most adults work, they do not have much time to spend preparing dinner for their families. Now, when the children come home from school or the adults come home from their jobs, an entire dinner can be fixed in a very short time with the help of the microwave.

The second advantage of the microwave is convenience. The microwave is really easy to use. You put a frozen pizza on a plate, pop it in the microwave, and push a couple of buttons and presto! You have a hot meal. It is so easy to use that children and teenagers can use it with no trouble. If children want an after-school snack, they can fix it themselves. There is no mess and no fuss. It is not only easy to use at home, but also in offices. Many offices have an employee lounge where employees can eat lunch. A common feature of the lounge is a microwave oven. Employees can bring soup, leftovers, or entire meals and heat them up in the