



全国高等教育自学考试指定教材  
( 英语 / 外贸英语专业 ) 辅导丛书

# 英语写作基础 自学辅导

南开大学 谭福红 主编

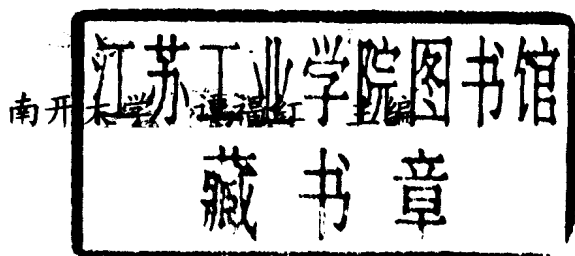
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# 英语写作基础自学辅导



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## 内 容 提 要

本书由南开大学经验丰富的教师编写。它以全国统编教材《英语写作基础》为蓝本,讲解教材内容,给出练习答案,并介绍了历年考试真题及答案。

本书适合高自考师生、英语自学者和爱好者。

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# 前 言

英语专业自学考试基础课《英语写作基础》是一门重要的实践课程。由于此类辅导材料少，学生不知道如何在有限的时间内掌握如此多的知识来准备迎接统考。针对这一现象，编者通过对新教材的教授与研究，结合多年来的英语教学经验编写了《英语写作基础自学辅导》一书。本书是编者在认真研究全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《英语写作基础自学考试大纲》的基础上，以全国统编教材《英语写作基础》为蓝本，结合教学中的实际经验并针对教学中学生提出的问题加以系统整理和分析后编写出来的。旨在帮助考生掌握英语的语言规律并培养自学能力，同时提高实际综合运用英语语言的能力，从而顺利地通过考试。

本书内容包括以下3个方面：

1. 原教材译文。
2. 练习答案。
3. 历年考试真题及答案。

编者希望本书能帮助广大考生学好教材，打好基础，激发出更大的学习兴趣，顺利通过自学考试；也希望能有更多读者向编者提出问题及意见，使本书日臻完善。

编者

2001年9月于南开大学

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# 第一部分 句子

## I. 句子的类型

### A. 掉尾句

在一个句子中，如果中心意思放在句尾，直到最后一个词才表达完整，这样的句子就叫作掉尾句。这一类型的句子，与中心意思在前、一个或一个以上修饰性从句和短语在后的句型相比，往往能给人以更深刻的印象。这是因为，把句子中的一个或几个关键词保留到最后，能够给读者造成一种心理上的期待，因此，一个掉尾句要比一个结构松散句更能起到强调的作用。

注意下面几个例子中结构松散句与掉尾句之间的不同：

松散结构

The history of English words is the history of our civilization in many ways.

掉尾句

In many ways, the history of English words is the history of our civilization.

松散结构

She was offered a professional contract after winning the Olympic gold medal for figure skating, according to newspaper reports.

掉尾句

According to newspaper reports, after winning the Olympic gold medal for figure skating, she was offered a professional contract.

### 松散结构

There have been many great discoveries made by scientists in the twentieth century.

### 掉尾句

Scientists in the twentieth century have made many great discoveries.

## 练习答案

1. Although I didn't receive a high grade, the course was not very difficult.
2. When he wasn't chosen for the football team, he felt that the world had come to an end.
3. To do the job safely requires steady nerves.
4. As soon as it lifted off the runway, the plane began to shake noticeably.
5. To put out the fire, she filled a bucket with water.
6. Bursting into tears as she left the room, Jane walked out of his life.
7. One of my favorite poets is Emily Dickinson.
8. If you want to build a macular body, there are many exercises to do.
9. For many people, summer is the most enjoyable season.
10. Because he had been trained in it from an early age, he played the violin well.

## B. 短句与长句

### 1. 短句的使用

短句常常可以十分有力。仔细看看下面几句名言，是不是能够感觉到：每一句话的力量主要来自于它们的简洁，而再多几个字就会削弱句子的效果？

Nice guys finish last.

Love conquers all.

War is hell.

下面选自演讲中的一段话显示出使用一系列的短句可以取得多么有力的效果：

What treaty that the whites have kept has the red man broken? Not one. What treaty that the white men ever made with us have they kept? Not one. When I was a boy, the Sioux owned the world; the sun rose and set on their land; they set ten thousand men to battle. Where are the warriors today? Who slew them? Where are our lands? Who owns them?

在这段话中，简短的问句、从句和句子片断建立起一种节奏感，使作者对白种人世界的控诉显得更有力量。由此可见，有目的地重复使用短句能使话语节奏鲜明，庄重有力。

短句在写作中很有用处。短句简单易读，明快有力。不过，使用过多的短句也会让读者感到乏味，因为这样听上去十分幼稚：

Peter and Carl walk to school. Bonnie follows them. Bonnie is Peter's dog. She is a nice dog. She walks at Peter's heels. She turns back at the butcher's shop. Now Bonnie will try to find her friends. She may go home.

小孩子初学写作时通常总是使用短句，但是慢慢他们就会发现写出更长的句子并不困难，只需将几个短句用 *and*, *but* 或者 *or* 连接在一起就可以了：

Peter and Carl walk to school, and Bonnie follows them. Bonnie is Peter's dog, and she is a nice dog. She walks at Peter's heels, but she turns back at the butcher's shop. Now Bonnie may try to find her friends, or she may go home.

*and*, *but* 和 *or* 这些词叫作并列连词。使用并列连词是把短句合并在一起的一个简单方法。我们还可以使用从属连词：

As Peter and Carl walk to school, Peter's nice dog, Bonnie, follows them, walking at Peter's heels until she turns back when they reach the

butcher's shop. Now, if she doesn't find her friends, she will go home.

这一段话仍然是关于 Peter, Carl 和 Bonnie 的,但是听上去却舒服多了。这是因为其中使用了四个从属连词,即 as, until, when, 和 if。同并列连词一样,从属连词也可以将几个短句合并成更长的句子,不过从属连词要比并列连词更为精确,能将词与词之间的关系描述得更清楚。

下面是一些最常用的从属连词:

- |               |                |            |                     |
|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1. after      | 2. as long as  | 3. if      | 4. in so far as     |
| 5. since      | 6. because     | 7. in case | 8. in order that    |
| 9. as         | 10. before     | 11. once   | 12. in as much as   |
| 13. as if     | 14. every time | 15. till   | 16. provided (that) |
| 17. so (that) | 18. now that   | 19. until  | 20. while           |
| 21. though    | 22. although   | 23. unless | 24. when            |

现在我们知道,使用从属连词的一个原因是它们有助于作者更准确地表达意思。还有一个原因则是它们可以给句子结构带来多种变化。请看下面这个句子:

**I studied hard and I passed the examination.**

这句话使用了一个并列连词 **and**。我们可以把它颠倒一下,将第二部分置于句首: **And I passed the examination I studied hard.** [也可写成 **I passed the examination and I studied hard.** (这两部分前后顺序似乎不大合乎逻辑)] 如果我们一定要保留所有的词,这个句子仍然没有多大变化。但是如果不用并列连词 **and** 而是使用从属连词 **because**, 情况就不同了:

**I passed the examination because I studied hard.**

**Because I studied hard, I passed the examination.**

大多数带从属连词的句子都可以前后倒置,不过,当一个由两部分组成的句子以从属连词开头时,不要忘记加上逗号。这样的句子两部分之间通常以逗号分隔开来:

无逗号:

**I'm a happy man now that I've solved my problems.**

有逗号:

**Now that I've solved my problems, I'm a happy man.**

无逗号:

**You can use these tools till the farmers come back.**

有逗号:

**Till the farmers come back, you can use these tools.**

语意增加, 句子也随之加长。语言总是与思想密切相关, 语言的质量与思想的质量是联系在一起的。小孩子一开始写简单的句子, 但随着他们长大, 他们的思想变得更复杂, 写出的句子也更复杂, 渐渐学会在一句话中传递出多条信息。

再看下面两种合并句子的方法:

两句:

**Tom heard a knock at the door. Tom went to open it.**

一句:

**Hearing a knock at the door, Tom went to open it.**

两句:

**Bert is a certified accountant. Even Bert was stumped by the fourth math problem.**

一句:

**Even Bert, a certified accountant, was stumped by the fourth math problem.**

## 练习答案

### 练习 1

2.

- a. It was nearly dark, and a roaring snowmobile hit Mrs. Clifford,

because it was running without lights.

- b. A roaring snowmobile hit Mrs. Clifford because it was nearly dark and it was running without lights.
- c. It was nearly dark, and a roaring snowmobile, running without lights, hit Mrs. Clifford.

3.

- a. The store manager told the judge that as the clerk turned around, he saw Louis carried a purse, which was already open, and put the perfume she eyed in it.
- b. The store manager told the judge that he saw Louis put the perfume she eyed in her purse, which was carried by her and was already open, as the clerk turned around.

4.

- a. When Peg entered the room, Lisa was lying on his couch in the room, being asleep, whose long hair nearly touched the floor and her cat Tikky was on her stomach.
- b. Lying on Peg's couch, Lisa was asleep, her long hair nearly touching the floor and her cat Tikky on her stomach.

## 练习 2

It was a dull day. It was a dark day. It was a soundless day. It was in the autumn of the year. The clouds hung oppressively low in the heavens. I had been passing alone. I was on horseback. I was going through a singularly tract of country. It was dreary. I found myself. The shades of evening drew on. The melancholy House of Usher was within the view.

## 2. 长句的使用

与短句相比，长句特别适合用来表达一系列复杂的相互关联的概念。下面一段文字说明了如何有效地运用一系列的长句：

It is particularly difficult to find good, cheap accommodation in big cities. What is more, public transport is sometimes crowded and dirty, particularly in the rush hour, and even the parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when it seems that every city-dweller is looking for some open space and green grass. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city.

In conclusion, I think that city life can be particularly appealing to young people, who like the excitement of the city and don't mind the noise and pollution. However, many people, when they get older, and particularly when they have young children, often prefer the peace and fresh air of the countryside.

第一段的三个长句中，每一句都指出了城市生活中的一个缺点。这里使用短句可能不如使用长句更为有效，因为短句此处不足以充分表达出作者提出的见解。

### 3. 长短句的交替使用

尽管在特定情况下，使用一系列短句或一系列长句都很有效，但在绝大部分名篇佳作中，长短句经常是反复交替出现的。一个或几个表达复杂概念的长句之后，使用一个短句能够收到使人提神醒目的效果。请看下面的例子：

We are not so easily misled by vision. Most of the things before our eyes are plainly there, not mistakable for other things except for the illusions created by professional magicians and, sometimes, the look of the lights of downtown New York against a sky so black as to make it seem a near view of eternity. Our eyes are not easy to fool.

同样，一系列短句之后，一个长句可以起到高潮或总结的作用，缓和前面几个短句所营造的紧张节奏，满足读者的期待，给人一种淋漓尽致感觉。见下例：

We now have, as a result of modern means of communication, hundreds of words flung at us daily. We are constantly being talked at, by teachers, preachers, salesmen, public officials, and motion-picture sound tracks. The cries of advertisers pursue us into our very homes, thanks to the TV — and in some houses the TV is never turned off from morning to night. Daily the newsboy brings us, in large cities, from thirty to fifty enormous pages of print, and almost three times that amount on Sunday. We go out and get more words at bookstores and libraries. Words fill our lives.

下面两段文字中，一段由长度基本一致的句子组成，另一段中的句子则长短不一，试比较它们的不同之处：

长度一致：

The house is a fixer-upper, of course. For the past two days (it seems like the past two decades), I've been fixing things. I've been crawling about in the dirt-floored basement. I've been trying to learn to fix copper plumbing. The people renting the house last winter froze and burst the pipes. As a result, I have to put in all new stuff, learning as I go. With five-foot headroom, it's a real joy to be playing with torch and hot solder down there. I climb around oozing soilpipes from another era. I crouch Quasimodo-like, measuring, cutting, squatting, slouching, until my back is permanently bent. I have been picking spiders out of my beard, and my clothes are indescribable.

长度不同：

The house is a fixer-upper, of course, and so for the past two days (it seems like the past two decades), I've been fixing things, crawling about in the basement — dirt-floored, naturally — trying to learn to fix copper plumbing. What a nightmare! The people renting the house last winter froze and burst the pipes, and so I have to put in all new stuff. I'm learning



as I go. With five-foot headroom, it's a real joy to be playing with torch and hot solder down there, climbing around oozing soilpipes from another era, crouching Quasimodo-like, measuring, cutting, squatting, slouching. My back is permanently bent. My beard is full of spiders. My clothes are indescribable.

在第二段中，作者用并列连词和从属连词将第一段文字中开头四句话合并成了一个长句，把破房子、修理东西和在地下室里爬来爬去这几个主要意思连接了起来。然后作者加上一个简短的感叹句，既总结了第一句的主要意思，又为下文作了铺垫。接着，他将两层前后相关的意思（一层是关于冻裂的管子，另一层是关于新管子的安装）合并成一个中等长度的句子，又将分词短语“learning as I go”改写成一個单独的短句。原文中接下来的三句话讲的都是地下室里干活的种种劳苦，于是合并成了一个长句。最后，一个从句和一个并列句中的两个分句分成了三个平行结构的短句，使作者发出的一通牢骚显得痛痛快快、直截了当。

### C. 简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句

传统的句型共分为四种，即简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句。

#### 1. 简单句

简单句是由单一主谓结构构成的句子，如：

The mother is dressing her baby.

The party ended early.

He lost his wallet last week.

The city was destroyed by the earthquake.

一个简单句可以包含多个主语：

Ralph and Cindy are sitting under the tree.

Her speech and performance moved the audience.