

全国高教自考英语专业考试指导

本科

英语写作

全国高教自考英语专业考试指导编写委员会 组编

College English

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总序

曾经有人将夯实的英语功底和熟练的电脑技能作为界定 21 世纪人才的两个重要参数,足可见二者对于现代人求贤的重要意义。但在二者当中,或许仍可分出伯仲:走进互联网络,踏上信息高速公路,若遇语言障碍,再高明的电脑操作也无力使它的主人享用网络世界丰厚的内存资源,这更足以证明英语这个日益国际化的语言的作用。现在,越来越多的人已经无法抗拒掌握英语带来的便利,纷纷将关注的目光和资金投向英语学习,而实现纵情于信息源流这一美好愿望的最大众化的途径便是自学。

诚然,自学方式的优势可以让人几番津津乐道,但检验自学效果的考试却难免令人几度惨惨戚戚。没有经常可以传道解惑的师者,没有可以朝夕相处的同窗,没有随时可以指点迷津的参考书籍……,这些的确能让考生视进考场而如临深渊。为了使曲径变为坦途,为了给自学者架起一道现实与理想的桥梁,我们根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会所指定的教材和有关考试大纲,从化解考生不堪重负的学习压力,突破传统的被动应考方法出发,以自如、顺利通过自学考试为宗旨,精心设计了这套《全国高教自考英语专业考试指导》丛书。

本系列丛书的编写严格在全国高教自考英语专业相关课程的考试大纲圈定的范围内运作。全套丛书构架由三大部分组成:

一、题型分析与解题思路:以自学考试的标准样题为例题,指出试题考点;分析命题目的;点拨解题关键。

二、全真模拟试题：模拟试题的设置形式、难易梯度与各科考纲及样题完全一致，根据各科不同要求而设置 5 套、10 套、20 套模拟试题不等，供考生自测与强化训练。

三、参考答案与试题精解：对模拟试题作解答，精心解析归纳试题的要点、重点及得分点。

全套书在内容上，覆盖全面，重点突出，充分抓住自考指定教材的精髓加以运用，分析自考学习的难点、弱项编制试题，反复强化、以石攻玉。在结构上，考点明晰，形式简约、顺达。

《全国高教自考英语专业考试指导》丛书，包括本、专科两个部分，共 14 个分册。各分册分别由自学考试主考单位之一——大连外国语学院以及来自各高等院校，长期从事自考课程教学及参与命题的专家教授担任主编和主审，丛书内容与形式的选择都是深思熟虑的结果，绝非朝夕之间的拼凑。“学而不化，非学也”，我们有志于帮助自考者对原教材融会贯通，学有卓效。《荀子·劝学》中有一脍炙人口的佳句：“吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。”如果自考者能藉此套丛书通达学路，登顶览胜，我们便可聊以自慰。

全国高教自考英语专业
考试指导编写委员会

2000 年 1 月

前言

《英语写作》是全国高等教育自学考试委员会针对自考英语专业本科阶段设置的一门必考课程。根据《自学考试大纲》要求,考生应明确下列考核重点:

- * 文章建构的基本模型
- * 文章的四种基本体裁及其功能的行文特点
- * 写主题句
- * 写提纲
- * 写开头段、主体段、结尾段
- * 给文章润色

以上考核重点是考试重点而非教材规定的全部学习要点,论文写作和研究报告虽为必学重点,但不能成为考点,所以未列入其中。因此,本书的突出特点是按考试样题模式提炼教材精华,有的放矢地指导考生在短时间内通达考路。

考生在学习本书时,必须明确考核重点与考试题型的关系:考核重点会融于各种形式的考题中,因此不能只顾做题而忽视对基本操作理论的掌握。全书的组成结构为:

1. **题型分析与解题思路**:对考试样题进行剖析,帮助考生寻得解题思路,觅得解题要旨。

2. **考核重点与考路点津**:对考核重点加以理论支持,为考生提供备考阶段归纳式复习指导。

3. **全真模拟试题**:以考点为核心编制二十套模拟试题,考核呈现难易梯度并切合考路。在此部分,还对所有试题提供参考答案和解题要注。

4. **背诵作文与应考提示**:精选英语背诵文章 35 篇,并配以清晰的文章结构模框,扼要的语言特点分析和重要的应考提示。

由本书的编写结构也可以看出,这是一本为考试而准备的,中国有句古话“与其临渊羡鱼,不如退而结网”,我们这本书就是为帮助考生而结好的“网”,留给考生的只是掌握用网的要领和操练捕鱼的操作,愿考生的期待能够圆满。

本书付梓之时,感谢所有为本书问世而辛苦劳作的同伴。书中若有疏漏也只能归咎于编写者学识的浅陋。我们也感谢来自各方的诚意指教,补正缺损以利学人。

编 者

2000 年 8 月

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第一部分 题型分析与解题思路

(写作试题共分三部分,考试时间为 150 分钟)

I. 将“残缺不全”的文章补齐

题型说明

本部分是将“残缺不全”的文章补齐,要求考生根据所提供文章的一部分,补齐所缺的部分,所缺的部分可以是文章的开头,也可以是文章的结尾,还可以是文章的主体部分。补缺时要求保持文章风格的统一性。所选文章可以是记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文中的任何一种。

I -1 Supply the missing introduction(20%)

Study the following passage carefully and write an introduction of about 50 words. Make sure that the tone and vocabulary you use are in unity with the passage provided.

1 _____

2 One day, for instance, I was coming out of a supermarket in Beijing. Out of concern for the people behind me, I kept my hand on the door to prevent it from bounding back and hurting someone. What surprised and irked me was the behavior of the

young woman right behind me. She walked straight on out the door as if she were the only person there. I was holding the door open in the expectation that the next person coming out would take over the task from me. Then another young woman did exactly the same thing! I felt as if I had been pressed into service as a doorman. Only when the third person out, a middle-aged man, pressed against the door could I finally release the door and be on my way. The behavior of the two women was almost inconceivably rude. Even if they didn't take the door from me, they could at least have said thank you. They converted a polite action intended as a helpful social gesture into an opportunity for exploitation.

3 Sometimes even small things, insignificant in themselves, can annoy others. For example, Westerners always wrap up telephone conversations by saying goodbye or bye-bye, but before saying it they add some little remark as a bridge between the main business of the conversation and the closing. The words are meaningless in themselves; "Okey, that's all the questions I have, I'll talk to you later" or "Well, I guess I'd better let you go/let you get back to work" or "Well, thanks for the information—that's all I wanted to know" or some such formula; nevertheless, they are emotionally important. Ending your business and then immediately saying goodbye is simply too abrupt. I am told that this is a language problem, but I've noticed people doing the same thing in Chinese.

4 Let's talk about courtesy connected with visits. Last year I went to an international conference in Shanghai and stayed in a four-star hotel. One day after dinner, I was resting in my room when there was a knock at the door. It was a woman, a stranger.

She said she was a journalist who wanted to interview me. I asked her to show me her press card and then invited her in. Over the course of the conference we got to know each other. She told me that she was surprised by how suspicious I had seemed that evening when I opened the door. I advised her to make a point of contacting people in advance for any future interviews. Appearing unannounced at someone's door is not only impolite, but also easily misunderstood. That is how some prostitutes operate in big hotels. In most Western cities even relatives and close friends would hesitate to drop in without phoning beforehand, much less perfect strangers!

5 When I travel by plane or train in China, I always fall in with young people eager to strike up a conversation with me. Of course I know that they see this as a chance to practice their English, and that's fine. I also like to talk with them. But I find that they ask too many questions about my private life. Naturally questions like "Are you married?" or "How many children do you have?" are not taboo, but I think it's better to ask them after two people have had time to become familiar, not right off the bat. People who meet by chance as travelers should stick to wider, more public subjects. Perhaps after they find that they share views or interests they can become friends and talk about more personal matters.

● 答案:

The Chinese are a people who pay a great deal of attention to courtesy. I've noticed this in my Chinese friends ever since I came to China several years ago. Now and then, though, things happen that upset me, little events that show that there is still plenty of

room for improvement in this regard.

● **命题目的:**

考查根据文章主体段和结尾段的提示填补主题段的能力。

● **解题关键:**

- (1) 了解文章的基本结构: 主题段 + 主体(展开)段 + 结尾段。
- (2) 了解主题段的基本构成: (引言) + 主题句 (thesis statement = subject + controlling idea)
- (3) 了解主题段的功能: 它对主体段起统领作用, 控制其写作走势; 在内容上与结尾段遥相呼应, 因此, 填补主题段必须采用“逆向”思维, 从主体段和结尾段找出线索。英文段落里大都有段落主题句, 识别段落主题句可以反推出文章主题句。
- (4) 本文第二段的 Topic Sentence 为: They converted a polite action intended as a helpful social gesture into an opportunity for exploitation. 第三段的 Topic Sentence 为: Sometimes even small things, insignificant in themselves, can annoy others. 第四、五段的主题句为: Let's talk about courtesy connected with visits. 由以上各句可以看出, 文章是谈礼仪问题的, 这样可以确定文章主题句的主体是 courtesy. 再者, 文章所举事例均为 small things, 而不注意这些事情会使外国人很不舒服, 因此需要改善。于是, 可写出主题句: things happen that upset me, little events that show that there is still plenty of room for improvement in this regard (courtesy). 由于“中国是礼仪之邦”是众所周知的事实, 所以由这个已知信息做铺垫, 用转折词导出新信息(作者个人的异议)这样做比较自然、妥贴, 不致使作者之言显得武断。因此, 主题段的引言可写为: The Chinese are a people who pay a great deal of attention to courtesy. I've noticed this in my Chinese friends ever since I came to China several years ago. Now and then, though, 主题句。