

北京市普通高等学校教育教学改革试点项目成果

大学英语听·说·写系列教材

College English Listening, Speaking, and Writing

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大学英语·写

College English · Writing

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庞建荣 张秋成



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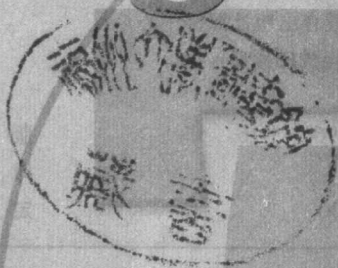
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前言

大学英语听·说·写系列教材是北京市教委支持的“北京市普通高等学校教育教学改革试点项目”之一——“大学英语教学模式改革的研究与实践”的成果。由北京市多所大学合作编写。

传统的大学英语教学以阅读为主体，而当代社会对大学生英语听说写能力的要求已日益提高。这套教材就是为适应这一新的形势而编写的。

本教材按《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》对听说写的新要求编写，但不拘泥于教学大纲。作为一个系列，这套教材有三个分册：《大学英语·听》、《大学英语·说》、《大学英语·写》，供大学英语1~4级阶段教学使用。在总的要求下，听、说、写自成体系，分别编写，可单独使用，也可配套使用。每个分册均为40单元，约需40学时，相当于每级10学时，可以分级使用，也可集中使用。教学内容紧密结合大学生生活，同时兼顾社会日常话题，具有较强的实用性。教材所用材料均选自原文，在必要时作了适当的修改。选材注意做到语言规范、难易适度、有时代感、生动活泼、趣味性较强。听、说、写能力的培养各有侧重，又同时服务于提高学生的总体语言水平。本教材也注意兼顾学生参加有关测试的要求。

大学英语听·说·写系列教材由北京航空航天大学李宝琨担任总主编，北京工商大学徐光忠担任副总主编。《大学英语·听》由北京科技大学李维佳任主编，北京科技大学王小萍、北京联合大学商务学院王永杰任副主编，北京科技大学刘亚明、潘红英、潘淑娟参加编写。《大学英语·说》由北京航空航天大学朱乐奇任主编，北京工商大学张政任副主编，北京航空航天大学唐进宇、郑飞、李凤华、周欢，北京工商大学杨文彦参加编写。《大学英语·写》由中国人民大学田育英任主编，中国人民大学张玉荣、庞建荣、李丽颖、张秋成参加编写。此外，李守京教授为《大学英语·写》的编写提供了很多很好的建议。张锦老师参与编写了部分练习。北京市“大学英语教学模式改革的研究与实践”项目组其他成员院校（北京商学院、北京建工学院、北京联合大学文理学院、中国人民公安大学）的同志参加了对本教材的编写原则、指导思想、编写方案的讨论，提出了许多宝贵意见。

澳大利亚Curtin University of Technology对这套教材的编写给予了大力支持。该校的国际英语中心主任Andy Kirkpatrick教授担任这套教材的顾问并审阅了教材的初稿。在教学改革研究和教材编写过程中，北京市许多学校的专家和教师也都给予了极大的关心和支持。在此，我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫，经验不足，教材中一定会有不少错误和疏漏，欢迎批评指正。

编者

2000年3月

《大学英语·写》使用说明

《大学英语·写》共有40个单元。1~35单元是课文部分，每单元包括学前预测(Pre-test)、写作知识(Writing ABC)、语言基础(Language Basics)和练习(Exercises)四个部分。36~40单元是综合写作训练。

学前预测(Pre-test)检测学生是否已掌握了与本单元内容相关的写作知识。此部分的练习设计包括写作知识和语言基础两部分内容。通过这些练习，使学生发现其相关知识的空白处，以便更有针对性地学习主课内容，提高学习效率。

写作知识(Writing ABC)系统地介绍了英语写作基础理论。1~10单元详细讲解了写作基本要求；11~16单元演示了写作前的准备步骤和写好开头结尾的方法；17~20单元以描写与叙述文为主；21~27单元集中讲解了说明文与议论文的写作技巧；28~35单元详细介绍了图表、看图、记笔记、书信、便条以及标点符号等实用英语的写作方法。此部分要求学生不仅要了解英语写作知识，而且要通过大量实践提高篇章写作能力。每单元的练习部分均提供了与此相关的练习，学习该部分内容时可以配合使用。

语言基础(Language Basics)包括写句技能指导和扩大词汇量两大部分。写句技能指导从写作的角度要求学生把句子写准确、简洁、有效。1~10单元讲解了写好句子的基本要求和基本的修辞技巧。11~35单元从语言功能入手，每单元介绍一种功能的表达法。在练习部分中都有与此相关的练习，讲练结合将能有效提高学生的表达能力。扩大词汇量部分是为了解决学生写作时词汇贫乏的问题，每单元都提供了若干组同义词。这一部分有助于学生横向掌握写作最常用词汇。

练习(Exercises)是围绕写作知识和语言基础设计的。在使用时最好选一部分练习与写作知识和语言基础相结合，边讲边练，其余练习可留给学生课后完成。

本书最后五个单元(36~40)是综合写作训练(Writing Practice)，通过这些练习复习巩固课文中学过的写作知识，进一步提高学生的写作能力。

写作能力是一项综合运用语言的能力，涉及学生的词汇、语法、篇章、文体等多方面的知识和能力。本书根据学生写作方面存在的问题，结合学生学习写作时的心理特点，将篇章写作知识和写作技巧两者结合起来，以达到提高学生写作能力的目的。需要特别提出的是，在使用本书时，应注意不能局限于写作知识的传授，而要特别注重学生语言能力的全面发展。

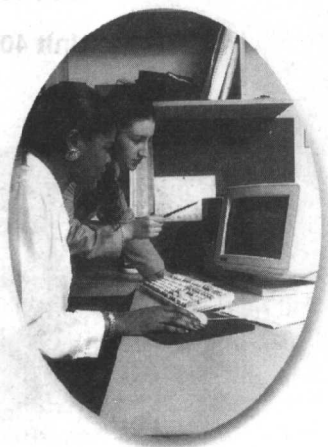
本书的教师用书提供了练习答案及部分范文，供参考使用。

编者

2000年3月

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Unity in Writing

Pre-test

Writing ABC Unity in Writing

Language Basics Exercises



- I. Build up sentence writing abilities 增强句子表达能力
- II. Learn the following sentence structures frequently used in written English 写作常用句型
- III. Enlarge your vocabulary 扩大词汇量
 1. 表示“努力工作”的一组词或词组
 2. 表示“好”的一组词或词组



Pre-test

I. Pick out the incomplete sentences 识别下列不完整句

- _____ 1. Walking down the street as fast as his little legs would allow.
- _____ 2. Sue talking to her teacher about the courses she needs.
- _____ 3. Edith was crying and throwing the dishes.
- _____ 4. Glancing up, she spotted the stolen bicycle.
- _____ 5. Asking for a day off to go to the doctor.
- _____ 6. The leaves covering the road the hunters were travelling.

II. Choose the better word to fill in the blank 选择适当词汇填空

- 1. This hotel serves a _____ grade of coffee. (superior; good)
- 2. Napoleon was one of the _____ generals in history. (most capable; best)
- 3. A _____ person doesn't commit sins or crimes. (kind; virtuous)
- 4. Your proposal sounds _____, but we'll have to talk about it further. (reasonable; fine)
- 5. He is a very _____ performer; he can sing, act, dance and play the piano. (skillful; versatile)
- 6. Years of practice have made Steve _____ playing the flute. (proficient in; good at)

III. Compare the two paragraphs and write down their main ideas 比较下面两段, 写出各段中心思想

- 1. Television presents a vivid world in front of us. We can get much useful information and widen our scope of knowledge. They are helpful in our daily life. It is the guide of our behavior. Watching TV cannot take the place of reading or outdoor activities. Spending too much time on TV has bad effects on our life and work. Some parents allow their children to stay in front of TV for a long time. We should be aware of what to watch and how to watch.

Main idea:

2. We have benefited a lot from the invention of television. It keeps us informed of current affairs, and allows us to follow the latest development in politics and science. Many of the TV programs are both instructive and stimulating. We can almost travel around the world and acquaint ourselves with the strangest customs while sitting in the room. Indeed television presents a vivid world before us.

Main idea:

Writing ABC Unity in Writing

A well-written paragraph must have unity. That is, each paragraph which contains a group of sentences should develop one main idea. Sentences that are not properly related to the main idea should be left out.

Seeking unity is one of the principles in English writing. It helps a writer communicate his ideas clearly to a reader; therefore, it is important to any form of writing—a business letter, an essay or a term paper.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1. 一致性是英语写作中的重要原则之一。 |
| 2. 无论在文章中还是在段落里应自始至终围绕一个中心。 |
| 3. 与中心思想无关的内容不应出现。 |

The following paragraph is not a good paragraph because it lacks unity.

There are two main reasons why I have decided to attend this university. Choosing a suitable university is not very easy. Some of my friends chose where to study for very bad reasons. John has never been to a university. I've met his grandfather, and he still has a sharp mind for a man of his age. Susan chose a university because the food there was said to be quite good. Susan is really not too clever, so I shouldn't criticize her. Actually, it was her father who made choice for her.



There are clear main ideas in the following paragraphs.

With the rapid development of computer science, students will be aided with specially prepared multi-media software to study their subjects better. Homework will be possibly assigned and handed in through electronic mail system. Students can even take examinations on their computers linked with the teachers' and get their scores at once. They will get diplomas if they pass all the required exams. Experts believe that this type of education will be very popular in the years ahead.

Main idea: Computers will become an efficient aid in students' studies.

The world is not only hungry, it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 75% of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97% of this huge amount is sea water, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3%—the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, underground, and other sources. And we cannot even use all of that, because some of it is in the form of icebergs and glaciers. Even worse, some of it has been polluted.

Main idea: The world is short of water.

Language Basics

I. Build up sentence writing abilities 增强句子表达能力

Many students hope that they could write as beautifully in English as in Chinese. But they more often than not find themselves incapable of writing correctly. Writing correct sentences is therefore the first and foremost step when we begin writing.

1. 想把英语句子写漂亮是很多大学生的愿望，然而把句子写正确是前提条件。
2. 首先应掌握英语句式的主干。



The following is a sample of a paragraph full of broken sentences written by a CET4 level student. Please point out the mistakes after reading it and

try your best to correct them according to the main idea below.

Please say “no”, when is time to said “No”. Sometimes one person ask for you helps, give it or not. Say “Yes” or “No”? Maybe, You will say “of course”, help him!” however, I think “Yes” can’t be give at any time, so to speak, say “No” when you should. For example, helps asked is difficult to do for you; you have the most important thing to do, and so on, in a word, Don’t hesitate to say No.

Main idea: In what cases do we say “No” when we are asked to offer our help?

After reading the above paragraph, you are sure to have noticed many mistakes in sentence structures, in grammar and in punctuation. Such writing is not rarely seen in many students’ daily writings. So we must concentrate our efforts on improving our sentence-writing abilities.

Read the following well-written sentences and grasp the main basic sentence patterns.

1. Some of the fresh water is in the form of icebergs.
Water is in the form of icebergs. (主 - 动 - 补结构)
2. A smartly dressed young man appeared from under the desk.
A man appeared. (主 - 动结构)
3. People can enjoy all sorts of entertainment such as restaurants, department stores, and concert halls.
People enjoy entertainment. (主 - 动 - 宾结构)
4. My childhood friend found me an apartment in New York City.
My friend found me an apartment. (主 - 动 - 间宾 - 直宾结构)
5. A good teacher-student relationship makes the teacher’s job worthwhile.
A relationship makes the job worthwhile. (主 - 动 - 宾 - 宾补结构)

II. Learn the following sentence structures frequently used in written English 写作常用句型

1. Use an infinitive as subject (使用不定式作主语)
To learn English well now is to grasp a useful tool for your future career.
To protect the environment is to protect ourselves.
2. Find + sth./sb. + adj. (宾补结构)



The essay is difficult.

The students find the essay difficult to understand.

The paper is too long.

The committee found the paper too long for the symposium.

III. Enlarge your vocabulary 扩大词汇量

1. 表示“努力工作”的一组词或词组

work hard 努力工作

do one's best 尽最大努力, 尽力而为

make an effort / make efforts 作出努力

strive 力求, 奋斗

They	work hard do their best make efforts strive	to narrow down their generation gap.
------	--	--------------------------------------

2. 表示“好”的一组词或词组

good 好的

excellent 优秀的

perfect 完美的

superb 极好的

"Project Hope" is a(n)	good excellent perfect superb	example in helping children in poor areas go back to school.
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Exercises

I. Contract the basic sentence patterns of the following sentences 写出句子

主干

1. More and more people in the world are concerned about the pollution in their

globe village—the only dwelling place of the human race.

2. The first man who cooked his food, instead of eating it raw, lived so long ago that we have no idea who he was or where he lived.
3. The young man finally admitted to having taken these books from the bookstore without paying for them.
4. People who lived near the sea noticed the two ships wrecked together in the gunfire.
5. Larry suddenly came up with a holiday plan that interested all of his classmates.

II. Make sentences with the patterns and words given 根据提示造句

1. find + *n.* + adequate
2. notice + *n.* + peculiar
3. think + *n.* + satisfactory
4. look + perfect
5. remain + decent
6. sound + superb

III. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences 单句改错

1. The bus driver injured in the traffic accident taken to the hospital.
2. Working in the factory can learn a lot from the workers.
3. All of us hearing somebody singing in the next room.
4. I stood there, listened to the broadcast.
5. Having given a wrong number, we couldn't contact him over the phone.
6. Give the application to the man sit at that desk.



IV. Point out the mistakes and rewrite the paragraph according to the main idea given 指出错误并重写该段落

Main idea: In what cases do we say "No" when we are asked to offer our help?

Almost all the people with warm heart think that the word "no" is not be able to say when other ask for help. It sounds reasonable in a way. but "no" means not careless and cold heart. If we no ability to help them better, the "No" is helpful to the people in need help. For they can search for another better and powerful persons to help them.

V. Study the following paragraphs and write down the main ideas of each paragraph 概括各段中心思想

1. Good books are our teachers. They teach us science, history, literature, philosophy and so on. More importantly, they tell us what is good and what is evil so that we are able to distinguish between the good and the bad. In fact, no advice is better than the old saying: "To open a book is always beneficial".

Main idea: _____

2. The relationship between a teacher and a student can be either good or bad, helpful or harmful. Either way, the relationship can affect the student for the rest of his life. A good teacher-student relationship will make learning enjoyable and interesting and the teacher's job worthwhile. A bad relationship can discourage the student from learning and make teaching an unpleasant task.

Main idea: _____

VI. Write down the main ideas and pick out the sentences irrelevant to the main idea of each paragraph 概括中心思想并识别出与中心思想无关的句子

1. Life is exciting and convenient in the city. People can enjoy all sorts of entertainment such as restaurants, department stores and concert halls. The air is polluted with poisonous gases emitted from the smokestacks of factories. The latest

Main idea: _____

Irrelevant sentences: _____



exhibitions, films or plays are always within easy reach. In addition, the bus, trolley and subway systems are easy to follow. Traffic accidents occur every day.

2. War is a terrible thing. In my opinion, no country can keep itself from being invaded unless she has effective means of self-defense. Everyone hears the word with horror and fear. When in war, the whole nation is thrown into extreme confusion. Large amounts of money are wasted and thousands of lives sacrificed. Even the victorious country loses more than it gains.

Main idea:

Irrelevant sentences:

VII. Writing task 写作练习

Write a paragraph entitled "Our university life is colorful".

Words and phrases for reference: (下列词汇供参考)

enjoy	colorful
study	research
provide ... with	group discussion
societies and organizations	individual presentation
experienced teachers	well-known
extra-curricular	clubs
recreational evenings	in-class and after-class activities
associations	games
sports	English corner
speech competition	colorful
interesting	

