

# 大学英语文体写作 详解与实践

*Specific Interpretation and Practice of  
English Stylistic Writing*

刘 霞 / 著

吉林人民出版社

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## 大学英语文体写作详解与实践

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# 前 言

《大学英语文体写作详解与实践》是供大学非英语专业学生使用的一本旨在提高写作能力的辅导书。本书把大学英语写作中常见的以及学生应该掌握并应用的写作技巧进行归纳总结，并辅以写作中常用的写作题材、写作类型词汇表达和写作模版，同时提供专项写作训练，力求将写作技巧与练习相结合。希望学生提供此书的学习，夯实写作基础，在写作方面能有跨越性提高！

笔者通过对非英语专业学生的写作能力进行调查，发现大部分学生在英语写作中词汇量不丰富，写出的作文内容空洞，语法基础不牢固，表达不流畅，且受到汉语思维方式的影响严重。尤其对英语写作的专业理论知识和技巧及其匮乏。针对以上问题，本书在前三章介绍了英语写作中三种基本题材，即记叙文、议论文以及说明文。英语应用文在日常交际中变得越来越重要，因此第四章重点讲解了英语常用的应用文写作。第五章全面介绍了大学英语四、六级写作的要求，评分标准以及写作类型，通过对写作步骤、写作模板以及写作类型的掌握，帮助非英语专业学生攻克大学英语考级写作的难关。

本书全部内容由长春工业大学外语教师独立编写完成。由于时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

2017 年 8 月

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# 第一章 英语记叙文写作

## 第一节 记叙文的定义

记叙文，又称叙述文，是各类记叙性文体的总称，在日常生活中使用得极其广泛。记叙文以记人叙事为主要内容，以叙述为主要表达方式来反映丰富多彩的现实生活。

记叙文是把人物的经历以及事件发生、发展过程加以表达的一种写作方式。它反映事物和现象的存在，回答“什么、谁、何时、何地”的问题。虽然在大学英语四、六级考试写作或者是考研英语写作中，很少有记叙文体，但是叙述方法广泛运用于各种文章的写作过程：在议论文中，它概括事实，从事实引出论点；在说明文中，它介绍说明事物的本质与特征，说明事物的发展和变化；在描写文中介绍背景、人物和场景。

## 第二节 记叙文的基本要素

一篇记叙文，要把人物、事件或是场景表达清楚，就必须具备记叙文不可缺少的基本要素，要回答关于六个“何”的问题：何时、何地、何人、何事、为何、如何，即我们通常所说的五个“W”（what、who、when、where、why）和一个“H”（how）。这六个“何”就称为记叙文的六要素。

### 【写作范例】

About 100 years ago there lived a great general whose name was Napoleon Bonaparte. He was the leader of the French army; and French was at war with nearly all the countries around. He wanted very much to take his soldiers into Italy; but between French and Italy there are high mountains called the Alps, the tops of which are covered with snow.

“Is it possible to cross the Alps?” said Napoleon.

The men who had been sent to look at the passes over the mountain shook their

heads. Then one of them said, "It may be possible, but..."

"Let me hear no more," said Napoleon. "Forward to Italy!"

People laughed at the thought of an army of sixty thousand men crossing the Alps where there was no road. But Napoleon waited only to see that everything was in good order, and then he gave the order to march.

The long line of soldiers and horses and cannon stretched for twenty miles. When they came to a steep place where there seemed to be no way to go farther, the trumpets sounded "Charge!" Then every man did his best, and the whole army moved right onward.

Soon they were safe over the Alps. In four days they were marching on the plains of Italy.

"The man who has made up his mind to win," said Napoleon, will never say "Impossible."

### 【写作分析】

上文既交代了时间、地点、人物和事件，也交代了原因和结果。时间为 100 多年前，地点是在法意交界的阿尔卑斯山，人物是拿破仑和他的士兵，事件是能否越过阿尔卑斯山进攻意大利，原因是要进攻意大利，结果是拿破仑率领士兵不畏艰险终于越过了这座大山。有了这六个要素，文章自然写得条理清晰，使读者一目了然。

## 第三节 记叙文的组成部分

记叙文通常可以分为三个部分，即开头、正文和结尾，这三个部分安排是否得体，直接影响文章的质量。一般文章在开头部分都是文章的主题句，而在记叙文的开头部分，主要是把时间、地点、人物等背景因素交代清楚。正文用于描述事件发生和发展的主体部分。结尾部分用于交代事件的最后结局，或说明事件的寓意、影响以及引发的思考。

### 【写作范例】

I had a streak of tough luck yesterday. Everything, it seemed to me, went wrong. And I simply couldn't understand why all the bad things happened to me in one single day.

In the morning, as luck would have it, my alarm clock didn't ring, and with an aching head I woke up half an hour later than usual. I was in such a hurry that, when making an omelet, I got my fingers burnt and splashed the omelet all over the floor of the kitchen.

Having no time for my breakfast at that point, I rushed out of my house with an empty stomach and hurting fingers. I had intended to catch the 7:30 subway, but somehow I couldn't make it. I became very nervous at the mere thought of being late for my English class, because my English teacher is very strict and demanding, and he gets angry whenever any



student is late for his class.

After getting off the 7:40 subway, I raced all the way from the station to my school, thinking it would be impossible for me to flag a taxi at this hour of the day. At the corner of the street near my school, I abruptly bumped into a man and, worse luck, broke the glasses I had bought for 500 Yuan just last week. With scarcely any time to receive or offer an apology, I just kept on running and running. At long last, I arrived at the school only to find, with great sadness mixed with some relief, that the school was empty and the classrooms were all locked. It was Saturday.

My ill luck showed no sign of coming to an end. When I returned home greatly frustrated, I found myself locked out. In my hurry I had forgotten to bring the key with me. Just my luck!

### 【写作分析】

这篇文章按照时间顺序一气呵成。文章的标题、第一句和最后一句都点出了中心思想：“I had a most unlucky day.”故事从作者醒来开始，在慌慌张张中煎蛋卷、赶地铁、急奔学校、撞破眼镜、发现白忙乎了一场，最后猛然清醒——匆忙之中忘了钥匙！整个故事描述得精彩生动，既有动作的细节描写又有作者内心感受的描写，让读者也身临其境地体会了倒霉的一天。

## 第四节 记叙文的特点

### （一）叙述的顺序

有的记叙文是记叙某一件事或者某一个人的经历。在这种情况下，文章的写作一般是按照时间的前后顺序来展开，有时也用倒叙或插叙的手法。无论是哪种顺序，其目的都是要让读者弄清事情的来龙去脉。顺叙最容易操作，较容易给读者提供有关事情的空间和时间线索。但这种方法也容易使文章显得平铺直叙，读起来平淡乏味。倒叙和插叙能有效地提高文章的结构效果，让所讲的事情跌宕起伏，使读者在阅读时思维产生较大的跳跃，从而被文章所吸引，深入其中。总体来说，这几种叙事方法是可以相互结合，拓展叙述空间，增强叙述效果的。但要注意的是，这些方法如果使用不当，则容易弄巧成拙，使文章结构散乱，头绪不清，让读者不知所云。所以记叙文的初学者，不妨从模仿名家名篇的叙事方式入手。

### 【顺序叙事法范例】

It was at about 9:00 on Saturday morning, June 15th, when I went out of the university to visit a friend of mine at another university. I was walking leisurely on the sidewalk when I heard a loud crash of two vehicles just at the T-junction about 10 meters away. Two taxis crashed together. It was a traffic accident.

I went up and found that the two taxis were badly damaged. Both hoofs were out of shape. One door of a car was knocked off and lying on the road. One driver was bleeding and another was shut in the taxi. Some people were trying to help the driver get out of the damaged car. One man was calling to the traffic policeman station. A lot of cars were jammed on the road.

From the stopping track on the road, it is clear that the two taxis were driving too fast. But it is just one of the reasons. In my opinion, the taxi drivers are eager to take more passengers and make a little more money. On the other hand, both drivers don't show concern for one another. Both of them wanted to run in front of another. Therefore, the accident is inevitable. So far, we should let the drivers keep it in their mind that a little slower, a little safer.

### 【写作分析】

上面所举的例子采用的是顺序叙述法，也就是按照客观事物的发生发展和时间先后构成文章的，包括开头、发展、高潮和结局几个部分，这种叙事方法最简单，也最常用，是写事的主要方法。

### 【倒叙叙事法范例】

Our school's dancing hall is always crowded with people every weekend. I often go there and enjoy myself each time. I can dance very well, so girls like to dance with me. However, whenever I enter the dancing hall, I can't help remembering the girl who let me know that dancing was very interesting.

### 【写作分析】

作者在这篇文章的开头先写有个女孩让他对跳舞产生了浓厚兴趣，这是这篇文章中事件的结果。读者读了这一小段，不禁会想：那个女孩是谁？她是如何让作者对跳舞产生兴趣的？文章采用倒叙的叙事手法，在读者心中造成了强烈的悬念。

#### (二) 叙述的人称

一般来说，英语记叙文展开记叙的视角有两个：第一人称和第三人称。第一人称是从“参与者”的角度进行记叙；第三人称是以“观察者”的身份展开叙述，要根据具体情况合理选用。在用第一人称的记叙文中，不要过多地使用“I...”“We...”这样的句型，以免给人单调乏味的感觉。在以第三人称进行记叙时，要避免过多的评论，以免失去记叙文的客观性。另一方面，确定了记叙视角后，不可再随意变来变去，以免破坏文章的连贯性以及打乱读者的思路。下面是从第一人称角度、按事情发生顺序写的一篇较好的范文。

### 【写作范例】

#### An Unusual Autumn Night

It was a cool autumn night. Many people were already deep in sleep, but I was still read-

ing an interesting novel. Suddenly I smelt something burning. I looked out of the window. Oh, my god! A fire had broken out! A house on the opposite side was on fire. It was my classmate, Lily's house. Flames were shooting out of the kitchen windows. Smoke was everywhere. "Fire! Fire! Help! Help!" I cried out at the top of my voice. Then I called the fire brigade. By this time, many neighbors had been woken up and were running out. I took a pail and joined the people in putting out the fire. Luckily, Lily and her parents came out in time. They were so frightened and nervous that they could do nothing but cry. I was about to go to comfort them when suddenly I thought of the big color TV set in their living room. It would explode and cause more damage if the fire reached it. I rushed into the house without much thinking. I found the TV set quickly, but couldn't move it. The flames were coming. I tried all I could to push out the table on which the TV set was placed. The table suddenly moved and I fell, my leg hurt. Just at that time, two firefighters appeared. One carried me out and the other carried out the TV set.

About half an hour later, the fire was put out. Fortunately, it didn't destroy many things. Of course it didn't spread to other houses either. Lily's parents were so thankful that they couldn't say a word. My neighbors and the firefighters said I was a brave girl.

Later that night, I didn't sleep a wink, not that my injured leg hurt much but that I was excited. I thought a lot. In this world, there are still bad things: theft, robbery, wars, but there are more good natured people. If everyone does a bit for others, the world will become much better.

### 【写作分析】

全文用第三人称叙述, 优点在于叙述者不受“我”活动范围以内的人和事物的限制, 而是通过作者与读者之外的第三者, 直接把故事中的情节展现在读者面前, 文章的客观性很强。

#### (三) 动词的时态

在记叙文中, 记和叙都离不开动词。所以动词出现率最高, 且富于变化。记叙文中用得最多的是动词的过去式, 这是英语记叙文区别于汉语记叙文的关键之处。英语写作的优美之处就在于这些动词时态的变化, 正是这一点才使得所记、所叙有鲜活的动态感、鲜明的层次感和立体感。

### 【写作范例】

My friend Paul will never forget his first chemistry teacher. He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting. And his lessons were not easily forgotten.

Paul remembers one of his first lessons from this teacher. After the students were all in the

chemistry lab, the teacher brought out three bottles. One was filled with petrol, one with castor oil and one with vinegar. "Now watch carefully," said the teacher.

He then filled a cup with some of the petrol, some of the castor oil and some of the vinegar. As the students watched him quietly, he mixed the three together. After that, he held up one of his fingers and showed it to the class. He then dipped it into the cup. After a few seconds he took his finger out. "Now watch," he said. "Remember, you must do everything as I do."

He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased. Then he handed the cup around the class of students. Each student dipped a finger into the mixture and sucked it. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. The mixture tasted terrible.

When the cup was at last returned to the teacher, he said sadly, "I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough. Yes, I sucked a finger, but the finger I put into my mouth was not the one I had dipped into the cup."

It was Paul's first important lesson as a student of chemistry and he never forgot it.

#### 【写作分析】

全文重点突出,抓住化学课上老师让学生尝试混合液体这一细节来详细叙述,而不赘述化学课的其他环节。同时,通过着重描写尝试混合液体的过程以及相应的反应,特别是用直接引语客观表述老师的说明,令人信服地塑造了一个让人难以忘怀的教师形象。

#### (四) 叙述的过渡

过渡在上下文中起着承上启下、融会贯通的作用。过渡往往用在地点转换或时间、事件转换以及由概括说明到具体叙述。

#### 【写作范例】

In my summer holidays, I did a lot of things. Apart from doing my homework, reading an English novel, watching TV and doing some housework, I went on a trip to Qingdao. It is really a beautiful city. There are many places of interest to see. But what impressed me most was the sunrise.

The next morning I got up early. I was very happy because it was a fine day. By the time I got to the beach, the clouds on the horizon were turning red. In a little while, a small part of the sun was gradually appearing. The sun was very red, not shining. It rose slowly. At last it broke through the red clouds and jumped above the sea, just like a deep-red ball. At the same time the clouds and the sea water became red and bright.

What a moving and unforgettable scene!

#### 【写作分析】

本文通过一些连词,自然巧妙地使叙述的事物随着时间、地点转移。详细地叙述

了观看日出的过程。

#### (五) 叙述与对话

引用故事情节中主要人物的对话是记叙文提高表现力的一种好方法。适当地用直接引语代替间接的主观叙述,可以客观生动地反映人物的性格、品质和心理状态,使记叙生动、有趣,使文章内容更加充实、具体。试比较下面两段的叙述效果:

I was in the kitchen, and I was cooking something. Suddenly I heard a loud noise from the front. I thought maybe someone was knocking the door. I asked who it was but I heard no reply. After a while I saw my cat running across the parlor. I realized it was the cat. I felt released.

这本来应是一段故事性很强的文字,但经作者这么一写,就不那么吸引人了。原因是文中用的都是叙述模式,没有人物语言,把“悬念”给冲淡了。可作如下调整:

I was in the kitchen cooking something. “Crash!” a loud noise came from the front. Thinking someone was knocking at the door, I asked, “Who?” No reply. After a while, I saw my cat running across the parlor. “It’s you.” I said, quite released.

## 第五节 大学英语记叙文写作常用句式

### (一) 首段: 交代主题

It was the most exciting moment that I have ever experienced.

All through my senior high school, I couldn’t forget...

In the years that followed the event frequently floated in my mind/often recurred to my memory/kept haunting me.

Last week, when I was on my way home something terrible happened.

I quickly turned around, just in time to see the whole process of the accident.

### (二) 主体部分

#### 1. 作者心理活动的描写

I could hardly believe my eyes.

I felt as if I were on top of the world.

I was completely shocked.

I was bursting with joy.

#### 2. 人物外貌和性格的描写

He is of medium height.

He is good-looking/ordinary-looking.

She is plump/slim, with fair skin and curly hair.

He looks handsome in a sports suit/blue jeans.

He is of mild/bad temper.

At first glance, you would say he is the perfect image of an obedient boy, but deep down, he is not that way at all.

### 3. 物体描写

It comes in a variety of colors/shapes.

It consists of several integrated parts.

It is shaped like a circle.

It is flat in shape and small in size.

Attached to the bottom is...

### 4. 景物的描写

There is a wonderful array of flowers along the street.

The air is filled with the scent of roses.

The trees stood there on guard for generations, with branches reaching out like a canopy over the road.

I feel miserably insignificant approaching the mountain.

Even judging by modern standards, the town was large in population.

The campus has a unique atmosphere.

### (三) 总结

作者通过对事物的叙述或回忆, 总结自己的观点、看法即可。

## 第六节 大学英语考试记叙文作文模板

在大学英语四、六级考试中, 一般要求考生写一篇记叙文, 描述事件发生的时间、地点、原因、人物及结果, 最后对事件进行简单分析, 如: 2003 年 6 月四级作文、2003 年 9 月四级作文、2004 年 6 月六级作文。对这类题型, 通常分为三个步骤来写: 第一段交代清楚故事涉及的人物、时间、地点。第二段具体描述事件发生的原因、经过和结果。第三段对事件进行分析。

### 【写作范例分析】

【写作题目】The Day My Classmate Fell Ill.

### 【写作要求】

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *The Day My Classmate Fell Ill*.

1. 简单描述一下这位同学生病的情况;

2. 同学、老师和我是如何帮助他的；  
3. 人和人之间的这种相互关爱给我的感受是……

写作模板：架构阶段

第一段：

开篇句：About \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock one evening in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

扩展句：\_\_\_\_\_. (展开描述一下事件)

第二段：

主题句：Without hesitation, \_\_\_\_\_. it wasn't long before \_\_\_\_\_.

扩展句：1. One \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Another \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_.

第三段：

结尾句：Is \_\_\_\_\_? who can tell? but \_\_\_\_\_.

扩展句：1. When \_\_\_\_\_, people showed \_\_\_\_\_ spirit regardless of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. This kind of care between persons is the very kind giving, unselfish and priceless devotion or sacrifice.

3. And it is just because of this care that we can have warm families, a happy life and a beautiful world.

写作模板：填充阶段

第一段：

开篇句：About nine o'clock one evening in May, my roommate Li Ming was lying in bed, trembling with cold and having a cough.

扩展句：His head was aching so intensely that he kept groaning. His forehead felt very hot. We took his temperature. It was 38°C. (展开描述一下事件)

第二段：

主题句：Without hesitation, I dialed "120". It wasn't long before an ambulance arrived.

扩展句：1. One roommate brought a blanket for him.

2. Another supported him in the ambulance.

3. Our teacher insisted on giving him some money.

第三段：

结尾句：Is he a suspected SARS patient? Who can tell? But we didn't retreat.

扩展句：1. When the savage SARS was spreading, people showed fearless spirit regardless of dangers to their own health.

2. This kind of care between persons is the very kind giving, unselfish and priceless devotion or sacrifice.
3. And it is just because of this care that we can have warm families, a happy life and a beautiful world.

### 【写作范例】

#### The Day My Classmate Fell Ill

About nine o'clock one evening in May, my roommate Li Ming was lying in bed, trembling with cold and having a cough. His head was aching so intensely that he kept groaning. His forehead felt very hot. We took his temperature. It was 38°C.

Without hesitation, I dialed "120". It wasn't long before an ambulance arrived. One roommate brought a blanket for him. Another supported him in the ambulance. Our teacher insisted on giving him some money.

Is he a suspected SARS patient? Who can tell? But we didn't retreat. When the savage disease was spreading, people showed fearless spirit regardless of dangers to their own health. This kind of care between persons is the very kind giving, unselfish and priceless devotion or sacrifice. And it is just because of this care that we can have warm families, a happy life and a beautiful world.

## 第七节 专项训练

### (一) 记叙文写作练习

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *A Welcome Back Celebration*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 杨玲生病, 情绪低落;
2. 班上同学准备 cheer her up;
3. 举办一场欢迎 party。

### (二) 记叙文写作练习

Directions: Now you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage on the title: *My Best Friend*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 简要介绍你最好的朋友;
2. 你们之间的故事;
3. 你对朋友的理解。



(三) 记叙文写作练习

Directions: Now you are allowed thirty minutes to write a passage on the title: *My First Job*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 简要介绍第一份工作是什么;
2. 当时的工作情形;
3. 对你以后工作生活的影响。

(四) 记叙文写作练习

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *My Favorite Teacher*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 李老师教课生动活泼, 印象深刻;
2. 上课前班长说李老师要动手术, 暂时不能来上课, 谁代课还未决定;
3. 同学们悄然无声, 似乎都担心她不再来上课了;
4. 李老师走进教室, 她说不愿意耽误同学们的功课, 要求医生推迟了手术时间。并说新老师明天就来, 希望同学们同老师很好地相处, 她病愈即返校。

(五) 记叙文写作练习

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *My Most Favorite Programmer*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 我最喜爱的电视(或无线电)节目是……;
2. 这类节目的内容和特点;
3. 我喜欢它的原因。