



|最新|

大学英语四级通关教程

写作分册

丛书主编 / 乔小六 曹恒林



中国电力出版社
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前言

适应 21 世纪国家改革开放新要求的新一轮英语教学改革正在全国展开。通过研读教育部制定的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》，并且深入领会教育部 2004 年全国大学英语四、六级考试改革的精神，我们编写了这套《最新大学英语四级通关教程》丛书，主要目的是使广大考生在有限的学习时间内尽快提高英语应用能力，以适应新的要求。本套丛书共四册，分别为《综合分册》、《听力分册》、《阅读理解分册》和《写作分册》。

新的英语教学改革明确了学生英语能力目标，并根据能力层次目标提出了分层次的教学要求，强调了学生的英语书面表达能力。虽然写作部分的分值未变，但对篇幅的要求却提高了。“一般要求”的篇幅是 120 词，“较高要求”的篇幅是 160 词，而“更高要求”的篇幅则达 200 词。写作部分的时间仍为 30 分钟。

本书旨在全面提高学生的写作能力，弥补同类书籍的不足。我们根据以往的教学经验以及学生在英文写作中经常犯的错误，有的放矢地进行了分析讲解，提供了可资借鉴的范文，并设计了大量练习。全书涵盖了词汇、句子、段落、篇章各个层次，脉络清晰、结构严谨。书中部分实例来自学生的习作，部分范文出自英语作家的手笔。更为难能可贵的是，编者亲自撰写了部分范文，如 *My View on Campus Love, It Pays to Be Honest, Why Do I Decide to Further My Study upon My Graduation?* 编者这样做的目的是为了增加本书的原创性和实用性，编书者即教书者，教学时方可得心应手。

本书由李士芹担任主编，姚毓琦、薛宁宁、王羨杰、季芸担任副主编。第一章由王羨杰编写；第二章由季芸编写；第三章由姚毓琦编写；第四章由薛宁宁编写。李士芹设计全书框架，撰写部分范文，并校对、审定全稿。囿于编者水平所限，以及对英语教改理解的差异，书中定有谬误之处，敬请读者不吝赐教。本书借鉴的资料来源广泛，不能一一列举，在此谨向原著者致谢。

编者

2005 年夏

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第一章 句子

第一节 概述

一、句子分类

句子是由词或词组按一定的语法规则组成、表达一个完整意思的语言单位。句子是语言运用的基本单位。运用学过的词汇短语和语法知识写出正确的句子是写好一篇文章的基础。

按照句子的用途来分,英语中的句子有以下四种:①陈述句(declarative sentence);②疑问句(interrogative sentence);③祈使句(imperative sentence);④感叹句(exclamatory sentence)。

按照句子的结构来分,英语中句子有以下三种类型:①简单句(simple sentence);②并列句(compound sentence);③复合句(complex sentence)。请看下面几个例句:

1. The city was ruined in the earthquake. (简单句)
2. The children were reading and writing in the school library. (简单句)
3. Books, magazines, newspapers and tapes are also sold in the store. (简单句)
4. The waitress and the waiter took the order, served the dinner, and cleaned the table together. (简单句)
5. Tom plays football, and he is good at it. (并列句)
6. He plays badminton, but he is not good at it. (并列句)
7. I can't tell you more about the incident, for I was not on the spot. (并列句)
8. We can have pizza at the restaurant, or we can take it home. (并列句)
9. Please write to me whenever you have time. (复合句)
10. Since they grow up in Australia, they have never seen any snow before. (复合句)
11. He took an umbrella with him in case it should rain. (复合句)
12. Even if he was over seventy years of age, he insisted on reading regularly. (复合句)

二、基本句型

英语的句子虽然千变万化,但句子结构却是很有规律的。英语基本句型的形成都是由动名词组的结构决定的。主要有以下五种:

1. 主 + 动(SV)结构

Iron rusts.

She is singing.

The old lady smiled.

They were talking.

2. 主 + 动 + 补 (SVC) 结构

The man is a teacher.

He looks fine.

Dinner is at six o'clock.

The fish smells awful.

3. 主 + 动 + 宾 (SVO) 结构

I want a ticket.

Liverpool won the game.

She receives a parcel.

Tom closed the door.

4. 主 + 动 + 宾 + 宾 (SVOO) 结构

I send him a telegram.

Mary lent me her car.

She sang him a song.

My brother gives me a beautiful kite.

5. 主 + 动 + 宾 + 补 (SVOC) 结构

They elected him president.

We made him our spokesman.

She asked him to sing.

The teacher let the student go home.

练习 1-1 阅读下面的段落, 把代表简单句的数字写在下面的横线上:

(1) Mary is only a senior in high school. (2) She is just young enough to get pushed around by her big brother and not old enough yet to boss her smaller brother. (3) Her big brother is a whiz at math. (4) Since she is going to be a chemistry major in college, she sometimes needs his help with her homework. (5) He is only a freshman, but he is really good. (6) Also, he is stronger than she is, so he has to help father with the heavy work in the store.

练习 1-2 判断下列句子的句型:

1. He has many questions to ask.

2. The children were reading in the school library.

3. His name is John Hancock.

4. Many Chinese read *China Daily*.

5. We didn't see you coming.

6. She gave him some money.

7. Mary asked him to close the door.
8. The article will become more meaningful.
9. The students study regularly.
10. It will make you more aware of how you spend your money.
11. Mr. John teaches us Chinese.
12. It was the old lady's birthday.
13. She got up early to be ready for the post.
14. Tom had always liked her in blue.

三、基本句型的扩展与转换

(一) 基本句型的扩展

可以说,基本句型都是一些简单的句子框架,而要表达千变万化、丰富多彩的思想内容,仅仅依靠这样几个简单的句子框架是不够的。所以,是否能运用各种语法手段将基本句型加以扩展,使其成为形式多样、可表达丰富思想的句子就变得至关重要了。通常使用的扩展手段有以下几种:

1. 扩展并列成分

(1) 连词“and”将两个谓语连接起来,使谓语部分得到扩展

The children were reading and writing in the school library.

He rushed into the office and picked up the phone on the desk.

She fainted away and was sent to the hospital nearby.

The factory chimney smoked and polluted the air around.

(2) 连词“and”将两个主语连接起来,使主语部分得到扩展

An old man and an old woman are sitting on the stone.

Men and women are considered to be equal in our society.

History, English and Chinese were also taught in the university.

Magazines, newspapers and tapes can also be found in the store.

(3) 连词“and”分别将不同主语和谓语成分连接起来,使句子得到扩展

The waitress and the waiter took the order, served the dinner, and cleaned the table together.

Tom and Kate walked out of the door and invited them to dinner.

The son, the daughter, and their parents are sitting at the table and waiting for the dishes.

The doctor, the nurse, and the patient discussed the illness, made a plan for his surgery, and set a date for his release from the hospital.

2. 增加修饰语

(1) 增加介词短语

He left the party **without saying farewell to anybody**.

The old man listened carefully and answered **with politeness**.

(2) 增加副词

He solved all these problems **easily**.

The patients are treated **carefully** in this hospital.

(3) 增加分词短语

Not knowing what to do, the child began to cry.

Feeling exhausted, he fell asleep immediately after he went to bed.

(4) 增加动词不定式

He stopped **to have a short rest**.

She got up early the next day only **to find a letter lying beside her**.

3. 加同位语

(1) 用形容词或词组

People, **old and young**, came out to greet the distinguished visitors.

Xiao Yan, **normally a timid girl**, argued heatedly with them about it.

Formerly a worker himself, he is now an engineer.

I'm pleased with only one boy, **namely George**.

(2) 用从句

He was conscious of the fact **that she did not approve of what he was doing**.

He came to see her in the belief **that he will be welcome**.

The thought came to him **that maybe the enemy had fled the city**.

My original question, **why he did it at all**, has not been answered.

4. 使用从属分句

(1) 使用定语从句

The boss **whose supermarket is at the other end of this street** has a huge country house.

The young man **whom you saw just now** is a son of a big shop-owner.

He is the author of the book **that shook the world**.

They make TV sets **which are after the latest model in Japan**.

(2) 使用状语从句

In the end he was forced to give up his choice **as his parents disagreed with him**.

You will have endless trouble **once the police find you**.

He passed the examination **although he had been prevented by illness from studying**.

Because it was wet, he didn't go out for a walk.

(3) 使用主语从句

It is quite clear **that the crime was done deliberately**.

What caused the fire is still a mystery.

Wherever he once lived is well preserved.

How the book will sell depends on its author.

(4) 使用宾语从句

We never doubt **that he is honest**.

Nobody can tell **when she will arrive**.

Please explain **why this is impossible**.

Can you tell us **who is responsible for the fire**?

练习 1-3 下列各句的修饰成分的位置均放错, 请改正:

1. The latest James Bond movie has almost opened in 1,200 theatres across the country.
2. The newscaster spoke softly into a microphone wearing bulletproof vest (防弹衣).
3. I discovered an unusual plant in the greenhouse that oozed (流出) a milky juice.
4. George couldn't drive to work in his small sports car with a broken leg.
5. The toaster was sold to us by a charming salesman with a money-back guarantee.

练习 1-4 下列各句的修饰成分与逻辑主语不一致, 请改正:

1. Kicked carelessly under the bed, Mary finally found her sneakers.
2. To impress the interviewer, punctuality is essential.
3. While turning over the bacon, hot grease splashed my arm.
4. This machine is very complicated indeed. Once taking apart, it can hardly be put together again.
5. Shaving in front of a steamy mirror, the razor nicked Ed's chin.

练习 1-5 按句后要求的手段扩展下列句子:

例如: The woman is blonde. (Adjective clause)

The woman who is sitting at the table is blonde.

1. The house is comfortable. (Adverbial clause)
2. The building is a skyscraper. (Appositive)
3. The airplane is a Boeing 727. (Prepositional phrase)
4. The chair is an antique. (Adjective clause)
5. The car is the latest model. (Adjective clause)
6. The college is coeducational. (Adjective clause)
7. The glass is green. (Adverbial clause)
8. The ocean is very warm. (Prepositional phrase)
9. The child is laughing. (Participial phrase)
10. I go backpacking. (Prepositional phrase)

(二) 基本句型的转换

在英语中, 有时可以用不同的方法来表达一个同样的语义。各表达方式的选择称为句型转换。方法之一是通过同义词的使用来达到表达的多样化。例如:

Why didn't you inquire further about it?

→ Why didn't you make further inquiries about it?

We are preparing for the coming holiday.

→We are making preparations for the coming holiday.

He spoke confidently.

→He spoke with confidence.

My previous engagement prevented me from joining your party.

→I could not join your party on account of my previous engagement.

Is it a thing to be commended?

→Is it a commendable thing?

此外, 还可以使用语法手段, 相同的语义可以选用不同结构的句式(简单句、并列句、复合句)来表达。

1. 合为并列句

(1) 用“and”连接简单句构成并列句

Tom plays football. Tom is good at football.

→Tom plays football, and he is good at it.

Peter is a tennis player. He has won the tennis championship in his town.

→Peter is a tennis player, and he has won the tennis championship in his town.

(2) 用“but”或“yet”连接简单句构成并列句

Michael was a tall guy. His sister was a short, fat young woman.

→Michael was a tall guy, yet his sister was a short, fat young woman.

He plays basketball. He is not good at it.

→He plays basketball, but he is not good at it.

(3) 用“so”或“for”连接简单句构成并列句

It was raining heavily. The plan was put off.

→It was raining heavily, so the plan was put off.

I can't tell you more about the incident. I was not on the spot.

→I can't tell you more about the incident, for I was not on the spot.

(4) 用“or”或“nor”连接简单句构成并列句

We had better sweep the floor. We can mop it.

→We had better sweep the floor, or we can mop it.

He can't see. He could not hear until a month ago.

→He can't see, nor could he hear until a month ago.

2. 合为复合句

(1) 由定语从句构成复合句

1) 用that, which引导定语从句

He is the author of the book. The book shook the world.

→He is the author of the book that shook the world.

The man did the robbery. The man has been caught.

→The man that did the robbery has been caught.

His speech bored everyone. His speech went on and on.

→His speech, which bored everyone, went on and on.

2) 用 who, whom, whose 引导定语从句

Students have passed the entrance examinations. Students should have a health check-up within ten days.

→Students who have passed the entrance examinations should have a health check-up within ten days.

You saw a young man just now. The young man is a son of a big shop-owner.

→The young man whom you saw just now is a son of a big shop-owner.

The boss has a huge country house. The boss's supermarket is at the other end of this street.

→The boss whose supermarket is at the other end of this street has a huge country house.

3) 用 when, where, why 引导定语从句

Sunday is a day. On Sunday very few people go to work.

→Sunday is the day when very few people go to work.

We then moved to Paris. We lived in Paris for six years.

→We then moved to Paris, where we lived for six years.

Nobody knew the reason. For some reason he was late.

→Nobody knew the reason why he was late.

4) 以介词引导定语从句

The headmaster advised the boy to take up Economy. The parents had discussed their son's future with the headmaster.

→The headmaster, with whom the parents had discussed their son's future, advised the boy to take up Economy.

I will introduce you to Mr. Smith. Through him you will know something about American history.

→I will introduce you to Mr. Smith, through whom you will know something about American history.

(2) 由状语从句构成复合句

1) 表示时间的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 when, while, as, after, before, by the time, as soon as, whenever, hardly... when..., no sooner... than..., the moment, since 等连词来引导。

The new teacher Mr. Smith arrived. Mr. Smith was warmly welcomed by the students.

→When the new teacher Mr. Smith arrived, he was warmly welcomed by the students.

I met with any difficulty. He always came to my help.

→Whenever I met with any difficulty, he came to my help.

Everybody was assigned a job. Everybody left university.

→Everybody was assigned a job as soon as he left university.

2) 表示地点的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 where, wherever 引导。

There is a will. There is a way. →Where there is a will, there is a way.

He went. His dog always went after him. →His dog went wherever he went.

3) 表示原因的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 because, since, as, now that, not that, in that 等引导。

It was cold. He put on a thick coat.

→As it was cold, he put on a thick coat.

They grow up in Australia. They have never seen any snow before.

→Since they grow up in Australia, they have never seen any snow before.

The speaker can't come. We cancel the meeting.

→Now that the speaker can't come, we'll cancel the meeting.

4) 表示目的的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 so that, in order that, in case, lest, for fear that 等引导。

The teacher must speak clearly. His students can understand well.

→The teacher must speak clearly so that his students can understand well.

They climbed to the top of the building. They could get a bird's-eye view of the city.

→They climbed to the top of the building in order that they could get a bird's-eye view of the city.

Mary took an umbrella with her. It would rain.

→Mary took an umbrella with her in case it should rain.

5) 表示结果的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 so... that..., such... that... 引导。

She was very frightened. She couldn't help crying.

→She was so frightened that she couldn't help crying.

It was an interesting book. Many people would like to have it.

→It was such an interesting book that many people would like to have it.

6) 表示条件的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 if, only if, once, unless, as/so long as, providing (provided), suppose (supposing), on condition that, so far as 等来引导。

One does physical exercises every morning. One can keep fit.

→If one does physical exercises every morning he can keep fit.

It rains. We won't be able to go there on foot.

→In case it rains, we won't be able to go there on foot.

You can go out. You promise to be back before eleven.

→You can go out, as/so long as you promise to be back before eleven.

I can lend you my book. You return it to me soon.

→I can lend you my book provided you return it to me soon.

7) 表示让步的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由 though, although, even if, even though, whatever, whoever, wherever, however, no matter 等来引导。

He passed the examination. He had been prevented by illness from studying.

→He passed the examination although he had been prevented by illness from studying.

I shouldn't have time to see him. He was here.

→I shouldn't have time to see him even if he were here.

You say something about my schedule. I always stick to my schedule.

→No matter what you say, I will always stick to my schedule.

His neighbors say something. He will never listen.

→Whatever his neighbors say, he will never listen.

8) 表示方式的状语从句

这种状语从句一般由(in) the way, the way in which, the way how, as, just as, as if, as though 等来引导, 其中由 as if 和 as though 引导的状语从句, 动词往往用虚拟语气。

You do the exercises. I show you.

→You must do the exercises as I show you.

Mary was behaving. She hasn't grown up.

→Mary was behaving as though she hadn't grown up.

She is doing her work. I like it done.

→She is doing her work the way I like it done.

(3) 由名词性从句构成复合句

名词性从句通常由从属连词 that 引导, 也可由 who, whom, whose, what, whether, which, whoever, whatever, whichever 等连接代词来引导, 还可由 where, when, how, why 等连接副词来引导。

1) 名词性从句作主语

Who was responsible for the accident? It is not yet clear.

→Who was responsible for the accident is not yet clear.

Does she come? It doesn't concern me.

→Whether she comes or not doesn't concern me.

How will the book sell? It depends on its author.

→How the book will sell depends on its author.

2) 名词性从句作宾语

Please explain it. Why is this impossible. →Please explain why this is impossible.

She suggested it. He does it at once. →She suggested that he do it at once.

Nobody can tell it. When will she arrive? →Nobody can tell when she will arrive.

3) 名词性从句作主语补语

The question is it. Why does he like the place so much?

→The question is why he likes the place so much.

The fact is it. He didn't notice the car until too late.

→The fact is that he didn't notice the car until too late.

4) 名词性从句作同位语

They had to face the fact. They had run out of water.

→They had to face the fact that they had run out of water.

Have you any idea? How soon are they coming?

→Have you any idea how soon they are coming?

5) 名词性从句作介词补足成分

Before I came here I had prepared myself carefully for it. What must I say?

→Before I came here I had prepared myself carefully for what I must say.

You must give it back to him. Who does it belong to?

→You must give it back to whoever it belongs to.

同时, 并列句和复合句也可转换成简单句。例如:

Instead of writing the letter himself, he asked his friend to do it.

→He didn't write the letter himself. He asked his friend to do it.

He must work to support his large family.

→He has a large family. He must work to support them.

由此可见, 英语句子并非像人们想象的那么复杂, 难以掌握。掌握了句子的基本结构、基本句型, 在造句、写作时就不会不知所措; 掌握了句子的扩展与转换规则, 就能更加灵活、精确地表达思想。

练习 1-6 把下列简单句变为并列句:

1. Mr. Smith does not love the food. He is not accustomed to the climate, either.
2. The parents of this family get up early. All the children do so too.
3. We fished all day long. We didn't catch a thing.
4. You must give me back my book at once. If you don't, I won't lend it to you again.
5. The boss is flying to Paris. His secretary will be responsible for daily affairs.
6. Mr. Green is seventy. He runs round the park near his home every morning.
7. We may stay here for another few days. We may go right now.
8. Tom is a tennis player. He has won the tennis championship in his town.
9. I like classical music. My brother likes popular music.
10. Beijing is the capital of China. It has become the cultural center of the country.
11. Let's hurry up. We will be late.
12. Jim fell off his bike. He was unhurt.

练习 1-7 用适当的从属连词填空:

1. He is doing the job _____ he was asked to.
2. Hardly had I opened the door _____ the telephone rang.
3. _____ they grow up in Australia, they have never seen any snow before.
4. They are hurrying _____ they may not miss the train.
5. _____ I hadn't stopped her, she would have jumped into the river.
6. _____ all the world were against me, I would still hold to my opinion.
7. _____ he is poor, he is at least honest.
8. Please do exactly _____ your doctor says.
9. It rained a lot, _____ I didn't have to water the lawn.
10. Don't ask me to explain _____ you really don't understand.

练习 1-8 用非谓语或连词把下列句子改为简单句或复合句:

1. They leave India in May. They will go to Beirut.
2. We walk to the store. We get our daily exercise.
3. Jane was disturbed by the noise. She turned off the radio.
4. I overheard his remark. I burst out laughing.
5. Gary was tired. He decided to go to bed.
6. She was afraid of the snake. She ran into the house.
7. He read the article. He gave me his opinion.
8. The boys lost their way. They shouted for their friends.
9. We had a flat tire. We were an hour late in arriving.
10. The palace guards were warned of a plot against the government. They were fully warned.
11. The deer saw us. It leaped gracefully over the wall.
12. I called him. I went on to the stadium.

练习 1-9 将下列简单句合并为并列句、复合句:

1. He is poor. He is content.
2. The weather was hot. We stayed at home.
3. Alice is probably sick. She has forgotten all about the appointment.
4. Who will do it? It is a problem.
5. Man has the power of making certain instruments. Such instruments bring stars into view.
6. Scientific environment is very important to us. Scientific environment affects the form and thought of each generation.
7. The news is good. We can hardly believe it.
8. It may rain tomorrow. It may not rain. I will go home in either case.

9. I am your friend. You should trust me.

10. You are able to overcome it with wisdom and courage. You will succeed.

练习 1-10 将下列并列句、复合句转换为简单句:

1. All men must work, or they cannot make a living.
2. We hope that she will succeed.
3. He has failed in the examination, so we are disappointed.
4. The fog was very dense; therefore the plane was forced to alight.
5. You should have known what I meant.
6. I informed him that his father had arrived.
7. He promised me that he would do it.
8. After I had finished my homework, I went to bed.
9. When I was a child, I was a naughty boy.
10. Show me something that is new.

四、常用句型

如果一篇文章全是由基本句型写出的句子组成的,这篇文章势必形式单一,缺乏生气。事实上,英语中还有许多生动的常用句型,它们的运用可以给文章增加色彩,而不使读者感到单调、呆板。以下是几种英语常用句型:

1. 存在句

there 引导的是一种特殊的句子,there 放在句首好似主语,但真正的主语在后面,表示“有……”。

(1) there + 动词 be

1) there 引导的句子大部分都以 be 作谓语动词,可用于各种时态

There are some books on the table. 桌上有些书。

There has been no rain today. 今天没下雨。

2) 在主语后面有时有修饰语

There are many things to be done. 有许多事情需要做。

There are a lot of difficulties facing us. 我们面前有很多困难。

3) there 可和 to be 或 being 连用

Is it possible for there to be any more trouble? 还可能有更多的麻烦吗?

There being nothing else to do, we went home. 由于没别的事要做,我们就回家了。

(2) there + 复合谓语

1) 由情态动词和 be 构成的复合谓语

There must be something wrong with it. 这里面准有问题。

There might be some hope in solving this problem. 可能还有希望解决这个问题。

2) 由不定式构成的复合谓语