

# 大学英语作文 高分对策

樊国光 主编

College English Composition  
High Scorer Strategy



重庆大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

大学生在英语考试中作文低分现象十分普遍。本书是在作者对这一普遍现象作了深入细致的调查研究的基础上编写的。全书对句子、段落、篇章结构作了详细分析,提供了大量模拟试题及相应的写作范文,并附以大量实用的常用句型、连接词语、修饰词语、成语谚语、名人名录及名作欣赏。本书采用令人耳目一新的树状图来分析句子、段落及篇章结构,使学生易读易懂。书中介绍的有关写作技巧实用性极强,力图让读者通过此书来掌握作文高分对策。

本书具有较强的实用性和趣味性。可作为各类高校大学生、研究生的学习参考书,也可供英语写作爱好者参考。

## 大学英语作文高分对策

樊国光 主编

责任编辑 田孟沂

\*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

新华书店经销

四川外语学院印刷厂印刷

\*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:7.25 字数:181千

1997年12月第1版 1997年12月第1次印刷

印数:1—5000

ISBN 7-5624-1526-9/H·125 定价:9.00元

## 前 言

大学生在英语考试中作文低分现象十分普遍。本书从实战出发,对句子、段落、篇章结构作了详细分析,提供了大量模拟试题及相应的写作范文,以及大量实用的常用句型、连接词语、修饰词语、成语谚语、名人名录及名作欣赏。共 25 万字。

本书具有以下特色:

### 1. 有的放矢,实战性强

本书专为大学英语三、四、六级应试者而编写。作者对历年来大学英语考试中作文低分原因进行了深入细致的调查研究,因此本书所阐述的有关写作技巧实用性极强,力图让应试者掌握作文高分对策。

### 2. 涉及面广,适应性强

本书模拟试题涉及面广,即有工作、娱乐、学习等贴近生活的问题,又有人口、环境、婚姻、家庭、就业等层次较高的社会问题。只要事先就每一题目进行认真写作练习,反复修改,再对照范文,找出差距,定能提高写作能力,考试获得圆满成功。

### 3. 形式新颖,趣味性强

本书别开生面地采用令人耳目一新的树状图来分析句子、段落及篇章结构,将原本枯燥无味的写作理论与技巧图形化,使其变得生动有趣。在理论和技巧的阐述中,处处充满幽默风趣的句子和段落,令人感到不是在苦读,而是在一个妙不可言的境界享受。为提高读者的鉴赏能力,本书还精选了几篇世界名作。读者将从欣赏这些优秀作品过程中感受到,写作并非苦差事,而是一种享受,一种艺术,从而对写作产生浓厚兴趣。

由于工作繁忙,水平有限,错误在所难免,肯请读者不吝指正。

编 者

1997 年 3 月

# Contents

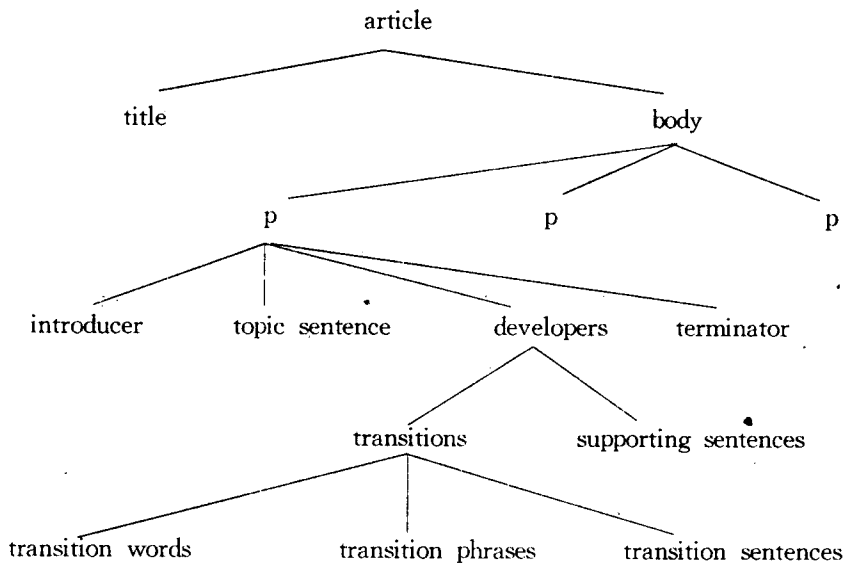
<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>Essay Structure</b>	<b>1</b>
Part I	Essay Structure	1
Part II	Transitions	14
Part III	Sentence Structure and Sentence Modifiers	21
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>Simulated Writing Tests</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>Model Essays for Reference</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>Useful Patterns</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Appendix II</b>	<b>Essays for Enjoyment</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>		<b>109</b>

## Chapter I Essay Structure

### Part I Essay Structure

**A Mechanic Must Be Skillful In Taking A Machine Apart For Cleaning & Repairing. A Writer Must Be Good At Analyzing The Structure Of An Essay For Comment & Enjoyment.**

The structure of an article can be shown by the following diagram



The above diagram shows that an article is composed of a title and a body, which consists of some paragraphs; a paragraph has an introducer and a topic sentence (or only a topic sentence with no introducer), developers (details supporting the topic sentence), and a terminator; developers are formed of transitions and supporting sentences.

Now let's analyze the structure of the following article.

#### Paper and Its Uses

How much paper do you use every year? Probably you can't answer that question quick-



ly. In 1900 the world's use of paper was about one kilogram for each person in a year. The amount of paper a country uses shows how far advanced the country is, some people say. It is difficult to say whether this is true; different people mean different things by the word "advanced". But countries like the United States, England and Sweden certainly use more paper than other countries.

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on papyrus; Europeans used parchment for many hundreds of years. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt some of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

The Chinese first made paper about 2000 years ago. China still has pieces of paper which were made as long ago as that. But Chinese paper was not made from the wood of trees. It was made from the hairlike parts of certain plants.

Paper was not made in southern Europe until about the year 1100. Scandinavia—which now makes a great deal of the world's paper—did not begin to make it until 1500. It was a German named Schaeffer who found out that one could make the best paper from trees. After that, the forest countries of Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and the United States became the most important in paper-making. Today in Finland, which makes the best paper in the world, the paper industry is the biggest in the land. New paper-making machines are very big, and they make paper very fast. The biggest machines can make a piece of paper 300 metres long and six metres wide in one minute.

When we think of paper, we think of newspapers, books, letters, envelopes, and writing paper. But there are many other uses. Only half of the paper is used for books and newspapers, etc.

Paper is very good for keeping you warm. Houses are often insulated with paper. You have perhaps seen homeless men asleep on a large number of newspapers. They are insulating themselves from the cold. In Finland, where in winter it is sometimes  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the farmers wear paper boots in the snow. Nothing could be warmer.

Each year, more and more things are made of paper. We have had paper cups, plates, and dishes for a long time. But now we hear that chairs, tables, and even beds can be made of paper. With paper boots and shoes, you can wear paper hats, paper dresses, and paper raincoats. When you have used them once, you throw them away and buy new ones.

The latest in paper seems to be paper houses. These are not small houses for children to play in, but real, big houses for people to live in. You can buy a house with three chief rooms for about \$500. You can put it up yourself in a few hours, and you can use it for about five years.

People have made paper boats, but they have not yet made paper aeroplanes or cars.

Step 1. Read the title only to guess what the article is about.

From the title we know that part of the central idea of the article is: paper's uses.

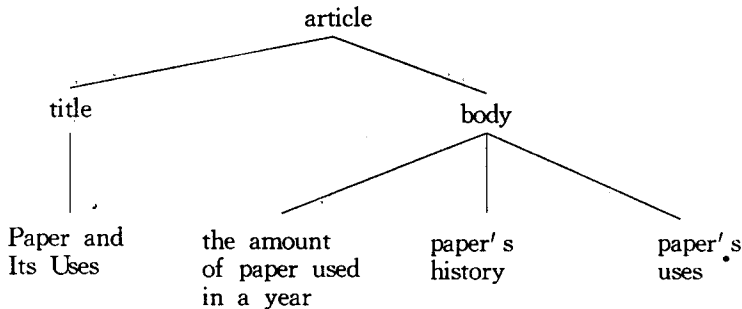
Step 2. Go over the article.

When you finish reading the entire article, you may find that it deals with three aspects — the amount of paper used each year, paper's history, and paper's uses.

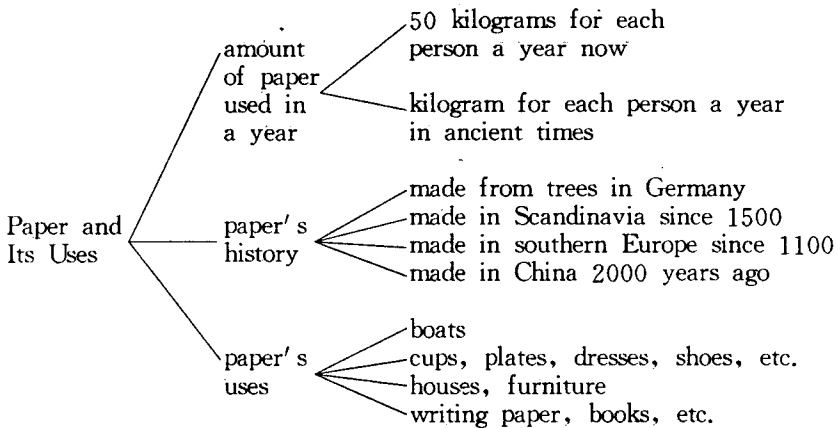
So the central idea of the article should be:

Paper, a large amount of which is used each year, has a long and interesting history and various uses.

The structural diagram of this article is as follows:



The detailed diagram is as follows:



As can be seen from the diagrams above, the article can be divided into three sections:

Section 1: the first paragraph

Section 2: paragraph 2 to 4

Section 3: paragraph 5 to 9

Implied topic sentences:

Section 1. A large amount of paper is used each year in the world.

Section 2. Paper has a long and interesting history.

Section 3. Paper has various uses.

There is not the least doubt that all the details are closely related to the topic sentences and no empty information enters the article. So we can say for sure that the author keeps to the point.

To have a clearer understanding of the structure of an essay, let's analyze another article:

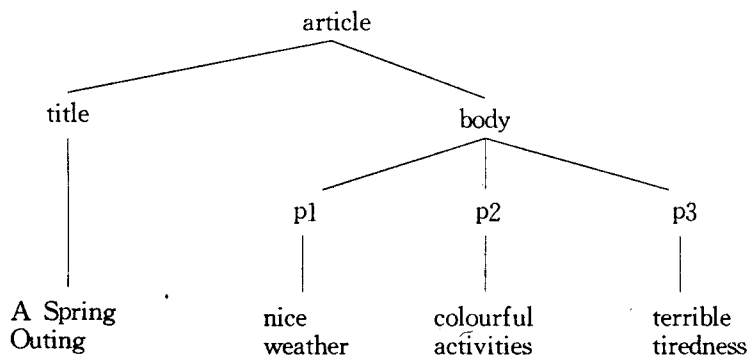
## A Spring Outing

It was fine last Sunday. The sky was deep and blue without clouds. The air was fresh and clean without smog in it. It was comfortably warm with the bright sunshine and a gentle breeze in the air. Birds were singing happily in the trees and, strangely enough, the trees seemed to be more green and attractive, the flowers more charming and beautiful than usual.

Because of the nice weather we enjoyed ourselves very much that day. We got up early in the morning for an outing. First we visited the North Spring Park where we not only took lots of photographs but also painted pictures in oils and Chinese ink. Then we climbed Jinyun Mountain, at the top of which we had a picnic. After that we played some interesting games. We took many pictures too. Our league secretary, Huang Ying, a pretty girl with rosy cheeks and big black eyes, painted a large landscape from nature in water-colors under a huge pine tree overlooking the heart of Beibei.

But we were terribly tired when we returned to the school. We lay on our beds the moment we entered the room without even taking off our clothes. And though we were hungry, we didn't feel like eating anything —relaxation was more important than supper! We fell into a deep sleep in no time. And when we woke the next morning, it was already 8:10—10 minutes late for lectures! Oh, exhaustion results in sound sleep!

We can see that there are three paragraphs in this essay. A brief structure is as follows.



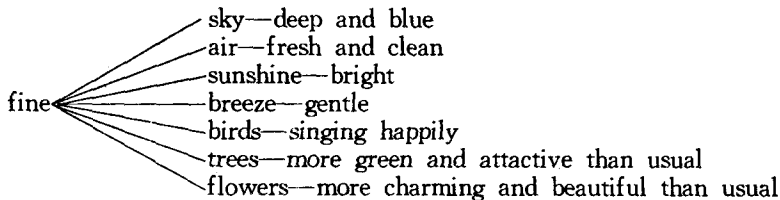


In order to see whether the author keeps to the point and organizes his materials logically, let's analyze the article in detail.

Topic sentence of P1: It was fine last Sunday.

Key Word: fine

Details supporting the key word:



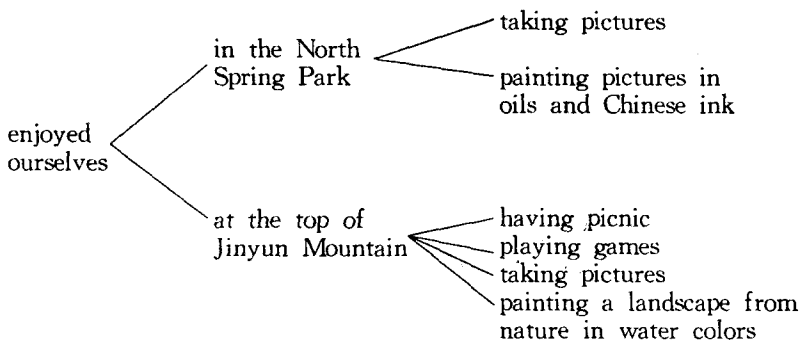
The key word “fine” is described with sky, air, sunshine, breeze, birds, trees and flowers. No empty sentence enters the paragraph. The writer keeps to the point “fine”.

Through the description of sky, air, sunshine, birds, trees and flowers, an attractively beautiful picture of a spring morning is shown in front of the reader, who seems to see with his own eyes the fine weather that day.

Topic sentence of P2: We enjoyed ourselves very much that day.

Key words: enjoyed ourselves

Details supporting the key words:

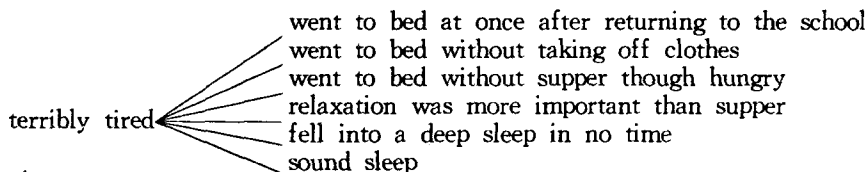


Through various interesting activities during the trip, the students really had a good time. It is obvious that the key words “enjoyed ourselves” are fully described with details. Again, no empty sentence enters the paragraph. Each detail is closely related to the key words.

Topic sentence of P3: We were terribly tired when we returned to the school.

Key words: terribly tired

Details supporting the key words:



All the details are directly connected with the key words 'terribly tired'. The reader sees a vivid picture of the exhausted students from the details.

We can see from the above analysis that this essay is well written with unity, coherence and emphasis.

### Practice

#### Skill Comes From Practice

#### Practice 1

Analyze the following paragraph by finishing two tasks:

The rat is our most dangerous enemy. Rats carry all kinds of diseases which kill thousands of people each year in the world. They not only carry diseases into men's homes, they also take men's food. It is reported that they eat 33 million tons of grain every year. That is enough grain to feed 200 million people so men die of hunger because rats eat their food.

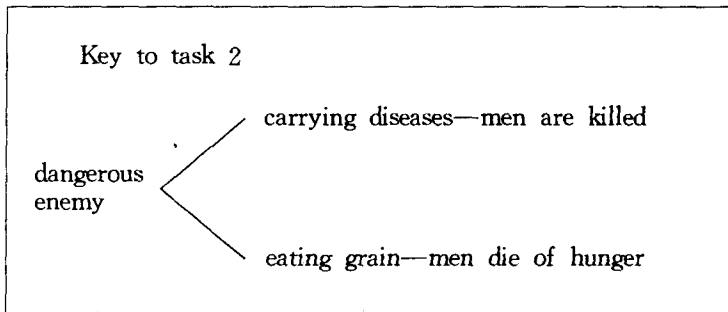
Task 1. Fill in the blanks.

- Topic sentence: \_\_\_\_\_
- Key words: \_\_\_\_\_
- Details; (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
                   result: men are killed  
                   (2) eating grain (33 million tones per year)  
                   result: \_\_\_\_\_

Task 2. Draw a diagram of the paragraph.

Key to task 1

- The rat is our most dangerous enemy.
- dangerous enemy.
- (1) carrying diseases  
       (2) men die of hunger



### Practice 2

Read the following paragraph and finish two tasks.

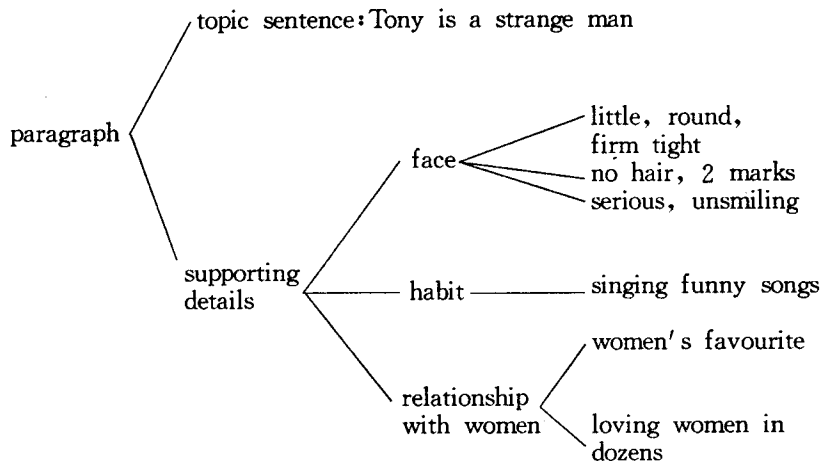
I shall never forget Tony's face. It was a little, round, firm tight face, with no hair on it at all. There were one or two marks on it, left by a disease that he had had as a boy, but they were not enough to spoil his looks in a woman's eye. He looked so serious and unsmiling that it really seemed as if he couldn't laugh at all without hurting his conscience; he used to sing funny songs as solemnly as if he was singing in church. He was quite the women's favourite, and in turn he loved them in dozens. But in course of time he got fixed down to one in particular, Milly Richards, a nice, light, tender little thing; and it was soon said that they were engaged to be married.

Task 1. Draw a complete, then a simplified tree diagram of the passage.

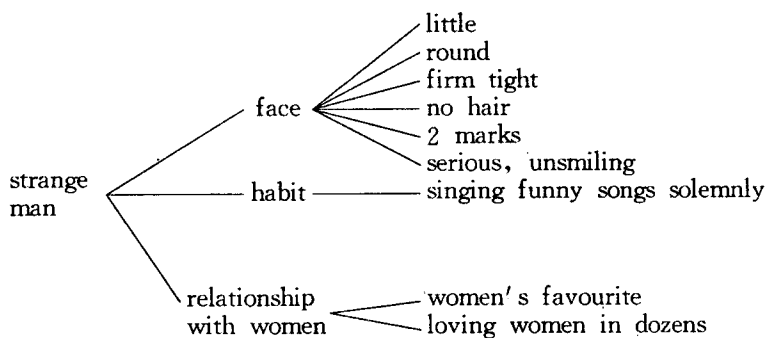
Task 2. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences.

- a. The author supports the key words of the topic sentence from \_\_\_\_\_ aspects: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. The following are the details: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. All these are \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ to the key words \_\_\_\_\_ the diagram.

Key to Task 1. The complete diagram



Key to Task 1. The simplified diagram



Key to Task 2

- three; face, habit, relationship with women.
- little, round, firm tight, no hair, two marks, unsmiling, singing funny songs solemnly, loving women in dozens, closely related to 'strange man'
- unrelated, enters

**A Trained Mechanic Is Highly Sensitive To Unusual Sound Of His Machine,  
And Is Good At Clearing Any Stoppage.**

**A Good Writer Is Sensitive To Any Error In An Essay And Is Skillful At Cor-  
recting It.**

### **Practice 3**

Read the following essay and fulfill two tasks.

Miss Li

My Chinese teacher Miss Li has a strong sense of duty. She corrects our homework carefully. She often dances with her young and handsome husband with quick, light steps in a luxury dancing hall near our school. When somebody misses classes for some reason or other, she is always ready to help him make up.

Miss Li always shows great concern for us in our daily life. She often reminds us to put on more clothes in cold winter. When somebody is late for a meal in the dining-hall, she would offer him one in her home. Miss Li comes from a family of scholars, so she possesses a good education. Once I had a bad cold, she sent me to hospital and looked after me like my own mother, which I shall never forget.

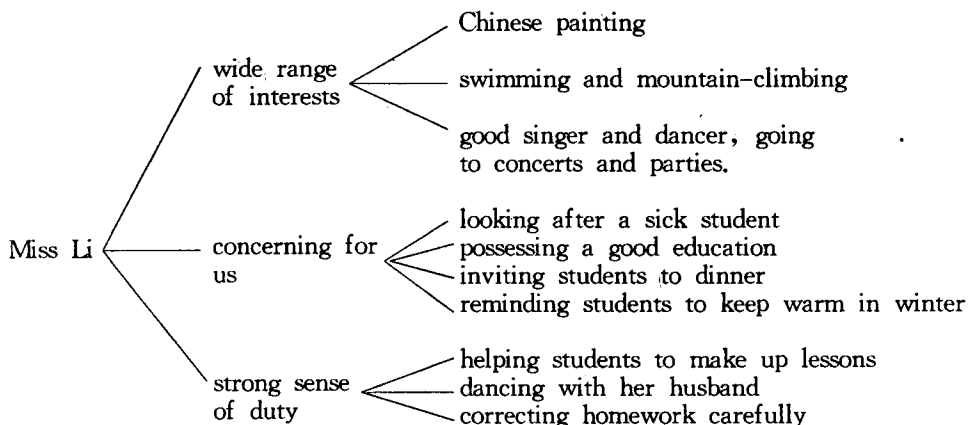
Busy as she is, Miss Li has a wide range of interests. She is good at singing and dancing and often goes to concerts and parties. Besides, she is also fond of swimming and mountain-climbing. But her favorite is Chinese painting and she spends lots of her week-ends teaching us how to draw and enjoy Chinese painting, which makes our school life interesting and colorful.

Task 1. Draw a diagram of the essay.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

- a. Is there anything unrelated to the topic sentences? What can you do about it if your answer is "Yes"?
- b. Write the final copy of the essay.

### Key to task 1



### Key to a, Task 2

1. Yes. In paragraph 1, the sentence "She often dances with her young and handsome husband with quick, light steps in a luxury dancing hall near our school" has nothing to do with the topic sentence, but it is good for paragraph 3.

In paragraph 2, the sentence "Miss Li comes from a family of scholars, so she possesses a good education" should be canceled as it is not related to the topic sentence, nor is it suitable for other paragraphs.

### Key to b, Task 2

#### Miss Li

My Chinese teacher Miss Li has a strong sense of duty. She corrects our homework carefully. When somebody misses classes for some reason or other, she is always ready to help him make up.

Miss Li always shows great concern for us in our daily life. She often reminds us to put on more clothes in cold winter. When somebody is late for a meal in the dining-hall, she would offer him one in her home. Once I had a bad cold, she sent me to hospital and looked after me like my own mother, which I shall never forget.

Busy as she is, Miss Li has a wide range of interests. She is good at singing and dancing and often goes to concerts and parties. She often dances with her young and handsome husband with quick, light steps in a luxury dancing hall near our school. Besides, she is also fond of swimming and mountain-climbing. But her favorite is Chinese painting and she spends most of her weak-ends teaching us how to draw and enjoy Chinese painting, which makes our school life interesting and colorful.

**A Well-Trained Mechanic Is Skillful At Assembling A Machine.**

**A Well-Trained Writer Can Successfully Develop A Topic Sentence Into A Paragraph Or An Outline Into A Composition With Or Without Given Information.**

**Practice 4**

Develop the following topic sentence "David is an eccentric man" into a paragraph by using the words and phrases given in the box. Add some information of your own to make the paragraph clear and coherent.

shares his house with strange creatures; snakes, bears, rats, monkeys, eagles.  
samples the creatures as food.  
makes soup from elephant's trunk.

David is an eccentric man. \_\_\_\_\_

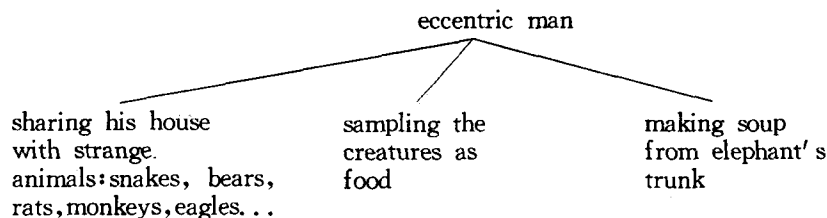
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Step 1. Organize your ideas.

The information given in the box shows that this paragraph should be developed from 3 aspects, which can be expressed with a tree diagram.



Step 2. Combine the ideas in the tree diagram into a paragraph, adding something necessary to make the paragraph coherent.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Key for reference.

David is an eccentric man. Being a great animal lover, he shares his house openly with the strangest creatures, including snakes, bears, rats, monkeys and eagles. His guests often get bitten and attacked. And he is so interested in animals that he cannot resist the temptation to sample them as food. Sometimes he even tries to make soup from elephant's trunk. I have never seen such a peculiar man as David in my life.

### Practice 5

Develop the following topic sentence into a paragraph.

Jack is a lazy boy.

---

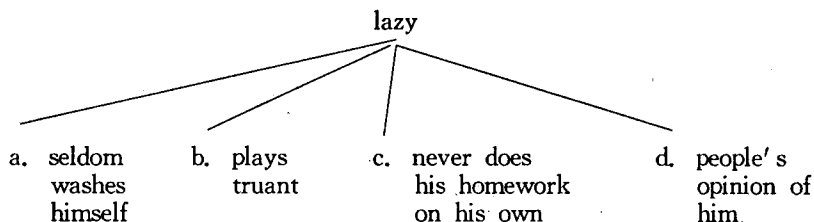
---

---

---

Step 1. Think of a few specific facts to support the key word of the topic sentence 'lazy', and write an outline or draw a tree diagram containing these facts.

Suppose we support the key word from four aspects—seldom washes himself; plays truant; copies his work off his deskmate; people's opinion of him. The tree diagram will be as follows.



Step 2. Decide with your imagination the specific contents of the four aspects in the diagram above:

- a. dirty face, neck, ears, hands and feet;
- b. reads stories or catches birds on the way to school;
- c. copies his work off his deskmate;
- d. parents and teachers are disappointed in him; people regard him as the laziest boy in the world;

Step 3. Combine the facts above into an effective paragraph.

Key for reference.

Jack is a lazy boy. His face, neck, ears, hands and feet are always dirty. Only God knows how often he washes them and how often he takes a bath. Although he seems to be fond of attending school, he never arrives in time for lectures as he always stops over on the way reading interesting stories under a tree and he is so absorbed in what he is doing on the way that he cleanly forgets what he is up there for. Of course, he often invents poor excuses for his fault. And instead of doing his homework on his own, he always copies it off his deskmate, and because of this he always makes exactly the same mistakes. His parents and teachers are greatly disappointed in him and everybody says he must be the laziest boy under the sun.

### Practice 6

Write a short composition in 3 paragraphs based on the following title and outline.

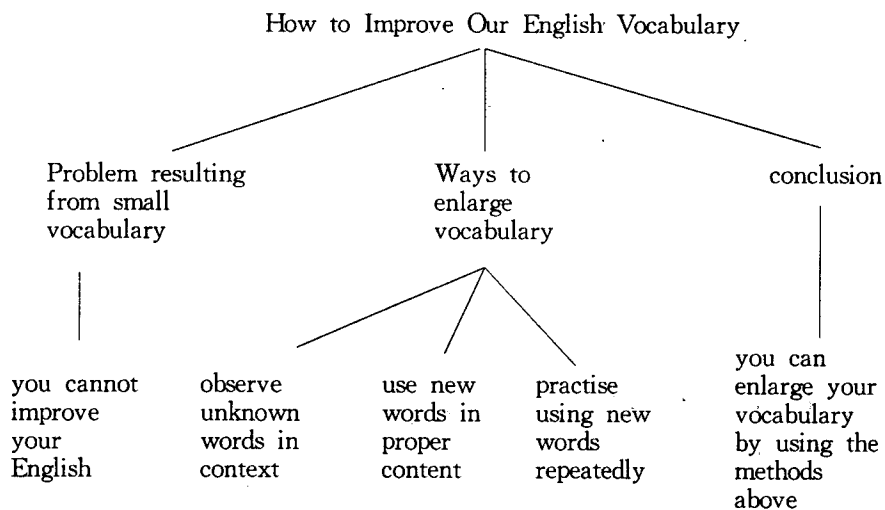
#### 4 How to Improve Our English Vocabulary

1. With too small a vocabulary, you cannot improve your English.
2. Ways to enlarge vocabulary.
3. By using the methods above, you can successfully broaden your vocabulary.

Step 1. Analyze the outline.

From the title and outline, we see that the second paragraph should be focused on. The first paragraph is only a brief introduction—the reason of improving our English vocabulary. And the ending paragraph is a brief conclusion.

Step 2. You may draw the outline as follows on paper or in mind.



Step 3. Combine the outline into an article, adding something necessary to make your