上海市教育委员会高校重点教材建设项目 CASE STUDIES IN ENGLISH WRITING SHANGHAI DAXUE ANLI JIAOCXUE CONGSHU 肖福寿/主

英语写作案例教程 Case Studies in English Writing

王墨希 肖福寿 主编

上洛大学出版社 ·上海·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语写作案例教程/王墨希,肖福寿主编.-上海: 上海大学出版社,2004.5 (2005.7重印)

(上海大学案例教学从书)

ISBN 7-81058-689-0

I.英... II. ①王... ②肖... III. 英语一写作一案 例一高等学校一教材 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第040421号

英语写作案例教程 王墨希 肖福寿 主编

上海大学出版社出版发行 (上海市上大路99号 邮政编码200444) (E-mail:sdcbs@citiz.net 发行热线 66135110) 出版人: 姚铁军

南京展望文化发展有限公司排版 上海华业装璜印刷厂印刷 各地新华书店经销 开本880×1230 1/32 印张 15 字数 350 000 2004年 5 月第 1 版 2005年7月 第2次印刷 印数: 2101~4200册

ISBN 7-81058-689-0/H • 093 定价: 28.00元

"上海大学案例教学丛书"编委会

主 任:钱伟长

副 主 任: 周哲玮

常务编委: 陈 宪 桑文斌 叶志明 李顺祺

姚铁军

编 委:(以姓氏笔画为序)

宋继平 张培础 陈剑平 陈剑峰

周锋姜剑云夏耕唐豪

黄 炜 龚思怡 薛敏芝

钱伟长

现在,理工科的教学方式其实已经是案例教学了,但对于非理工类的学科,案例教学是相对薄弱的。作为高等教育的工作者来说,无论是教理工类学科,还是教文科类学科,不能仅仅停留在教学方法的改进上,还应该看到深层次的教育思想问题。

我们都知道,实践是检验真理的唯一标准。那么什么是真理呢?可以说,满足一定条件的定理、定律以及理论都应该是。经过长期的教学实践,理工类学科的教材已经注意到了这一点,很重视对待各种真理实践的客观条件,因为真理是包含实践条件的。因此在讲解这些真理时,都会举出许多客观实践的特例来加以说明,同时还说明真理所需要的条件。当客观的实践条件,超离了真理所需要的条件时,应想方设法改变实践条件,使真理和对观实际相符合。然而,在教学的实施过程中,一些理工科类的发观实际相符合。然而,在教学的实施过程中运用真理时,是在近似各师,由于受到旧习惯的影响,对这个问题还不够重视,结果对学生造成了不良影响。因为,在实践过程中运用真理时,是在近似各件下进行的,约束条件被放松了,真理和实践只是近似的符合。不向学生讲清这一点,学生就会忽视真理满足的条件,而认为真理具有非常广泛的适用性,他们毕业后就会使用放松了条件的真理,使他们不再热心于突破真理的局限性,使他们不再敢于创新,严重的甚至会使国家蒙受巨大的损失。

我想举三个例子来说明。第一个例子,不久前,在宁波甬江上建了一座桥梁,两岸的高程不一样,相差约五六米,跨度有八九十米。两边采用的是四五十米的悬臂梁。施工从两边同时进行,

序 I

结果工程接近尾声时,发现两边的桥梁无法合拢,还相差不小的 高度。设计者和施工者都认为没错,检查也没发现什么问题,那 么原因在哪里呢,原因就在于设计人员使用了小挠度理论。小挠 度理论是个真理,但是当挠度超过一定的限制范围,小挠度理论 就不适用了,而应采用大挠度理论。不跟学生讲清真理的限制条 件,后果是严重的。第二个例子,我们知道,牛顿力学只适用运动 速度远远低于光速的宏观物体。当物体速度接近光速时,牛顿力 学就不适用了,而应该采用爱因斯坦的相对论,这是由于在牛顿 时期,并未想到这么高速的运动,天象观察也不准确,没有发现其 局限性。爱因斯坦看到了牛顿力学适用的条件,并加以了修正, 进行了创新,提出了相对论。后来的天象观测,验证了爱因斯坦 的预测。另一方面,牛顿力学也不适用于基本粒子。因为粒子运 动的能量是量子化的,非连续的,当电子从高能级到低能级时,就 发生光波,而且能量的变化是用普朗克常数来衡量的,这就有了 量子力学的产生,后来 X 光的发现以及各种射线的发现,也验证 了量子力学的正确性。可是,现在有些老师在讲课时忽略了这个 问题,使学生认为牛顿力学是普遍适用的真理。第三个例子,热 力学定理明确提出,热力学第一、第二定律只适用可逆反应,然 而,对于绝大多数实际的热反应而言,它们是不可逆的反应,这样 热力学第一、第二定律就无法使用了。对于这样的问题,学生是 很困惑的,怎么办?这就要将热力学研究的发展告诉学生。据我 所知,最近一个时期,至少有三类不可逆反应的定理得到修正和 发展。从前面的三个例子,我们可以看出,人类认识世界、改造世 界所得出的真理,是要靠反复实践来验证的,同时也靠不断突破 约束条件得来的,不突破小挠度理论的限制条件,就没有大挠度 理论的产生;不突破牛顿力学的约束的条件,就不可能有相对论 和量子理论;不突破可逆反应的约束条件,不可逆反应也就无法 处理。因此,在教学过程中,不仅要通过例子验证真理,更要讲清 楚约束条件,让学生晓得,任何定理定律都有其局限性,没有一条

真理是任何条件下都能用的,随着时代的进步、社会的进步,真理的约束条件硬在不断被修正、突破,只有这样才能培养学生的创新精神。理工科的教学中,由于一些教师的忽视,光讲真理的简单的甚至是理想化的验证,没有讲真理的局限性,没有讲真理和实践相结合,这种局面有待于改善。

另一方面,在经济学、管理学和法学等学科的教学方面,更要重视理论和实践相结合,并用实践来检验真理。在学校里,我一直强调并希望广大教师重视检验真理的实践活动,希望在教材中用案例来验证真理并说明其适用的条件,而不是从理论到理论,不提实践的例证,使学生不知所云。在文科类学科中采用案例教学的想法,始于一本叫《怎样当一名科学家——科学研究中的负责行为》的书,这本书是美国科学院、美国工程科学院、美国工程科学院、美国科学院、美国和学院、美国工程科学院、美国的,中译本由科学出版社出版(1996)。这本书好就好在用案例说明作者观点时,对个案只作简单介绍,而详细的个案叙述放在附录里。也就是说,基本观点的描述和案例是紧密结合在一起的。书中的内容涉及到论文如何写、如何署名、如何引别人的文章等等。

科技工作者的任务有两个:即教学和科研。不断突破真理的局限,把真理提高一步,这是科研工作。而培养学生,培养社会事业的各种接班人,是教育的任务,这非常重要。而案例教学研究,其实本身就是科学研究与教学的相结合。如何选取案例来说明"实践是检验真理的唯一标准",这在经济学、管理学和法学等三个方面显得尤为重要。这不仅因其目前较薄弱,还因为它们来没到国家改革发展的热点问题。这就不仅要求教师通过案例来说明在一定的客观实践条件下理论的正确性,还要分析理论满足的条件。现在三个方面的发展是很快的。管理学就应该重视定改革的问题,将成功的管理经验形成案例介绍给学生;经济学可以讨论中国是如何成功地在使人民币不贬值的情况下渡过东南

亚金融风波的,以及国家的经济政策和方案是如何成功实施的等等问题,使书本上的经济理论,有实践的例证,使学生容易接受。今后,随着加入世贸组织的脚步加快,我国应如何面对挑战与机遇并存的局面,如何应对"反倾销法"等等问题,都可以作为案例加以讨论。

现在,学校组织出版"上海大学案例教学丛书",这是好事,也是个创举,在后面的教材中,还要继续做到理论联系实际,特别是中国实际,使案例教学与理论教学紧密结合,更好地服务于高等教育的教学工作。我还希望广大任课教师注意到,我们推进案例教学,不是一种形式,而是将案例作为讲真理的必要条件,将"实践是检验真理的唯一标准"作为教学的指导方针。同时,我还希望教师们讲课时一定要将真理局限性告诉学生,以此激发和培养学生的创新精神。

当然,这套丛书是现阶段本学校的个别经验,一定还有不足之处,今后要总结各方面的经验,通过实践不断改革,不断创新, 加以完善,把更多更好的教材奉献给广大师生。

2001年2月

前言

为了提高英语写作能力,我们根据全国统一制定的《大学英语教学基本要求(试行)》、《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》和《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》对写作能力的教学要求,把学生英语写作中实际存在的问题,按照内容、结构、语言应用、词汇和技术细节等五个方面,分成三十二个专题,选出有代表性的作文作为案例,用恰当的提示引导学生对相关问题进行分析、研究和讨论,再用直观性的分析材料对学生的讨论加以总结和升华,使学习者对文章结构和存在问题一目了然。每个案例根据确立的专题设有专项练习,供学习者进行比较研究,提高专项写作技能。

根据多年的英语写作教学经验,我们发现案例教学法可以加快学生对于英语写作方法的领悟,更有效地增强他们英语写作的悟性。因此本书按照案例教学法编写,旨在建立师生互动型的课程,把课堂讨论纳入教学,利用"旁观者清"的道理,引导学生通过比较研究他人作品来培养自己鉴别英语作文的能力,从而结束写作者"当事者迷"的状态。

使用《英语写作案例教程》时,教师或学习者本人可根据各自的需要去查找和选定有关案例,深入专项研讨。用作课堂教学时,教师课前可以充分备课,而学生对上课要用的案例则不得而知,可以马上进入讨论状态,再加上专项写作辅助练习,不用多少时间即可达到教学目的;用作自学时,学习者可根据个人的具体学习目标,针对自己的目标问题去研究案例,查阅分析性的直观材料,结合辅助练习和练习答案,更好地提高自己的英语写作水平。对于涉及词语用法等复杂问题,书中配有参考书查阅指导,书末附有"部分常用名词与动词、形容词的搭配"。

参加本书编写的还有宋继平、戴朝晖、蔡春红、赵春华。

相信本书将为英文写作教学提供一种全新的视野,使广大师生受益匪浅。倘若书中存在可能的缺陷或疏漏,敬请各位专家、读者不吝指正。

编 者 2004年3月

目 录

前言	
	案例讨论与练习
Unit One C	ontent ·····
	Digression from the Topic
Case 1 - 2	2 Lack of Real Substance 10
Case 1 – 3	3 Lack of Focal Points 18
Unit Two O	rganization ······ 26
Case 2 - 1	Lack of a Complete Argumentative Structure 26
Case 2 - 2	2 Lack of Thought in Beginning an Essay 36
Case 2 - 3	B Lack of a Thesis for Explaining Reasons in an
	Essay 47
Case 2 – 4	Lack of a Thesis for Making Comparisons in an
	Essay 52
Case 2 – 5	5 Lack of a Thesis in an Argumentative Essay 59
Case 2 - 6	67 Lack of a Thesis in an Expository Essay 67
Case 2 - 7	7 Lack of Transitions in Explaining Reasons 75
Case 2 - 8	B Lack of Transitions in Making Comparisons 83
Case 2 - 9	2 Lack of Transitions in Presenting Arguments 91
Case 2 - 1	10 Lack of Transitions in Giving an Explanation
Case 2 - 1	11 Loose Arrangement of the Middle Paragraph(s)
	105

Case 2 – 12	Not Allowing Scope for the Cons in Argumentation	
		112
Case 2 - 13	Imbalance Between the Pros and Cons in	
	Argumentation	119
Case 2 – 14	Failure to Make Comparisons Point by Point	126
Case 2 - 15	Abruptness in Ending an Essay	132
Unit Three La	nguage Use ·····	139
Case 3 – 1	Disagreement Between the Verb and Its Subject	
		139
Case 3 – 2	Unnecessary Shifts in Tense ·····	145
Case 3 – 3	Coinage of Chinese English Sentence Patterns ·····	149
Case 3 - 4	Dangling Modifiers	153
Case 3 – 5	Errors in Parts of Speech	159
Case 3 – 6	Wordiness ·····	164
Case 3 – 7	Incomplete and Redundant Comparatives	170
Case 3 – 8	Ambiguous Use of Pronouns	175
Unit Four Voca	abulary ·····	184
	Coinage of Chinese English Expressions	
Case 4 – 2	Lack of Variety	192
Case 4 – 3	Misused or Misplaced Modifiers	199
Case 4 – 4	Misused Collocation of a Noun with Its Adjectives	
		208
Case 4 – 5	Misused Collocation of a Noun with Its Verbs ·····	216
	nanics	224
Case 5 – 1	Misuse of Punctuation, Space and Capitalization	
		224

案例点评与练习答案

案例点评与练习答案	233
部分常用名词与动词、形容词的搭配 ······	391
主要参考书目	413
谋篇思路与弱点图析	414

案例讨论与练习

Unit One Content

Case 1 – 1 Spigression from the Topic seck for seak this

Case Study

Read the following text carefully, and think about what topic the text deals with and how the ideas are organized.

> Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition of approximately 250 words on the topic Why People Go to College. Your composition should give the reasons.

A Sample of Student Writing

Why People Go to College

In the last few years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of high school graduates who want to go to college. The public believes that the higher educational degree will promise you better jobs and more happiness. Contrary to the popular thought, I hold a completely different point of view.

There are a number of reasons for my choice. To begin with, to go to college is not the only way of becoming the pillar of our society. Based on individual conditions, everyone has his or her own unique method. Some learn effectively from self-study and practice, some from social experiences, others prefer to obtain knowledge from books and schools. For another, different posts require people with various educational background and experiences. Take sanitation workers for example. They are expected to exercise diligence rather than bearing high academic degrees. Finally, I doubt if all the people with high educational background can bring their best out. If they cannot, is it a waste not only for the talents themselves, but also for our society? As a good example of this, I often quote the disheartening life experience of one of my relatives. After her four-year college life, she went to take the position as a typewriter. Isn't this a bit harsh? But this is how things are.

The evidence upon all sides leads to an unshakable idea that it comes as no surprise that to go to college is not necessary at all.

Seminar

Discuss the following questions in pairs or groups.

- 1. What is the topic discussed in this text?
- 2. What do you think about the title and the content of this composition?
- 3. What do you think about the beginning paragraph of this text?
- 4. How do you like the concluding paragraph of this text?
- 5. How is the body paragraph of this text organized?

Hints on the Focus

Before working on an essay, we'll have to ponder over the subject of the essay so as to avoid going astray in the act of writing.

For example, if the essay topic is "Our Endangered Environment", we'll have to focus on the words "endangered" and "environment". To this end, we should try to find out what on earth endangers our environment. Such factors as air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution can be considered. For the sake of convenience, we may draw an outline like this:

- I. Air pollution
 - 1) Automobile exhaust
 - 2) Factory smoke
- Water pollution
 - 1) Industrial wastes
 - 2) Municipal wastes
- ■. Noise pollution
 - 1) Airplane noise
 - 2) Factory noise
 - 3) Traffic noise

In a similar manner, if we see the topic "Why People Go to College", we're supposed to focus on "why" and put forward some

4 英语写作案例教程

specific reasons for people's going to college. We can use such sequencers as "firstly", "secondly", and "finally".

Exercises

I. Comparative Analysis

Read the following beginning paragraphs taken from the essays entitled "Why People Go to College", and rate them as A (Excellent), B(Good), C(Average), D(Fair), and E(Poor) in order to determine how each author judges the essay subject.

- 1. Every July, many pieces of news about College Entrance Examinations are reported on TVs. Also, you can see crowds of people, most of which are parents, waiting anxiously outside the gates of exam spots. At the same time, their son or daughter is striving to get as high scores as he or she can to get enrolled in a college. In the past few years, more and more high school students want to become college students. In my opinions, this tendency is caused by the social demands and citizen's increasing quality.
- 2. When I was a high school student and put all my mind, energy and time into hard work, I always asked myself, "Why must I pay so much in entering college? Was it because I must follow thousands of high school students to do the same things or because my parents want to go to college?"
- 3. Among some youth, there is a tendency to work hard at their studies for the university matriculation. But once they are enrolled to the university, they began to show slackness in their studies. They think that as long as they can get by, earning a degree will be no problem. And a degree to them is a means of success.
- 4. Nearly for all the students, college is a sacred place where cultivates many distinguished people. Many reasons can be

Unit One Content 5