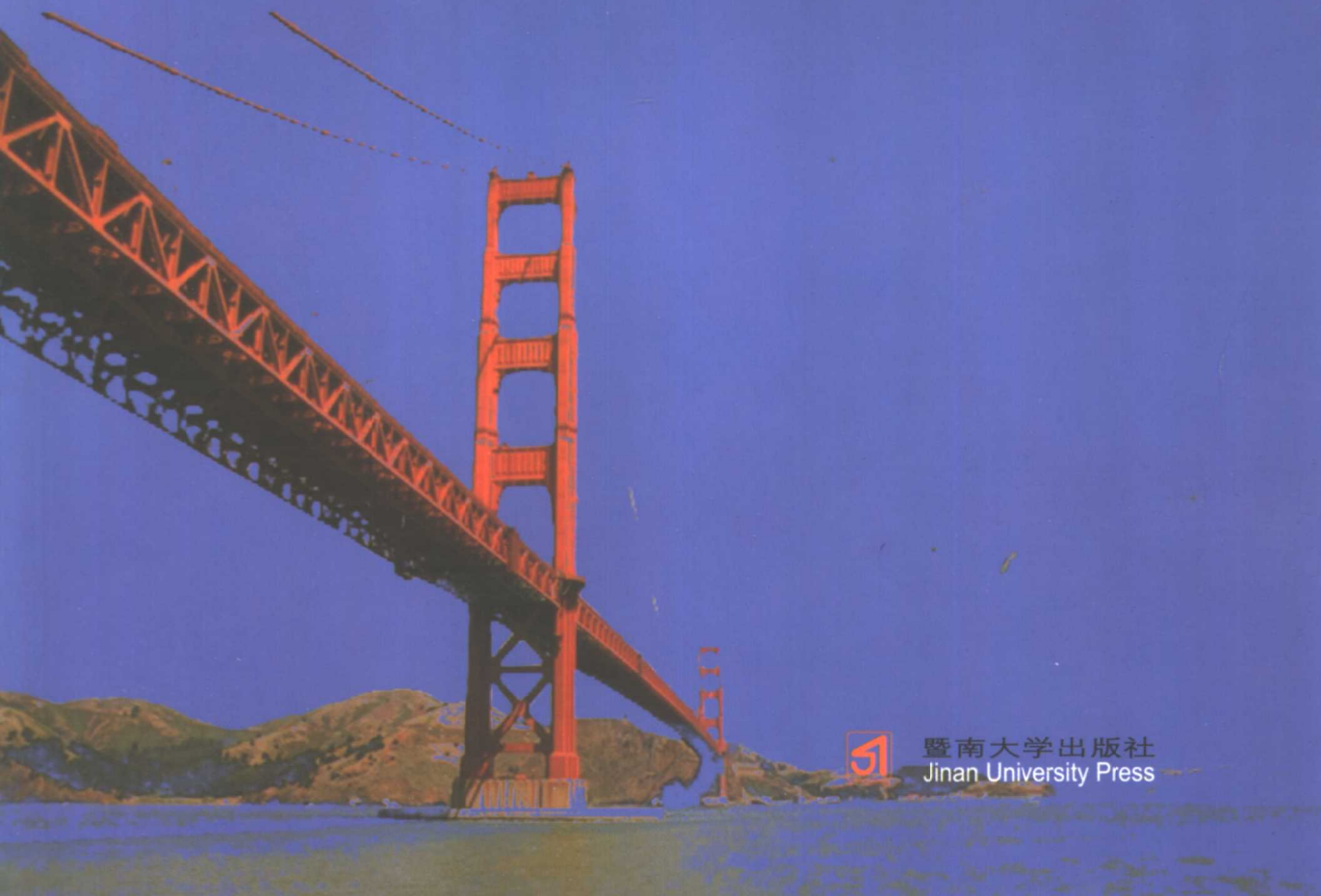


BRIDGE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH WRITING

循序渐进：四、六级英语作文突破

跨越大学英语写作

主编：章恒珍



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《跨越大学英语写作》

前言

大学英语教学大纲要求本科生“能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题、写提纲，能根据一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120 ~ 150 个词的短文，能写短信和便条，表达意思清楚，无重大语言错误。”可是迄今为止，我国大学生四、六级英语考试写作平均成绩不太理想。

究其原因，一是学生的表达词汇量匮乏，多数学生的词汇量只是“阅读词汇量”，而不是用于口头和书面表达的词汇量；二是缺乏基础的写作训练，词法、句法、段落和篇章的构成原理没掌握，所以写作时出现拼写错误、搭配错误、语示错误、表达错误等问题。学习者只有通过不断的练习，才能提高英语写作能力。

本书根据最新的外语写作教学理念，尝试采用“写作过程法”，即讨论式写作教学法，注重学生练习。练习包括：遣词造句、组词成句、组句成篇、改错、看图写话、语篇分析、段落结构、文章写作等。多数练习采用模写形式，即根据例句或范文来写作。有的练习为学生提供了基本的表达法，使学生有话可写，逐渐培养对英语写作的兴趣。

本书共分 4 个部分，每部分有 10 个写作单元，可配合任何英语教科书使用，也可作为英语写作培训单独使用。此外，本书也适用于任何旨在提高英语写作能力的自学者。

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Part One

Unit One

I . Making Sentences

Directions: Make three sentences after the examples with the word or phrase given.

1. set aside 存蓄, 留下, 放在一边

Examples: ◆ Each week he sets aside a few dollars of his salary.

◆ I will try to set aside some time to visit him.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. be aware of/that 觉察到, 意识到

Examples: ◆ We are fully aware of the gravity (严重性) of the situation.

◆ Everyone was aware that they were in conflict.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. make (good) use of (充分) 利用

Examples: ◆ There is a great deal here that you can make use of.

◆ We must make good use of our precious time.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4. await 等待

Examples: ◆ He is anxiously awaiting the result of the medical tests.

◆ A bright future awaits you.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

5. subject...to 使承受，使遭受

Examples: ◆ He subjected us to very difficult test.

◆ The prisoners are frequently subjected to torture (折磨) and beatings.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

II . Forming Sensible Sentences

Directions: Put the following words in their correct order to make sensible sentences.

1. afraid, was, when, was, he, little, policemen, of, he

2. meet, will, in, before, you, the, English, library, class, I

3. grandmother, of, found, I, old, my, among, letters, my, picture, a

4. inside, of, because, cold, the, children, bitterly, wind, went, the

5. Francine, her, generously, ticket, offered, sister, her, to

III . Forming a Sensible Paragraph

Directions: Put the following sentences in their correct order to make a sensible paragraph.

1. He just washes his hands and face and brushes his teeth, if he remembers.
2. He eats lots of eggs and bacon and toast, and he drinks three or four cups of coffee.
3. Hob wakes at eight o'clock in the morning, and gets up at half past eight.
4. Then he goes down stairs for breakfast.
5. He does not have a cold bath.
6. When he has finished breakfast, he goes to school.

IV . Error Correction

Directions: Identify the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it, and then copy the right sentence down.

1. The weather report said it would be rain and cold.

2. There were many students took part in the opening ceremony (开幕式) .

3. Paris, a romantic city, is a place where I have been longing to visit since childhood.

4. I think we are necessary to do a lot of reading in order to learn English better.

5. I felt I had been wrong there.

V. Describing the Picture

Directions: Describe the picture. You may find the following ideas and expressions useful.

in a dormitory 在宿舍里

five students share one room 五个
学生同住一室

a desk is placed in the middle of
the room 房屋中间放了两张
桌子

play cards 打牌

make a lot of noise 发出很大的
噪音

roar with laughter 大笑起来

take no notice of 不注意

sit on the bed 坐在床上

sleep in bed 睡在床上

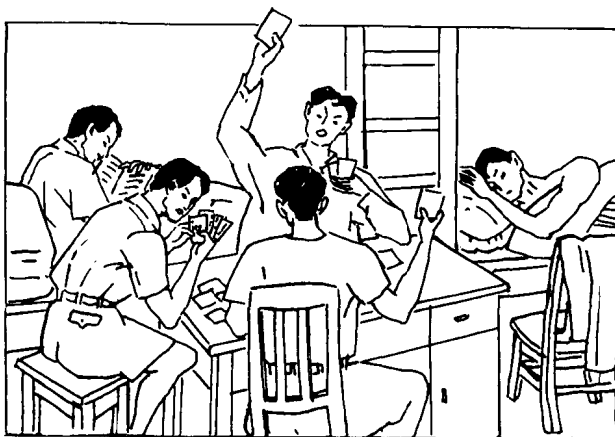
try to concentrate on one's book 试图专心读书

be disturbed by the loud noise 受噪音干扰

be annoyed 生气

ask sb. to be quiet 请某人保持安静

be considerate of others 体谅他人



Unit Two

I . Making Sentences

Directions: Make three sentences after the examples with the word or phrases given.

1. be addicted to sth. 对……上瘾

Examples: ◆ The children are addicted to computer games.

◆ Many young people are addicted to cigarettes.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. stem from 起源于……, 产生于……

Examples: ◆ The problems all stem from the government's refusal to provide sufficient money for the health service.

◆ Her interest in flowers stems from her childhood in the country.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. succeed in 在……获得成功

Examples: ◆ I did not succeed in my first lecture.

◆ Do you know that I always succeed in whatever I try?

◆ She succeeded in making a most favorable impression.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4. can not help doing sth. 禁不住做某事, 不由得不做某事

Examples: ◆ She couldn't help laughing.

◆ We can't help being impressed by their zeal (热情) .

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

5. turn over (使) 打翻, 移交

Examples: ◆ The lamp was turned over.

◆ They turned the land over to the peasants.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

II . Forming Sensible Sentences

Directions: Put the following words in their correct order to make sensible sentences.

1. the, has, encouragement, and, a, great, been, pleasure, play, of, the, success

2. letter, on, written, a, sheet, was, single, paper, of, the

3. care, take, the, themselves, take, of, pence, the, pounds, and, will, of, care

4. either, on, come, Sunday, Saturday, can, or, you, on

5. bicycles, to, in, the, students, the, belong, garden, the

III . Forming a Sensible Paragraph

Directions: Put the following sentences in their correct order to make a sensible paragraph.

1. Then Mark Twain went to sleep and later, when he woke up, it was night-time and the train had reached Paris already.
2. He was going by train to Dijon and was very tired and wanted to sleep.
3. Mark Twain, the famous American writer, traveled in France.
4. But first he explained that he was a very heavy sleeper.
5. The conductor looked at him calmly and said: "You are not half so angry as the American whom I put off the train at Dijon."
6. "I probably will protest loudly when you try to wake me up," he said to the conductor, "But do not take any notice, just put me off the train anyway."
7. He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up at Dijon.
8. Very angry, he ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him: "I have never been so angry in all my life."
9. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when the train came to Dijon.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a standard sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

IV. Error Correction

Directions: Identify the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it, and then copy the right sentence down.

1. She looked calm at the stranger.

2. The temperature is enough hot to turn on the air-conditioning.

3. Mary looked beautiful in her new dress, but her husband looked angry in the wallet.

4. The light music sounded so sweetly that I was completely absorbed in it.

5. The steak tasted so well that he ordered one more.

V. Describing the Picture

Directions: Describe the picture. You may find the following ideas and expressions useful.

have a keen interest in gardening 对园艺很感兴趣

work in the flower garden 在花园里劳作

water flowers with a watering can 用喷水壶浇花

love all kinds of flowers 喜爱各种花卉

a form of pastime 一种消遣方式

be good for one's health 对某人健康有益

visit one's garden 参观某人的花园

be chosen as the best garden in town 被选为全镇最佳花园



[illegible]

Unit Three

I . Making Sentences

Directions: Make three sentences after the examples with the word or phrase given.

1. call for 需要

Examples: ♦ This problem calls for immediate attention.

♦ Your plan will call for a lot of money.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. discourage...from 打消某人要做……的念头

Examples: ♦ The sight of the rain discouraged her from going out that evening.

♦ We should discourage our children from smoking.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. round/around the corner 在附近, 即将来临

Examples: ♦ There is a shop over there, round the corner.

♦ Christmas is around the corner.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4. be content 满意, 满足

Examples: ♦ So long as you make Ruth happy, I am content.

♦ I am more than content with what Mr. White said.

◆ He was content to eat the leftovers (剩饭菜).

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

5. look after 照看, 照顾, 负责处理

Examples: ◆ She got two pounds a month for looking after fifteen rooms.

◆ Don't worry. I can look after myself.

◆ I'll look after the bill.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

II . Forming Sensible Sentences

Directions: Put the following words in their correct order to make sensible sentences.

1. weekends, the, my, of, several, work, at, friends, on, mall

2. has, always, Louis, the, in, school, editorial (社论), the, newspaper, written

3. summer, my, every, spends, week, at, a, beach, the, family

4. classes, students, attend, regularly, conscientious (自觉的)
