

2000年大学英语四级考试辅导用书
根据教育部最新大纲精神编写

大学英语(四级)考试

作文

助考手册

编著 宁克建 陈维良 审订 王迈迈




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前 言

王迈迈老师主编、审订的大学英语系列辅导用书,承蒙广大读者厚爱,畅销近十年不衰。为了更好地服务广大读者朋友,该丛书最近又一次新增品种、修订完善。

本次修订的《最新大学英语(精读)学习手册》,在原“单元精要”、“疑难详解”、“反馈测试”、“试题评讲”、“练习答案”、和“参考译文”的栏目上,又增添了“课文导读”和“达标词汇”两栏。其目的是想更全面、更详细地辅导课文,力争为同学们解决学习中遇到的一切问题。“课文导读”主要涉及文章的背景知识,尽量减小同学们预习课文时的难度;“达标词汇”则更加贴近大学英语四级考试的实际。如每个词条中设立的“典型考题”,就是编者对四级考试试题的预测。“典型考题”之后,还配有该题的详细解答;此外,“达标词汇”的内容还包括同义辨析、习惯搭配和记忆技巧。在“练习解答”部分,不仅提供了参考答案,还对习题配上了汉语译文和解题分析,以便使同学们能更加透彻地理解题意。

为了帮助同学们更好地掌握《大学英语(修订本)泛读》、《大学英语(修订本)快速阅读》和《大学英语(修订本)精读》教材,我们还编写了《大学英语泛读学习手册》(刘四平主编)、《大学英语快速阅读学习手册》(王迈迈主编)和《大学英语(精读)词汇通》(何世杰等主编)。该丛书分别和《泛读》、《快速阅读》和《精读》课本配套使用。

《大学英语泛读学习手册》第一册 1—3 单元由曾琦编写,4—6 单元由郭丽君编写,7 单元由刘四平编写,8—10 单元由章毓文编写。

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欢迎同学们提出宝贵意见。联系地址:武汉市江大路18号 武汉现代外国语言文学研究所。邮编:430010,电话:027-87391986, 87381439。

编者

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第一部分 英语写作基本知识

第一章 选词和造句

英文写作,不论是短文,还是长篇大论,不论是写人、记事,还是说明、议论,都离不开它们的基本单位——词汇和句子,就如同人们建造高楼大厦离不开砖、瓦、木、石一样。人们常说选词和选句是体现文章质量优劣的重要因素之一,这是不无道理的。然而,选词和造句往往不是象我们想象的那么轻而易举。英文写作,如何选词,如何造句,这是本章要讨论的主要问题。

第一节 选词

听、说、读、写是学习一种语言应掌握的四项基本技能,而其中最难的就是写作。写作碰到的第一个问题就是选词,或叫词语的选择和使用。通俗地说,就是该选什么词,用什么词,如何用词。早在几十年前福勒兄弟就曾提出过选词、用词的五条标准:“熟悉的词频率高的词好;具体的词比抽象词好;单个词比累赘的词好;短语、小词比长词、大词好;盎格鲁撒克逊词比拉丁词好。”由此可见,选用朴素,易懂的词,选用确切,有个性

的词,选用英文的习惯用语并力求选词中带变化是初学英文写作的学生应当遵循的原则。

一、选用朴素、易懂的词

有的学生在学习英文写作时常以为使用华丽的词藻越多越能体现作者的水平。适得其反,这样写出的文章往往显得不伦不类,效果不佳。通常,所谓高级的词给人感觉内容抽象、意思晦涩,没有普通词直截了当,易于理解。就初学英文写作的学生来说,在进行习作选词时,应尽量选用(B)组词,而避免使用(A)组词:

(A)组	(B)组
acquire	get
accomplish	finish
alternative	choice
commence	begin
demonstrate	show
require	need
velocity	speed
affection	feeling
construct	make
consume	eat

同样,我们在写作中用词应当简洁,能用一个词表达的意思,就不用词组来表达。例如,在选用下列表达方式中,最好选用(B)组所列的词:

(A)组	(B)组
in point of fact	really

in spite of the fact that	although
due to the fact that	because
by reason that	because
by way of exception	exceptionally
not on any account	never
for the purpose of	in order to
at present time	now

总之,选用越易懂,越简短的词越便于读者迅速地了解我们想要表达的意思。

二、选用确切、有个性的词

词,从语义角度来讲,大致可分为两类:抽象、笼统的词和具体、有个性的词。请看下面两组词:

(A)组	(B)组
animal	tiger, monkey, zebra, panda, elephant,...
scientist	chemist, physicist, biologist, linguist,...
move	walk, march, jump, turn, fly, affect,...
hit	beat, whip, strike, collide, smack
good	kind, friendly, honest, generous, sincere
bad	cruel, rude, greedy, sly, sinister, rough

可以看出,(A)组属于抽象、笼统的词,它们往往有着较强的概括性,但是给人的感觉较空泛,而(B)组是较具体且富个性的词,其表达力较强,给人以确切的概念。总的来说,抽象、笼统的词常常用在文章的开头和结尾,以及段落的主题句中,而具体、有个性的词往往用于对细节的刻画和对事物的具体描写,也就是说,抽象、笼统的词与具体、有个性的词同样重

要。

因此,我们在写作练习中要区别不同情况,尽量选择最贴切的词。然而,我们不少学生在练习写作时常犯的一个毛病是随意挑一个笼统的词来描写一个具体的人或事物,因而往往容易给读者造成模糊不清的感觉。下面我们将(A)、(B)两组例句作一下比较:

1. (A) He is a good teacher.

(B) He is a capable teacher.

2. (A) I ducked down to get out of range of the weapons.

(B) I ducked down to get out of range of the gunshots.

3. (A) They watched a wonderful volley-ball match.

(B) They watched a closely fought volley-ball match.

4. (A) The island is famous for its fruit.

(B) The island is famous for bananas, pineapples and coconuts.

可以看出,(A)句不如(B)句表达得具体、生动。

三、选用英文的习惯用语

无论何时何地,进行英文写作,我们都必须考虑我们所写的英语文章是否地道。换句话说,我们必须考虑到我们的英语文章象不象以英语为母语的人所写的文章,所写的文章以英语为母语的人所写的文章才叫地道。要写出地道的英语文章,自然少不了使用英语习惯用语。所谓习惯用语是指那些某种

语言所特有的,不可逐词理解、而必须从整体上来解释其意义的表达方式。英语中许多的习惯用语大多是由一些常用动词发展起来的,如: get up(起床), break out(爆发), take off(起飞)等。此外,还有大量的涉及名词和形容词的习惯用语。正确使用英文习惯用语的关键是要牢记与某一动词、形容词或名词搭配的介词、副词。例如:

agree with (sb.)	differ from
agree to (sth.)	differ with
(be) angry with (sb.)	protect from
(be) angry at (sth.)	give up
(be) concerned for	give in
(be) concerned with	give off
(be) different from	put away
(be) identical with	put forward
(be) ignorant of	take from
(be) inferior to	take in

英语中,不少动词有与其相应的“动词+名词+介词”结构,如:

account	take account of
hold	get hold of
investigate	make an investigation on
discuss	have a discussion of (about)
solve	work out a solution for
complain	lay a complaint against
glance	give a glance at
sight	catch sight of

这些短语与英语中的其它习语一样大大丰富了英文的表达方式。然而,世上的事情往往物极必反,要提醒大家注意的是,过多地使用名词结构,就会给人以故意拐弯抹角、空洞无物的感觉。例如:He gave her a quick glance as she walked into the room. 如果直接使用表达此意的动词,整个句子就显得简单易懂了:He glanced quickly at her when she walked into the room.

不难看出,在可能的情况下,我们应该尽量选用动词。当然,偶尔为了寻求变化而使用名词结构,那就应该另当别论了。

四、选词力求变化

不少同学写作中的一个通病是重复使用同一词语。结果,写出的文章枯燥无味,使人感到单调。其实,英语中存在着极为丰富的同义词,准确地使用同义词可以给读者以清新的感觉,从而增强了文章的可读性。试比较下面两组例句中的(A)、(B)两句:

1. (A) Our teacher knew English very well. He also knew French and Russian well.

(B) Our teacher knew English very well. He also had a good knowledge of French and Russian.

(B)中的第二句没有重复使用动词 knew,而是使用同义短语动词 had a good knowledge of,这样就使该句增添了新鲜感。

2. (A) When Kao Yu-pao was a child, Kao Yu-pao had to work for a landlord.

(B) When Kao Yu-pao was a child, he had to work for a landlord.

(B)句中用 he 代替了 Kao Yu-pao,使句子简洁,更为明了。

必须明确的是,寻求用词的变化,前提是无损于文章的简洁和不影响信息的准确性,为的是使文章产生更好的效应。

五、练习一

I. 选用朴素的词完成下列句子:

1. This man said something (appropriate / proper) for the occasion.
2. This factory (fabricates / makes) shoes to last.
3. It has been (decided / concluded) that the meeting shall be postponed.
4. They were (conversing / talking) to some foreign sailors through an interpreter.
5. He (told / informed) the news to everybody in the village.
6. I don't (like / appreciate) smoking.
7. He has been to many (places / locations).
8. Three comrades are quite (sufficient / enough) for the job.
9. A band (terminated / ended) the parade.
10. May I (use / utilize) your bicycle?

II. 选用简洁的词替代下列各句中的划线部分:

1. We stayed at home because of the fact that it rained.
2. You must become accustomed to getting up early.
3. It's a very satisfactory hat, with the exception that it

doesn't fit me.

4. My house is in the vicinity of the river.
5. You should not despise a man for the reason that he is backward.
6. For the purpose of catching the train, he hurried through his work.
7. This college is predicated on the believe that diligent and sustained effort will be rewarded.
8. They could not find his residence because of the poor weather conditions.
9. His father's company is in close proximity to the beach.
10. At the present time, she is looking for a job.

■. 用具体的、有个性的词或词组替换下列句中的划线部分:

1. The power of that machine is 100 HP.
2. The movie we saw yesterday was very wonderful.
3. The thief attacked the policeman with a deadly weapon.
4. His proposal covers all important aspects of the problem.
5. The classroom was crammed with a lot of furniture.
6. Embellished with flowers, their bridal chamber looked romantic.
7. Imperialism is guilty of a crime.
8. The Browns love domestic animals.
9. Your writing is good.
10. Friendliness is the salesman's best asset.

IV. 用括号中所给词构成的习惯用语替换下列句中划线部分:

1. We should consider the revolutionary enthusiasm of

- the masses. (account)
2. A postman doesn't fear dogs. (afraid)
 3. I had to report him to the police. (alternative)
 4. Mary is such an efficient typist that no one else can maintain the same speed as she. (keep)
 5. Mr. Green despises anyone who hasn't had a college education. (look)
 6. They reviewed the lesson yesterday evening. (go)
 7. Mr. Green met a friend in the street. (come)
 8. It is difficult for him to comprehend the meaning of the word. (take)
 9. I don't know how you bear their constant quarreling. (put)
 10. She enjoyed herself last night at the theater. (have)
- V. 用相应的动词代替下列名句中的用“动词+名词+介词”构成的习惯用语：
1. I know you don't like her, but you could make an effort to be polite.
 2. Our monitor had a talk with him yesterday.
 3. Let me have a look at the picture.
 4. The new law should put a stop to this tax evasion.
 5. The leaders made a decision to made an effort to improve their working style.
 6. Last week we had a discussion about the wording of the proposal.
 7. They will conduct a study of children's eating habits next year.
 8. Charlie thinks money will find a solution to all his problems.

9. The sailors gave a shout of joy when they caught sight of land.

10. He gave a nervous glance at his watch.

VI. 替换、改写或删除下列句中的划线部分,以避免不必要的重复使用同一个词的情况:

1. Nowadays the environment of this town is not as good as the environment of this town was thirty years ago.

2. We all respect our English teacher, for she is well qualified for teaching English.

3. On the one hand, stamp-collecting can enrich your knowledge. On the other hand, stamp-collecting can bring you an artistic treat.

4. The surface of the tyre to be mended has to be roughed in order to be mended.

5. Smoking is not only harmful to smokers themselves, but also a harm to public health.

6. There are different forms of physical exercises to satisfy different tastes. For instance, slow walking suits the old while long-distance running suits the young. Ball games suit children.

第二节 造句

选词服务于造句,而句子又是表达思想进行交际的最小语言单位,要写好一个句子,使其有效地服务于文章,了解英语句子的种类,掌握常用句子的结构特点是十分必要的。

一、句子的构成种类

英语的句子按其结构可以分为:简单句、并列句和复合句三种。

英语简单句的主要成份是主语和谓语。如:I saw a girl. 简单句的句子成份(动词除外)可以扩展,形成较复杂的结构。如上面的句子可以扩展成并列句:I saw a beautiful girl this morning, but I was too shy to talk to her. 在此并列句的基础上,还可扩展成下列复合句:When I went out this morning, I saw a very beautiful girl, but I was too shy to talk to her.

从上述几例中,我们不难看到复杂句型是如何形成的。句型的选用完全是由作者根据表达的内容来决定的。它既可以写得很简单,也可以写得很复杂。

1. 简单句(Simple Sentences)

由于简单句只含一个主谓结构,表达一个思想,所以其特点是表达明确、直接。在表示有份量的事实、强调的观点或重要的定义时,多使用简单句。如:

The sun rises in the east.

主语

谓语

Learning foreign language is of great significance today.

主语

谓语

The birds in the sky and the fish in the sea add to life's beauty.

主语(复合主语)

谓语

The entire town praised and thanked the mayor.

主谓 谓语(复合谓语) 宾语

The pupils and the teacher went into the classroom and began

主语(复合主语) 谓语(复合谓语)

to have an English class.

谓语(复合谓语)

2. 并列句(Compound Sentences)

并列句表达一个以上关系密切的思想,含有两个或更多的主谓结构,可由并列连词连接或由分号隔开。换句话说,并列句由两个或两个以上同等重要的独立句子组成。在需要表示对比、参照或替换时,多使用并列句。如:

The situation looked desperate but they didn't give up hope.

分句(1) 连词 分句(2)

Behind it is a garden, and beyond the garden lies a lake.

分句(1) 连词 分句(2)

The holidays are over ; we must get down to our studies.

分句(1) 分号 分句(2)

常用于连接并列分句的连接词有:and, but, or, so, yet, for, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor 等。

3. 复合句(Complex Sentences)

复合句由一个主句或几个从属句构成,常用来表达一个主要思想以及一个或几个次要思想,重要的思想体现于主句中,次要思想体现在从句中。

从句大致可分为三种:(1)名词从句:包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句,通常由连接词 that, whether (if), 连接代词 who, whom, whose, which, what 和连接副词 when, where, how, why 等引出;(2)定语从句:包括限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句,通常由关系代词 who, whom, which, whose, that 和关系副词 where, when, why 引出;(3)状语从句:包括时间、地点、原因、条件、让步、方式、比较、目的和结果状语从句等,由与各种状语从句相应的连接