

含 最新全国统一命题考试试题及参考答案

英语写作基础

全国高等教育自学考试同步辅导／同步训练

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书

周洁 杨成虎／主编

英语专业(基础科段)





本书是全国高等教育自学考试指定教材《英语写作基础》(英语专业——基础科段)的配套辅导用书的修订本。

梯田品牌自考系列丛书自出版以来,由于其独具的特点和卓越的品质深得全国各省、市教委、学校和广大自考师生的好评和认可,全国每年约有三分之二的考生使用本品牌,销量居全国同类书之榜首,被誉为最受欢迎的自考辅导丛书。此次修订亦是进一步提高质量的举措。

本书的编写及修订依据:

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的指定教材《英语写作基础(附:英语写作基础自学考试大纲)》(杨俊峰主编,辽宁大学出版社出版)。

修订具体内容所做的重要基础工作:

1. 深入分析研究考试大纲的要求和新命题精神;
2. 深入分析研究最新高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试的题型、分值分布、答题要求及评分标准;
3. 广泛分析自考生在学习和实际解答试卷中存在的问题,有针对性地全面辅导和同步训练。

本书结构及显著特点:

1. 本书以自学考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次为线索,按考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次要求为线索分章辅导,将该章中的所有知识点按统考的各种题型编写在补充练习中,同时配有参考答案。编写中力求做到点面结合,突出重点。

2. 精心设计的考试预测试卷,题型、题序、题量与最新全国统考试题完全一致。是作者综合全书、结合考试大纲要求精选出的数道“押题”,一定程度上反映了考试趋势,同时亦检测考生对于本课程的掌握程度。

3. 附有最新全国统考试题及答案。考生可以了解到最近、最新的全国统考试题的发展动态。考生学完全书，再通过对全国统考试卷的训练，可以科学地进行自我考核、自我评估及自我调整复习方向，攻克弱点及不足，从而达到事半功倍的效果。

编写高质量的全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书，是一项长期的、艰难而具有深刻意义的社会助学工作，编写过程中不断得到社会各界的大力支持与关怀，在此深表谢意。

使该书在使用中不断提高和日臻完善，是我们永远的目标。

敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2004年3月



PART ONE THE SENTENCE (句子) (1)

- 重点掌握内容 (1)
- 考试重点题型 (5)
- 教材练习解答 (8)
- 补充练习 (40)
- 补充练习参考答案 (65)

PART TWO THE PARAGRAPH (段落) (79)

- 重点掌握内容 (79)
- 考试重点题型 (82)
- 教材练习解答 (84)
- 补充练习 (116)
- 补充练习参考答案 (143)

**PART THREE PRECIS AND PRACTICAL WRITING
(概要和应用文写作) (164)**

- 重点掌握内容 (164)
- 考试重点题型 (167)
- 教材练习解答 (169)
- 补充练习 (171)
- 补充练习参考答案 (184)

考试预测试题 (一) (197)

- 参考答案及详解 (201)

考试预测试题 (二) (207)

- 参考答案及详解 (211)

考试预测试题 (三) (217)

- 参考答案及详解 (221)

2000 年 10 月份高等教育自学考试统一命题考试	
《英语写作基础》试题	(228)
■ 参考答案	(233)
2001 年 10 月份高等教育自学考试统一命题考试	
《英语写作基础》试题	(236)
■ 参考答案	(241)
2002 年 10 月份高等教育自学考试统一命题考试	
《英语写作基础》试题	(244)
■ 参考答案	(249)
2003 年 10 月份高等教育自学考试统一命题考试	
《英语写作基础》试题	(252)
■ 参考答案	(256)

PART ONE

THE SENTENCE (句 子)

重点掌握内容

识别各种常见的句子结构,能够利用所学的写作基础知识和技巧修改常见错误结构,并将结构单一、层次混乱的句子,通过不同手段,改写成层次分明结构灵活多样的句子。

句子种类 (Types of Sentences)

识别名词:

1. 掉尾句 (The Periodic Sentence)

特点:中心意思出现在句尾的句子称为掉尾句。这种句子结构通常要比中心意思出现在句首、修饰语出现在句尾的结构效果更好。修饰语可以是词组(如介词词组或分词词组等)、状语从句(如条件状语从句,让步状语从句或时间、地点状语从句等),也可以是其它结构(如不定式结构等)。

2. 结构松散句 (Loose Construction)

特点:这种句子结构的中心意思往往出现在句首、修饰语出现在句尾。中心意思位置不突出,整个句子结构松散。

3. 长句 (Long Sentence)

特点:用词较多,整个句子较长。大约在 10 个词以上。长句可以将比较复杂的逻辑思维表达得更加清楚。

4. 短句(Short Sentence)

特点:用词较少,整个句子较短。大约在 10 个词以内。短句显得简练,有力量。但句子太短也会影响写作上的流畅性,解决这一问题的方法是利用连词,包括从属连词,将短句连接在一起。

短句和长句各有所长,长短句要根据所表达的思想 and 内容结合使用,长短句的变换使用会给读者新奇感。这里可以将长短句的变换比作高速公路上的弯道,路上有了弯道,司机才会精神集中;文章中有了长短句的交替,读者才会聚精会神。

识别四种句子结构:

1. 简单句(The Simple Sentence)

特点:简单句是由单一主谓结构构成的句子。可以有单一的或多个并列主语或动词。

2. 并列句(The Compound Sentence)(注意并列句的用法)

特点:并列句是由两个或两个以上单句用逗号或并列连词 and, but, for, or, nor, so 或 yet 连接起来的句子。每个分句之间有关联,其所表达的意思有同等的重要性。

3. 复合句(The Complex Sentence)(注意从属连词的用法)

特点:复合句是由一个简单句和一个由从属连词连接的从句构成的。当要表达多种意思,而又要强调某一个意思时可用复合句。以从属连词连接的句子为非强调部分。

4. 并列复合句(The Compound-complex Sentence)(注意并列连词和从属连词的用法)

特点:并列复合句是由两个或多个简单句和一个或多个从句构成的句子。它表达更为复杂的思想。

■ 常见结构错误 (Common Errors)

识别名词:

1. 串句(Run-on Sentences)

特点:误将两个串在一起的句子当成一个句子,有的用逗号隔

开,有的什么标点符号都没有使用。

改正方法:

- ① 将其分成两个句子;
- ② 用连词连接两个句子,连词之前加逗号;
- ③ 用分号连接两个句子。

2. 破句(Fragmentary Sentences)

特点:破句是串句的另一个极端,即把句子的一部分当成一个句子。每一种破句都可以用多种方法来改正。

常见的破句有:

1) 从属连词引起的破句

改正方法:改成完整句。

2) -ing 分词和不定式引起的破句

改正方法:

- ① 与前句合并;
- ② 加主语;
- ③ 改动词。

3) 增加细节引起的破句

改正方法:

- ① 并入前句;
- ② 加主语和动词;
- ③ 做必要的改动使其成为前句的一部分。

4) 缺少主语的破句

改正方法:加主语。

3. 错误平行结构(Faulty Parallelism)

特点:

1) 平行结构是把两个以上意思并列的成分用同等的语法形式表达出来。如果意思上并列的成分用不同等的语法形式来表达,就破坏了其平行结构。

2) 平行结构是一种有效的表达思想的手段,它使句子整齐、对称、流畅,使语意贯通,富有节奏感。

3) 平行结构可以是单词、词组、从句,也可以是句子。

改正方法：

- ① 将不平行的结构改掉；
- ② 改成一系列平行结构；
- ③ 找出漏掉的部分；
- ④ 用 *than* 或 *as* 连接。

常用的句子结构有：

either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, both/and, whether/or, (al)though/yet, if/then.

4. 修饰语错置 (Misplaced Modifiers)

特点：

修饰语可以是单词、词组，也可以是从句。修饰语如果和它们所修饰的词相隔太远，就很容易引起理解上的错误。因此，修饰语和被修饰的词要尽量靠近。

5. 垂悬修饰语 (Dangling Modifiers)

特点：

垂悬修饰语即修饰语在句中找不到逻辑上被修饰的对象，这是中国学生经常犯的一种语法错误。

常见的垂悬修饰语有以下五种：

- 1) 垂悬分词；
- 2) 垂悬动名词；
- 3) 垂悬不定式；
- 4) 垂悬介词；
- 5) 垂悬省略语。

改正方法：

- 1) 明确动作的实施者，使主语成为垂悬部分所修饰的对象；
- 2) 将省略句或分词词组扩展成从句。

■ 既灵活又简洁的句子结构 (Sentence Variety and Brevity)

英语句型变化灵活多样，同一个思想内容可以用不同的语言形式来表达。句子结构灵活多样会使文章生动活泼，给文章增加色彩。为使句子结构灵活多样，常见的方法有下列几种：

1. 修饰语(Modifying Phrases) 在句子开头或在适当的位置使用修饰语会给读者增加兴趣,句子意思也会更完整。

2. 关系代词(Relative Pronouns) 关系代词用于引导从句,使意思表达更确切。

3. 合并句子,删除赘词(Joining Sentences and Doing Away with Unnecessary Words) 是避免文章单调乏味最简单有效的一种方法。一般地说,长句容量大,可以使思想内容表达更充分,更完整;短句较简洁,会使文章显得铿锵有力。

4. 将短句合并(Combining Short Sentences)

5. 使用分词短语使句子结构多样化(Sentence Variety through Participle Phrases)

6. 使用副词或不定式作为句子的开头(-ly Openers and -to Openers)

一篇句子结构有层次的文章会使人读起来有节奏感。因此掌握句子类型的变化是非常重要的。要善于交替使用简单句、并列句、复合句与并列复合句,还要注意穿插地使用掉尾句、倒装句等。句子开头除了用名词与代词外,还可以用副词和状语从句、介词短语、不定式或不定式短语、分词或分词短语等开头。

考试重点题型

1. 将松散句改写成掉尾句

例题:

The history of English words is the history of our civilization in many ways. (periodic sentence)

参考答案:

In many ways, the history of English words is the history of our civilization.

2. 将两个短句改写成带有-ing结构的简单句

例题:

The old woman sat in her rocking chair on the porch. She watched her

grandchildren race by on their bikes. (simple sentence with *-ing* phrase)

参考答案:

The old woman sat in her rocking chair on the porch, watching her grandchildren race by on their bikes.

3. 将两个短句改写成一个带有 *-ed* 结构的简单句

例题:

After she was introduced by her assistant, the mayor began with an opening statement. (simple sentence with *-ed* phrase)

参考答案:

Introduced by her assistant, the mayor began with an opening statement.

4. 将两个短句改写成一个带有 *by* 结构的简单句

例题:

The rescuers were careful as they handled the rope. They lowered the frightened climber from the ledge. (simple sentence with *by*-phrase beginning with *carefully*)

参考答案:

By carefully handling the rope, the rescuers lowered the frightened climber from the ledge.

5. 将两个短句改写成一个以介词结构为句首的简单句

例题:

Jones has been without work for six months. He is having trouble paying his bills. (simple sentence beginning with prepositional phrase)

参考答案:

Without work for six months, Jones is having trouble paying his bills.

6. 将两个简单句改写成一个并列句

例题:

Michael wanted to go swimming, Jane decided to go shopping. (compound sentence)

参考答案:

Michael wanted to go swimming but Jane decided to go shopping.

7. 将两个简单句改写成一个以某个连接词为句首的复合句

例题:

The gardener waters the flower beds regularly. Or the flowers droop and die. (complex sentence beginning with *Unless*)

参考答案:

Unless the gardener waters the flower beds regularly, the flowers will droop and die.

8. 将一个并列句改写成一个并列结构

例题:

When they arrived home, they unpacked their suitcases, took showers, and then they went to sleep after eating their supper. (parallel structure)

参考答案:

When they arrived home, they unpacked their suitcases, took showers, and went to sleep after eating their supper.

9. 将下列从属连词引起的破句改正成完整句

例题:

After seeing an offensive mouthwash ad on television. I resolved never to buy that brand again.

参考答案:

After seeing an offensive mouthwash ad on television, I resolved never to buy that brand again.

10. 将下列从句改正过来

例题:

Mike decided to stop smoking he didn't want to die of lung cancer.

参考答案:

Mike decided to stop smoking, because he didn't want to die of lung cancer.

11. 将下列不定式引起的破句改正过来

例题:

She tries to call home once a week. To stay in touch with her family.

参考答案:

She tries to call home once a week to stay in touch with her family.

12. 将下列不平行的句子改正过来

例题:

My movie idol is not only tall but also is handsome.

参考答案:

My movie idol is not only tall but also handsome.

13. 将下列句子中修饰语错误改正过来

例题:

They played while I was reading with the new pups in the basket.

参考答案:

They played with the new pups in the basket while I was reading.

或:

While I was reading, they played with the new pups in the basket.

14. 将下列句子中垂悬分词错误改正过来

例题:

Having almost no money, my survival depended on my parents.

参考答案:

I almost have no money. My survival depended on my parents.

或:

Having almost no money, I depended on my parents.

注:考试题型是综合性的,例如,所有的改错题都在一个大题目下。详细情况参见模拟试题。

教材练习解答

Types of Sentences

A. The Periodic Sentence

● Practice

1. Although I didn't receive a high grade, the course was not very dif-

ficult.

2. When he wasn't chosen for the football team, he felt that the world had come to an end.

3. To do the job safely requires steady nerves.

4. As soon as it lifted off the runway, the plane began to shake noticeably.

5. To put out the fire, she filled a bucket with water.

6. Bursting into tears as she left the room, Jane walked out of his life.

7. One of my favorite poets is Emily Dickinson.

8. If you want to build a muscular body, there are many exercises to do.

9. For many people, summer is the most enjoyable season.

10. Because he had been trained in it from an early age, he played the violin well.

B. The Short and Long Sentences

1. *Using short sentences*

● Practice 1

2. a. It was nearly dark, and a roaring snowmobile hit Mrs. Clifford, because it was running without lights.

b. A roaring snowmobile hit Mrs. Clifford because it was nearly dark and it was running without lights.

c. It was nearly dark, and a roaring snowmobile, running without lights, hit Mrs. Clifford.

3. a. The store manager told the judge that as the clerk turned around, he saw Louis carried a purse, which was already open, and put the perfume she eyed in it.

b. The store manager told the judge that he saw Louis put the perfume she eyed in her purse, which was carried by her and was already open, as the clerk turned around.

4. a. When Peg entered the room, Lisa was lying on his couch in the room, being asleep, whose long hair nearly touched the floor and her cat

Tikky was on her stomach.

b. Lying on Peg's couch, Lisa was asleep, her long hair nearly touching the floor and her cat Tikky on her stomach.

● Practice 2

It was a dull day. It was a dark day. It was a soundless day. It was in the autumn of the year. The clouds hung oppressing low in the heavens. I had been passing time. I was on horseback. I was going through a singularly tract of country. It was dreary. I found myself. The shades of evening drew on. The melancholy House of Usher was in the view.

C. Simple, Compound, Complex and Compound-Complex Sentences

2. *The Compound Sentence*

● Practice

1. My son is studying computer science, (and) but my daughter is majoring in communication.

2. We are watering the trees, for we haven't had any rain for a month.

3. The children started arguing, so I made them turn off the TV.

4. At midnight my roommate closed her books, but I studied until 2 a.m.

5. We must plan our family budget carefully, for the price of food has risen recently.

3. *The Complex Sentence*

● Practice 1

1. English is offered only in the morning while chemistry can be taken at night.

2. Because the movie disgusted the coach, he walked out after fifteen

minutes.

3. After the house had been burglarized, Smith couldn't sleep soundly for several months.

4. Since his vision begins to fade, he knows he'd better get some rest.

5. When the storm hit the coast city, we crisscrossed our windows with strong tape.

● Practice 2

1. Although the muffler shop advertised same-day service, my car wasn't ready for three days.

2. Because the high-blood-pressure pills produced dangerous side effects, the government banned them.

3. After David lopped dead branches of the tree, Michelle stacked them into piles on the ground below.

4. Diana wedged her handbag tightly under her arm because she was afraid of muggers.

5. Although Richard counted the cash three times, the total still didn't tally with the amount on the register tape.

● Practice 3

1. The boy, who was in a motorcycle accident, limps.

2. Joan, who is a champion weight lifter, is my neighbor.

3. The two screws, which held the bicycle frame together, were missing from the assembly kit.

4. The letter that arrived today is from my friend abroad.

5. The tall hedge that surrounded the house muffled the highway noise.

4. *The Compound-complex Sentence*

● Practice 1

1. Since he had worked at the construction site all day, Tom decided

not to meet his friend at the dinner, for he was too tired to think.

2. Because the projector broke for a second time, some people in the audience hissed, and others shouted for a refund.

3. Nothing could be done when the river's floodwater receded, but the people in the town waited helplessly in the emergency shelter.

4. Since you are sent damaged goods, the store must replace the items, for it must issue a full refund.

5. Sears had the outdoor grill I wanted, but the clerk wouldn't sell it to me because it was the food sample.

● Practice 2

1. I needed butter to make the cookie better, but I couldn't find any so I used vegetable oil instead.

2. After she had worn glasses for fifteen years, Gena decided to get contact lenses, with which she would be able to see better and, which would look more glamorous.

3. After they unrolled their sleeping mates, the children at the day-care center took their naps.

4. Jack dialed the police emergency number but he received a busy signal. He dropped the phone and ran because he didn't have time to call back.

5. Louis disliked walking home from the bus stop because the street had no overhead lights and was lined with abandoned buildings.

6. When the rain hit the hot pavement, plumes of steam rose from the blacktop. Cars slowed to a crawl for the fog obscured the driver's vision.

7. When his car went through the automated carwash, Harry watched from the sidelines. Floppy brush slapped the car's doors and sprays of water squirted onto the roof.

8. Because the pipes had frozen and the heat had gone off, we phoned the plumber. But he couldn't come for two days for he had been swamped with emergency calls.