



# 最新考研英语突破 写作分册

● 丛书主编 钟乐平    ● 主 审 周国强

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上海科学技术出版社

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## 前 言

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本书是根据教育部最新颁布的考研英语考试大纲对英语写作的要求编写而成,旨在较短时间内帮助考生有效地掌握英语写作的必备知识和应试技巧,迅速提高作文成绩。

全书共分成基础篇(五章)、实战篇(两章)两大部分,其特色如下:

### 一、让考生了解考研写作的最新命题方向和趋势

本书的首要目的是让考生充分了解2007年考研英语写作的命题方向和趋势,摸透命题思路,把握写作脉搏。因此,本书对考研写作进行了整体的描述,以便使考生对考研英语写作的要求、评分标准和高分作文等有一定的了解。

### 二、对历年真题进行全方位的解析

为了使考生在较短的时间内快速提高写作水平,在考试中写出符合大纲要求的高分作文,本书对1991—2006年的所有考研写作真题进行具体的分析和研究。给考生提供了优秀的范文示范,并进行了经典的讲解和点评,以崭新的视角为考生的备考提供了方向。

### 三、对考研写作技法进行了全面的剖析

本书融入了作者多年来对英语写作的研究和教学实践的体会,从考生英语写作的实际出发,深入分析了英语写作的题型以及写作技巧,讲解了作文写作的模式,总结了考研英语写作的常见错误,并提出了对策。既有理论又有实例,值得考生好好品读。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了姜颖、王盟、陈晨、伍燕琴、陈欣彦、沈智敏等老师、同学的帮助,她们为本书提供了多篇写作范文。特别值得一提的是我的大学同窗钟玉华女士,身居美国,在百忙中阅读了所有的范文,并对所有范文做了精心的修改,加工和润色。在此,对她们的鼎力相助表示由衷的感谢!

在本书的编写过程中,上海交通大学外国语学院英语系主任、博士生导师周国强教授自始至终关心该书稿的编写,提出了许多宝贵意见,并欣然担任了《最新考研英语突破》这套丛书的主审。在此表示衷心的感谢

囿于编者水平,本书遗误之处在所难免,恳请广大考生和同仁批评指正,以便再版时修订。

钟乐平  
2006年4月

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# 上篇 基础篇

## 第一章 文章的基本要素——词汇、句子

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### 第一节 词 汇

#### 一、考研写作中的选词原则

##### 1. 准确、自然、贴切的原则

同汉语一样，英语中也有很多同义词和近义词，如果平时对这些词疏于梳理和辨别，对它们各自的用法没有培养起较好的语感，写作时就容易产生用词不准确。准确就意味着用词时考虑到词的尺寸、分量、色彩和情感等各方面的因素；自然是指用词不勉强，所选用的某个词语在句中没有突兀碍眼和佶屈聱牙的感觉。而用词贴切则是从上下文之间的关系，或从语境的角度来考虑用词，用以衡量某个词语是否符合语境的需要。

##### 2. 明白、晓畅、易懂的原则

考研作文中无须使用过于华丽耀眼的字眼，但所用词汇必须能够增加文章的可读性。华丽的辞藻只能使文章的语流变得突兀离奇，与文章的整体气息不相吻合。应当学会充分激活并使用已有的词汇，运用新奇的方式来调动普通的词汇也能收到令人耳目一新的效果。

##### 3. 形象、具体、言之有物的原则

措辞时切忌使用大而不当，空洞无物的词汇。这些词汇对增加文章的可读性和表达质量没有任何帮助，反而会增加文章陈旧俗套的感觉。因此在考研写作中，特别是写说明文、描写文或记叙文时，应尽量使用形象具体的词汇。

##### 4. 亮点原则

巧妙地运用现有的词汇，或调动某个词汇不常用的义项，或将普通的词汇与各种修辞手法相结合，都能起到为文章增色的功效，使全文有几个闪光点，使阅卷人顿觉眼前一亮，这就是亮点

意识, 这种意识还表现在学生能够活用现有的词汇, 在适当的语境中巧妙运用常用词语不常用的词性, 如名词动用, 形容词动用等, 都可增加文章阅读的特别感和华丽感, 起到“点睛”的作用。

## 二、用词的选择

词是构成文章的最小单位, 犹如大厦的砖。用词准确、搭配得当、丰富多彩及简洁精练对作者思想和观点的传达能起到至关重要的作用。因此, 习作者必须学会词语的熟练运用。

### 1. 用词准确

所谓用词准确, 是指作者需要选用能够准确表达自己思想的词, 并且符合英语的一般使用习惯。要做到用词准确, 考生必须注意以下原则:

#### (1) 准确理解词的本义(denotation)和转义(connotation)。

词的本义, 即词本身固有的意义, 也就是词典中的基本定义。而词的转义是指词在使用中产生的联想和情感上的意义。往往带有主观态度和情感色彩。

[例 1] **Home** is a place where we live. 家是我们居住的地方。

[例 2] Government policy will not **affect** us. 政府的政策不会对我们有影响。

上述两个例句中的 **home** 和 **affect** (=have an effect) 是词典中的基本定义, 后者“对…有影响”, 可以不强调它的正面或负面的影响。

[例 3] East, west, **home** is the best. 东好, 西好, 不如家最好; 金窝、银窝, 不如自己的草窝。

[例 4] Smoking **affects** your health. Try to give it up, please. 抽烟影响你的健康, 请试着戒掉吧!

例 3 中的 **home** 在特定的语境下转义了, 在此句里, **home** 不只是一个居住的地方, 而是含有温暖、安全、爱和舒适等含义。例 4 中的 **affect** 在句中明显带有感情色彩, 强调抽烟的负面影响。提请注意的是:

在词典中, 一个单词的中文对应词可能非常简单, 但其英文解释的概念要比中文对应的词具体很多。平时学习过程中, 应尽量多接触和吸纳单词的英文释义, 便于更多更好地了解和掌握词义。

[例 5] Government policy will not have any **effect** on us. 政府的政策不会对我们有任何影响。

[例 6] Don't look at the details, consider the general **effect**. 别注意细枝末节, 要考虑总体效果。

[例 7] We Have tried our best to **effect** a reconciliation between the two parties. 我们已尽了最大努力希望促成双方和解。

例 5 和例 6 中的 **effect** 是个名词, 中文对应的词是“影响”和“效果”。例 7 中的 **effect** 是个动词, 作为动词 **effect** 是个十分正式的词, 意为按照某人的愿望“产生”, “引起”。

#### (2) 在不同的场合, 准确使用不同的词。

英语词汇可分成三个层次: 正式词汇、普通词汇和非正式词汇。考生在写作时, 必须根据不同的场合或不同的描述对象, 准确选用不同的词。

##### 1) 正式词

正式词通常是在严肃的印刷品、官方文件、正式的演讲等文体中使用的词, 也称之为书面词, 包括文言词和术语等。

[例 1] The **females** are often more aggressive than the **males**. (用于专栏解说等, 如《动物世界》)

[例 2] “Actress” is the **feminine** form of “actor”. (语法上的: 术语)

[例 3] Based on women's private and published writings, farm journals, medicals and agricultural society papers, and materials culture, this study indicates that the **rural-urban dichotomy** in health

advanced by cultural thinkers and historians jarred with farm women's health. (学术性文章使用的词汇)

2) 非正式词

非正式词与正式词相对, 通常包括俚语、方言、土语和俗语等。

[例 1] See if those **fellows** (=men) want some beer? 看看那些人是不是要啤酒?

[例 2] This film isn't much **cop** (not much cop=not very good). 这部影片不怎么样。

[例 3] I'm taking the **kids** (=my children) to the zoo this afternoon. 我打算下午带孩子们去公园。

(上述三个例句的黑体词都是非正式词, 也是用在口语或非正式语境下)

3) 普通词

普通词是介于正式词与非正式词之间的词, 日常使用比较多。

[例 1] Nowadays the Chinese government has **designed** quite a lot of **policies to encourage private investment**. 中国政府为鼓励私人投资已制定了许多政策。

[例 2] She is **completely dependent** on her daughter for **money**. 她花的钱完全靠从女儿那里得到。提请注意的是:

在实际写作中, 应尽量使用普通词, 不要过多使用正式词和术语, 有利文章轻松易读。正式词与非正式词的使用, 可以根据文章需要, 偶尔用之, 作为点缀之笔, 成为亮点。如:

[例 1] How can the **folks** in this **locality** afford luxuries of this sort when they are still **half starved**? (用词正式, 书面语, 读来生硬)

[例 2] **People** in this **area** can't **eat** fully. How can they have the **money** to **buy** such luxuries? (选用常用词汇, 易懂、亲切)

[例 3] He is really a **boozier**. (俚语, 非正式, 难懂)

[例 4] He is **always drinking** a lot of **alcohol**. (非正式, 口语, 带有抱怨的感情色彩)

2. 搭配得当

搭配得当是指词与词之间的连用关系必须恰当。

[例 1]

误: The capital intended to broaden the export base and **defend efficiency** gains from international trade was channeled instead into uneconomic import substitution. (动宾搭配不当)

正: The capital intended to broaden the export base and **secure efficiency** gains from international trade was channeled instead into uneconomic import substitution.

[例 2]

误: It **rained very big** yesterday. (动词与副词搭配不当)

正: It **rained hard/heavily** yesterday.

[例 3]

误: We should always keep in mind that **urgent decisions** often lead to bitter regrets. (形容词与名词搭配不当)

正: We should always keep in mind that **hasty decisions** often lead to bitter regrets.

[例 4]

误: The **traffic** in Shanghai is getting more and more **crowded**.

(按照汉语习惯用词)

正: The **traffic** in Shanghai is getting **heavier and heavier**.



用词搭配是容易出错的地方，主要是因为习得者对词的真正含义理解不深，对词的搭配不熟或是用中文习惯来使用英语单词。

### 3. 丰富多彩

词汇的丰富多彩是指用词的多样化，也是体现文采的重要一面，它既可增强文章的可读性，也能体现作者的语言表达能力。

#### (1) 同义词的选择

英语的同义词非常丰富，可以帮助作者最大程度地实现用词多样化，达到表意生动、形象的效果。然而，在使用同义词时，必须准确理解词的含义以及与其他词的合理搭配。

[例 1] **Natural selection** is the central concept of Darwinian theory—the **fittest survive** and spread their favored traits through populations.

[例 2] For example, in the past, a man's prestige as well as much of his life satisfaction lay in his **occupation** and in his **work**.

(上述两个例句，使用不同的词表达同一个意思，避免重复)

[例 3] Nowadays advertisements are found everywhere. They **smile to us** from the television screen, or **shout to us** from the radio, **wave invitingly to us** from every page of the newspaper, **pluck at our sleeves** on the bus and escalator and **flash message to us** in colored lights all night. (这一段文字中，作者使用不同方式、不同词汇表述相同的意思，生动、形象，也表明作者语言功底深厚。)

#### (2) 介词的选择

介词是英语中使用最灵活的词。由介词构成的短语和词组非常丰富，不同的搭配可以表达丰富的含义。在实际写作中，对介词的用法很难把握，容易出错。因此，掌握大量介词的使用方法以及由介词构成的短语对写作必有一定的提高和帮助。

[例 1] **With the development of computers**, Internet has **made its way into** our daily life.

[例 2] **Most important of all**, students must **be made aware of** the importance of learning Chinese well and they should **bear in mind** that **a good command of Chinese** is of vital importance to both their own career and **the future of our nation**.

[例 3] **From their point of view**, **in addition to** a financial burden on the parents, home tutoring will **add** a heavy academic burden **to** children.

(上述三个例句里含有大量介词和介词短语，不胜枚举，功用不必言说)

#### (3) 指代词的选择

指代词指在写作中，用来代替前面已经出现过的词或句子的那些词。作用是为了避免重复，使行文更简洁、流畅。

[例] Joe, who was a researcher, did a research concerning how exercise and food affect growing speed in young lab animals in April of that year. **He** discovered that baby mice start running as soon as **they** are big enough to use an exercise wheel in **their** cage. **They** run a lot, no matter how much food **they** get to eat. However, if the mice eat a little, **they** will grow slowly. But if **they** get extra food and continue to run, **they** will grow as much as 1.5 times bigger than normal.

上面一段中有许多指代词的用法(参见黑体标出的词)。不仅避免重复，还可以连接上下文，使文体简洁，流畅。

#### (4) 词汇基础知识的掌握

除了掌握一定的词汇量外，了解英语词汇的一些基本常识也是必要的。这样可以提高写作的

表达能力, 达到用词丰富多彩。

英语词汇可分为一般意义词 (general) 和特定意义词 (specific); 抽象词 (abstract) 和具体词 (concrete)。

一般意义的词是代表某一类概念的词; 而特定意义词则是表示某一特定概念的词。

[例 1] I like **music** very much, but I like **jazz** best.

(music 一般意义词; jazz 特定意义词)

[例 2] When he was a little boy, he took an interest in physics and wished to be a **scientist**. Day after day, he did a lot of experiments; year after year, he stayed in his own laboratory. And at last, he really realized his dream. Namely, he became a great **physicist** one day.

(scientist 一般意义词, physicist 特定意义词)

抽象词是表达思想、情感、性质等看不见、摸不着的抽象概念的词; 而具体词是表达那些可以感觉或感知的词。

[例 1] During the school holidays the children enjoyed their **freedom**. (freedom 抽象词)

[例 2] He **drew** her head, and quickly **touched** in the eyes, noses and mouth. (draw, touch 具体词)

提请注意的是:

在实际写作中, 必须根据不同的用途使用上述四类词。如: 论说文讲道理时, 抽象和一般意义词多用些; 举例说明、描写或叙述时, 具体和特定意义词多用些。

#### (5) 修辞的妙用

修辞是凭借丰富的想象力来巧用词汇 (不是按词句的字面意义), 达到用词多样化的目的。使原本的文字生动、形象, 易于理解。因此, 有必要了解一下修辞的相关知识。

常用的比喻有三种: 明喻 (simile)、暗喻 (metaphor) 和拟人 (personification)。

明喻是对两个本质上不同的事物进行比拟。一般用 like, as 等词把一事物比作另一事物。

[例 1] The cheque fluttered to the floor **like a bird** with a broken wing.

[例 2] The past rises before me **like a dream**.

暗喻是对两类不同的事物进行含蓄地比拟。与明喻不同的是不用信号词 like, as 等, 而是把两个不同的事物在想象中等同起来。

[例 1] A stream of rush-hour **traffic flooded** down the street.

[例 2] There were no more **butterflies in my stomach** when I opened up an abdomen or a chest.

拟人是把物或没有生命的东西拟作人, 使其具有人的外表、个性或情感。

[例 1] The gentle **breeze caressed** my cheeks and **soothed** my anger.

[例 2] An idea **spoke** within him, **racing** through his mind.

[例 3] She listened to the **brook murmuring** through the hills.

[例 4] I watched the **moonlight dancing** on the ripples of the lake.

提请注意的是:

修辞的运用不属于考试的基本要求, 但有利于考生拿到高分。妙用修辞, 能使文章增色, 产生亮点, 从而吸引读者或阅卷人的眼球。修辞手法有很多种, 在此不一一列举, 须日常留心, 善于运用。

#### 4. 简洁精练

简洁精练是指尽量用最少的词来表达作者的思想和观点。

[例 1] The Red Cross sent supplies to the town because of the fact that it was destroyed by the floods

after the storm. (冗长)

改为: The Red Cross supplied to the town because it was flooded after the storm.

[例 2] In spite of the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his research. (冗长)

改为: Although his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his research.

[例 3] Many college students in our society lack the ability of being able to cooperate with others. (啰嗦, 重复)

改为: Many college students in our society lack the ability to cooperate with others.

[例 4] The government is trying to find a solution to solve the problem. (啰嗦, 重复)

改为: The government is trying to find a solution to the problem.

[例 5] The reason why we honor Lincoln in these various ways is because he saved the Union. (啰嗦, 重复)

改为: We honor Lincoln because he saved the Union.

[例 6] I think he knows that that girl is not the one for him to marry. (多余)

改为: I think he knows he should not marry that girl.

[例 7] The hall outside these offices was empty. The hall had dirty floors, and the walls of this corridor were full of bright portraits. (多余, 重复)

改为: The hall outside these offices was empty. It had dirty floors, and its walls were full of bright portraits.

[例 8] Prosperity is the goal for some people, fame (**is the goal**) for others, and complete independence (**is the goal**) for still others... (采用省略形式, 句式更简洁、精练)

提请注意:

写作时必须去除那些冗长、重复、多余的, 与作者所表达的思想、观点无关的词。

## 第二节 句 子

### 一、考研作文组句的原则

#### 1. 句子的完整性

英语是一种重形合的语言, 无论长句短句, 都要求具有完整的形式, 基本条件是一个句子应具有主语, 谓语和其他辅助成分, 如宾语, 定语, 补语, 状语等。但由于汉语是重意合的语言, 一句话的含义以及句子之间的关系往往更多地依靠上下文的语境来决定, 因此常常出现不完整的句子。受汉语语言习惯的影响, 中国学生在写英语作文时, 也常将片言只语误认为是完整的句子。在英语中, 句子的完整性不仅表现在形式上, 还表现在整体含义和逻辑关系上。

#### 2. 句子之间的连贯性

英语国家的思维方式较之汉语的思维方式更外向,更明晰,因此写作中句子除了应具有明显的完整性外,句子之间还应具有清楚合理的联系。这种关系表现为上下文之间要有清楚的逻辑顺序,句子之间要具有恰当的衔接和过渡。如果说在汉语含蓄性思维的作用下,汉语句子之间具有跳跃性的话,英语写作中,句子之间却一定要具有连贯性和逻辑性。切忌由于汉语思维习惯影响而写出模棱两可的句子。英语句子不连贯具体有下列几种表现:由 and, but, or, either...or..., neither...nor...等并列连词连接的前后结构不一致;上下文之间在语意上转折较突然;在两个或以上名词同时或连续出现的情况下,代词指代不清等。

### 3. 成分之间的关系一致性

汉语思维中几乎没有数、格、时态、语气、单复数等方面一致性的要求,而英语中这些方面都要求保持一致,其中包括主谓一致,动词时态一致,代词和先行词之间一致,第三人称单数等方面。而受汉语思维影响,中国学生往往忽视这方面的要求。

### 4. 句式的简洁性

中国文化中的中庸之道对学生的思维方式也有很大影响。特别是在议论文中,学生往往不知如何用简洁的句式来表达自己的观点,而是尝试正反两面的观点都兼而有之,生怕遗漏或以偏盖全,结果常常用复杂难辨的句式写出模棱两可的观点。考生必须记住,保持句子的简洁是明确表达观点的手段之一。但简洁性并不表示只用主谓宾式的简单句。简洁意味着句子在表明了语义后,不应再附加不必要的成分,避免画蛇添足,拐弯抹角。

### 5. 句式的多样性

无论是英语还是汉语写作,都应奉行句式多样性的原则。单一的句式只能使文章读来无味。写作时应当注意长短句配合,简单句和复合句交错,疑问句、祈使句和感叹句等轮换使用,这样才能使整篇文章句子之间错落有致,生动有趣。句式的多样性还表现在除了使用完整的句子之外,还可以根据情况需要使用倒装句、独立主格结构、动名词等非谓语动词形式来丰富文章的语篇构成。

## 二、句子的表达

句子是在语言交际中能够独立使用,表达完整意思的最小语言单位。典型的英语句子,其成分可划分为主语部分和谓语部分。主语部分表示的是行为的主体;谓语部分表达的是主体采取的行为及行为的方式、对象和后果等。了解英语句子的表达,对英语写作是至关重要的。

#### 1. 句子种类

(1) 按其表达的功能可分为:陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句

1) 陈述句:用来陈述事实的句子

[例 1] The convenience and economy of small cars account for their popularity.

[例 2] They are easy to park quickly and take smaller parking spaces.

2) 疑问句:用来提出疑问的句子。有时也用来表示强烈的肯定

[例 1] Why do you teach?

[例 2] Who doesn't know that?

3) 祈使句:用来下达指令或提出要求的句子

[例 1] Stop talking, please!

[例 2] Do not use vulgar language!

4) 感叹句: 用来表达强烈感情的句子

[例 1] What a beautiful house we have!

[例 2] How lovely your dog is!

(2) 按语法结构可分为: 简单句、并列句和复合句

1) 简单句: 含有一个主谓结构, 表达一个意思的句子

[例 1] Some students see little relationship between class work and vocational goals.

[例 2] Economic pressures at home may force the teenager to seek full or part-time employment.

2) 并列句: 有两个或两个以上互不依从的, 并由主谓结构组成的简单句构成的句子  
两个简单句可以用标点符号或并列连词连接。

[例 1] I had to give up running in the morning, for I had got a sore throat.

[例 2] The rain increased, so the officials canceled the game.

[例 3] Mary wanted to go shopping, but Fred refused to drive her.

3) 复合句: 包括一个主句以及一个或一个以上的从句组成的句子

主句表达主要思想, 从句则是对主句中某一部分的说明或补充。复合句包括名词从句、宾语从句和状语从句。

[例 1] When I was running in the morning, a strange car caught my attention.

[例 2] Before we set out, the packages were put into the plane.

(3) 从修辞角度可分为: 松散句、掉尾句和平衡句

1) 松散句: 组成较为松散的一种英文句式

一般其主要内容置于句子开头, 细节紧随其后。松散句一般用在描写文和记叙文中。

[例 1] He missed the bus although he had done all he could to get to the stop early. (主句在从句之前的松散句)

[例 2] His ambition was to be a scientist, but he finally became a teacher. (并列句)

[例 3] All the students went out of the classroom in spite of the rain. (简单句)

2) 掉尾句: 与松散句相反, 其主要内容置于句子后端、次要内容在前的一种英文句式  
作用在于给读者造成悬念, 吸引读者注意力。

[例 1] If you have time, have a walk with me.

[例 2] Although the class was over, no student left.

3) 平衡句: 用相同的结构来表达两个或两个以上意思的句式

作用在于论点突出、结构对称、语言流畅、富于表现力。一般用在议论文和说明文中。

[例 1] One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not denied well. (重复副词, 保持平衡, 改变动词, 极富感染力)

[例 2] Craft men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and the wise men use them.

除了以上三种, 倒装句、省略句、设问句也是重要的修辞手法, 起到强调、句式多变、语言简洁等作用。请大家自己留心, 恕不赘述了。

## 2. 句子的标准

所谓的句子标准, 是指英文句子中作为一个好句子的标准。一般要求一个句子符合以下几个标准: 统一性、连贯性、简洁性和重点突出等。

(1) 句子的统一性

句子的统一性是指一个句子, 无论其结构如何复杂, 组成句子的各个部分, 必须是为表达一个完整性的中心思想服务的。句子的主要意义应在句子的主要部分, 而次要的放在从属的部分。

[例 1] *Faulty*: The tourists were caught in a sudden storm, and they took refuge under a big rock.

*Revised*: Caught in a sudden storm, the tourists took refuge under a big rock.

[例 2] *Faulty*: Although hungry and thirsty, the article was finished writing on time.

*Revised*: Although hungry and thirsty, I finished writing the article on time.

[例 3] *Faulty*: Born in a small village more than thirty years ago, and later he became a scientist.

*Revised*: He was born in a small village more than thirty years ago, and later he became a scientist.

要做到句子的统一性, 须注意以下几点:

1) 避免残缺句

残缺句是指把应该作为一部分的短语或从句却作为一个独立的句子而存在, 而这是不足以表达一个完整意义的句子。

[例 1] *Faulty*: The lights on the Christmas tree, and they shine brightly.

*Revised*: The lights on the Christmas tree shine brightly.

[例 2] *Faulty*: He failed to pass the examination. Which disappointed his parents.

*Revised*: He failed to pass the examination, which disappointed his parents.

可以用下列的办法避免残缺句:

① 补全残缺句或前后句子连接, 形成完整含义的句子

[例 1] *Faulty*: We must face the fact. That we might lose our way in the forests.

*Revised*: We must face the fact that we might lose our way in the forests.

[例 2] *Faulty*: The customers are not quite satisfied with the food. Such as its quality and its price.

*Revised*: The customers are not quite satisfied with the food, such as the quality and price.

② 添上主语、谓语或删去从句的标志词, 使之成为独立的句子

[例 1] *Faulty*: The next steps in her life, buying a car and beginning her job.

*Revised*: Buying a car and beginning her job were the next steps in her life.

[例 2] *Faulty*: The party will be held in the garden, if the weather good enough to allow it.

*Revised*: The party will be held in the garden, weather permitting.

2) 避免错用逗号

在英文写作中使用标点符号时, 中国学生往往受汉语习惯的影响。在汉语中, 逗号可以单独使用在并列句之间, 而英语中是不允许的。英语中, 往往使用句号、分号、冒号, 或连接词语等来连接两个或几个独立的分句。逗号错用是指单独用逗号把两个或两个以上的并列句写在一起。

[例 1] *Faulty*: The weather was raining heavily, we had to stay at home.

(逗号错用)

*Revised*: ① The weather was raining heavily; we had to stay at home.

(用分号连接, 变成并列句)

② The weather was raining heavily, so we had to stay at home.

(用逗号加并列连词, 变成并列句)

③ The weather was raining heavily; therefore, we had to stay at home.

(用分号加连接性副词, 变成并列句)

- ④ We had to stay at home: the weather was raining heavily.  
(用冒号连接, 变成并列句, 冒号后的分句解释说明冒号前的分句)
- ⑤ The weather was raining heavily. We had to stay at home.  
(用句号, 变成两个简单句)
- ⑥ As the weather was raining heavily, we had to stay at home.  
(用连词, 变成复合句)
- ⑦ The weather was raining so heavily that we had to stay at home.  
(用连接词, 变成复合句)
- ⑧ The weather raining heavily, we had to stay at home.  
(用独立结构, 变成带有分词独立结构的简单句)

### 3) 避免错用连接词

连接词表达的是句子中几个部分之间的逻辑关系, 错误的使用, 会破坏句子的统一性, 使人不知所云。语法上把这种破坏句子统一原则的句子称作连串句 (Stringy Sentence), 一般由 and, but, so 和 then 等连接词连接。正确使用过渡性的衔接词语或善于使用标点符号, 就可以避免这种写作误区。

[例 1] *Stringy*: The competition for college enrollment is extremely keen this year **and** the candidates spend days and nights preparing for the entrance examinations neglecting their health **and so** the newspapers carry articles urging teachers and parents to take up this problem seriously.

*Revised*: As the competition for college enrollment is extremely keen this year, the candidates spend days and nights preparing for the entrance examinations, neglecting their health. **In view of this**, the newspapers carry articles urging teachers and parents to take up this problem seriously.

[例 2] *Stringy*: At the first meeting of my class I was very nervous and I made an absolute failure of everything I tried **and** I noticed the answers of many of my fellow freshmen were also wrong.

*Revised*: At the first meeting of my class I was very nervous and I made an absolute failure of everything I tried. **Then** I noticed the answers of many of my fellow freshmen were also wrong.

### 4) 避免堆积细节或罗列短句

写作时, 有人喜欢堆积一些不相关的细节或者罗列一系列的短句, 使句子既缺乏统一性, 又缺乏连贯和变化。语法没错, 可读来乏味, 令人生厌。

[例 1] You learn this. How do you write an effective job application? This should be a part of everyone's education.

*Revised*: It should be a part of everyone's education to learn how to write an effective job application.

[例 2] People doze at the wheel. This is the major reason for it. Motorists run off the road and hit the parked vehicles, according to a recent study involving 2,000 accidents.

*Revised*: That motorists doze at the wheel is the major reason why they run off the road and hit the parked vehicles, according to a recent study involving 2,000 accidents.

## (2) 句子的连贯性

英语句子的连贯性和句子的统一性密不可分。句子的统一性从内容上要求句子所表达的思想是统一的整体,而句子的连贯性则从句法结构上要求前后逻辑关系之间的和谐、流畅,易于阅读。要做到句子的连贯性,须注意保持句子意义的一致,保持句子意义的一致是指在同一句子中,必须保持主谓一致、人称一致、时态一致、语态一致等。

### 1) 主谓一致

所谓主谓一致就是选择与主语的数和人称相一致的动词形式,即单数形式或复数形式。

[例 1] **The whole house smells** like dead fish.

[例 2] **Fred and Tom are** excellent mechanics.

[例 3] **Each** of the boys **wants** his own room.

[例 4] **Neither** of the students **is** true.

[例 5] **The Secretary of State or one** of his aids **is** going to announce the appointment.

[例 6] **Neither** the Secretary **nor** his aids **were** going to announce the appointment.

[例 7] **Either** of the plans **sounds** sensible to me.

[例 8] **Both** **sound** sensible to me.

[例 9] **Nobody notices** the changes I made.

[例 10] **Uncle Joe**, in addition to all my relatives from New York, **is** coming to the wedding.

[例 11] **The judges** on the panel, as well as the team's coach, **are** to blame.

[例 12] **The businessmen** together with the only doctor in town **want** a new school building.

[例 13] **The mayor**, accompanied by the council members, **is** to be at the ceremony.

[例 14] **The Los Angeles Times** **is** her favorite newspaper.

[例 15] **My family** **have** different views about how we should spend this weekend.

[例 16] **My family** **is** close to me.

### 2) 人称一致

英语写作中要保持人称的前后一致和连贯,不要由于不必要的转换而造成表达含混不清、逻辑混乱。

[例 1] One reason that I like living in the city is that **you** can easily get what I want in big department.

改为: One reason that I like living in the city is that **I** can easily get what I want in big department.

[例 2] Now fruits and vegetables can be seen everywhere when **it** is in season.

改为: Now fruits and vegetables can be seen everywhere when **they** are in season.

[例 3]: **Whether one** enjoys or resents advertisement, we are actually bombarded with it every hour of the day.

改为: **Whether we** enjoy or resent advertisement, we are actually bombarded with it every hour of the day.

### 3) 时态一致

在写作中,作者要根据文体、时间、语意等正确使用时态。时态的一致清楚地表明了时间和动作行为之间的关系。不随意转换,才能保持整体时态的连续一贯。

[例 1] I can still remember what **happens** when for the first time we received letters from home during the month of military training.

改为: I can still remember what **happened** when for the first time we received letters from home during the month of military training.

[例 2] **Last evening**, I **dropped** in on my friend and found her ten-year-old son having an early



dinner alone. Why **doesn't** he have supper with his family? "He **is going to** have class **in the evening** school," explained his mother.

改为: **Last evening**, I **dropped** in on my friend and found her ten-year-old son having an early dinner alone. Why **didn't** he have supper with his family? "He **is going to** have class **in the evening** school," explained his mother.

#### 4) 语态一致

写作中, 中国学生由于受母语字面意思的影响, 常出现主动、被动语态滥用的现象。应重视逻辑上的主动和被动关系, 避免出错, 以防造成句子逻辑混乱, 意思含混不清。

[例 1] They reviewed the lesson taught last week and **all the exercises assigned** by the teacher were done.

改为: They reviewed the lesson taught last week and **did all the exercises** assigned by the teacher.

[例 2] With people's living standard **improving greatly**, they can afford expensive goods.

改为: With people's living standard **being improved greatly**, they can afford expensive goods.

[例 3] A great change **has been taken place** since then.

改为: A great change **has taken place** since then.

#### 5) 语气一致

写作中, 前后句子的语气要一致, 建立一种前后一致的写作风格。

[例 1] First stop the noise and then **you may** start discussion.

改为: First stop the noise and then start the discussion.

[例 2] **We** do not believe things will remain the same. But **things** may change, so we must change.

改为: **We** are often too confident. However, **we** should be prepared for a change, for things may change.

[例 3] **Although** the surgeon had not watched the patient closely, she would have died.

改为: **If** the surgeon had not watched the patient closely, she would have died.

#### 6) 代词与其先行词一致

大多情况下, 代词都有它们所指代的先行词——名词或代词。代词与其先行词在性和数上要保持一致。如果指代的对象不清晰, 则破坏了句子的连贯性, 使人难以理解, 甚至产生误解。

[例 1] **Tom** told **Jim** that **he** had won the game. (谁赢了这场比赛, **Tom** or **Jim**?)

改为: Tom told Jim, "You have won the game."

[例 2] **Joan** decided that **she** did not like **the girl** eating an ice-cream cone on the bus after **she** yelled at her little brother.

改为: **Joan** decided that **she** did not like **the girl** eating an ice-cream cone on the bus after **the latter** yelled at her little brother.

[例 3] **She** told **my sister** that **she** was wrong.

改为: **My sister** was told that she was wrong.

#### (3) 句子的简洁性

写作中, 简洁、精练是非常重要的。简洁的句子结构紧凑, 简单明快。用最少的篇幅传达尽量多的信息, 读者读来也不觉得啰嗦、累赘。

[例 1] There was a woman who stood there watching all the scenes.

改为: A woman stood there watching all the scenes.

[例 2] Speeding is the main cause which leads to the accident.