

英语专业考试直通车系列 >>>>

# 英语专业 八级

## 写作与改错

主编：李飒 编者：李飒 张从成 李玲

科学

紧扣大纲 归纳范例

专业

总结方法 培养能力

高效

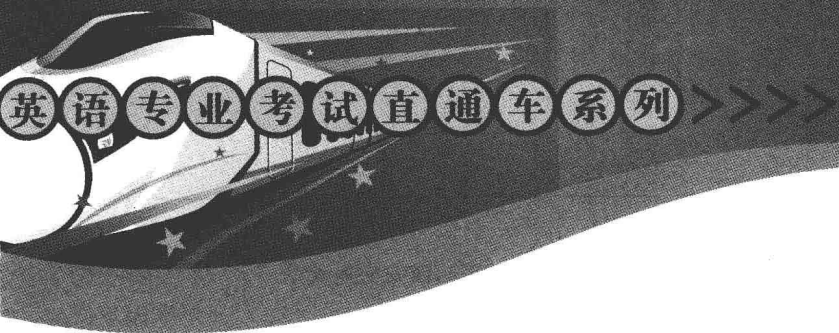
边讲边练 专项突破

实用

掌握技巧 增加亮点



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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读者信箱:cf\_english@126.com

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# 前言

Foreword

英语专业八级考试属于标准参照性教学检查类考试,其最终目的是检查各高校教学大纲的执行情况,是目前国内难度最大的英语水平考试。其中的写作考试为主观试题,总分 20 分,占考试总分的 20%。对多数考生来讲,写作无疑是最大的难点。本书的第一部分首先从介绍英语专业八级写作考试的情况和考试实例分析入手,让考生清楚地了解到八级写作考试的评分体系和考试技巧,制定适合自己的备考计划,有的放矢。本书在第二章节和第三章节,重点介绍了英语写作的基本技能,从遣词造名到段落篇章的构思布局,并备有大量的习题供考生练习。本书从八级考试的实例分析出发,把写作话题做了分类,每个话题都备有范文供考生参考和模仿。

本书的第四章是针对八级考试中的校对与改错。该题型考查的目的是检查学生扎实的英语语言综合知识,要求学生能运用语法、修辞、结构等语言知识识别短文内的语病并提出改正的方法。本书分析了历年八级校对与改错真题常见考点及例题,进而对词法和句法错误的类型进行分类并结合八级考试实例进行详解,备有大量习题以供考生练习。

本书的重点在于实战,具有较高的针对性和仿真性。考生通过大量的实例学习和仿真题的练习,逐渐形成快速高效的考试思路,教师可在八级备考阶段,使用本书为考生理清思路,熟悉八级考试的套路。考生也可以通过阅读本书的八级写作范文和书中的大量习题练习,在短时间内迅速地提升自己的考试得分。



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## 第一章 英语专业八级写作考试简介



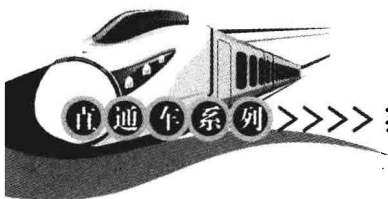
### 第一节 英语专业八级写作考试大纲要求及评分标准

《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》(2000 年)规定,高等学校英语专业高年级英语的教学任务是“继续打好语言基本功,进一步扩大知识面,重点应放在培养英语综合技能,充实文化知识,提高交际能力上。”同时,《大纲》也指出,“大纲的执行情况主要通过统一测试进行检查。”“测试和评分应力求尽快达到标准化和电脑化,使具有科学性、客观性和可行性”。

根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求,高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组于 2004 年在广泛调研的基础上,起草并通过了《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004 年新版)。

英语专业八级考试属于标准参照性教学检查类考试,其最终目的是检查各高校教学大纲的执行情况。其中的写作考试为主观试题,题型由题目及要求两部分组成,要求应试者按题撰写,考试时间为 60 分钟,总分 20 分,占考试总分的 20%。其测试要求是:能根据所给题目及要求撰写各类体裁的文章,文章长度约 400 个单词;文章力求做到观点清楚、内容充实、例证充分、结构严谨、层次清楚、合乎逻辑、语言得体、用词恰当、无重大语法错误。

英语写作能力为一个整体概念,但它又是由具体的实体因素构成的,包括内容、结构、语言等方面,这些因素在写作过程中相互作用的结果即为英语写作能力的体现。因此,英语专业八级的写作考试采用国际教育界较为通行的整体评分法,亦称印象评分法(global marking)。评



卷人在阅卷时,把作文当成一个整体,从内容,结构,语言等诸方面对作文进行综合评判,就其总体质量打分。具体地说,评卷人既要考虑作文是否切题,是否充分阐明观点,也要考虑作文语言是否能准确贴切地表达内容,语言错误是否造成理解障碍等。

根据以上评分原则,英语专业八级写作考试制定了较为科学的评分标准。八级写作考试的满分为 20 分,成绩分为五档:20—18 分,17—15 分,14—12 分,11—9 分,8—6 分,具体的评分标准如下:

20—18 Effective communication with accuracies

The writing effectively addresses the writing task. It demonstrates a well developed logical organizational structure with clearly stated main ideas and sufficient supporting details. It has almost no errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an adequate ability to use the language with appropriacy. No difficulty is experienced by the reader.

17—15 Good communication with few inaccuracies

The writing adequately addresses almost all of the writing task, though it deals with some parts more effectively than others. It demonstrates a generally well developed logical organizational structure with main ideas and supporting details. It has relatively few significant errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays an ability to use the language with appropriacy. Very little difficulty is experienced by the reader.

14—12 Passable communication with some inaccuracies

The writing adequately addresses most of the writing task. On the whole, it demonstrates an adequately developed organizational structure, though there may occasionally be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has occasional errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, which may, from time to time, obscure meaning, and for the most part it displays some ability to use the language with appropriacy. Occasional difficulty is experienced by the reader.

## 11—9 Problematic communication with frequent inaccuracies

The writing only addresses some of the writing task. It demonstrates an inadequate organizational structure, and there may quite often be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has frequent errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays a limited ability to use the language with appropriacy. Some difficulty is experienced by the reader.

## 8—6 Almost no communication

The writing almost completely fails to address the writing task. It has neither an organizational structure nor coherence. Almost all sentences contain errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, and it displays no ability to use the language with appropriacy. Even after considerable effort on the part of the reader, the text is largely incomprehensible.



## 第二节 英语专业八级写作考试实考题分析

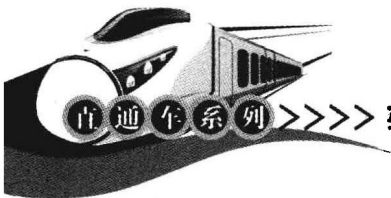
现以 2009 年英语专业八级考试的写作实例及相应的评分说明, 详细分析八级写作考试评分标准的主旨及适用。

(试题)

## Part VI WRITING (60 Mins)

Mandarin, or *Putonghua*, is the standard service sector language in our country. But recently, employees at a big city's subway station have been busy learning dialects of other parts of the country. Proponents say that using dialects in the subway is a way to provide better service. But opponents think that encouraging the use of dialects in public counters the national policy to promote *Putonghua*. What is your opinion? Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:

Are Dialects just as Acceptable in Public Places?



### 例文 1

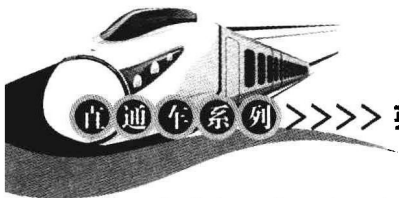
#### Are Dialects just as Acceptable in Public Places?

It is generally acknowledged that an increasing number of people are learning dialects of other areas of China in order to communicate with those who come from other cities. Some people hold the view that dialects facilitate employees to provide better service in their positions, while others argue that Mandarin is supposed to be encouraged as a standard service sector language in public places. As for me, I am strongly convinced that dialects are not appropriate in public places, and Mandarin should be prevailing.

At the first place, as the official language, Putonghua can be regarded as a symbol of our country. With the rapid economic growth, more and more foreigners are investing in China. On the business occasion, only Mandarin can be used to deal with trade affairs. It shows our countries' respect for the partners. In contrast, dialects are too causal to be used in business area. Interestingly, some investors are likely to understand Mandarin, while if dialects are accepted in public places, they may feel confused about the company and the country.

Apart from that, as a multi-national country, it is impossible for people to learn all the dialects. Imagine that one has learnt how to speak Shanghai dialect, then what if he comes across a person from Anhui? Consequently, both two might feel puzzled and difficult to express their ideas. There are fifty-six nations in China with various kinds of dialects. To acquire all the dialects seems an impossible mission for a human being. In my point of view, dialects are used in local areas, not for the whole country. It is much more convenient for employees to offer good services by using Mandarin.

Another critical point we can not avoid is that by promoting Mandarin, the whole nation can be easily united and people's comprehensive quality will be improved. Recent years have witnessed the



但能勉强表达主要内容。拼写、标点、大小写错误多,读者只能勉强看明白大意。

#### 例文 4

##### **Are Dialects just as Acceptable in Public Places?**

Mandarin, or Putonghua, is the standard service sector language in our country. But recently, employees at a big city's subway station have been busy learning dialects of other parts of the country. Proponents say that using dialects in the subway is a way to provide better service. But opponents think that encouraging the use of dialects in public counters the national policy to promote Putonghua.

In my opinion, we should promote dialects of other parts of the country in order to provide better service, of course, we should also promote Putonghua hardly. There are some reasons to support my opinions.

First, promote dialects in public places is helpful for communication from different parts of country. As we know, our country is so big that many people cant meet the people who far away from them. And some of our country has the poor education. So they know little Putonghua. If the dialects is accepted in public place, every person who needs help can get the help.

Second, promote dialects better means provide better service. Different people have different needs. And our duty is to help every person who need help. If a person do not know Putonghua, we don't help her, are you? So. In order to help every one we should promote dialects.

Third, promote dialects can help us inrich our culture. As we know, different areas have different cultures. And many areas' dialects is very interesting. We leave more dialects we have more interesting. And we can have a full understanding of that ares. For this reason, we should promote dialects in public places.



## 第二章 英语专业八级写作 · 考试的应试技巧



### 第一节 语言质量

英语专业八级写作考试所考查的首先是考生的语言表达能力,其次是基本的英语写作技巧,最后才是作文的思想性。八级考试所涉及的话题大多是一般性话题,内容不会太深奥复杂,写作结构相对来讲也趋于模式化,考生只要能在作文里清楚地表达观点就可以了。所以考生只有在英语语言质量上下工夫,能够正确、熟练、地道地遣词造句,清楚地表达自己的思想,才能在英语专业八级写作考试中达到要求并获取高分。

#### 1. 遣词

说话行文都需要注意用词,除了能表达意思,要想写好文章,还要在不同风格的文章中选用不同种类的词。“在恰当的地方用恰当的词”是对一篇作文的用词的最高要求。按照《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》的要求,英语专业第四学年本科生最少应该认知 9000~12000 个英语单词,在写作时应该知道选择正确恰当的词来表达自己的意思。当然,考生在写作中会用词不达意,会选错词,或者所选的词不太确切,不符合英语的用词习惯。因此在八级写作考试中,考生应该掌握一些英语词汇的基本知识和选词的基本原则。

##### ◎1.1 选择正确的词

一个词往往有两层意思:词的本意(denotation)和词的隐含意义(connotation)。词的本意是一个词基本的,直接的字面意思。如果你要正确地表达意思,那么首先就必须知道一个词的本意,不然就会造成意义混乱。下面这组词就很容易混淆:

adopt—adapt      feasible—possible      affect—effect  
 revolution—evolution      invaluable—valueless      beside—besides  
 loose—losev      gay—guy      principle—principal

而词的隐含意思则是这个词所传递的一种感觉或态度,以及可能使人产生的某种联想,是词的“言外之意”。比如说“epigram”,“proverb”,“saw”,“motto”这几个近义词的字面意思都差不多,但是每个字的隐含意思相差很大。“proverb”常常指引用自《圣经》的话,意为“格言”;“saw”的意思是流传于民间的“谚语”;“epigram”是指“警句”;而“motto”则是被人当作行为准则的“座右铭”。

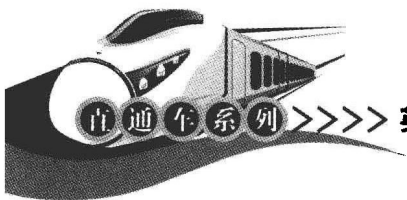
要在同义词或近义词中选择合适的词,就必须要把握每个同义词之间隐含意思的细微差别,因为一个词的隐含意义有可能是褒义,贬义或者说中立。比如说,“famous”和“notorious”的字面意思是“大家都知道的”,但隐含意思却大相径庭。前者的意思是“著名的”,为大家所知的好名声,是褒义;而“notorious”却是“臭名昭著的”,是贬义。两个词各自代表了说话者不同的态度。试比较下面句子里的形容词:

I am slender.  
 My sister is thin.  
 My neighbor is skinny.

I am firm.  
 My sister is stubborn.  
 My neighbor is pig-headed.

上面两组句子中,第一个句子中 slender(苗条的)和 firm(坚定的)的意义都是褒义的,表达正面的意义;第二个句子中 thin(瘦)和 stubborn(固执)表达了说话者中立的态度;而第三个句子中 skinny(骨瘦如柴)和 pig-headed(顽固的)这两个贬义词表达了说话者对所描述对象的批评态度。又如:

Tom is ambitious; John is pushy.  
 Tom is tough-minded; John is ruthless.  
 Tom is foresighted; John is calculating.



Tom is firm; John is stubborn.

Tom is self-respecting; John is egotistical.

在上面的句子中,每组句子的两个形容词在本意上都相似,但它们的隐含意义却迥然不同。用来描述 Tom 的词都是褒义,把他描述成一个受尊敬的人。而用来描述 John 的词汇却把他贬低为一个有野心的,粗俗的,爱计较的,不受欢迎的人。

一本好的词典会详尽地解释一个词的字面意思,但是不可能详尽地说明一个词的隐含意义。因此,要准确地把握词语的隐含意义,要靠平时学习的积累和在阅读时去体会。

从词义上讲,词可以分为概括词(general words)和具体词(specific words)。比如说“professionals”(专业人士)就概括了所有受过专业培训的人,具体来讲就是“doctors”,“lawyers”,“journalists”或“scientists”。“Scientists”对于“professionals”来讲是具体词,但是它也可以是个概括词,因为在科学家里还可以具体包括“physicists”或“chemists”。尽管概括词和具体词各有用处,但在写作时,考生应该掌握并尽可能地使用具体词,因为具体词所表述的东西往往非常生动形象,而概括词往往笼统或抽象地描述一个事情,读者所能得到的信息有限。

一篇好文章既需要概括词也需要具体词。过多地使用或滥用概括词,会使文章枯燥无味,晦涩难懂;完全使用具体词,又可能会使读者难以抓住重点。所以学生应该掌握根据写作表述的需要来选择概括词或具体词。当我们在概括一篇文章的中心思想或一个段落的主要意思时,就应该选用概括词进行归纳总结。而在阐述观点或细节描写时,就应该尽量使用具体词。试比较下面的句子。

Vague: When I was young, we moved from one area to another.

Revised: When I was eight years old, we moved from Detroit to Ohio.

Vague: The patient's wound was treated.

Revised: The nurse bandaged the soldier's minor wound.

Vague: John is a good student.

Revised: In college, John has been rewarded a scholarship over five years.

General: It is often windy and dusty here in spring.

Specific: In spring there is often a very strong northwest wind. It carries so much fine dust with it that sometimes the sun becomes obscure. There is no escape from the fine dust; it gets into your eyes, your ears, your nostrils, and your hair. It goes through the cracks of closed windows and covers your desks and chairs.

### ◎1.2 选择恰当的词

英语有数千个常用基本词汇,它们也被称为英语核心词汇(The Core of English Vocabulary)。按它们在文体上的差别,分为三个层次:最上层的为正式词汇(formal words),也称为书面语词汇(learned words or literary words),主要用于正式文体中,比如说正式文件、商业信函、正式演讲、学术文章或科技著作等;下层为非正式词汇(informal words),也称为口语词汇(colloquial words),主要用于日常会话和口语体文章中,如戏剧和小说中的对话及私人信函等,它们很少出现在正式文体中;中间层为普通词汇(common words),也被称为标准词汇(standard words),它们既可用于书面语中,也可以被用在口语中。考生在学习英语核心词汇时,应该学会如何判断书面语和口头语。一般讲来,英语专业八级作文属于正式文体,所以在考试中考生应该熟练地使用普通词汇,适当使用正式词汇,避免使用口头语。试比较:

Formal: The relationship between television and cinema grew increasingly symbiotic in the 1980's as television companies invested heavily in feature film making.

Standard: TV and the movies got more and more dependent on each other in the 1980's as TV companies put a lot of money into making movies.

对于字典里标注有“俚语”(slang),“过时词”(obsolete),“古体词”