

[修 订 版]

写作

English

新大纲

新题型

新版本

项宏萍 编



中国科学技术大学出版社

最新大学英语四、六级

丛书

●新大纲●新题型●新版本●

♠最新大学英语四、六级考试指南丛书♠

(修 订 版)

写 作

项宏萍 编

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修订版前言

《最新大学英语四、六级考试指南丛书(修订版)》是根据 1999 年 9 月《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)关于“大学英语教学的目的是:培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要”的精神修订的。

写作是 21 世纪人才所必须具备的技能;写作能力往往也是事业成功的因素之一。在英语听、说、读、写四项基本技能中,写尤其重要,也是最难、最能反映学生程度的一项技能。写作有助于阅读,只有从写作的角度进行阅读才能将文章读深、读透,然后予以消化吸收,从而变成为自己的东西。经常从事写的练习,将有助于锻炼逻辑思维、提高使用语言的准确性和表达能力。

写作技能的培养应从基本词汇、基本句型、语法结构和惯用表达法的基本功开始。这些在许多教科书和语法书中都有系统的、详细的讲解,这里不再重复。

本书的重点在于如何提高学生在大学英语四、六级考试中所遇到的英语写作难题。大学英语考试设置了 6 分为作文及格分数线,如果学生的作文低于 6 分,则倒扣分,整个考试就有不及格、不能通过的危险。如何在 30 分钟的写作时间内充分调动大脑的积极思维能力,展开思路进行写作,以取得高分实效,是考生面临的实际问题。本书的目的就是对学生的写作给予实际指导,把写作理论与实际写作技巧与实践融为一体。

写作方法分为:记叙、描写、说明、议论。本书就每一个类型的写作,通过对精选范文写作技巧的深入分析,以问题的方式引导读者进行独立思考,得出正确答案,并从中掌握写作方法。同时,给出类似题目,按写作方法分类引导学生展开思路,以备作文。本书讲练结合,使读者能够按照范文和所给的提示(主题句)进行段落展开、易于模拟写作。

作文如同做人,言为心声,以情感人。因此,写作必须联系自己的生活、学习和思想实际。把自己的经历、见闻、感想,所碰到的人,所经历的事,凡是有意义的都可以写。写日记是练习写作的一个好办法。

写作离不开阅读,多读简易读物有利于写作。简易读物文字简明生动,易于理解,易于模仿。

学习写作可以从写段落开始。把段落写好,就会有良好的基础,为今后写完整的文章做好准备。

写作程序如下:1) 选题和收集材料:和中文写作一样,选定题目以后,花一些时间,想一下有关这个题目的素材。2) 整理材料,列出提纲。3) 进行写作。

要写好文章,应从以下几方面来提升自己:1) 多读好的书籍,扩大词汇量,学会熟练使用常用词汇。越是常用词汇,含义越多,不容含糊。要确切掌握每一个词的词类、意思和用法。2) 熟记习惯用法,这些都是约定俗成的,不可想当然地主观臆造。3) 读文章时要留心句子结构、语法关系和习惯表达法及其与中文表达的异同,自己多仿造练习。4) 多背诵一些范文。好的文章脍炙人口,思想性强,有指导性。熟记背诵后在自己动笔写作时,这些文章自然而然地会产生潜移默化的作用,从而形成个人的风格。5) 向同窗好友学习。因为是熟人,彼此了解,共同之处多,读起来亲切,如同与朋友交谈,易于吸收、模仿。6) 要在写作中学会写作,这就如同在游泳中学会游泳一样。

作者编写本书的意图是将素质教育与应试教育相结合、思想性与科学性相结合,把自己30多年来执教英语的体会和经验奉献给年轻的一代。让本书的读者既能提高英语素质,又能达到考试冲刺的目的,为读者通向成功之路架桥铺路,扬帆导航。祝本书的读者一路顺风,前程万里。

项宏萍

2000年6月

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1 立意与构思

1.1 人物与地点

当你一看到作文题时,首先遇到的问题就是:“我写什么?”本书开头第一部分就帮助你解决这一问题。

首先,你可以写人——写你所熟悉的许多有趣人物中的任何一个。你的朋友、同班同学、老师、邻居、家庭成员以及任何一个你所注意到的,留心观察过的人都是有效的写作题材。

在下列范文中,作者描写了她的母亲。她出生在挪威,后来到了美国,在那里成为美国公民。

Model 1

Mama's World

[1] In those days, if anyone had asked Mama unexpectedly, “What nationality are you?” I believe she would have answered without hesitation, “I am a San Franciscan(旧金山人).”

[2] Then quickly, lest you tease her, she would add, “I mean Norwegian(挪威人). American citizen.”

[3] But her first statement would be the true one.

[4] Because from the moment she was to step off the ferryboat(渡船), confused and lonely in a strange land, San Francisco was to become suddenly and uniquely(独特地) her own.

[5] “Is like Norway(挪威),” the Aunts and Mama had declared.

[6] And straightway she’d taken the city to her heart.

[7] Mama learned so many things about San Francisco. She could tell you how to telegraph Hill; what time the boats come in at Fisherman’s Wharf; the names of the young boys who tended the steaming crab kettles along Bay Street; and where to find the blue and yellow lupins(花名) at Land’s End.

[8] The cable cars were an endless delight, and Mama’s idea of a perfect Sunday afternoon was for Papa to take us riding on them from one transfer point to another.

[9] Papa would tell of the time Mama took out her citizenship papers(公民证件) and astounded(使震惊) the solemn(严肃的) court by suddenly reciting the names of the streets. “Turk. Eddy, Ellis, O’Farrel,” Mama had said proudly, “Geary, Post, Sutter, Bush, and Pine.”

[10] Papa said the clerk had quite a time making Mama understand that such knowledge was not necessary for citizenship.

[11] Mama made friends with an American lady who had a store out on Third Street and gave her her best lutefisk(鱼) recipe(菜谱). Best of all, though, Mama liked to explore Chinatown. Old Sing Fat and Mama held long conversations over the counters of his Grant Avenue bazaar. Like as not, she would come home to

Castro Street with a tiny bag of litchi (荔枝) nuts or preserved ginger(蜜饯生姜). And if any of us were ill in bed, Mama would go down and get us a small package of those Chinese water flowers that open into amazing beauty when dropped into water.

[12] And if anyone ever asked us where we were born, Mama instructed us, we should say "San Francisco." Didn't copies of our birth certificates, neatly (整齐的) framed and hung on the wall of Papa's and Mama's room, testify to that proud fact?

[13] "After all," Papa used to tease her, "after all, San Francisco isn't the world."

[14] But to Mama it was that. The world.

写作技巧

1) 作者写本文的主要目的是什么？是不是为了清楚地描述母亲的外貌？还是为了描写母亲的朋友？还是讲述母亲的性格特征——她对旧金山的依恋之情？回答并说出理由。

2) 第七、九、十及十二段的描写对文章的主要目的起什么作用？

3) 虽然本篇大部分都是关于母亲对旧金山的感情，但也触及到母亲的一些性格特征。你对她的总印象如何？她的脾气好吗？她对人和气吗？她心情愉快吗？第八段显示了她什么样的性格？文中提到她与美国妇人的友谊，和 Sing Fat 的友谊，这说明了什么？

练习题

用 150—200 字写一个你所熟悉的人。不要把与他或她有关的一切细节都包括在内。而是仅选一两个具有突出特征的例子，使这些特征在读者面前一目了然。比如，你可以写某一事件来表现人物

特性(幽默, 顽强, 友好等), 也可引用人物的典型话语, 以及别人对这个人物的评论来描写。

你所到过和生活过的地方是写作的好题材, 在下面的范文中, 作者描述了她生长的地方北卡罗来那州的农场。她和她的母亲、兄弟、祖父母及姨母住在那里。

Model 2

The Place Where I Live

My grandmother had first passed through this mountain region in the late thirties on a vacation leading her to Florida and back to the Great lakes. During her visit in Asheville she had exclaimed, "The air is somehow different here!" Years later, when the family decided to go in search of a farm where the goats could be raised in the manner of a real dairy, they turned to the western North Carolina mountains that were so well remembered—where the grass remained green ten months out of the year. In 1945 Helga, Gramma, and my grandmother's sister-in-law, Dana Steichen, set out to find the right home for the Sandburg family. When they reached Asheville, the real-estate man gave them three choices of farms. "Connemara," in Flat Rock about twenty-five miles south of Asheville, was the one place where the barn was far enough from the house so that none of the clatter(铿锵声) of milk pails or excited calls to stray(迷途的) cows or pigs would carry to the writer's working quarters. Beyond the great field

rolling downhill to a lake at the front of the house one could see the Smokey Mountains—and rising at the rear of the house was the hazy (朦胧) Blue Ridge (脊) range. Gramma always declared that she bought Connemara because of the winding driveway (车道) banked with one-hundred-foot pine trees and an ivy-covered stone wall. For Helga, the decision was made when she sighted the sloping (坡) fields and spreading oak limbs under which the goats could gaze (吃草) and rest content in summer sun. For my grandfather the matter was decided when he stepped onto the front porch (走廊) and looked past pillars (柱) to the distant dusky (灰蒙蒙的)-blue hills. He put his hand on the porch railing (栏杆) and declared that Connemara would be the new home. He then chose two small loftlike (阁楼似的) rooms with western exposure (方位) for his own. Here in the years to come he would work undisturbed, often retiring to his bed just as the farmers in the family were rising below, putting coffee on the stove and calling the dogs to go with them to the early milking. Sometimes the writer would call or wave from his high windows as one struck (迈步) out into the dark morning—the moon low and mellowed (柔美的), giving the hint (示意) of the dawn to come. He would enjoy this waking of farm life as he was turning to sleep. “You look like you know where you’re going,” he would call out. “If you get lost I bet you’ll follow the stars!”

写作技巧

1) 在第一段中,作者说明了一家人是如何在北卡罗来那定居的以及他们为什么选择这地方。在第二段,她用更具体的细节来说明为什么选这地方,同时描写了那里的生活情况。为什么 Connemara 这地方使祖母, Helga 和 Carl Sandburg 感到满意?

2) 作者利用了哪些传递感觉的描写? 类似朦胧的蓝脊山脉 the hazy Blue Ridge range, 远处灰蒙蒙的蓝土坡 the distant dusky blue hills, 柔美的月光 the moon low and mellowed 这些词语给你留下什么印象? Paula Steichen 想让读者听到农场上的什么声音?

3) 虽然这是一篇描写地方的文章,作者也描写了人物。本文中哪一个家庭成员给你留下最清晰的形象? Paula Steichen 怎么把他祖父在 Connemara 的生活描写得栩栩如生?

练习题

从下面各题中选一题进行写作练习:

1) 写一篇短文描述你的家,重点描述你在家中听到的声音,如熟悉的冰箱嗡嗡声,收音机或电视机嘟嘟的声音,准备晚饭时的令人舒服的声音。(the familiar hum of the refrigerator, the blare of a television or radio, the comforting noises of dinner being prepared) 这些声音与其他的声音交织在一起产生一个清晰的印象。通过你的描写,你也许想在读者面前展现一个温暖而舒适的家,也许是一个有点单调,吵闹,乱哄哄的地方。选择你所需要的细节来表达你想对读者表达的思想感情。

2) 选一个熟悉的地方——例如:你的教室,学校食堂(the school cafeteria),附近的商店(a neighborhood store)——进行描述。在开始写作之前,列出能使人产生清楚印象的事物。包括与这些事物相联系的景色,声音和气味。如果某一事物比其他事物更为重要,将这部分留到作文的结尾写。

3) 选一个喜爱的地方—沙滩(a beach), 公园(a park), 阁楼(an attic) 进行简短的描述。描写其中最生动的景色, 声音和气味。在描写时, 尽量使人对这个地方产生强烈的总印象, 以便让读者了解你为什么喜欢这个地方。

注意事项

——人物和地点是写作的好题材。

——在写人物和地点时, 要重点突出其特征。

——在描写地方时, 要包括与其有关的、有特色的(distinctive) 景色, 声音和气味。

1.2 个人经历

每个人所经历过的一切都是很好的写作题材。回顾一下自己所参加过的活动, 一切有趣和令人吃惊的事; 其中一定有几件你乐于写下的。令你写作迅速获得成功的诀窍是停止猎奇令人吃惊, 耸人听闻的事件。令读者最感兴趣的经历也就是令你自己最感兴趣的经历, 即使这事平凡得像你第一次游泳, 或当一个代课教师第一次给你上课一样。

下面的范文是作者根据自己的亲身经历写的。请看 Daniel P. Mannix 怎样描述他的名叫 Wayatcha 的宠物的。

Model 3

Raccoon Wayatcha

[1] I got Wayatcha when he was still a baby from a grocer who found him one morning in the storeroom. Wayatcha had got his head stuck into a jar of apple-sauce and couldn't get it out again. I took the baby to

the loft of our garage barn and tried to get the jar loose. There has been a great deal written about the marvelous manner in which animals know when you are trying to help them. I've never noticed it. I have yet to see one you didn't have to hog-tie(捆脚) before lancing(刺穿) an abscess(脓肿) or washing out a cut, and Wayatcha was no exception. After struggling with him for half an hour and getting badly scratched, (抓) I finally had to break the jar. Wayatcha suffered no ill effects from his experience except a terrible belly-ache from eating too much apple-sauce. I spent the next week trying to overcome the little wild creature's timid(胆小) nature and another two years trying to put the fear of God into him.

[2] Wayatcha tamed quickly—partly because he was young, but mainly because he was lonely. Raccoons(浣熊) stay with their mothers for at least a year after they are born, and I can only suppose that Wayatcha's mother had been killed, forcing the baby to shift(移动) for himself. At first he had a hard time understanding how anyone who had treated him so badly (he clearly regarded my efforts to get the jar off his head as a brutal attack) should now be bringing him food. After much mental agony(痛苦), he managed to take cookies from my hand, although he snarled(吼叫) and ran if I tried to touch him. But he didn't really lose his fear of me until I tried to play a joke on him.

[3] One afternoon while Wayatcha was sitting on the barn floor beside me eating cookies, I held out a handful

of raisins(葡萄干) with my fist closed. Wayatcha finished the cookies and waddled(摇摆) over to inspect my fist. He smelled it, located the raisins, and then tried to pry(撬) my fingers open with his little black paws(爪). When this did not work, he padded(拍拍) my hand and looked up questioningly. I chuckled(暗笑) to myself and said nothing. Then Wayatcha sat down with my fist in his lap(膝) to think it over.

[4] Raccoons are very fond of clams(蛤肉); they open them by a sharp bite at the joint(缝). I had forgotten this trick but Wayatcha had not. A few minutes later he had the raisins and I was getting first aid from a bottle of iodine(碘酊). That was the end of Wayatcha's backwardness. After that he thought nothing of taking a flying leap at me as soon as I opened the cage door and hanging onto my necktie with one hand while he went through my pockets with the other. If I had known more about animals, I would then and there have begun to discipline(管教) Wayatcha.

写作技巧

1) 你可以看出作者是怀着十分的兴趣,全神贯注地在描写自己的经历。留心观察他怎样描述所发生的一切。在第二段中,他怎样描述浣熊 Wayatcha 还是婴儿时,就已经独处了。在第四段,他怎样描述 Wayatcha 从他紧握的拳头中获取葡萄干的?

2) 在第二段中作者写道:“很明显,Wayatcha 把我努力把罐子从他的头上取下的举动看作是野蛮的进攻。”“clearly regarded my efforts to get the jar off his head as a brutal attack.”这个陈述十分有趣,因为作者把浣熊描述得好像它是人。在文中找出两处作