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**新核心** 大学英语 总主编 蔡基刚

# 新编大学英语写作

College English Writing

主编 李书仓 杨 辉

**Nucleus**



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

新核心 大学英语

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College English Writing

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## 内容提要

全书旨在提高大学生英语写作能力,强调实用为上,内容按“背、摹、练、改”四位一体的教学模式进行编排。在结构安排上按照循序渐进的原则,分别讲述句子写作、段落写作、文章写作、范文临摹和专门英语写作,并辅以大量写作技巧和样式,为学生提供良好的参考材料。本书适用于大学本科生和研究生教学,也适合英语爱好者学习使用。

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语写作》与市场上其他写作类畅销书和专业性较强的写作教材不同,它简明扼要,突出实用,按照“背、摹、练、改”四位一体提高写作水平的教学模式进行编排。

第一章为句式基础知识。主要介绍英语基本句式结构、与词组和图表相关的常用句式、句子摹写以及中式英语改错。

第二章为段落展开。主要介绍从主题句到结尾句的有关知识以及段落展开的方法、策略、摹写与提高。

第三章为篇章知识。主要介绍文章的组织架构、写作类型、文章摹写、篇章改错以及常用的修辞手段。

第四章为范文的背诵与摹写。范文主要来自三个方面:考生所做的高分作文和北大、南开等院校英语专业学生的优秀作文;还有一部分是熟悉中国情况的外籍教师、专家撰写的;最后一部分则出自名家之手,语言地道,可读性强。中国俗语说:“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”。即使在西方,不少学者如美国著名语言教学专家道格拉斯·布朗(Douglas Brown)也不完全排除机械记忆(rote learning)的作用。本部分配有外籍专家录音,既可以为学生背诵提供标准读音,又可以练习听力。

第五章为专门用途英语(ESP)的写作部分,主要提供简单说明及真实参考样例。ESP着眼于“功能性和实用性”的特点使其越来越受到专家学者的重视和学生的青睐。该部分立足于行业需求,不仅可以帮助同学们有效应对各种考试,也为今后踏上工作岗位提供了一套较为完备的案头用书。为方便起见,本部分



内容单列一章。

本书附录有四：分别为：英文写作基本规则及注意事项；如何利用网络资源；大学英语四六级考试、研究生入学考试写作样卷、分数及点评；雅思、托福考试写作样例与点评。

写作能力的提高是一个循序渐进的不间断过程。虽然因考试阶级、类别不同而对时间和字数等要求有所不同，但在语言技能、思想内容、组织条理和书写格式等方面要求是基本一致的，其内容可以相互借鉴。

本书为齐鲁工业大学创新课程《英语应用写作》编写，也是山东省研究生创新计划项目《专业学位研究生英语课程教学模式改革》（项目编号：sdyc11062）和山东省高等学校教学改革立项项目《基于行业需求的专门用途英语写作研究》（项目编号：2012311）的研究成果。

本书编者为齐鲁工业大学一线教师，从事大学英语写作教学多年，曾先后在美国圣托马斯大学、托莱多大学和英国阿伯丁大学等高校访学。书中大部分内容已在齐鲁工业大学部分专业本科生、研究生中试用。感谢教务处、外国语学院领导、同事的支持与帮助，感谢上海交通大学出版社吴雪梅老师以及责任编辑童亮亮老师提出的宝贵意见。

由于水平所限，错误与疏漏在所难免，恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见！

编 者

A decorative wavy line in a light gray color, spanning the width of the page, positioned above the title.

# Preface

The book written by Mr. Li is a valuable resource for the students who wish to improve their English writing skills and the grammatical structures that underpin them.

It does so by starting where all good writing/grammar books should with the basics of sentences and guides students in an organised and easy to follow path to the goal of being able to write English in a grammatically correct and interesting manner. The structure of the book is well organised and promotes a clear understanding of the English language.

Martin Berry

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# Chapter

## Writing Sentences

### 1.1 Basic Sentence Patterns

In its simplest form, an English sentence has two parts: a subject and a verb that express a complete thought when they are together.

Examples of two-word simple sentences include:

- Thomson rose.
- Dogs bark.
- He jumps.

Real sentences are rarely so short. We usually want to convey much more information, so we modify the main subject and verb with other words and phrases, as in the sentences below:

- Unfortunately, Thomson rose slowly.
- Dogs bark louder after midnight.
- He jumps more slowly than the other players of the same university.

Despite the extra information, each of these sentences has one subject and one verb, so it's still just one clause. What's a clause?

A **clause** is the combination of a subject and a verb. When you have a subject and verb, you have a clause. Now we are going to concentrate on the



two particular clauses:

1) **Independent clause** (独立小句,也叫简单句): a subject and a verb that make a complete thought. Independent clauses are called independent because they can stand on their own and make sense.

*E. g. You ride a bicycle.*

2) **Dependent clause** (附属非独立性小句,有时也叫从句)<sup>①</sup>: a subject and a verb that don't make a complete thought. Dependent clauses always need to be attached to an independent clause (they're too weak to stand alone).

*E. g. Wherever he goes, he leaves a piece of baggage behind.*

Subjects and verbs can double up in the same clause. These are called “compound” subjects or verbs because there are two or more of them in the same clause.

① Compound subject—two subjects related to the same verb:

*E. g. Lei Feng and his comrades collaborated on the military practice.*

② Compound verb—two verbs related to the same subject:

*E. g. Professor Reichelt conducted the experiment and documented the results.*

③ Compound subject with compound verb:

*E. g. Professor Reichelt, his colleagues, and their advisor drafted and revised the article several times.*

**Notice that they don't overlap.** You can tell that it's only one clause because all of the subjects in one clause come before both verbs in the same clause.

Every sentence pattern below describes a different way to combine clauses. When you are drafting your own papers or when you're revising them for sentence variety, try to determine how many of these patterns you use. Your writing might be kind of boring if every sentence has exactly the same

---

① 二者都包括一个主语和一个谓语,区别在于非独立小句不能单独表达一个完整的思想,需要附属在一个独立小句上面。



pattern. If you find this is true, try to revise a few sentences using a different pattern.

Since nouns can fill so many positions in a sentence, it's easier to analyze sentence patterns if you **find the verbs** and **find the connectors**. The most common connectors are listed below with the sentence patterns that use them. Notice S = Subject, V = Verb and how the punctuation changes with each arrangement.

### Pattern 1: Simple Sentence<sup>①</sup>

One independent clause (SV.)

- The tiger eats monkeys.
- I see.

**Verb of being** patterns (1, 2, 3) use a form of the verb *to be* as the main verb in the sentence.

*is are was were has been have been had been*

**Linking verb** patterns (4, 5) use one of the linking verbs as the main verb in the sentence. The linking verb is followed by a noun or adjective functioning as a subjective complement.

*get smell taste look feel seem become appear grow*

**Action verb** patterns (6, 7, 8, 9, 10) use one of the many action verbs as the main verb in the sentence. The action verb may be either transitive (take a direct object) or intransitive (not take a direct object).

*hear jump celebrate read imagine sell borrow wish etc.*

① 关于简单句的种类划分,不同的著作有不同的分法。这里采用美国 Towson 大学写作教学中的分法,即根据所使用的动词类型对简单句进行分类。



Terms used to identify various parts of each sentence pattern include the following:

- NP = noun phrase

This abbreviation refers to a headword noun and its modifiers (“noun phrase”) functioning as a subject, direct object, indirect object, subjective complement, or objective complement.

- NP1, NP2, NP3, *etc.* = designations for different noun phrase functions

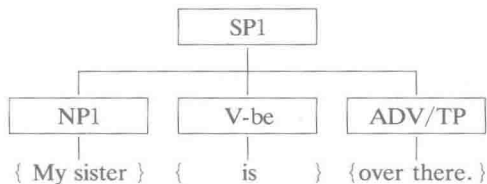
Numbers in sequential order are used with each NP to designate its difference from or similarity to other NPs before and after it.

- V-be = verb of being (动词 be)
- LV = linking verb (系动词)
- V-int = intransitive verb (不及物动词)
- V-tr = transitive verb (及物动词)
- ADV/TP = adverbial of time or place (时间、地点副词)
- ADJ = adjective (形容词)

## 7 Ten Patterns

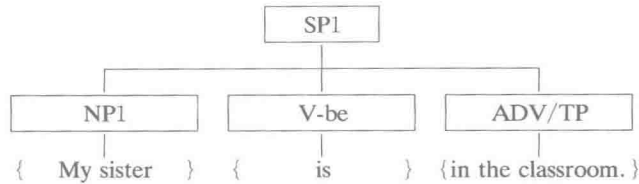
### 1) SP1=NP1 + V-be + ADV/TP

The verb of being is followed by an adverb indicating *where* or *when*.



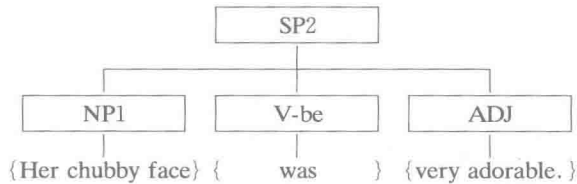


The adverbial indicating *where* or *when* may be a prepositional phrase.

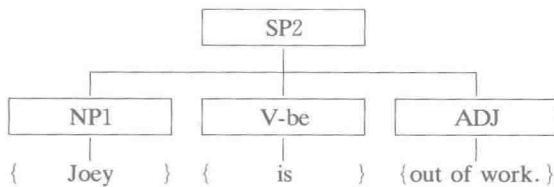


## 2) SP2=NP1 + V-be + ADJ

The verb of being is followed by an adjective that functions as the subjective complement.

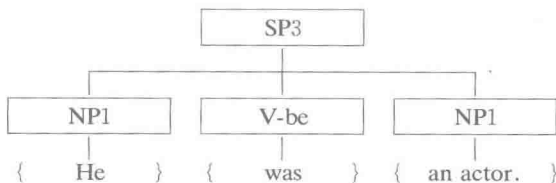


The adjective functioning as the subjective complement may be a prepositional phrase.



## 3) SP3=NP1 + V-be + NP1

The verb of being is followed by a noun that functions as the subjective complement.



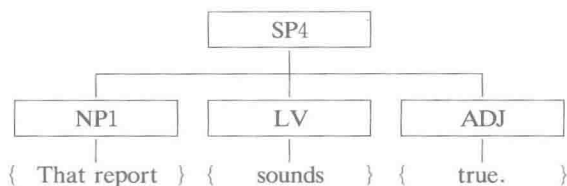
Note: The second NP receives the same numerical designation as the first



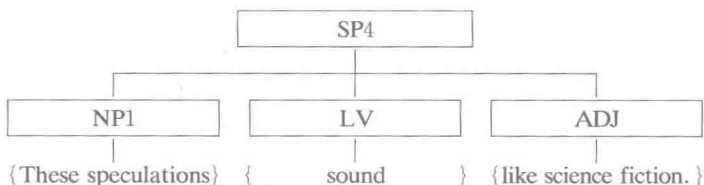
NP because the second NP, the subjective complement, is the same as the subject (He = actor).

#### 4) SP4=NP1 + LV + ADJ

The linking verb is followed by an adjective functioning as a subjective complement.

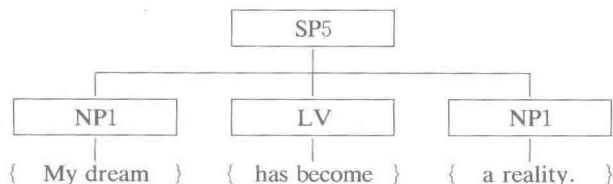


The adjective functioning as the subjective complement may be a prepositional phrase.



#### 5) SP5=NP1 + LV + NP1

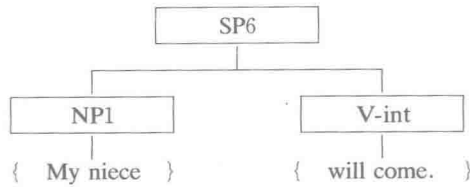
The linking verb is followed by a noun functioning as a subjective complement.



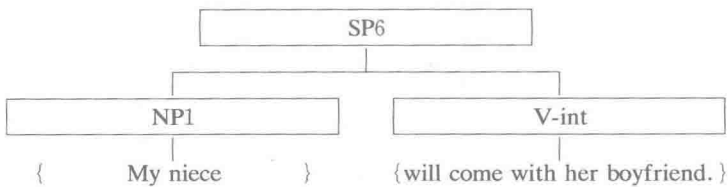
Note: The second NP receives the same numerical designation as the first NP because the second NP, the subjective complement, is the same as the subject (my dream = a reality).

#### 6) SP6=NP1 + V-int

The action verb takes no direct object.

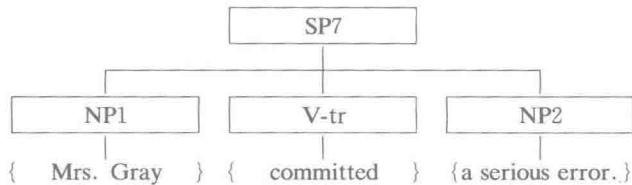


Even if the action verb is followed by a prepositional phrase, the verb is still intransitive as long as it does not take a direct object.



#### 7) $SP7 = NP1 + V-tr + NP2$

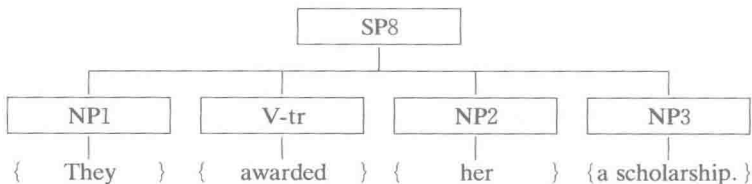
The action verb is followed by a direct object.



Note: The second NP, the direct object, receives a different numerical designation (NP2) because it is not the same as the subject (NP1).

#### 8) $SP8 = NP1 + V-tr + NP2 + NP3$

The action verb is followed by an indirect object and then a direct object.

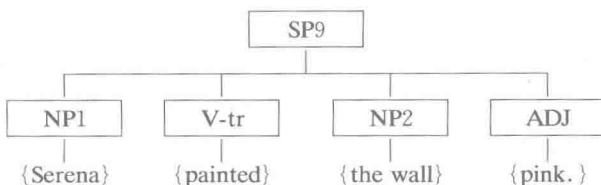


Note: The indirect object and the direct object each receive a new numerical designation because each is different from the other and both are

different from the subject.

**9) SP9=NP1 + V-tr + NP2 + ADJ**

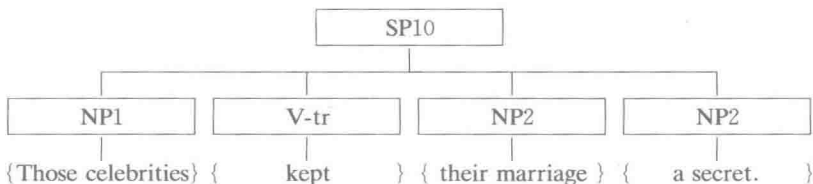
The action verb is followed by a direct object. The direct object is followed by an adjective functioning as an objective complement.



Note: The second NP, the direct object, receives a different numerical designation (NP2) because it is not the same as the subject (NP1).

**10) SP10=NP1 + V-tr + NP2 + NP2**

The action verb is followed by a direct object. The direct object is followed by a noun functioning as an objective complement.



Note: The second NP, the direct object, receives a different numerical designation (NP2) because it is not the same as the subject (NP1). The third NP, the objective complement, receives the same numerical designation as the direct object (NP2) because it is the same as the direct object (their marriage = a secret).

## Pattern 2: Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is a sentence consisting of two or more independent clauses, which can be arranged in these ways: (SV, and SV.) or (SV; however, SV.)





Coordinating conjunctions (并列连词) with a comma, the FANBOYS include: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Conjunctions with a semicolon and comma include: however, moreover, nevertheless, nonetheless, therefore *etc.*

The following are two example compound sentences:

- Professor Reichelt eats them for lunch every day, but I don't see the benefit.
- Playing with them makes her happy; however, she can't convince me.

### Pattern 3: Complex Sentence

A complex sentence has at least one independent clause plus one or more dependent clauses. They can be arranged in these ways: (SV because SV.) or (Because SV, SV.) or (S, because SV, V.)

Conjunctions are always at the beginning of the dependent clause. They show how the dependent clause is related to the independent clause. This list shows different types of relationships along with the connectors that indicate those relationships:

- **Cause/Effect:** because, since, so that
- **Comparison/Contrast:** although, even though, though, whereas, while
- **Place/Manner:** where, wherever, how, however
- **Possibility/Conditions:** if, whether, unless
- **Relation:** that, which, who, whom
- **Time:** after, as, before, since, when, whenever, while, until

The following are some examples of complex sentences: