

英语写作 技巧与模式

艾景堂 编

A stylized geometric design in dark blue and white. It features a large, irregular white shape with a black outline, resembling a tilted rectangle or a stylized letter 'X'. To its left is a smaller, solid dark blue shape. Below these, there are more complex geometric forms, including a red and white striped pattern on the far left. The design is set against a teal background.

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英语写作技巧与模式

主编 艾景堂

责任编辑:刘岩峰

封面设计:孙泓

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前 言

自《大学英语教学大纲》颁布以来，我国大学公共英语教学已步入一个崭新的阶段，学生们的英语水平也上了一个新的台阶。他们的听、说、读、写等英语语言技能得到了较大的提高。但是，各方面技能不尽平衡。从国家每年一度的大专院校全国英语统考看，听力、阅读等技能提高较快，而写作、翻译能力的提高幅度尚不尽人意。考生面对作文题目往往束手无策，无从下笔。我们从分析大学英语各级写作测试的种类和要求入手，编写了此书。大学英语写作测试可分为三个阶段：一是预备性写作阶段；二是指导性写作阶段；三是自由写作阶段。本书前四单元为预备性写作技巧，从掌握英语动词句型入手，培养学生写出标准英语句子，掌握句子的连接，句子的扩展，句子的紧缩以及连词成句等基本功。完成《大纲》中大学英语一、二级规定的培养学生句子能力的任务。其后四单元为指导性写作技巧，从文章段落层次入手，给学生一个易于掌握的写作模式，设计出篇章写作的五个步骤，并分步骤进行写作练习，从而达到提高写作技能的目的。最后一个单元总结学生英文写作中经常出现的错误，以便学生自己纠正和克服。

在编写过程中，我们参阅了大量的有关英语写作的书籍和资料，结合我国学生学习英语写作的特点，精选了富有知识性和趣味性的范文和例句。力求达到培养学生写作能力的目的。

本书主要依据多年讲授写作课的实践编撰而成，并经过

几年教学实践,证明确有良好效果。其特点是既方便教师讲授,又便于学生掌握。从基础开始练习以图打下牢固的写作基础,并提供一定的写作模式以启发学生的联想能力。风格独特。全书共分九个单元,并配有单元练习。书后附参考答案,供学生自学自检。

本书既可用于大学英语写作课教学,又可作为文、理、工、农、医、师等学生通过二、三、四、六级考试写作练习用书。

本书由艾景堂主编。编委:李荣菲、程丽华(一至四单元);张霞(五、六单元);迟润滋(七、八单元)。此外,程丽华同志又参与编写第九单元,以及修改多个单元的工作。李世平同志也参与了部分工作。

由于编者水平之限,难免错误,恳切希望读者和使用本书的同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

1993年9月

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第一单元 英语基本句型

众所周知，一个英语句子通常要包含主语和谓语，这样才能表达一个较完整的意思。因此，对初学英文写作的人来说，深刻理解和认真掌握英语基本句型是十分重要的，它可以帮助我们基础入手，避免许多语法上的错误。

英语句子千变万化，结构复杂。但无论怎样变化，有怎样复杂的外在表现，归根到底都离不开五个基本句型，而这五个基本句型又可以转换成千百个不同的英语句子，表达丰富的思想感情。因此，这五个基本句型就作为我们这本书的出发点，来学习写作，从而打下扎实的英文写作基础，实现我们提高英文写作水平的目的。

基本句型 I

S(主语) + V(谓语)

一个英语句子必须具有主语和谓语，这是最基本的句子结构。无论是把汉语译成英语还是用英语写作，都不可忘记这一点。名词、代词、不定式及其短语、动名词及其短语、从句等都可充当主语，谓语则只能由限定动词来充当。

例如：

- (1) Chu Yuan was born in 340 B. C.
- (2) Spring is coming.
- (3) Everybody laughed.
- (4) We came and they left.

- (5) To obey the laws is everybody's duty.
- (6) Which plan is better is clear now.
- (7) The flowers in the park are blooming.
- (8) A poor man is not necessarily unhappy.
- (9) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- (10) The foreign teacher with blond hair who is reading newspaper is from England.

基本句型 II

S(主语) + V(谓语) + C(补足语)

此类句型中的主语补足语可由形容词、副词、名词及其词组、数词、不定式及其短语、动名词及其短语、介词短语、从句等充当。但要注意本句型中的谓语动词是系动词。

例如：

- (1) We are college teachers.
- (2) The food is sweet.
- (3) The weather got warm.
- (4) One from three is two.
- (5) The question is who can operate the new machine.
- (6) This car is in good condition.
- (7) His intention was to help him.
- (8) The game was exciting.
- (9) Mary's wish has come true.
- (10) The long river grows wider.
- (11) The weather turned cold in winter.
- (12) Tom stood loyal to his friend.
- (13) The building appears tall.

(14) Your father seemed to have caught a cold.

(15) Your words sound right.

(16) The apple tastes sour.

基本句型Ⅲ

S(主语) + V(谓语) + O(直接宾语)

此句型中的宾语由名词、代词或者相当于名词、代词的短语和从句来充当。注意句型中的谓语动词是要求单宾语的及物动词。例如：

(1) Walls have ears.

(2) I want a ticket.

(3) Tom won the game.

(4) He offered to go with us.

(5) They asked whose idea this was.

(6) He enjoys listening to classical music.

(7) The student didn't answer his teachers' questions.

(8) Learn to play the piano.

(9) We should trust the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative.

(10) Did you understand what the teacher said in the class?

基本句型Ⅳ

S(主语) + V(谓语) + O(间接宾语) + O(直接宾语)

本句型中充当间接宾语和直接宾语的词类和短语相同，但是谓语动词必须是要求双宾语的及物动词。例如：

(1) Her mother will buy the girl a dress.

- (2) I send him a telegram.
- (3) Mary lent me her car.
- (4) Please show me your passport.
- (5) Go and fetch us a mop.
- (6) The doctor gave me an injection of penicillin.
- (7) The girl plays us some folk music.
- (8) Such an arrangement will save us a lot of trouble.
- (9) Mother made her a padded coat.
- (10) The government granted the college students a loan.

基本句型 V

S(主语) + V(谓语) + O(宾语) + C(宾语补足语)

本句型中的宾语补足语可由形容词、副词、名词、介词短语、不定式短语、动名词短语、分词短语等来充当。注意句型中的谓语动词必须是要求复合宾语的及物动词。例如：

- (1) The students elected him their monitor.
- (2) We made him our spokesman.
- (3) The parents consider the child a genuine.
- (4) Mr. Smith wants his son to become a lawyer.
- (5) The work left everyone exhausted.
- (6) Chairman Mao called on us to learn from comrade
Lei Feng.
- (7) The masses made the young girl vice-director of the
factory.
- (8) The boy proved himself worthy of confidence.
- (9) Do you smell something burning?

- (10) She could feel her heart beating violently.
- (11) Everywhere we saw people celebrating the victory.
- (12) They found the room crowded with people.
- (13) They felt the house shake.
- (14) Did anyone notice the thief leave the house?
- (15) We watched the train leaving the station.

单元练习

- I Point out the pattern of the following sentences.
1. The teacher spoke to his colleagues very wittily.
 2. The scientist has become famous throughout the world.
 3. The little boy saw the fire from his home.
 4. The great fire of London stopped after four days of furious burning.
 5. London's Big Ben is a huge bell inside the clock-tower.
 6. Fools seldom differ.
 7. The great fire destroyed four-fifths of the city.
 8. The parents consider the child a genuine.
 9. The early bird catches the worm.
 10. The policeman has given us a vivid account of the accident.
 11. He assigned Jack the toughest job.
 12. Policeman is the guardian of the law.

13. Tom found Jim an apartment.
14. We found John a loyal friend.
15. The government awarded Jim the contract for making the big bell.
16. Your phone must have been out of order.
17. In the second semester the children spent much of their time on reading practice.
18. The great flood left about 100, 000 people homeless.
19. The true story occurred in 1992.
20. They put the huge bell inside the clock-tower.
21. Half a loaf is better than none.
22. Pride goes before a fall.
23. You will reap what you sow.
24. A bad workman blames his tools.
25. Mary put the kettle on the stove.
26. Birds of a feather flock together.
27. Many hands make light work.
28. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
29. Time and tide wait for nobody.
30. Necessity is the mother of invention.

II. Write C after each complete sentence and I after each incomplete sentence.

1. This year can be very pleasant for all of us.
2. Making good grades is only one of our goals.
3. Learning to express ourselves well while we are young.

4. In what ways could you best improve your manners?
5. Want to learn to get along with people.
6. Show Marie your unusual collection of butterflies.
7. Every student in the school should have a part in the project.
8. The brilliant morning sun reflecting in the windows of the farmhouse.

III. Underline the headwords of the subjects in the following sentences once and the predicate verbs twice.

1. A sound knowledge of grammar is one aid to good writing.
2. Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.
3. His greatest pleasure is helping others.
4. A large computing machine in constant use requires servicing every day.
5. The unusual is not always the best.
6. To the right of the entrance gate is the guest house.
7. The new gas stove in the kitchen which I bought last week has a very efficient oven.
8. Believe in yourself and your ability to cope with unfamiliar situations.
9. Sit where you can see and hear well.
10. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject.

IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or

phrase given below :

medium, to be reliable, over, attentive, free, (as) an economic adviser, a capable man, speechless, smoking on the playground, on the point of, repaired immediately, death, mild

1. Dick set the caged animals _____.
2. The group has appointed Mr. Jones _____.
3. I prefer my steak _____.
4. The chairman has declared the meeting _____.
5. Mr. Barker's skill on the platform can keep any audience _____.
6. I know Jane _____.
7. Because he often failed to complete his assignments, none of us thought Jack _____.
8. Lying in bed with a severe stomachache, David imagined himself _____.
9. The boy's sharp remark left the teacher _____.
10. A teacher caught them _____.
11. I want this watch _____.
12. I find the climate here _____.

第二单元 句子的连接

句子的连接是将两个或两个以上思想内容相关的短句，通过一定的手段，连接成一个较长的句子，准确地表达它们之间的逻辑关系。学习并掌握句子的连接技能可以使学生在作文中正确使用关联词语，使文章连贯、转折、起伏有序。在英语中连接句子的方法有许多，这里介绍几种常用的方法。

第一节 并列连接

一、并列连接的五种手段

两个或两个以上内容、重要性相等的简单句，可以通过下列五种连接手段合并成并列句。正确的并列关系能避免句子结构零散，并揭示出相同概念、观点之间的正确关系。

1. 使用三个常用的并列连词：and, but, or (nor)

Examples:

(1) I like her, and I don't mind saying so.

(2) Win this point, or the game is lost.

(3) Art is long, but life is short.

在并列连词 and, but, or 前，一般要有逗号；有时用 and 连接的两个句子都很短，逗号可以省去。例如：

He read and she wrote. 但 He read, and she wrote. 也是完全正确的。

2. 使用连接副词 therefore, moreover, however, never-

theless, consequently, furthermore 等。

Examples:

- (1) Speeding is illegal, furthermore, it is very dangerous.
- (2) We are armed with rich knowledge, therefore we are invincible.
- (3) It rained, therefore the football match was postponed.
- (4) However hard the task may be, we must fulfil it in time.
- (5) I'd like to go with you, however my hands are full.
- (6) The composition is all right, there is room for improvement, however.
- (7) He can go however he likes.
- (8) The news may be unexpected, nevertheless, it is true.
- (9) He overcame difficulties, he succeeded nevertheless.

3. yet, still, so 等词 具有连词的某种功能, 可用来连接两个并列分句。

Examples:

- (1) We have made some achievements, still we should be modest and prudent.
- (2) The preparation had been half-hearted and hasty; so the meeting was wretched.

4. for 是所有连词中连接功能最弱的一个。用 for 连接两个句子, for 前一定要用逗号, 否则句子的意思就会改变。

Examples:

(1) She liked him, for a good man is hard to find.

(2) She likes him for his money. (句中 for 为介词)

5. 分号和冒号也是连接并列句的有效手段。当两个分句内容相对比时，常用分号(;)；当第二分句对第一分句起解释说明作用时常用冒号(:)。

Examples:

(1) The country wants the new express way; the city wants to renew its streets.

(2) Sports at any age are beneficial; they keep your pulses hopping.

二、并列句表达的五种逻辑关系

1. 延续关系

表达延续关系所用的连词有 and, also, besides, likewise, moreover, furthermore, in addition 等。

Examples:

(1) The wind blew, the rain fell, and the lightening flashed.

(2) Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy.

2. 转折或对比关系

表达转折或对比关系所用的连接词语有 but, yet, still, while, whereas, why (but), nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, on the other hand, on the contrary 等。

Examples:

(1) His work seemed easy, but it means long hours of drudgery.