北大燕园

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书 英语专业

英语写作基础

全国高等教育自学考试同步训练·同步过关

组　编／全国高等教育自学考试命题研究组

主　编／北京大学　韩晓英

（最新版）

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前　言

本书是与全国高等教育自学考试《英语写作基础》自学考试大纲、教材相配套的辅导用书。

编写依据：

1. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《英语写作基础自学考试大纲》；

2. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的教材《英语写作基础》（辽宁大学出版社，杨俊峰主编）。

本书的特点：

1. 以考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次为线索，按最新体例分章节进行编写。每章均列有考点透视、主要内容讲析及课后练习答案，并将每一章可能出现的考核知识按考试题型编写同步跟踪强化训练题，以便考生扎实、准确地掌握本章内容。

2. 对每一章的重点、难点部分进行解答并举例点评，又将本章最近出现过的考题进行题解，对于考生全面把握教材内容，掌握重点、难点，正确解答各种题型，富有切实的指导意义。

3. 附录部分包括四套模拟试题，一套最新全真试题及参考答案，以便考生及时了解最新考试动态及方向。

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编　者

于北京大学

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附录：

第一章　句　　子

考 点 透 视

　　本章主要考核句子结构。考生应掌握各种常见的句子结构,识别并能修改常见的错误结构,利用所学的写作基础知识和技巧,将结构单一,层次混乱的句子,通过不同手段,改写成层次分明,结构灵活多样的句子。

主要内容讲析

一、句子种类

　　掉尾句:掉尾句就是中心意思放在句尾的句子。这种句子结构通常是中心意思放在句首,修饰语放在句尾的结构效果更好。作修饰语的成分,可以是词组,如介词词组和分词词组等;可以是状语从句,如条件状语从句、让步状语从句或时间、地点状语从句等;也可以是其它结构,如不定式结构等。

　　例:

　　①In many ways, the history of English words is the history of our civilization.

　　②According to newspaper reports, after winning the Olympic gold med-

al for figure skating, she was offered a professional contract.

这两个句子中,中心意思都放在了句尾,而介词词组 In many ways、According to newspaper reports 和分词短语 after winning the Olympic gold medal for figure skating 作为修饰语放在了句首。这就是掉尾句,这种句子使读者在阅读时有一种期待感。

松散句:松散句即上面提到的中心意思放在句首,修饰语放在句尾的句子。这种句子往往中心意思不突出,整个句子结构比较松散。

例:

①The history of English words is the history of our civilization in many ways.

②She was offered a professional contract after winning the Olympic gold medal for figure skating, according to newspaper reports.

这两个句子中,中心意思放在了句首,而修饰语都放在了句尾。这种松散句读来觉得有些唐突,整个句子显得有些散乱。

短句与长句:顾名思义,短句即用词较少,很短的句子。长句即用词较多,较长的句子。短句显得简练,有力量,但写作时,老用短句,就会影响写作的流畅性。长句可以将比较复杂的逻辑性强的思想表达得更加清楚。但总用长句子写作,既吃力,又枯燥。所以说长句与短句各有所长,长短句应根据所表达的思想和内容结合使用,长短句的不断变化会给读者新奇感,能使读者聚精会神。

下面,我们来看课本中的三个例子:

①Peter and Carl walk to school. Bonnie follows them. Bonnie is Peter's dog. She is a nice dog. She walks at Peter's heels. She turns back at the butcher's shop. Now Bonnie will try to find her friends. She may go home.

②It is particularly difficult to find good, cheap accommodation in big cities. What is more, public transport is sometimes crowded and dirty, particularly in the rush hour, and even the parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when it seems that every city-dweller is looking for

some open space and green grass. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city.

In conclusion, I think that city life can be particularly appealing to young people, who like the excitement of the city and don't mind the noise and pollution. However, many people, when they get older, and particularly when they have young children, often prefer the peace and fresh air of the countryside.

③The house is a fixer-upper, of course, and so for the past two days(it seems like the past two decades), I've been fixing things, crawling about in the basement—dirt-floored, naturally—trying to learn to fix copper plumbing. What a nightmare! The people renting the house last winter froze and burst the pipes, and so I have to put in all new stuff. I'm learning as I go. With five-foot headroom, it's a real joy to be playing with torch and hot solder down there, climbing around oozing soilpipes from another era, crouching Quasimodo-like, measuring, cutting, squatting, slouching. My back is permanently bent. My beard is full of spiders. My clothes are indescribable.

第一个例子中都为短句子,读起来使人感到紧张,句子也显得很幼稚。这种情况下,不妨加入一些并列连词和从属连词,听起来效果会更好些。可以这样写:

As Peter and Carl walk to school, Peter's nice dog, Bonnie, follows them, walking at Peter's heels until she turns back when they reach the butcher's shop. Now, if she doens't find her friends, she will go home.

第二个例子中都用了长句子,这样可以把作者的思想表达得更完整、清楚。显然,这里用长句比用短句效果好。

第三个例子中有长句,也有短句,两者交替使用,就象高速公路上有弯道能使司机精神集中一样,这样的句子才能吸引读者。

简单句:简单句是由单一主谓结构构成的句子,也可以有多个并列主语和动词。

例:

①She is dressing her baby.

②He is reading and writing at the same time.

③Her speech and performance moved the audience.

④Manny, Luwella and Mary lubricated my car, replaced the oil filter, and cleaned the spark plugs.

第一个句子由单一主谓结构构成;第二个句子中主语有一个,但谓语是两个并列的动词;第三个句子,谓语是单一的,但主语是并列的两个名词;第四个句子,主语和谓语都是并列的几个名词和动词,但它们的意义都不是相互独立的,所以仍属于简单句。

并列句:并列句是由两个或多个简单句构成的句子。它往往由逗号加一个连接词(and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet)连接。每个分句之间都有关联,而且它们所表达的意思具有同等重要性。

例:

①Frank wanted to go swimming, but Mary decided to go shopping.

②Jane works at the Family Planning Clinic and her husband Smith does research work for the same unit.

以上两个句子中,都包括两个简单句,并分别用并列连词 but 和 and 连接起来。第一句中 Frank wanted to go swimming 和 Mary decided to go shopping 两个简单句所表达的意思具有同等重要性;第二句同第一句的情况相同。由此可见,并列句中两个简单句的意思同等重要,不存在孰重孰轻的情况。

复合句:复合句是由一个简单句和一个由从属连词连接的从句构成的。当要表达多种意思,而又要强调某个意思时,用复合句。主句往往是一句话的中心所在,是被强调的部分,而从属连词连接的句子为从句,是非强调部分。

例:

①When Cindy lost her temper, she also lost her manner.

②Although Tom practiced for two months, he failed his driving test.

以上两句均为复合句。主句分别为 she also lost her manner 和 he

failed his driving test.它们是作者强调的主要的完整的思想。而 When Cindy lost her temper 和 Although Tom practiced for two months 则是非强调部分,它们从属于主句。

并列复合句:并列复合句是由两个或多个简单句和一个或多个从句构成的句子。它表达更为复杂的思想。

例:

①When the power line snapped,Jack was listening to the stereo,and Linda was reading in bed.

②After I returned to school following a long illness,the math teacher gave me make-up work,but the history teacher made me drop her course.

以上两句都是并列复合句。第一句中 Jack was listening to the stereo,and Linda was reading in bed 是主句,同时它又是一个并列句,由两个简单句和一个并列连词 and 构成;when the power line snapped 是从句,从属于主句。所以这个句子是既复合又并列,表达了更为复杂的思想。第二句也一样:the math teacher gave me make-up work,but the history teacher made me drop her course 是主句,同时也是一个并列句;After I returned to school following a long illness 是非强调部分,从属于主句。这个句子也表达了更为复杂的思想。

说明:以上各种句型之间的互相转换是本章中重点中之重点,将在本章重点难点举例点评中重点阐述。请参阅本章重点难点举例点评。

二、常见结构错误

串句:串句错误地将两个独立的分句串在一起,不用连词或标点符号。这种错句常使读者迷惑不解,不知道一个意思到哪儿结束,而另一个意思从哪儿开始。

其改正方法为:

1.用一个句号和一个大写字母把表达不同意思的两个句子分开;

2. 用一个逗号加一个连接词(and,but,for,or,nor,so)来连接两个表达独立意思的句子;

3. 用一个分号连接两个表达独立意思的句子。

例:

①Rita decided to stop smoking she didn't want to die of lung cancer.

②The exam was postponed the class was cancelled as well.

③I took lots of vitamin C however I still came down with the flu.

这三个句子都是把两个独立的分句串在一起的串句。用我们所学的三种方法将其改正,分别为:

第①句:

a. Rita decided to stop smoking. She didn't want to die of lung cancer.

b. Rita decided to stop smoking, for she didn't want to die of lung cancer.

c. Rita decided to stop smoking; she didn't want to die of lung cancer.

第②句:

a. The exam was postponed. The class was cancelled as well.

b. The exam was postponed, and the class was cancelled as well.

c. The exam was postponed; the class was cancelled as well.

第③句:

a. I took lots of vitamin C. However I still came down with the flu.

b. I took lots of vitamin C, but I still came down with the flu.

c. I took lots of vitamin C; however, I still came down with the flu.

破句:每个句子都必须有主语和谓语动词,且必须表达一个完整的意思。缺乏主语和动词的词组与不能表达完整意思的词组都叫破句。常见的破句有4种:

A. 从属连词引起的破句

其改正方法为:

1. 把破句附属于其前或其后的一个主句;

2. 删除从属连词,使句子前后两部分通过其它方法(并列连词、

动词不定式、介词短语等)来连接。

例：

①After I arrived in Chicago by bus.I checked into a room.Then I went to a dinner to get something to eat.

②My daughter likes to make paper boats.Which she floats in the tub during her nightly bath.

以上两段中 After I arrived in Chicago by bus 和 Which she floats in the tub during her nightly bath 是从属连词引起的破句。它们单独存在没有意义，所以只能把它们附属于一个主句或删除从属连词并稍加调整。用上述两种方法改正：

第①句：

a.After I arrived in Chicago by bus,I checked into a room.Then I went to a diner to get somthing to eat.

b.I arrived in Chicago by bus,and checked into a room,and then went to a diner to get something to eat.

第②句：

a.My daughter likes to make paper boats which she floats in the tub during her nightly bath.

b.My daughter likes to make paper boats.She floats them in the tub during her nightly bath.

B.现在分词和动词不定式引起的破句

其改正方法为：

现在分词引起的破句：

1.让破句与其前或其后的句子连接起来,使语义完整；

2.增添主语,把现在分词改成动词的正确形式；

3.把 being 改为 be 的恰当形式。

不定式引起的破句：将不定式部分与前面句子连接起来。

例：

①I spent almost two hours on the phone yesterday.Trying to find a ga-

rage to repair my car. Eventually I had to have it towed to a garage in another town.

②She was at first very happy with the blue sports car she bought for only $ 500. Not realizing until a week later that the car averaged 7 miles a gallon of gas.

③He looked forward to the study period at school. It being the only time he could sit un-bothered and dream about his future. He imagined himself as a lawyer with lots of money and good women to spend it on.

以上三段中，Trying to find a garage to repair my car 和 Not realizing until a week later that the car averaged 7 miles a gallon of gas 和 It being the only time he could sit un-bothered and dream about his future 是现在分词引起的破句。它们单独存在没有意义，所以只能把它们按上述三种方法改正：

①I spent almost two hours on the phone yesterday, trying to find a garage to repair my car. Eventually I had to have it towed to a garage in another town.

②She was at first very happy with the blue sports car she bought for only $ 500. She realized only a week later that the car averaged 7 miles a gallon of gas.

③He looked forward to the study period at school. It was the only time he could sit un-bothered and dream about his future. He imagined himself as a lawyer with lots of money and good women to spend it on.

例：

I plan on working overtime. To get this job finished. Otherwise, my boss may get angry with me.

第二个句子就是不定式引起的破句。它的单独存在，形不成一个完整的概念，会使读者弄不清楚要说什么，因此，只能把它与前面句子连接起来，改为：

I plan on working overtime to get this job finished. Otherwise, my boss

may get angry with me.

C.增加细节引起的破句
其改正方法为:

1. 把破句与其前面具有完整意义的句子连接起来;

2. 为破句增加主语和谓语动词;

3. 改变必要的词使破句成为它前面句子的一部分。

例:

①Clyde read in a consumer magazine that the ingredients in many cold medicines do not help a cold. Except for the aspirin in them. He could buy aspirin by himself at a much lower price.

②The class often starts late. For example, yesterday at quarter after nine, instead of at nine sharp.

③He failed a number of courses before he earned his degree. Among them, English1, Economics, and General Biology.

上述三段中, Except for the aspirin in them 和 For example, yesterday at quarter after nine, instead of at nine sharp 以及 Among them, English1, Economics, and General Biology 为增加细节引起的破句, 这些破句中缺少主语或动词或者二者都缺, 表达的不是一个完整的概念。因此用上面学的三种方法可改为:

①Clyde read in a consumer magazine that the ingredients in many cold medicines do not help a cold, except for the aspirin in them. He could buy aspirin by himself at a much lower price.

②The class often starts late. For example, yesterday it began at quarter after nine instead of at nine sharp.

③Among the courses he failed before he earned his degree were English1, Economics and General Biology.

D．缺少主语的破句

其改正方法为：

1．使破句依附于前面的句子；

2．增加主语（该主语往往是代词，指代前句中的主语）。

例：

①One example of my father's generosity is that he visits sick friends in the hospital. And takes along get-well cards with a few dollars folded in them.

②Sarah looked with admiration at the stunningly attractive model. And wondered how the model looked upon waking up in the morning.

以上两段中，And takes along get-well cards with a few dollars folded in them 和 And wondered how the model looked upon waking up in the morning 是缺少主语的破句。一个句子要是没有主语便表达不了完整的思想。因此要用上面的方法改正：

第①句：

a．One example of my father's generosity is that he visits sick friends in the hospital and takes along get-well cards with a few dollars folded in them.

b．One example of my father's generosity is that he visits sick friends in the hospital. He takes along get-well cards with a few dollars folded in them.

第②句：

a．Sarah looked with admiration at the stunningly attractive model and wondered how the model looked upon waking up in the morning.

b．Sarah looked with admiration at the stunningly attractive model. She wondered how the model looked upon waking up in the morning.

错误平行结构：平行结构是把两个或两个以上意思并列的成分用同等的语法形式表达出来。如果意思上并列的成分用不同等的语法形式来表达，就破坏了其平行结构，这样就形成了错误平行结构。

其改正方法为：

1. 改正错误的并列；

2. 写出一系列的平行结构；

3. 避免错误的省略；

4. 使用 than 或 as 的比较形式。

这样,写出的平行结构会使句子整齐、对称、流畅,使语意贯通而且富有节奏感。注意平行结构可以是单词、词组、从句和句子。

例:

①He wants either to study English Literature or study World History.

②James Joyce's Ulysses, a long and complicated novel and which is on our reading list, has been banned by the school board.

以上两句是错误的并列结构。第①句中,关联连词 either…or 后分别跟着 to study 和 study 不同等的语法形式;第②句中 and which 从句与主句间是一种不合逻辑的关系。所以应把错误的并列改为:

①He wants to study either English Literature or World History.

②James Joyce's Ulysses, which is a long and complicated novel and which is on our reading list, has been banned by the school board.

例:

③When we arrived home, we unpacked our suitcases, took showers, and then we went to sleep after eating our lunch.

④You should strive to cooperate with your colleagues to bring about change, for improving communication and professional development.

以上两句都包含一系列动词词组,但第③句中 and then we went to sleep after eating our lunch 和第④句中 for improving communication and professional development 与它们前面的词组在结构和意义上都不平行,所以应将其改为一系列平行结构中的一个:

③When we arrived home, we unpacked our suitcases, took showers, ate our lunch, and went to sleep.

④You should strive to cooperate with your colleagues to bring about change, to improve communication, and to further professional development.