

征服英语专业四、八级

英语专业四级 写作200例

Sample Composition
200 of **TEM-4**

◎ 李晓霞 张明 编著



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前

言

Foreword

全国高等学校英语专业基础阶段考试(TEM 4),又称英语专业四级考试,是由高等学校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试,包括写作、听写、听力理解、语法、词汇、阅读理解等部分。其中的写作又包括作文和留言条两个部分,是专业四级考试中最难的一部分。为了帮助广大英语专业考生更快地熟悉专业四级考试的写作要求,在考试中更好地发挥自己的水平,我们编写了这本《英语专业四级写作 200 例》。

本书的主要内容包括:(1)英语专业四级作文的实用技巧。编者依据自己的教学经验和多年辅导英语专业四级考试的体会,有针对性地介绍了一些基本的作文技巧,还提供了一些常用的单词、短语、习语和谚语、名言等。(2)近 200 篇作文范文,分为校园、生活、科技、社会等四大类话题。这些范文多为国内英语专业二年级学生的优秀习作,编者做了适当的修改和润色。其特点是文字平易流畅,容易模仿,不仅在长度、题材和体裁上与英语专业四级考试的要求相符合,而且适合多数英语专业四级考生的实际需要。读者如能逐篇读下去,一定可以体会出英语专业四级作文的套路,并在不断的模仿中提高自己的应试能力,在考试中做到得心应手,有感而发,发挥出自己最好的水平。部分作文字数超过了“150 词左右”的要求,目的在于给考生活跃思路,提供更多的写作素材。(3)数十篇 Note-writing 的范

例,涉及到留言条、通知等体裁,对考生提高分数也有很大的帮助。

本书编者在教学实践中切实体会到,在学习英文写作的初级阶段,对多数英语专业的二年级同学来说,模仿范例对提高英文写作水平大有裨益。首先,阅读英文范文可以增强感性认识,熟悉英文作文所必需的开端、衔接、结尾等基本方法;再者,学生在作文的过程中,能参照一些同类题材的范文,对谋篇、措词和行文,也有很好的借鉴作用。

在本书的编写过程中,曾参阅了国内外有关中英文资料,在此谨向有关作者表示感谢。由于时间仓促,水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者、同行批评指正。

编者

2003 年 11 月

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第一部分 英语专业四级 作文写作技巧

TIPS FOR THE WRITING PART OF TEM 4

一、英语专业四级考试写作测试要求及题型

1. 测试要求

(a) 作文

要求根据所出的题目和列出的写作提纲或图表、数字统计表等(也附有写作提纲)写一篇 150 词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完整、条理清除,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当。考试时间 35 分钟。

(b) 写便条

要求根据提示写大约 50-60 词的通知、便条、请帖等。要求格式正确、语言得体。考试时间 10 分钟。

2. 题型

本部分为主观试题,分两节:Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: 作文(Composition)

本节是作文,题目主要属于记叙文,说明文和议论文的范围。

Section B: 写便条(Note-writing)

本节是写便条。

二、英语专业四级作文常见错误与分析

经过了接近两年的专业训练之后,大多数英语专业的二年级同

学都具备了相当的书面表达能力,但是也有不少同学的基本功欠佳,在英语专业四级考试(TEM 4)的作文中主要表现为:

1. 不一致 (Disagreements)

所谓不一致不仅仅指主谓不一致,它还包括了数的不一致、时态不一致及代词不一致等。例如:When one have money, he can do what he want to. 从句中的主语 one 是单数第三人称,因而本句中的 have 应改为 has; 同理, want 应改为 wants。本句是典型的主谓不一致。改为:Once one has money, he can do what he wants (to do)。

2. 修饰语错位 (Misplaced Modifiers)

英语与汉语不同,同一个修饰语置于句子不同的位置,可能引起句子含义的变化。考生对于这一点往往没有足够的重视,因而造成了不必要的误解。例如:I believe I can do it well and I will better know the world outside the campus. 这个句子中的修饰语 better 位置不当,应置于句末。

3. 句子不完整 (Sentence Fragments)

在口语交际中,双方可借助手势、语气、上下文等,不完整的句子完全可以被理解。可是书面语就不同了,句子结构不完整会使意思表达不清,这种情况常常在主句写完以后,考生又想加些补充说明时发生。例如:There are many ways to know the society. For example by TV, radio, newspaper and so on. 本句后半部分“for example by TV, radio, newspaper and so on.”是一个不完整的句子,仅为一些不连贯的词语,不能独立成句,改为:There are many ways to know society, for example, by TV, radio and newspaper.

4. 悬垂修饰语 (Dangling Modifiers)

所谓悬垂修饰语是指句首的短语与后面句子的逻辑关系混乱不清。例如:At the age of ten, my grandfather died. 这句中 at the age of ten 并没有说明“谁十岁时”,而按一般推理,不可能是 my grandfather, 如果我们把这个悬垂修饰语表达得明确一些,全句就不那么费解了。改为:When I was ten, my grandfather died. 又如:To do well

in college, good grades are essential. 句中不定式短语 to do well in college 的逻辑主语不清楚, 可以改为: To do well in college, a student needs good grades.

5. 词性误用 (Misuse of Parts of Speech)

词性误用常表现为: 介词当动词用, 形容词当副词用, 名词当动词用等。例如: None can negative the importance of money. 剖析: negative 是形容词, 在这个句子里误用为动词, 可以改为: None can deny the importance of money. 又如: I want to creation a great web-site so that I can becoming wealth. 这句话里的 creation 应该改为 create, becoming 应该改为 become.

6. 指代不清 (Ambiguous Reference of Pronouns)

指代不清主要讲的是代词与被指代的人或物关系不清, 或者先后所用的代词不一致。例如: Mary was friendly to my sister because she wanted her to be her bridesmaid. 读完上面这一句话, 读者无法明确地判断两位姑娘中谁将结婚, 谁将当伴娘。如果我们把易于引起误解的代词的所指对象加以明确, 意思就一目了然了。这个句子可改为: Mary was friendly to my sister because she wanted my sister to be her bridesmaid.

又如: And we can also know the society by serving it yourself. 句中人称代词 we 和反身代词 yourself 指代不一致, 可以改为: We can also know society by serving it ourselves.

7. 不间断句子 (Run-on Sentences)

什么叫 run-on sentence? 请看下面的例句: There are many ways we get to know the outside world. 剖析: 这个句子包含了两层完整的意思: "There are many ways." 及 "We get to know the outside world.", 简单地把它们连在一起就不妥当了。改为: There are many ways for us to learn about the outside world. 或: There are many ways through which we can become acquainted with the outside world.

8. 措词毛病 (Troubles in Diction)

diction 是指在特定的句子中如何适当地选用词语的问题。不少考生在写作中没有养成良好的推敲、斟酌的习惯,所以作文中用词不当的错误比比皆是。例如: The increasing use of chemical obstacles in agriculture also makes pollution. 显然,考生把 obstacles (障碍,障碍物)误作 substance (物质)了。另外 the increasing use 改为 abusive use 更为妥当,所以这句话可以改为: The abusive use of chemical substances in agriculture also causes/leads to pollution.

9. 累赘 (Redundancy)

英语以简洁为贵:写句子没有一个多余的词,写段落没有一个无必要的句子,能用单词的不用词组,能用词组的不用从句或句子。例如: In spite of the fact that he is lazy, I like him. 本句的 the fact that he is lazy 系同谓从句,我们按照上述“能用词组的不用从句”的原则,这句话可以改为: In spite of his laziness, I like him. 又如: For the people who are diligent and kind, money is just the thing to be used to buy the thing they need. 整个句子可以大大简化为: Diligent, caring people use money only to buy what they need. 再如: Personally, I believe what the newspaper prints. 此句中的 personally 完全没有必要。

10. 不连贯 (Incoherence)

不连贯是指一个句子前言不对后语,或是结构上不流畅,这也是考生常犯的错误。例如: The fresh water, it is the most important things of the earth. The fresh water 与逗号后的 it 不连贯。It 与 things 在数方面不一致。改为: Fresh water is the most important thing in the world.

11. 严重汉化的英语——中式英语 (Chinglish)

中式英语是考生作文中最常见的一个问题。不少考生对汉英两种语言在表达习惯、思维方式等方面的差异没有足够的认识,不能在英语写作中有意识地避免自己的母语汉语对英文写作的不利影响,