IELTS IN ACTION

引进馬茅店

丛书总主编 杨爱英 郑 盈





IELTS IN ACTION

丛书总主编 杨爱英 郑 盈



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雅思实战. 写作. 上/郑盈主编. -- 哈尔滨: 黑龙江大学出版社, 2014.5

雅思实战系列教程 / 杨爱英, 郑盈主编 ISBN 978-7-81129-715-7

I. ①雅… Ⅱ. ①郑… Ⅲ. ①IELTS – 写作 – 自学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①H301.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 068233 号

雅思实战·写作. 上 YASI SHIZHAN XIEZUO SHANG

郑 盈 主编

责任编辑 张怀宇 曹焕焕

出版发行 黑龙江大学出版社

地 址 哈尔滨市南岗区学府路74号

印 刷 哈尔滨市石桥印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 1/16

印 张 22

字 数 508 千

版 次 2014年5月第1版

印 次 2014年5月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-81129-715-7

定 价 50.00元

本书如有印装错误请与本社联系更换。

版权所有 侵权必究

《雅思实战・写作. 上》 编 委 会

丛书总主编 杨爱英 郑 盈

主 编 郑 盈

副 主 编 曲洁姝 杜博玉

编 委 杨爱英 郑 盈 曲洁姝 杜博玉

前 言

为了帮助考生有效地提高英语能力、深入地了解雅思测试并在测试中获得高分,我们编写了《雅思实战》丛书,包括听力(配有一张光盘)、阅读、写作及口语四个分册。《雅思实战》十分重视考生的自我测试与自我提高,书中精心编选了分类练习及模拟试题供考生进行实战模拟,使考生做到考前较准确的自我定位。本丛书在编写过程中注重全面性、实践性和针对性。首先,本丛书针对雅思测试的四个方面进行了系统的介绍,全面覆盖测试中可能涉及的各种话题和领域并加以分类,做到了信息量大、内容丰富和覆盖全面;其次,本丛书针对每个要点进行了细致的分析,涵盖核心词汇、要点介绍、技巧点拨,并提供相关练习,通过由浅入深、形式多样的讲解形式和练习方法,帮助考生进行从宏观到微观、从课堂学习到自我练习的过渡和实践;最后,本丛书针对中国学生学习英语中的常见错误进行分析和指导,为考生提供了良好的练习和提高平台,希望考生能够通过本从书的学习和实践获得理想的测试分数。

《雅思实战》写作分册共分上、下两册。本书以中文讲解、英文为例,遵循循序渐进的原则。上册从英语写作基础人手,对比英汉写作差异,讲解英语句子和段落的写作技巧及英语写作规范。下册以上册为基础,主要帮助学习者针对雅思写作考试的 Task 1 和 Task 2 进行训练和提高。在编写过程中,编者本着实战的原则,以中国的英语学习者在写作过程中的常见问题为重点来安排内容。有的学习者在备考时不写作文,他们希望通过听老师讲课,背一些所谓的"高级"词汇和句子模板,就能在写作考试中取得理想的成绩;有的学习者在学习英语时,只注重"点"(即标准化考试中选择题的选项之处的语言关键知识),而忽略了"面"(即学习者没有正确的英语句子结构的概念,更不要说英语写作的段落安排及篇章布局了);有的学习者认为英语作文就是将汉语作文逐字逐句进行翻译。本书针对以上常见错误进行了详细的分析,并配备了大量的练习。这些练习本身就是写作实践,能够从根本上解决学习者在英语写作中的常见问题。完成这些练习比背单词、记范文要花费更多的时间,但在做练习的过程中,学习者将习得英语写作必要的方法和技巧,锻炼实际习作能力,为在雅思写作考试中获得高分奠定扎实的基础。

《雅思实战》的编写人员为黑龙江大学多年从事雅思教学的教师,杨爱英、郑盈任丛书总主编,郑盈任写作分册主编,负责写作分册上册的编写工作,杜博玉负责写作分册下册的 Task 1 部分,曲洁姝负责写作分册下册的 Task 2 部分。

编者 2014年1月

目 录

第一章 英汉写作差异	
第一节 文章的中心思想 1	
第二节 段蒸结构 7	
第二节 於证方注 9	
笠川节 语質的衔接连贯 14	
第五节 海头蛙征 ······· 20	
第六节 句子结构 21	
笠 レ 芸 - 词汇的应用搭配 23	
第二章 	
第一节 句子成分 25	
第二节 句子种类	
第二节 句子光刑	
第四节 句子写作常见错误····································	
第五节 句子的多样性 ······ 103	
第二章 词汇的使用 118	
第一节 词汇的塔配与变化 118	
第一节 費用词缀 127	1
第二节 具混淆的词 149)
第四节 - 英式英语 vs 美式英语 167	7
始即亲 英语的落写作	l
第二节 段茲的更妻	L
第一节 段茲的统一性 187	7
第二节 段荻的连贯性 193	3
公田共 弘志写作	1
第五章 英语写作规范 21	3
第一节 标占符号及格式 21	3
第二节 党国语注问题 22	4
第三节 党见的错误表达方式	5
签室 26	1
附录 英语写作修改标识 ····································	-2

第一章 英汉写作差异

本书主要针对的群体是将要参加雅思考试的中国学生及其他有志于提高英语写作水平的学习者。在练习用英语写作的过程中,中国学习者特有的文化、语言、习俗及思维方式都会影响学习者使用英语表达自己的思想。根据母语迁移理论,在习得第二语言的过程中,学习者广泛依赖已经掌握的母语,经常将母语的语言形式、意义以及与母语相联系的文化迁移到第二语言中。在这种情况下,学习者的母语与其正在研习的第二语言之间的相同之处能够帮助学习者,使其成为促进第二语言学习的有利因素。但是,二者之间的差异也会使学习者学习第二语言的难度有所增加。差异越大,难度也就越大。学习者会受到母语的干扰,进而在使用第二语言时产生错误。

因此,如果学习者能够了解母语与所学习的第二语言之间的差异,以及这些差异在学习中造成的困难,他们就能够主动采取预防性的措施来克服母语的干扰,并尽力形成第二语言的使用习惯。因此,本书将"英汉写作差异"放在"句子写作"和"段落写作"之前,希望学习者能够从中受益。

为方便读者的理解,人们在写文章时,一定会遵循约定俗成的语篇组织规律。然而,由于不同文化在思维方式上存在着差异,其语篇组织结构也会因此而不同。英语与汉语之间就存在这样的差异。

第一节 文章的中心思想

无论是英语还是汉语,写作一篇文章的目的都是要说明一个问题或阐述作者的思想。但是文章是否要有一个明确的句子来表达其中心思想(也就是"中心思想句"),以及这个中心思想句在文中所处的位置,英汉文章中不尽相同。

中国人说话或写文章,常常不是采取直线式或直接切题的做法,而是习惯于迂回式思维。迂回式思维使写作者在文章开始时尽量避开主题,而把自己的想法保留到最后才说或者干脆含而不露,让读者自己去领悟。换句话说,写作者不会用一个句子直截了当地把文章的中心思想表述出来,而是通过描写、论述反映出来,由读者负责体会、感悟文章的中心思想。

请看例文:

荔枝蜜

杨崩

花鸟草虫,凡是上得画的,那原物往往也叫人喜爱。蜜蜂是画家的爱物,我却总

不大喜欢。说起来可笑。孩子时候,有一回上树掐海棠花,不想叫蜜蜂螫了一下,痛得我差点儿跌下来。大人告诉我说:蜜蜂轻易不螫人,准是误以为你要伤害它,才螫;一螫,它自己耗尽生命,也活不久了。我听了,觉得那蜜蜂可怜,原谅它了。可是从此以后,每逢看见蜜蜂,感情上疙疙瘩瘩的,总不怎么舒服。

今年四月,我到广东从化温泉小住了几天。四围是山,怀里抱着一潭春水,那又浓又翠的景色,简直是一幅青绿山水画。刚去的当晚,是个阴天,偶尔倚着楼窗一望,奇怪啊,怎么楼前凭空涌起那么多黑黝黝的小山,一重一重的,起伏不断?记得楼前是一片比较平坦的园林,不是山。这到底是什么幻景呢?赶到天明一看,忍不住笑了。原来是满野的荔枝树,一棵连一棵,每棵的叶子都密得不透缝,黑夜看去,可不就像小山似的!

荔枝也许是世上最鲜最美的水果。苏东坡写过这样的诗句:"日啖荔枝三百颗,不辞长作岭南人",可见荔枝的妙处。偏偏我来的不是时候,满树刚开着浅黄色的小花,并不出众。新发的嫩叶,颜色淡红,比花倒还中看些。从开花到果子成熟,大约得三个月,看来我是等不及在从化温泉吃鲜荔枝了。

吃鲜荔枝蜜,倒是时候。有人也许没听说这稀罕物儿吧?从化的荔枝树多得像汪洋大海,开花时节,那蜜蜂满野嘤嘤嗡嗡,忙得忘记早晚,有时还趁着月色采花酿蜜。荔枝蜜的特点是成色纯,养分多。住在温泉的人多半喜欢吃这种蜜,滋养精神。热心肠的同志为我也弄到两瓶。一开瓶子塞儿,就是那么一股甜香;调上半杯一喝,甜香里带着股清气,很有点鲜荔枝味儿。喝着这样的好蜜,你会觉得生活都是甜的呢。

我不觉动了情,想去看看自己一向不大喜欢的蜜蜂。

荔枝林深处,隐隐露出一角白屋,那是温泉公社的养蜂场,却起了个有趣的名儿,叫"养蜂大厦"。正当十分春色,花开得正闹。一走近"大厦",只见成群结队的蜜蜂出出进进,飞去飞来,那沸沸扬扬的情景,会使你想:说不定蜜蜂也在赶着建设什么新生活呢。

养蜂员老梁领我走进"大厦"。叫他老梁,其实是个青年人,举动很精细。大概是老梁想叫我深入一下蜜蜂的生活,小小心心揭开一个木头蜂箱,箱里隔着一排板,每块板上满是蜜蜂,蠕蠕地爬着。蜂王是黑褐色的,身量特别细长,每只蜜蜂都愿意用采来的花精供养它。

老梁叹息似的轻轻说:"你瞧这群小东西,多听话。"

我就问道:"像这样一窝蜂,一年能割多少蜜?"

老梁说:"能割几十斤。蜜蜂这物件,最爱劳动。广东天气好,花又多,蜜蜂一年四季都不闲着。酿的蜜多,自己吃的可有限。每回割蜜,给它们留一点点糖,够它们吃的就行了。它们从来不争,也不计较什么,还是继续劳动、继续酿蜜,整日整月不辞辛苦……"

我又问道:"这样好蜜,不怕什么东西来糟害么?"

老梁说: "怎么不怕? 你得提防虫子爬进来,还得提防大黄蜂。大黄蜂这贼最恶,常常落在蜜蜂窝洞口。专干坏事。"

我不觉笑道:"噢!自然界也有侵略者。该怎么对付大黄蜂呢?"

老梁说:"赶!赶不走就打死它。要让它待在那儿,会咬死蜜蜂的。"

我想起一个问题,就问:"可是呢,一只蜜蜂能活多久?"

老梁回答说:"蜂王可以活三年,一只工蜂最多能活六个月。"

我说: "原来寿命这样短。你不是总得往蜂房外边打扫死蜜蜂么?"

老梁摇一摇头说:"从来不用。蜜蜂是很懂事的,活到限数,自己就悄悄死在外边,再也不回来了。"

我的心不禁一颤:多可爱的小生灵啊!对人无所求,给人的却是极好的东西。蜜蜂是在酿蜜,又是在酿造生活;不是为自己,而是在为人类酿造最甜的生活。蜜蜂是渺小的;蜜蜂却又多么高尚啊!

透过荔枝树林,我沉吟地望着远远的田野,那儿正有农民立在水田里,辛辛勤勤地分秧插秧。他们正用劳力建设自己的生活,实际也是在酿蜜——为自己,为别人,也为后世子孙酿造着生活的蜜。

这黑夜, 我做了个奇怪的梦, 梦见自己变成一只小蜜蜂。

相信大家对这篇文章都非常熟悉。可以看出,杨朔先生在这篇文章中就是采用了迂回式思维,在文章开始时避开主题,甚至先定下反面的感情基调,把自己的想法保留到最后,让读者自己去领悟。

小时候,在学习杨朔先生的这篇文章时,老师会告诉学生,这篇文章是以"我"对蜜蜂的感情变化为线索组织材料的,即写"我"对蜜蜂由讨厌到喜欢,又由喜欢到赞叹,再由赞叹到"梦见自己变成一只小蜜蜂",使文章的思想感情得到升华。文章一开始,作者写到自己"不大喜欢"蜜蜂是为后面的"喜欢"做铺垫,为文章制造了悬念,提供了线索,并定下了反面的感情基调,这是一种欲扬先抑、欲褒先贬的写法。作者为了肯定和褒扬某人或某事,先以误会和曲解的方式进行适当的贬低和否定,再逐步解除误会和曲解,从而使肯定和褒扬更为充分。等学生们都明白了这一点,老师就会鼓励学生们写文章时不妨学学杨朔先生的这种写法——欲扬先抑、欲褒先贬。因此,大多数中国学生从小就非常习惯使用先抑后扬及在文章结尾处将思想感情升华的写作方法。当然,他们也习惯了在写文章时将其中心思想含而不露,与读者玩"捉迷藏",让读者自己去体会、感悟文章的中心思想。

然而,在英语写作中,写作者应该把文章所要表达的观点和思想清清楚楚地告诉读者。在大多数英语议论文和说明文中,作者通常在文章的第一、二段用一个句子将中心思想清晰明了地阐述出来。简而言之,阐明文章的中心思想句是写作者的责任。

请看例文:

OF STUDIES

Francis Bacon

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for



ornament is affectation; to make judgement wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience, for natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others, but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise, poets witty, the mathematics subtile, natural philosophy deep, moral grave, logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abeunt studia in mores. Nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies, like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the Schoolmen; for they are cymini sectores. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

谈读书

王佐良 译

读书足以怡情,足以傅彩,足以长才。其怡情也,最见于独处幽居之时;其傅彩也,最见于高谈阔论之中;其长才也,最见于处世判事之际。练达之士虽能分别处理细事或——判别枝节,然纵观统筹、全局策划,则舍好学深思者莫属。读书费时过多易惰,文采藻饰太盛则矫,全凭条文断事乃学究故态。读书补天然之不足,经验又补读书之不足,盖天生才干犹如自然花草,读书然后知如何修剪移接;而书中所示,如不以经验范之,则又大而无当。有一技之长者鄙读书,无知者羡读书,唯明智之士用读书,然书并不以用处告人,用书之智不在书中,而在书外,全凭观察得之。读书时

不可存心诘难作者,不可尽信书上所言,亦不可只为寻章摘句,而应推敲细思。书有可浅尝者,有可吞食者,少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之,有只须读其部分者,有只须大体涉猎者,少数则须全读,读时须全神贯注,孜孜不倦。书亦可请人代读,取其所作摘要,但只限题材较次或价值不高者,否则书经提炼犹如水经蒸馏,淡而无味矣。

读书使人充实,讨论使人机智,笔记使人准确。因此不常作笔记者须记忆特强,不常讨论者须天生聪颖,不常读书者须欺世有术,始能无知而显有知。读史使人明智,读诗使人灵秀,数学使人周密,科学使人深刻,伦理学使人庄重,逻辑修辞之学使人善辩:凡有所学,皆成性格。人之才智但有滞碍,无不可读适当之书使之顺畅,一如身体百病,皆可借相宜之运动除之。滚球利睾肾,射箭利胸肺,慢步利肠胃,骑术利头脑,诸如此类。如智力不集中,可令读数学,盖演题须全神贯注,稍有分散即须重演;如不能辩异,可令读经院哲学,盖是辈皆吹毛求疵之人;如不善求同,不善以一物阐证另一物,可令读律师之案卷。如此头脑中凡有缺陷,皆有特药可医。

这篇例文是英国文艺复兴时期著名的哲学家和散文家弗兰西斯·培根(Francis Bacon)所著的《培根随笔》中的一篇——《谈读书》。可以看出,文章的第一句,培根就开门见山地阐述了文章的中心思想: Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability (读书足以怡情,足以傅彩,足以长才)。接着他开始层层剖析,对读书的意义、作用和方法都作了透彻的论述。

通过以上两篇例文的对比,可以得出这样一个结论:汉语文章的中心思想通常由读者负责体会和领悟,而英语文章的中心思想往往由作者负责表达清楚。

PRACTICE 1

Identify the thesis statement in each of the following IELTS samples.

I. If children behave badly, should their parents take the responsibility and also be punished?
State your answer and give your reasons.

There is a controversial discussion on the issue of whether parents should take the responsibility and also be punished for their children's bad behavior. Some people agree that parents, as the children's guardians, should be responsible for children's any bad behavior. However, I personally consider that this conclusion should not be drawn hastily and parents' being punished or not depends on how they teach their children and how badly their children behave.

In the first place, if parents have been teaching their children very carefully, they have been taking the duty of not only raising but also educating them. If children still behave badly despite their parents' efforts it is the children's fault on their own, having nothing to do with their parents. Therefore, the poor parents should not be punished for children's wrong doings.



Moreover, if children's bad behavior results from parents' negligence of educating them, then both children and their parents should be punished. These parents, as their children's supervisors, do not fulfill their responsibilities of educating their children to behave properly. Therefore, they deserve the punishment.

Finally, if children behave very badly resulting in serious damages, in particular killing others, parents should answer for their failure in the basic moral education to children. No crime is more serious than taking the innocent people's lives. If children even in their childhood can be so brutal, there must be something wrong with their parents' education.

To conclude, whether parents should be punished for the immature's misbehaviors or not, it can not be judged by one word but depends on different situations. Parents should answer for their negligence of education in some serious cases committed by the immature, whereas, if parents have put their heart and soul in educating their children, punishment should not be imposed on them.

II. Should old people stay at home or be placed in nursing homes?

It should be the children's responsibility to take good care of their parents in their later years. However, a good way to perform this duty does not necessarily mean that seniors should live with their children under the same roof. A better way of ensuring that aged parents lead a happy and healthy life is to put them in nursing homes.

In such nursing homes, aging people can receive intensive medical care from professional doctors. Besides, they can receive a proper diet prepared by dieticians to meet their individual requirements. This is especially good for those old people in poor health. Moreover, they could have regular medical check-ups so that any disease could be diagnosed in its early stages. What is the most beneficial is that if any disease strikes them, medical services, including first-aid, are immediately available.

Living in nursing homes with their peers will make elderly people feel more at ease as a result of the companionship this offers. Keeping each other's company, they do not feel lonely and can do a great deal of things together, such as doing morning exercise, playing games, and exchanging memories and stories from their past.

On the other hand, if aged parents live at home, they are often left alone when their children and grandchildren are away working or studying. Indeed, there are also benefits for children's work and study when nursing homes take over the task of caring for the elderly. Children, free from care giving, can devote themselves to work or study and achieve more

success for themselves and ultimately society as a whole.

Since nursing homes benefit seniors and other family members so much, should children do nothing else but abandon their elderly parents there? I do not think so. Having their children's company will also add to the happiness of the elderly. I would therefore also say that children could help their aging parents by taking them to their homes at weekends and perhaps by taking them on outings.

第二节 段落结构

一篇文章由若干个段落构成,段落是文章的主要成分。段落由一系列在逻辑和结构上有内在联系的句子组成,它可以标示出比词和句子更长的单元思维层次,还可以方便阅读,使读者清晰地看出文章各部分之间的区别与联系。因此,段落与整篇文章的关系既紧密相依又独立成体。

英语段落写作中非常注重段落的主题句(topic sentence),所有的英语写作理论书籍在涉及段落写作时都会讲到"主题句"。在英语写作中,一个好的段落必须表达一个完整的思想,而完整的思想往往是通过主题句组织起来的。主题句表示段落的中心思想,通常放在段落的开头,段落中的其他句子应以主题句为基础,并支持主题句中所阐述的中心思想。段落的主题句可以帮助读者迅速、准确地掌握段落的主要内容。

请阅读以下段落:

Mary has a plan for doing well in her classes this semester. She is not going to miss any classes, and she is going to take notes of all the lectures. She has set aside three hours a day on weekdays to study as well as Saturday and Sunday afternoons. She has also formed a study group with her classmates. Finally, Mary has declared her own "dead weeks"—two weeks prior to finals for intensive studying since her poor final preparation last semester hurt her grades badly.

这段以主题句 "Mary has a plan for doing well in her classes this semester." 开始,然后以 Mary 具体的做法为例来说明 Mary 的计划:(1) She is not going to miss any classes, and she is going to take notes of all the lectures. (2) She has set aside three hours a day on weekdays to study as well as Saturday and Sunday afternoons. (3) She has also formed a study group with her classmates. (4) Finally, Mary has declared her own "dead weeks"—two weeks prior to finals for intensive studying since her poor final preparation last semester hurt her grades badly. 整个段落以先概括后举例的直线性方式展开。

与英语段落不同,汉语文章的段落没有主题句的概念。即使有的汉语段落含有类似英语的主题句,但通常汉语写作者使用主题句的主观意识不强,而且比例也不高。一般说来,汉语段落的思想随意性较大:一个段落里包含的内容较多,只要和主题有关,即使和段落中心思想没有太大关系的内容也可以包含进去,例如作者的突发奇想。



由于汉语文章的许多段落没有主题句,一段里包含的内容和思想就没有什么限制了。 在写作过程中,作者对中心思想的发展是通过不断重复来实现的。在一个段落中,前 面已谈论过的内容,后面还会提到,或为了强调,或为了借以引出新的内容。当然, 在这种情况下,段落的中心思想由读者负责来体会。

请看例文:

伟大的精神方能造就伟大的人。古往今来,凡成就一番事业者,无不有着巨大的精神力量做后盾。伟大的精神造就伟大的事业。对一个人是这样,对一个社会也是如此。不可想象,一个没有精神追求的人可以成就一番事业。精神有着神奇的作用,它一旦被人民群众所掌握就会变成巨大的物质力量,同时它也有着不可小视的销蚀作用。这些年,在社会政治生活中出现的忽视精神文明建设的倾向,在忽视精神的正效应的同时,无形中也助长了精神的负效应。目前社会现实中一些人政治信念的淡漠,道德支柱的倾斜,价值追求的扭曲,精神世界的苍白,行为方式的变态,日常生活中种种不文明、不道德的行为,社会上屡禁不止的腐败现象,已经让我们尝够了苦果。

在这一段例文中,"伟大的精神方能造就伟大的人"看起来是主题句,但是只有接下来的第二句是直接说明这一点的,第三句马上转到精神与事业的关系方面:"伟大的精神造就伟大的事业。"接下来的第四句"对一个人是这样,对一个社会也是如此"使读者期待作者从个人和社会两方面来说明这一点,但接下来的第五句作者只说明了"精神"对个人的作用,而没有说明"精神"对社会的作用。第六句又引出新的观点"同时它也有着不可小视的销蚀作用"。整个段落涉及以下四个内容:

- (1) 伟大的精神造就伟大的人;
- (2) 伟大的精神造就伟大的事业;
- (3) 精神有着神奇的力量;
- (4) 同时精神也有着不可小视的销蚀作用。

比较英语段落结构和汉语段落结构,可以看出:在段落发展方面,英语采用直线性思维,即以主题句开头,然后分几个方面对这一主题句进行阐述和发展。一层一层下来,段落中的每一个句子既是它前面的句子在语义上的延续,又是对主题句的进一步发展。每一个句子的内容都应当和主题句有关,整个段落是按照逻辑推理严密组织起来的。而汉语段落的发展不是直线性思维,而是呈现出螺旋性思维模式。汉语段落没有明确的主题句,它虽然也对一个思想(有时是数个思想)进行阐述,但这种阐述是顺着思想的自然发展并以螺旋的方式向前运动的。

PRACTICE 2

Identify the topic sentence of each of the paragraphs and the details that support the topic sentences.

1. However, in some cases, overseas employment may bring some undesirable consequences for individuals as well as nations involved. There is a likelihood of encountering language

barriers and culture shock, when one finds oneself trying to adapt to local customs and culture. Living overseas also means being away from one's family and, as a consequence, this weakens family ties. A good case in point is that a couple who live apart often ends up divorcing. In addition, because talented people prefer developed areas as their destinations, these places are more liable to become overcrowded with high-calibre experts. At the same time, the underdeveloped countries are in urgent need of such people.

The topic sentence:

Supporting details:

- (I)
- (2)
- (3)
- 2. On the other hand, traditional food also has a good many merits. First, it has more various styles and caters for individual tastes. We can choose from many types of cuisines according to our own tastes. Second, it is more nourishing than fast food due to its variety of ingredients, which is a main contributing factor in people's health. Last, as an aspect of culture, food can help us understand some values or world views of local people.

The topic sentence:

Supporting details:

- Destribution traces, front into 1660 a facular lighted in proposed in profess data
- (2) The first plants are the modern and part and are reflection of the first plants.
- (3)
- 3. Furthermore, space research has produced a variety of practical and beneficial discoveries and applications. For instance, Teflon, a non-stick surface used in cooking utensils, such as frying pans, was developed as a result of the space program. Moreover, we have a better understanding of climate patterns, together with a modern system of electronic communications, as a direct result of the hundreds of satellites which encircle our planet.

The topic sentence:

Supporting details:

- (1)
- 2
- (3)

第三节 论证方法

文章有了中心思想或论点, 就要有论据, 以便对它进行阐述和论证, 但在具体做



一、著名人物 vs 无名小卒

英汉文章都会用具体的事例来说明观点。用著名人物作为例子是英汉文章的共同点之一,但不同的是,英语文章中重视以日常生活中的人物为例,而在汉语文章中则很少以无名小卒作为例子。请对比下面两段例文:

放弃绝不是强者的性格,真正的强者必将从从容容地走出那冬天。爱尔兰作家布朗,从小瘫痪,上帝可谓给了他一个"寒冬",而他用唯一灵活的左脚先后"写"出了《我的左脚》、《生不逢辰》两部自传体小说,震动文坛。诗一般的语言敲击着人们的心灵,他的冬天灿烂绚丽!居里夫人有她亡夫的"冬天",而坚毅的她一如既往,终于,世界爆发了镭的光辉。曲小雪有她的"异国之冬",她在美留学时,遭到美国人虐待,而她不屈不挠,接连上诉,四年后,那个蛮横的美国大享终于当众低头,她的一言一行都折射出了硬骨铮铮的民族之魂……看吧,坚强的人们终于走出了"冬天",生命的强音终于奋然奏响。我们绝无权利再对即来的春天挥手道别,绝无权利轻率地踏碎人生的试卷。等待,耐心地等待。正如一位东方诗人的话:"蓓蕾,孕育着一个隐秘的神话,机智地暗示着诱人的明天,度过这深谧的夜,也许会迎来一个芳香的晨。"当然,人生有很多机遇需主动伸手抓住。等待,要积极地等待,并不是"梦里行了千万里,醒来还是在床上"的消极等待。(钟升《冬天·春天》发表于1999年3月17日《新都市报》)

Others could not stand the pressure and the competition. A 35 years old woman, who had a high position in her company, decided to leave when she found herself suffering from allergies that made her life miserable. She had two children and no savings, but even her anxiety about the future could not spoil her feeling of relief and her new peace of mind. (*To Live without Working* from *A Changing Scene*)

在汉语例文中,作者为了鼓励人们战胜困难、挫折,走出人生的"冬天",分别以三人为例:患有大脑瘫痪症的爱尔兰著名作家克里斯蒂·布朗、著名的女性科学家居里夫人、为了维护国格和人格尊严将准备竞选美国议员的银行家爱德华诉诸法庭的中国留学生曲小雪。

而在英语例文中,作者以一位 35 岁的普通女性为例,说明有不少人为了从压力和 竞争中解放出来,寻求心灵的平静,宁可放弃工作。

二、引经据典 vs 引用数据

英汉写作都喜欢引经据典、引用数据,但使用频率大不一样。中国人写文章,尤其是议论文,引经据典的频率非常高,仿佛不引经据典就不是好文章。这和中国人的社会心理及文化习惯有关。在中国人看来,引经据典既可以表达自己不能直说的看法和观点,又能说明自己对名人先贤的尊敬,还可以体现个人的文化素质和文学修养。据统计,邓拓的《燕山夜话》五集共150篇文章,几乎每篇都要多次引用古人的话来论

证,引经据典的频率达100%。研究显示,在中国高考作文中,那些大量运用文学典故的作文都能获得较高的分数。

请看例文:

过去许多知名的学者,为了追求知识,总是长年累月地向别人虚心学习,虚心问道。这种虚心做学问的态度,是我们应该取法的。宋代的林逋,在《省心录》中说:"知不足者好学,耻下问者自满。一为君子,一为小人,自取如何耳。"(《主观和虚心》选自《燕山夜话》)

在这段例文中,邓拓先生特意引用了北宋著名隐逸诗人林逋的一段话来支持自己的观点。

英语文章引用的经典主要是《圣经》和希腊、罗马古典,但引经据典的频率很低。这同他们的价值取向有关。英语国家尊重历史,但人们写文章时更关注现实,更倾向于引用调查事实和数据事实。这和英语国家统计科学发达、媒体报道透明度高有关。英语国家的报纸将国家和民间的统计机构调查统计的数据公布出来,这些数据涉及社会生活的方方面面,于是人们写文章时也习惯了用数据来证明自己的观点。

请看下例:

The world's most taught language, English is not taking the place of other languages; it is supplementing them: two hundred and fifty million Chinese—more than the entire population of the United States—study English. In eighty-nine countries, English is either a common second language or widely studied. In France, state-run secondary schools require students to study four years of English or German. Most—at least 85 percent—choose English. In Japan, secondary students are required to take six years of English before graduation. (Patricia Aburdene & John Naisbitt: English as a Universal Language)

在这段例文中,作者列举了一系列数据,如"two hundred and fifty million Chinese","eighty-nine countries", "four years", "at least 85 percent"和"six years",用以说明世界上许多国家的人都在学习英语。

另外,由于中国写作者对经典十分推崇,在用英文写作时,他们喜欢把汉语中的成语、谚语和比喻逐字逐句地翻译成英语。例如:

As a friend you should point out mistakes to your friend. It is like fresh air injected into our friendship. It can help to keep the friendship tree green and luxuriant forever. A true friend helps you when you are in trouble. It is the warmth of winter. It is an umbrella in the rain. Friendship is not personal wealth but common possession. (—A Student)

在这段英文中,写作者把"友谊"比喻成"fresh air", "the warmth of winter"和"an umbrella in the rain",而且,作者还说要"keep the friendship tree green and luxuriant

