

大学英语系列教材

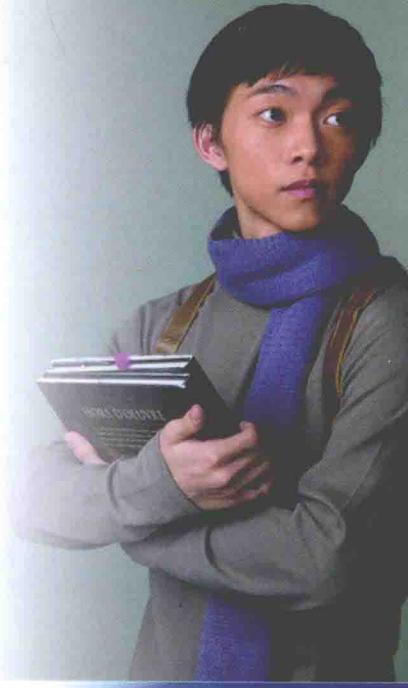
大学英语

三步十句

作文法

主编 王晓军

College English
Ten-Sentence Composition



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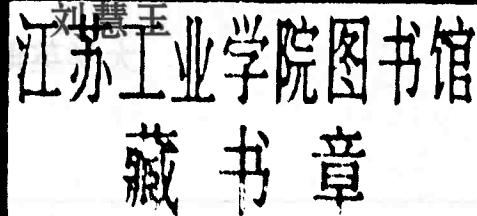
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序

教材建设是高等学校教学基本建设的重要组成部分。选用和编写高质量的教材，是高校不断提升教学水平、保障教学质量的基础。结合 21 世纪教育的新特点，充分发挥我院学科优势和专业特长，紧紧把握高等教育改革与发展的脉搏，与时俱进，不断深化基础理论研究，吸收新成果，突出教材的适用性和针对性，面向未来，服务社会，解决新问题，是我们的办学宗旨。

在我院几位教师的辛勤努力下，《大学英语三步十句作文法》终于编写就绪，即将面世了。它系统地综述了英语写作的基本框架和写作方法。化繁为简，简便易行。一改以往写作书籍内容纷繁复杂，难以模仿的弊病，突出了操作性强、参照性强的特色。该书既有框架的论述，也有范例的点评；既有应试训练，又有素材积累；是写作研究的又一部新作，显示了作者独具的才华和观察力。因此，本书的出版对外语教师、研究生、大学生都有较高的参考价值。同时，对推动英语写作科学化具有积极的现实意义。

周玉忠

2008 年 11 月

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试,英语专业四、八级考试,研究生入学考试,研究生学位考试等写作部分都要求考生在半小时内写出不少于 100~150 个词的文章。应该说,这个要求并不高。但是,从历年四、六级考试的阅卷情况来看,由于学生缺乏必要的语篇方面的知识,常常无法写出一篇构思清楚、文字通顺、连贯性好的应试作文。另外,要在 30 分钟内完成“审题——构思——拟题——起草——修改——誊清”六个步骤,而且要用 150 个以上的单词写出一篇修辞得体、层次分明、首尾呼应的文章,不要说对一般的考生,就是对从事英语教育多年的教师而言,也并非易事。

因此,如何在 30 分钟内写出一篇有条有理、有头有尾、有血有肉的文章,是不少考生梦寐以求的事情。有些考生找了不少写作书来读,但感到作用不大。要么理论性强,难于操作;要么篇幅较长,难于模仿。那么,究竟有没有可能缩短动笔前审题与构思的时间,做到提笔即起草写文章,将更多的时间用于论述和论证,弥补文章论而无据或说而不实的缺陷,从而实现写作分数的质的飞跃呢?有!这正是本书的编著目的,也是本书有别于同类其他书籍的最大特点。

现将本书的特点分列如下:

一、内容丰富

本书把应试技巧、写作要领、作文模板与可供模仿的范文有机地融合在一起,便于读者参考应用。

二、构思新颖

本书有针对性地解决考生英语写作中普遍存在的问题,有的放矢。

三、实用有效

本书对大学英语四、六级考试的作文题进行了分析和归类,每一类写作模板均包括相应的范文点评以及该模式的常用表达句式。便于考生掌握运用,“以不变应万变”。

四、便于模仿

本书以切实提高写作水平为出发点,参考各类英语考试题型,根据考生高分作文的共同特点,设计编写了一般考生都能掌握的作文模板——英语三步十句作文

法。即全篇共三个步骤十个句子,每句都有自己特定的作用及写法,都有具体的格式,既减轻了考生对写作的畏难情绪,又可以对号入座,易于操作。另外,本书结合写作套路,精心选择了 160 个经典句型和 40 篇热门话题范文,便于考生丰富语言知识和开阔思路,真正做到学以致用。

本书的编写者是宁夏大学外国语学院从事英语写作教学多年的教师。他们具备研究生学历,教学经验丰富,并多次参加大学英语四、六级和专业英语四、八级的评卷工作,掌握着写作评判的尺度和考生的临场表现,具备丰富的辅导此类考试的经验。本书将详细介绍三步十句作文模板的基本结构和写法。分为导论、基础篇、模板篇、应试篇、素材篇和纠错篇。每部分都配有作文模板、范文点评及练习,供读者学习巩固。书后附有练习答案,供读者参考。全书的总体设计、统稿定稿、文字润色、导论、基础篇由王晓军教授负责。模板篇的观点类和批驳类由韩芳撰写;模板篇的办法类、原因类和图表类由张国颖撰写;模板篇的定义类由洪春梅撰写;模板篇的分类法和书信类由杨玲撰写;应试篇由贺海霞撰写;纠错篇由杨晓丽撰写;素材篇经典句型 160 句由洪春梅负责;热门话题范文 40 篇由张建林负责。本书的校对由王锡成和刘慧玉负责。

本书的写作出版受到宁夏大学外国语学院的热情关怀和支持。外国语学院院长周玉忠教授亲自为本书作序,副院长郭鸿雁教授对本书的出版给予热情支持。山东青岛大学师范学院芮巧燕副教授,广东海洋大学外国语学院副教授罗宁霞对本书的编写提出了宝贵意见。这里,谨向以上单位和个人的支持与帮助表示诚挚的谢意。

由于笔者水平有限,书中难免有不尽人意之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 11 月

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导 论

三步十句英语写作是近年来国内普遍向大学生推荐的一种写作法。它的特点是结构严谨，层次分明，观点阐述清晰，语言变化生动，易于掌握。特别适合大学生的120到150词的论述文写作。

三步十句作文，顾名思义，是由10个句子三个步骤组成的文章。它的基本模式是：

Step I	S1 Introduction: general talk of the topic S2 Thesis: the writer's attitude towards it
Step II	S3 The writer's reasons to have this attitude S4 Support I S5 Detail 1 S6 Detail 2 S7 Support II S8 Detail 1 S9 Detail 2
Step III	S10 Conclusion: restate the thesis

第一步是文章的引言部分，包括两个句子。第一句主要点明要讨论的主题。第二句写出文章的中心思想(thesis statement)或作者对该主题的态度。

第二步是文章的主体部分，包括七个句子，即第三句到第九句。第三句是文章的主题句。第四句是支持句，即第一个论点。下设两个论据或称细节句，即第五句和第六句。第七句是支持句，即第二个论点。下设两个论据或称细节句，即第八句和第九句。

第三步是文章的结尾部分，即第十句，主要对文章进行归纳和总结。

以下是一篇用三步十句作文法写成的文章：



范例：

街 语

A Boom in Adult Education

1) 现在许多成年人都利用业余时间去大学或夜校学习。

2) 出现这种成人教育热的原因是……

3) 结论

S1 Every Tuesday and Friday evening sees Miss Li, my neighbor and a secretary in a company rush home after a hard day's work, gulp down her meals and then hurry out to catch the bus for her English class. S2 Miss Li's case is not unique, and now more and more city adults spend their leisure time trying to improve themselves at school or college.

S3 There are a number of reasons for people to go back for their education. S4 Some people, like Miss Li, are doing it to acquire another degree or diploma to impress the society. S5 To them more knowledge, or rather, more credentials means more opportunities for better jobs and quicker promotion. S6 Other people, especially those who are laid off or out of employment go to vocational school to prepare to return to the job market. S7 They are eager for new skills so that they can be qualified for the jobs in retail trade, administration, education and other service categories to which they are strange because most of them were blue-collar workers in the factory. S8 There are also people who come to take such courses as Chinese traditional medicine, painting, calligraphy and photography. S9 As their working weeks decline people begin to have time to fulfill their old dream or their heart's desire.

S10 Out of necessity or out of interest, people go back to school for the common goal—to improve themselves, and this boom in adult education, in turn, helps to raise the intellectual standard of the whole country.



点评：

从安排上看文章结构严谨,条理清楚。第一句以一个故事开始,点明要讨论的主题: **Adult Education**。第二句写出文章的中心思想: **now more and more city**

adults spend their leisure time trying to improve themselves at school or college。第三句是文章的主题句：reasons for people to go back for their education。第四句提出第一个论点：Some people are doing it to acquire another degree or diploma to impress the society。第五六句以具体的细节支持上述论点：to get more opportunities for better jobs and quicker promotion, to prepare to return to the job market。第七句提出第二个论点：They are eager for new skills so that they can be qualified for the jobs。第八九句以具体的细节支持上述论点：to take such courses as Chinese traditional medicine, painting, calligraphy and photography, to fulfill their old dream or their heart's desire。第十句与开头首尾呼应并归纳总结全文：to improve themselves。

文章词汇丰富，句式多变，老练成熟，是相当典型成功的三步十句作文。

再看一篇经三步十句作文法训练后写成的作文：



范例：

Why College Students Take a Part-Time Job

S1 According to a recent survey, about 25 percent of Chinese college students now hold a part-time or temporary job, compared with nearly none 10 years ago, and this figure increases to 72 percent during summer vacation.

S2 College students are working as tutors, salespersons, engineers, and doing whatever work they can find.

S3 Why do they want odd jobs——jobs usually requiring little skill and knowledge?

S4 The primary reason, I think, is money. S5 Feeling the financial pressure as books, movies and bus fares have all gone up in price, there is scarcely a young boy or girl who does not want to earn a little money to help cover the increasingly higher college costs, and at best save enough to go traveling or buy things they have long desired. S6 In this way they hope to be economically independent and avoid the indignity of having to ask for money again and again. S7 Besides, they want to gain some experience in the ways of society. S8 Students growing up from nursery school to college only know about books and have trouble dealing with realities. S9 Working on a part-time basis can provide them with a rare opportunity to know the outside world and prepare them for a future career.

S10 The significance for college students of doing a part-time job means more than money and experience; it will broaden their outlook and exert a profound influence on their personality and life.

仔细分析这两篇文章，我们不难看出这种模式对篇章结构和语言运用都有一定的规定和要求。

篇章结构方面，两篇文章都遵循了“引出论题—提出论点—论证论点—得出结论”的模式。文章的开头部分，先引出论题，然后提出论点，接着围绕论点展开论证，最后得出结论。如第一段“As we all know, a part-time job can bring us a lot of benefits, such as financial independence, work experience, social contacts, etc. In my opinion, a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”第二段“Firstly, a part-time job can help us earn some pocket money, which can meet our daily expenses. Secondly, a part-time job can give us a chance to learn some practical skills, such as time management, communication, etc. Thirdly, a part-time job can help us gain some social contacts, which can be useful for our future career development.”第三段“Therefore, I think that a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”

语言运用方面，两篇文章都使用了相似的表达方式。如第一段“As we all know, a part-time job can bring us a lot of benefits, such as financial independence, work experience, social contacts, etc. In my opinion, a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”第二段“Firstly, a part-time job can help us earn some pocket money, which can meet our daily expenses. Secondly, a part-time job can give us a chance to learn some practical skills, such as time management, communication, etc. Thirdly, a part-time job can help us gain some social contacts, which can be useful for our future career development.”第三段“Therefore, I think that a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”

由此可见，这两篇文章在篇章结构和语言运用上都有一定的规定和要求。那么，如何才能写出符合这些规定的篇章呢？下面将从篇章结构和语言运用两个方面进行分析。

篇章结构方面，我们可以按照“引出论题—提出论点—论证论点—得出结论”的模式来写。首先，引出论题，如第一段“As we all know, a part-time job can bring us a lot of benefits, such as financial independence, work experience, social contacts, etc. In my opinion, a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”然后，提出论点，如第二段“Firstly, a part-time job can help us earn some pocket money, which can meet our daily expenses. Secondly, a part-time job can give us a chance to learn some practical skills, such as time management, communication, etc. Thirdly, a part-time job can help us gain some social contacts, which can be useful for our future career development.”接着，围绕论点展开论证，如第三段“Therefore, I think that a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”最后，得出结论。

语言运用方面，我们可以使用一些常见的表达方式。如第一段“As we all know, a part-time job can bring us a lot of benefits, such as financial independence, work experience, social contacts, etc. In my opinion, a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”第二段“Firstly, a part-time job can help us earn some pocket money, which can meet our daily expenses. Secondly, a part-time job can give us a chance to learn some practical skills, such as time management, communication, etc. Thirdly, a part-time job can help us gain some social contacts, which can be useful for our future career development.”第三段“Therefore, I think that a part-time job is a good choice for us students.”

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第1章 基础篇

三步十句作文法特别强调作文的结构合理、句子连贯和论述有力。要达到这个要求,必须注意写作步骤以及引言、结尾和正文部分的写法。

1.1 写作的步骤

写文章和建造房屋一样,首先要构思房子的式样,然后设计结构,接着再着手搭建。写作通常要经历立意、写提纲和动笔写的过程。这里先着重解释如何立意和写提纲。

1.1.1 立意 (Determining the Theme)

立意即确立文章的中心思想。当我们拿到一个话题(Topic)写一篇文章时,我们首先应对该话题进行一番思考,并将想到的内容罗列下来,然后对这些细节进行分析,找出它们集中说明的问题,剔除无关的细节,并据此确立文章的中心思想(Theme)。假设我们要以“你熟悉的老师”为题写一篇文章,我们可能会列出如下内容:

a familiar teacher

Professor Johnson

very knowledgeable

explains his points fully

speaks loudly and clearly

often invites students to his house

gives full attention to students' questions

answers students' questions patiently

tells jokes to hold students' interests

always gives assignments schedules ahead of time

lends books to students
always punctual to class
returns papers and tests promptly
at times criticizes students severely

从以上罗列的细节中,我们可以归纳出如下几个结论:

- 1) Professor Johnson is a good teacher.
- 2) Professor Johnson is a capable teacher.
- 3) Professor Johnson is a responsible teacher.

作为中心思想,第一句太泛,第三句太窄,而第二句比较恰当地概括了这位教师的主要品质。因此,我们将这句定为文章的中心思想。这就是立意的过程。

1. 1. 2 写提纲 (Making an Outline)

中心思想确立后,下一步是写提纲。写提纲的过程实际上是根据中心思想组织素材,安排结构的过程。一个好的提纲不仅可以帮助我们紧扣主题、突出重点,同时又可以使我们把素材安排得更严密、更富于逻辑性、布局更加合理。

提纲可以是一句话,也可以是一个词组,但前后必须一致,即都用句子或都用词组。例如,上面以“*A Teacher*”为题的那篇文章,根据确立的中心思想“*Professor Johnson is a capable teacher.*”,我们对素材进行筛选、归纳和梳理后,可以列出如下提纲:

Topic: A Teacher

Theme: Professor Johnson is a capable teacher.

Outline:

Introduction: Professor Johnson, a capable teacher

First topic sentence: He is patient.

Support: A. explains his points fully

B. listens willingly to all students' questions

Second topic sentence: He expresses himself clearly.

Support: A. speaks slowly and loudly

B. talks logically

Third topic sentence: He organizes his class well.

Support: A. gives schedules of assignments ahead of time

B. returns papers and tests promptly

Fourth topic sentence: He has a good sense of humor.