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Nucleus
新核心

学术英语写作 综合教程

主审◎王勇 主编◎李辉



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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学术英语写作 综合教程

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序言

Foreword

编写背景

近年来,随着我国经济发展和社会进步,国际交流愈加频繁,人们在学习、工作和生活中使用英语的场合也越来越多。然而,综观我国的英语教学现状不难发现,学生的听、说、读、写、译五项技能发展并不均衡,学生的接受性技能(receptive skills)往往较好,而产出性技能(productive skills)较弱,其中写作能力尤为甚之。审视当前的英语写作教学实践可以发现,我们的英语写作教学大多停留在培养学生就指定提纲或话题展开简短的叙述、说明和议论,较少涉及英语论文写作、数据图形报告等学术英语写作方面的指导。学术英语写作是中高级阶段英语学习者必须掌握的一项重要的英语技能,它不仅是一种语言能力,更是一种批判性思维方式。因此,学术英语写作能力能够帮助学生更好地胜任国际化背景下的学习和工作,增强其社会竞争力。

结构与特色

本教程根据对中高级阶段的英语学习者及海内外学者英语写作的分析和研究,围绕学术英语写作技能,从句、段、篇等方面组织学习内容,以满足本科生和研究生阶段英语写作技能的各项学习需求;同时,培养学生开展发现型和研究型学习的学术思维能力,进一步增强其学术英语综合能力。

本教程共分为五章,分别阐述了句子写作、段落写作、图表说明文写作、议论文写作、研究论文写作的各项学术英语写作技能,具体涵盖了写作基础知识、范文和样本分析、学术英语论文结构与解析等内容。本教程的第一、二章主要介绍句子的内部构成和外部衔接,以及段落的结构和写作。第三、四章以考研英语、雅思、托福等国内外各类热门的英语水平测试对英语写作的考核要求为参考,对学生进行说明文写作和议论文写作的指导。这部分内容以各类英语标准化考试为基础,直观而具体地阐释了说明文、议论文写作的要求和标准,从而让学生更好地掌握对各类图表进行文字描述和说明,就社会话题展开深度议论的写作技能。本教程的最后一章介绍了与学术研究和交流相关的学术论文写作,指导学生用英语撰写各类研究型学术论文和研究报告,并培养学生掌握学术征引和规范著录的技能,提升和强化学生的学术写作规范意识。这些内容在其他写作教程中鲜有涉及,也是本教程的重要创新点所在。这充分体现出了本教程在符合教育国际化和社会需求方面所具有的鲜明特色。本教程各个章节均配有综合练习,帮助学习者将理论与实践更为有效地结合,将知识转化为技能,实现写作能力的提高。

读者对象

本教程的编写由浅入深,范例丰富,通俗易懂,适用范围广泛。既可作为教材使用于各类英语写作课堂或学术英语课堂,同时也不失为一本很好的自学教材。对于想夯实写作基础、提高一般性短文写作能力的读者来说,第一、二章的内容会有很大的帮助;对于备考各类海外学术英语水平考试的读者来说,第三、四章提供了具有针对性的指导;对于为课程论文或研究论文写作而苦恼的读者来说,第五章则大有裨益。

本教程的编著者均为长期从事高校英语教学工作的教师,他们具有丰富的课堂教学实践经验,切实了解学生在英语学习中的实际需求和具体困难。本着因材施教和按需施教的原则,编著者们创造性地总结出了帮助中国学生突破学术写作瓶颈所需的技能,并从国内外权威文献上选择了大量学术论文,对其进行了客观细致的分析,总结出学术英语写作的基本要素和规范的语言表达方式,能为中高级阶段的英语学习者及研究人员在英语学术写作方面提供卓有成效的技术指导。

由于编著者的水平有限,本教程还存在问题和不足。拜托各位读者在学习和使用过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议,以利于编著者进一步地修改和完善。

编著者

2017年9月

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第一章

句子结构

1.1 常见写作基本句型

为了更精准地表达意思,往往需要在句式上有所变化,以反映各个句子之间的相互联系、重要性和复杂性。按句子结构划分,常见的四种基本句型有:简单句、并列句、复合句以及并列复合句。

1.1.1 简单句

简单句指的是不需要连词的一个独立分句,常见的情况有四种。

1.1.1.1 由一个主语和一个谓语构成

常用的五种基本结构如下:

① “主语+谓语”(SV),其中谓语是不及物动词。

They succeeded.
主语 谓语

② “主语+谓语+宾语”(SVO),其中谓语是及物动词。

Jane heard a noise.
主语 谓语 宾语

③ “主语+谓语+宾语+宾语”(SVoO),其中谓语是及物动词,这类及物动词之后须跟两个宾语(间接宾语和直接宾语),因此又被称为“双宾语及物动词”。

Mr. Smith told the children a story.
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

④ “主语+系动词+表语”或“主语+谓语+主语补语”(SVC)。

Jack is a nice boy.
主语 系动词 表语

He died young.
主语 谓语 主语补语

⑤ “主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语”(SVOC),谓语是及物动词,这类及物动词之后须跟宾语和宾语补语,因此又被称为“复杂宾语及物动词”。

They found the story interesting.
主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

1. 1. 1. 2 由一个主语和两个并列谓语构成

They came in and sat down.

主语 谓语 谓语

1. 1. 1. 3 由两个并列主语和一个谓语构成

Tom and Jack went to Australia.

主语 主语 谓语

1. 1. 1. 4 由两个并列主语和两个并列谓语构成

Tom and Jack slipped out of the classroom and laughed.

主语 主语 谓语 谓语

1. 1. 2 并列句

并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句或独立分句构成。常见的构成方式有三种。

1. 1. 2. 1 并列连词连接的并列句

简单句(或独立分句) + 并列连词 + 简单句(或独立分句)。常用的并列连词有 for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, 并列连词之前一般用逗号, 但 and 和 or 之前有时可以不用。

- ① I cooked fish, and he made some soup. (and 顺接相似的内容, 表示承接或递进)
- ② I opened the door and he came in. (and 前可以不用逗号)
- ③ He plays the piano well, but he is not good at reading notes. (but 逆接相反的内容, 表示转折)
- ④ We should start now, or it will be late. (or 连接可能出现的内容, 表示否定条件)
- ⑤ Hurry or we will be late. (or 前可以不用逗号)
- ⑥ He didn't go to the park, nor did Jane. (nor 意为“也不”, 连接否定的对等内容)
- ⑦ He studies hard, yet he never seems to have good grades. (yet 连接意外的内容)
- ⑧ I couldn't solve the problem, so I went to see my teacher. (so 连接结果)
- ⑨ He could sing the song, for he listened to it twenty times. (for 连接原因)

1. 1. 2. 2 连接副词连接的并列句

简单句(或独立分句) + 连接副词 + 简单句(或独立分句)。连接副词前用分号, 连接副词后用逗号。有些转接词, 如 on the other hand, as a result 及 for example, 具有连接副词的功能, 它们也可以通过添加分号和逗号的方式连接独立分句。

(1) 表示递进的连接副词: also, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover, as well, too

- ① Smoking is bad for one's health; also/besides/further/in addition/moreover, it does harm to second-hand smokers.
- ② I like folk music and I play the guitar as well.
- ③ Taking public transport is economical; it is good for environment, too.

(2) 表示转折的连接副词: however, nevertheless, nonetheless, still

We thought we had finished the task; however/nevertheless/nonetheless/still, there was one part left.

(3) 表示完全相反内容的连接副词: on the other hand, in contrast

There are benefits of introducing foreign investment; on the other hand/in contrast, there are drawbacks.

(4) 表示可替代内容的连接副词: otherwise

I am lucky to go back home before the National Day; otherwise, I would stay in Beijing

for a few more days.

(5) 表示预想结果的连接副词: accordingly, as a result, consequently, therefore, hence, thus
She couldn't believe what she heard; accordingly/as a result/consequently/therefore/hence/thus, she gazed up at him.

(6) 表示例子的连接副词: for example, for instance

There are many benefits of exercise; for example/for instance, it can strengthen our body.

1.1.2.3 分号连接的并列句

分号连接并列句的方法是: 简单句(或独立分句) + 分号 + 简单句(或独立分句)。两个简单句之间关系紧密时才可以使用分号连接。

The sun rises in the east; it sets in the west.

1.1.3 复合句

复合句由一个独立分句和一个或一个以上的从句构成, 又称复杂句。我们把重要的信息放在独立分句里, 即主句, 可以单独存在, 把相对不重要的信息放于从句里, 不可以单独存在。

常用的从句有三种: 定语从句、状语从句和名词性从句。

1.1.3.1 带定语从句的复合句

定语从句通常放在它所修饰的名词或代词之后, 这类名词或代词叫先行词。引导定语从句的关联词有两类: 关系代词 which, that, who, whom, whose 和关系副词 when, where, why。

① The man who told his adventure is a historian.

② The news that we heard from him made us excited.

③ The historical site where they first met attracted people's attention.

④ The reason why he missed so many lessons was still unknown.

1.1.3.2 带状语从句的复合句

状语从句是用来作状语的从句, 分为九种: 时间、地点、原因、方式、结果、目的、条件、让步、程度状语从句。

(1) 时间状语从句

关联词有: when, until, before, after, while, as, once, as soon as 等。

Before he attended the meeting, he did much research on the topic.

(2) 地点状语从句

关联词有: where 等。

Crops grow well where there is good earth.

(3) 原因状语从句

关联词有: because, as, since 等。

They were not successful because they didn't get the support from the government.

(4) 方式状语从句

关联词有: as, as if, as though, the way 等。

It looks as though it is going to rain.

(5) 结果状语从句

关联词有: so that, such that 等。

It was dark outside so that I could not see his face clearly.

(6) 目的状语从句

关联词有: in order that 等。

His parents gave him ¥10,000 in order that he could pay for his tuition.

(7) 条件状语从句

关联词有: if, given, unless, in case (that) 等。

If people do not drive after drinking, there will be fewer traffic accidents.

(8) 让步状语从句

关联词有: though, although, even if, even though, while 等。

Although we made several experiments, we couldn't make breakthroughs.

(9) 程度状语从句

关联词有: as far as, to the degree that 等。

As far as the movie is concerned, I don't think it is worth seeing.

1.1.3.3 带名词性从句的复合句

名词性从句包括主语、宾语、表语和同位语从句。关联词通常为以“wh-”开头的疑问词,如 what, when, which, who, whom, whose, why 以及 that, whether 或者 if。

① What they are discussing is of great importance. (主语从句)

② We don't know if there is any truth in what he said. (宾语从句)

③ The fact is that he lied to everyone. (表语从句)

④ The news that he won the championship spread across the country. (同位语从句)

1.1.4 并列复合句

并列复合句由两个独立分句及一个或一个以上的从句构成,又称并列复杂句。在以下例子中,独立分句用实线标注,从句用波浪线标注。

① I told him that I would believe her, but he still left without a word.

② Although I like to go traveling, I haven't had the time to go lately, and I haven't found anyone to go with.

③ We thought that the TV show was too violent, but our children, who like to watch scary movies, did not agree with us.

④ Even though he prefers to eat with chopsticks, he chooses to use a fork in American restaurants; however, they aren't easy to use.

⑤ Everyone knows that Rome is not built in a day, so we need to work hard.

1.1.5 综合练习

综合练习 1

根据要求,写简单句。

① 写出两个含有一个主语和一个谓语的简单句。

② 写出两个含有一个主语和两个谓语的简单句。

③ 写出两个含有两个主语和一个谓语的简单句。

④ 写出两个含有两个主语和两个谓语的简单句。

综合练习 2

A. 在横线上另加一个独立分句,使其和题中的独立分句形成完整的并列句。请务必填入包含一个主语和一个谓语的完整分句。用波浪线画出并列连词并加上标点。请模仿第 1 题完成剩余练习。

① They talked happily, and they forgot to pay for the book.

② It is pretty amazing yet _____

③ Hurry up or _____

④ Jay washed his sofa but _____

⑤ Christmas is just around the corner so _____

⑥ Mary sold her apartment yet _____

⑦ Jack did not go traveling on vacation nor _____

⑧ Jenny has always been nervous speaking in public so _____

⑨ John thought he had a good chance to get the job for _____

⑩ That is not what I meant to say nor _____

B. 请使用提示的连词连接每道题中的两个句子,必要时可添加标点。请模仿第 1 题完成剩余练习。

① We bought her a new year gift. He likes it very much. (and)

We bought her a new year gift, and he likes it very much.

② It is Sunday. All the workers are still working. (yet)

③ The weather is extremely bad. We need to go out. (but)

④ You can choose to stay at home and watch TV. You can go to the cinema with us. (or)

⑤ We do not buy a house. The housing price is too high. (for)

⑥ The housing price will not reduce. The housing needs will not decrease (nor)

⑦ John plays football well. His favorite sport is basketball. (yet)

⑧ I took the bag back to the store. I complained about it. (and)

- ⑨ French is easy. I learn it very quickly. (so)

C. 使用 for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so 这 7 个并列连词各写 1 个并列句。

综合练习 3

A. 在横线上另加一个独立分句,使其和题中的独立分句形成完整的并列句。请务必填入包含一个主语和一个谓语的完整分句。用波浪线画出连接副词并加上标点。请模仿第 1 题完成剩余练习。

- ① No one was at home when we called; therefore, we left a message.
- ② Lizzy was sure that she had hidden her money in a secure place; however, _____
- ③ The rent is reasonable moreover _____
- ④ Make a note of the questions you want to ask otherwise _____
- ⑤ Most marriages fail after five to nine years nevertheless _____
- ⑥ China is a big market as a result _____
- ⑦ Tony has a lot of hobbies for example _____
- ⑧ The room might have been livable had Bill kept it tidy instead _____

B. 根据句意选择合适的连接副词,使每道题中的两个句子连成并列句,必要时可添加标点。请模仿第 1 题完成剩余练习。

- ① He is only 14. He doesn't have the right to vote.
He is only 14; therefore, he doesn't have the right to vote.
- ② French has hurt me a thousand times. I still consider it as my first love.

- ③ I don't want to go to the cinema. I don't have time to do so.

- ④ Make a note of what you want to buy. You may forget some of them.

- ⑤ Let your daughter make some of the small decisions concerning her study. Allow her to decide what books she buys.

C. 使用以下连接副词: in addition, nevertheless, in contrast, consequently, for instance 各写一个并列句。

综合练习 4

A. 在以下并列句的两个独立分句之间插入一个分号。

- ① Four thousand people attended the opening ceremony of the sports meets four hundred attended the closing ceremony.
- ② Earthquake causes some people to lose their lives it causes some people to lose their loved ones and become homeless.
- ③ Studying in America enables students to learn English from daily life it also enables students to meet people with different cultural backgrounds.

B. 写三个使用分号连接独立分句的并列句。

综合练习 5

使用所学的并列句连接技巧将下列简单句尽可能连接成并列句。上述三种并列句连接手法至少各使用一次。

The Usage of Multimedia on a Computer

Multimedia is a form of communication that includes a combination of media such as, data or text, graphics, animations, audio and video. Firstly, it is used on a computer to add creativity to CDs and DVDs. It can be used on a computer to add creativity to the web for both business and personal use. It is used for sharing information and providing training. For example, computer users share data in the form of e-mails instructional design professionals use multimedia software on a computer to design computerized training.

Adobe software products, such as Dream-weaver, Flash, Photoshop and InDesign are used to develop multimedia on a computer. Software tools like Microsoft Office Professional or Home Edition, Video Conferences, Articulate, Captivate Camtasia and Adobe Presenter are used to develop multimedia. In addition, CDs and DVDs are "multimedia formats".

综合练习 6

A. 用实线画出每个句子中的独立分句,用波浪线画出从句。在主从连词后面打“√”。请模仿第 1 题完成剩余练习。

- ① The chairman told me that the strike was going to be called off.

- ② It goes without saying that we can succeed only by cooperating with others.
- ③ I don't know if he will become a teacher.
- ④ Though he is not educated, he is well experienced.
- ⑤ When I sank into the water I felt great confusion of thought which I could not explain.
- ⑥ When I went there I found the shop closed.
- ⑦ Grapes will not grow where there is heavy rainfall.
- ⑧ If it rains, the picnic will be canceled.
- ⑨ I will wait here until you finish dressing.

B. 使用主从连词,如 as, though, if, when, because 等,将题中的两个句子改写为复合句。请模仿第 1 题完成剩余练习。

- ① James needs to learn French. I will teach him.
As James needs to learn English, I will teach him.
- ② It was raining outside. We went for a walk.

- ③ Jackie needs to ask me. I will buy it for her.

- ④ Jennifer danced extremely well. She was very young.

- ⑤ Kim has an exam tomorrow. He is preparing for the exam.

- ⑥ Kelvin thinks he will buy the car. He just wants to know what his wife thinks.

- ⑦ John and Rita had breakfast. They left for work.

- ⑧ I really enjoyed the concert. The music was too loud.

- ⑨ Jessie has been working sixty hours a week. There will be an important presentation next week.

- ⑩ I usually take a jog in the morning. I leave for work at 8:30 a. m.

- ⑪ The house was extremely expensive. Billy didn't have much money. He bought the house.

- ⑫ Dean sometimes goes to the cinema. He enjoys going with his friend Jack. Jack visits once a month.

- ⑬ I prefer to watch TV by streaming over the Internet. It allows me to watch what I want when I want.

- ⑭ Sometimes it happens that we have a lot of rain. I put the chairs on the patio in the garage when we have rain.

综合练习 7

请在独立分句下面画实线,在从句下面画波浪线,并根据需要加上冒号和(或)分号。

- ① Although the exercise was difficult they managed to finish it on time so they passed the exam.
- ② Jessie understood the man who spoke little French but she was unable to help him.
- ③ Because we had limited time we didn't read the final chapter yet we still enjoyed the book.
- ④ The birds that live in the local mountain range attract many tourists but the local politicians still refuse to protect them.
- ⑤ As they had finished their work in advance they decided to go out for a drink so they went to Allan's Pub.
- ⑥ The students who attended the university went on strike for they protested the tuition hikes.
- ⑦ Sally never met her uncle who had fought in the battle yet she wanted to ask him about his experiences.
- ⑧ The students refused to ask the teacher who had instructed them any questions so they failed the exam.
- ⑨ I don't enjoy the food which is prepared by the staff nor do I appreciate their unfriendly attitude.
- ⑩ As she loves red Sheila wants to buy the Mustang or she wants to wait for a few months.

1.2 如何写出好句子

1.2.1 表意清晰连贯

一个好句子的各成分之间的意思要清楚,过渡自然,衔接合理。

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.

这个句子清楚地表达了三种能够左右写作者生活的喜好和情绪。层层深入,衔接紧密,连贯自然。

而造成句子表达不清楚、不自然、不连贯的原因很多,如平行结构错误,代词指代不清,悬垂修饰语,误置修饰语,不恰当地变换人称、时态语态等。

She is sympathetic by nature and who is always ready to help others. (错误的平行结构)

He was knocked down by a bicycle, but it was not serious. (代词 it 指代不清)

1.2.2 强调

句中如果有重要的意思或观点需要表达,应该加以强调,使句子表达有力。强调的方式有三种。