

# 大学英语

## 写作18讲

DAXUE YINGYU XIEZUO SHIBAJIANG

■ 陈新仁 主编



- 如何判断写得好还是坏 ←
- 如何写好句子
- 如何用好词
- 如何写好段落 ←
- 如何打开思路
- 如何给文章取标题
- 如何写好主题句
- 如何为议论文开好头
- 如何为议论文写好结尾 ←
- 如何劝说
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- 如何写应用文
- 如何使文章锦上添花
- 如何使文章更加完美
- 如何用好英语标点符号 ←
- 如何写应试作文



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# 大学英语写作18讲

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## 前 言

英语写作是英语学习中的一个重要组成部分,也是各类考试中的重要考核内容。本书正是针对广大英语学习者及各类考生的需要而编写的。

本书的特色包括以下几个方面:

(1) 从中国学生切身关心的问题以及写作中普遍存在的问题入手,可谓“想学生之所想,急学生之所急”。具体做法是,每讲先列出学生可能会提出的问题,然后根据教学经验和研究成果作出简明扼要的回答,接着给出范例,就上述问题进行具体、详细地讨论;在每讲最后,结合反例,具体剖析学生写作中广泛存在的问题。

(2) 不抽象、空洞地讲写作知识或技巧。所有讨论以语篇为依托,力戒孤立地谈论遣词、造句、谋篇。所有讲座内容围绕相关问题及精选范文展开。范文选择的标准是:能说明当前问题;语言规范、地道;模仿性较强;长度适中。

(3) 强化英汉写作比较,侧重差异性。很多章节都介绍了英汉写作差异,可以帮助学生写出地道的英语。

(4) 运用启发式讲解,在“讨论”和“练习”部分我们都尽可能地提出了一些启发式问题。我们希望通过让学生尽可能多地进行各类比较,从而在比较中领悟英语写作的奥秘,提高英语写作的能力。

(5) 每讲都提供了丰富的、有针对性的练习,为学生课后强化训练提供方便。

(6) 本书充分考虑教师授课需要,采用直观编排,有助于提升视觉效果,增强阅读效率,同时便于教师制作课堂课件。

本书的使用对象为备考大学英语四、六级的考生、非英语专业考研生以及其他考生。本书也可以充当英语专业基础阶段写作教材。

本书是集体创作的成果。其中,陈新仁编写第 1、2、6 讲,蔡荣寿编写第 3 讲,陈耀恒编写第 4、5 讲,莫尔文编写第 7 讲,关勇军编写第 8、9 讲,兰伟编写第 10、18 讲,潘美德编写第 11 讲,唐洪编写第 12、13 讲,赵明编写第 14、17 讲,潘正芹编写第 15、16 讲。主编陈新仁博士负责全书的审定工作。

由于编者水平有限,书中肯定有不少疏漏之处,还望广大同行及同学批评指正。

编 者  
二〇〇三年四月



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# 第1讲 如何判断写得好还是坏

Q

问题

QUESTIONS

1. 好作文“好”在哪里？
2. 在写作文时应注意些什么？
3. 什么样的英语是“中国式英语”？
4. 糟糕的作文“坏”在哪里？



M

要点

MAIN POINTS

判断一篇文章是“好”还是“坏”，不同人对标准有不同的看法。我们这里不妨先了解一下应试作文中的评分标准，毕竟这一标准综合了各位专家的意见，对英语应试作文的评价是权威性的。

根据评分原则，应从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评估。写作内容和语言是一个统一体。内容要求思想表达正确，主题突出；语言要求行文正确，能清楚、确切、充分地表达思想。具体评分标准如下（以15分为满分）：

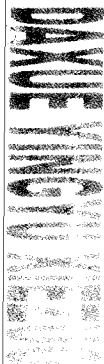
2分——条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，多数为严重错误。

5分——基本切题。表达思想不够清楚，连贯性差，有较多的严重语言错误。

8分——基本切题。表达思想较清楚，文章尚连贯，但语言错误较多，其中有少量严重错误。

11分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。





14分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性好,基本上无语言错误。

根据上面的评分标准,结合非应试作文的一般性要求,我们认为,一篇好的作文至少要在以下三个方面做到“好”:

首先,在内容上,一篇好作文会围绕一个而且只是一个中心话题(在应试中这一话题经常是给定的)来写,所有段落都与这一中心话题紧密相关,所有句子都与其所在段落的主旨(一般有主题句表示)紧密相关,即所谓切题或扣题。不仅如此,全文主要思想明确、健康,立意新颖,不落俗套。对于议论文而言,论据中肯有力,例证典型,要有说服力。这是写作中宏观考虑的一个方面。

其次,在思想内容的组织上,一篇好的作文反映作者有明晰的思路,读者能很轻松地了解写作者想说些什么,这些又是怎么表达出来的。明晰的思路具体表现为段落与段落之间、句与句之间的逻辑联系十分清楚,各部分的内容是连贯的,读上去没有“疙疙瘩瘩”的感觉。连贯的语言表现在句与句之间的自然衔接及段与段之间的良好过渡上。这是写作中宏观考虑的又一方面。

最后,在语言表达上,一篇好的英语作文几乎找不到任何英语语法错误,句子组织符合英语表达习惯,没有硬套汉语句式的痕迹。用词方面也很准确到位,没有笼统含混的词语。在标点符号、拼写等细节方面也很规范正确。这是写作中微观考虑的一些方面。在语言表达方面的宏观考虑主要在语体方面:遣词造句要符合相关文体的特点要求,若写的是说明文或议论文,不使用过于口语化的表达;句式及用词富于变化,不单调。

在写作文时我们应充分考虑到上述各种宏观与微观要素。同时,我们应该逐步培养良好的写作习惯:(1)动笔之前先思考,时间充裕打草稿,时间较紧列提纲,没时间也要打腹稿;(2)基本不纠缠于个别句子或单词,让思路保持活跃流畅;(3)全部内容写完后再润色句子;(4)交作文之前一定要复查,尽量避免语法错误、拼写错误、标点错误等一些常见的技术性错误。

中国学生在写作文时经常写一些不地道的英语,即所谓“中国式英语”(Chinglish),主要表现为:

(1)缺乏形态变化,如遗漏名词复数的形态标记、动词时态的形态标记等。例如:

The foreigners visit the Great Wall yesterday. (visited)

The student visit his tutor every two weeks. (visits)

(2) 生硬套用汉语独特句式。例如:

除了他,谁还能做这样的事情?

Except him, who can do such things? (Who else can do such things but him?)

因为她决定要做一名大学教师,所以总是对自己严格要求。

Because she was determined to be a college teacher, so she always requests herself strictly. (应去掉句中的 so 或去掉句首的 because。)

虽然她年龄还小,但是她已是大学一年级的学生了。

Although he is still young, he is already a freshman in university. (应去掉句中的 still。)

记住吃饭不要太省。

Remember don't spend too little on food. (Remember not to spend too little on food.)

(3) 套用汉语习惯搭配。例如:

那天天气很热。

That day the weather was very hot. (It was hot that day.)

(4) 照搬汉语成分(一般为状语)排列顺序。例如:

每当我们去一个陌生的地方,总是他第一个问路。

When we went the unfamiliar place always she was the first to ask the way. (It was she who first to ask the way when we went to an unfamiliar place.)

在许多家庭里,不管合适不合适,只要孩子需要,父母总是尽力去满足孩子。

In many families, no matter whether proper or not, as long as the children need, the parents will always try their best to satisfy the children. (In many families, the parents will always try their best to satisfy the children as long as the children need, no matter whether proper or not.)

我还记得在一次宴会上他是如何与他的一个朋友大吵一场的。

I remember in a dinner party how he had a big quarrel with a friend of his. (I remember how he had a big quarrel with a friend of his in a dinner party.)





(5) 不管词性,根据汉语意思盲目迁移。例如:

谦虚是一种美德。

Modest is a virtue. (Modesty is a virtue.)

她对人总是很大方。

She always generous to others. (She is always generous to others.)

糟糕的作文除了出现 Chinglish 外往往还体现在其他方面,如主题不明(无主题或多主题),各部分之间不连贯,多处出现了严重的或低级的语法错误(如主谓不一致、句子堆砌),用词不当,有的还出现大量的拼写错误,等等。

## E 范例一 XAMPLE (四级作文)

### Do Lucky Numbers Really Bring Luck?

Different people have different views on lucky numbers. It is held that lucky numbers will bring luck. But it is also held that lucky numbers will never bring luck.

Those who hold the first opinion think that lucky numbers make one feel lucky and in turn one's lucky mind will inspire one to create lucky things. In contrast, those who hold the second view think that lucky numbers actually have nothing to do with luck and that some people like lucky numbers just for fun.

Personally, I agree with the latter opinion. Admittedly, lucky numbers make some people feel lucky, but a lucky mind will not work miracles. It is a superstition to say that lucky numbers will bring luck because lucky numbers can never change objective reality. Only through one's efforts can one change reality for the better. Therefore, one can never depend on superstitions for good fortune.

1. 本文的中心话题是什么?是否明晰?

2. 作者有没有明确的观点?读者能否轻松识别?

3. 文章段落之间的逻辑联系是什么?是否明朗?段落之间的过渡是否自然?句子与句子之间的连接是否合理?句与句之间有没有跳跃感?

4. 本文在语言表达上是否规范、地道、准确?



## ► 讨 论

本文的中心话题是“幸运数字(Lucky Numbers)与运气之间的联系”。作者在首段(导入段)就交待了这一点,并且介绍了人们关于这一问题的两种对立看法。作者的观点或态度是明确的,那就是认为幸运数字与运气之间没有内在联系,对此,作者简明扼要地解释了原因。

从宏观上看,全文结构框架十分明晰,各部分之间的逻辑关系比较清楚,第二段与第三段都是由第一段发展而来,分别讨论了两种鲜明对立的观点。作为文章结论段,第三段针对第二段中提出的一些人不恰当的想法进行了批驳。由此可见,全文三段之间的内在联系比较紧密。通过使用 personally, I think 来过渡,从而与第二段中的 Those who hold 相呼应,比较自然。再细看各个相邻句子之间的衔接,我们可以发现作者还是比较注意方式的,如使用 but, in contract 等连接词,而且使用得很恰当。合理的句子连接使得整篇文章读起来很顺畅。

从微观上看,作者交叉使用长/短句、主/被动句、常序/倒装句,句式丰富多样。全文无语法错误,用词也很准确,标点规范。

### 范例二

**XAMPLE**(六级作文)

#### My View on Fake Commodities

Nowadays there are a lot of fake commodities on the market. They range from daily commodities to expensive goods. In my opinion, they are very harmful to society.

First, fake commodities damage the consumers' interests. They make it impossible for the consumers to buy their money's worth. Either the products do not last long, or they do not guarantee desirable effects, as in the case of tape-recorders. Worst of all, some fake commodities such as medicine, gas cylinder and electric devices will endanger people's lives and social security. There have been lots of reports in this.

1. 本文的中心话题是什么?是否明晰?

2. 作者有没有明确的观点?读者能否轻松识别?



In addition, fake commodities affect businessmen and manufacturers, too. Those who have been deceived will be reluctant to consume, which will make business slack. Quite often, some factories broke down after they became notorious for producing and selling fake commodities. Even those honest manufacturers suffer heavily when their products are imitated and reproduced in poor quality. In fact, this has led to a lot of legal issues.

In a word, fake commodities do a lot of harm to society. It is high time that the whole society paid close attention to the problem of fake commodities and launched a campaign against them. Only in this way will fake commodities be possibly eliminated from the market in the future.

3. 文章段落之间的逻辑联系是什么? 是否明朗? 段落之间的过渡是否自然? 句子与句子之间的连接是否合理? 句与句之间有没有跳跃感?

4. 本文在语言表达上是否规范、地道、准确?

## ► 讨 论

本文讨论的中心话题是假冒产品,所有讨论都围绕这一话题而展开。具体说来,作者认为假冒产品对社会具有很大的危害性。这在首段就明确予以交待,并在结论段予以强化,中间部分则是具体阐述假冒产品如何危害社会,指出消费者、厂家和生意人的利益都受到损害。因此,总体来看,文章结构分明,布局合理。由于作者恰当地使用了 in my opinion, first, in addition, in a word 等衔接词,使得全文逻辑性强,各个部分之间的过渡十分流畅。句与句之间内容相关,连接自然,读来没有跳跃感。

在微观方面,全文语言地道,没有明显的语法错误,每句表达的意思都很清楚,很少有词不达意的现象。就文体而言,文章在遣词造句方面富于变化,不显单调,语体恰当,没有明显口语化的表达。在标点使用上也合乎规范,没有拼写错误。



## N 反例

### NEGATIVE EXAMPLE

#### Why the World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller

The earth on today is the earth on yesterday. Why do we say that the world is getting smaller and smaller?

The first reason. The car, train, and plane make it easily that we go to anywhere in the world. We can be able to get to New York by air from Shanghai in several hours. A hundred years ago, the trip would cost us two months. We can arrival in Beijing by train from Shanghai in one day. A few hundred years ago, the trip would cost us several months.

The second reason. We are working and studing with many people. We must get along with many people. We conect with more people, because we need more help than before our grandparents need, and grandgrand farther and mother need.

The world is seen smaller and smaller. Because we can be able to go to anywhere easily, we conect with a great number of people. Sevaral handred years ago, human being can't do this, so they see the world so big.

1. 本文的中心话题是什么?是否明晰?

2. 作者有没有明确的观点?读者能否轻松识别?

3. 文章段落之间的逻辑联系是什么?是否明朗?段落之间的过渡是否自然?句子与句子之间的连接是否合理?句与句之间有没有跳跃感?

4. 本文在语言表达上是否规范、地道、准确?

### ► 讨论

本文基本切题,总体思路还是比较明朗的,作者也有意识地使用过渡语(如 the first reason, the second reason)来使文章的组织更加有条理,但仍有该用过渡语的地方没有用,如结论段开始应加上 in a word 或 to sum up 等表达。个别地方意思表达不清,如第三段后部分。该展开的地方没展开,如第三段应交代为什么说与许多人一起工作、学习就意味着这个世界变得小起来,因而逻辑关系不明。尤为明显的是,全文有不少严重的语法错误。一些常用单词也拼写错了(如 conect 应为 connect, studing 应为 studying, sevaral 应为 several, handred 应为 hundred)。

hundred, farther 应为 father)。标点使用上也有许多不当之处,如第二、三段的第一句。

## **E** 练习 **EXERCISES**

一、认真阅读下列文章,指出文章作者的总体意图。你认为哪一句话最能概括这一意图?为什么?

文一:

### **The Merits and the Demerits of School Activities**

Whether students should participate in school activities such as clubs and sports has been a problem discussed not only by educators and students but also by teachers and parents. To participate in more school activities will mean spending more time and money on them. But are school activities really worth participating in? In my opinion, such activities have both merits and demerits.

Firstly, I think one of the aims for some students to participate in social activities is to improve their health and relax their nerves. Students who are active in various sports and clubs are usually stronger than those who are passive in them. To take part in sports and clubs will probably enable us to relieve tension and refresh our nerves and brain cells by shifting our long-time strain away from our speciality and our health may benefit from it because every organ in our body may be improved as a result of participation in sports and club activities.

Secondly, participation in school activities has several disadvantages. It may require us to spend a lot of time and money as well as energy. Every day, two hours or more may have to be spent in training, matching and so on, and money will be used for admission to clubs, equipment for sports, etc. At present, as most Chinese students are facing the problems of time and money shortage, should they spend more time and money on all kinds of social activities regardless of their essential duties and economic conditions?



Furthermore, participation in social activities has diverted many students' attention from their most important task to something else. Some students have to reduce their necessary expenditure and time for studies in order to take part in a variety of school activities. As a result, they can't get credits for their required courses while other students who don't take part in such activities may concentrate on their specialties, succeed in examinations and lay a solid foundation on their future research and career.

All in all, participating in school activities has both advantages and disadvantages. Then which one should we prefer—participation in activities or concentration on our studies? To me, a good balance is most desirable.

文二：

## Man and Environment

Our living conditions are getting worse and worse because of the destruction of our environment. Waste water running out of factories has polluted lakes, rivers and seas. Waste gases coming from factories and cars have polluted the air. Both polluted water and air are harmful to our health and are unfavorable to the growth of other living things. Birds can not live in the polluted areas; fish in rivers are becoming fewer and fewer; some trees are dying. The denudation of forests and the opening of wasteland without definite plan have led to disastrous consequences such as drought, flood and insect pest. Man has already destroyed the balance of natural ecology.

Some measures have been taken to prevent our living environment from getting worse. Waste gases must be treated; water sources should be protected; waste water must be purified of poisonous substances; cars should be equipped with special devices to reduce auto emissions. In China, scientists have turned desert into cultivated land by planting a certain kind of shrub. In some places, peasants utilize modern biological techniques instead of chemical fertilizer to grow crops. And many countries have passed new laws to reduce environmental pollution and





protect our living surroundings.

However, the problem of protecting the environment has not been solved thoroughly. Ironically, the faster the economy has developed, the worse our environment has become. I think this problem can not be solved until everybody knows the importance of protecting our environment.

二、你觉得下列文章中哪一(些)句与文章的主旨不相关? 将它(们)画出,并说明为什么。此外,什么地方可以增加一些细节? 有没有什么地方可以在顺序上略做调整,从而使文章更有条理?

文一:

### On Friendship

Everyone needs friendship. No one can sail the ocean of life single-handed. We need help from, and also give help to, others. In the modern age, people attach more importance to relations and connections. A man of charisma has many friends. His power lies in his ability to give.

The term, friend, covers a wide range of meanings. It can be a nodding acquaintance, a comrade, a confident, a partner, a playmate, a brother, an intimate, etc.

As life is full of strife and conflict, we need friends to support and help us out of difficulties. Our friends give us warnings against danger. True friends share not only joy but, more often than not, they share sorrow.

With friendship, life is happy and harmonious. Without friendship, life is hostile and unfortunate. I have friends in the rank and file. Some are rich and in power. Some are low and common. Some are like myself, working as a teacher, reading and writing and content with the simple life we have. To many of my friends, I know what to treasure, what to tolerate and what to share. I will never forget my old friends and keep making new friends. I will not be cold and indifferent to the poor friends and will show concern for them, even if it is only a comforting word.

