"十二五"普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材



新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版) 总主编 戴炜栋

英语专业写作 English Writing

学生用书

主编/王星



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清了全国几十所知名高校 40 余位著名英语教育专家,根据英语专业。科发展功能趋势。 西绕梳理规有课程。 优化教材品种和结构,改进数学方法 电

普通高等教育"十二五"固家规划教材 新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设、伴随着我国改革开放的步伐、得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这 30 多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养"具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。"为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了"新世纪教育质量改革工程",包括推行"十五"、"十一五"、"十二五"国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社 (简称外教社) 在新世纪之初约请了全国 30 余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",并被列入"十五"国家级规划教材,以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分,优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教材编写者们一起,力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的"新世纪高等院校英语专

业本科生系列教材",以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此,外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校 40 余位著名英语教育专家,根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势,围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究,并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识和相关专业知识三大板块,品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等,总数逾200种,几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点,提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出,内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果;在编写宗旨上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向上的人生观,使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成,其中多数是 在各个领域颇有建树的专家,不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员, 总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍,再次得到教育部的认可,荣列"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"。其专业技能板块的70多种教材更于2012年首批被评为"'十二五'普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材"。我深信,这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养,填补现行教材某些空白,为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长

《英语专业写作》第一册是为大学英语专业一年级学生编写的,非英语专业的学生和具有高中毕业生英语水平的英语爱好者也可以使用。这本教材的重点是基础训练,通过大量的作文练习使学生认识、熟悉、掌握英文作文的特点,为进一步的提高奠定良好的基础。

《英语专业写作》第一册共分四个部分:便笺和书信、段落、网上写作、语言和语法。其中段落部分是主体,是英语写作训练的主要内容。这部分涉及到英文写作中常用的体裁和方法,教材尽量多地提供典型性例文给学生做参考,示范文章组织的基本模式,书写的基本规则。学生通过对例文的阅读与分析和自己的写作实践,学习英文写作的技巧,提高英文书面表达的能力。虽然段落部分的内容按照作文的体裁分类,但这不意味着形式重于内容。无论何时思想主题都是最重要的,写作要言之有物。但是思想的传达依靠准确的语言,文章质量的高低很大一部分取决于组织素材的技巧。我们在教材的设计中强调内容与形式并重,把写作视为一个过程,学生在讨论和思考中发现、整理、形成自己的观点,同时学习使用适当的形式表达自己的思想;作文完成之后还要从内容、段落组织、语言几个方面进行反复修改,以求达到最好的效果。

在英语学习中我们通常把语言技能分解为听、说、读、写、译五种。在不同时期,受不同外语教学理念的影响,英语教学中对各个能力的重视程度有所不同。目前,我国外语教育界普遍达成的共识是交流能力的培养应该得到更多的重视。有些重要的英语考试都增添了写作的内容或加大了写作的分量,就是要强调表达能力的重要性。在英语的五种语言技能中写作是最综合最难提高的。写好一篇英语文章不仅要求作者能够熟练使用英语(用词准确、语法正确、表达符合英语的习惯),还要有思想和思辨能力,还要有社会、文化、文学等各方面的知识。这些都不是短时间内可以快速达到高水平的,需要长期的知识积累和写作练习。希望找到捷径或速成方法的愿望是不切实际的,不符合语言学习的规律,应当放弃。提高英语写作的途径是多读、多想、多写。换句话说,教材为学生打开一扇门,指出一条路,但英文写作能力的提高还要靠学生长期的大量阅读和写作练习。

参与编写本册教材的教师有王星、王广州、Michael Donnelly、陆锡钦。他们都有多年英语写作或语法教学的经验,了解英语教学理念的变化与更新,了解中国学生的特点与问题,这些都对教材的编写有很大帮助。参加工作的教师还有王楠、董锡燕。教材编写的语言顾问是 Michael Donnelly。

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SECTION ONE

Notes and Letters



There's a for of food in the fridge and drinks, too. Key to the back door on the dressing.

Hot water from immersion heater. If you want fresh milk and eags, see Rosa egyt door.



NOTES AND LETTERS

Notes and letters are very common means of passing your messages to other people when you cannot talk to them in person. Usually, notes are short and not to be mailed; they are left at home, at the office or with a neighbor or friend for people to read. Letters, on the other hand, are usually longer and to be delivered by mail. Although both notes and letters are in written form, the writing formats and the language used are quite different.



NOTES

FORMAT: When we write a note to a friend, we do not have to write our address, nor, in many cases, the date because notes are usually meant to be read on the day of their writing. But if you are not sure when your friend will see the note, the date is needed. We usually write the date on the upper right-hand corner of the paper, but some people prefer the left-hand corner. To write the note, we begin simply with the person's first name (sometimes with "dear" before it), and close with our own first name, not having to write "sincerely" as we usually do in a letter. But if the note is written to a professor or a colleague whom you are not very familiar with, you write the person's family name with a title such as "Mr." or "Professor" before it, and sign with your full name.

LANGUAGE: In notes to friends or families, we tend to write in an informal tone, so informal expressions and incomplete sentences are common. But sometimes we need to write notes to people who are not our close friends; in that case, we write complete sentences and use more formal expressions to show our politeness for that person.

Section One Notes and Letters

Sample 1.

Alice leaves a note in her country cottage to her friend, Bonnie, who is going to stay there for a while.

Dear Bonnie,

There's a lot of food in the fridge and drinks, too. Key to the back door on the dressing table. Hot water from immersion heater. If you want fresh milk and eggs, see Rosa next door.

Happy stay

Alice

Sample 2.

Both Mark and Sheila work in a library. Mark is explaining a problem about a book in his note to Sheila. The note is left on the library desk, on top of the book in question.

Sheila,

Found this book on the top shelf. Pages 5 to 10 are missing. Have ordered another copy again — should be here in one week.

Mark

Sample 3.

A manager leaves a note to his new secretary.

Miss Smith,

Please type this letter (two copies), and place them on my table. I will need them tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Tom Jackson



Jessica's mother called but she was not in, and her friend took the message for her.

Jan. 30

Jessie,

Your mom called. Your uncle is coming this weekend. He wants to see you.

Betty



LETTERS

FORMAT: In personal letters, the way in which we lay out our letters may differ slightly from person to person, but normally we adopt the following style.

Heading	
2 25, 3004	Date
Closing	

<u>Heading</u>: We begin the letter with the heading that appears on the top right-hand corner. The heading includes the return address and date, which is written as the following:

310 Madison Avenue Suite 201 New York, NY* 10020 U.S.A. June 25, 2003

218 N. Wood Street Santa Barbara, CA 93106 July 15, 2001 House-number/Building-number and Street-name

Room-number/Apartment-number

City, State, Zip Code

Country Date

House-number and Street-name

City, State, Zip Code

Date

Section One Notes and Letters

* NY is the abbreviation of the state New York. Americans use the 2-letter abbreviations designated by the Postal Service in their addresses.

3 Lincoln Court,

House-number

Pitt Road.

Street-name

London W19 8BN

City, Postcode (BrE = Zip Code)

29 May 2000

Your morn called. Your uncle is coming this weekend. He wants

For Chinese addresses we write in *pinyin*:

57 Xuanwumen Xijie

House-number and Street-name

Beijing 100803

City, (Province), Zip Code

China

Country

June 25, 2004

Date

7-2-52 Qijiayuan

Building-Entrance-Apartment and Street-name

City, (Province), Zip Code

Diplomatic Quarters

Area-name/District-name

Beijing 100004 an aronol 100 tuo yel or June 25, 2004

person to person, but normally we adopt the foliale

Jingguang Center, Suite 2801

Building-name and Room-number

Hujialou, Chaoyang District

Street-name and District-name City, (Province), Zip Code

Beijing 100020

June 25, 2004

Country

PRC

Date

We usually write the date in one of these ways:

March 21, 2004

Month-day-year Style (adding a comma before the

year)

and 1921 March 2004, got and no assage tan Day-month-year Style and may ad a War and head

11/20/04

20/11/04 (esp. BrE)

Greeting: After writing the heading, we skip one line and write the greeting or salutation "Dear..." on the left part of the page.

Dear Mary,

(first name)

Dear Aunt Joy,

(family name)

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Section One Notes and Letters

Body: We skip one line after greeting and begin the body of the letter. Some people write the first line under the receiver's name or title (if there is any); others indent about three typewritten spaces.

Dear Mary,

Dear Mary,

I'm writing to say...

I'm writing to say...

Closing: Closing is the end of the letter, which is placed on the bottom right-hand corner of the letter.

Sincerely yours, Truly yours, With love.

Signature: Signature is placed directly below closing.

LANGUAGE: In a letter we write complete sentences, though incomplete sentences may appear at times, especially in letters to family members or close friends.

Los Angeles, CA, 31444	186 Mill Street Athens, OH 45701	Heading
	February 25, 2003	. The styles
Dear Pamela,		Greeting
I was very happy to receive your letter. I'm gla Florida sunshine. Meanwhile, we received nine inch days. Jack and I made a snowman in the backyard. I like school this year, especially Asia Cultures work in the school library 6 hours each week. And — appointed Treasurer of the Student Council. How do you like Miami? How often do you ge	and 20th Century Drama. I - you'll be surprised — I'm	Bot now to your book
beaches and the hotels as beautiful as the pictures we family my best regards. This will be all for now. I must finish my Englihear from you soon.	e saw? Be sure to give your	notes and many many people body, closi
	Yours ever, Nancy	Closing Signature



- 1. The punctuation rules in writing an English letter are, in some cases, rather different from those of Chinese letters.
 - a. Place a comma between the city and the state/province.

 Athens, OH
- b. Place a comma before the year when the date is written as follows: *February 25, 2002*
- c. Place a comma after the greeting. Dear Pamela,
- d. Place a comma after the closing. Yours truly,
- Capitalize each word in the greeting, and the first word in the closing.
 Dear Pamela,
 Dear Aunt Rose,
 Yours truly,
- 3. There are some differences in punctuation rules between British style and American style. For example, the British tend to use a comma after each line of the address while the Americans do not.

Exclusive Card Co., 17 New Broompark, Edinburgh EH5 1RS 2334 Greenwood Road Los Angeles, CA 34444

4. The styles of letters may change from time to time. For instance, British writers used to punctuate the address like:

I was very happy to receive you is, nobnol etad that you are enjoying the Florida sunshine. Meanwhile, we rece, NA8 91, Washes of snow in the nast two

But now they often write:

London W19 8BN of a conditional section of the sect

Hike school this year, especially Asia Cultures and 20th Century Dramar-I

5. What have been mentioned in the introduction are the general rules, and in fact in writing personal notes and letters people tend to be casual rather than strictly follow the standard. For example, many people would lay out their letters in the block form, in which every part — heading, greeting, body, closing and signature — begins from the left side of the page as in business letters.