**GXJH** 工学结合新思维高职高专财经数

SHIYONG YINGYU YINGYONGWEN XIEZUO

# 实用英语应用文写作

马建豹 主编 韩芳 张薇 副主编



工学结合新思维高职高专财经类"十二五"规划教材

# 实用英语应用文写作

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谢 会 武红革

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### 实用英语应用文写作

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### 出版说明

工学结合新思维高职高专财经类"十二五"规划教材是对外经济贸易大学出版社为贯彻教育部教高[2006]16号《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》精神,联合天津对外经济贸易职业学院、天津职业大学、河北工业职业技术学院、北京工业职业技术学院、天津国土资源和房屋职业学院、天津海运职业学院等国家级或省(直辖市)级示范性高等职业院校推出的一套面向高职高专层次、涵盖不同专业的立体化教材。本系列教材涵盖国际经贸、财会金融、工商管理、物流管理、电子商务、旅游与酒店管理六个专业。

根据教高[2006]16 号文件关于"高等职业院校要积极与行业企业合作开发课程,按照技术领域和职业岗位(群)的任职要求,并参照相关的职业资格标准,改革课程体系和教学内容,建立突出职业能力培养的课程标准,规范课程教学的基本要求,以及提高课程教学质量"的要求,本套教材以提高学生专业实际操作能力和就业能力为宗旨,采取情景模块、案例启发、任务驱动、项目引领、精讲解、重实训的编写方式,让学生在理论够用的基础上,在专业技能培养环节,特别是"教学做一体化"方面有所突破,"确保优质教材进课堂"。

依据国家职业教育的指导思想,目前我国高职高专教育的培养目标是以能力培养和技术应用为本位,其教材建设突出强调应用性和适用性,既要满足专业教育,又能适应就业导向的"双证书"(毕业证和技术等级证)的人才培养目标需要。为符合教育部提出的高等职业教育"与行业企业共同开发紧密结合生产实际的实训教材"的要求,本套教材的作者都要求拥有丰富的高等职业教育教学经验,并具有企业第一线实践经历,主持或参加过多项应用技术研究。这是本套教材编写质量与高等职业特色的主要保证。

此外,本套教材配有教师用 PPT 文稿,方便教师教学参考。

愿本套教材的出版对"十二五"期间我国高等职业教育的创新发展和高职人才培养 质量的稳步提升有所助益!

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### 前言

为了帮助学生熟悉和掌握高等学校英语应用能力考试中的写作题型, 巩固所学知识, 提高学生英语应用文写作能力和应试能力, 我们以《高职高专英语教学基本要求》为指导, 组织了有丰富教学经验的一线教师, 在多年的教学经验的基础上, 结合历年全国高等学校英语应用能力考试写作实考题, 精心编写了《实用英语应用文写作》。

本书内容覆盖面广、难易适中、实用性强、可模仿性强,其目的是帮助学生了解并学会较多的规范的应用文,以达到熟练掌握的目的,并能顺利通过考试。本书既可以与主干教材紧密配合,穿插使用,又可以独立于主干教材之外,单独使用。

本书内容不仅包括《基本要求》中的交际范围表,还加入了当前高职高专英语写作比赛中的常见题型。本书是按照应用文的不同文体编写而成的。本书所选应用文大都来自现实生活真正使用的材料,学生学即可用。为了便于学生掌握,每部分均采用"文体介绍+实例+常用词汇或句型+配套练习"的编排形式,学生通过对范文的学习与模拟套写,可以认识到写作规律和技巧,并能够运用恰当的语体和套语,轻松恰当、条理清楚地写出应用文。本书还精心编写了练习题,难度由浅入深,学生可以根据实例举一反三,灵活运用,高质量地完成练习,达到提高写作水平及应试能力的目的。

本书不仅适用于高职高专的学生、成人高等学校的学生,更适用于有意参加 PRETCO 考试、专升本考试和研究生考试的考生进行考前的英语应用文写作学习与训练。同时,本书对学生未来岗位中的应用文写作也具有较强的指导作用和参考价值。本书也可作为广大高校英语教师应用文教学的参考资料。

参与本书编撰工作的单位有河北工业职业技术学院、河北女子职业技术学院、河北 医科大学、河北体育学院、河北师范大学汇华学院等。

本书编写分工如下:

马建豹负责编写 unit 2、unit 3、unit 6、unit 9; 韩芳负责编写 unit 1、unit 7、unit 10; 张薇负责编写 unit 4、unit 5、unit 8; 张磊、曹阳、徐鹏、谢会、武红革参与了本书的编写和整理工作。

本书在编写过程中参阅了大量的国内外书籍和网络资料,在此谨向有关作者致以诚挚的谢意。由于编者水平和视野有限,书中不当之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和读者不吝赐教。

编者 2013 年 3 月

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- 1. 经济应用数学
- 3. 应用统计基础
- 5. 大学生职业生涯设计与就业指导
- 7. 实用英语应用文写作

### (二) 国际经贸

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1. 电子商务

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- 6. 大学生创业实战指导
- 2. 外贸单证实务与操作
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### Unit 1 Basic Writing Skills 写作基本知识

### 1. Sentences 句子

Basic Elements of an English Sentence 英语句子成份

英语句子的主要构成成份有:

S = Subject

主语

V = Verb

动词

O = Object

宾语

C = Complement

补语

A = Adverbial

状语

英语的七种基本句型:

SV:

主谓

SVO:

主谓宾

SVC:

主谓补

SVA:

主谓状

SVOO:

主谓(间接)宾(直接)宾

SVOC:

主谓宾补

SVOA:

主谓宾状

此外还有比较常用的 There be 句型,表示"存在,有"。

### Samples:

SV: The sun is shining.

SVO: You should also consider this.

SVC: The apple tastes good.

SVA: I was at college.

SVOO: Living at college gives me a sense of responsibility.

SVOC: That makes me responsible for my own life.

SVOA: You can put the dish on the table.

There be: There are friendly people around to talk with.

### 1.2 Types of English Sentences 英语句子种类

英语句子按其用途可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句:按其结构可分为简单 句、并列句、复合句、并列复合句。

陈述句 (Declarative Sentence): A declarative sentence makes a positive or negative statement.

Example: Our warehouses have limited facilities.

He is not the rival in negotiation.

疑问句 (Interrogative Sentence): An interrogative sentence asks a question.

Example: Will you please pay your prompt attention to this matter? (General Question)

How old are you? (Special Question)

Is the delegation leaving today or tomorrow? (Alternative Question)

You didn't go to Shanghai, did you? (Tag Question)

祈使句 (Imperative Sentence): An imperative sentence expresses a command or a request.

Example: Please think over the local tax rate.

Don't open the door.

感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentence): An exclamatory sentence shows a strong feeling or emotion.

Example: What a clever boy he is!

How careless she is!

简单句 (Simple Sentence): A simple sentence is one that consists of a single independent clause.

Example: We would appreciate a prompt reply.

并列句 (Compound Sentence): A compound sentence is one that contains two or more independent clauses.

Example: I have finished the work, but there is still much to do.

复合句 (Complex Sentence): A complex sentence is one that contains one independent clause and one or more subordinate or dependent clause(s).

Example: I was reading a book when he came.

并列复合句 (Compound-complex Sentence): A compound-complex sentence is one that contains at least two main clauses and at least one dependent clause. In other words, it is a combination of a compound sentence and a complex sentence.

Example: She wears a red dress when she is in good mood, but she wears a blue one when she is in bad mood

### 1.3 Effective Sentences 有效句子

有效句子就是好句子。好句子除了语法结构正确外,必须思想完整,表达准确,生动形象,才能有效地表达作者的思想。如何写出好句子即有效句子应遵循以下几点:

1.3.1 写完整的句子(Completeness)

一个完整的句子既包括结构上的完整,也包括意义上的完整。

(1) 结构上的完整

汉语句子可以不用动词,主语也可以省略,而英语句子一般需要有主语和谓语动词才算完整。再者,与汉语不同,英语句子中及物动词的宾语不能省略。我们还可以用 that、

who 或 because 之类的词把小句子连在一起,组成大句子。例如:

Wrong: My name Helen.

Correct: My name is Helen.

Wrong: They eat rice, and we eat, too.

Correct: They eat rice, and we eat rice, too.

Wrong: Friendly people, another thing I like about college.

*Correct*: Friendly people, that's another thing I like about college.

Wrong: Some people have a natural ability to learn languages quickly. Because they know how to listen.

Correct: Some people have a natural ability to learn languages quickly because they know how to listen.

(2) 意义上的完整

意义上的完整指句意要完整。它至少是一个简单句,只能有一个中心思想。 请看下列句子:

- We are going to meet Jean Harris, and she is a professor of English literature.
- Jim is one of the fastest runners.
- Ernest Hemingway was an American novelist, and he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

以上三个句子都不符合句子只有一个中心思想这一要求, 句意不完整。可修改如下:

• We are going to meet Jean Harris, and she is a professor of English literature.

修改: We are going to meet Jean Harris, who is a professor of English literature.

• Jim is one of the fastest runners.

修改: Jim is one of the fastest runners of our school.

• Ernest Hemingway was an American novelist, and he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

修改: Ernest Hemingway, an American novelist, won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

1.3.2 写清晰的句子 (Clarity)

写作要注意句子的清晰度。以下几种情况妨碍文章的清晰,影响读者的理解。

(1) 缺乏必要的细节。

简洁尽管重要,但必要细节的缺乏也会使读者产生误解甚至不知所云。

例如: He loves sports much more than his sister.

该句既可理解为"他比妹妹更喜欢运动",也可以理解为"他喜爱运动胜过喜爱他妹 妹"。为了使意义清晰明了,应该在该句的后半部补上相应的谓语:

修改: He loves sports much more than his sister does.

或: He loves sports much more than he loves his sister.

又如: When a person gets married, you take on new responsibilities.

该句中的 a person 和 you 指代不明,

应改为: When a person gets married, he takes on new responsibilities. (泛指)

或: When you get married, you take on new responsibilities. (特指)

再如: The city has about one million.

该句中, "one million"究竟指什么,缺乏必要的细节说明,

应改为: The city has a population of one million.

(2) 缺乏连贯性。

一个完整的意思被不必要地切割成几个句子,这样一连串的短句由于未能体现出相 互间的关系,读起来费解,妨碍思维。

为了使句子连贯,应注意不要将联系密切的词分开;应围绕一个中心意思,多用修饰语(如分词短语、介词短语、从句等)。

例如: Some people cannot distinguish between colors. They are said to be color-blinded. 此句将其中一句改成定语从句

应改为: Some people <u>who cannot distinguish between colors</u> are said to be color-blinded. 又如: He found the kitchen window open. He put a ladder against the window. He climbed in. 此句子可改为:

Finding the kitchen window open, he put a ladder against it and climbed in.

(3) 随意转换。

英语句子的时态、语态、语气等在句中必须保持一致,随意转换往往造成句子意思模糊不清。

- ① 时态的随意转换。
- They did not know when they will go to the Great Wall.

应改为: They did not know when they would go to the Great Wall.

• He worked late into the night yesterday but gets up early this morning.

应改为: He worked late into the night yesterday but got up early this morning.

- ② 语态和主语的随意转换。
- He was running very hard in the race and his ankle was broken.

应改为: He was running very hard in the race and broke his ankle.

• The teacher left the classroom after the lecture was finished.

应改为: The teacher left the classroom after he finished the lecture.

或: Having finished the lecture, the teacher left the classroom.

• She reviewed the lessons and all the exercises assigned by the teacher were done.

应改为: She reviewed the lessons and did all the exercises assigned by the teacher.

- ③语气随意转换。
- First stop the noise and then you may start discussion.

应改为: First stop the noise and then start discussion.

• Students should learn to solve problems independently. Don't rely on your parents' help. 应改为: Students should learn to solve problems independently. They should not rely on their parents' help.

- ④ 人称和数的随意转换。
- If one has talents, we will be likely to succeed.

应改为: If one has talents, one will be likely to succeed.

- 或: If we have talents, we will be likely to succeed.
- If a person is selfish, they will have few friends.

应改为: If a person is selfish, he will have few friends.

- (4) 代词指代不明。
- The pollution in this area is serious; they should do something about it.

应改为: The pollution in this area is serious; the government should do something about it.

1.3.3 写简洁的句子 (Conciseness)

简洁就是用尽可能少的词表达尽可能充分的意思。在不改变句子意义的情况下,在 能用词的地方,不用短语;在能用短语的地方不用句子。

比较下列两个句子:

- He expresses a number of clever expressions much to the audience's delight.
- —He delighted the audience with his clever expressions.
- This morning I went to the classroom. When I got there, I saw many people in the classroom.
  - —This morning I went to the classroom and saw many people there.

要想使句子简洁应注意以下几点:

- (1) 避免重复意义相同的词。
- a. It was blue in color.
- b. It was small in size.
- c. In my opinion, I think your plan is feasible.
- 以上划线部分都属于意义重复,应去掉。

又如:

He gave many reasons for his failure, but <u>the reasons he gave</u> were not convincing. 应改为:

He gave many reasons for his failure, but none of them was convincing.

(2) 避免使用累赘的词。

累赘的词指的是拖泥带水, 啰嗦的词或词组。例如:

- a. She was told of the fact that eating junk food might harm her health.
- b. Mrs. Smith likes to drink all kinds of wines that are produced in France.
- c. There are some students who cheat in exams.
- 以上划线部分都是累赘的词,应去掉。
- 1.3.4 写平行结构的句子 (Parallelism)

在一个句子中,有几个表达相近或相对意义的并列成分时,应该使用词性一致的排比结构,这就是写作中的平行结构原则。两三个词性相同的词连成一串,形成平行结构。

这种结构能使句子显得严谨,层次分明,增强感染力。

例如: The article is short, informative, and reading it was easy. 应该为:

The article is short, informative, and easy to read. (Three adjectives)

又如: Knowing what to do and to do it well will bring you success.

应该为:

Knowing what to do and <u>doing</u> it well will bring you success. (Two gerund phrases) 再看下例:

In summary, I do like a lot of things about college, as I said before—<u>being on my</u> own, <u>talking with friendly people, having Fridays off...</u> (Three gerund phrases)

1.3.5 写灵活多变的句子(Variety)

要使文章生动、吸引人,写作时要经常变换句型和句子结构。

- (1) 句子开头多样化
- ① 分词或分词短语开头。
- a. We reached our destination exhausted.

应该为: Exhausted, we reached our destination.

b. I finished my homework and began to review the lessons.

应该为: Having finished my homework, I began to review the lessons.

② 形容词开头。

He was intelligent and hard-working, and he graduated with honors.

应该为: Intelligent and hard-working, he graduated with honors.

- ③ 介词短语开头。
- a. The girl was in despair and turned to her friends for help.

应该为: In despair, the girl turned to her friends for help.

- ④ 不定式短语开头。
- a. He worked hard day and night to pass the exams.

应该为: To pass the exams, he worked hard day and night.

b. He spoke slowly and emphatically to make everything clear.

应该为: To make everything clear, he spoke slowly and emphatically.

(2) 句型多样化。

用排比句、修辞疑问句、倒装句等多样化的句型能增添语言的渲染力,增加文章的 艺术色彩。例如:

- The more we get together, the happier we'll be.
- Why is it that the more connected we get, the more disconnected I feel?

### 2. Paragraphs 段落

语段,又叫"句群",是由句子组成的语言表达单位,它是句子和语篇之间的中间层次。我们知道,句子在一定的语境中能够单独地使用,能够单独地表达相对完整的意思。

但是,要表达多方面的、比较复杂的思想,往往需要把几个句子组织起来,结成更大的 言语片断,以表达"一层"的意思。因此,语段是一个相对独立的较大语义单位,既与 上下语段相关联,又与上下语段相区别。正是许多这样的语段相结合,才构成了语篇。

- 一个段落既是一篇文章的组成部分,又是一个自成一体、相对独立的整体。一个段 落就是一篇微型文章,它的内容应该完整、连贯并且展开得法。内容完整就是要求段落 中的各句都紧紧围绕一个中心或主题,如有必要另辟主题则需另起一段。内容连贯则要 求文字条理清晰,层次结构清楚,句与句之间有内在的逻辑关系。
- 一个段落可长可短, 视全篇的需要而定, 比如要看该文章的主题是什么, 本段落在 全文中处于什么位置, 以及它在文章观点阐述过程中有何作用等。长的段落通常用于表 达比较复杂的主题,而短的段落有时是作一过渡或概括,也有可能是用来强调某个观点。

### 2.1 Basic Structure of a Paragraph 段落的组成

一个核心的英语段落一般由一个主题句(topic sentence)、若干个支持句或扩展句 (supporting sentence 或 developing sentence) 构成, 有的还有关联句(transitional sentence) 和结论句(concluding sentence)。主题句给出谈论的话题,或段落的主旨即中心思想: 支 持句是对主题句进行的阐释、说明、例证或引申等:关联句使主题句和各支持句连贯成 一个整体;结论句对全段作总结,往往照应主题句,起承上的作用。这些具体细节使中 心思想的表述呈现一定的层次。

主题句(topic sentence)在英语段落中起着举足轻重的作用。英语段落的主题句大多 位于句首, 但也有居于中间或末尾的。主题句位于句首, 开段明义, 让读者很快就能了 解作者要说明的问题。

段落的第一句是主题句,清楚地表述了中心思想,其他句子都与中心思想有关,具 体的例子和理由对中心思想提供了支持。段落通过词汇(如 feeling, cards, words 等)和意 义上的重复,代词的使用,以及过渡词(如 instead of, if, or, but)的使用达到连贯。段落 最后是强有力的结尾。

### 2.2 Qualities of an Effective Paragraph 段落的特征

- (1) 段落的统一性(Unity)
- 一个好的段落通常只有一个中心思想。段落的统一性体现在用这个中心思想来统帅全段 内容,段落中的其他句子则都应围绕这一主题,一切与主题无直接关系的句子都必须删除。
  - (2) 段落的连贯性 (Coherence)。
- 一个好的段落除了内容要统一、完整外,还要结构连贯。连贯性指的是段落的结构 是否有条理。一个段落内的各句应该有逻辑地、自然地衔接在一起,成为一个完整的整 体。只有这样,读者才能跟上作者的思路,明白他讲的意思。达到连贯性的一个重要策 略是使用合适的连接词。
  - (3) 段落的完整性(Completeness)

这里段落的完整性指整个段落在意义上的完整性。段落的中心思想必须得到充分的 讨论,一个观点必须得到足够的事实支持,方可进入下一段落。换言之,写了主题句以 后还必须回答与之相关的问题。否则,这个段落就是不完整的。