



多听熟读 妙笔生花

——大学英语写作辅导新编

主 编 • 陈新仁 陈成辉



苏州大学出版社
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前言

写作是语言学习中必须掌握的四大技能之一,是教学中锻炼学习者思维、培养其综合创新能力的重要方法,是测试中检测学习者英语综合知识和能力的有效手段。为此,自大学英语四、六级考试推出以来,写作一直是必考内容。然而,历年的大学英语四、六级考试结果表明,写作又是考生丢分最多的项目。研究表明,考生写作方面存在的具体问题包括:错字多,用词不当,语法错误比较突出,句子的逻辑关系混乱,语篇连贯性差,构思和扩写能力弱,写作速度较慢,等等。大学英语对写作提出的要求是内容连贯、语言流畅、衔接自然、无重大语法错误,因此大学英语写作教学还有很多工作要做。大学英语教师想了不少办法,可是总的来说效果还不明显。

鉴于大学生英语写作水平普遍较低的现状,笔者本着语言输入和输出紧密结合的原则,提出了以听说促写作、“听说写一体”的学习新模式,并编写了此书。本书是通过搜集历年大学英语四、六级考试真题作文范文及各类考试作文汇编而成,分为校园生活、经济与科学、伦理道德、文化教育、交通和旅游、环境和资源、体育和娱乐、健康和饮食、时事和社会热点话题九个部分,体裁有说明文、议论文和应用文。本书以复合式听写的形式编排,听写的内容涉及衔接手段、重点句型、短语等,大都是学习者写作中容易出错的地方。每篇作文都含有重点词汇表、范文点评和参考译文。其中,范文点评主要讲解文章的结构特点、修辞手段和写作技巧。本书之所以附有参考译文,一方面是为了满足英语水平较低的学习者的要求,另一方面是让学习者通过英汉对比领悟英汉两种语言在遣词造句、谋篇布局和思维模式方面的差异,促使汉语在英语写作中从负迁移走向正迁移。这种以听说促写作的学习模式具体实施步骤如下:

(1) 学习者做类似于复合式听写的测试,直到把所有缺失的信息填上为



止。通过听力预热,学习者不仅可以提高听力水平,而且对文章内容也会有大概了解,尤其会对填空部分印象深刻,而这些部分正是学习者需要重点掌握的语言点,是写作中容易出错的地方。

(2) 学习者把范文作为口语材料,反复朗读,直至能够背诵或复述为止。这不仅提高了学习者的口语水平,而且为写作积累了宝贵的素材。本书另有 mp3 格式的听力录音,可在苏州大学出版社网站下载: <http://www.sudapress.com/down.asp>。学习者可以边听边读,听说并进,相得益彰。

(3) 学习者以本书所选作文的话题进行限时写作训练。起始阶段,学习者可能会根据诵读的范文凭借记忆进行模仿式写作。但是,随着训练的深入,学习者不仅会在词汇和句型表达上出现多样化,而且在内容上也会不断闪现出自己的灵感,从而在不知不觉中完成了消化、吸收和创新的三部曲。

这种学习模式支持了语言两重性的观点:语言既遵循“语法规则”又依赖“定式短语”。对那些语法学得不错,但词汇相对匮乏、作文空洞无物的学习者来说,这种学习方法无疑是雪中送炭。以听说促写作的学习模式充分体现了输入和输出紧密结合的原则,“听说写一体”使学习者不仅在写作方面,而且在听说方面都会取得较大进步。

我们将这种学习模式在几所高校进行了实验,都取得了良好的效果。实验表明,以听说促写作、“听说写一体”的学习模式能够显著提高大学生的英语写作水平,增强其写作兴趣、信心和成就感,促进其综合技能的全面、和谐发展。

编者

2013年8月于金陵

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Unit One

Campus Life

The Military Training on Campus



听力预热

Directions: You will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

It is a rule for many years that college newcomers must receive military training upon entering college. (1) _____, some military officers are invited to give the training on campus, (2) _____ newcomers are sent to a nearby military camp for training. (3) _____ they feel about the training, it leaves a deep impression on each of them.

(4) _____ the benefits from military training, some are highly ranked. (5) _____, collectivism is intensified in the young generation who grew up in a single-child family. (6) _____, the discipline and hardship of the training teach students a good lesson that discipline is a guarantee of victory and great tolerance is the basic quality for a person to overcome difficulties.

(7) _____, there is still room for improvement on campus military



training. Modernization and scientific advancement take place in every field, (8) _____ the military. (9) _____ students should be informed of some modernized military knowledge, such as nuclear arms, (10) _____.

Answers: (1) Usually (2) or (3) No matter how (4) Among (5) Firstly (6) Most important of all (7) Beneficial as it is (8) including (9) Therefore (10) so that they will be more capable to deal with the future world



写作训练

Directions: You are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *The Military Training on Campus*. You should write no less than 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- (1) 大学生军训的必要性。
- (2) 大学生军训的益处。
- (3) 大学生军训的形式和内容是否有改革的余地。



范文注释

I. Words and Expressions

1. military	/ˈmɪlətri/	adj. 军事的, 军队的, 武装的
2. newcomer	/ˈnjuːkʌmə(r)/	n. 新来的人, 新手
3. camp	/kæmp/	n. 营地, 兵营, 军营
4. rank	/ræŋk/	v. 把……分等级, 给……评定等级
5. collectivism	/kəˈlektɪvɪzəm/	n. 集体主义
6. intensify	/ɪnˈtensɪfaɪ/	v. 加强, 增强
7. discipline	/ˈdɪsəplɪn/	n. 训练, 纪律, 行为准则
8. hardship	/ˈhɑːdʃɪp/	n. 困苦, 艰难, 拮据
9. guarantee	/ˌɡærənˈtiː/	n. 保证, 保证书, 担保 vt. 担保, 确保
10. tolerance	/ˈtɒlərəns/	n. 容忍, 宽容
11. overcome	/ˌəʊvəˈkʌm/	v. 克服, 解决, 战胜



12. modernize	/ˈmɒdənaɪz/	vt. 使……现代化 vi. 现代化
13. military officer		军官
14. quality	/ˈkwɒləti/	n. 品德, 素质
15. beneficial	/ˌbenɪˈfɪʃl/	adj. 有益的, 有利的, 有用的
16. room	/ru:m/	n. 余地, 可能性, 房间
17. modernization	/ˌmɒdənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	n. 现代化, 现代化的事物
18. advancement	/ədˈvɑːnsmənt/	n. 前进, 发展, 推动
19. informed	/ɪnˈfɔːmd/	adj. 有学问的, 有见识的
20. nuclear arms	/ˈnjuːkliə ɑːmz/	核武器

II. Sentence Explanation

1. It is a rule for many years that college newcomers must receive military training upon entering college: Freshmen must receive military training when they enter college and it has become a rule for many years.

It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。英语中 that 引导的主语从句可置于句首, 但更常置于句末, 并用 it 代替其作形式主语。如:

That he is still alive is quite true.

It is quite true **that he is still alive.**

2. Most important of all, the discipline and hardship of the training teach students a good lesson that discipline is a guarantee of victory and great tolerance is the basic quality for a person to overcome difficulties: The most important thing is that students can draw useful lessons from military training. First, the discipline and hardship are a guarantee of victory; second, if a person wants to overcome difficulties, he must have the basic quality of tolerance.

这是一个复合句。that 引导的同位语从句作名词 lesson 的同位语。可接同位语从句的名词通常是概括性抽象名词, 很少为复数, 且通常带冠词, 常见者如 answer, belief, command, decision, demand, doubt, fact, explanation, idea, hope, news, order, problem, promise, question, remark (评论, 议论), reply, report, suggestion, thought, truth, lesson (教训), wish 等。

teach sb. a good lesson: 给某人上了一课, 很好地教育了某人。如:

You needn't say anything because what you did has taught me a good lesson.

你不用说什么了,因为你所做的已经很好地教育了我。

3. Beneficial as it is, there is still room for improvement on campus military training: Although military training is beneficial, it still needs improvement.

本句前半句是由 as 引导的部分倒装句。当 as 作为比较意义时,即用于“as + adj. / adv. + as”结构中时,如果把第一个 as 省略掉,就形成部分倒装。如:

Child as he is, he knows a lot.

room 此处作“余地,机会”讲,是不可数名词。如:

There is much room for success. 大有成功的机会。



范文点评

这是一篇阐述性议论文,其写作思路是:提出问题,正反论述。

第一段,作者概述大学生军训现状,即大学生入学接受军训已成规矩,军训给每个人都留下了深刻的印象。

第二段,具体论述军训的益处。首先,它使集体主义精神得到强化。其次,它让学生懂得了纪律的重要和艰辛的必要。

第三段,作者提出了军训需要改进的原因及需要改进的地方。



参考译文

军训

许多年来,大学生入学后接受军训已成规矩。学校通常会请一些军官来学校训练学生,或将新生送到附近的军营接受训练。不管学生怎样看,军训给每个人都留下了深刻的印象。

军训带来的一些益处令人交口称赞。首先,它使集体主义精神在独生子女这一代人得到了强化。更为重要的是,军训的纪律和训练的艰辛使学生们懂得,纪律是胜利的保证,韧性是克服困难的基本素质。

尽管军训有益,但是校园军训仍有待改进。现代化和科学进步发生在包括军事领域在内的一切领域中。因此,学生应该了解一些现代化的军事知识,如核武器等,以便他们能更好地应对未来世界。

Private Tutoring



听力预热

Directions: You will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Home tutoring (1) _____ college students is popular these days (2) _____. The most important one is that population is growing faster than educational institutions, so there is a fierce competition among young people who want to enter college. (3) _____, middle school students must study hard at home (4) _____ at school. Students (5) _____ need tutoring because slow students need improvement, good ones want to be better, and better best. Thus, home tutoring is (6) _____.

This phenomenon has brought many benefits for college students. First, students (7) _____ financial problems can earn some money to support their study. Second, students can improve their own study (8) _____. Last, the tutoring experience is useful when students look for jobs.

I don't do any tutoring because I have no financial problems, and I need more time (9) _____ graduate studies. (10) _____. I will see what I can do when I am not so busy.

Answers: (1) given by (2) for several reasons (3) As a result (4) as well as (5) of any level (6) getting more and more popular (7) with (8) after doing some tutoring (9) to prepare for (10) I know working experience is important for a college student



写作训练

Directions: You are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Private Tutoring**. You should write no less than 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- (1) 为何大学生做家教蔚然成风?
- (2) 大学生做家教对个人有何益处?
- (3) 你为什么(不)做家教?



范文注释

I. Words and Expressions

1. private	/ˈpraɪvət/	adj.	私人的, 私有的, 私用的
2. tutor	/ˈtju:tə(r)/	v.	任……的私人教师, 指导, 辅导
		n.	家庭教师, 私人教师
3. improvement	/ɪmˈpru:vmənt/	n.	改进, 改善
4. home tutoring	/həʊm ˈtju:tɪŋ/		家庭辅导
5. institution	/ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃn/	n.	(大学、金融等规模大的) 机构, 慈善机构
6. fierce	/fɪəs/	adj.	凶猛的, 激烈的, 狂热的
7. competitive	/kəmˈpetətɪv/	adj.	竞争的
8. competition	/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	n.	竞争, 竞赛
9. phenomenon	/fəˈnɒmɪnən/	n.	现象 (pl. phenomena)
10. benefit	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	n.	优势, 益处, 福利
11. financial	/faɪˈnænʃl/	adj.	财政的, 金融的
12. graduate studies	/ˈgrædʒuət ˈstɑ:dɪz/		研究生学习

* 相关谚语警句 *

1. The best way to learn many things is not to learn many things at a time. 学习许多东西的最好办法是不要同时学许多东西。

2. Money spent on the brains is never spent in vain. 智力投资无亏空。



II. Sentence Explanation

1. The most important one is that population is growing faster than educational institutions, so there is a fierce competition among young people who want to enter college: Young people want to enter college, but the population is growing faster than educational institutions (教育机构), so the competition among young people is very fierce. In order to be the winner in the competition, many young people would like to have home tutoring. This forms the most important reason why home tutoring is popular.

这是一个复合句。one 是代词,指代前面的 reason。

2. ... middle school students must study hard at home as well as at school: ... middle school students must study hard both at home and at school.

这是一个简单句。as well as 意为“和……一样”。作主语的名词后有 as well as, with, together with, except 等引导的短语时,主语的数多不受这些短语的影响,谓语动词的数由该名词而定。如:

My father as well as my mother **believes** life will be better.

3. I don't do any tutoring because I have no financial problems, and I need more time to prepare for graduate studies.

这是一个并列句。financial problem 的意思是“经济问题”,graduate studies 的意思是“研究生学习”。另外一些关于此类作文的相关词汇有:

key high school 重点中学

college entrance examination 高考

instruction after class 课外辅导

coach individually 个别辅导

hope one's son will amount to something when he grows up 望子成龙

be overloaded with schoolwork 课业负担过重

self-reliant 依靠自己的,自力更生的



范文点评

这是一篇阐述性议论文,其写作思路是:提出问题,讨论问题,解释原因。

第一段,作者指出大学生做家教蔚然成风的根本原因,即年轻人上大学竞争激烈。

第二段,作者转而论述大学生做家教对自身的益处,即可以解决经济困难,提高自身学习而且对求职有利。

第三段,作者阐述了自己不做家教的原因是没有经济上的压力,而且要准备考研。同时作者也指出,如果有时间也会考虑做些力所能及的工作。



参考译文

家 教

如今大学生做家教蔚然成风,这有许多原因。最重要的是,人口增长快于教育机构的增长,因此年轻人上大学竞争激烈。结果,中学生不仅在学校,而且在家也要努力学习。各层次学生都需要家教,因为差生需要提高,好学生要更好,更好的要最好。因而,家教越来越受欢迎。

这种现象给大学生带来了许多益处。首先,经济困难的学生可以借此赚钱供自己读书;其次,做了家教后,大学生自己的学习能力得到提高;最后,家教经历对求职有益处。

我之所以不做家教是因为我没有经济上的困难,而且我需要时间准备考研。我知道工作经历对大学生至关重要。所以不忙时,我会考虑找些力所能及的工作来做。

Unemployment upon Graduation



听力预热

Directions: You will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks. Finally, when



the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The recent years have (1) _____ an unfavorable social phenomenon — more and more college students become unemployed as soon as they graduate.

After contemplation and meditation, we can find three (2) _____ to account for this trend. (3) _____, the expansion and amalgamation of universities provide chances for more students to receive higher education, but the job market cannot develop at the same speed. (4) _____, the situation is even worse with those students who unanimously chose the “hot” majors such as economics and accounting. (5) _____, many students think too highly of themselves — they choose not to work at all if they are not satisfied with the job. They may think the pay is not satisfactory or the job is not decent at all.

The (6) _____ to this problem seem more than clear on this occasion. To create more job opportunities, the government should gradually optimize the industrial structure, putting more emphasis on the service industry. (7) _____, university authority should be extremely careful in enrolling new students, taking into consideration of the job market. Students also should think twice before making the decision. (8) _____, college graduates should shift their view upon many new occupations — any job is a good one as long as it brings job satisfaction and a bright future.

(9) _____ we meet such problems along the route of social and economic development. As long as the government, universities and students make joint efforts, (10) _____.

Answers: (1) witnessed (2) possible reasons (3) First of all (4) What's more (5) In the third place (6) solutions (7) Moreover (8) Last but not least (9) It is quite natural that (10) a sound solution is not far away



写作训练

Directions: You are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Unemployment upon Graduation*. You should write no less than 150 words and