



新世纪高等学校教材

| 英语语言文学系列教材 |

循序渐进大学英语写作

(第2版)

李争鸣 编著

Step by Step to
College English
Writing



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内容提要

这是一本帮助中国学生了解英语写作规律、提高英语写作水平的教材，特点是：信息量大，针对性强，讲练结合，以练为主。例句及范文是从英美原文中精挑细选的，语言力求地道并通俗易懂，可供读者模仿。本书注重英语写作的实用性，有一个章节专门介绍英文书信的写作格式及多种信函的写作方法。在大多数情况下，同一类的练习有两套：一套附有答案，为自学者提供参考；另一套不附答案，供课堂教学时使用。如果只有一套练习，那么练习中的前一部分附有答案，后一部分则不附答案。

本书可用作高等院校大一、大二（非英语专业）本科生英语写作必修课或选修课的教材，也适用于准备参加大学英语四、六级考试的考生，同时也可供出国留学人员和广大英语爱好者自学时使用。

在本书的撰写过程中，加拿大籍专家 Pat Donnelly 女士对其中的英文部分进行了润色，在此对她表示衷心的感谢。

探索有效途径，提高英语写作水平

——写给英语写作学习者的话（代前言）

一、英语写作的重要性

在谈到英语写作的重要性时，一位在美国耶鲁大学学习的中国留学生是这样回答的：“是的，非常重要！很多来耶鲁大学招聘学生的公司，包括大多数众所周知的华尔街金融与咨询公司，也声明他们首选那些写作能力优秀的应聘者。”

下面这段话的内容与上面那个中国留学生的回答有异曲同工之处。

Many students feel that learning to write well is a useless, time-consuming task that has little to do with “real life” — that is, with their future occupations. This may be true if you plan to become an auto mechanic or a waitress. It is certainly not true if you plan to have a white-collar job. No matter what profession you enter — business, engineering, government — you will have to write.

在就业市场竞争异常激烈的今天，为了找到理想的职业，并在未来的事业中获得成功，每个求职者都有必要提高自己的英语写作水平。

二、英语写作中普遍存在的问题

（一）词汇量有限或用词不准确

曾经有一位学生想表达“母鸡（hen）”一词却不知如何拼写，于是“急中生智”地用 cock's wife 替代。出现这种不恰当的替代完全是因为写作者词汇量有限。还有一位学生在作文中这样写“On my way to school, I meet an old friend I have not touched for years.”。显然，此句话中的 touch 一词用法有误。该词有“触摸”“抚摸”之意，而非与人“交流”“交往”的“接触”。要想表达后者之意，应选用 contact 或 communicate with。以上两个例子说明，如果词汇量不足或用词不准确，有时会闹出笑话，甚至会引起误会。

（二）母语思维与母语干扰

用英语写作时，学生往往会先用汉语思考，然后再用英语表达出来。这样写出来的句子往往会有明显的汉语思维痕迹。请看一位学生作文中的一句话“Renting a room, you will be living under the house owner's eyes.”。这句话虽然没有任何语法错误，也不会产生歧义，但是不符合英语的表达习惯。第一，如果把“房屋

的主人”直译为英语，的确是 the house owner，但在英语中，特指“出租房屋的房主”时，常用 landlord 或 landlady；第二，与汉语“在某人的眼皮底下”相对应的英语表达方式是“under one’s nose”，而不是“under one’s eyes”。因此，上面那句中国式英语应改为“Renting a room, you will be living under the landlord’s nose.”。

受母语的干扰，我国学生在写作过程中经常会写出一些中式英语，例如，将“象牙塔”（ivory tower）写成 tower of elephant teeth，将“彩票”（a lottery ticket）写成 a color ticket，将“大风”（strong wind）写成 big wind，将“睡衣”（pajamas）写成 sleeping clothes 等。

下面让我们进行一次带有知识性和趣味性的母语干扰小测验。请将下列 10 个汉语短语译成英语。

(1) 冷色调	(2) 开设课程
(3) 喝汤	(4) 休息室
(5) 旅游城市	(6) 步行街
(7) 一轮圆月	(8) 学知识
(9) 安全感	(10) 飞吻

测验完成后，可在本篇文章的最后找到答案。对照答案，看一看我们的翻译中是否也存在母语干扰的因素，然后再统计一下自己的母语干扰率。

想要摆脱母语干扰，写出更出色的英语文章，我们需要花大量的时间阅读原汁原味的英语材料（对此问题本文还会在后面详谈），这样才能逐步养成用英语思考的习惯。要做到这一点确实不易，但只要长期努力，这一目标并非遥不可及。

（三）不了解英语国家的文化背景及语用习惯

英语写作中，最常见的错误是语言错误。语言作为文化的载体，往往承载着一定的文化寓意。有些词汇及表达方式除了字面意义外，还有深层的文化内涵，不了解这层内涵就有可能出现文化错误（cultural mistake）。

下面是学生作文中的一个句子“If you eat too much and have little moving, you will get fat.”，这是一个既有语言错误又有文化错误的典型例子。语言错误和文化错误分别是“have little moving”和“you will get fat”。英美人对我们的语言错误往往持宽容的态度，但如果我们犯了文化错误，则会令他们尴尬、不快、反感甚至恼火。英语中 fat 一词有“大腹便便”“脑满肠肥”“赘肉缠身”之意，因此在表达“胖”这一概念时，应尽量使用委婉语。以上那句话可修改成“If you eat

too much but do little exercise, you will gain some weight.”。

再举一例。一位学生在表述“大雨把我们都浇成了落汤鸡”这一意思时写道“The rain was so heavy that we were like chickens.”。这句话同样不符合英语的表达习惯。中西方文化存在差异性, 因此用动物进行比喻时, 也要考虑同一词汇在英、汉两种语言中的不同内涵。在英语中, chicken 一词的联想意义是“害怕”“胆怯”。请看例句“My friend Joe was planning to get married for the fourth time. But at the last moment he chickened out because his first three marriages ended in divorce and he was afraid to take another chance.”。用英语形容某个人胆小时, 可以说“You are so chicken-hearted.”。可想而知, 当母语是英语的人读到前面学生写的那句话时, 会颇感费解。英语中表示“落汤鸡”的习语是 as wet as a drowned rat, 据此, 我们可以把那个比喻不恰当的句子改写成“The rain was so heavy that we were all as wet as drowned rats.”。此例说明, 在掌握丰富的词汇和熟练的语法规则的同时, 还需要了解英语国家的文化, 只有将语言与文化的学习结合起来, 才能准确得体地表达语义, 避免语用失误。

为了丰富我们对动物所包含的联想意义的理解, 下面分三组进行详细介绍。

1. 中西方文化中, 联想意义相同或相似的动物及相关习语

- (1) dove (和平鸽)
- (2) a dark horse (比赛或竞选中的“黑马”)
- (3) scapegoat (替罪羊)
- (4) the ugly duckling (丑小鸭)
- (5) as sly as a fox (像狐狸一样狡猾)
- (6) as slow as a turtle (像乌龟一样行动迟缓)
- (7) as busy as a bee (像蜜蜂一样忙碌)
- (8) as dirty and greedy as a pig (像猪一样肮脏贪婪)
- (9) as foolish as a donkey (像驴一样蠢)
- (10) as meek as a lamb (像羊羔一样温顺)
- (11) to have a bird's eye view (of) (鸟瞰)
- (12) to kill two birds with one stone (一石双鸟, 一箭双雕)
- (13) to shed crocodile's tears (假慈悲)
- (14) to parrot what other people say (鹦鹉学舌)
- (15) to fish for compliments (沽名钓誉)
- (16) to fish in troubled waters (浑水摸鱼)

2. 中西方文化中联想意义相反的动物及相关习语和例句

动物	汉语的联想意义	英语的联想意义	英语习语/例句
peacock	美丽、吉祥	骄傲、炫耀、虚荣、盛气凌人、趾高气扬	as proud/vain as a peacock The young man was peacocking about on the lawn. (那个年轻人趾高气扬地在草地上走来走去。) He <i>puffed himself up</i> (骄傲自满, 趾高气扬) like a peacock.
bat	“蝠”同“福”	有眼无珠, 不祥之物, 巫婆	You must have been as blind as a bat not to have seen me; I was sitting at the table next to you. In many parts of Europe, people believe that ghosts take the form of bats and that the places they inhabit are haunted. But in China, bats are symbols of long life, and representations of them worn as lucky charms are guaranteed to bring happiness. (在欧洲许多地方, 人们相信幽灵会化身为蝙蝠, 有蝙蝠的地方就会闹鬼。但在中国, 蝙蝠是长寿的象征, 佩戴蝙蝠造型的护身符能带来幸福。)
owl	不祥之兆	智慧、聪明	He always gives good advice. He's as wise as an owl. If a clown is not so funny and an owl is not so wise, you might be a workaholic.
dragon	皇权、中华民族的象征、腾飞	邪恶的生物、怪物	In the legends of North America, the dragon is a threatening animal. But in the tales of China, the dragon represents good luck. Since ancient times, the Chinese dragon has been seen as a symbol of China and was the <i>emblem</i> (象征, 标志) of royal family. But in the West, dragons are large monsters that breathe fire and eat people.

3. 在中西方文化中联想意义不同, 或在另一文化中仅仅是语言符号的动物习语和例句

- (1) as poor as a church mouse
- (2) as busy as a *beaver* (河狸)
- (3) as cheerful as a *lark* (云雀)
- (4) pig-headed (固执的)
- (5) kill the goose that lays the golden egg (杀鸡取卵)
- (6) lion-hearted (勇敢)
- (7) I went cold turkey with my Internet addiction (我戒掉了网瘾。)

(8) come in like a lion and go out like a lamb (虎头蛇尾)

(9) The lion is reputed to be the bravest of all animals. (狮子是百兽之王。)

(10) The leopard won't change its spots. (本性难移。)

(11) She was *like a cat on a hot tin roof* (像热锅上的蚂蚁) before her driving test.

(12) It was the morning of the World Cup Final and most of the players *had butterflies in their stomachs* (紧张、不安或焦虑)。

(13) Although Jane was very shy at the beginning, she became the *top dog* (骨干、主要人物) in her office within the first year.

(14) Movie stars are always *dogged* (跟踪、追逐、纠缠) by the media.

(15) Mirabel Airport is a real *white elephant* (昂贵且不实用) because it is so far out of Montreal that no one wants to use it. It costs a lot and it's useless.

(16) I tell you I know for certain that Wendy will be promoted to manager. The boss told me himself, so it's *straight from the horse's mouth* (消息非常可靠)。

(17) At the conference I was *like a fish out of water* (感到尴尬、不自在、不适应)。All the speeches were in French, a language I never studied.

(18) He is a big drinker. He *drinks like a fish* (牛饮)。

(19) Every time I see a snake, even in a zoo, I get goose bumps all over. (每当看到蛇, 即便是在动物园里, 我也会浑身起鸡皮疙瘩。)

(20) The early bird gets/catches the worm. (捷足先登。)

请将下面的汉语词组译成英语。

(1) 望子成龙

(2) 第一个吃螃蟹的人

三、写作的功夫在写作之外

中国学生写作时的问题可概括为“rich in thoughts, but poor in expressions”。换言之, 他们无法把自己丰富的想法用英语准确无误地表达出来。根据语言输入理论, 只有不停输入才能有输出, 而且输入量要绝对大于输出量。写作属于输出技能, 因此, 要想提高写作水平, 摆脱语尽词穷的困境, 就必须有大量的和规范的语言信息输入, 即从多方面丰富一个人表达词汇库的“内存”。

(一) 阅读是丰富表达词汇的主要途径

在谈到阅读与写作关系时, 人们经常会联想到古诗“读书破万卷, 下笔如有神”“熟读唐诗三百首, 不会作诗也会吟”。英语中类似的说法有“Writing is learnt from reading.”“To be a good writer, you must also be a good reader.”。英国教育专家 L. G. 亚历山大也曾经谈道“*There is no writing before reading.*”。这些都说明无论古今中外, 阅读都被认为是写作的基础和源泉, 要想写出漂亮的文章, 必须先做勤奋的阅读者。

1. 阅读有助于准确用词

例1. 学生一般都知道如何用英语表达“有些人……”“另外一些人……”，但不知道如何表达“还有一些人……”。当我们读到下面这段话时，问题便迎刃而解了。

People spend their weekends in various ways. **Some** go to the mountains to hike, ski, or just relax. **Others** prefer the beach to enjoy the seashore activities and to get a suntan. **Still others** like to relax by staying home and reading a good book.

例2. 受母语的干扰，有的学生将汉语的“鸡心领毛衣”写成 a chicken-heart-collar sweater。从下面的句子中可以找到这个汉语词组正确的英语表达法。

This officer was standing across a small counter from a young white boy who was wearing a **V-necked sweater**.

例3. “参照物”一词用英语应该如何表达？请看下面的句子。

Like “Far East” or “Orient”, either term makes sense only if one takes Europe as **the point of reference**.

例4. 我们有时可以听到或读到，国外的某个城市被联合国评选为最宜居的城市。那么如何用英语表达“最宜居的”呢？读了下面的句子便可一目了然。

Melbourne (墨尔本) has been rated as the world's most **livable** city — healthier, cleaner, and safer than any other big city in the world.

掌握了 livable 一词后，将下面两句话翻译成英语就不难了。请尝试翻译一下这两个句子。

(1) 温哥华 (Vancouver) 曾被联合国评选为世界上最宜居的城市。

(2) 通过我们的努力，北京将会被建成世界上最宜居的城市之一。

例5. 学生在表达“双赢”这一概念时，有的按字面意义将其写成“double win”，有的按实际含义写成“mutual benefit”。那么英语中“双赢”一词的准确说法又是什么呢？在一篇有关求职时如何面谈薪金的文章中有这么一句话“Be enthusiastic and professional in your negotiations and encourage outcomes that put both you and your future employer in a ‘win-win’ situation.”。了解了“双赢”的英语说法，表达相关的中文句子就易如反掌了。

既然“双赢”一词涉及了英语数字的表达方法，我们不妨再来了解一些有关数字的英语习语。

(1) Don't you think he is *one track-minded* (一根筋)?

(2) That's all Greek to me. (我对那些一窍不通。)

(3) —Do you have any second thoughts? (你犹豫吗?)

—No. None. (没有。从来没有。)

(4) His mark in math is second to none in the class. (他的数学在班上独占

鳌头。)

(5) Habit is a second nature. (习惯成自然。)

(6) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (一鸟在手, 胜于双鸟在林。)

(7) They arrive in twos and threes. (他们三三两两地来了。)

(8) Two is company, but three is none. (两人成伴, 三人不欢。)

(9) Two heads are better than one. (三个臭皮匠顶个诸葛亮。)

(10) One boy is a boy, two boys are half boy, and three boys are no boy at all.
(一个和尚挑水吃, 两个和尚抬水吃, 三个和尚没水吃。)

(11) Look before you leap. (三思而后行。)

(12) New brooms sweep clean. (新官上任三把火。)

(13) The wounded soldier crawled on all fours to a nearby village. (受伤的士兵靠四肢爬到了附近的一个村子里。)

(14) If a football team wins a game, the players will *give high fives to everyone around to celebrate* (互相击掌以示庆贺)。

(15) I don't care which car you choose; it's six of one and half a dozen of the other to me. (不管你选中哪辆小轿车, 对我来说区别都不大。)

(16) I always believe in my sixth sense. (我相信直觉。)

(17) The children are in seventh heaven with their new toys. (新玩具让这些孩子们兴奋不已。)

(18) His room is always *at sixes and sevens* (乱七八糟)。

(19) be scattered here and there (七零八落)

(20) a narrow escape (from death) (九死一生)

(21) A wonder lasts but nine days. / a nine days' wonder (轰动一时的事件、昙花一现的新鲜事)

(22) A cat has nine lives. (猫有九命。)

(23) The chances are he will win. (十有八九他会赢的。)

(24) flawless (十全十美)

(25) The war was prevented at the eleventh hour. (战争在最后关头被制止了。)

(26) The editor made several eleventh hour changes in the magazine. (编辑在杂志马上就要付印时又进行了最后的修改。)

(27) Eggs are sold by the dozen. (鸡蛋论打卖。)

(28) My parents' resources are not sufficient to hire round-the-clock nursing. (我父母的收入无法支付一天 24 小时的护理费用。)

(29) Martha studied around the clock for a management exam. (玛莎不知疲倦地学习, 为管理考试做准备。)

(30) Dozens of advertising boards in Paris' metro stations are singing cheerful slo-

gans this week. (本周, 巴黎的地铁站的几十个广告牌上都是激动人心的宣传口号。)

(31) As a model, she is *one in a thousand* (百里挑一)。

(32) He is *one in a million* (凤毛麟角, 百里挑一)。

(33) They tried in a thousand and one ways to please their boss. (他们千方百计地去取悦他们的上司。)

(34) It is a wise man that never makes mistakes. (智者千虑, 必有一失。)

(35) It is only once in a blue moon that you get an opportunity like that. (对你来说, 这是个千载难逢的机会。)

(36) Absolutely true! (千真万确!)

(37) That's the last thing he will do. (那是他最不愿意做的事情。)

2. 在日常阅读过程中学习英语的习惯表达法

在我们与加拿大的一个合作项目中, 加方主任随信寄来了一式两份的年终报告。在所附的信函中, 该主任这样写道: “We are sending you two copies. Would you please distribute them to the appropriate officials?” 在获得信息的同时, 我们又掌握了“有关负责人”或“相关负责人”的表达方式。

在阅读过程中, 只要我们留意, 就可以积累很多我们原本不知道和不会表达的单词、短语或句子, 例如, “visionary (有眼力的人)” “flyover (立交桥)” “graffiti (涂鸦)” “extreme sports (极限运动)” “a wealth of (大量的、丰富的)” “in split seconds (刹那间)” “by lottery (通过抽签)” “by drawing lots (通过抓阄)” “cross-disciplinary studies (交叉学科研究)” “popular majors and rarefied fields (热门专业和冷门专业)” “downloadable version (可下载版本)” “public service announcement (公益广告)” “preferential policies (优惠政策)” “fixed-line telephone (固定电话)” “train of thought (思路)” “product endorser (产品代言人)” “publicity stunt (作秀)” “raise someone's profile (提高知名度)” “keep a low profile (保持低调)” “to advance with the times (与时俱进)” “Let nature take its course. (顺其自然。)” 以及 “The outcome is hard to foresee. (结果很难预测。)” 等。

阅读下面的句子, 看看自己是否能从中学习一些新的英语词汇和表达法。

(1) We attended what were then private schools and received a *solid* (良好的) education. This education continued for many of us at universities in Britain, Canada and the US, where we obtained bachelor's, master's and even doctoral degrees.

(2) Although disappointed that I did not want to pursue graduate studies, my parents eventually approved of my decision.

(3) I'm now pursuing my doctorate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Boston, USA.

(4) Students from every corner of the world flock to American universities. They

may be at ease with the most complex mathematical theories, but are often bewildered by Americans. So the University of California at Berkeley initiated a class for foreign students, who make up 60 percent of all post-doctorates on campus.

(5) We need to be careful not to overload you with courses which may be too challenging.

(6) These days, graduate school is the most important choice because the competition for all kinds of jobs has gotten fiercer.

(7) Days are often filled with meetings.

(8) Remember that winners do what losers don't want to do.

(9) Most people admit to having a love-hate relationship with TV.

(10) Beauty contests in Canada are declining in popularity.

(11) Yes, it seems that *Yoga* (瑜伽) has gained popularity in China.

(12) Vanity is a strong motivating force when it comes to *sunscreen* (防晒霜) use.

(13) My love for her outweighs everything else.

(14) Your physical appearance — how you look — makes up 55% of a first impression.

(15) The writing competition is open to all Carleton University staff, faculty, students, alumni and retirees.

(16) Among the necessities of life are food, clothing, and shelter.

(17) The best way to broaden your horizons is to learn a foreign language.

(18) After she broke up with her boyfriend, she threw herself into her job.

(19) Many chefs have become household names by teaching the UK how to cook.

(20) Keeping four kids on a regular sleep schedule isn't easy for the Friesen family as they juggle homework, hockey, curling and dance lessons.

(21) She never missed an opportunity to *humiliate* (羞辱) me.

(22) A life partner, children and good friends are all recommended if you aim to live to 100.

(23) My first job also helped me achieve more confidence.

(24) I took a day off work and treated her to lunch.

(25) About 50% of Canadians think their standard of living is going up.

(26) More than one-sixth of the global population doesn't have access to clean drinking water at all.

(27) He has the history of his country at his fingertips.

(28) Teens who go on diets or take unhealthy measures to lose weight may end up gaining pounds in the long run.

(29) The French have a passion for preserving old towns, old architecture. The

English are not quite so passionate about this.

(30) To put it simply, you need to set some short-term, long-term and life-long goals. Once you have some concrete, and/or even some vague goals set, you are ready to start working to achieve those goals. University is a stepping stone to reaching your life's goal.

3. 通过阅读丰富写作词汇

例1. 在用英语表达“把……归功于……”时，学生们用得最多的习惯搭配是“owe...to...”和“contribute...to...”。阅读下面两个句子后，你会掌握两个可以表达同样意思的习惯搭配。

(1) Marsha attributed her success to her husband's generous support.

(2) He credits his longevity and health to drinking two ounces of *cognac* (白兰地) daily, along with eating five Danish butter cookies.

例2. 在用英语表达“我实现了我的梦想”时，学生们用得最多的表达方式是“I have realized my dream.”和“My dream has come true.”。其实，“实现梦想”的表达方法也是多种多样的。请参考下面的例句。

(1) The Chinese dream of space travel has at last become reality.

(2) Sonora gained local support and made her dream a reality one year later.

(3) The company claims to help customers to turn dreams into reality.

(4) Luckily, I was single and could accomplish my dream about traveling to a far-away country — a dream I had since my childhood.

(5) We are a free nation, where men and women have the opportunity to achieve their dreams.

(6) When asked how old we are, we often feel reluctant to answer this question. Actually, we should be proud of our age because life is always offering us, no matter how old we are, opportunities to fulfill our hopes and dreams.

(7) Despite growing up in an age when women were pushed to pursue domestic lives, Hillary was always encouraged by her *close-knit* (和睦亲密的) family to follow her dreams.

(8) In 2004, I packed up and went in pursuit of my dreams.

(二) 通过翻译丰富写作词汇

在阅读过程中，我们会遇到许多地道的英语表达法，但同时也会感到，我们往往只能欣赏这些表达法，自己却不会使用。为了变被动欣赏为主动使用，我们可先将一些地道的英语句子译成汉语，几天后再将它们回译为英语（马上回译可能对原文还有印象）。然后，对比自己的翻译与原文，找出两者之间的差距。

“Could she seize this rare opportunity?”这句话可译成“她能抓住这个难得的机会吗？”从这句话中可以学到两个习惯搭配，即“抓住这个机会（seize this op-

portunity)”和“难得的机会(rare opportunity)”。为了学会主动使用这两个习惯搭配, 我们可将上面的中文句子再回译成英语。通过回译我们加深了对这两个习惯搭配的印象, 当以后想表达“对我来说, 这是一个难得的机会, 我一定要抓住它”时, 便可以使用这两个习惯搭配了。有时受母语的干扰, 回译的句子与原文有一定的差距, 那么我们可重译, 直到掌握该用法为止。

将下面三句话译成汉语, 看看你能否掌握这些英语句子中的习惯搭配。

(1) They say they feel fulfilled in life.

(2) Since that day I got hooked into photography.

(3) Why is it that we're so prone to forming stereotypes that end up being unrepresentative?

(三) 通过音像资料积累写作词汇

当被问到怎样用英语表达“外在的美”和“内在的美”时, 一些学生的回答多是“outside beauty”和“inside beauty”。地道的英语是这样表达的吗? 答案可以从美国一则电视新闻报道中找到。节目主持人在报道了一则有关健美运动员生活的消息后, 转到了一个新的话题“妹妹决定为生命垂危的姐姐捐献自己的一个肾脏”。这位主持人是这样过渡的“*We make a turn now from the search for physical beauty to an inward focus. Last year, John Kenyon met a woman of great inner beauty who was prepared to risk her own life to help her dying sister...*”。读完这段文字, 你就可以知道地道的“外在的美”和“内在的美”的表达方式了。

四、结束语

分析了写作的难点, 了解了提高英语写作水平的一些方法, 余下的问题就是实践了。本书为有志于提高英语写作水平的学生提供了大量动笔实践的机会, 希望大家在练习过程中克服浮躁情绪和急功近利的心态, 点滴积累、勤于动笔。一分耕耘, 一分收获。最后, 让我们用下面三句话共勉。

(1) Generally speaking, there is no way to write well except to write often.

(2) Writing is a slow process, requiring considerable thought, time and effort.

(3) The more often you write, the better grasp you will have on the language, and the fewer mistakes you will make.

附: 第2页的答案

(1) cool colors	(2) offer courses
(3) eat the soup	(4) a lounge
(5) a tourist city	(6) a pedestrian street
(7) a full moon	(8) gain/acquire/obtain/get knowledge
(9) sense of security	(10) to blow a kiss/a blowing kiss

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