

大学英语模式写作

——写作技巧·参考范文

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【内容简介】 本书融写作技巧与写作模式于一体,令前者有的放矢,折射出十大开篇手法,罗列出各类议论文和说明文正文的思维定式和组织逻辑以及各自结尾段的写作策略和落脚点;赋予后者形式但又不乏变化,可以随着应试者自身的视角和阅历的不同而变动:十大开篇手法由应试者任选,正文与结尾段也会因应试者各自的理解差异和思维方式不同而丰富多彩,从而使每篇作文既无跑题之嫌又各具特色,实现其质的突破。此外,本书首次推出了各类写作实践的参考范文,给习作者提供了练习模式写作、运用写作技巧的参照依据。

本书适合于参加全国四、六级及研究生入学、托福等各类英语考试的学生,也可供广大教师及英语自学者参考。

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目 录

第一部分 写作技巧

第一节 开篇(引论).....	1
1. 现象法	1
2. 图表法	4
3. 反衬法	7
4. 直入法	10
5. 让步法	13
6. 设问法	15
7. 定义法	17
8. 情景法	20
9. 引言法	22
10. 引证法	25
第二节 正文(本论)	27
一、议论文	32
1. 分析建议类	32
2. 原因分析类	36
3. 对比分析类	39
4. 批驳分析类	47

5. 各抒己见类	53
6. 理由陈述类	57
二、说明文	61
1. 举例说明文	61
2. 知识性说明文	66
3. 对比说明文	67
4. 定义说明文	72
第三节 结尾(结论)	76
一、议论文	77
1. 分析建议类	77
2. 原因分析类	81
3. 对比分析类	86
4. 批驳分析类	90
5. 各抒己见类	93
6. 理由陈述类	96
二、说明文	99
1. 举例说明文	99
2. 知识性说明文	102
3. 对比说明文	104
4. 定义说明文	106
第四节 写作中语言运用常见错误分析	108
一、英语写作中语言运用的几个基本特点	115
二、遣词造句	123
三、语义的连接与转换	126

第二部分 参考范文

第一节 议论文.....	126
一、分析建议类	126
1. The Only-child Is Being Spoiled (独生子女在受溺爱)	126
2. Waste Not, Want Not (不浪费, 不匮乏)	128
3. Problems Troubling English Learners (英语学习者遇到的问题)	129
4. Understanding between Parents and Children (家长与子女的沟通)	131
5. The Problem of Rural Workers (民工问题)	132
6. More Care Is Needed for Kids from a Broken Family (解体家庭的子女需要更多的关怀)	134
7. What Will College Students Come to Be ? (大学生将成为什么样的人 ?)	135
8. Love on Campus (大学校园内的谈恋爱问题)	137
9. How Women Realize Equality with Men in China ? (在中国怎样实现男女平等 ?)	139
10. Townfellow Associations on Campus (大学校园内的同乡会)	141
二、原因分析类	142

1. Causes of Fire (火灾的原因)	142
2. Statistics in People's Daily Expenses in Xi'an (西安市人民日常开支统计)	144
3. Birth Control—Key to China's Development (计划生育——中国发展的关键)	146
4. Why Do People Like to Try Their Luck on Lottery ? (人们为什么热衷于摸彩票 ?)	147
5. Harmfulness of Video Games (电子游戏的危害)	149
6. Don't Hesitate to Give up Smoking (戒烟要毫不犹豫)	150
7. Private Colleges (民办高校)	152
8. A Boom in Travelling Abroad (中国旅游热)	153
9. The Growth in Fast Food (快餐食品的兴起)	154
10. Why Female Students Are More Competitive ? (为什么女大学生更具竞争力 ?)	156
三、对比分析类	158
1. How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic ? (怎样解决交通拥挤问题 ?)	
2. Making a Telephone Call or Writing a Letter ? (打电话还是写信 ?)	159
3. Film Is Giving Way to TV (电影正被电视取代)	161
4. Active Participation in School Activities	

(积极参与学校的集体活动)	162
5. The Choice of Leisure Activities	
(业余活动的选择)	164
6. Which Type of Lesson Is Preferable	
—Entertaining or Serious ?	
(哪种课更可取,趣味性的还是严肃性的?)	166
7. Pure Science and Applied Science	
(纯科学与应用科学)	168
8. Two Educational Patterns	
(两种教育模式)	170
9. Living on Campus Is Preferable to Living	
at Home	
(住在学校比住在家里更可取)	172
10. To Buy Books to Read or to Borrow Books ?	
(是买书来读还是借书来读?)	174
四、批驳分析类	176
1. Are Traditional Virtues Really Behind	
the Times ?	
(传统美德真的落后于时代了吗?)	176
2. Should Students of Individuality Be Respected ?	
(有个性的学生应该受到尊重吗?)	178
3. College Is Not an End	
(大学不是终点站)	179
4. When Will the Pirated CDs and VCD End ?	
(盗版 CDs 和 VCD 何时了?)	181
5. Can Science Save the World ?	
(科学能拯救世界吗?)	183
6. Cars and Modernization	
(汽车与现代化)	185

7. What Do We Study English For ? (我们学英语的目的是什么 ?)	186
8. Is the Wolf Coming ? (狼来了吗 ?)	188
9. Does New Tuition Policy Keep Students Away ? (新的学费政策把学生拒之门外吗 ?)	190
10. Urbanization (城市化)	192
五、各抒己见类	194
1. Healthy Living, Healthy Body (生活健康, 身体健康)	194
2. In the Face of Bygone Bitterness (面对往日的痛苦)	195
3. Is the Part-time Job Worth Our While ? (兼职工作值得做吗 ?)	197
4. Learn How to Learn (学会如何去学习)	199
5. Should a Patient Know His True Situation ? (病人应知道自己的病情吗 ?)	200
6. Western Festivals and Chinese Traditions (西方节日与中国传统)	202
7. Pursuing the Material or the Spiritual ? (是追求物质还是追求精神 ?)	204
8. Do Scores Deserve Privacy ? (考试分数应该保密吗 ?)	206
9. Is the Green Food Far from Us ? (绿色食品离我们遥远吗 ?)	207
10. Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary ? (英语口语考试有必要吗 ?)	209

六、理由陈述类	211
1. Why I Take the College English Test Band Six ? (我为什么参加大学英语六级考试 ?)	211
2. Not Only for a Degree at College (上大学不仅仅是为了一张学位文凭)	213
3. My Favorite TV Program (我最喜欢的电视节目)	215
4. A Person to Remember (不能忘怀的人)	216
5. One Vote for Working in a New Town (为在新的城镇工作投赞成票)	218
6. The Kind of Friends I Like (我所喜欢的那种朋友)	220
7. Enthusiasm for Current Events (热衷于时事报道)	222
8. I Like to Listen to Popular Music (我喜欢听流行音乐)	223
9. How I Finance My College Education ? (我是怎样解决上大学的学费的 ?)	225
10. I Like to Learn by CAI (我喜欢通过计算机教学来学习)	227
第二节 说明文	229
一、举例说明文	
1. How to Achieve One's Goal ? (如何实现自己的目标 ?)	229
2. Going out of Crisis (摆脱危机)	230

3. Risks Worth Taking in Life (生活中值得尝试的冒险)	232
4. Coincidence Makes No More Sense than Itself (巧合并非先兆)	234
二、知识性说明文	
1. Secrets Happy Families Share (幸福家庭共有的秘诀)	236
2. How to Get Results Better ? (怎样才能获得更好的结果 ?)	237
3. Ways to Better Thinking (改进思维的途径)	239
4. How to Keep Burglars Away ? (怎样把盗贼拒之门外 ?)	241
5. Qualities for Successful Executives (成功的管理人员应具备的素质)	243
三、对比说明文	
1. Inspiration from Transcultural Communications (跨文化交流带来的启示)	245
2. A Close Look at the Blue Whale (走近蓝鲸)	247
3. Pure Science and Applied Science (纯科学与应用科学)	248
四、定义说明文	
1. The Essence of Humor (幽默的实质)	250
2. Honesty (诚实)	252

第一部分 写作技巧

论及写作技巧,它所涉及的面很广,大到文章的体裁,小到句子的标点,非本书所能涵盖。但就此书所介绍的议论文和说明文而言,考生最急需掌握的写作技巧莫过于作文的开篇(引论)、正文(本论)和结尾(结论)三大段落的写作要领、写作思路和写作组织,以及写作中语言运用的准确性。

为此,特在这一部分专门介绍议论文和说明文开篇(引论)的十大手法(即:现象法、图表法、反衬法、直入法、让步法、设问法、定义法、情景法、引言法和引证法)与相关套句;正文(本论)的中心意思句确立、逻辑思维定式和逻辑展开方式及典型套句;结尾(结论)的侧重点和落脚点及典型套句,以及常见的语言运用错误分析。

第一节 开篇(引论)

常言道,开卷有益。这里的“有益”是指有益于吸引读者,诱发其阅读欲,但更重要的是指有益于文章的展开和论述,起到烘托主题、突出重心、发人深思和令人生奇的作用。现将可资借鉴的十种常见开篇手法简介如下。

1. 现象法

这是议论文和说明文常见的开篇手法。作者以校园内或社会上的某种现象或趋势作为文章的引子,烘托出要论说的主题,使文章的展开顺乎常理,减少读者心理上突如其来的生硬感。

【例 1】

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

(1999年6月全国四、六级作文)

1. 有人认为读书要有选择。
2. 有人认为要博览群书。
3. 我的看法。

(1) Along with the arrival of the knowledge economy age, knowledge is being renewed at a higher speed than ever before, and books of a variety of new subjects are bringing greater effects on our study and work. (2) Facing more and more books, however, people show quite different attitudes towards how to read them effectively and efficiently.

(1) 随着知识经济时代的到来,知识正以前所未有的速度更新,而来自不同新学科领域里的书也给我们的学习和生活带来了更大的影响。(2) 面对越来越多的书,怎样的阅读更有效呢?人们对此看法各不相同。

【例2】

The Two-day Weekend (1996年1月全国四级作文)

1. 双休日给大学生带来的好处。
2. 双休日可能给大学生带来的问题。
3. 我应该怎样过好双休日。

(1) With the steady growth in the country's economy as well as the people's living standards, the two-day weekend, like a long-awaited angel, has arrived in time to add color to our life. (2) Lots of young people, especially those on campus, are so impatient of waiting as to escape from the pressure of their life. (3)

(1) 随着国家经济和人民生活水平的稳步增长,双休日,像一位久违的天使,终于盼来了,使得我们的生活更加丰富多彩。(2) 众多年轻人,特别是校园里的大学生已迫不及待地想摆脱生活的压力。

Yet, the first nut for us to crack now is to give thought to what the angel blesses us with and how we spend the two days fruitfully.

(3) 然而,我们首先要解决的问题是,认真想一想天使给我们带来了什么,怎样度过这两天才有收获。

【常见开篇句】

- 1) With the rapid improvement in ... /growing awareness of ... , more and more ... /sth. ...
(e. g. With the considerable improvement in building industry, more and more structures are being erected to set the people's minds at ease.)
- 2) Recently, sth. /the problem of ... has been brought to popular attention /has become the focus of public concern.
(e. g. Recently, the problem of unemployment has been brought to such popular attention that governments at all levels place it on the agenda as the first matter.)
- 3) One of the universal issues we are faced with /that cause increasing concern is that ...
(e. g. One of the universal issues that draw (cause) growing concern is whether it is wise of man to have invented the automobile.)
- 4) In the past few years, there has been a boom /sharp growth /decline in ...
(e. g. In the past ten years, there has been a sharp decline in the number of species.)
- 5) Nowadays, more /most important /dangerous for our society is ...
(e. g. Nowadays, most dangerous for our society is the tendency to take advantage of each other in political circles.)

【常见过渡句】

- 1) To prevent this phenomenon /trend from worsening /running wide /

To guide the matter/situation to the best advantage, it is necessary/important to ... (可用于分析建议类、原因分析类等议论文)

2) In the face of ... some people take the position that ... / some people come to believe that ..., to which I can't attach/add my consent. (可用于批驳分析类议论文)

或: In the face of ... people retain/take/show/assume different attitudes/positions/standpoints. (可用于各抒己见类议论文)

或: In the face of ... many people have come up with ... (可用于对比分析类议论文和知识性说明文等)

3) But many people feel puzzled about/perplexed at/overwhelmed with ... (the changes/situation), so this essay is intended to ... (可用于批驳分析类议论文和知识性说明文)

4) Although lots of people follow the fashion/trend, I still set my heart on ... (可用于理由陈述类议论文)

2. 图表法

此手法为现象法中的特殊形式。图表作文的开篇有其特殊性,要求考生把表或图中所提供的信息与文章要议论的主题联系起来思考,从现象中找到趋向和规律,再从规律中发现根源或本质。从这一点上看,开篇显得尤为重要。

【例 1】

Changes in People's Diet

(1991年6月全国四级作文)

1. State the changes in people's diet in the past five years;
2. Give possible reasons for the changes;
3. Draw your own conclusions.

Year \ Food	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Grain	49%	47%	46.5%	45%	45%
Milk	10%	11%	11%	12%	13%
Meat	17%	20%	22.5%	23%	21%
Fruit & Vegetable	24%	22%	20%	20%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(1) As can be seen from the table above, some changes in people's diet have taken place over the period from 1986 to 1990. (2) While the consumption of grain, once the main food for Chinese people, has continuously decreased, more and more high-nutrition food such as milk and meat is consumed by people. (3) Reasons for such changes, however, are not hard to find out.

(1) 正如上表可见,从1986年到1990年这段时间里,人们的饮食发生了一些变化。(2) 曾是中国人主要食物的谷类消费,在逐年下降,而人们消费愈来愈多的是营养价值高的食品,如奶和肉。(3) 然而,这些变化的原因并不难发现。

【例2】

Health Gains in Developing Countries

(1996年6月全国六级作文)

1. 以下图为依据描述发展中国家的期望寿命 (life expectancy) 和婴儿死亡率 (infant mortality) 的变化。
2. 说明引起变化的各种原因。

(1) As is shown in the graph above, there was a remarkable increase in life expectancy but a striking decline in infant

(1) 正如上图所示,在过去的30年里,人的期望寿命有了明显的增长而婴

mortality over the past thirty years. (2) To be more concrete, in 1960, the life expectancy of the average person was about 40 years but it reached to 60 in 1990 while the infant mortality decreased from 200‰ to 100‰ during the same period. (3) This is a sheer miracle achieved in developing countries, but its occurrence derives from a variety of factors.

儿的死亡率却有了显著的下降。(2) 更具体点讲, 1960 年的人均寿命值是 40 岁, 但到了 1990 年上升至 60 岁, 而婴儿死亡率在同期内由 200‰ 下降到 100‰。(3) 这简直是发展中国家取得的奇迹, 而此奇迹的发生要得益于一系列的

【常见开篇句】(例句略)

- 1) According to the information given in the table/graph, we can find that . . .
- 2) As can be seen from the table/graph/figure, there is a marked increase/decline/favorable (an unfavorable) change in . . .
- 3) As we can see from the table/graph/figure above, drastic/considerable/great changes have taken place in . . . over the period of time from . . . (年份) to . . . (年份)
- 4) The table/graph shows that there is a(n) declining/increasing trend of . . . from . . . (年份) to . . . (年份)
- 5) Anyone who takes a closer look at the data in the table/graph can be surprised to find that . . .

【常见过渡句】

- 1) To get a sense of how . . . we must turn first to causes for it/to what benefit (harm/problems/difference) it has brought to our society. (可用于分析建议和原因分析类议论文)
- 2) This is a(n) favorable/unfavorable/unhealthy/essential/marked/grateful change/tendency/situation, but factors/causes/reasons for it are not hard to find (或 but its appearance/existence derives

from a variety of factors). (用于原因分析类议论文)

- 3) The progress/improvement/change(s) in ... is (are) really tremendous/remarkable/prodigious/marvelous, so it is necessary to understand (see) what it (they) illustrate (s) /prove(s) /account(s) for. (用于原因分析类议论文和知识性说明文)
- 4) A comparison between these changes may be a good way to learn more about ... (可用于对比说明文)
- 5) More insight/inspiration/truth/thought can be deduced from these changes. (可用于知识性说明文)

3. 反衬法

此手法为现象法中的特殊形式,多用于议论文。为了使主题的议论更具力度,作者先引导读者从事物的对立面切入,即欲论说事物的正面却先展示其反面,反之亦然,使读者从事物的常见面很自然地过渡到平时不甚了解的另一面,意识到文章议论的必要性或文章内容的可读性。

【例 1】

Patriotic Education

1. 爱国主义教育的现状。
2. 爱国主义教育的意义。
3. 怎样才能体现我们的爱国主义精神?

(1) With more and more weight being attached to economy and material, wealth, patriotic education no longer draws as popular attention as ever before.

(2) Some of its centers have been closed down or kept open to people for other profitable purposes, and many national heroes

(1) 随着经济和物质财富受到越来越多的重视,爱国主义教育再也不像以前那样得到广泛关注了。
(2) 一些爱国主义教育基地早已关闭或已派上其他赚钱的用场,而许多民族英