

全国高教自考英语专业考试指导 **专科**

英语写作基础

全国高教自考英语专业考试指导编写委员会 组编

College English

杨俊峰 主审 殷晓芳 主编

CET



DUTP

大连理工大学出版社

Dalian University of Technology Press

全国高教自考英语专业考试指导

英语写作基础

殷晓芳 主编

博 库

中国·美国·台湾

版权所有 翻印必究

总 序

曾经有人将夯实的英语功底和熟练的电脑技能作为界定 21 世纪人才的两个重要参数，足可见二者对于现代人求贤的重要意义。但在二者当中，或许仍可分出伯仲：走进互联网络，踏上信息高速公路，若遇语言障碍，再高明的电脑操作也无力使它的主人享用网络世界丰厚的内存资源，这更足以证明英语这个日益国际化的语言的作用。现在，越来越多的人已经无法抗拒掌握英语带来的便利，纷纷将关注的目光和资金投向英语学习，而实现纵情于信息源流这一美好愿望的最大众化的途径便是自学。

诚然，自学方式的优势可以让人几番津津乐道，但检验自学效果的考试却难免令人几度惨惨戚戚。没有经常可以传道解惑的师者，没有日日举案齐眉的同窗，没有随时可以指点迷津的参考书籍……，这些的确能让考生视进考场而如临深渊。为了使曲径变为坦途，为了圆融自学者的现实与理想，我们根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会所指定的教材和有关考试大纲，从化解考生不堪重负的学习压力，突破传统的被动应考方法出发，以自如、顺利通过自学考试为宗旨，精心设计了这套《全国高教自考英语专业考试指导》丛书。

本系列丛书的编写严格在全国高教自考英语专业相关课程的

考试大纲的圈定范围内运作。全套丛书构架由三大部分组成：

一、题型分析与解题思路：以自学考试的标准样题为例题，指出试题考点；分析命题目的；点拨解题关键。

二、全真模拟试题：模拟试题的设置形式与难易梯度与各科考纲及样题完全一致，根据各科不同要求而设置 5 套、10 套、20 套模拟试题不等，供考生自测与强化训练。

三、参考答案与试题精解：对模拟试题作解答，精心解析归纳试题的要点、重点及得分点。

全套书在内容上，覆盖全面，重点突出，充分抓住自考指定教材的精髓加以运用，分析自考学习的难点、弱项编制试题，反复强化、以石攻玉。在结构上，考点明晰，形式简约、顺达。

《全国高教自考英语专业考试指导》丛书，包括本、专科两个部分，共 13 个分册。各分册分别由自学考试主考单位之一——大连外国语学院以及来自各高等院校，长期从事自考课程教学及参与命题的专家教授担任主编和主审，丛书内容与形式的选择都是深思熟虑的结果，绝非朝夕之间的拼凑。“学而不化，非学也”，我们有志于帮助自考者对原教材融会贯通，学有卓效。《荀子·劝学》中有一脍炙人口的佳句：“吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝而望矣，不如登高之博见也。”如果自考者能藉此套丛书通达学路，登顶揽胜，我们便可聊以自慰。

全国高教自考英语专业 考试指导编写委员会

2000年1月

前言

《英语写作基础》是全国高等教育自学考试委员会针对自考英语专业专科阶段设置的一门必考课程。通过本课程的学习，应考生要掌握句子、段落以及应用文最基本的写作理论与技巧，以便写出主题较为突出、内容较为完善、语言较为通顺、格式符合要求的短文来。根据《自学考试大纲》的要求，考生应明确下列考核目标：

*认知写作中常用的句子种类，明确各类句子的特点和使用效果。

*识别写作中常见的结构错误，能够修改串句、破句等五种错句和病句，并掌握修改的方法和技巧。

*掌握句子结构变化的技巧，写出句子结构多样的句子，把握句子的结构形式和内容的统一。

*掌握段落的基本构成方式，写出具有统一性和连贯性的段落。

*掌握主题句、展开句和结尾句的特点及写作技巧。

*认知段落展开的不同方法，明确写作方法与段落内容的关系。

*掌握概要写作的要领，综合应用所学过的有关句子和段落结构的知识，能写出符合要求的概要来。

*根据要求写出格式正确、内容充实的便条、信件和简历。

为了实现上述考核目标，从一开始，本书就确立了“帮助考生

了解考试题型、熟悉备考重点，尔后模拟揣摩学有所化”这个符合学习规律且有的放矢的编写思路。编写结构主要体现如下特点：

1. 题型分析与解题思路：对考试样题进行剖析，帮助自考学生寻得解题思路，觅得解题要旨。

2. 考核目标与学习指津：对原教材内容做精华提炼，适于做备考阶段整体式、归纳式复习参考。

3. 全真模拟试题：以重要知识点为核心编制二十套模拟试题，考题呈现难易梯度并切合考路。

4. 参考答案与试题精解：重在指导应考者理顺学路，增强语言分析和逻辑判断能力。

历久经年的教学实践与反思终于酿就了这本书。在本书付梓之时，非常感谢大连外国语学院杨俊峰教授的悉心指点，也感谢本书成书过程中共同努力的合作伙伴。鉴于作者才学疏浅，书中若有疏阙之处，还请各方补正。

编者

2000年2月

第一部分 题型分析与解题思路

I. 重写句子

Revise the following sentences according to the requirement. 嘉

Example: The history of English words is the history of our civilization in many ways. (periodic sentence)

In many ways, the history of English words is the history of our civilization. 1. The plane began to shake noticeably as soon as it lifted off the runway. (periodic sentence)

● **答案:** As soon as the plane lifted off the runway, it began to shake noticeably.

● **命题目的:**

考查 loose sentence 与 periodic sentence 的转换。

● **解题关键:**

(1) 明确两种句型的特点: loose sentence 中主要信息在前, 次要信息在后; periodic sentence 正相反。

(2) 原句主要信息为 The plane began to shake noticeably, 放在次要信息 as soon as it lifted off the runway 之前, 是松散句, 变换句型只要将主次信息换位即可。2. Tom heard a knock at the door. Tom went to open it. (long sentence)

● **答案:** When Tom heard a knock at the door, he went to open it.

● 命题目的:

考查独立短句合并成长句的能力。

● 解题关键:

(1) 理顺独立短句间的逻辑关系:是主从?还是并列?选择恰当的从属连接词或并列连接词连接两个分句。

(2) 原题中两分句之间的关系是主从关系,表示时间顺序,故选择 when 引出从句。3. We must plan our budget carefully. The price of food has risen recently. (compound sentence)

● 答案: We must plan our budget carefully, for the price of food has risen recently.

● 命题目的:

考查独立短句与并列句之间的转换。

● 解题关键:

(1) 理顺独立短句间的逻辑关系:是承递?是转折?是选择?还是因果?确定好后在 and, nor, but, yet, or, for, so 之中选择一个连接词连接两个分句。

(2) 原题中两分句间的关系为前果后因,所以选择 for 引出表示解释原因的分句。4. The exam was postponed, and the class was canceled as well. (simple sentences)

● 答案: The exam was postponed. The class was canceled as well.

● 命题目的:

考查将并列句转换成简单句的能力。

● 解题关键:

(1) 了解简单句的构成: 包含一个主+谓(S+V)结构。

(2) 搞清原句中有几个 S+V 结构, 将其分别独立成句。5. James Joyce's Ulysses, a long and complicated novel and which is on our reading list, has been banned by the school board. (parallel structure)

● 答案: James Joyce's Ulysses, which is a long and complicated novel and which is on our reading list, has been banned by the school board.

● 命题目的:

考查对平行结构概念的掌握和运用。

● 解题关键:

(1) 搞清原句中哪些部分可能成为平行结构, 然后使其外形结构对称而且语法结构也相同。

(2) 原句中应该成为平行结构的部分为 a long and complicated novel 和 which is on our reading list, 一为名词短语, 一为从句, 结构不对称, 需统一。考虑到将 which is on our reading list 压缩成名词短语的难度与可读性, 改变前者较为便利。

II-1 改写病句

Correct the errors in the following sentences.

Example: After seeing an offensive mouthwash ad on television, I resolved never to buy that brand again.

After seeing an offensive mouthwash ad on television, I resolved never to buy that brand again. 1. Italian food is mouth-watering. Especially pizza. Spaghetti is delicious, too.

● **答案:** Italian food is mouth-watering, especially pizza. Spaghetti is delicious too.

● **命题目的:**

考查对破句的识别与修正。

● **解题关键:**

(1) 找出原句中结构不完整的句子(不包含主谓结构的句子):

Especially pizza.

(2) 将 especially 前的 “.” 变成 “,” , 用 especially 引出列举之事物。 2. Bill yelled at the howling dog in his underwear.

● **答案:** Bill, in his underwear, yelled at the howling dog.

● **命题目的:**

考查对句子中修饰语误置的识别与修正。

● **解题关键:**

(1) 原句中的修饰语 in his underwear 会被误认为修饰 the

howling dog(实应修饰 Bill),属误置。

(2) 修饰语应紧靠近或尽量靠近它所修饰的词语, 所以需将 in his underwear 靠近 Bill. 3.The Students attending our school are more intelligent than your school.

● 答案: The students attending our school are more intelligent than the students (those) attending your school.

● 命题目的:

考查比较状语从句的用法。

● 解题关键:

(1) 掌握“比较状语从句中同类事物才有可比性”以及“比较时应采用相似词性与结构”的原则。

(2) 原句中将 the students attending our school 与 your school 相比较违反了上述原则, 故将 your school 扩展为 the students (those) attending your school. 4.After three hours of practice,a large mug of beer was what the thirsty dancers wanted.

● 答案: After three hours of practice,the thirsty dancers wanted a large mug of beer.

● 命题目的:

考查对垂悬修饰语的识别与修正。

● 解题关键:

(1) 了解垂悬修饰发生的一般状况: 分词结构、不定式结构和

介词短语做修饰语修饰句子时易发生垂悬修饰现象。

(2) 修改时,可调整句子的主语,使之与上述结构或短语的逻辑主语一致;也可将分词结构、不定式结构或介词短语带上自己的逻辑主语形成独立主格结构,或将其扩展成句子。

(3) 原句修饰成分 After three hours of practice 的逻辑主语与句子主语 a large mug of beer 不一致,所以将句子主语调整为 the thirsty dancers. 5. Like many of today's students, financial security is one of Margaret's highest priorities.

● 答案: Like many of today's students, Margaret gives the highest priority to financial security.

● 命题目的:

考查对垂悬修饰语的识别与修正。

● 解题关键:

(1)(2)同 4 题中的(1)(2)

(3) 原句造成了 financial security is like many of today's students 的语义逻辑矛盾,所以调整句子的主语,变为 Margaret.

II-2 不影响原意变换句型

Finish each of the following sentences so that it means exactly the same as the sentence above it.

Example: In the course of his studies, he fell ill.

While he was studying,he fell ill.1.It seems there isn't anything interesting on television.Why not listen to the radio program.(might as well,since)

● **答案:** We might as well listen to the radio program since there isn't anything interesting on television.

● **命题目的:**

考查用 might as well V... 表示提出建议的用法。

● **解题关键:**

(1) might as well V... 经常与 since(或 now that)搭配使用,表示“既然……,……倒不如……”之意。

(2) 原题中, It seems there isn't anything interesting on television 是提出建议的前提,是原因,故改为 since there isn't anything interesting on television.2.Of all the cities in China,it seems to me,Shanghai is the greatest consumer of electricity.(more...than...)

● **答案:** It seems to me that Shanghai consumes more electricity than any other city in China.

● **命题目的:**

考查用“比较级”替代“最高级”的用法。

● **解题关键:**

(1) 用“more...than any other...”形式可替代形容词最高级形式。

(2) 根据原题,括号中的提示词 more 只能用来修饰 electricity,

于是只有把 consumer 变成 consume 才能使之与 more electricity 相配形成比较地道的新句。3.It is likely that the three-month military training will work a change in his living habits.(may well)

● 答案: The three-month military training may well work a change in his living habits.

● 命题目的:

考查 may well 表示“很有可能”的用法。

● 解题关键:

(1) 认识原题中 It is likely that...是表示“很有可能……”之意。

(2) 用 may well 可将原题的主从复合句变成简单句。

(3) may well 后的动词应用原形形式。4.If you turn a blind eye to my advice,you are very likely to lose in the arguement.(... and chances are...)

● 答案: Turn a blind eye to my advice,and chances are that you will lose in the arguement.

● 命题目的:

考查用“祈使句, and...”形式替代“条件状语从句, 主句”的用法; 考查 chances 表示“可能性”的用法。

● 解题关键:

(1) 用“祈使句, and”部分替代 if 从句部分; 用 chances are that... 替换原题主句部分。

(2) chances are that...表示“可能的情况是……”之意。5. Although she feels depressed occasionally, she still cherishes deep love for her students. (in spite of)

● 答案: In spite of her occasional feelings of depression, she still cherishes deep love for her students.

● 命题目的:

考查将状语从句压缩为介词短语的能力。

● 解题关键:

(1) 从属连接词后接句子，而介词后需接名词性词语。

(2) 将 although 变为 in spite of，必须同时将 she feels depressed occasionally 转变为 her occasional feeling of depression.

III. 标出主题句

1. Choose the best topic sentence from the group below.

A. Who says smoking isn't dangerous?

B. How cigarette smoking increases one's chances of developing lung cancer.

C. Most medical doctors advise their patients not to smoke.

D. Cigarette smoking can lead to a number of serious health problems.

● 答案: D. Cigarette smoking can lead to a number of serious

health problems.

● 命题目的:

考查对主题句特征的掌握以及识别主题句的能力。

● 解题关键:

(1) 比较四句,看哪一句既有一定的概括性,又能留出一定的展开余地。

(2) D 符合上述的条件,其中 cigarette smoking 是 subject(主题);can lead to a number of serious health problems 是 controlling idea(述题),有待推展和细节支持。

● 错解剖析:

(1) A. Who says smoking isn't dangerous? 和 C. Most medical doctors advise their patients not to smoke. 这两句适合做结论语,因为它们必须依赖前文对 dangers of smoking 的探讨才有效度。

(2) B. How cigarette smoking increases one's chances of developing lung cancer. 虽也符合主题句 "subject+controlling idea" 的特征,但 increases one's chances of developing lung cancer 所包含的内容过于具体,不利于展开,因此较之 D,不可取。

2. Read the following paragraph and underline the topic sentence.

Japanese women have changed since the war. They have become prettier, brighter, more decisive, more outspoken. The young people certainly are far more logical and far less sentimental than the prewar

generations. Some regret this. They think women, in gaining their freedom, have lost their femininity—their modesty, their warmth, their shy grace. They accuse women of being drawn to superficial things. A modern Japanese woman, they say, instead of trying to enrich her inner self, is in a mad scramble to ape anything that is new and foreign—fashions, cosmetics, hairdos, rock-and-roll. And there are many Japanese who say that a caricature of an up-to-date wife is one who sits beside a washing machine in a house that has no hot running water.

● 答案: Topic sentence: Japanese women have changed since the war.

● 命题目的:

考查在段落中寻找主题句的能力。

● 解题关键:

(1) 段落中的主题句必须是全段的统领，有概括性，支配其他各句的写作走向。

(2) 找段落中的主题句，首先注意段首句，因为主题句常出现在段首，本段段首句包含 subject (Japanese women) 和 controlling idea (have changed since the war)，那就看下文各句是否就 changed 一词展开。读罢全段知晓段落自始至终在比较 Japanese women 的今昔，所以敲定首句为主题句。

3. Read the following paragraph carefully and select the best topic