

<<地道英语写作教程（上册）>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<地道英语写作教程（上册）>>

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内容概要

在积累多年教学经验的基础上，根据教育部《大学英语课程要求》中培养目标和教学内容的要求，以及现阶段我国大学生在英语写作中所面临的瓶颈问题，我们编写了《地道英语写作教程(上、下册)》。

《地道英语写作教程(上)》(作者张清)是上册，主要介绍基础写作，包括第一部分和第二部分，共9个单元。

第一部分为写作要素分析，内容包括单词、句式、标点、段落、修辞；第二部分为基本文体特点分析，内容包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文。

《地道英语写作教程(上)》理论和实用(实践和应试)相结合，论述和丰富实例相结合。

在中英对比的基础上，充分分析英语写作的特点：在详尽介绍写作要素和基本文体写作特点的基础上，进一步分析实践写作和应试写作的特点和注意事项。

本书可以作为大学英语的日常教学教材，也可以作为英语学习者应试的辅导用书，还可以作为广大英语爱好者或工作人员进行实践英语写作的参考材料。

<<地道英语写作教程（上册）>>

书籍目录

Part I Basic Elements of English Writing

Unit One Words

1.1 Meanings of a word

1.1.1 Polysemy of words

1.1.2 Extension of word meaning in different contexts

1.2 Use words correctly

1.2.1 The singular and plural forms of a special group of nouns

1.2.2 Abstract nouns

1.2.3 Collective nouns

1.2.4 Idioms

1.2.5 Synonyms

1.2.6 Transitional words

1.3 Use words precisely

1.3.1 Distinguish among synonyms

1.3.2 Distinguish between general words and specific words

1.3.3 Distinguish the words similar in spelling

1.3.4 Distinguish between formal and informal words

1.3.5 Distinguish the emotional coloring

1.4 Use words tersely

Exercises

Unit Two Sentence Writing

2.1 Comparison between Chinese and English sentence writing

2.1.1 Synthesis vs analysis

2.1.2 Comparison: subjective awareness vs objective awareness

2.1.3 Comparison: straightforward vs periphrastic

2.2 Principles for writing English sentences

2.2.1 Know the basic sentence patterns of English

2.2.2 Know the extension of English sentences

2.2.3 Know the varieties of English sentences

2.3 Improve qualities of English sentences

2.3.1 Avoid redundant words

2.3.2 Avoid cliché

2.3.3 Construct precisely

2.3.4 Have coherence

2.3.5 Have good rhythm and beautiful pronunciation

2.4 Avoid typical sentence errors

2.4.1 Sentence fragments

2.4.2 Choppy sentences

2.4.3 Stringy sentences

2.4.4 Disturbing inconsistency

2.4.5 Incomplete constructions

Exercises

Unit Three Punctuations

3.1 General introduction

3.1.1 Understanding punctuation

<<地道英语写作教程（上册）>>

3.1.2 Functions of punctuation

3.2 Mistakes frequently made on punctuation

3.2.1 Mistakes by misunderstanding

3.2.2 Mistakes on punctuation resulting from grammatical confusion

3.2.3 Other mistakes

3.3 Different kinds of punctuation marks

3.3.1 Comma

3.3.2 Parenthesis

3.3.3 Dash

3.3.4 Colon

3.3.5 Semicolon

3.3.6 The ellipsis mark

Exercises

Unit Four Paragraph Writing

4.1 General introduction

4.1.1 Definition

4.1.2 Comparison analysis

4.2 Components of a paragraph

4.2.1 A topic sentence

4.2.2 Supportin~ sentences

4.2.3 The concluding sentence

4.3 Paragraph development

4.3.1 Development by listing

4.3.2 Development by examples

4.3.3 Development by definition

4.3.4 Development by comparison and contrast

4.3.5 Development by cause and effect

4.3.6 Development by classification and division

4.3.7 Development by process analysis

4.3.8 Combined pattern of development

4.4 Special paragraphs

4.4.1 Introductory paragraphs

4.4.2 Concluding paragraphs

4.4.3 Transitional paragraphs or emphatic paragraphs

4.4.4 Paragraphs in a conversation

4.5 Build effective paragraphs

4.5.1 Unity

4.5.2 Coherence

4.6 Tips to avoid ineffective paragraph writing

4.6.1 Don't hesitate to show your main point in the first place

4.6.2 Don't try to achieve coherence without using any

transitional means

4.6.3 Don't use the subjective assumption to develop the paragraph

Exercises

Unit Five Figures of Speech

5.1 General introduction

5.1.1 The definition of figures of speech

<<地道英语写作教程（上册）>>

5.1.2 The value of figures of speech

5.1.3 The categories of figures of speech

5.2 Lexical stylistic devices

5.2.1 Analogy

5.2.2 Simile

5.2.3 Metaphor

5.2.4 Personification

5.2.5 Euphemism

5.2.6 Pun

5.2.7 Irony

5.2.8 Hyperbole

5.2.9 Oxymoron

5.3 Syntactical stylistic devices

5.3.1 Parallelism

5.3.2 Climax

5.3.3 Enumeration

5.3.4 Antithesis

5.4 Phonetic stylistic devices

5.4.1 Alliteration

5.4.2 Assonance

5.4.3 Consonance

Exercises

Part II Essay Writing

Unit Six Narrative Writing

6.1 General introduction

6.1.1 Definition

6.1.2 Modes of narration

6.1.3 Characteristics of narration

6.1.4 The basic pattern of narrative writing

6.2 Constructing Process

6.2.1 Abstract a theme

6.2.2 Express the theme

6.2.3 List an outline

6.2.4 Select meaningful incidents and appropriate details

6.2.5 Select appropriate relating structure and order

6.2.6 Select a suitable perspective

Exercises

Unit Seven Descriptive Essay Writing

7.1 General introduction

7.1.1 Definition

7.1.2 Modes of descriptive writing

7.1.3 Structure of descriptive writing

7.2 Constructing principles of descriptive essay

7.2.1 General introduction

7.2.2 Principles of descriptive essay

7.2.3 Build words and expressions

7.3 Graph description

<<地道英语写作教程（上册）>>

7.3.1 Main types of graph writing

7.3.2 Trend description

Exercises

Unit Eight Expository Essay Writing

8.1 General introduction

8.2 Types of expository writing

8.2.1 Process writing

8.2.2 Comparison and contrast writing

8.2.3 Cause and effect writing

8.2.4 Definition writing

8.2.5 Illustration writing

8.2.6 Division and classification writing

8.3 Language features in exposition writing

Exercises

Unit Nine Argumentative Essay Writing

9.1 General introduction

9.1.1 Basic elements of an argumentation

9.1.2 Basic structure of an argumentative essay

9.2 Types of argumentation

9.2.1 Fact-clarifying essay

9.2.2 Position-taking essay

9.2.3 Cause-analyzing essay

9.2.4 Solution-proposing essay

9.2.5 Film or book review

9.3 Comparison between Chinese and English argumentative essay and the negative transfers

9.3.1 Indirectness vs directness

9.3.2 Subjectivity vs objectivity

9.3.3 Parataxis vs hypotaxis

9.4 Useful expressions and sentence patterns

Exercises

References

章节摘录

Suppose you go into a market wanting an apple. You take up one and on biting it , you find it is sour ; you look at it , and see that it is hard and green. You take up another one , and that too is hard , green and sour. The shop clerk offers you a third ; but , before biting it , you examine it , and find that it is hard and green , and you immediately say that you will not have it , as it must be sour , like those that you have already tried.

Nothing can be simpler than that , you think ; but if you will take the trouble to analyze and trace out into its logical elements what has been done by the mind , you will be greatly surprised. In the first place you have performed the operation of induction. You found that , in two experiences , hardness and greenness in apples went together with sourness. It was so in the first case , and it was confirmed by the second. Truly , it is a very small basis , but still it is enough to make an induction from ; you generalize the facts , and you expect to find sourness in apples where you get hardness and greenness. You found upon that a general law that all hard and green apples are sour ; and that , so far as it goes , is a perfect induction. Well , having got your natural law in this way , when you are offered another apple which you find is hard and green , you say , " All hard and green apples are sour ; this apple is hard and green , therefore this apple is sour. " That train of reasoning is what logicians call a syllogism , and has all its various parts and terms——its major premise , its minor premise and its conclusion. And , with the help of further reasoning , which , if drawn out , would have to be exhibited in two or three other syllogisms , you arrive at your final determination , " I will not have that apple. " So that , you see , you have , in the first place , established a law by induction , and upon that you have founded a deduction , and reasoned out the special particular case. Ell.

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