

# 2025 年全国大学生英语作文大赛

## 写作指导材料

写文章涉及到遣词造句、谋篇布局、表情达意。如同修建房屋需要砖、瓦、木、石等建筑材料一样,写文章需要能表达思想的词语。词语是写好文章的基础,文章写得好不好与选词用词有着密切的关系,词语的选择和使用直接影响着整篇文章的内容和质量。写文章要求作者从丰富的词汇中选用恰当的词语来准确生动地反映客观事物和表达思想感情。英语学习者只有在不断的写作实践中掌握用词技巧,得体、准确地使用词语,才能逐步提高写作水平。

英语词汇大致可分为十大类,即:名词、动词、形容词、副词、代词、连词、冠词、介词、数词和感叹词。其中名词、动词、形容词、副词、代词和数词可以在句中独立作成分,被称为“实词”;冠词、介词、连词和感叹词不能在句中独立作成分,被称为“虚词”。在英语写作过程中,词汇的选择要遵循“正确、准确”的基本原则。

### 1. 正确性

“正确性”是指正确地选择词汇,正确地使用词汇。首先是词义正确,其次是词类运用正确,词汇运用要合乎英语语法和习惯用法。用词不当会导致词不达意、逻辑不通;不符合习惯的用法往往会形成令人费解的中式英语。例如:

What did he speak just now? 他刚才说了什么?

If your bike is broken, you can use me. 如果你的自行车坏了,你可以用我的。

第一句属于用词不当造成的错误。speak 表示“说,说话”时,一般用作不及物动词,着重开口发音,不着重所说的内容。用作及物动词时,其宾语通常是表示语言的名词,如:Chinese, English 等。say 表示“说,说话”时,通常用作及物动词,着重所说的内容,故此句中的 speak 最好改为 say。

第二句属于代词误用,me 应改为 mine, 这里的 mine 相当于 my bike。

### 2. 准确性

“准确性”是指选择词汇时要准确把握词汇的含义,包括掌握词汇的语言色彩,所选词汇应能正确表达作者想要表达的思想内容。例如:

Her behaviour is extremely childish. 她的行为极为幼稚。

I love her childlike face. 我喜欢她纯真的脸蛋儿。

以上两句中的 childish 和 childlike 都是由名词 child 派生出来的同根形容词,但所表达的语言色彩迥然不同。childlike 表示“纯真的,单纯的”,含褒义;childish 表示“孩子般的,幼稚的”,含贬义。又如:

All the characters in this book are imaginary. 这本书中的人物都是虚构的。

Shakespeare was a very imaginative writer. 莎士比亚是一位富有想象力的作家。

We are going to try every means imaginable to cure him of his illness. 我们将尽力用一切能想到的办法来治愈他的疾病。

以上三句中都有一个由动词 imagine 派生出来的形容词,但它们的含义却是不同的。imaginary 意为“想象的,虚构的”;imaginative 意为“有想象力的,富于想象力的”;imaginable 意为“可想象的,想得到的”,含被动意义。

除此之外,英语作文常见的问题之一就是句型单调、呆板,文章读起来单一乏味,如同嚼蜡。所以,写作中要力求句式多变,句子结构要随着文章思想内容和风格的变化而变化。具体说来,以下几点应引起我们的注意。

### 1. 避免过多使用有生命的名词或人称代词作主语

英语常使用不主动发出动作的词或无生命名词充当主语。而在汉语里,则常采用有生命的人或物作主语。受此影响,我们大家在用英语进行写作时,常沿用汉语的思维方式,极少采用不主动发出动作的词或无生命名词充当主语,大家的英语作文中常常出现“I think”,“We must”,“Someone says”,“You should”,“Let’s”等主观倾向明显的表达,若采用“It can be argued that”,“It is estimated that”等句型结构,表达将更符合英语表达习惯。例如:

原句: More and more people agree that women should enjoy full equality with men.

改进: It is commonly held / thought / believed that women should enjoy full equality with men.

### 2. 避免过多使用主动语态

由于受汉语思维的影响,大家在用英语进行写作时喜欢使用主动语态。实际上,适当地使用被动语态可以使表达方式灵活多变,避免句型单调,达到一定的修辞效果。例如:

原句: We are making great efforts to improve our English.

改进: Great efforts are being made to improve our English.

### 3. 避免过多使用肯定句式或否定句式

写作时尽量避免总用肯定句式或否定句式,要善于使用否定句式来表达肯定意义,如使用双重否定句来表达肯定意义等。反过来,也可以用形式上的肯定句式来表达否定意义。例如:

1) 原句: Every student wants to earn a little money to help cover higher college costs.

改进: There is hardly a student who doesn’t want to earn a little money to help cover higher college costs.

2) 原句: If we don’t recognise the serious problem of environmental protection, we will make a big mistake.

改进: Failure to recognise the seriousness of environmental protection will lead to a big mistake.

### 4. 注意连接词的正确运用

英语中句子的从属关系大多使用连接词来明确表达,但由于我们用英文写作时受母语习惯的影响,往往不注意句间衔接,常常忽略连接词的运用。例如:

1) 原句: He had only entered the contest for fun. He won first prize.

改进: Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he won first prize.

2) 原句: I was waiting at the bus stop. A stranger approached me.

改进: While waiting at the bus stop, I was approached by a stranger.

3) 原句: Pollution has become a serious problem. We should take measures to control it.

改进: Since pollution has become a serious problem, we should take measures to control it.

要想写出好句子,除了掌握基本的句式结构,在写作中还要避免句式的单调重复,尽量运用灵活多变的句式。要做到这一点,我们平时在阅读中遇到好的句式时要随时记下来。只有日积月累才会增强英语语感,这样我们在句式运用上才会得心应手,表达才会地道、丰盈、简洁、达意。

最后,让我们大家一起来看一篇选自英文原版书籍的典型写作范例,以期对大家英语写作水平的提高有所裨益。

#### 经典例题:

**You have received a letter from an English friend.**

I’m doing a project at college about how people’s lives have changed over the last few decades in different countries. Can you tell me about the situation in your country? I’d like to hear about improvements and also about anything that’s worse now.

**Write your letter in reply. You do not need to include postal addresses.**

## 参考范文及分析：

Dear Marian,

Great to hear from you. I hope you're well and enjoying your college course.

Your project sounds very interesting. I've just had a chat with my grandparents, to find out how their way of life has changed during their lifetime, and a few things came up that you might like to hear about.

They said their standard of living is much higher now than it used to be, mainly because they have far more money to spend — even though they're pensioners. When they were much younger, and my grandfather went out to work, it was a struggle to cope on the money he earned, especially as they had several children to bring up.

Now they can spend much more on leisure activities and holidays, so whereas they couldn't afford to go abroad on holiday until they were in their 50s, nowadays they go skiing in Switzerland or Italy every winter, and in the summer they like to go on a river cruise in another country, too.

The biggest change, they say, is in the amount of freedom that they have. As kids, they were under pressure from their families and everyone they knew had to do certain things and behave in certain ways, but now there's much greater tolerance of different ways of living.

On the other hand, they feel that people don't stick together the way they used to, probably because most of them are busy with their own work and family lives.

Well, I hope you can use this in your project, Marian.

All the best,  
Mischa

Letters begin with social remarks before introducing any major topic.

Introduces the main topic in a positive way.

The writer is surprised that, as pensioners, his grandparents have more money to spend.

Linking word (whereas) to introduce a contrast.

Informal vocabulary

Good linking expression in new paragraph, to show change from improvement to something that is worse now.

Short paragraphs common in informal letters.