关于 2018 级期末笔试"读后摘要写作"题型的说明

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一、考查的必要性

摘要即总结（summary）。撰写读后摘要是一项重要的通用书面表达能力。《中国英语能力等级量表》（2018）的"书面表达能力总表（表 5）"在第六级能力描述中明确提出"能撰写本专业的论文摘要，符合学术规范"。无独有偶，《上海市高校大学英语教学参考框架》（2017）的"学术英语能力等级量表（表 2）"在写的能力 A 级描述中也指出"能对段落/文章进行读后摘要写作"。从培养具有国际交流能力的人才的角度看，撰写读后摘要符合《欧洲共同语言参考框架》（CEFR）所描述的英语能力要求①。从我校大学外语 2018 级培养方案和第四学期课程体系、教学内容来说，留学、考研、跨文化交际和商务职场活动都会涉及读后摘要这项重要语言技能。因此，非常有必要在第四学期将其纳入校本考试的考查范围。

二、题目说明

撰写读后摘要是 2018 级专用英语期末笔试写作部分的第一题，满分 10 分，占总分 10%。题目要求考生先阅读一篇长度为 300-350 词的短文，然后概括、浓缩其主旨大意及主要内容，并撰写一篇长度 100-120 词的摘要。阅读短文主要涉及议论性、说明性和学术性内容。

三、答题思路

1. 找出原文的中心思想。中心思想是篇章中高度概括，统领全篇内容和观点。如果原文已明确提及，则应该指出其写作意图，话题的意义或作者的态度等与中心思想密切相关的内容。
2. 梳理出原文的语篇框架，按逻辑顺序概括出每部分的大意和关键信息。
3. 找出原文运用了哪些内容材料支撑了或解释了中心思想，或从哪些不同的角度剖析了主要观点。
4. 找出原文是否做出了结论或者指出了解决问题的方向或具体方法。
5. 用自己的话简洁清楚地复述上述要点。

四、答题要求

1. 分清主次、全面覆盖。
提取主要信息，删减次要信息，注意不要遗漏原文的主要观点和关键信息。
2. 准确理解、不做评论。
准确理解原文的意思和观点，写作时不要添加新的信息和与原文无关的信息，不要偷换概念，也不要评论原文的观点。
3. 重述替换、杜绝剽窃。
重述原文的重要信息，用自己的话替换原文的语言结构和表达方式，不允许照抄、摘录或者引用连续 5 个词以上的原文。
4. 精简概略、力求客观。
摘要的篇幅应该不及原文的一半，内容应该精简概略，语言表达应该力求客观。

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① 参见 CEFR 的 B2 级描述："Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialization. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options."

五、评分标准

第一档：9-10 分	能准确地重述原文中的重要信息，没有遗漏关键信息，没有添加新的信息，没有曲解原文的意思。能用自己的话准确地呈现原文的内容，没有摘抄原文。思路清晰，组织通畅，几乎没有语言错误。
第二档：7-8 分	能有效地重述原文中的重要信息，遗漏个别关键信息，几乎没有添加新的信息，几乎没有曲解原文的意思。大多数时候能用自己的话较为准确地呈现原文的内容，偶尔摘抄少量原文。思路比较清晰，组织比较通畅，语言错误很少，包括个别重大错误。
第三档：5-6 分	能有限地重述原文中的重要信息，遗漏部分关键信息，有时添加新的信息，有时还曲解原文的意思。有时能用自己的话去呈现原文的内容，但往往不太准确，多次摘抄部分原文。思路基本清晰，组织基本通畅，语言错误较多，时而出现重大错误。
第四档：3-4 分	重述原文重要信息的能力较差，遗漏较多关键信息，添加较多新的信息，多次曲解原文的意思。很少用自己的话去呈现原文的内容，多次、大量摘抄原文。思路不清，逻辑混乱，内容零散，重复性地出现重大语言错误。
第五档：1-2 分	几乎不能重述原文中的重要信息，遗漏大量关键信息，添加大量新的信息，大量曲解或没有理解原文的意思。几乎无法用自己的话去呈现原文的内容，只能多次、大量摘抄原文。思路非常混乱，只言片语，几乎没有逻辑可言，重大语言错误比比皆是。

六、样题

Summary Writing 10%

Directions: In this task you should write a summary for the above passage you have just read. Your summary should be a brief, concise and objective substitute for the original material. Your summary should include all the main points and essential information of the passage. You should rewrite the original text in your own language and make it clear to understand. You should write no less than 150 words but no more than 200 words, and finish your summary within 20 minutes.

（注：因样题原文较长，所以题目要求的写作字数为 150-200 字之间。期末考试时请考生按所给要求写作！）

Crowds

Have you ever had an experience like one of these?

* You are at a football game, when some people in the crowd stand up and wave their arms in the air. Another group of people does the same thing. Before you know it, you are standing up and doing it, too. Finally, the whole stadium is involved in the action and the excitement of the "wave".

* You are walking along the street on your way to work or school when you see a crowd gathered on the corner. Although you are in a hurry, you walk toward it. You discover that the crowd is watching a man selling a wide assortment of gold and silver watches. He is a good salesman and, even though the watches are not cheap, many people are lining up to buy them. Within minutes, you are joining the line yourself, even though you have no real need for a watch.

Crowds are one example of what sociologists call *collective behavior*. Collective behavior is social behavior that is relatively unorganized, spontaneous, and unpredictable. It contrasts with *institutional behavior*, which occurs in a well-organized, rather predictable way. Institutional behavior is frequent and regular. Every weekday, masses of people hurry to work. On every campus, groups of students walk to classes. These predictable patterns are controlled by social norms and are essential for social order. We could not survive without them. Collective behavior, however, is unpredictable and operates outside these norms. Fashion, public opinion, social movements, and revolutions are other examples of collective behavior.

So what exactly is a crowd? A crowd is a group of people temporarily doing something while physically close to one another. They may be gathered on a street corner watching a salesman or at a football stadium watching a game (as in the two examples at the beginning of this text). They may be on a street, throwing things at police, or they may be at a rock concert or a religious meeting.

Nearly all crowds share a few traits. Turner and Killian (1987) have described five crowd characteristics. In the first place, the individuals in the crowd do not share clear expectations about how to behave and about what will happen. They also tend to feel that something must be done right away to solve a common problem. Another characteristic is that a feeling, attitude, or idea spreads very quickly among crowd members. Crowd members also tend to go along with the actions of others without thinking too much about them. Finally, people in a crowd tend to say and do things they would not normally say and do.

But not all crowds are the same. Sociologist Herbert Blumer (1978) has identified four types of crowds: casual, conventional, acting, and expressive. The *casual* crowd is the most loosely organized. It emerges spontaneously. The street salesman incident is an example of a casual crowd. In contrast, the *conventional* crowd occurs in a planned manner. The football crowd may be acting spontaneously when they do the wave," but they are, in fact, an example of a conventional crowd. Whereas the conventional crowd gathers to observe some activity, the *acting* crowd is involved in an activity in which the members are concentrating on one particular goal. Rioters and revolutionary crowds are examples. The *expressive* crowd, on the other hand, has no goal. Its members throw themselves into an activity, expressing their emotions. One example is people at a rock concert.

One theory to explain why crowds seem to act together is the *emergent-norm* theory (Turner and Killian 1987). This theory says that members of a crowd develop a new norm or rule to guide their behavior in a particular situation. Although not everyone might agree about what to do, there is great social pressure to behave like other members of the crowd. For example, not everyone in the football crowd feels comfortable about taking part in the wave but they feel that they have to do it. Sometimes, people may be in crowds where quite dangerous or antisocial behavior becomes the norm – fighting, pushing or throwing stones, for example. Again, not every person in these crowds is likely to think these behaviors are a good idea.

A quite different theory is Le Bon's *social contagion* theory. French social psychologist Gustave

Le Bon (1841-1931) believed that the large number of people in a crowd allows our primitive, "animal" side to come out. His theory was that we normally hide this primitive side behind the "mask" of civilized behavior. When we are in a crowd, the large numbers give us a different kind of mask. In a crowd we are faceless and nameless, and this allows us to be emotional and irrational in a way that we cannot be in our normal civilized lives. We are then very easily affected by the emotion and action of others in the crowd.
(815 words)

七、评分说明

根据本次阅卷的评分标准，给一篇摘要打分需要两步。首先确定其档次，再判定其分数。而确定档次时，需要兼顾摘要的语言和内容，进行整体判断。语言的判断依据主要是看考生重组和替换原文语言的能力，内容的判断依据主要是看考生提取和归纳关键信息的能力。仔细分析样题的短文可以看出以下几点信息十分关键，需要考生在摘要中提及，否则将会导致失分：

1. Crowds are one example of collective behaviors.
2. Collective behaviors are relatively unorganized, spontaneous and unpredictable.
3. Collective behaviors operate outside social norms.
4. Turner and Killian (1987) have described five crowd characteristics/ traits.
5. Herbert Blumer (1978) has identified four types of crowds: casual, conventional, acting and expressive.
6. The emergent-norm theory (Turner and Killian 1987) says that members of a crowd develop a new norm or rule to guide their behavior in a particular situation. Although not everyone might agree about what to do, there is great social pressure to behave like other members of the crowd.
7. French social psychologist Gustave Le Bon (1841-1931) believed that the large number of people in a crowd allows our primitive, "animal" side to come out.

另外，好的摘要应该清楚说明原文的写作思路和语篇结构。以本文为例，它首先选取讨论某话题现象的视角，然后定义该话题现象的概念，再归纳话题现象的深层特质（如分类、结构、模型等），最后使用理论对话题现象做出解释。

八、例文

1. 例文一（9 分）

Summary of *Crowds*

This article addresses the issue of the crowds from the perspective of sociology. Crowds are one example of collective behaviors, which refer to "unorganized, spontaneous and unpredicted" behaviors. They can be seen on usual occasions, like a football match or a performance in the street.

Nearly all crowds are featured for five traits, according to Turner and Killian (1987), including showing no clear expectations, feeling obligated to do something, being easily affected by the

crowd mood, following the actions of others and doing or saying things they rarely do or say.

Crowds vary from types. There are four types sociologist Herbert Blume (1978) has identified: casual, conventional, acting and expressive. The casual crowd emerges spontaneously while the conventional crowd occurs in plan. The acting crowd shares one goal while expressive crowd has no goal.

Emergent-norm theory (Turner and Killian, 1987) explains why crowds seem to act act together. Members of a crowd are forced to behave like others under great social pressure, following a new norm or rule developed. A totally different theory is social contagion theory (Le Bion). Wearing a mask different from the one of civilized behavior, members of crowds are more likely to be influenced by the emotions and behaviors of others.

2. 例文二（7 分）

Summary of *Crowds*

The article is a definition essay about crowds from the angle of sociology.

Crowds are one example of collective behavior which is comparatively "unorganized, spontaneous and unpredictable" and is in contrast to institutional behavior.

Generally, all crowds have five common characteristics raised by Turner and Killian (1987), including showing no clear expectations, feeling obliged to do something, being easily affected by the crowd mood, imitating the action of others and doing or saying things they rarely do or say. However, not all crowds are the same. There are four types of crowds according to Herbert Blumer (1978), including "casual, conventional, acting and expressive".

As for the behavioral pattern of crowds, two theories were mentioned in the article.
One is the emergent-norm theory (Turner and Killian 1987), which means social pressure push people to form crowds. The other different theory, social contagion theory of Gustave Le Bon (1841-1931) holds the view that crowds arouse our primitive impulse and we are braver to show

those impulsive in the crowds.

3. 例文三（5 分）

Summary of *Crowds*

Collective behavior is social behavior that is relatively unorganized, spontaneous, and unpredictable and it contracts with institutional behavior. Crowds is a group of people temporarily doing something while physically close to one another, which is one example of collective behavior.

Nearly all crowds share a few traits, but not all of them are the same. Sociologist Herbert Blumer has identified four types of crowds: casual, conventional, acting, and expressive. The casual crowd is the most loosely organized and in contrast, the conventional crowd occurs in a planned manner. The expressive crowd has no goal and the acting crowd is involved in an activity in which the members are concentrating on one particular goal.

One theory to explain why crowds seem to act together is the emergent-norm theory. It says that members of a crowd develop a new norm or rule to guide their behavior in a particular situation.

Social contagion theory is a quite different theory, it says that the large number of people in a crowd allows our primitive, "animal" side to come out.

4. 例文四（3 分）
Summary of *Crowds*

A crowd is a group of people temporarily doing something while physically close to one another. Crowds are one example of what sociologists called *collective behavior* which is social behavior that is relatively unorganized, spontaneous, and unpredictable.

Crowds have three traits. Aimless, messy, temporarily and spontaneous. Crowds are divided into four types: casual, conventional, acting, and expressive. Casual crowd is the most loosely organized and emerges spontaneously. The conventional crowd occurs in a planned manner. The acting crowd is involved in an activity in which the the members are concentrating on one particular goal. The expressive crowd has no goal.

Here are two related theories:

The *emergent-norm theory* says that members of a crowd develop a new norm or rule to

guide their behavior in a particular situation.

The *social contagion theory* believed that the large number of people normally hide this primitive,"animal"side to come out.

说明：标黄的部分为照抄原文，标蓝的部分有部分信息遗漏，标绿的部分为曲解原文。