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英语天天练
能力步步高

高考英语书面表达与短文改错

天天练



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天天练系列

高考英语书面表达 与短文改错天天练

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本书包括书面表达和短文改错两部分。书面表达部分按照写作的逻辑顺序,由简单到复杂,由部分到整体,分单元逐个进行辅导训练。对于高考试卷中经常涉及到的体裁和题型,采用模板的方式进行训练,并给出参考范文。短文改错部分,在对题型和解题技巧进行分析的基础上,进行了真题分析和专项突破训练。此外,本书还对近几年高考英语书面表达题及短文改错题进行了简单的分析,让学生感受最新高考动态,为高考做好准备。

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前言

在英语听、说、读、写四种技能中,“写”是最高级的语言输出方式,也是最难掌握的一种技能。在近年来的中、高考英语试卷中,写作一直占有很大的分值比重。北京市高考题还增加了一道开放式作文题,总分达35分。由此看来,写作题的难度呈增加的趋势。但是多数考生在这一题中仅能拿到三档分数(最高15分),得一档高分(23~25分)的寥寥无几。考生们在写作部分失分比例最大。

其实,书面表达并非实质性作文,它无需修辞、发散、升华、动情,只需要达到作文的三个最原始要求:切题、达意、符合逻辑即可。虽然,写作能力要提高到一个新的水平绝非一日之功,但作为以应试为主要目的的训练,还是有捷径可循的。

近几年的中、高考一直以应用文体为主要考查形式,谋篇布局模式相对比较固定,尽管将来可能增加一些议论性、开放性写作,但难度也很小,模式化很强。

因此,中、高考书面表达主要考查学生的选词造句和连句成段的能力。实践证明,这种能力在短期内经过有效的辅导和训练,可以迅速提高。

何谓有效的辅导和训练呢?

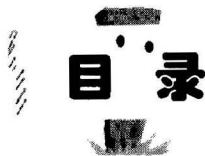
首先,辅导要有针对性。一要针对中、高考的题型和评分标准,二要针对学生做题时的普遍失分点。前者是帮助学生拿到基本分的保证,后者是帮助学生拿高分的捷径。

其次,训练要有同步性、针对性和示范性。即练要与讲结合,讲完知识技巧了,紧接着就练,不要等忘了再练,俗语叫“趁热打铁”。要多练重点、难点,练不熟悉的地方。要多练典型题,让学生在头脑中形成写作模式,以后一碰到这类题就知道从哪些方面去写才能成功。

第三,要化整为零再从零到整。文章的基础是句子,如果句子都写不好,写作水平不可能提高。句子写好了还要有逻辑性地连接起来,否则就是一盘散沙。怎么连?这也是有技巧可用的。有了这些基础,我们再从各种体裁写作的谋篇布局上给学生一个范例,那么,就可大功告成了。

综上所述,本书将根据写作的逻辑顺序,采用由简单到复杂、由部分到整体的方式分单元逐个辅导训练。然后根据高考试卷中经常涉及到的体裁和题型,进行综合模板集训,并给出参考范文,学生可以通过强化训练、强化背诵,达到“各个击破”的目的。

编者
2008年6月



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第一讲 单词拼写



第一节 考查目的和内容

高考英语单词拼写的解题技巧:

近年高考中出现了单词拼写的题型。单词拼写并不是单一地测试背写英语单词,而是将单词放在句子中,考查学生是否懂得怎么用,即注重单词在语言中的实际运用。因此,我们不应单纯从高考应试角度,而应基于语言是交际工具这一特点来学习单词;不仅要强调学英语必须记住单词,更要引导学生将词用活,并强化这方面能力的培养与训练。单词拼写是训练、考查学生这种能力的有效手段和测试仪。单词拼写要求考生具有将待填单词具体到某一情境中,依据其作用、功能、含义、搭配、语法等进行综合分析,确定采用何种拼写形式的能力。依照这一模式,要分析该单词在句中所充当的成分(主语、谓语、宾语、状语等)以确定词性(名词、形容词、副词、动词等);根据其所在句子的特定语境,体味其含义,从而确定词义(尤其是给出首字母的单词须首先推断出词汇

意思);根据语法搞清须受制约的有关规则(如主谓一致,动词的时态和语态等)。另外,还要考虑英语习惯用法,搭配常识和构词法等,确定所缺之项,所填之词。总而言之,高考中的单词拼写就是根据给出的条件(汉语注释或首写字母),通过几个主要环节的加工审题过程,综合诸多因素后得出定型词,即最后确定的单词形式。因为这一模式体现了英语应用的规律,所以按照这一模式训练可使学生提高能力,培养语感;依照这一程序进行检验,能有效地纠正学生在单词拼写中易犯的错误。既然单词拼写就是语境中的词汇运用,那么强化这一能力的必要手段就是单词拼写中注意事项的训练。我们把单词拼写解题过程中须注意的几个环节作为防错、纠错的扫描仪,围绕这些环节反复训练,不断强化,将防错、纠错、自查错误的钥匙交给学生。



第二节 题型分析和解题技巧

以下从五个层面对这一题型作具体分析:

一、根据语境含义,填写恰当的词

根据所给句子的意思,学会在具体语境中理解词汇的含义,对上下文内容进行对比理解,推测应填的词。

1. 从反义词角度去判断

The problem should be solved in a peaceful way, but not by v _____. 题中 in a peaceful way 的反义词是 by violence。

2. 从因果关系去判断

(1) The a _____ was due to his careless driving.

从后面的 careless driving 得知,前面应





填 accident。

3. 从句子的目的去判断

My mother wants to buy a f ____ to keep the food fresh.

根据后面的目的 keep the food fresh 可以得出,前面应填 fridge。

4. 从同位语结构去判断

(1) In F ____, the second month of the year, it is always very cold in my hometown.

根据后面的同位语 the second month of the year, 可以得出应填“二月”February。

5. 从句子描述的内容去判断

We will not listen to the t ____ lecture which is long and empty.

lecture 后带一个定语从句。从句中的信息词 long 与 empty 说明该演讲既长又空洞,待写词是作 lecture 的限定成分,其含义给人的直觉是时间长且又空洞无物的演讲会使人感到讨厌或疲劳,于是推断出类似含义的答案最好为 tiresome。(试比较:“He's always making noise in class and he's a bit t ____,” said the teacher to Mike's mother. 答案填 troublesome, 意为“管不住的,令人烦恼的”。)

二、根据所填词在句子中的成分,分析判断应填的词

根据所填单词在句中充当的成分、功能,判断其词性(重点区分名词与动词,形容词与副词)。

(1) It is said that her spoken English ____ (仍然) poor.

部分学生一遇到单词拼写题,习惯作对等直译,以致本题写出错误答案 still。按成分分析,待填单词充当从句的谓语,后接表语 poor, 再检查其他注意事项是否到位(如时态等),最后定型的词应为 remains。

(2) The magazine I had been anxious for ____ (到达) home just now.

本题有较大的迷惑性,如不从全句分析,一见介词 for, 就会得出 getting, reaching, arriving 等答案。殊不知 I had been anxious for 为定语从句,修饰主语 the magazine, 故待填的单词应为谓语,确定了词性,再综合考虑搭配、时态等,则答案应为 got。

三、掌握各类词的特点,注意易出错的地方

1. 名词要注意单复数和所有格问题

(1) ____ (教师) offices are not far away from the teaching building.

做本题时,很多同学受中文的影响会填 teacher, 有的同学考虑到用复数,但还是忘记了它的所有格,因为“教师”在这里作定语,所以要用 Teachers'。

(2) ____ (电脑) can do all kinds of things now.

本题答案是 Computers, 因为 computer 是可数名词,但它前面没有冠词,所以必须加 s。

2. 形容词或副词应注意原级、比较级、最高级三种形式,同时注意 ly 的加法。

(1) In China the second l ____ river is the Yellow River.

因为有 the second 修饰,所以要用 longest。

(2) She is losing weight. She looks a lot ____ (瘦)。

该题很多同学用 thin, 但是结合语法知识可知必须用它的比较级 thinner。因为她在减肥,所以看起来比以前瘦多了。

(3) Two passengers fell into the sea. L ____, both of them were good at swimming.

本题根据句意,再结合首写字母得出要填单词是“幸运”之意,但是还要考虑它是修饰整





个句子的,所以要用副词形式 Luckily。

3. 动词应注意分清所填词是谓语还是非谓语形式,是过去分词还是现在分词;是谓语动词则应该考虑人称、数、时态和语态问题。

(1) In a low voice, she ____ (提醒) that someone was moving about upstairs.

本题的“提醒”在句中充当谓语,所以必须考虑它的时态。根据 was moving about upstairs 得出应用过去时 warned。

(2) Up to now, many girls in the poor mountain villages are f ____ to go to school.

根据句子的意思“在穷困的山村里女孩禁止上学”,所以要填 forbidden,因为它是被动语态。

(3) ____ (包围) by the mountains, our village looks beautiful.

分析句子的成分可知,前面部分是作伴随状语而不是谓语,它跟句子主语的关系是被动关系,所以要用过去分词 surrounded。

(4) Mrs Smith was in the office c ____ the students' homework.

句中已有谓语动词,故所填单词应为动词的非谓语形式,又因为此动作与主语为主动关系,故应用其现在分词形式,答案为 correcting。

(5) ____ (鉴于) his age, he did a good job. 本题的“鉴于”是介词,所以用 Considering。

四、运用惯用搭配,进行常识判断

(1) They are developing science and t ____ quickly.

(2) G ____ speaking, girls are better at languages than boys.

(3) The Olympic m ____ is Faster, Higher, Stronger.

英语中的某些表达(含谚语、格言)已

经形成习惯,成为固定搭配,对于这些习惯表达和固定搭配要多读、多记、多用,这样才能在单词拼写时具备补全搭配的能力。另外,我们所学的知识和应具备的常识亦有助于确定所要填的词。以上例(1)考查惯用搭配 science and technology, 故答案应为 technology。类似的搭配还有 farming technique, a technical college 等。例(2)根据惯用搭配,应填 Generally。例(3)考的既是常识又是固定搭配,应填 motto。

五、运用构词法,确定所填的词

(1) He left his food ____ (未动)。

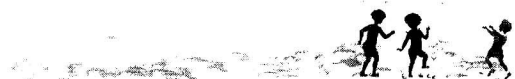
(2) It's i ____ to laugh at the disabled people.

(3) Everybody wants to go for an outing. There is very little d ____ about the plan.

(4) What he described in his diary is quite ____ (不可信)。

构词法,即词的构成要遵循一定的规律,如加前缀、后缀等构成新词,掌握一定的构词知识(如前缀一般不改变词性,只是改变词义;后缀则常常改变词性)可扩大词汇量,提高造句能力,例(1)应填 untouched。例(2)根据常识再结合构词法应填 impolite。例(3)句意是没有人反对,也就是没有异议,再根据构词法以及所填词在句中充当的成分,得出要填 disagreement。例(4)根据中文和构词法答案应为 unbelievable。

综上所述,在句子中考查单词拼写,理解句子中的每个信息至关重要。解题技巧的运用是建立在扎实的单词拼写基本功的基础之上的,因而注意较长的、难写的单词,记牢考纲中要求掌握的词汇是做好单词拼写题的一个基本条件。而且还要工整地拼写出单词,杜绝因为字迹潦草或书写不规范而丢分的现象。





第三节 真题示例

(一)

(全国卷Ⅱ 2007)

1. There's a _____ (留言) from Karen on the phone.
2. This football game was _____ (播出) live on TV across Europe.
3. They're going to _____ (庆祝) their victory with music and dancing.
4. The _____ (大多数) of students work quite hard to learn German.
5. Very few people _____ (成功) in losing weight these days.
6. The book gives a short _____ (描述) of the city.
7. The doctor _____ (表扬) our daughter for her courage this morning.
8. There were piles of newspapers _____ (到处) in the house.
9. What is your _____ (最喜欢的) color?
10. The little girl is wearing a _____ (粉红色的) dress.

答案及解析:

1. message 本题属于日常用语, 只要注意单词的写法就可以了。
2. broadcast / broadcasted 注意动词的语态, broadcast 的过去分词有两种形式。
3. celebrate 此题为一般将来时, 只要正确书写单词即可。
4. majority 考查名词短语, the majority of...
5. succeed 由 these days 可知应用一般现在时, 主语是复数, 用动词原形。
6. description 注意空白处应用名词形式。
7. praised 由句中的 this morning 可知, 应用动词的过去式。
8. everywhere
9. favo(u)rite
10. pink

(二)

(浙江 2007)

1. People with a poor memory often f_____ things.
2. Spring is a s_____ when trees turn green and flowers open.
3. Don't always d_____ on others. You should learn to rely on yourself.
4. George was born on June 1, so Children's Day is also his b_____.
5. With no adults around, it's d_____ for children to swim in the river.
6. He caught a high f_____. His body temperature was as high as 40℃.
7. There are only five minutes left. We'll have to walk q_____ to get there on time.
8. He is always happy and never w_____ about anything.
9. They offered me a ticket for the concert, and I a_____ it with delight.
10. The photos will r_____ me of the days when we were together.





答案及解析:

1. forget 由上下文意可知,此空的意思是“忘记”,又由 often 一词可知用一般现在时即可。
2. season 本题属于解释说明类。句意为:春天是一个春暖花开的季节。
3. depend 由后文“要依靠自己”可知,前文要表达的是不要“依赖”别人。
4. birthday
5. dangerous 注意此处应填形容词形式。
6. fever 由下文“体温为 40℃”可知,是“发高烧”。
7. quickly
8. worries 动词的时态用一般现在时,主语是 he, 所以用第三人称单数形式。
9. accepted 由文意可知应填“接受”,注意时态应与前文统一,用过去时。
10. remind remind sb. of sth. “使某人回想起某事”。

(三)

(陕西 2007)

1. Spring has come, and the trees are thick with green _____ (叶子).
2. Andorra is a small mountain _____ (共和国) between France and Spain.
3. I consider it _____ (不可能) to believe a single word you say.
4. He turned on the television set hanging from the _____ (天花板).
5. We were talking on the phone when, _____ (突然), the line went dead.
6. One of my favourite sayings is “Understand all and _____ (宽恕) all”.
7. A man I _____ (认出) as his father sat with a newspaper on his knees.
8. Technical progress would put our firm in _____ (拥有) of the home market.
9. _____ (赢得) the support of the majority requires time, energy and devotion.
10. Xi'an International _____ (展览) Center has attracted many business people.

答案及解析:

1. leaves 要用名词的复数形式。
2. republic
3. impossible
4. ceiling
5. suddenly
6. forgive 句中用 and 连接,故所填词与 understand 保持一致,用动词原形。
7. recognised / recognized 由后文的 sat 可确定应填动词的过去式。
8. possession 本句考查固定词组 in possession of 的用法。
9. Winning 分析句子可知,所填单词在句中作主语,故应用动名词形式。
10. Exhibition 本题要注意字母的大写。

(四)

(江苏 2007)

D = David

P = Peter

D: Peter, ten years ago you wanted to become a doctor. . .

P: Yeah, but unfortunately I didn't (1) m _____ the requirements.

1. _____





D: So what did you do then?

P: Well, I was very (2) d _____, but I just had to move on and do something 2. _____ else with my life. So I took a year off and worked as a volunteer on an aid program. That made me realize (3) h _____ important it is to raise 3. _____

money to help people (4) l _____ a poor life. So that's what I do. 4. _____

D: Can you explain a bit more about what you (5) a _____ do? 5. _____

P: I go to see people, put (6) f _____ our suggestion and organize 6. _____ activities to collect money.

D: So have you (7) a _____ any of your goals? 7. _____

P: Well, I guess so. I always said I wanted to help (8) o _____ people. 8. _____

D: And what about your plan for the (9) f _____? 9. _____

P: My girlfriend and I intend to get married next year.

D: (10) C _____! 10. _____

答案及解析:

1. meet 由文意可知, Peter 未能如愿以偿, 他“不符合要求”。
2. disappointed/discouraged/ depressed 因为“不符合要求”, Peter 应该是很“失望”或“沮丧”。
3. how 句意为: 认识到为帮助贫困的人而筹款是多么重要!
4. living/ leading live/ lead a... life “过……的生活”, 但要注意非谓语动词与 people 为主动关系, 故用动词的现在分词形式。
5. actually 句意为: 你能再解释清楚些你实际上都做些什么吗?
6. forward/ forth “提出建议”可以用 put forward/forth 表示。
7. achieved “达到目的”用 achieve, 句中是完成时态, 用动词的过去分词形式。
8. other 9. future 由下句答语可知, 问的是将来的情况。
10. Congratulations Peter 说要结婚, David 应当表示祝贺, 注意此时要用复数形式。

(五)

(全国卷 II 2006)

1. I'm very hungry—I _____ (错过) lunch.
2. Jack took a deep _____ (呼吸) and then dived into the water.
3. I've got an _____ (普通) sort of car, nothing special.
4. I want to thank everyone who has _____ (鼓励) and supported me.
5. Jenny spends hours in front of the _____ (镜子).
6. It is _____ (稍微) colder today than it was yesterday.
7. The story is written by an _____ (澳大利亚) engineer.
8. Tom was _____ (羞愧) of having lied to his parents.
9. _____ (一月) is the first month of the year.
10. Can you _____ (想象) standing up there and giving a speech?





答案及解析:

1. missed “我很饿,因为我错过了午饭”,注意应填动词的过去式。
2. breath “深呼吸”为 take a deep breath.
3. ordinary/ average
4. encouraged 由 has 可知,要用动词的过去分词形式。
5. mirror
6. slightly 修饰形容词要用副词形式。
7. Australian 应用形容词形式。
8. ashamed “对……感到羞愧”应为 be ashamed of sth., 为固定词组。
9. January
10. imagine



专项训练

1

1. The country became rich following the d _____ of oil.
2. He is in his late thirties. His f _____ birthday is in two weeks' time.
3. With a little more care you could have a _____ this traffic accident.
4. He has got a stomachache and often s _____ a lot from it.
5. Many people stood at the river bank, w _____ the boat race.
6. Shopping online is _____ (方便) because you needn't go out.
7. The hospital is attached to the _____ (医药) college.
8. You've learned it. I don't think the sentence needs _____ (解释).
9. My son is _____ (犹豫) about joining the baseball team because it might take him a lot of time.
10. Columbus _____ (航海) across the ocean in 1492.

2

1. The doctor insisted that he need an o _____ at once.
2. —Could you look after her for me while we're away?
—With p _____.
3. The glass was easy to break so he put it on the table s _____.
4. There was no e _____ for being late.
5. The steps are rather n _____. Please take care.
6. Yesterday I found a wallet _____ (含有) nothing. It was empty.
7. The train was so _____ (拥挤) that there was almost no room for me.
8. We have learned a lot of _____ (先进的) technology from the developed countries.
9. In 2003, SARS _____ (蔓延) in many places of the world.





10. With the teacher's help he _____ (逐渐) caught up with his classmates.

3

1. She could read the strange e _____ on her husband's face.
2. The shop e _____ more workers for Christmas season.
3. These are my o _____ about the matter.
4. Mr Grey and his family are away on v _____ now.
5. The c _____ connects the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea.
6. We aim at _____ (质量) rather than quantity.
7. The National Games were well _____ (组织).
8. Does Radio Beijing _____ (广播) the news every hour on the hour?
9. Several new railways are under _____ (建设) in China.
10. We finally _____ (说服) the peasant to send his daughter to school.

4

1. Does the 21st c _____ begin with the year 2000 or 2001?
2. Helen made many mistakes because of her c _____.
3. Mick is watching his mother s _____ cabbage seed now.
4. We'll get much s _____ when the trees grow up.
5. You can grow tomatoes well following the i _____.
6. Tom is preparing for an exam. Don't d _____ him.
7. Alice s _____, if ever, reads a book.
8. We were c _____ to know where she'd gone.
9. The world is getting t _____, nothing is more important than starting saving water right now.
10. Helen cut the bread and gave me two p _____.

5

1. Walking in the _____ (美景) of the country is one of the best things in my life.
2. Today many famous singers from all over the world will _____ (出现) on television.
3. The _____ (设备) of the chemistry lab is the latest.
4. We must get along well with our _____ (邻居).
5. More and more people get to know the _____ (价值) of stamp-collecting.
6. I _____ (注意到) her go out of the room just now.
7. I changed into my sports shoes so that I could walk more _____ (舒服).
8. All the boys were standing up _____ (笔直地).
9. Can't you see the _____ (标志)? It says "No Smoking".
10. All countries, big or small, should be _____ (平等).





第二讲 高考英语书面表达概述

写作是对英语学习者要求最高、难度最大的语言输出能力的考查,在高考英语试卷中占有很大的分值比例,一直是考生们得分率最低的题型。有很多同学平时不注意训

练,抱着侥幸心理,临考前背一些范文,这是极不可取的做法。要想在高考中拿到高分,就必须全面地提高自己的写作水平。



第一节 高考英语书面表达的考查目的和能力要求

一、考查目的

书面表达是一个综合性题型,要求考生根据所给图、表、提纲等,运用所学知识将所提示的信息组成句子,句子连成段,段连成篇。它是对学生英语写作能力的考查,同时也是对考生英语综合运用能力的检测。它既要求考生有一定的英语语言知识的输入和积淀,更要求考生有准确运用自己积累的语言知识表达自己思想、情感、态度等的意识和能力,这些都需要平时有意识地训练和积累。另外,它也是一种融形式、文体、交际三位一体的试题,所考查内容都体现在表达和传递信息的交流能力上,因此书面表达有交流性、实用性、合理性等特点。

近几年来,高考书面表达正在一步步地朝考查语言运用能力这一方向改进,并采用了新的评分标准,更进一步要求考生注意语言的准确性和得体性,注重上、下文连贯,注重表达方式多样化。分析近几年高考书面表达评分标准可以看出,如果考生使用了高级词汇和复杂句式,运用过渡性词汇增强文章的连贯性,那么,这样的书面表达档次会高一些。如果只用了一些简单句,虽然表达出了要求的信息,但得分也不会高。因此,近几年高考要求考生掌握词汇要丰富,句式

表达要复杂且无误,适当地使用情感性语言。

二、能力要求

(一)全面准确的审题能力

准确把握考题各方面的信息,就能为语言表达提供正确的思维方向。倘若信息抓不准,写出的东西就文不对题,劳而无功。信息表达是试题考查的目的所在,而内容要点是书面表达的基础和支柱。必要的信息若有遗漏,就无法达到正确交际的目的。所以,考生必须保证对所给情境有准确全面的理解,在头脑里有一个清晰的思路,避免不认真思考,动笔就写而造成中途涂改,严重影响卷面整洁,从而影响考试成绩。

(二)准确运用语言的能力

1. 正确地拼写词汇和标点

拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。众所周知,文章是由句子组成的,而单词的准确性直接影响句子的表达和全文的通畅。含有多个单词拼写错误的句子势必让人难以理解。标点符号可以帮助作者准确地表达写作意图,读者可以借此准确地理解句子。英语常用标点符号有13种,其中大多与汉语标点符号相似,只有连字符号、名词所有格符号等是英语特有的。而句号,在汉语中是个





“圆圈”,在英语中却是个实点。目前,评分原则重视对拼写和标点符号的评判,考生在书写时切不可草率从事,马虎大意。

2. 准确地应用词汇语法结构

在体裁明确、信息全面、要点清晰的前提下,避开偏、怪、难词,选用自己最熟悉、最有把握的词语和句型将要点表达出来。根据要点词语的句法功能和语法规则正确地组合成句,注意主谓一致,时态呼应。还要注意克服母语的逆向干扰,力求用地道的英语、较复杂的结构、较高级的词汇来表达。近年来的评分标准特别鼓励考生在力求正确的前提下,大胆使用语法结构和词汇,使考生不至于因怕出错而不敢放开了写。请看下面的一篇书面表达,大量而准确地使用较高级的词汇和语法结构是该文获得满分的一个重要因素。请注意观察划线部分的词汇和语法结构。

I'm very pleased to tell you the changes of my life since the reduction of learning load was brought in. But before that, I was often exhausted at weekends. I attended school and had classes the whole day. In the evening, I

was often forced to do my boring homework and I could not go to bed until 11:30. Since the program of reducing learning load was introduced, my life, however, has been much more interesting. I frequently paid visit to museums, drop in at computer room and draw pictures in my leisure time. After supper, I watch TV, read stories and look through newspapers to enrich my horizon. No longer do I stay up; on the contrary I go to bed at about 10 pm. In short, I am quite satisfied with my life now.

(三) 流利运用语言的能力

流利使用英语的能力指语言运用过程中的顺利程度,即运用中的效率。在书面表达测试中,语言运用能力高的考生往往使用词语手段、句子手段和意义手段等来顺利高效地使用语言以达到交流目的。下面就以一篇高考书面表达试题和它的参考答案为例来看一看这几种手段的具体使用。

最近,你校同学正在参加某英文报组织的一场讨论。讨论的主题是:公园要不要收门票?请你根据下表提供的信息,给报社写一封信,客观地介绍讨论的情况。

60% 的同学认为	40% 的同学认为
1. 不应该收门票	1. 应该收门票,但票价不宜高
2. 公园是公共休闲的地方	2. 支付园林工人工资
3. 如收门票,需建大门和围墙,会影响城市形象	3. 购新花木

注意:1. 信的开头已为你写好; 2. 词数:100 个左右;

3. 参考词汇:门票 entrance fee

参考答案:

Dear Editor,

I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we've had about whether an entrance fee should be charged for parks.

Opinions are divided on the question. 60% of the students are against the idea of entrance fees. They believe a public park should be free of charge. People need a place where they can rest and enjoy themselves. Charging





entrance fees will no doubt keep some people away. What is more, it will become necessary to build gates and walls, which will do harm to the appearance of a city.

On the other hand, 40% think that fees should be charged because you need money to pay gardeners and other workers, and to buy plants and young trees. They suggest, however, fees should be charged low.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

本文在语言运用的流利性方面主要采用了以下几种手段:

1. 词语手段。文章中恰当地使用了过渡词和连接词使文章显得紧凑而连贯。作者使用了以下过渡词和连接词:and, where, what is more, which, on the other hand, because, however.

2. 句子手段。短文首先用了一个原文中没有而在行文中又非常必要的概括句“Opinions are divided on the question.”开头,使文章结构显得紧凑而又连贯。文章中适当地加上了作者的理解,使上下文显得非常连贯。例如,作者加上了原文中没有的“Charging entrance fees will no doubt keep some people away.”作为收费的一个后果,显得合情合理,恰到好处。

3. 意义手段。文章没有严格按照给出的要点顺序进行表达,例如“票价不宜高”本来在前面,但在短文中却安排在最后,这样的安排使行文特别自然流畅。文章并没有按照汉语提示逐字翻译,而是按照意思的对应进行表达。例如第二句“不应收门票”,文中表达成了两个句子“60% of the students are against the idea of entrance fees. They believe a public park should be free of charge.”这两个句子不但非常准确地传达了原句的意思,而且使上下文浑然一体,从而使语言显得非常流畅。

(四) 得体地运用语言的能力

得体地运用语言,指所使用的语言适合于具体的语境和情景。运用语言的得体性对任何交际行为的有效性都是必要的。可以想象,如果外交部发言人用朋友间闲谈式的语体发表声明,肯定达不到期望的交际效果,交际行为会因为语言的不得体而减弱或完全失去其有效性。如上所述,高考书面表达把依据图画、提纲和图表作文这种语篇层次的测试放到比较真实的交际情景中去考查,是真正测试考生的产出性交际能力(语言运用能力)的试题。因此,语言的得体性成为高考书面表达试题对考生能力要求的一个重要方面。



第二节 高考英语书面表达的考查内容和评分原则

一、考查内容

从近年高考题分析,英语书面表达主要是以叙述为主的一般应用文写作。内容涉及一般外事交往和日常生活,写作命题形式归纳起来有以下几种。

1. 用汉语或图提示情景和具体写作要求,写某一形式的应用文。考生需要熟悉常用应用文的体裁格式,并根据要求完成书面表达。

2. 用汉语提供背景内容,用英语写记

