

中学英语成功写作

高三分册

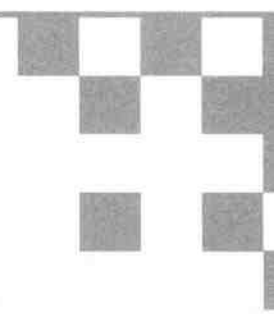

Writing to *Success*

吕 浙 金 民 主 编

南京师范大学出版社

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前 言

语言技能是构成语言交际能力的重要组成部分。语言技能包括听、说、读、写四个方面的技能以及这四种技能的综合运用能力。听和读是理解的技能,说和写是表达的技能;这四种技能在语言学习和交际中相辅相成、相互促进。从书面交际的角度看,读、写是密不可分的。多读可以接触到大量的语言材料形成语感,有利于写的能力的提高;多写可以更好地把握篇章结构,有利于阅读时感悟文章深层次的东西。《中学英语成功写作》丛书正是抓住读、写间密不可分的关系,用科学的认知方法同时提高读者这两个方面的能力。

本套丛书共分3册。本册书以高三年级同学为主要读者对象。其读、写能力的培养和训练均以2001年国家教育部推出的《英语课程标准》中所规定的八级为标准。本册书的特色是:

1. 为便于读者使用,本册书共分18讲。每讲由“准备练习”、“专题讲座”、“专项练习”3个部分组成。

2. 每讲“准备练习”中所提供的阅读材料均选用国外原文。其题材、体裁广泛,图文并茂,语言新颖、地道。

3. 每讲中的“专题讲座”针对读者在书面表达时所遇到的困难、问题进行讲解。

4. 每讲中的“专项练习”以提高读者英语综合运用能力为目的,练习的编排由浅入深、形式新颖、题型多样。

本册主编:吕浙,金民。参加编写工作的有王文雪、王哲、金丽霞、季栓寄、时健、景历、刘根、李霞、顾小红。

本套丛书以同时提高读者读、写能力为宗旨。由于编者水平的限制,书中难免有不到之处。望广大读者在开卷有益之时,勿忘对本书提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004年5月

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第1讲 本意和涵义

第一部分 准备练习

一、用所给动词的适当形式完成短文

MARIE Curie **1** the most famous woman of physics. She **2** for her work with Nobel Prize awards in both physics (1903) and chemistry (1911). She **3** a late start with her education obtaining her license both in physics in 1893 and in mathematics in 1894. In 1903, she finally **4** her doctor's degree. Choosing radioactivity as a thesis(论文) topic, Madame Curie **5** a number of substances. While examining pitchblende(沥青铀矿), a uranium ore(矿石), she **6** radium and polonium. In 1910 she **7** in separating pure radium metal. Marie Curie **8** also helpful in setting up the Curie laboratory in Paris. She **9** in 1934 of leukemia(白血病).



get	examine
be	die
succeed	recognize
receive	discover

二、阅读下面两篇短文,然后综合这两篇短文的内容,并根据提示,写一篇180词左右的摘要

Passage A

MARIE Sklodowska, as she was called before marriage, was born in Warsaw in 1867. Both her parents were teachers who believed deeply in the importance of education. Marie had her first lessons in physics and chemistry from her father. She had a brilliant gift for study and a great thirst for knowledge; however, advanced study was not possible for women in Poland. Marie dreamed of being able to study at the Sorbonne in Paris, but this was beyond the means of her family. To solve the problem, Marie and her elder sister, Bronya, came to an arrangement: Marie should go to work as a governess and help her sister with the money she managed to save so that



Bronya could study medicine at the Sorbonne. When Bronya had taken her degree she, in her turn, would contribute to the cost of Marie's studies.

SO it was not until she was 24 that Marie came to Paris to study mathematics and physics. Bronya was now married to a doctor of Polish origin(血统), and it was at Bronya's urgent(执拗的) invitation to come and live with them that Marie took the step of leaving for Paris.

Passage B

IT was not until she was 24 that Marie came to Paris to study mathematics and physics.

By then she had been away from her studies for six years, nor had she had any training in understanding rapidly spoken French. But her keen interest in studying and her joy at being at the Sorbonne with all its opportunities helped her overcome all difficulties. To save herself a two-hour journey, she rented a little top story in the Quartier Latin. There the cold was so intense(强烈的) that at night she had to pile on everything she had in the way of clothing so as to be able to sleep. But as return for all her hardship she had total freedom to be able to devote herself wholly to



her studies. "It was like a new world opened to me, the world of science, which I was at last permitted to know in all freedom," she wrote. After five years she had brilliantly passed examinations in physics and mathematics. Her goal was to take a teacher's diploma(文凭) and then to return to Poland.

提示问题

1. When was Marie born and who taught her first lessons in physics and chemistry?
2. Why didn't the two sisters make their further study in Poland?
3. Why didn't the two sisters go to Paris for their advanced study together?
4. How old did Marie go to study in Paris?
5. How did she get along with her study?

第二部分 专题讲座

本意和涵义

词是语言的建筑材料。为了准确、鲜明、生动地表达思想,书面表达中对选词的基本要求之一是选词准确。此外,为了增加文章的感染力,还应注意选词的生动形象、简洁明快。

要做到选词准确,就必须准确掌握词汇的意思。词汇意思包括两个方面:本意(denotation)和涵义(connotation)。本意就是词典中标示的一个词的本来意义。涵义是该词所引发的联想和所携带的话外音。许多词语除了它们的本意外,还有丰富的涵义。因此,在选词时,既要掌握词语的本意,更要熟悉常用词语的涵义。

词的涵义通常是由不同的语境来限制的,一个词的涵义通常在放入一组字面意义相同的词语中进行比较时才能够显现出来。同学们会问,对于我们中学生而言,掌握词语的涵义是不是要求太高了?的确,理解词语的涵义不是一个简单的问题。但是,掌握常用的词语涵义不能说是过高的要求。比如汉语中“国家”一词,与之相对应的英语单词有country, nation, state,但这几个单词的涵义是有区别的。country着重指疆土、国土、家园;state着重指政权、国家机器;nation着重指人们,因此也可以译成“民族,国民”。试比较:

Table tennis is played all over the country. 全国各地都打乒乓球。

After independence the country became a one-party state.

独立后,这个国家变成了一党制的国家。

The president spoke on TV to the nation. 总统向全国发表了电视讲话。

设想,如果把第三个例句写成“The president spoke on TV to the country”,那么,总统岂不是白费口舌,且有精神疾病之嫌。

其实,同学们在平时书面表达时,因不理解或不重视词语的涵义而造成词不达意的现象是非常普遍的。如:

一些外国朋友将参观我们学校。

Some foreign friends are going to visit our school.

当我们说“foreign friends”时,里面包含着对他们的尊重,可foreign一词却有“陌生,圈外人”的涵义。所以,我们将上面一句话译为“Some friends from abroad are going to visit our school”会更好些。又如:

在中国,我们有相互见面时握手的习惯。

In China, we have the habit of shaking hands when meeting each other.

habit常用来指个人的“习惯”。如果表示民族、群体的“习惯或习俗”,则多用custom一词。因此该句应译为“In China, we have the custom of shaking hands when meeting each other”。再看下面一例:

她的衣服非常高雅,尽管布料非常便宜。

Her clothes, though made of cheap material, are quite elegant.

cheap 在该句中使用不当。因为 cheap 一词虽指“便宜”，但含有质量一般或较差的意思。故该句应译为“Her clothes, though made of inexpensive material, are quite elegant”。inexpensive 有“价廉物美”的涵义。再来看一例：

他急切地想加入中国共产党。

He is anxious to join the Chinese Communist Party.

anxious 的确切含义是“焦急，着急，担心”，与 worried 同义。而这里所表达的“急切”实际上是“期望”，故该句应改为“He is eager to join the Chinese Communist Party”。

那么，同学们在学习词汇时，应从哪几个方面领悟词汇意义呢？一般地说，可从以下几个方面入手：

1. 强调的角度。英语中许多同义词间存在着侧重点的差异。如上面所举“国家”一词的例子。又如，与“旅行”相对应的英语单词有 journey, trip, travel, tour, voyage。它们所强调“旅行”这一概念的角度就各自有所侧重。journey 通常指在陆地上由一个地方到另一个地方的旅行，也指旅行的路程；trip 通常可以作 journey 的替换词；travel 泛指旅行、旅历，尤指国外旅行，但无路程的含义；tour 往往指以观光、访问、视察等为目的的旅行，一般有一定的路线，中途有停留地点，最后再回到出发地点，时间可长可短；voyage 指距离较长的水路旅行，也指空中的旅行。试比较：

It's a 300-mile journey. 这次旅程为 300 英里。

He went on a trip to the nearest seaside during his vacation.

假期中，他到最近的海滨作了一次旅行。

He came home after five years of foreign travel. 他在国外旅游了 5 年才回家。

We spent two months on a tour through most of the countries of Europe. 我们用了 2 个月的时间去旅行，游历了欧洲共同体的大部分国家。

A voyage round the world is really something interesting. 周游世界是一件有趣的事。

2. 强调的程度。big, large 和 huge 是一组同义词，表示“大的”意思。big 是一般用语；large 的涵义是“slightly more formal and may be used to describe things that are unusually big”，所以，large 比 big 更强调“大”的程度；huge 的涵义是“extremely large, and more emphatic than large”。可见，在这三个单词中 huge 的程度最深。试比较：

a big / large house 一间大房子

Wuhan is a very large city in Central China. 武汉是华中的一座大城市。

The team has got a huge man over two meters tall. 队里有一个身高超过 2 米的大个子。

3. 传递的感情色彩。词的感情色彩表现在褒义、中性和贬义等方面。small 和 little 都可以表示“小”，但 small 是中性词，表示的只是一个客观事实，而 little 则带有感情色彩。如：

He lives in a small town. 他住在一个小镇子里。（small 表示客观地说，这个镇子不大）

I can never forget the little town where I spent my happy childhood.

我永远不会忘记我度过幸福童年的那个小镇子。(little 表示这个镇子对我来说非常可爱)

statesman 和 politician 都可以表示“政治家”。但前者指具备聪明才智,且公正的政治家,后者指仅以自身或党派利益为目的的政客,含有蔑视之意。

4. 使用场合。英语中有些词用于正式场合,有些词则较为口语化。因此,根据不同的场合选用单词也是非常重要的。如 answer 和 reply 都可以表示“回答”,但后者比较正式。例如:

He sent in the application and the college replied. 他提交了申请,学院也作了答复。

He answered that he would go to the park with me. 他回答说他会和我一起去公园。

又如,complete 和 finish 均可以表示“完成”,complete 用法比较正式。试比较:

The bridge isn't completed yet. 这座桥至今未竣工。

He finished writing the article last night. 他昨天晚上把文章写完了。

为了正确把握词汇的意义,同学们在学习时,要努力将词放到说和写的自然环境中,通过多次接触来掌握,即要大量地听,广泛地读。光靠词汇表和字典记忆单词是不可取的。另外,在查阅字典时,要注意词的运用环境。要细读其注解,并养成推敲每个注释的习惯。同学们以使用“英—英”或“汉—英双解”字典为宜。

第三部分 专项练习

一、说出下列单词的本意和涵义

1. 在阅读 Passage A 时,有这样一个句子:“She had a brilliant gift for study and a great thirst for knowledge”。请试用英语说明“thirst”的本意和它在这篇短文里的内涵意义。

2. 在阅读 Passage B 时,有这样一个句子:“But as return for all her hardship she had total freedom to be able to devote herself wholly to her studies”。请试用英语说明“freedom”在这里的内涵意义。

二、阅读下面的短文并回答问题

MARIE'S only **fault** was her complete devotion to radium. She was so convinced(坚信的)of its benefits to medicine that she rejected(不理睬)any possible association between exposure(暴露)to radium and ill-health. In 1934, she died of leukemia(白血病), which

was undoubtedly caused by prolonged(长期的)exposure to radiation. Nevertheless, the Curie's achievements were numerous and truly remarkable.

该短文中阴影部分单词 fault 可以用 mistake 替换吗? 用英语简述理由。

三、选择适当的单词完成下列各句

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 It was too _____ for words. | pretty, beautiful |
| 2 He kept everything _____. | clear, clean |
| 3 How I _____ I could go to the moon tomorrow. | desire, wish, hope |
| 4 His shoes are covered with _____. | earth, ground, land, soil, mud |
| 5 The police had to use _____ when they took him to the police station. | energy, strength, force, power |
| 6 Bruce is a _____ good player, but John is a _____ bad one. | fairly, rather |
| 7 When he came in, my _____ were having dinner. | family, home, house |
| 8 The problem must be _____ discussed next time. | farther, further |
| 9 Look! The boy who gave a _____ answer to your question in class is running very _____. | fast, quick, rapid |
| 10 I don't want to listen to your _____ story. | silly, stupid, foolish |
| 11 Many young men are fond of _____ stamps. | collecting, gathering |
| 12 I'll go to Beijing University to _____. | learn, study |
| 13 We are going to discuss this _____ at tomorrow's meeting. | problem, question |
| 14 The boats in the harbor make a beautiful _____. | scene, scenery |
| 15 Hangzhou is _____ not only as a beautiful city but for the West Lake. | famous, well-known |

四、找出下列各句中用词不当之处,并改正

- I hope I can increase my English by writing and reading.
- Thank you for inviting me to the party to be held tomorrow, but I'm sorry to say that I will not be able to come for I'll have to attend an important meeting.
- I'll pick you up at nine thirty the next morning and send you to our school.
- At the farewell meeting, we'll change the gifts with the students from America.
- This afternoon the headmaster will introduce the history of our Party to us.
- We'll be divided into four groups. Every group will visit a place: a factory, a school, a farm or a hospital.
- When he went to carry water, he saw an old woman crossing the road. Just then, a

car coming near quickly and she was too afraid to move. Immediately he rushed out and pulled her to safety.

- 8 Suddenly Xiao Ming found that a cat had caught a bird and was trying to kill it. They immediately drove the cat away. Seeing that the bird was badly wounded, they gently carried it home.

五、书面表达

以“A Brave Boy”为题,根据提示编写一则故事。词数:100 个左右。



从前,一个男孩在树林里迷了路。最终他感到非常疲劳,坐在树下。突然他看到一条巨蛇在往树上爬,那儿有几只小鸟,鸟看到蛇后哭着喊救命。男孩也非常害怕,但他仍拿起一根棍子与巨蛇搏斗。蛇愤怒了,它与男孩搏斗了很长时间,但最终男孩击败了蛇。

A Brave Boy



第2讲 抽象和具体

第一部分 准备练习

一、用所给单词的适当形式完成短文

EVERYONE recognizes that many people were in America long **1** Columbus. The Asiatic people **2** became Native Americans were certainly the first, tens of thousands of years **3** . Also Norse (古代北欧的) expeditions to North America, **4** with Bjarni Herjolfsson in 986, are well **5** historically. Many other pre-Columbian discoveries are not well known; claims have been made for St Brendan, Basque fishermen, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, and even Carthaginians. Some of these **6** may be true; most are probably not.

claim ago

start who

recognize before

二、阅读下面两篇短文,然后综合这两篇短文的内容,并根据提示,写一篇100个词左右的摘要

Passage A

EVEN though Indians had settled the country for many centuries, Christopher Columbus has become famous as the man who "discovered" America in 1492. However, he was not even the first European to reach the North American continent. The first Europeans, the Vikings, arrived in North America in the 11th century. They had settlements in parts of present-day Canada for a short while, but their presence in America went by quite unnoticed.

COLUMBUS, who is from Italy, was a sailor. A queen of Spain Isabella (Christopher Columbus) accepted his proposal of a voyage of exploration and backed(支持)his historic voyage. Columbus believed that earth is a globe and the shortest way to go to "India" was by a western route. Columbus planned the voyage to go to "India" by the western route. In those days, European



people unclearly called the whole East Asian continent "India".

Passage B

EUROPEAN people were interested in the wealth and culture of Asia because of Marco Polo's travel book about Asia. So on August 3, 1492, Columbus sailed with three ships that were called the Pinta, the Niña, and the Santa Maria. After the difficult voyage that took about seventy days, they finally arrived at the American continent on October 12, 1492. After that Columbus went to "India" three times and he even landed on the coast of the South American continent. He named the natives "Indians" because he had believed that he arrived in East Indies, which he believed until he died.

IN 1500, Cabral who was from Portuguese made a mistake (Map of America) on the course to India and drifted (漂泊) ashore (岸) in South America where Brazil is today. He claimed it for Portugal. After that, an Italian man whose name was Amerigo Vespucci and who had sailed with Columbus on his fourth voyage, went on an expedition to South America and explored it. It became clear to him that the place where Columbus had landed was not a part of the Asian continent. That is why the continent was named "America," after Amerigo Vespucci's first name.



摘要

Christopher Columbus has been famous as the man who "discovered" America in 1492.

After Columbus' death, an Italian man named Amerigo Vespucci,

第二部分 专题讲座

抽象和具体

为了准确、鲜明、生动地表达思想,同学们在进行书面表达时,一方面要注意词的本意和涵义,同时还应考虑词所表达的抽象概念和具体概念。抽象的词通常表达人们的感观感受不到的一种概念或含义范围较广,容量较大,概括性较强的意义。与之相比,具体的

词表达的常常是人们看得见、听得到、摸得着的事物。比如:professional(专业人员)是一个表示抽象概念的词,它可以包括以下表示具体概念的词:scientist, doctor, teacher, lawyer, journalist 等。又如:a good man 中的形容词 good 表示的概念比较抽象,具体概念包括:kind, honest, just, warm-hearted, selfless, brave 等。

不过,抽象和具体是相对而言的。scientist 对于 professional 一词而言是一个表示具体概念的词,但对于 physicist, chemist, astronomer, geographer, mathematician 等词而言它又是一个表示抽象概念的词。

几乎在所有的文章中都会不可避免地使用抽象和具体这两种词。如:

Mr Li is an excellent teacher. He is always kind and helpful to us, but in his class, he is strict with us indeed. (excellent 抽象, kind, helpful, strict 具体)

There are fifty students in our class, thirty boys and twenty girls. (students 抽象, boys, girls 具体)

There are three things that make Beijing famous: the Great Wall, Tianan Men Square, and the Forbidden city. (things 抽象, the Great Wall, Tianan Men Square, the Forbidden city 具体)

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. (seasons 抽象, spring, summer, autumn, winter 具体)

Today everybody uses glass. We have glass in our windows, light bulbs, microscopes, drinking glasses, and eyeglasses. (glass 抽象, windows, light bulbs, microscopes, drinking glasses, eyeglasses 具体)

I have many hobbies, swimming, skating, playing basketball and collecting stamps. (hobbies 抽象, swimming, skating, playing basketball, collecting stamps 具体)

由于抽象词含义范围较广,容量较大,概括性较强,常用于文章的开头和结尾。因为这两部分往往叙述普遍的现象或一般的道理。另外,在说理性较强的文章中,抽象词用得也较多。但在具体和特定的场合,具体词就用得较多,因为它们词义范围窄,针对性强,表达思想较精确细致。其实,在写抽象的内容时,也应尽量寻找具体词来给文章增添血肉。比如同学们要写有关诚实的文章,不要满足于“Honesty is important to us all”这样一个意思含糊的句子,而应该让读者看清什么是诚实。“What is honesty? Honesty means speaking the truth and being fair and upright in act. Honesty is a good virtue. He who lies and cheats is dishonest. Those who gain fortunes, not by hard labor, but by others means are dishonest.”这样叙述,原本非常抽象的 honesty 就具体化了:to speak the truth, to be fair and upright in act, not to lie and cheat, to gain fortunes by hard labor.

另外,在使用具体词时,应该以具体事实为依托。这样,才能使文章内容生动、具体。

例文

It is often windy and dusty here in spring. In spring there is often a very strong northwest wind. It carries so much fine dust with it that sometimes the sun becomes unclear. There is no escape from the fine dust; it gets into your eyes, your ears, your

nostrils(鼻孔), and your hair. It goes through the cracks(缝隙)of closed windows and covers your desks and chairs.

这里的抽象概念是 windy and dusty, 具体概念为 strong northwest wind。但是强西北风到底强到什么程度呢? 短文对于沙尘“无孔不入”的描写就显得更加具体, 使人有身临其境的感觉。

在使用抽象词和具体词时应该注意, 不能在一篇文章中过多地使用抽象词, 否则会影响文章意思的表达, 而且易使读者生厌。只有具体词和抽象词的恰当搭配才能使读者得到一种精炼、生动的感觉。

第三部分 专项练习

一、按抽象、较具体和具体的关系, 给下列各组中单词的排序

例: Hongqi, vehicle, car → vehicle, car, Hongqi

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 mammal, cat, animal | 2 plant, rose, flower |
| 3 Princess Di, people, woman | 4 novel, the Merchant of Venice, book |
| 5 music, folksong, Oh Susanna | 6 brick house, red brick house, house |
| 7 clothes, shirt, white shirt with button-down collar | |
| 8 high school, school, No. 1 Middle School | |
| 9 food, sweet corn, vegetable | 10 student, a good student, Li Ming |

二、阅读下面一篇短文, 并根据抽象、具体概念的需要, 选择适当的单词填空

MY native town is a small town of twenty thousand **1** **A human beings B inhabitants** (居民) **C persons** in Jin County, Anhui Province. It is circled by the mountains, covered with bamboos and **2** **A trees B plants C living things** at the back, and the winding Qinyi River in front. Across the river stretches a plain of rich **3** **A region B areas C fields**. A highway runs through the fields, over the bridge on the river and into the town. **THE** town is mostly of low houses, dotted by several five-story modern buildings. A small match factory stands in the north and a middle school in the south. Scattered(四周的) in it are two primary schools, a department store, a post-office, a bank, a theatre and a cinema. The main street is cemented(水泥制成的), with shops on either side and trees overhanging the road and the branches brushing against the windshields of the passing **4** **A vehicles B cars C Hongqis**. The other roads are paved with slabstones and lined with dwelling houses of gray bricks.

EARLY every **5** **A day B morning C time** we hear the shouts of the forest rangers echoing in the mountains, and see women and young girls washing clothes and **6** **A vegetables B food C things** by the river, the farmers working with hoes and **7** **A tools B ploughs C hammers** in the fields. The people in my native town are living a simple and peaceful life.

三、阅读下面短文,指出文中的抽象词、具体词和说明具体词的事实

NO doubt, everyone wishes to be successful in life. In my opinion, three factors are very important. They are: diligence, devotion and perseverance.

THE first factor to success is diligence, which means no waste of time. Diligence can help us remove ignorance(无知), overcome difficulties and can make a fool wise, and poor in knowledge rich.

DEVOTION, which means the concentration of our mind and constant efforts in doing something. Whatever we do, do it whole-heartedly.

FURTHERMORE, perseverance, or a strong will, is also necessary in order to make success a certainty. Without strong will, on the other hand, we are likely to give up when we meet with difficulties.

TO conclude, all great men achieve success through diligence, devotion and perseverance. Just as the famous English saying goes "No Pains, no gains."

段落	抽象词	具体词	说明具体词的事实
1			
2			
3			
4			

四、书面表达



仔细观察下面的图画,根据图画的内容写一篇短文,说明你和你的爸爸对即将来临的暑假的不同看法。

注意:

1. 短文必须包括图画的主要内容,可以适当增减细节,使内容连贯。

2. 词数:100 左右。生词:拐骗 kidnap, vt.