

中学英语成功写作

高二分册

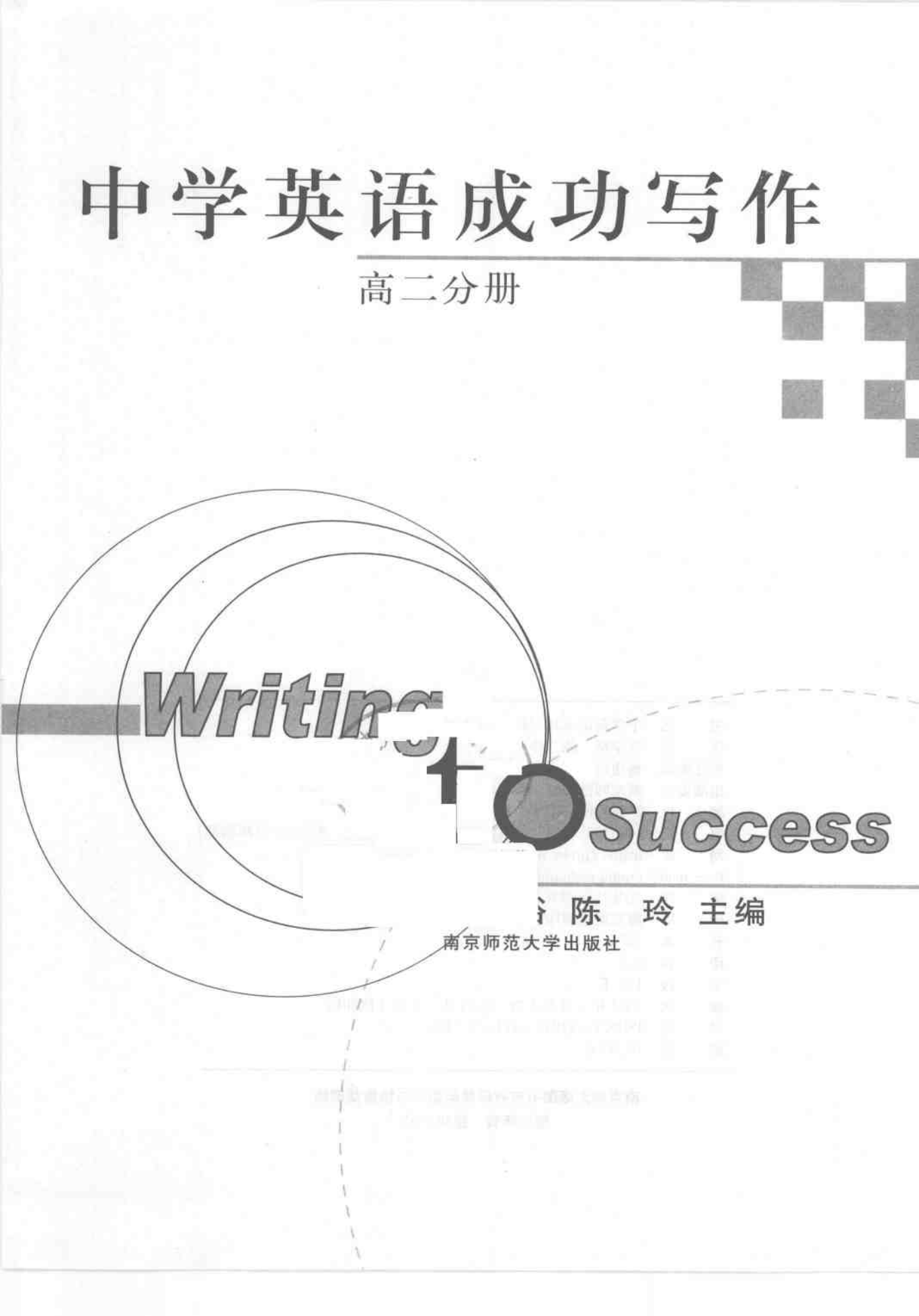
Writing
to *Success*

张学裕 陈 玲 主编

南京师范大学出版社

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Writing + Success

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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。本册书以高二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》中所规定的七级为标准。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 词汇拓展——同源词

第一部分 准备练习

一、用所给动词或短语的适当形式完成短文

NOW, this world of Disney fun and family entertainment

1 to Hong Kong. At Hong Kong Disneyland, you'll **2** the world of today and **3**

magical worlds of imagination and adventure in which enchanting (迷人的) stories and timeless places

4 right before your eyes. Here, fantasy

5 real and reality becomes fantastic. You'll

6 medieval(中世纪的) castles, jungle elephants

and elephants that fly, hear snakes that hiss(嘶嘶作响)

and bears that **7** , and **8** both old-time

fire engines and space-age rockets.

And, of course, you'll be able to **9** all your

favorite Disney characters: Mickey Mouse, Minnie

Mouse, Donald Duck, Cinderella, Aladdin, and

many others.

HONG Kong Disneyland **10** four lands, each

11 you to another place and time. You can

then **12** your magical journey at two uniquely

themed resort hotels.

二、阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容,完成文后的表格

IN 1937, Disney's *Snow White and Seven Dwarfs* was produced. It was the first full-length (大型的) movie cartoon ever made. The film remains popular today. *Snow White* was followed by a number of other cartoon films, including *Pinocchio* (《木偶奇遇记》), *Fantasia* (《幻想曲》) and *Bambi* (《班贝》).

IN 1950, Disney's company began to make non-cartoon films of the best novels (小说), such as *Treasure Island* (《金银岛》), for young people. The company became not only one of the main producers of films but a publisher (出版商) of books for children.

IN 1955, Disney opened a large amusement park called Disney World in Los Angeles.



become	come
come to life	continue
discover	divide
into	enter
leave	meet
ride	talk
transport	

The park soon became a famous place to visitors.

DISNEY died in 1966. He didn't live to see the opening of another Disney amusement park. The new park is called Walt Disney World, opened in 1971. It is even larger than Disneyland and has become the world's most popular holiday place.

IN both of the parks, visitors ride, walk or boat through all kinds of places where there are streets looking like those in the USA. Since it's opening, Disney World has been made larger and larger.



时 间	事 件
1937	
1950	
1955	
1966	
1971	

第二部分 专题讲座

同源词

词汇是写作的基础,通过分析词汇的构成、基本含义和文法功能来把握英语单词的内涵和用法,可以迅速地扩大学习者的词汇量,深化对单词的认识,以达到灵活、正确地运用英语单词的目的。

同源词主要有:多义同根词,转义同根词,缀合同根词。

1. 多义同根词,其特点是形同义不同。形同义不同是指单词拼写相同,但具有多种含义。以 develop 为例:

A. (to cause to) grow larger, fuller or more natural, organized; (cause to) unfold; to develop from a seed into a plant(使)成长;(使)发育;发展;开发

B. (of sth. not at first active or visible) cause or bring into a state in which it is active or visible(指起初不活跃或看不见的东西)发展成为活跃或看得见的;出现;发生

C. (photo) treat (an exposed film or plate) with chemicals so that the picture can be seen 冲洗,显影

D. use (an area of land) for the building of houses (or shops, factories, etc.) and so increase its value (在一块土地上)建筑房屋、商店、工厂等以增高其价值;利用(土地)

2. 转义同根词,其特点是根同性不同。根同性不同是指单词拼写相同但具有多种词性。很多单词可以通过转化法,从一种词性转化为另一词性,而不用改变其拼写和发音。如:

源 词	转化后的词性	示 例
名词	动词	The pills are <u>coated</u> with sugar.
形容词		She <u>freed</u> the bird from its cage.
副词		They wish to <u>further</u> the cause of peace.
动词	名词	The team got five <u>defeats</u> that year.
介词		He knows all the <u>ins and outs</u> (细节) of the problems.
情态动词		Don't miss his latest party; it's a <u>must</u> .
连词		But me no <u>buts</u> .
形容词		They knew the difference between <u>right</u> and wrong.

3. 缀合同根词,其特点是根同形不同。根同形不同是指单词通过在词根的前面或后面加上前缀或后缀以改变原有的词义或词性,从而得到新词。前缀常改变词义,后缀多改变词性。

常见前缀:

前 缀	作 用	示 例
un-, dis-, non-, im-, in-, ir-, il-, mis-, ab-	表“否定”	uninteresting, unuseful, disobey, nonsmoker, imperfect, imbalance, incorrect, irregular, illegal(非法的), misunderstand, abnormal(不正常的)
dis-	表“反动作”	disarm(解除武装), disappear
pre-	在……之前	prepay, premade, prewar
post-	在……之后	postwar, postpone(延迟)
re-	再……	remarry, rebuild, redo
co-	表“共同”	co-operate, co-educate(对……实行男女同校教育)
super-	表“超级”	superman, supernatural
ex-	表“向外”	export(出口), exclude(不包括)
bi-	表“双的”	bicycle, bi-monthly(双月刊的)

常见名词后缀:

前 缀	作 用	示 例
-er, -ee, -eer, -or, -ar	表“人”	employer, employee(雇员), engineer, visitor, beggar(乞丐)
-ist, -ician, -ent, -ess		typist, physician(内科医生), student, actress(女演员)
-ard, -y		coward(胆怯者), fatty(胖子), shorty(矮子)
-ship	表“状态,资格”	friendship, membership, hardship
-age	表“行为,状态”	storage, shortage(缺乏), marriage
-sion, -tion, -ation	转化为名词	decision, correction, education
-dom, -ty, -ity		freedom, safety(安全), possibility(可能性)

常见动词后缀:

后 缀	示 例
-en	deepen(深化), harden(使……变硬), shorten(使……缩短)
-fy	simplify(简化), electrify(电气化), beautify(美化)
-ise, -ize	popularize(普及), exercise(练习), criticize(批评)

常见副词后缀:

后 缀	示 例
-ly	smilingly(微笑地), surprisedly(吃惊地), immediately
-ward(s)	backward(s)(向后), upward(s)(向上), onward(s)(向前)

第三部分 专项练习

一、把阴影部分的英语译成汉语

1 dog

- A** Rex is a good watch **dog**.
- B** She is a lucky **dog**.
- C** We were **dogged** by bad luck during the whole journey.

2 OK

- A** Everything is **OK**.
- B** —Shall we go there? — **OK**.
- C** That car goes **OK** now.
- D** Have they given you their **OK**?
- E** The editor **OK'd** the manuscript for publication.

3 hand

- A** She went to prepare him a meal with her own **hands**.
- B** The factory has taken on two hundred extra **hands**.
- C** Aunt Edna writes a beautiful **hand**.
- D** The **hands** stood at four minutes past eleven.
- E** At the left **hand** stood two men.
- F** Let's play one more **hand**.
- G** He **handed** the glass of beer to Grandpa.
- H** He **handed** the elderly woman across the street.

4 character

- A** What you know about him is not his real **character**.

- B** He was a man of great energy and **character**.
- C** But the two problems are quite different in **character**.
- D** Moses was a remarkable **character**.
- E** My new employer asked for a **character** of me from my old teacher.
- F** The Japanese used Chinese **characters**.

5 air

- A** Better let in some fresh **air**.
- B** There was an **air** of excitement at the meeting.
- C** She has a certain **air** of sadness all the time.
- D** The child sang a delightful **air**.
- E** And now the sheets for your bed will want **airing**, I suppose.
- F** Don't **air** your troubles too often.
- G** There his weekly broadcasts were **aired** every day.

二、找出与其他单词不同类的选项

- | | A | B | C | D |
|---|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | lovely | difficulty | sunny | strict |
| 2 | and | but | or | beyond |
| 3 | somebody | still | mine | himself |
| 4 | whose | when | how | during |
| 5 | death | dead | tired | exciting |
| 6 | box | every | only | instead |
| 7 | sixteen | first | million | truly |

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1 care

Little Tom is taken good _____ of but he is never a _____ boy. He does the work very _____ as he shows great _____ in everything he does.

2 interest

He used to have two _____: one was music and the other was drawing. But now he is _____ in them. He becomes _____ in English and shows great _____ in math.

3 courage

I am greatly _____ by the _____ news that the woman, aged 70, will make her ninth flight across the Pacific _____.

4 agree

Not only was the weather in London in winter _____, but also a lot of food didn't _____ with us, and all of us soon fell ill. However, we came to an _____ with them at last.

5 **trouble**

It took the little boy a great _____ to understand the sentence "Don't ask for _____ before _____ you."

6 **success**

He is a _____ doctor and he has _____ in carrying out many operations. As a part-time writer he is also a _____, for he has made up a lot of characters _____.

7 **ill**

The _____ man who often spoke _____ of me suddenly fell _____ yesterday and he didn't go to the concert because of his _____.

8 **call**

The young man _____ Tom asked me to _____ him this morning when he was paying a _____ on Uncle Jesse.

四、选择阴影部分的正确含义

1 ☐ He is a **green hand** so we should give him much help.

- A 能手 B 新手
C 老手 D 绿手

2 ☐ The sisters always quarreled; they never could **see eye to eye**.

- A 眼睛对眼睛 B 看法一致
C 相提并论 D 面对现实

3 ☐ On my way home, it began to rain **cats and dogs** and I got wet through.

- A 响雷 B 猫和狗淋雨
C 下倾盆大雨 D 下大雪

4 ☐ The bus was very late, so we **killed time** by playing cards.

- A 浪费时间 B 抓紧时间
C 珍惜时间 D 消磨时间

5 ☐ "It's **as easy as ABC** for me to do the work," said Mr Smith.

- A 轻松自如 B ABC 容易学
C 易如反掌 D 从头学起

6 ☐ Don't **follow like sheep**. You should make your own decision.

- A 盲从 B 自讨没趣
C 心不在焉 D 洋洋得意

7 ☐ You shouldn't **wake a sleeping dog** in such a strange place, or you will get into trouble.

- A 招惹是非 B 随随便便
C 把人叫醒 D 把睡狗叫醒

8 ☐ The medicine is of good quality. And it **comes into place soon**.

- A 起作用 B 起副作用
C 进入状态 D 作用消失

9 Mr Jones asked Mrs Jones to see a less expensive hat. The salesgirl got up **on her high horse** and said that the shop didn't sell cheap merchandise (商品).

A 趾高气扬

B 不厌其烦

C 骑着高马

D 彬彬有礼

10 He **took French leave** during the dinner party.

A 畅所欲言

B 时隐时现

C 兴致勃勃

D 不辞而别

五、阅读下面的短文,用文中关于“heart”的短语完成短文后的句子

Heart

PEOPLE believed for a long time that the heart was the center of a person's emotions(情感). That is why the heart is used in so many expressions about emotion.

ONE of the heart expressions is to lose your heart to someone. When that happens, you have fallen in love, but if the person who has won your heart does not love you, then you are sure to have a broken-heart. In your



pain and sadness, you may decide that person is hard-hearted, and in fact has a heart of stone. You may decide to pour out your heart to a friend. Telling someone about your personal problems can often make you feel better. If your friend does not seem to understand how painful your broken heart is, you may ask him to have a heart. You are asking him to show some sympathy(同情). Your friend has his heart in the right place, if he says he is sorry and shows great concern(关心) for your situation. He may, however, warn you not to wear your heart on your sleeve(袖子). In other words, do not let everyone see how lovesick you are. When your heart is on your sleeve, you are showing your deepest emotions. If your friend says “my heart bleeds for you”, then he is a cold-hearted person who does not really care about his friends. What he is really saying is that his heart does not bleed for you. He is uncaring.

LET us turn from affairs of the heart, or matters of love, to some other heart expressions about other emotions, courage, for example. The word, courage, comes from the Latin word—core, meaning heart. Someone who is “lacking(缺乏) courage” is said to lack heart. You could say that someone is chicken-hearted. That is another way of describing someone who is not very brave. When you are frightened or concerned, your heart is in your mouth. You might say, for example, that your heart was in your mouth when you asked the bank for more money. If the bank says “No” to you, do not lose your heart, be strong-hearted. Go to the bank, sit down with the banker and have a heart-to-heart talk. Be open and honest. As a result of this meeting, the bank may

have a change of heart. It may agree to lend you the money. This would put your heart at rest. You could stop worrying.

- 1 When the bear came out of the woods towards us, _____.
- 2 The father decided to have a _____ talk with his son.
- 3 So _____, whatever you do.
- 4 _____, Mary, and help me with this lesson.
- 5 She _____ the soldier with the broad shoulders and the deep voice.
- 6 She _____. It's easy to see whether she is sad or happy.
- 7 These _____ soldiers immediately put down their arms.
- 8 All his friends left him, and he died of a _____ at last.
- 9 Being a _____ man, he never helps the poor.
- 10 Tom often _____ Mr Smith, one of his best friends.

六、书面表达

根据下面的提示,写一篇 100~120 词的短文。要求意义连贯,无明显语法、拼写错误。

香港政府和华特·迪斯尼公司经过九个月的谈判,终于达成协议,将斥资 224.5 亿港币在大屿山(Penny's Bay)建造香港迪斯尼乐园。香港迪斯尼乐园第一期预期在 2005 年启用。它包括迪斯尼主题公园、娱乐中心等,将占地 126 公顷(hectare)。香港迪斯尼乐园在未来的 40 年中,预计将为香港带来约 1 480 亿港币的收益。

参考词汇:

谈判: negotiate(*vi.*), negotiation(*n.*)/ talk

一期: Phase 1

迪斯尼主题公园: Disneyland Theme Park

娱乐中心: entertainment center

第2讲 词汇拓展——同义词、近义词和反义词

第一部分 准备练习

一、用所给动词或短语的适当形式完成下面的短文

Smoking is like **1** in love with a man who's no good. You know you are a fool, but you just can not **2** it. I don't need **3** I ought to give up smoking. Sometimes I just sit in front of a mirror and watch myself **4** in that poison gas. If I were in a concentration camp and someone **5** to make me do that, I'd want to kill them.

People don't love themselves enough to **6** their smoking, but they may love someone enough to do it. I hear that exercise is a healthy way to help me stop **7**. Exercise can't resist the damage being done to my body while I continue to smoke, but it can help me kick the habit. Every time I cough badly, I make up my mind never to smoke again. Anyhow the thought of lung cancer **8** by smoking will help me to stop smoking forever.



be	breathe
cause	cut down
help	smoke
tell	try

二、阅读下文,找出各段的主题句,并根据其写出短文的大意

Cigarette smoking is a widespread habit in the United States today. About forty-three percent of the adult men and thirty-one percent of the adult women smoke regularly. It is quite encouraging to note, however, that millions of people have given up the smoking habit. Twenty-five percent of the male population and forty-six percent of the female population have smoked cigarettes at some time during their lives, but twenty-six percent of these men and eleven percent of these women have stopped smoking. The number of persons who have given up smoking is increasing.

Men as a group smoke more than women. Among both men and women the age group with the highest proportion(比例) of smokers is the age group 24-44.

Income, education and occupation(职业) play a part in determining a person's smoking habits. City people smoke more than people living on farms. Well-educated men with

high incomes are less likely to smoke cigarettes than men with fewer years of schooling and lower incomes. On the other hand, if a well-educated man with a higher income smokes at all, he is likely to smoke more packs of cigarettes every day.

The situation is somewhat different for women. There are slightly more smokers among women with higher family incomes and higher education than among the lower incomes and lower educational groups. These more highly educated women tend to smoke more heavily.

Among teenagers(青少年) the picture is similar. There are fewer teenage smokers from upper-income, well-educated families, and from families living in farm areas. High school students who are preparing for college are less likely to smoke than those who do not plan to continue their education after high school. Children are most likely to start smoking if one or both of their parents smoke.

第一段 _____

第二段 _____

第三段 _____

第四段 _____

第五段 _____

短文大意 _____

第二部分 专题讲座

同(近)义词和反义词

一、同(近)义词

同(近)义词是指同一语言中某一个词和另一个词具有相同(或相近)的意义。为了确切地使用或理解英语,避免误用或误解,掌握同(近)义词之间的差别,是十分必要的。

1. 注意同(近)义词的区别。即使是同一物体的不同名称,其含义也会有区别。所以,没有完全一样的同义词。用词不同,词义就会发生变化,甚至会造成用词错误。

2. 一对同(近)义词的词义相同或相近,然而在用法上会有所区别。因此,在同义词的使用上要注意以下几点:

1) 词性之分。如:raise (*vt.*)—rise (*vi.*), good (*adj.*)—well (*adv.*)。

2) 正式与非正式之分。请参看下表中的例词:

正 式	非正式
reply	answer
laboratory	lab
frequently	often

3) 褒义和贬义之分。请参看下表中的例词:

褒	中 性	贬
senior	elder	fossil
pass away	die	kick the bucket
slender	thin	skinny

4) 强弱之分。请参看下表中的例词:

强 —————→ 弱
shock...astonish...surprise
terrify...scare...frighten...be afraid
be fond of...be keen on...enjoy...like

5) 性别之分。请参看下表中的例词:

男	女
hero	heroine
waiter	waitress
manservant	maidservant

因此,我们一定要在句子中或语篇中确切掌握同(近)义词的词义和词性。

例如,small 和 little 都可指小的东西,常可互换使用。small 主要指比一般的尺寸要小。little 无此意,但常有 small 所不具备的感情色彩。如:a small boy 指这个小孩比同年龄的孩子身材小,而 a little boy 只是同大人相对而言的小孩,有“可爱的”意味。另外,small 在句子中可做定语或表语,也可有比较级和最高级;little 多做定语(置于名词之前),一般没有比较级和最高级,因此也就不能和表示程度的副词连用。small 用于比喻时,有“卑劣的”、“心胸狭窄”等贬义;little 用于比喻时,有“该鄙视的”、“软弱的”等贬义。如:

Only a small man would behave so badly. 只有卑鄙的人其行径才会如此恶劣。

Little knowledge / A little learning is a dangerous thing. (谚)一知半解是危险的事情。

二、反义词

1. 词义完全相反的一对词,称为反义词。如: soft—hard, seldom—often, reduce—increase等。

2. 使用相应的反义词时,要注意它们的词类必须相同。如: up (adv.)→down (adv.),不可用 up (adv.)→under (prep.),over 才是 under 的反义词。

3. 在英语写作中,当我们不知道如何从正面去表达时,可用它们的反义结构。常见的反义结构可由它们的反义词,特别是由否定前缀构成的反义词,或用“not/no+ 反义词/短语”构成。如:

He failed to pass the examination.

He didn't succeed in passing the examination.

Where there is smoke, there is fire.

There is no smoke without fire.

常见表示否定的前缀有:un-, dis-, non-, im-, in-, ir-, il-, mis-, ab-等。如:true—untrue, regular—irregular。dis-表示“反向动作”。如:appear—disappear。

pre-表示“在……之前”,post-表示“在……之后”。如:prewar—postwar。

注意:

1. no 和 not 否定名词时有时具有不同含义。如:

He is not a fool. 他不傻。

He is no fool. 他鬼得很。

2. 不同的否定前缀具有不同的含义。如:moral(道德的),immoral(不道德的),unmoral(与道德无关的)。

3. 有些单词以 dis-, un-, in-等开头,但没有否定含义。如:famous—infamous(臭名昭彰的),different—indifferent(冷漠的)。

第三部分 专项练习

一、选择与阴影部分意思最接近的选项

1. When I was young, I **got used to** taking a bath with cold water.

A got tired of

B got the habit of

C got rid of

D got down to

2. He did not **look up** from his newspaper when I entered the room.

A find the word

B raise his eyes

C take a dictionary

D look for the word

3. The hospital is four miles **distance** from the station.

A long

B wide

C faraway

D away

4. The river has overflowed its bank, and the water is **running across** the field.

A racing at

B is flying over

C is passing

D is covering

5. Mother **rose** earlier than usual this morning.

A got up

B went up

C woke up

D gave up

6. They have agreed to **bring down** the cost of several basic goods.

A reduce

B increase

C take down

D raise up