

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

主题写作 (第二册)

新概念英语学习中心 编

260 Topics

紧扣教材内容

核心内容真题链接

52周量化学习

制定完美学习方案

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心



新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

主题写作 (第二册)

新概念英语学习中心 编

中國石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新概念英语主题写作. 第2册 / 新概念英语学习中心编.
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2010. 2
ISBN 978-7-5114-0284-4

I. ①新… II. ①新… III. ①英语-写作-自学参考资料
IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 020042 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010) 84271850

读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京科信印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

700 × 1000 毫米 16 开本 16.75 印张 377 千字

2010 年 3 月第 1 版 2010 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 30.00 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

所谓“罗马不是一天建成的”，写作也并非一日之功。写作训练需要一个日积月累的过程，贵在持之以恒。本套书是将每册的学习内容精编为 260 Topics，分成 52 周量化学习，通过科学合理的计划，引导读者每周拿出时间专门用于写作训练。我们结合《新概念英语》课文主题或相关话题，为大家精心挑选了与其相对应的各类考试真题写作，每周 4~6 篇，使读者在潜移默化中提高英语水平，从容应对各种考试。这 4~6 篇的写作都与课文主题相关，有助于读者从各个角度去理解课文内容，相信大家会有意外的收获。我们建议读者在读完写作要求后，自己先着手去写，修改、润色之后再与参考范文相对比，从中发现自己的不足和范文的可取之处，从而提高自己的写作水平。

《新概念英语主题写作》一、二册是基础写作阶段，包含写作理论、书面表达、画龙点睛三部分。先从写作理论着手，让读者清楚写作各种文体的概念、写作框架和常用表达等，为《新概念英语主题写作》三、四册打下坚实的基础。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第一册)，从句子练习、对话和各种书信文体到记叙文、说明文、议论文等文体写作，要求相对较为简单。它与公共英语一级、中考要求相当。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第二册)，是对《新概念英语主题写作》(第一册)各种文体的一种强化，它涵盖了公共英语二级考试的真题写作和近几年来各地高考真题写作。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第三册)，涵盖了大学英语四六级考试、英语专业四级考试和考研真题写作及范文。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第四册)，涵盖了考研、英语专业八级考试、托福、雅思的写作及范文。

在内容编排上，我们紧密配合《新概念英语》教材，在相应阶段迎合现在所实行的各类考试形式，实用性强。这套丛书适合各层次英语学习者和应试者在实际操练中切实提高英语写作水平，帮助大家各类考试中轻松应对。

宝刀在磨，笔锋在练，英语的写作能力在练中提高，作文的写作功底在练中增厚。希望读者汲取范文的精华，并在此基础上锦上添花，写出更美、更好、更精彩的作文来。

由于时间有限，书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

第 1 周	1	第 7 周	49
Lesson 1	1	Lesson 13	49
Lesson 2	4	Lesson 14	52
.....		
第 2 周	8	第 8 周	54
Lesson 3	8	Lesson 15	54
Lesson 4	19	Lesson 16	56
.....		
第 3 周	30	第 9 周	61
Lesson 5	30	Lesson 17	61
Lesson 6	31	Lesson 18	66
.....		
第 4 周	32	第 10 周	73
Lesson 7	32	Lesson 19	73
Lesson 8	33	Lesson 20	80
.....		
第 5 周	35	第 11 周	81
Lesson 9	35	Lesson 21	81
Lesson 10	37	Lesson 22	82
.....		
第 6 周	41	第 12 周	83
Lesson 11	41	Lesson 23	83
Lesson 12	44	Lesson 24	84
.....		
		第 13 周	85
		Lesson 25	85
		Lesson 26	92
		

第 14 周	95	第 23 周	156
Lesson 27	95	Lesson 45	156
Lesson 28	98	Lesson 46	158
.....		
第 15 周	101	第 24 周	160
Lesson 29	101	Lesson 47	160
Lesson 30	104	Lesson 48	162
.....		
第 16 周	106	第 25 周	164
Lesson 31	106	Lesson 49	164
Lesson 32	108	Lesson 50	166
.....		
第 17 周	113	第 26 周	168
Lesson 33	113	Lesson 51	168
Lesson 34	117	Lesson 52	170
.....		
第 18 周	120	第 27 周	173
Lesson 35	120	Lesson 53	173
Lesson 36	125	Lesson 54	175
.....		
第 19 周	128	第 28 周	177
Lesson 37	128	Lesson 55	177
Lesson 38	131	Lesson 56	179
.....		
第 20 周	135	第 29 周	182
Lesson 39	135	Lesson 57	182
Lesson 40	138	Lesson 58	184
.....		
第 21 周	142	第 30 周	186
Lesson 41	142	Lesson 59	186
Lesson 42	148	Lesson 60	188
.....		
第 22 周	152	第 31 周	190
Lesson 43	152	Lesson 61	190
Lesson 44	154	Lesson 62	191
.....		

第 32 周	193	Lesson 82	231
Lesson 63	193	.....	.....
Lesson 64	196	第 42 周	232
.....	.....	Lesson 83	232
第 33 周	198	Lesson 84	235
Lesson 65	198	.....	.....
Lesson 66	200	第 43 周	237
.....	.....	Lesson 85	237
第 34 周	202	Lesson 86	239
Lesson 67	202	.....	.....
Lesson 68	204	第 44 周	241
.....	.....	Lesson 87	241
第 35 周	205	Lesson 88	243
Lesson 69	205	.....	.....
Lesson 70	207	第 45 周	245
.....	.....	Lesson 89	245
第 36 周	209	.....	.....
Lesson 71	209	第 46 周	247
Lesson 72	211	Lesson 90	247
.....
第 37 周	214	第 47 周	249
Lesson 73	214	Lesson 91	249
Lesson 74	216	.....	.....
.....	.....	第 48 周	251
第 38 周	218	Lesson 92	251
Lesson 75	218	.....	.....
Lesson 76	219	第 49 周	253
.....	.....	Lesson 93	253
第 39 周	221	.....	.....
Lesson 77	221	第 50 周	255
Lesson 78	223	Lesson 94	255
.....
第 40 周	225	第 51 周	257
Lesson 79	225	Lesson 95	257
Lesson 80	227	.....	.....
.....	.....	第 52 周	259
第 41 周	229	Lesson 96	259
Lesson 81	229	.....	.....

记叙文是以叙述为主要表达方式,以写人物的经历和事物发展变化为主要内容的一种文体。它是写作训练中最普遍、最基本的一种。写作中,把自己感受到的或亲身经历过的事情,通过生动、形象的语言,精心巧妙的结构,展现给读者。

记叙文包括的范围很广,如日记、游记、传说、新闻、通讯、小说等,都属于记叙文的范畴。要写好记叙文,必须把事情的来龙去脉讲清楚。一篇完整的记叙文要直接或间接的写清楚以下几个要素:

When? —— When did the story take place?

Where? —— Where did the story take place?

What? —— What happened?

Why? —— Why happened?

Who? —— Who did it?

How? —— How did he feel?

下列图画描述了小明的一件趣事,请用英语写出来。

题目:1号运动衣;

注意:1. 词数:100左右。

2. 参考词汇:修补 mend 运动衫 T-shirt

参考范文

No. 1 Player T-shirt

Once Xiao Ming was happily riding on his bike in the street. Suddenly he saw two girls laughing at him. Xiao Ming didn't know why.

Then he took off his T-shirt and found there was a hole in it. He carried it to his granny. Granny asked, "Do you want me to buy a new one for you?" But Xiao Ming answered, "No, please mend it for me."

Granny thought for a moment and then cut out a large "1" out of a piece of red cloth and sewed it on the hole. Xiao Ming felt excited for what Granny had done. He jumped on his bike and rode forward proudly in his "No. 1" T-shirt.

记叙文的结构和叙事角度

记叙文的写作必须把握以下两个要点:

1. 结构(Structure):不论是记人还是记事,文章中应有一条(或几条)贯穿全文的线,要有开始(beginning),中间(middle),结尾(end)。在文章开始时,要交代清楚故事发生的背景,如时间、地点、人物等因素。在中间部分,作者应该进一步告诉读者发生了什么事(What happened);如何发生的(How happened),以及发生的原因(Why happened)。在必要时加入冲突(conflict),以制造故事高潮(climax),才不致使所叙述的事平淡无奇。记叙文的结尾要尽量自然,不要画蛇添足,故事讲完了,文章也就结束了。

2. 叙事角度(Point of view):写作时,对叙事角度的掌握非常重要,决定所叙述事件的广度和深度。通常用第一人称和第三人称两种角度来记叙。使用第一人称,即以当事人的口吻叙述事件或人物,使人感到亲切、可信,容易被读者接受,缺点是有可能主观或武断。这种叙述常用于写自传、本人的经历或记叙耳闻目睹的事件。使用第三人称的角度来叙述,则会使人感到客观,能免除主观、片面之嫌。因为故事里提到的事物,是以第三人称的身份来作客观叙述的,容易使读者有身临其境之感。缺点是不够亲切感人。这种叙述角度常用于对重大事件的客观报道,以及叙述他人的经历或事迹。

以 My Boyhood 为题通过对往事(如:我父母经常购我所需;晚饭后,常给我讲故事,并希望我能像童话里的孩子一样健康成长)的追忆,说明我的父母虽然疼我,但绝不溺爱(spoil),我的童年充满着甜蜜和快乐,而今,毕业在即,我决不能辜负(fail to live up to)他们对我的希望,做一个有益于社会的人。

参考范文

My Boyhood

Now I am already a young man, but I cannot forget my happy boyhood.

My parents love me very much. When I was a boy they were ready to buy me everything I need. But my parents did not spoil me. I remember well the evenings when, after supper, asked my parents to tell stories, they used to tell me fairy stories, most of which were about a brave and honest boy. Having finished a story, my father often patted me on the shoulder, saying, "My boy, I hope you will be as good a boy as the hero in the story." As I look back upon those years, I am struck by my parents' wisdom and a sweet feeling fills in my heart.

Now I am about to leave school, I'll never fail to live up to my parents' expectations and I am trying to be a useful one for the country.



假设你是李华。请根据图画所提供的信息,写一篇英语作文,描述昨天晚上邻居看足球赛影响你学习的情况,并描写你随后与邻居交涉的过程(如:你向邻居提出要求,对方向你表示歉意等)。

注意:1. 词数 80~120;

2. 可以编写对话或以其他转述方式描写你与邻居的交涉过程。

(广东高考卷)

参考范文

Negotiate with the Neighbor

At about 9 o'clock last night, I was busily studying in preparation^① for a coming exam. Unfortunately^②, I couldn't concentrate on my work because of the noise coming from the next door where my neighbor was watching a football game on TV. He had the volume so^③ loud that I could hear it through the wall. I tried everything I could think of, including covering my ears^④, but nothing worked. Finally, when I couldn't take it anymore, I went to his house and knocked on the door. My neighbor looked surprised to see me. But when I explained the situation, he sincerely apologized and immediately turned down the TV so I could go on studying.

- ① preparation 是 prepare 的名词形式, in preparation for 使句子更紧凑和简洁。本句也可写成: I busied myself preparing for my coming exam.
- ② unfortunately 是语句连接词,一般放于句首,并用逗号隔开,起承上启下的作用。另外, unfortunately 可用 but 或 however 替换。
- ③ sth. is so+形容词+that+从句,表示“某事物如此……以至于……”
- ④ including covering my ears 是插入语。插入语在英文中很常见,正确使用插入语也可以显示考生的语言运用能力。

我们的英语老师黄老师,1980年来我校,至今工作20多年了。她努力工作,是多年的模范教师。她对我们是既宽厚又严格,经常鼓励我们多说、多读英语。她经常说“熟能生巧”。她善于教学,总是设法把课堂搞得生动有趣。她还经常给我们放幻灯片,教我们英语歌曲,帮我们表演英语短剧。她不仅是我们的好老师,而且是我们的好朋友。我们都很尊敬和喜欢她。明天她将要出席一个重要的会议,会上她将会因为先进事迹而受到表彰。

参考范文

My English Teacher

Our English teacher, Mrs. Huang, came to our school in 1980. She has been an English teacher for more than 20 years. She works hard and has been a model teacher for many years.

She is kind and friendly to us after class, but she is rather strict with us in class. She always encourages us to speak and read more English. She often says, "Practice makes perfect."

She is good at teaching and does her best to make every lesson lively and interesting. She often shows us slides, teaches us English songs and helps us to put on short English plays.

She is not only our teacher but also our friend. We all respect and love her.

Tomorrow she is going to attend an important meeting, at which she will be given a medal for her advanced deeds.

- ① be strict with 对……严格
- ② encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事
- ③ be good at 擅长……(后接名词或动名词短语)
- ④ do one's best to... 某人尽力……
- ⑤ not only...but also... 不仅……而且……
- ⑥ deed 行为,行动,事迹
- ⑦ advanced deeds 先进事迹
- ⑧ Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

下面六幅图画描述了王芳在放学回家的路上帮助重病老人的事迹。请根据这些图画用英语编写一段故事。

注意: 1. 故事必须包括所有图画的内容, 可以适当的增加细节, 使故事连贯。

2. 词数 100 左右。

3. identity card 身份证

参考范文

An Advanced Deed

On the way home, Wang Fang found an old man lying on the roadside. She tried to help him, but she could hardly help the old man up. Just then a taxi was passing by. So she stopped the taxi. With the help of the taxi-driver, she sent the old man to the nearest hospital. Without a word, the driver paid all that was needed. According to the old man's daughter came and found her father was out of danger, she was moved to tears. Before she could thank them, the driver and the girl had left the hospital.

① with the help of 在……的帮助下

② according to 根据……; 随着……而作(相应)的变更

③ move to tears 感动地掉眼泪

假设你们学校“英语爱好者俱乐部”将对“良好饮食习惯”这一话题进行讨论。请根据下列提示，用英语写一篇发言稿。内容要点应包括：

部分同学的饮食习惯	良好的饮食习惯	个人看法
不吃早餐 爱吃零食 偏食 饮食过量	饮食多样化 饮食定时定量	重要性：有助于身体健康

- 注 意：1. 发言稿必须包括所有内容要点，可适当发挥；
2. 词数 100 个左右。

参考词汇：偏食 be particular about food 零食 snack

(福建高考卷)

参考范文

Good Eating Habits

Dear friends,

As we all know, we are what we eat. Therefore, it's very important for us to form healthy eating habits. However, bad eating habits are still very common among us students. Some of us often go to school without breakfast; some like to have snacks; some others are particular about food; and still some eat or drink too much. All these bad habits will surely do harm to our health.

To keep fit, we should have various healthy diets, which generally include proper amounts of fish, meat, vegetables, fruit as well as main food. Besides, we'd better have meals regularly.

In my opinion, we should try to develop healthy eating habits to build up a strong body.

Only in this way can we have enough energy to study better.

That's all. Thank you!

- ① be particular about (过于)讲究;挑剔的
- ② do harm to 对……有害
- ③ as well as 和……一样
- ④ had better 最好

观察下面四幅图画,了解故事发生的时间、地点、人物、情节。然后根据图画所示的顺序,写一篇英文报道,内容包括:

1. 7月8日下午7时左右,John's Beach处救生员 Miss Rose 突然听到了什么?
2. 小孩发生了什么事,危机时刻,他抓到了什么?
3. 小孩如何得救?
4. 小孩和 Miss Rose 此刻心情如何,相互说了些什么?(请自己想象)

参与词汇:救生员 lifeguard 救生圈 life-buoy 淹死 drown

注 意:该报道 100 词左右,要求有标题,内容连贯,表达清楚。

(福建高考卷)

参考范文

A Lifeguard at John's Beach Saved a Drowning Child

At about 7:00 p. m. July 8, the lifeguard Miss Rose was still on duty at John's Beach. Suddenly she heard a cry from the sea. When she caught sight of a drowning boy struggling hard in the water and crying for help, she immediately took up a life-buoy tied with a rope and threw it over to the drowning boy. The boy got hold of it and did his best to swim towards the Beach, where Miss Rose was going all out to pull the child out of the water. At last the child was saved.

The child shook the lifeguard's hand saying, "It's very kind of you to save me. If it were not for you, I would be drowned. Thank you very much." Miss Rose got easy and smiled, saying, "It's my duty to care for each child. But do not go far any more when swimming later on."

① on duty 值班

② catch sight of 看到……,比 see 更有文采

③ struggle 挣扎

④ cry for help 求救声

⑤ throw over 扔过去

⑥ get hold of 抓住

假设你叫 Xiao Qi, 去年夏天认识的一朋友 Sarah 从美国给你寄来一本画册 (picture album), 并附有一封信。她在信中向你问好, 并想知道你近来在忙些什么。请你写一封回信表示感谢。

内容要点: 1. 向 Sarah 问好并对她表示感谢:

2. 你非常喜欢画册, 从画册上看到了美国很多美丽的景色;
3. 告诉 Sarah 你近来很好, 上周刚考完试, 准备上高中。询问 Sarah 的近况, 并表示希望在中国能再见到她。

要点: 1. 100 词左右 (格式已给出, 不计入总词数);

2. 信中不得使用真实的人名, 地名。

65 Zhonghua Street
Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050000
P. R. China
June 30, 2009

Dear Sarah,

Your friend,
Xiao Qi
(四川高考卷)

参考范文

A Letter for a Pen Pal

65 Zhonghua Street
Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050000
P. R. China
June 30, 2009

Dear Sarah,

How are you? Many thanks for the picture album! I'm very happy to hear from you again.

I love the album very much, Sarah, I love pictures. You remembered! And I have got to know many beautiful sites in America. Whenever I read it, I will think of you.

I'm fine here in China. Last week I had the final examination. I plan to go to a senior middle school. How are you doing in the States, Sarah? I miss you very much. I always miss the days when we were together last summer. I hope I can meet you again in China some day.

Please write back soon.

Your friend,
Xiao Qi



假设你是李华,作为选派的交流学生在美国某中学学习了一年,寄住在 Mr. Brown 家里,刚回到国内。回国后你发现自己的一本英语词典遗忘在他家,因此给他写一封信,请他帮助寄回词典。信的主要内容如下:

1. 感谢在美国期间他所提供的帮助;
2. 一本英语词典忘记带回;
3. 词典是美国老师送的,非常珍贵;
4. 词典很可能丢在卧室的书架上;
5. 邮资自己付。

注 意:1. 词数 100 左右;信的开头和结尾已为你写好;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:邮资 postage

Dear Mr. Brown,

Yours,
Li Hua
(安徽高考卷)

参考范文

A Letter for a Foreign Professor

Dear Mr. Brown,

I arrived safely back in China. Thanks again for all your help and kindness during my stay in UK. You really made sure I had a safe and enjoyable time. I hope you come to well and everything is fine with you.

Unfortunately^①, I have a very small favor to ask.^② When I got back to China, I checked my bags and realized that I had left my English dictionary at your house. This was a gift to me from my American teacher and I used to take it everywhere. I wonder if you would mind sending it back to me. Of course,^③ I will happily pay for any postage costs.

I last saw the dictionary on the bookshelf in my bedroom. It has a red cover and so should be easy to find!

Thanks in advance.

Yours,
Li Hua

① Unfortunately 可以用于句首,后面跟逗号,表示转折,代替 but。

② 该句子是一个复杂句,首先 when 引导了一个时间状语从句 When I got back to China, 然后 that 引导了一个宾语从句 that I had left my English dictionary at your house。该句子还使用了一般过去时和过去完成时两种时态。

③ Of course 在这里连接短语,起到了承上启下的作用。

美国中学生 Jeff 将要来你所在的红星中学学习中文,经协商安排住在你家。假设你是李华,请给 Jeff 写一封信,按照顺序介绍他来中国后的生活安排。

- 注意:1. 信的开头已为你写好;
2. 词数不少于 60。

(北京高考卷)

参考范文

A Letter for an American Student

Dear Jeff,

My name is Li Hua. It is said that you will come to China. So I am writing to introduce myself to you and let you know more about your upcoming stay in China. My family and I are very excited to have you come stay with us!

I am a student at the Hongxing Middle School where you will also be studying. We will be able to ride our bikes to school together every day and I can introduce you to many activities available on campus such as ping-pong, basketball and soccer. There is a large dining hall on campus for lunch. The meals there are very delicious and a good introduction to Chinese food.

At our house, you will have your own bedroom and bathroom. My mom and dad hope you will have a comfortable stay here.

We look forward to welcoming you to China and our home. Please let me know if you would like to know anything else before you arrive.

Kind regards,
Li Hua

形容词 **available** 作后置定语修饰 **activities**, 相当于定语从句 **which is available**。

