

应天庆 主编

◁高中英语学习辅导▷

书面表达 分课分项训练

安徽科学技术出版社

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高中英语学习辅导

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责任编辑:刘桂霞 王春阳

封面设计:盛琴琴

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前 言

为配合高中英语教学,帮助广大高中学生和英语自学者提高英语的书面表达能力,我们编写了这本《书面表达分课分项训练》,以配合高中英语三册书的使用。本书按照高中英语课本的教学要求,以每课为单位,设句型运用、篇章结构、课文改写和情景作文四部分,使句型运用和结构安排成为全书的两条主线,循序渐进地提高学生的书面表达能力。

本书的编者均为具有多年丰富教学经验的教师,他们身在教学第一线,了解教与学的情况,能理论联系实际,巧设题目,针对性极强。相信这本书定会助你一臂之力,同时,对广大的英语教师也是一本不可多得的教学资料。

本书由应天庆主编,参加编写的有杨治平、张友谊、孙燕燕、刘连涛、周林、徐宏亮。在编写过程中承程峰厚、孙丹青、应丹忱等同志的大力协助。本书由廖高励同志审定。

编者

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提高英语书面表达能力的“路”与“桥”

近年来,英语标准化测试的“压轴题”均为书面表达题。尽管书面表达题形式多样,其共同测试点均为考查考生初步运用英语表达相关信息的能力。尽管评分标准为综合印象分,但考生的成绩普遍偏低。据江苏省近年的抽样调查,该题平均分远远低于整套试卷中其它题型的平均分。

提高英语书面表达能力的“路”与“桥”在何处呢?

除了学生的坚实语言基础外,还必须经过系统、严格的训练,方能交出优秀的答卷。

一、以词汇运用为中心,进行组句成文练习

能否熟练、准确、恰如其分地运用以动词为中心的英语常用词汇是最重要的英语写作基本功。只有能够在一定的场合下,运用恰当的表达手段进行交际,才能够写出比较地道的英语。除了在运用词汇时要注意语法外,我们还要特别注意词汇的交际功能和修辞色彩。

二、以句型结构为中心,努力提高联句成段的能力

提高联句成段的能力的关键在于理顺信息的次序。无论是记叙文的时空顺序,还是议论文的逻辑顺序,我们均需以一条明晰的思路将其理顺。在联句成段时,我们既要注意文章的内容,又要注意结构词的正确选用。

三、以段落为中心,努力提高联段成篇的能力

为了提高我们的谋篇能力,我们可采用下述几种常用的训练手段。

1. 回答问题,组句成文

以阅读材料为依托,通过串联问题,组句成文是一种较好的书面表达的训练手段。我们应注意:所拟问题应切合文章的中心与要点。疑问句的形式可采用一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、反意疑问句、否定疑问句的方式,然后添加必要的结构词,将答案串联起来,即可成为一篇较为切合题意的书面表达。

2. 串联词语,改写成文

用所给的词与词组,依照一定的情景,将有关阅读材料改写成文亦是一种常见的书面表达的训练手段。在改写时一要注意提炼情节,二要注意借鉴原文的语句及词语。

3. 借鉴图示,想象成文

视图写文是一种常见的写作训练手段。有时依据单幅图画,有时参照成套图画。在写作时,首先要努力地把握画面的中心意思。在此基础上,再虚拟有关情节。但所想象的情景一定要注意它的合理性。

4. 依据情景,编写成文

在题目中用汉语规定情景,限制字数的情景作文是构成近年来 MET 书面表达题的主要题型之一。这一题型是要求考生用简单平易的句型和词汇,完整地再现汉语指令中的全部信息。值得一提的是,近年来,书面表达题的题型丰富,既有书信,又有通知、人物介绍等。

要提高考生英语书面表达的能力,不仅在于平时学习中的多层次、多方面的训练,亦在于高考时的认真仔细地审题和做题。

现以 MET 87 年全国高考书面表达题为例,简述书面表达应注意的事项。

该题汉语指令为：假如你的名字是李华，住在北京东长安街 233 号。

今年 6 月份，美国青年学生 Jack Cooper 随青年访华团访问北京。最后一天在青年宫举行告别会(farewell party)，你参加了，坐在 Jack Cooper 旁边，散会时，你和他互相拿错了对方的笔记本(notebook)。事后，你翻看笔记本，发现他的名字和地址，才知道拿错了。现在你把笔记本寄回给他，写一封简单的信，说明上述情景，同时请他把你的笔记本按你所给的地址寄给你(字数 80~140)。

在完题时，下述几点应予重视：

1. 审题需慎

情景作文的最大特点在于思维需循一定的轨迹展开。仔细体察汉语信息是动笔完题的“入口”，在分析汉语指令时要特别留心细节。在本题中，“请求对方将笔记本按原址寄回”是关键信息。而部分考生却在“道歉上”大作文章，这就直接违背了命题者的要求。

2. 信息需全

情景作文的另一关键是对汉语指令的信息需准确全面再现。内容的遗漏将直接导致失分。本题所提供的信息点为：

(1)写信人叫李华，住北京东长安街 233 号。

(2)Jack Cooper 访问北京。

(3)举行告别会。

(4)互相拿笔记本。

(5)发现拿错笔记本。

(6)要求对方按所给地址寄回。

不少考生在写作时因理不清信息点直接导致了失分，这是我们应吸取的教训。

3. 表达需活

灵活表达相关内容构成了书面表达另一关键。在写作时，我们应注意下述三个方面：

(1)多用简单句，特别是多用课文中出现过的句型与词汇。因不能区分汉语与英语在表达手段方面的差异，而写出汉语式的英语是高中学生最容易犯的错误，所以，我们必须通过对课文中出现的基本句型进行反复地仿写与改写，才能逐步达到准确地遣词造句的目的。

(2)防止语法错误，特别是防止错用动词是交出书面表达优秀答卷的另一关键。此外，时态混乱，主谓欠一致，主从复合句关系代词误用等均是考生易犯之错。

(3)注意格式。近年来，MET 情景作文文体多样，特别是诸多应用文出现频繁。正确使用英语说明文的固有格式是我们应该重视的地方。此外，对于句首字母需大写、正确使用标点符号、注意书写整洁等亦是我們不应忽视的地方。

高中英语第一册

LESSON ONE

I. 句型运用

1. Before long he had to move on again.

It _____ before he was forced to leave for another country.

2. When he got to England he found that his English was too limited.

After he _____ England he found it _____ to express himself fully.

3. Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

Marx _____ us to learn a foreign language in a _____ way.

4. He found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian.

Because he felt _____ important for him to study the situation in Russia, he _____ to learn Russian.

II. 篇章结构

根据下述提纲,缩写课文。

1. before 1849 ... to stay ... then to move on ... after 1849 ... to make London the base ...
2. in 1853 ... to write to Engels ... to keep on studying English
3. in the 1870's ... to begin to learn Russian ... to learn enough Russia

III. 课文改写

Karl Marx had to leave his motherland because he was 1 in politics. After settling in London he tried 2 to improve his English. As a result he was 3 able to write articles in English. His famous piece "The Civil War in France" was 4 in English. In his 5 he started to learn Russian.

IV. 情景作文

根据所附短文,完成对话。

The English language began only about fifteen hundred years ago, but it has become the language of millions of people. It is the second largest in the world today. It is spoken not only in Great Britain, but also in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and in many parts of the world.

English has the richest vocabulary. It already has about half a million words, and is growing daily. In the history of the language, it has taken in many words from other languages, such as

French, Greek, Spanish and others. It also has borrowed some words from Chinese, among which are "typhoon"(台风), "kowitz"(磕头), "ginseng"(人参), "ketchup"(番茄酱), "chowmein"(炒面), "tofu"(豆腐).

— Is English the 1 widely 2 language in the world?

— 3, it is.

— How do you know?

— Besides 4 Great Britain it is spoken in 5 6 of the world?

— How many words 7 8 in English?

— About 9 10 11.

— It also borrowed some words from Chinese. 12 13 ?

— Yes. Such as 14 15.

LESSON TWO

I. 句型运用

1. These ideas may seem strange to you.

You may think _____.

2. Charlie isn't feeling too well this morning.

There is _____ Charlie this morning.

3. You can pick out your new bicycle.

You can _____ your new bicycle.

4. Are you interested in any of these models?

_____ any of these models _____ you?

II. 篇章结构

运用下列动词短语简写 Charlie 通过电视电话借书的经过。

1. ... to bring a set of wires ...

2. ... to plug the sensor ...

3. ... to say the code ...

4. ... to borrow some new books ...

5. ... pictures of new books are shown ...

6. ... to read the first few pages ...

7. ... to say "O. K" ...

III. 课文改写

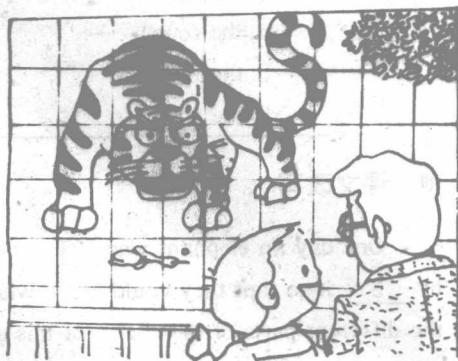
In the future people can have a 1 examination without leaving their homes. A boy called Charlie Green doesn't feel 2 one morning. He won't 3 to go to the hospital to see the doctor. A set of sensors 4 5 on him. A doctor is called, who 6 7 the sensors.

The doctor says that Charlie doesn't have a 8 and his pulse is 9, too. Charlie thanks the doctor for his examination. The light turns off and the phone call is 10.

IV. 情景作文

根据附图写一段对话, 对话至少六句。

提示: It is a sunny day. Father and son go to the zoo.



LESSON THREE

I. 句型运用

1. Being blind, how could they!

_____ were blind, how could they!

2. The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side.

It _____ he placed his hand on the elephant's side.

3. It took him quite some time to find the elephant at all.

He _____ quite some time before he found the elephant.

4. It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes. People who can see sometimes act just as foolishly.

_____ the blind man _____ the people who can see make the _____ mistakes.

II. 篇章结构

根据课文从 act 及 conclusion 两个侧面填写下列表格。

person	act	conclusion
1. the first		
2. the second		
3. the third		
4. the fourth		
5. the fifth		
6. the sixth		

III. 课文改写

One day an elephant was 1 along the road. The six blind men 2 about this and decided to 3 it so that they could know what it was 4. Because 5 of them put his hand 6 the different parts of the 7 of this elephant, they could not agree 8 one another. They stood on the road and 9 for a long time. The story tells us that people will 10 foolish mistakes when they take one-sided view of things.

IV. 情景作文

根据附图,写一日记,题为“*A Visit to the Park*”,字数 80 个左右。



LESSON FOUR

I. 句型运用

1. He concluded that heavy objects always fell faster than light ones.

He _____ that heavy objects and light objects _____ at the same speed.

2. He was not ready to believe something just because Aristotle said so.

He didn't _____ blindly whatever Aristotle _____.

3. Today we praise Galileo and call him one of the founders of modern science.

Today Galileo _____ and _____ one of the founders of modern science.

4. He observed things carefully and never took anything for granted.

He had a _____ observation of things and never accepted anything without having a _____.

II. 篇章结构

添加必要的支撑句与过渡句组句成文。

Galileo

1. ... questioned Aristotle's theory ...

2. ... did some experiments ...

3. ... few people ...

4. ... didn't feel discouraged ...

III. 课文改写

下面每横前的句子中均有一错,请予改正。

About 400 years before a great Italian 1 scientist call Galileo began to question Aristotle's 2 theory. He dropped a light ball and a heavy 3 ball at the same time. He found out that the 4 two balls hits the ground at the same time. 5 This shown us that if air held back these 6 two balls they would fall with the same speed 7. This experiment is proved what Aristotle said was wrong. 8

IV. 情景作文

根据附图及短文写成下列对话。

On a warm spring day, Mother and I went to climb the hill. I was happy and gay. On the way we happened to have a talk with a young man who was a friend of my mother's. He was driving a horse to a mountain village. The young man was named Li Hua.

Mother: Hello, 1.

Li: It's you. 2, have we?

Mother: It's long time since we parted.

Li: What a pretty girl you have. I still remember the day 3 a baby.

Mother: How strong 4! It must be taken good care of by you.

Li: I'm now working in a horse-riding club.

Mother: Really? That's good. 5.

Li: 6.



LESSON FIVE

I. 句型运用

1. I would rather not tell you.

It is better _____ not _____.

2. I was the only person in my office who was invited.

No one _____ was invited in my office.

3. I hope it was as good as the one you lent me.

I hope the necklace I _____ you was as good as the original one.

4. It cost us thirty-six thousand francs.

I _____ thirty six thousand francs _____ this necklace.

II. 篇章结构

依据下列提纲,用简明的语言写出 Mathilde 参加舞会前后的心态。

Mathilde

1. disappointed—to hear the news of being invited to a palace ball
2. sad—not having a diamond necklace
3. joyful—to succeed in borrowing a beautiful diamond necklace
4. proud—to be the attention of all at the ball
5. nervous—to return a false diamond to his friend

III. 课文改写

Pierre Loisel was a government 1. Once he was invited to the palace ball. Instead of being 2 his wife looked sad. She 3 a diamond necklace from one of her friends. She had a wonderful time at the ball. She danced and 4. On her way home he found her necklace 5, which 6 her. The necklace 7 much. She bought a new one and returned it to her friend. In order to pay 8 her debts she did all 9 of hard work and lived a 10 life.

IV. 情景作文

根据图画及短文概要完成对话。

提示:一次,一位叫 Mary 的女孩的男朋友 Jack 生病住院。Mary 前去探望。她看到一位中年妇女坐在走廊的椅子上。她误认为这位中年妇女是 Jack 的母亲,因为她从未去过 Jack 的家。她感到有点不安,其实这位中年妇女是 Jack 的女同事。根据上述内容完成下列对话。

Mary: _____ 1 _____ ?

Woman: How do you do ?



Mary: You have been here long, haven't you?

Woman: Yes, 2.

Mary: 3.

Woman: I'm afraid that you are mistaken. We work in the same office.

Mary: I'm sorry. Does Jack feel a little better?

Woman: Yes, he is 4. He didn't sleep well last night.

Mary: I'd like 5 since he is sound asleep.

LESSON SIX

I. 句型运用

1. His school education added up to no more than one year.

He studied in the school for _____.

2. It was not right for the South to break away from the Union.

It was _____ that the South _____ from the Union.

3. The whole nation was in deep sorrow at this news.

When the people of the whole country _____ they all felt _____.

4. The war lasted four years before the North won in the end.

Both sides _____ four years. At last the _____ was defeated.

II. 篇章结构

根据表中所提供的年份, 写出 Lincoln 的主要生活经历。

Lincoln's Life Experiences

Year	Life Story
1809	
1818	
1860	
1864	
1865	

III. 课文改写

As a child Abraham Lincoln lived a poor life, 1 his father on the farm now and then. Being poor he received 2 education. He was a 3 before he studied law in his spare time. It was known 4 all that he was a firm fighter against the slavery. He was elected the 16th 5 of the United States and he became president 6 in 1860. The people looked upon him 7 one of the greatest presidents. The slave owners 8 him and 9 him on April 14, 1865. But he lived in the 10 of the whole nation of America.

IV. 情景作文

依据下述情节题纲组段成文。

1. ... named Johnson ...
2. ... was a bit lazy ...
3. ... had a bad habit of making noises before going to bed ...
4. ... landlady got angry ...
5. ... was asked to move away ...

LESSON SEVEN

I. 句型运用

1. The Emperor cared more for fine new clothes than for anything else.
The Emperor liked fine new clothes _____ anything else.
2. Clothes made of it would be invisible to any one who was either stupid or unfit for his office.
Those who were _____ or _____ for their offices could not _____ the clothes made of it.
3. The Emperor was pleased by what the Prime Minister told him about the cloth.
What the Prime Minister _____ about the cloth _____ the Emperor.
4. He sent another official to find out how soon the cloth would be ready.
Another official _____ to find out how the weavers were getting _____ the cloth.

II. 篇章结构

串联下列短语改写课文的 1~6 个小节,词数在 60 以内。

1. ... to care for ...
2. ... to be made of ...
3. ... to be invisible ...
4. ... either ... or ...
5. ... to set up ...

6. ... to ask for ...

7. ... to wander ...

8. ... to fear for himself ...

III. 课文改写

One day two cheats came to see the Emperor. They said that they could 1 cloth of the most wonderful design in the world. The clothes made 2 it would be 3 to those who were 4 for their offices. The Emperor ordered that the cloth 5 be woven for him at once. Then the Emperor sent his old Prime Minister to see how soon the cloth would be finished. The two cheats pretended to work 6 all the time. The old Prime Minister could see 7 which 8 him feel greatly surprised. He was careful 9 to say so. Not long after another official was sent. The 10 happened to him. This time the official told lies again.

IV. 情景作文

以“*How I Spent May Day*”为主题,写一短文,内容要点如下:

1. 今天是五月一日,星期天。
2. 我今天早晨去王奶奶家,王奶奶是一个孤老,我利用今天为她打扫房间。
3. 我于下午四时返家。
4. 妈妈夸我是一个好少年。

LESSON EIGHT

I. 句型运用

1. What on earth can this mean?

what can this mean _____ ?

2. The officials could see no more than the Emperor.

_____ the officials _____ the Emperor could see the Emperor.

3. He tried hard to pretend to share in the pleasure of the officials.

He tried hard to pretend that he was _____ happy _____ his officials.

4. No one dared say that he could not see the Emperor's new clothes.

No one was _____ to say that the Emperor's new clothes _____
_____ to him.