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高考

主 编:卢保英

# 英语写作

最

新

导

航

写作最新训练法

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# 高考英语写作最新导航

**主** 编 卢保英 作 者 陈媛媛 高

原等



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语写作最新导航/陈媛媛,高原著.-北京:外文出版社,2002.8 ISBN 7-119-03099-X

I.高...II.①陈....② 高...III.英语-写作-高中-升学参考资料 IV.G634.413 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 045831 号

外文出版社网址:

http://www.flp.com.cn 外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

## 高考英语写作最新导航

主 编 卢保英

作 者 陈媛媛 高 原

责任编辑 张韶宁 郁 苓

绘 图 李晶

封面设计 张智源

发行出版 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514/68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京通县蓝空印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 大32 开 (140 × 203 毫米) 字数 200 千字 印 数 10001-20000 册 印张 6.875

印 数 10001-20000 册 印张

版 次 2002年9月第1版第2次印刷

装 别 平装

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03099-X/G.471 (外)

定 价 9.80元

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书面表达旨在考查考生的英语表达能力,也就是看其是否能够自如地运用所学的英语知识和掌握的技能进行思想交流。2001年以前高考英语写作的评分标准是:要点齐全,表达正确,语法错误少等等。2001年开始执行的新高考书面表达评分标准有了根本变化,即在强调审题正确、要点齐全、表达准确的基础上,进一步强调了用词的得体性、句型结构的灵活多样性以及篇章的整体连贯性。这就要求考生尽量使用较复杂的句子结构,用词丰富,行文流畅。这样如果一篇书面表达语言平淡、句式单一、逻辑性差,即使它的要点很全面,语法错误很少,也是很难在新的评分标准下得高分的。这无疑给学生的写作提出了更高的要求。

《高考英语写作最新导航》正是为了让考生能适应新的考试形式而编写的。本书根据最新的高考考试大纲及最新评分标准,通过让考生背诵、练习、比较、训练等各种方法,帮助广大考生不仅提高英语写作能力,而且在考试中也取得优异成绩。

本书的编写体现了以下四个特点:

# 一、目标明确,直接针对考生的弱点进行全面指导

考生写作的弱点其实集中在字、词、句、文四个方面,本书对 北京重点中学一线老师的方法、技巧进行了总结,将这四方面的最 佳训练法集中在了本书的第一章,对短时期内提高考生的应试技巧 有显著作用。

# 二、训练方法新颖独特,全面到位

每一种文体,向考生提供一篇范文,其中包括考生可以背诵的

佳句、佳段,其后是该文体的一篇练习,考生练习之后是两篇学生 习作:一篇二、三档(15分左右)文章,一篇五档(21-25分)文章,让考生进行比较,从各个方面分析自己的文章,从而得到切实的进步和提高。

# 三、完全模拟高考实战情景, 对考生进行全面指导

在各个文体后供考生比较的习作中,一线名师进行点评,点评 严格按照最新高考评分标准,使考生明白错在那里,且针对每一种 文体,对考生进行集中训练。

# 四、编排方式简洁,重点、难点突出醒目

全书采用双色印刷,且版式简洁明确,重点、难点一目了然。

本书主要针对准备参加高考的学生编写的,对高一、高二的学生也很有指导意义,对广大教师也是一本独具匠心、极具教学意义的参考书。

本书的编写体现了是下四个学点。

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# Part One

# 怎样写一手漂亮的英语作文

# 第一节 从写好句子开始

句子是表达一个较完整意思的最小单位,所以造句能力在英文写作中是非常重要的。好的英文句子能够生动、形象、准确地表达内容。所以要想写出漂亮的书面表达,必须先从写好句子开始。

# 一 巧妙运用连结与合并手段

很多考生在考试中为了不出语法错误,过多地使用简单句,造成句意松散、用词重复、句式单调、逻辑性差的问题。如果在平时练习中注意合理地使用连接与合并手段,尝试用较复杂的句式来表达内容,就可以使句子的结构紧凑、加强上下文的连贯性和逻辑性,增强句子的表达效果。

# 举例分析 1

一大早, 史密斯先生正在花园浇花。

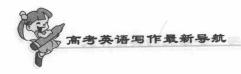
考生常用法

It was early in the morning. Mr. Smith was in his garden. He was watering flowers.

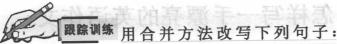
连结合并法 Early in the morning, Mr. Smith was watering flowers in his garden.

【析】原句是三个简单句,句意松散,逻辑性差。合并后的句子简





洁明了, 句子更加生动。



	girl was crossing a road. The girl was pretty. The road was wide.  一个女孩正在过一条很宽的马路,那个女孩很漂亮。)
. In	the middle of the road, the girl stopped to look at her skirt. Her skirt
W	as new. She was silly.
	在马路中间那个傻傻的女孩停下来看她的裙子。)
_	一一巧妙运用连结与合并手段
tr	truck turned around the corner. The truck turned suddenly. The uck was big.  (一辆大卡车在拐角处拐弯了,拐得很突然。)
-	等是有子的表达效果。 第二十四表达效果。
	A woman on the side walk let out a scream. The woman was terrified the scream was loud.
0.0	(路边那个妇女发出一声很大的尖叫声,那个妇女很害怕。)
_	the garden, the was watering flowers:
5. '	The scream woke up the girl. The girl was absent-minded.
	(尖叫声吵醒了那个心不在焉的女孩。)





truck. The girl was frightened.

(卡车正巧停在那个女孩前,她吓坏了.)



- 1. A pretty girl was crossing a wide road.
- 2. In the middle of the road, the silly girl stopped to look at her new skirt.
- 3. Suddenly, a big truck turned around the corner.
- 4. A terrified woman on the sidewalk let out a loud scream.
- 5. The scream woke up the absent-minded girl.
- 6. The truck stopped just in front of the frightened girl. Ods Stow of the

# 举例分析 2

彼得考试不及格,这使他父母很生气。

考生常用法

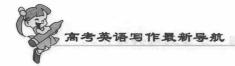
Peter failed his English test again. That made his parents angry.

Solt is see late to so to the movies now. I am a little med

连结合并法

Peter failed his English test again, which made his parents angry.

【析】原句是两个简单句,显得平铺直叙。改写后的句子用关系代词 which 把两个句子连接在一起,明显增强了表达效果。





# 根据上下文,用连结手段改写下列句子。

- 1. Go to see the doctor at once. Your cold may get worse. (你得立刻去看大夫,你的感冒可能会加重。)
- 2. Alice was the first to complete her paper. Alice made quite a few mistakes in her paper.

(艾丽斯第一个把卷子做完了,但出了许多错误。)

3<sub>f</sub> We were about to start off last night. The telephone in the living room began to ring.

(昨天晚上我们正要离开,起居室的电话响了。)

- 4. Some people waste food. Other people haven't enough food. (一些人在浪费食物,而有些人食物不够吃。)
- 5: It is too late to go to the movies now. I am a little tired. (现在去看电影太晚了,而且我有点累了。)
- 6. Our class won the basketball match. We had expected it. (我们班赢了篮球比赛,这正是我们期望的。)
- 乙/The sports meet would be held next week. The news excited us. (运动会将在下星期举行,这使我们感到很兴奋。)





8.	He remained	very	calm	in	the	face	of	the	car	accident.	Nothing	had
	happened.											

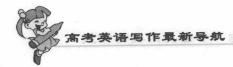
(面对车祸他很镇静, 就好象什么也没发生一样。)

9. You are unable to answer the question. Perhaps we should ask some one else.

(你回答不了这个问题, 我们或许应该问其他人。)

# Keys

- 1. Go to see the doctor at once, or your cold may get worse.
- Alice was the first to complete her paper, but she made quite a few mistakes in it.
- 3. We were about to start off last night when the telephone in the living room began to ring.
- 4. Some people waste food, while others haven't enough food.
- 5. It's too late to go to the movies now. Besides, I'm a little tired.
- 6. As we had expected, our class won the basketball match.
- 7. The news that the sports meet would be held next week excited us.
- 8. He remained very calm in the face of the car accident as if nothing had happened.
- 9. Since you are unable to answer the question, perhaps we should ask someone else.



# 二

# 灵活进行句型转换 and miles very beniamer at .8

句子结构丰富多变是一篇优秀作文的标准之一。掌握并恰当运用多种表达方式是增强书面表达效果的有效途径之一。要做到灵活运用语言,应注意以下几点:

- 学会简单句、并列句、复合句相互转换;
- ② 学会主动语态和被动语态相互转换,wana of aldanu ana uoY 是
  - 3 学会不同句型相互转换。

# 举例分析1

那个孩子太小了,他不会自己穿衣服。

考生常用法

The child was too young, so he couldn't dress himself.

丰富句型法1

The child was too young to dress himself.

丰富句型法2

I'm a little tired.

The child couldn't dress himself, for he was too young.

【析】原句是一个由so连接的并列句;可以利用too...to...结构把它转换成一个简单句,或者利用并列连词for把它转换成另一形式的并列句。mode ow equation and not some of the mode of the source of the source

4. Some people waste food while others haven't enough food.



# 举例分析 2

# 在那座山顶有一个古老的庙宇。

考生常用法

There is an old temple on top of the hill.

丰富句型法1-

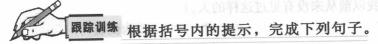
On top of the hill is an old temple.

4. It took the workers too and a half years to build the bridge.

丰富句型法 2

An old temple stands on top of the hill.

【析】 原句是一个 there be 句型,可以把介词短语 on top of the hill 提前,把句子改成倒装句;也可以用动词 stands 替换原句中的系动词 is,从而增强表达效果。



1. Mr. Green is a tall man, who wears a pair of thick glasses. (格林先生个子高高的, 戴着深度眼镜。)

(介词短语做伴随状语)

The problem that we will discuss at the meeting tomorrow is very important.

(我们明天在会议上讨论的问题很重要。)

---(不定式做定语)

3. She has a large number of books and most of them are English



4. It took the workers two and a half ye	ars to build the bridge.	
(工人们花了两年半的时间建造过		
o of the utility an old remple.	(spenddoing结	构)
5. The meeting didn't begin until all the	people arrived.	富
(所有人都到了会议才开始。)		
· 工程程序和通题表示的。	一 (强调句型)	
可以用动词二四。替换爆自中的系对		
6. I haven't met such a man before.		
(我以前从来没有见过这样的人。)	3	
内的地流、完成下列句子。	(改为倒装句)	
7. Time passes quickly. It has been three	ee years since Miss Wang	g can
to our school to teach us English.		
(时间过得真快, 王女士教我们英	语已经三年了。)	
, managements a some	(改为感叹句)	
scure of the maching tomogrow is very	problem that we will dis	The
	ortani.	qari
8. We had to go to the railway station b train.	by taxi, or we would miss	s the
(我们必须打车去火车站,否则就	误车了。)	
	(改为含有状语从句的复	1 A





9. He lay in bed and listened to the sound of the rain outside.

(他躺在床	上听着外面的雨声。	)
-------	-----------	---

(用非谓语动词做伴随状语)

10. The ice on the lake is too thin for us to skate on.

(湖上的冰太薄了,我们在上面滑冰很危险。)

--- (使用 so...that...结构改写句子)

# Keys

- 1. Mr. Green is a tall man with a pair of thick glasses.
- 2. The problem to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow is very important.
- 3. She has a large number of books, most of which are in English.
- 4. The workers spent two and a half years building the bridge.
- 5. It was not until all the people arrived that the meeting began.
- 6. Never have I met such a man before.
- 7. How time flies! It has been three years since Miss Wang came to our school to teach us English.
- 8. We had to go to the railway station by taxi in order to catch the train.
- 9. He lay in bed, listening to the rain outside. sell blunds seemid of T. I.
- 10. The ice on the lake is so thin that we can't skate on it.

# 三 添加句子成分,扩展句子 (1) Smann on mobile of 1 S

英语有五个基本句型,任何句子都是他们的扩展。我们可以通过给句子添加修饰成分的练习,使自己写出的英文句子能表达更丰



### 高考英语写作最新导航

- ① 选择正确的词性、短语、从句;
- 2 确定修饰成分在句子中的位置;
- 3 选择恰当的词语。or zu rol didy oor zi əxləl ənr no əxl ədT .01

# 举例分析

全班所有同学都给了爱丽斯一份礼物。

考生常用法 War si wornoinot gnussan solu is Quasib ed or meldora ent

All the classmates gave Alice a gift.

扩展句型法

All the classmates gave Alice a nice, simple gift

型法 Land they had made themselves.

【析】从原来的句子中我们获得的信息只是,所有的同学都给了 Alice一个礼物。经过添加修饰成分我们对所送的礼物有了更加具体 形象的认识,句子的表达效果明显增强了。



- 3. The news made the lady sad. (10 词以上)

