

ENGLISH

赵玉书 著

遣词造句布局谋篇，明晰主次各个突破

WRITING

配上精编实用词汇句型大全和历年高考试题详析，写作革命让英语写作彻底简单！

REVOLUTION

英语写作革命

依据国家教育部《英语课程标准》编写



南方日报出版社
NANFANG DAILY PRESS



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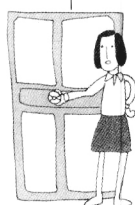
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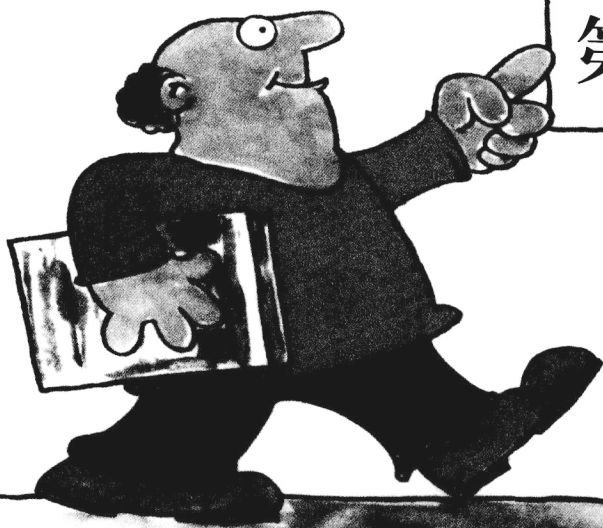


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第一部分 选词



第一章 选词的要求

合适的词用在合适的地方就是真正的风格。

第一节 驾驭词汇

句子是表示一个完整意义的最小语言单位。漂亮的句子取决于用词，正如英国著名作家 Jonathan Swift 所说：“合适的词用在合适的地方就是真正的风格。”（“Proper words in proper places make the true definition of style.”）以下句子括号中的词明显比前一个要生动得多。

The swimming pool was crowded (packed) like sardines!

The branches were hung (heavy) with ripe fruit on the tree.

The tiger was ready for a jump (spring) at the poor lamb.

第二节 词汇知识

为了方便写作，我们最好弄清楚词汇的几组关系：

1. 字面意义与隐含意义

字面意义是字典中的本义，隐含意义是作者的主观态度或感情色彩，例如：

The boy was scared by the hungry lion roaring at him. (本义：狮子)

I press my ear to your chest and hear your strengths. I am listening to the first beats of a lion's heart. (隐含义：像狮子般强壮的婴儿。2007年广东高考读写任务阅读文章。)

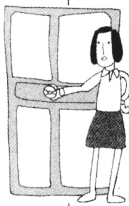
2. 同义词与近义词

与其他词语意义相同的词汇叫同义词，意义相近的是近义词。只有一对完美的同义词可以在文章中互相替代。我们可以说 “That is a big house.”，也可以说 “That is a large house.” 但是不能够说 “That is a vast house.” 在这里，“big” 和 “large” 是同义词，“big” 和 “vast” 是近义词。但我们可以说 “He has a vast knowledge related to plants.”

可见，近义词的选择涉及到意义的准确性。例如，说到 “广州是华南地区的经济中心”，只有 “Guangzhou is an economic center in South China.” 才对，“Guangzhou is an economical center in South China.” 不对。“economical” 是 “节俭的”。

练习一：从两个近义词中选择更加确切的词完成句子。

1. We must learn the *basement* / *basic* skills of language.
2. Automobiles saved us much *times* / *time*.
3. Though she has grown up, her behavior is often *childlike* / *childish*.
4. Her clothes, though made of *cheap* / *inexpensive* material, are quite elegant.



5. They all felt *sympathy* / *pity* for the victims of the disaster and made donations.
6. China is the third largest *country* / *nation* in the world.
7. I had not *hoped* / *expected* that things should turn out like that.
8. Children are *certain* / *bound* to have some accidents as they grow up.
9. Chinese translations of English words are not always reliable, and sometimes they are *misleading* / *unsuitable*.
10. People listened to the shocking news with open-mouthed *surprise* / *astonishment*.
11. Food and drink are *important* / *essential* to life.
12. The students are *eager* / *dying* to know their test scores.
13. The guests thanked the hostess for her *tasty* / *wonderful* meal.
14. Since your aim in writing is to communicate, you should use clear and *right* / *exact* words.
15. I *inferred* / *implied* from the letter that he was coming to meet me.
16. The *statue* / *statute* makes the sale of wine illegal on Sunday.
17. We *lay* / *laid* down on the grass and looked up at the sky.
18. There is rumor that the price of gasoline will *rise* / *raise* again.
19. I would suggest we go to the new restaurant. It provides some tasty but *inexpensive* / *cheap* dishes.
20. I don't think it's wise of him to *refuse* / *reject* such a good suggestion.



3. 上义词与下义词

上义词是词义概括范围大的类别词，下义词是词义范围小的具体词，例如，“animal”是上义词，“dog”与“cat”是它的下义词。上义词多出现于主题句，下义词多出现于支撑句。

We can enjoy all kinds of sports in the afternoon. We played basketball with Class One yesterday. This afternoon we are going to play football against Class Three. 上义词“sports”出现在主题句，下义词“basketball”与“football”出现在支撑句。下义词可以使表达更加具体生动，例如：

“He rushed to attack me with a tool in his hand.” 如果“tool”改为下义词“axe”（斧子），气氛马上紧张起来！

练习二：用具体的、有个性的下义词或词组替换下列句子中画线的部分。

1. My relative gave me two gifts.
2. Mrs. White loves domestic animals.
3. His writing is good.
4. To keep the horse healthy, one must be careful of his environment.
5. Friendliness is the salesman's best asset.
6. This is a bad sentence.
7. In spring, the weather in Beijing can be bad.
8. The proposal covers all important aspects of the problem.

9. That was a wonderful movie.
10. The power of this machine is 60HP.
11. Mrs. Smith attacked her husband with a deadly weapon.
12. For many people, getting a college education is a great task.
13. The cover of the magazine is very nice.
14. *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* is a lovely book.
15. A proper protein diet might have saved John Keats.
16. The man is walking down the street.

练习三：从括号内选择适当的词汇使文章内容完整。

(Going, Tramping) through the woods one (time, afternoon) in the spring of last year, I found a (young, baby) owl in a pile of (foliage, leaves) at the foot of a (beech, tree) . (Small, Palm-sized) , covered with (grayish-white, light gray) fluff, he (looked, stared) up at me with dark, shining eyes. Overhead I could see the (place, hole) from which he had (come, fallen) — a (distance, drop) of 30 feet which should have (killed him, broken his neck) . But the little bird was apparently (in good condition, alive and kicking) , (moving, fluttering) his wings and hissing.

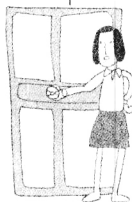
4. 口语词与书面语

A beautiful sentence does not always mean the use (employment) of big words.

在上面的例句中，“use”是口语词，“employment”是书面语。口语词用于非正式、随意的谈话中，一般比较短，不出现在正式场合。书面语是比较正式的词汇，用于正式场合，一般比较长。同义词的口语词与书面语的差异可能是以下因素造成的：

因素一：文化层次

通俗	文学	学术
think	ponder	cogitate
shrink in fear	shrink in terror	shrink in trepidation
rise	mount up	ascend



因素二：词源

德语（本土常用词）	拉丁语（生僻词）
ask	inquire
come	arrive
begin	commence
shut	close
eat	consume
finish	accomplish
get	acquire
receive	procure
show	demonstrate

因素三：感情色彩

褒义词	中性词	贬义词
discuss	chat	gossip
intelligent	smart	cunning
outcome（成果）	result（结果）	consequence（后果）
antique	old	ancient
distinguished	well-known	notorious



我们建议中学生首先学会使用常用的通俗词与本土词，尽量注意词汇的感情色彩。

练习四：从下列两个词中选出书面语词汇替代口语词汇。

1. Meanwhile, two other fields, business and computer science have become very *catching / appealing* to college students.
2. Food and drink are *vital / essential* to life.
3. Although city and countryside *have / share* some similarities, there are still some striking differences.
4. The guests thanked the hostess for her *tasty / good* meal.
5. Since your aim in writing is to communicate, you should use clear and *right / exact* words.
6. I *inferred / knew* from the letter that he was coming to meet me.
7. Guangzhou *lies / is located* in the south of China.
8. Few would understand why he informed the teacher *on purpose / intentionally*.
9. The president was *wise / bright* enough to keep silent at this issue.
10. In the pavilion of the temple hangs a *big / gigantic* iron bell.

第二章 用词的错误

拼写正确、词义准确是使用单词的基本功。

第一节 单词学习的过程

听说读写四会的单词叫积极词汇，听读两会的单词叫消极词汇。积极词汇占消极词汇很少的比例。学习一个四会的单词，掌握发音、拼写、词性、意义以及搭配等多方面，包括三个阶段：一是注意单词信息阶段（发音、拼写、基本词义等），但很快忘记；二是加工单词意义阶段（多项意义、词性、搭配等），进入长期记忆，不易忘记，但很可能在交际中说不出、写不出；三是提取单词词义阶段，能够成功用于交际。例如：

第一阶段：

China devolopping fast in economy.（知道“发展”词义，语法、拼写错误）

第二阶段：

China is developing fast in economy.（知道“发展”词义，拼写正确）

第三阶段：

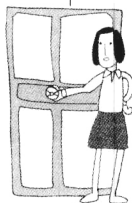
He developed a wide interest in many things, including biology.（除了“发展”，还知道有“培养”的意思，拼写正确，语法、搭配正确）

第二节 错词的表现

一、单词拼写

许多学生一次又一次地犯同一个拼写错误，下面是最常见的拼错单词。

正确拼写	错误拼写	意义
angel	angle	天使
article	artical	文章
born	bron	出生
clothes	cloths	衣服
crowded	crowed	拥挤的
feel	fell	感觉
friend	firend	朋友
from	form	来自
girls	grils	女孩
grammar	grammer	语法
modern	morden	现代的
necessary	neccessary	必要的



(续表)

正确拼写	错误拼写	意义
true	ture	真的
truly	truely	真正地
vacation	vocation	假期
writing	writting	写作

练习一：更正下面容易拼写错误的单词。

错误	正确	错误	正确
alway		strengen	
belive		hosipital	
becaus		goverment	
doughter		enviroment	
secartary		oppinion	
enginer		habbit	
factroy		earlily	
explaintion		fastly	
fshman		studing	
foriegn		admitted	
gentel		intrest	
diffcut		gramar	
diffirent		truely	
destory		suddnly	
histroy		umbrela	
excise		untill	
nessary		gradually	
nodel		actuly	
nowaday		trafic	
passagenger		laught	
youself		familiar	
theirselves		futurn	
luckly		groud	
piknic		continuu	
prononnciation		prefect	
recieve		peroid	
theif		obivouly	
ture		coninient	
wich		knowledge	



二、拼写混淆与词义混淆

混淆是把两个独立的单词搞错，包括拼写混淆与词义混淆两种情况。分清楚这些词语，我们就不会再用错词，而且学会了两个单词。请看下面各组的常见词语：

{ accept: to receive

{ except: to take or leave out

例句: He accepts defeat well.

例句: Please take all the books off the shelf except for the red one.

{ affect: to influence

{ effect: *n.* result; *v.* to accomplish

例句: Lack of sleep affects the quality of your work.

例句: The subtle effect of the lighting made the room look ominous.

例句: Can the university effect such a change without disrupting classes?

{ all ready: prepared

{ already: by this time

例句: Dinner was all ready when the guests arrived.

例句: The turkey was already burned when the guests arrived.

{ altogether: entirely

{ all together: gathered, with everything in one place

例句: Altogether, I thought that the student's presentation was well planned.

例句: We were all together at the family reunion last spring.

{ alternate: every other

{ alternative: another choice

例句: He works alternate Saturdays.

例句: You can take the train or the alternative is to take a bus.

{ ancient: very old things, especially from a distant past

{ antique: refers to objects that have become valuable because of their age

例句: The ancient civilization of the Incas (印加人) is still fascinating today.

例句: I inherited some antique furniture from my grandmother.

{ breath: *n.* air inhaled or exhaled

{ breathe: *v.* to inhale or exhale

例句: You could see his breath in the cold air.

例句: If you don't breathe, then you are dead.

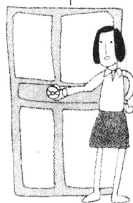
{ capital: seat of government, also financial resources

{ capitol: the actual building in which the legislative body meets

例句: The capital of China is Beijing.

例句: The firm had enough capital (资本) to build the new plant.

例句: The governor announced his resignation in a speech given at the capitol (国会大厦) today.



cite: to quote or document

sight: vision

site: position or place

例句: I cited ten quotes from the same author in my paper.

例句: The sight of the American flag arouses different emotions in different parts of the world.

例句: The new office building was built on the site of cemetery.

complement: *n.* something that completes; *v.* to complete

compliment: *n.* praise; *v.* to praise

例句: A nice dry white wine complements a seafood entree.

例句: The professor complimented Betty on her proper use of a comma.

conscience: sense of right and wrong

conscious: awake

例句: The student's conscience kept him from cheating in the exam.

例句: I was conscious when the burglar entered the house.

council: a group that consults or advises

counsel: to advise

例句: The men and women on the council voted in favour of an outdoor concert in their town.

例句: The parole officer counseled the convict before he was released.

its: of or belonging to it

it's: "it is" 的缩略形式

例句: The baby will scream as soon as its mother walks out of the room.

例句: It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood.

lie: *v.* (lying, lay, has / have lain) to lie down

lay: *v.* (laying, laid, has / have laid) to lay an object down

例句: I have a headache, so I'm going to lie down for a while.

例句: The town lay at the foot of the mountain.

例句: The dog has lain in the shade all day; yesterday, the dog lay there for twelve hours.

例句: At that point, Bubba laid the gun on the ground.

lose: *v.* to misplace or not win

loose: *n.* to not be tight; *v.* (很少用) to release

例句: Mom glared at Mike, "If you lose that new lunchbox, don't even think of coming home!"

例句: The burglar's pants were so loose that he was sure to lose the race with the cop chasing him.

passed: 动词 "pass" 的过去式: to have moved

past: belonging to a former time or place

例句: The tornado passed through the city quickly, but it caused great damage.

例句: Who was the past president of MicroSquish Computers?



例句: Go past the fire station and turn right.

precede: to come before

proceed: to go forward

例句: Pre-writing precedes the rough draft of good papers.

例句: He proceeded down the street at a leisurely pace.

principal: *adj.* most important; *n.* a person who has authority

principle: a general or fundamental truth

例句: The principal ingredient in chocolate chip cookies is chocolate chips.

例句: The principal of the school gives the announcements each morning.

例句: The study was based on the principle of gravity.

than: use with comparisons

then: at that time, or next

例句: I would rather go out to eat than eat in the dining hall.

例句: I studied for my exam for seven hours, and then I went to bed.

their: they 的所有格形式

there: indicates location

they're: they are 的缩略形式

例句: Their house is the end of the block.

例句: There goes my chance of winning the lottery!

例句: They're in Europe for summer, again!

through: by means of; finished; into or out of

threw: throw 的过去式

thorough: careful or complete

though: however; nevertheless

例句: He ploughed right through the other team's defensive line.

例句: She threw away his love letters after they broke up.

例句: John thoroughly cleaned his room; there was not even a speck of dust when he finished.

例句: He's really a sweetheart though he looks tough on the outside.

to: toward

too: also; excessively

two: 数字 2

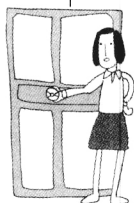
例句: I went to the zoo on Saturday.

例句: He drank too many beers and was unable to drive home.

例句: Only two students did not turn in the assignment.

三、词语搭配

搭配是指那些通常一起出现的单词。一些实义词经常搭配在一起出现，初学者经常会搞错。例如：



第一类：动词搭配

The president was absent, so the director chaired the meeting. (担任主席 / 主持会议)

Won't you take a chair? (请坐)

Won't you take the chair? (主持会议)

The teacher engaged a shy person in the conversation. (使害羞的人加入了交谈)

He has devoted himself to helping those in need. (致力于)

John went bald as he got old, but seldom fell ill. (约翰变老就秃顶, 但很少病。)

It is difficult to achieve our aim without hard work. (达到目标)

They gain knowledge through wide reading. (获得知识)

第二类：形容词搭配

He is so interested in reading English novels. (对……感兴趣)

The girls were absorbed into the books. (对……全神贯注)

The mother was so concerned with her son in Beijing. (对……关心)

The book is well worth reading. (很值得一读)

The baby was sound / fast asleep when I came in. (睡熟了)

Now he was wide awake from a nightmare. (完全醒了)

He likes to drink strong tea and to drive powerful car. (浓茶; 动力大的小汽车)

第三类：名词搭配

The story is wonderful except for its sorry end. (结局糟糕)

We believe that critical thinking is one of our targets for education. (批判性思维)

The stewardesses should look after the unaccompanied minors on board. (无人陪伴的未成年人)

A good leader had a creative solution to this highly irregular situation. (非常棘手的困境)

An ill-tempered woman keeps many men away. (脾气坏的女人)

此外还有介词搭配、副词搭配等等。



练习二：下列每个句子都有一处搭配错误，查一查黑体字单词的搭配方式，改正其搭配错误。

1. I was completely **disappointed** when I failed my exam.
2. When I did badly in the exam it was a strong **disappointment**.
3. When you decide what to study, you must make a planned **choice**.
4. The holiday I went on last year was a full **disaster**.
5. What happened next was a really **disaster**.
6. I'm afraid I would like to do a serious **complaint**.
7. If you want to lose weight, you need to make a **diet**.
8. Getting on a **diet** will help you.
9. If you are too fat, you need to miss some **weight**.
10. To improve your health you need to do some **sacrifices**.
11. If you want to be really fit, you need to make more **exercise**.
12. If you don't keep to your diet, you won't have the **result** you want.