

沸腾英语

Fit English

高考英语

写作

蔡晔 主编

广外中学英语新课程研究组 编写

XIEZUO



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广东高等教育出版社

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致读者

随着“英语新课程标准”的全面实施,写作在高考试卷中所占的地位更加重要,所占分值也越来越大。为了帮助广大学生把握高考命题方向,领会新课程标准及高考大纲精神,我们特邀请一批在教学及高考阅卷第一线,具有丰富经验的特、高级英语教师编写了这本《高考英语写作》。他们是中学英语教学考试领域的专家,对高考英语有着深刻的研究和丰富的经验。他们眼光独到,能把握高考趋势,为本书的编写质量奠定了坚实的基础。

本书具有如下几大特点:

一、体现新题型

本书贴近高考,题型完全按高考题型设计,使学生能够适应高考书面表达的各种考查形式,轻松应考,取得良好成绩。值得一提的是,本书紧扣高考最新动向,增加了“对比类写作”的比重,具有很强的前瞻性。

二、选用新材料

本书选材多来自重点高中模拟试题、国内外报刊等,又结合近年高考英语试题内容,具有选材新颖、文字规范、涉及面广、难度适中、可读性强等特点,有很强的针对性和实用性。

三、学习新句型

本书设计了“不可不知的作文素材”一章,列举了高中生在书面表达中常用的短语、句型和谚语,以期增加文章的可读性,为拿下作文高分夯实基础。

四、符合新趋势

本书在深入研究近年高考试题的基础上,精心编制了足量的针对性强、训练价值高的习题,注重对学生能力的考查。这些习题既与高考命题趋势相吻合,又具有全新视角,适合即将面对高考的高三学生迎考复习使用。同时本书还特地精选了近三年的

高考真题,让学生近距离地感知高考,培养应考经验。

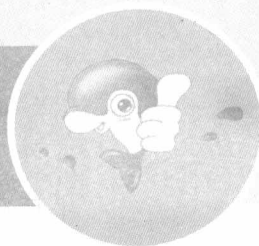
书后附有参考答案,便于学生随时检测自己的水平,也可以作为背诵的范文。

本书既是一本全能写作指导书,又是一本全方位提高实战能力的写作训练书。本书通过循序渐进的指导和训练,进一步夯实你的写作基本功,快速提高写作水平,让你在高考中取得理想的成绩!

学英语就像烧开水,要一鼓作气,不能烧一把,停一阵再去烧。否则,水永远烧不开,至多成为温水。因此,我们要持之以恒,学到沸腾,消灭夹生,才能突破高分!

“沸腾英语,让您的英语沸腾起来!”

编者



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第1章 书面表达高分策略

要在“书面表达题”上得高分是不容易的,但是如果掌握一些解题技巧,得高分也是不难的。

(1)认真审英文或汉语提示,认真读图或读表,完全理解出题者的意图后再下笔。切忌没有仔细审题就下笔写。平时考试中总有一些同学没有仔细审题就写,写到半路才发现文不对题,大笔划掉,既影响卷面整洁,又浪费时间。

(2)理清思路、列出提纲,将要点列入其中。

(3)注意文章的人称、时态、顺序、开头和结尾。

(4)提笔写作,一气呵成,(打草稿)再通读自己的写作,是否有与要求不符的地方,连接是否恰当,复杂句是否用得准确。

(5)抄写在指定的地方,书面表达属于人工阅卷,所以阅卷者的主观印象非常重要,因此要求我们书写一定要漂亮,字体美观,不要过大,也不要过小。

注意:(1)切忌逐条翻译。

(2)文中不要出现汉语表达,即使不会某个单词,也不能注汉语,更不能注汉语拼音,如有的考生出现“××年××月”之类的表达,当然要扣分。

(3)书写不勾不划,卷面美观。

(4)注意答题时间。

在平时学习中,我们也要有一些提高书面表达水平的方法:

(1)多做英文随笔,可以让老师批阅,或让老师指出错误自己修改。

(2)同学之间互批写作。

(3)平时摘抄好的句子。

(4)多背文章。“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”,对英语写作同样适用。

下面我们在各节中对写作技巧进行分类讲解。

第一节 审题构思

一、仔细审题,确定文章体裁和主题

《高考考试说明》指出,书面表达要切中题意。这就要求同学们要认真审题,仔细审视试题中所提供的说明及图表提供的信息,在脑子里形成总的构思。审题要审格式、题材、人物关系、故事情节、主体时态、活动时间、地点、人称等。仔细审题后可以避免出现文不对题的现象,也可以避免时间上的浪费。细致、正确的审题是写好书面表达的关键。通过审题,确定主题。如果是题目自拟的文章,要选择自己比较熟悉且比较容易表达的主题,可以抓住生活的细节、侧面,以小见大,写起来也得得心应手。不要选择过大的主题,那样可能造成内容难以展开却大话连篇。好的主题应是:观点鲜明、见解独到。

审题是下笔写作之前的重要步骤,写开放作文尤其如此。

下面以一篇开放作文题为例:

根据下面提供的情景,写一段接续文字。

注意:词数不少于60个。

When your mother comes home from work, she finds the living room in a terrible order. She asks you the reasons. You tell her what happened.

1. 审题分析

该题主要通过交代故事发生的背景给出题目要求:妈妈下班回家后,看到屋子乱七八糟的样子,便问你原因。很显然,下文须交代事情发生的原因,那么这段书面表达的主题就是介绍今天下午发生的事情,即弄乱屋子的原因。

Possible reason:

This afternoon I was doing my homework when my neighbor Aunt Zhang came in with her little son Xiao Ming. She asked me to look after him for a while as she was out.

Shortly after his mother left, Xiao Ming began to cry. I brought out all the toys and played with him. Soon

he stopped crying and began to play with me. He run happily in the room and left the toys on the floor and made a disorder. It was he who made the room like this.

2. 正确地审题主要包括以下三个方面

(1)确定体裁;(2)确定格式;(3)确定人称。

因搞错体裁、格式、人称而失分,实在可惜。所以,在动笔之前应先好好构思。

二、巧妙构思或联想

在写作的过程中,学生不会构思的现象较为普遍。

下面是一则书面表达题,它含有五项提示,并有如下文字,“玛丽是个好学生。请根据提示用英语写一篇短文。词数不少于80个。”

提示:一天夜里风刮得很大,玛丽在两点钟起床,赶到学校。把窗户关好后回家。

构思介绍: Mary is a good student. She lives near her school. This term she was elected monitor of her class. She is very responsible for her class work. 短短四个句子,就给下面的构思奠定了一个合理的基础。

下面就根据提示,试以“介绍”、“构思”两个方面来作对比。

1. [介绍] The wind blow heavily.

[构思] One night, the wind blew heavily and it beat the window so heavily that the noise woke up Mary.

2. [介绍] Mary got up right away. It was 2 o'clock am.

[构思] The wind blowing in through the open window made her feel a bit cold. She knew a heavy rain would soon arrive. She thought of her classroom again. She wondered whether the classmates on duty had closed the windows. She got up and put on her clothes. It was then 2 o'clock am.

3. [介绍] After a while she got to the school.

[构思] She decided to go out right away, and got to the school before the storm came. She opened the door, and rushed out into the dark. On the way, the strong wind made it difficult for her to go forward quickly. In spite of this, she ran as fast as possible, and after a while she got to the school.

4. [介绍] She closed the windows of her class-

room.

[构思] She hurried right to her classroom and opened the door. Oh, dear! All the windows were open, and the strong wind filled the classroom with great noises. It was not easy at all for her to shut up all the windows.

5. [介绍] She left the classroom and went home.

[构思] She turned off the light and was leaving the classroom when she turned around to make sure all things were done well. When she got home, it was already three.

精选示例

典型例题 1

Christmas Day is coming near. The students are busy preparing for it.

What are you going to do to celebrate it?

根据上面的提示情景,写一段接续文字。

要求:(1)用口头通知的体裁写;

(2)词数不少于60个。

审题

这段接续文字是要求回答“what”,所以只要写出计划要做的事即可。动手写作之前,应考虑好文章的人称、时态和语态。文章的主语应该是第一人称 I/we;因为是计划要做的事,所以时态应该是一般将来时;语态为主动语态。

构思

计划庆祝的方式有很多,如:

(1)开一个圣诞晚会(to hold a Christmas party);

(2)进行一次体育比赛(to play a game);

.....

构思 1

Christmas Day is coming near. The students in our class are busy preparing for it. We are going to hold a big party on that day. All the teachers will be invited to take part in it. At the party you will see our wonderful performances(表演). The funny English play will make you laugh until tears come. The beautiful songs will make you forget all the trou-

bles. Whoever wants to come is welcomed.

参考译文

圣诞节快到了,我们班的同学正忙着准备圣诞节。我们班要举行一个大型的圣诞晚会,到时将邀请所有的老师参加。我们准备了各种各样的节目:英语滑稽剧会让你笑出眼泪,优美的歌声会让你忘掉烦恼。我们也欢迎所有的同学参加。

构思 2

Christmas Day is coming near. We are going to have a basketball match between the girls and the

boys in our class. The girls are busy preparing for it, and they are certain that they will defeat the boys. But the boys don't think so. It will be the most wonderful match in our school. Won't you come and watch the match on that day?

参考译文

圣诞节快到了,我们班将进行一次男女生篮球对抗赛。女生正在加紧训练,她们对打败男生很有信心,男生却不这么认为。这将是全校最精彩的比赛。那天你不想来观赛吗?

第二节 列全要点,理顺要点

书面表达的评分依据之一是内容要点。因此,弄清了题目所要表达的主要意思之后,首先应当根据主要内容列全要点,提炼要点。书面表达题中文字材料或图画中所表现的一切并不要求同学们都要表达出来。因而就要提炼、选准要点。对于用文字以提纲形式提供情景的书面表达题,要认真审读,选准、选全要点;对于命题作文,要充分利用标题中的关键词;对于用图(表)提供情景的书面表达题,要善于利用图中人物间的关系、人物的对话、活动及其所处场所以及图(表)中的文字说明或标识提炼要点。

其次要理顺要点。看一看历年来的书面表达题,我们不难发现:绝大多数题目中所给要点并不是完全按逻辑顺序给出的。如果同学们不具备理顺要点的能力,那么就势必会影响正常水平的发挥,因此同学们有必要学会理顺要点的具体方法。要将提炼出的要点按一定的逻辑关系(如因果关系、转折关系、时间上的先后关系等)重新安排,以解决先说什么后说什么的问题,避免表达中杂乱无章,使要点表达连贯清楚。中心段落详写,其他略写。

(1)顺叙法:根据事情发展的时间顺序,先过去后现在进行表达。在顺叙中局部内容还有逻辑顺序的问题。要表达这些有两种基本方法:或先说原因再表达结果,或先说结果再表达原因。

(2)倒叙法:反逆事情发展的时间顺序,先现在后过去进行表达。

(3)插叙法:根据事情发展的逻辑顺序,按照过去→现在→过去或现在→过去→现在的时间顺序进行表达。

(4)补叙法:这一方法对看图作文尤其重要,因为

图中(或文字材料的字里行间)可能还隐含着要点,要表达完整连贯就需要将要点补出来。

精选示例

现代社会是一个信息社会,信息在现代国家中占有举足轻重的地位。

试对现代社会中信息的重要性、获取信息的主要手段及信息在未来社会中的作用,发表自己的看法。

写作要求:列全要点,理顺要点。

写作思路:

(1)告知许多领域的成功依靠最新信息。Success in many fields depends on getting the latest information.

(2)制定政策的失败产生于缺乏必要的信息。Failure in policy making results from the short of necessary information.

(3)有许多手段可以及时而又迅速地获取信息。There are many means to get information in time and quickly.

(4)读报纸、杂志获取当天新闻、天气预报、体育新闻等信息。We read newspapers and magazines to get information such as local news, weather reports and sports news.

(5)收听无线电新闻,观看电视。We listen to the news on radio and watch it on TV.

(6)通过因特网获取信息、购物、进行交际。We can get information from the Internet, shop through it, and communicate with it.

第三节 连词成句,连句成篇

一、连词成句

在明确题意列出要点之后,就要围绕要点连词成句了。

同学们要在遣词造句方面多下工夫。要尽可能地运用已经学过的、而且比较熟练的词组、短语或成语,要在使用动词、非谓语动词、副词和词语活用等方面多用笔墨;在句法句式上,要求变换各种句式,如强调句、倒装句、感叹句、省略句、各种从句和固定句型等,长句和短句交错使用。

以前英语作文评分的依据是根据要点和语言的准确度而定的,但近几年要求“使用较多语法结构和词汇”,因此要想得高分,除了要点和语言准确度以外,还必须在较复杂的句子结构或较高级的词汇上有所表现。句式单一、缺乏生气的文章,哪怕没有任何错误也不可能得高分;相反,“有些错误,但是为了使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致”,给分档次仍在最高档(21~25分)。

二、对于增加句子的复杂性,可以从以下几个方面着手

1. 改变句子的开头方式,不要一味地都是主语开头,接着是谓语、宾语,最后再加一个状语。可以把状语置于句首,或用分词作状语等。例如:

[原文] We met at the school gate and went there together early in the morning.

[修正] Early in the morning, we met at the school gate and went there together.

2. 在整篇文章中,避免只使用一两个句式,要灵活运用诸如倒装句、强调句、主从复合句、分词状语等。

(1) 灵活地运用强调句。

[原文] My parents praised Ah Fu warmly. It had saved my little sister bravely.

[修正] My parents praised Ah Fu warmly. It was our brave Ah Fu who had saved my little sister bravely.

(2) 由 what 等引导的从句,此处的 what 相当于中文的“所……”,有很大的概括力。

[原文] We had to stand there to catch the offender.

[修正] What we had to do was to stand there,

trying to catch the offender.

(3) 由 with 或 without 引导的短语。

He sat in a chair with a newspaper in the hand.

(4) 分词短语。

Satisfied with the result, he decided to go on with a new experiment.

(5) 倒装句。

Only in this way can we achieve our goal.

(6) 省略句。

If so, victory will be ours.

(7) 对比,这也是中文中常用的方法。

When I play, I feel excited, and after it I feel relaxed.

3. 通过分句和合句,增强句子的连贯性和表现力。

[原文] He stopped us half an hour ago. He made us catch the next offender.

[修正] He stopped us half an hour ago and made us catch the next offender.

三、对于“较复杂的词汇”,可以从以下几个方面着手

1. 注意使用词组、习语来代替一些单词,以增加文采。

[原文] A new railway is being built in my hometown.

[修正] A new railway is under construction in my hometown.

2. 使用一些有“洋味”的单词。

Thank you for sharing the time with us.

3. 避免重复使用某一单词或短语。

[原文] I like reading while my brother likes watching television.

[修正] I like reading while my brother enjoys watching television.

以上列举的高分技巧需要同学们仔细研习、加强训练。但需要强调的是,同学们务必确保在没有错误的前提下再做一些适当发挥。也不要为了获取高分而挖空心思用大量华丽的词藻去修饰,那样反而适得其反忽略主题。另外,如遇到一时难以表达的要点,可采用变通的办法,绕道而行。应记住,一个意思有

多种表达形式。总之,所造句子要正确得体,符合英语的表达习惯,避免汉语式英语,并要正确使用标点符号。

下面以一篇关于因特网的书面表达题为例,列出各要点的主要表达示例。

要点 1

表达一: The Internet is playing a more and more important part in our daily life.

表达二: The Internet is becoming more and more important in our daily life.

表达三: Today the Internet takes a very important part in our daily life.

要点 2

表达一: On the Internet, we can learn news both at home and abroad and all kinds of other information as well.

表达二: On the Internet, we can get not only news from all over the world but also all kinds of other information.

表达三: News both at home and abroad as well as all kinds of other information can be learnt on the Internet.

要点 3

表达一: We can also send messages by E-mail and make phone calls.

表达二: It is very easy for us to send messages by E-mail and make telephone calls.

表达三: To send messages by E-mail and telephone others has become very easy for us.

要点 4

表达一: We can go to online school, read various kinds of books and learn foreign languages by ourselves.

表达二: On the net we can easily find various kinds of books to read, teach ourselves foreign languages and go to online school.

要点 5

表达一: We can enjoy music, watch sports or matches and play chess or cards on the net.

表达二: Enjoying music, watching sports or matches and playing chess or cards can be done on the net.

要点 6

表达一: We can even do shopping, have a chat with others and make friends with them.

表达二: Doing shopping, chatting with others and making friends with them can be carried out on the net.

表达三: It is possible for us to do shopping, have a chat with others and make friends with them.

要点 7

表达一: The Internet has made our life more colorful.

表达二: Our life has become more colorful as the result of the Internet.

表达三: It is the Internet that has made our life more interesting.

四、连句成篇

好的文章应做到:内容充实,主题突出,文理通顺,语言流畅,结构紧凑,句式多变。再好的句子,如果不能巧妙地连接到一起,也是一盘散沙;再完美的段落,如果不能合理安排,也会表达混乱。

段落是由共同表达一个中心思想的句子组合而成的。在一个段落中,列举的事实、范例、理由、原因,都必须具有统一性,朝统一的目标前进。否则,所写的内容一定会犯不着边际的毛病。每一段落应包含三个基本部分:引言(introduction)、讨论(discussion)和结尾(conclusion)。有时也把这三个部分称为主题句(topic sentence)、扩展句(supporting details)和结尾句(conclusion)。除此之外,同学们应注意将写好的句子恰当地添加一些表示并列、递进、因果、转折等关系的过渡词,使整篇文章顺畅自然、严密紧凑。最后对文章进行修辞、润色。同时也要注意文章的整体结构。

连词成句后,按照段落的结构(主题句、扩展句和结尾句)连句成段;再按照整篇文章的结构,中心段落详写,其他略写,做到内容充实、主题突出;加一些过渡词,把各段连成一篇文章;最后对文章进行修辞、润色,把整体结构调整合理。

(一)段落结构

1. 主题句

(1)何为主题句?

主题句是用来说明这一段的大意的。要写好一

个段落,作者首先必须决定他写这段要表达些什么。一旦作者要表达的主要内容已定,下一步就是决定用什么方法来表述了。而主题句就是表明段落中心主旨的句子。例如,看了下面的三个主题句后,你可以预计作者在该段要讨论什么问题。

Owning a car is expensive.

Going to college requires much more self-reliance than going to high school.

Spring is the most pleasant season of the year.

然而,像“I saw Mary Smith last week.”这样的句子似乎不能作为主题句来说明一段的中心思想。因为就这个句子而言,读者无法了解作者所强调的是什。但是,如果将“I heard some good news from Mary Smith last week.”作为主题句,读者就可以知道作者下一步要从“good news”这一点上展开。

(2)主题句的位置。

主题句未必就是一段开头的第一个句子,有时也出现在段中或段尾。

①主题句在段首可以使读者对本段要说的内容有一个大概的了解。

Early rising helps us in our studies. We learn more quickly in the morning, and find it easier to commit to memory what we learn in the morning.

该段的主题句是“Early rising helps us in our studies.”(早起对学习有帮助)。接下来的几个句子“学得快,记得牢”都是围绕对学习有帮助来写的。

②主题句在段中可以起到承上启下的作用,使上下文平衡。

“No pains, no gains” is certainly true of business. It is true, too, of character building. A fine, noble character is, as a rule not born, but the result of effort and struggle. One has to take pains to form good habits, to break off bad habits, to resist temptation, to grow virtuous.

主题句“A fine, noble character is, as a rule not born, but the result of effort and struggle.”出现在段中,起到承上启下的作用。

③主题句在段尾可以使读者进一步明确这段的大意,对所举的一连串的事例或说明作一归纳。

People used to say, “The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world” and “Behind every successful man there’s a woman.” Both these saying mean the

same thing. Men rule the world, but their wives rule them.

此段先用两个习惯用语来描述作者要表达的意思,最后用“Men rule the world, but their wives rule them.”这一主题句来结束。主题句起到了画龙点睛的作用。

2. 扩展句

扩展句针对主题句详加述说,是主题句的延伸。主题句大多是一个完整的句子,扩展句则可有数句,它是主题句的说明或叙述,用来辅助主题句的意思的表达。每段的详细内容可从扩展句中得知,举例说明或详细解释都用扩展句来表达。所以,每段的关键在扩展句。写扩展句应注意以下几点:叙述详实;长短适中;脉络分明。

例:

It is known to all that language learning is not only a kind of knowledge, but a kind of practice. From the very beginning I spared no pains and paid as much attention as possible to listening, speaking, reading and writing. I read the English stories with great interest and learn to keep English diary every day. Now I am able to appreciate English poetry.

该段主题句的关键词是“a kind of practice”。于是作者针对这一内容进行展开,写了注意听、说、读、写;阅读英语小故事;记英文日记。最后以“Now I am able to appreciate English poetry.”结尾,层次分明,条理清楚。

3. 结尾句

结尾句就是将讨论部分做个结束及对引言做一回顾,有时也是全段浓缩、摘要的地方。每一段的结尾句应是由主题句和扩展句连贯而来的。如果说主题句是伏笔,扩展句应是正式的叙述或说明,那么结尾句就是进一步加强或证实作者要写这段的意图。结尾句还可以用于对段落进行总结、作出评论等。

例:

How men first learned to invent words is unknown. In other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, acts and thinks, so that they could communicate with each other. And that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be com-

bined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

该段的主题句为“*How men first learned to invent words is unknown.*”然后围绕这一主题句用两个长句“*All we really know is that ...*”和“*And that later they agreed upon ...*”进行了讨论,最后以“*Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.*”作为段尾句结束本段。

(二) 语句间和段落间的连接——过渡词

高考英语书面表达评分对“语句间的连接成分”的使用做出了明确规定。要求同学们要“有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑”。是否使用以及是否恰当地使用语句间的连接成分成为评分标准的主要依据之一。因此,同学们应注意将写好的句子恰当地添加一些表示并列、递进、因果、转折关系等的过渡词,使文章结构紧凑,层次清楚,过渡自然。

过渡词(也称衔接词)能起到连接句与句或段与段的中间媒介作用,如果使用得当,就可以使整篇书面表达顺畅自然,严密紧凑。注:中学阶段应该掌握的过渡词以及高考书面表达范文中出现的例句详见“第2章第二节”。

利用这些过渡词,同学们可以在连词成句之后,将各要点表达句衔接,形成一个完整的段落。同时,这些过渡词也是将段与段连接成篇的重要桥梁。

以下题为例,具体展示对书面表达的步骤的要求。

内容提示:

- (1) 开头
- (2) 公寓(一室带浴室、厨房)
- (3) 面积、家具(25平方米,床、沙发、书桌、椅子)
- (4) 公寓位置(芳草街,离学校一站远)
- (5) 月租 500 元
- (6) 结尾

说明:

- (1) 内容可用不同方式表达。
- (2) 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。
- (3) 开头、结尾的内容须合乎逻辑、语言得体。

写作具体步骤:

1. 列出写作要点(或提纲)。

(1) 听说你要来中国,感到很高兴。

(2) 我已经找到了一套住房。

(3) 房子的基本情况。

(4) 如果不满意的话,可再帮你找。

2. 将要点译成英文句子(或短语)。

(1) I'm very glad you will come here.

(2) I've found a place for you.

(3) It's a small flat of 25 square meters, with a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen.

(4) If you do not like it, I can try and find another place for you.

3. 将单句合并成文,适当增加情节,使全文连贯起来。

I'm very glad you will come here. I've found a place for you. It's a small flat of 25 square meters, with a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen. In the bedroom there is a bed, a sofa, a desk and a chair. The rent is 500 *yuan* per month. The flat is in a building on Fangcao Street, and it is not far from Jianxin Chinese School. Bus No. 11 can take you straight to the school.

If you do not like it, I can try and find another place for you.

4. 进行修辞、润色。修饰文章整体结构,注意书信的开头和结尾格式,加入适当的连接词。

Dear Bob,

I'm so glad to learn that you're coming in September. I've found a place for you. It's a small flat of 25 square meters, with a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen. In the bedroom there is a bed, a sofa, a desk and a chair. The rent is 500 *yuan* per month. The flat is in a building on Fangcao Street, which is not far from Jianxin Chinese School. Bus No. 11 can take you straight to the school. In fact, it is only one stop.

Do you think you'd like it? If not, I can try and find another place for you. Just let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

第四节 高考英语书面表达六忌

书面表达不同于翻译,它不需要严格的布局谋篇、修辞润色,而只需根据所给的情景、图画或要求、提示把主要内容即要点按层次顺畅地表达出来即可。归纳起来,同学们要做好此题,应注意以下“六忌”。

一、忌跑题

任何作文之大忌莫过于跑题,因而,文不对题的作文失分最严重。往往表现为文体与要求不和、内容与要求不和、忽略细节要求(如:是否自拟标题、有无附加条件等)。因此,同学们应仔细审题,并抓住所要表达的各个内容要点,切不可捕风捉影、粗枝大叶。为慎重起见,审题时首先要弄清题目的主要内容是什么,然后再考虑一下该用什么形式来表达,是书信、日记还是通知、小故事等等,做到心中有数。例如:某年高考英语书面表达题要求写一封给报社编辑的信,客观地介绍校内关于公园是否该收门票的讨论情况。有些同学写成了日记形式或者内容是逛公园的经历,这些均属于跑题。

二、忌层次不清,前后脱节

审完题后,不少同学虽已知道了要写的内容,却不能合理地组织所给的材料,东一句、西一句,写得支离破碎,文理不通,让人不知所云。要避免这一现象,同学们最好能迅速地列出要点。在这个过程中,要考虑一下先写什么,后写什么,句与句之间、段与段之间最好能使用一些能清晰表达逻辑结构的连接词或句子,如 first of all, above all, secondly, next, besides, in a word, at last, the most important point is that... 等等,使文章过渡自然、流畅,做到前后连贯、层次分明、有条不紊。

三、忌喧宾夺主,画蛇添足

书面表达必须严格按照试题所提供的要求去写,需要表达的内容要点不可偷工减料、随便删减,也不能随意增添。切不可凭自己的想象任意发挥,下笔千言,离题万里,把没用的内容写了很多,却漏掉了规定的内容、要点,或把次要的内容当作主要内容来写,主次不分。也有的同学把没有必要写的东西写得过多,超过了规定字数,结果弄巧成拙,也是要扣分的。

四、忌生编硬造,表达不清

有些同学常常不顾英语语法的习惯表达,自行编

出一些貌似正确、实则错误的词组或句子。例如:想表达“我不知道要怎样处理那台收音机”时,会写出“I don't know how to do with the radio”,而正确的表达应是“I don't know what to do with the radio”。在写英语句子时为了表达准确,要尽量避免语法、词汇及拼写方面的错误。使用动词时,应注意语态、时态在人称和数上与主语的一致。应注意名词使用中的单、复数问题,是否要用冠词以及形容词或副词在句中的位置问题,介词的搭配问题等。使用复合语句时尤其要注意关联词的恰当使用,如 because, although, no matter, both... and, either... or, not only... but also, 等等。

五、忌死钻“牛角尖”

钻“牛角尖”不能自拔,一会导致浪费时间,二会造成句意表达不准确,三会影响做题情绪。因此,一定要有灵活性,在牢固掌握基本知识和句型的基础上,应尽量做到较高层次上的活而不乱。例如:想表达“准备”,而又不会“prepare”时,可用短语“get ready to”来代替。

六、忌不做检查,草草结束

写出来的东西,很可能有不正确、不恰当的地方,因此,在答完卷后,至少应从以下几个方面认真进行检查:

1. 看叙事是否具体,是否符合中心需要,对照题目要求,看全部要点是否都已包括进去,有无遗漏或误解。
2. 看段落是否分明,层次是否清楚。
3. 看句子是否完整、连贯、通顺,语句是否有毛病。
4. 看是否运用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
5. 看是否有效地使用了语句间的连接成分。
6. 看内容要点有无遗漏,是否精练。
7. 看句子是否有动词,时态语态是否正确,主谓是否一致。
8. 看标点符号的使用是否正确。
9. 看文体格式是否正确规范。

第五节 高考英语书面表达中的常见错误

一、审题不到位引起的错误

1. 人称错位

很多同学人称代词使用混乱。比如说,在表达同一人的时候,文章前面用 she, 而到了后面用的却是 he。

2. 时态误用

在书面表达中,前后时态不一致是一个比较严重的问题。如:某年春季高考题,要求就音乐周活动写一个书面通知。基本时态应用一般将来时态。而有的同学们通篇用的是一般现在时,甚至过去时,严重妨碍了语义的表达。

3. 要点遗漏

很多同学在书面表达中容易出现要点遗漏这种失误。特别是看图作文,有些同学由于观察不仔细,容易错过重要的信息点。遗漏要点,在评卷中被扣分的现象比较多。

4. 格式错误

如有的同学把口头通知写成了书面通知、英语书信的写信日期按汉语惯例放在了信末等。

二、汉语负迁移引起的错误,即汉语式英语

汉语式的英语主要有下面几大类:

1. “缺胳膊少腿”类

(1) 缺少主语。

误: But was already 4 o'clock.

正: But it was already 4 o'clock.

误: Yesterday planted a lot of trees.

正: Yesterday a lot of trees were planted.

点拨:除祈使句外,一般情况下,句子都要有主语。

(2) 缺少谓语。

误: The new playground in front of the school now.

正: The new playground is in front of the school now.

误: I often by bike to school.

正: I often ride a bike to school.

正: I often go to school by bike.

误: Mr Li ill. Who will instead of him?

正: Mr Li is ill. Who will be in place of him?

误: We all against all forms of terrorist activities.

正: We are all against all forms of terrorist activities.

点拨:一般来说,一个完整的句子必须有谓语动词。

(3) 缺少宾语。

误: He seated on the grass.

正: He seated himself on the grass.

点拨:及物动词应该有宾语。

2. “多词、缺词”类

(1) 语义重复。

误: He returned back yesterday.

正: He returned yesterday.

误: His English is very wonderful.

正: His English is wonderful.

(2) 谓语重叠。

误: There were a lot of people died in the fire.

正: There were a lot of people who died in the fire.

误: He got up, hurried to the school.

正: He got up and hurried to the school.

点拨:并列的谓语动词应该改为复合句或用 and 连接。

(3) 多用宾语。

误: He dressed his clothes quickly.

正: He dressed quickly.

(4) 多用介词。

误: We must serve for the people heart and soul.

正: We must serve the people heart and soul.

误: When we entered into the room, the meeting had already begun.

正: When we entered the room, the meeting had already begun.

3. “张冠李戴”类

主要是句子成分、用词、词性和语态等误用。

(1) 误用主语。

误: My work is very busy.

正: I am very busy with my work.

误: Don't worry. Your body will get well soon.

正: Don't worry. You will get well soon.

(2) 误用谓语。

误: The time past quickly.

正: The time passed quickly.

(3) 误用宾语。

误: My parents patted Ah Fu's head.

正: My parents patted Ah Fu on the head.

误: I was very glad to hear from her letter.

正: I was very glad to hear from her.

(4) 误用表语。

误: The price of my car is very expensive.

正: The price of my car is very high.

(5) 误用定语。

误: China has a more population than any other country in the world.

正: China has a larger population than any other country in the world.

误: He has a hot body temperature.

正: He has a high body temperature.

(6) 误用介词。

误: He works in the farm.

正: He works on the farm.

误: Don't read under the sunlight.

正: Don't read in the sunlight.

误: The chief fled away to the direction of the coast.

正: The chief fled away in the direction of the coast.

(7) 误用动词。

误: I have borrowed the book for two weeks.

正: I have kept the book for two weeks.

误: He fell asleep until 9 o'clock the next morning.

正: He slept until 9 o'clock the next morning.

(8) 误用语态。

误: My dog called Ah Fu.

正: My dog was called Ah Fu.

误: We watched the train till it was disappeared.

正: We watched the train till it disappeared.

4. “乱点鸳鸯”类

主要是句子成分搭配不当。

(1) 主谓不当。

误: Hunan rained heavily yesterday.

正: It rained heavily yesterday in Hunan.

误: My hometown has taken place great changes.

正: Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

(2) 动宾不当。

误: We want to see TV this evening.

正: We want to watch TV this evening.

(3) 系表不当。

误: If I have free, I will help you.

正: If I am free, I will help you.

误: My dream has become truly.

正: My dream has come true.

5. “生搬硬套”类

有些同学不善于运用英语基本句式及英语的习惯表达方式,而是采取直译、死译、硬译的方式,汉语词序+英语单词,写出来的句子极不地道,读起来令人啼笑皆非。

误: He has possible to go abroad.

正: There is possibility that he will go abroad.

或者 It is possible that he will go abroad. 或者 He is likely to go abroad.

误: Welcome you to visit our university.

正: You are welcome to visit our university.

误: Don't Luban's door play axe.

正: Don't offer to teach fish to swim.

误: There used to have a temple here.

正: There used to be a temple here.

三、针对书面表达常见错误的对策

1. 读题,明确要求,做好必要的准备工作

高考英语书面表达题材较多,有给文字背景材料的,有给图表的,还有二者兼而有之的。对于文字背景材料,同学们要仔细阅读,看懂题目要求,并对材料进

行必要的删减。文字材料中有的有用信息,有的是无用信息。不进行必要的删减,答题时产生错误的可能性就比较大,甚至文不对题,逻辑不清。

2. 组织,进行必要的语言准备

读题工作结束后,同学们要就提供的信息或画面进行语言上的组织。这一环节非常重要,对书面表达的流畅和逻辑性有举足轻重的作用。读题的核心工作是做必要的删减,组织的主要工作是做适当的补充,给框架补“血”补“肉”,使所要写出来的文章意思连贯,语言畅通,逻辑严密。

3. 转换,进入实质性的语言加工阶段

要做好这一阶段的工作,关键是掌握这么几条原则:多用简单句,少用复合句;多用短句,少用长句;讲究简明扼要,摒弃烦琐复杂。这一阶段是得分高低的关键所在。因此,除了掌握以上的重要原则外,还应在具体操作中注意选择正确的主语人称和动词时态,多用贴切的固定短语,尽量使用自己拿手的句子,留

意句子的语法是否符合要求。从更高的要求来说,用英语思维并一气呵成地完成书面表达是最佳方法,是上上策。但对于大多数英语水平尚未达到这一步的同学们来说,转换过程中进行有效的控制是非常必要的。只有进行这样的控制,才能有效地减少错误的发生,才能少丢分。

4. 检查,书面表达的最后一道工序

在检查过程中应注意以下几个方面:

(1)信息点是否完整,有没有遗漏。根据评分标准,漏信息点是要扣分的(2~3分)。要细致小心地检查,确保无一遗漏。

(2)语法正确。语法包括两个方面,一是词法,二是句法。词法方面主要检查时态、语态、主谓一致、冠词、名词单复数和词语搭配等。句法方面主要检查是否使用了一些熟悉的句型,句子结构是否正确,成分是否完整。

第六节 考场注意事项

高考英语书面表达在整个综合试卷中是唯一需要同学们大量书写的题型,且由于编排在整份试卷的最后,这样就决定了在应对该题型时如何充分调动非水平性因素将起着至关重要的作用。因此,在解答该题型时,同学们应采取以下策略。

一、充分合理利用时间

按照综合卷的惯例,书面表达题型往往放在试卷的最后。这时,做该题之前,应迅速查看时间,来决定该用何种方法才会行之有效,时间和质量两者皆可兼顾。依照高考的参考时间(约为30分钟左右),如时间充足,应做好审题、拟稿、书写、修改这几大环节。拟稿可稍详细些。倘若所剩时间太少,要保证最后答卷上有书面表达的存在,最好是快速读题后,迅速在脑海里思考,然后即可动笔写作,以防考试结束后还写不完。

所以,建议各位同学平时应对上述两种情况加强训练,防止考场上突发事件的发生。

二、美观整洁的书写

对于英语学科,最能体现同学们卷面水准的应算是书面表达了。该题型是指导性作文,内容几乎是千

篇一律,而不像语文作文那样会更多地产生漂亮的语言。如何抓住阅卷人的心理,使他们乐意阅卷,愿意给分呢?该题型的外表——书写,应该是第一要素。千万不要让阅卷人阅了别人漂亮整洁的试卷后,“哗”地翻到你这份卷,心理上突然产生了很大的落差,这样结果就不太妙,试想:谁愿意在那种环境下接受一份表面糟糕的试卷?记住:每一位阅卷老师也都是具有强烈情感的平常人!

如何做到卷面书写过关呢?原则上要做到工整、清洁,突出整体美感,即平时多使用与高考相接近的两线格作业本来进行这方面的英语作文训练,尽量少使用四线格作业本。另外,注意每个单词字母与字母的间距,不能太小,扭成一团;单词与单词的间距,不要太宽,导致规定的格子不够写。特别是一些字母,如f、g、q、p等需写得稍长的字母,千万不要拖拉得太长,导致给人一种凌乱的感觉。至于用笔,也会或多或少地影响卷面,如使用圆珠笔,需选用流畅明晰的笔,不要用那种下油不均的笔,给人一种模糊不清之感。如果书写不够漂亮,最好少使用黑色笔,多用蓝色笔。另外,还要注意不同钢笔尖所写出来的字粗细