# 核心英语

Kernel English

书面表达高中版

Writing



The distribution of L

东北师范大学出版社

## 地 施 KERNEL ENGLISH

书面表达/高中版

东北师范大学出版社·长春

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

核心英语. 书面表达: 高中版/《核心英语》课题组编. 一长春: 东北师范大学出版社, 2004.5 ISBN 7-5602-3866-1

I. 核... Ⅱ. 核... 単. 英语一写作一高中一教学参考资料 IV. G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 034230 号

□责任编辑: 张鸿鹤 □封面设计: REC 设计中心 □责任校对: 东秀萍 □责任印制: 张允豪

东北师范大学出版社出版发行 长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)

电话: 0431-5695744 5688470

·传真: 0431-5695734

网址: http://www.nenup.com

电子函件: sdcbs@mail.jl.cn

广告许可证: 吉工商广字 2200004001001 号

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

制版热线: 0431-5680137 0431-5693036 转 2098

辽宁美术印刷厂印装

沈阳市大东区北大营街 11 号 电话: 88332520 邮编: 110044

2004年5月第1版 2004年5月第1次印刷

幅面尺寸: 148 mm × 210 mm 印张: 6.875 字数: 209 千

印数: 00 001-10 000 册

定价: 9,00 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,可直接与承印厂联系调换

主 编: 赵雅平 姜发兵

编 者: 夏飞华 毛在瑞 周殿军 毛丽娟

祝凌宇 姜发兵

#### 《核心英语》系列丛书

### 目 录

#### CONTENTES

第一章 记叙文写作核心解析
Topic 1
Topic 2
Topic 3
Topic 4
Topic 5 10
Topic 6
<b>Topic 7</b> 23
<b>Topic 8</b> 20
Topic 9 30
<b>Topic 10</b> 33
第二章 说明文写作核心解析 40
Topic 1 40
Topic 2 48
Topic 3 50
Topic 4 52
Topic 5 54
Topic 6 56
Topic 7 58
Topic 8 61
Topic 9 63
Topic 10 65
第三章 议论文写作核心解析 80
Topic 1 80
Topic 2 83

Topic 3	87
Topic 4	90
Topic 5	92
Topic 6	95
Topic 7	98
Topic 8	101
Topic 9	103
Topic 10	105
第四章 应用文写作核心解析	116
Topic 1	116
Topic 2	119
Topic 3	123
Topic 4	126
Topic 5	129
Topic 6	132
Topic 7	135
Topic 8	138
Topic 9	140
Topic 10	142
第五章 看图/图表写作核心解析	156
Topic 1	156
Topic 2	161
Topic 3	164
Topic 4	168
Topic 5	172
Topic 6	175
Topic 7	178
Topic 8	182
Topic 9	186
Topic 10	189
Tonic 11	102

## 第一章 记叙文写作核心解析

#### ♥核心目标:

记叙文以叙述为主要表达方式,可以写人也可以写物,其特点是以事实为依据,对人、事、物的经历过程进行记叙。常见的叙述方式有:①顺叙——按事情发展的顺序或时间顺序进行叙述。②倒叙——把事情的结局或某个突出的片段提到前面叙述,然后再按照事情的顺序叙述下去。③插叙——在叙述过程中,由于某种需要,暂时把叙述的线索中断一下,插入有关的另一叙述。④夹叙夹议——面叙述事情,一面对这件事情加以分析或评论。

高考英语记叙文的写作一般要求考生根据试卷中提供的情景组织语言材料,编写成文。在高考中,要想有效地增加书面表达得分,应该做到三个"注意",两个"重视"。

#### 三个"注意"

- 1. 在记叙文写作中,要牢牢把握住主题,围绕主题,先列出包含所提供情景要点的写作提纲及思考能够扩展的材料有哪些,并避免写那些与主题无关的细节。
- 2. 写一篇记叙文前,要确定一个立足点,即所要使用的人称。在记叙文写作中,一般使用第一人称和第三人称。用第一人称的角度记叙,使人感到亲切,读者很容易产生身临其境之感,相信真有其事。这种形式常用在写自传、本人的经历或记叙耳闻目睹的事件。用第三人称的角度记叙,使人感到客观。这种形式常用在对重大事件的客观报道,以及记叙他人的经历或事迹。
- 3. 由于记叙文往往记叙已发生的事情,因此在时态上多用一般过去时态,根据实际需要穿插使用适量的过去进行时态和过去完成时态。(当然,如果介绍人物或单位的现在或将来情况,则用相应的一般现在时态和一般将来时态。)两个"重视"
- 1. 在完整安排情节的开端、发展和结局的基础上,要重视语言表达。全文尽可能采用自己所熟悉的词汇、句型,要长短句交替使用,避免句式单一,以较高级词汇和复杂句型零星点级。
- 2. 要重视语句衔接。同学们应认真写好具有自我特色的过渡性词汇,因为语句间缺乏连接、过渡和照应,所描写的人、物、事就会少了一分"灵气"。

#### Topic 1

假设你名叫张敏,想去一家美国驻华公司工作。请你根据下面材料写一份简历。 张敏,男,1980年5月出生于浙江省杭州市。1988年9月至1993年7月在育才小学就读。1993年9月进入杭州市第十四中学学习。1999年7月高中毕业,并考入浙江师范大学。从1999年9月到2003年7月在浙江师范大学主修经济管理专业。擅长电脑、英语,曾获浙江省信息学奥赛第二名。兴趣广泛,业余爱好喜欢音乐、集邮、足球和游泳。要求:1.写一篇连贯的短文.可适当增减细节。

1. 马 湖之贝的湿义,引起当

2. 词数 100 左右。

参考词语:信息学奥赛 Information Science Olympic Competition

经济管理 business management

#### Possible version

My name is Zhang Min, male. I was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in May, 1980. I started school in September, 1980 in Yu Cai Primary School. After 5 years' study, I entered No. 14 High School of Hangzhou and studied there until July, 1999. In the same year, I received further education in Zhejiang Normal University. English and computer are my favourite subjects, and I once won the second place in the Provincial Information Science Olympic Competition. My major is business management. Outside the class, I have many a hobby, ranging from music, football and traveling to collecting stamps. (101 words)

#### ♥核心解读:

个人简历是介绍自己的书面材料,要尽量详细地提供给对方自己的信息。因此尽管材料要求"可适当增减细节",但在写此类文体时,要点必须齐全,不能任意删减一些所谓的"次重点"。语言宜简洁,篇幅宜短,但要突出重点。由于简历是介绍自我的书面材料,通常情况下应采用第一人称。简历的时态一般应涉及两种:一般现在时态和一般过去时态。在表达姓名、性别、特长、专业、业余爱好等时,应使用一般现在时态;在表达出生年月、出生地、学习、工作经历、获奖情况等时,应使用一般过去时态。在本篇书面表达中,同学们要特别注意张敏学习经历的介绍,避免出现句子主语一成不变、句式单一的现象。

#### ♥核心词汇:

#### 较高级词汇的使用

- 1. 运用 started school 代替同学们普遍会使用的 went to school, 使人耳目一新。
- "进入浙江师范大学" ——received further education in Zhejiang Normal University 翻译得好。同学们往往会翻译成 entered Zhejiang Normal University, studied in Zhejiang Normal University 等等。
- 3. many a hobby 是一个亮点,取代了大家司空见惯的 many hobbies, a lot of hobbies, a great many hobbies 等类似短语。Many a 之后加上单数可数名词,相当于 many,但做主语时,谓语动词要使用单数形式。例如:Many a student is going to climb the hill this afternoon.

#### ♥核心语法.

#### 1. 较复杂结构的使用

- (1) 句子 My name is Zhangmin, male 把 male 直接置于 Zhangmin 之后, 补充说明 Zhangmin 的性别, 使句子更加简洁。
- (2) 第三句 I entered No. 14 High School of Hangzhou and studied there until July, 1999 中 until 一词虽小, 却恰如其分地表达了句意,同时也反映了作者灵活运用课本所学的常用句型的能力。例如:

Until she spoke I hadn't realized she was foreign.

I won't stop shouting until you let me go.

(3) 最后一句 ranging from music, football and traveling to collecting stamps 中的 ranging from...to,运用了现在分词做状语,表示补充说明。请看一个例句:

She was dumbfounded, not knowing what to do next.

#### 2. 衔接过渡

范文运用了 after 5 years' study, in the same year, outside the class 等衔接过渡结构, 虽不显眼, 却大大增强了文章的连贯性、逻辑性和可读性。

#### ♥核心探索:

#### 一、文化解读

#### 美国人写简历

在美国写简历,习惯上不是从出生写起,而是倒着写,先谈现在,然后一年一年往前写。美国人很忌讳年龄,简历上也不要求写出生年月。由于写简历的技术大有讲究,加上求职人数众多,因此一种替人写简历的行业就应运而生。向美国公、私营企业或机关行号谋职时,并不需要写传统中国式求职的简历。美式简历的

特点在于只需交代与个人工作、才能有关的信息,不必提个人身世或家族背景,因为美国法律明文禁止雇主对谋职者施行各类歧视,包括种族、性别、宗教信仰等,且要尊重个人隐私。但对求职者的学习经历、才能及过去的工作表现必须描述详尽,要提出令人信服的好处与专长,尤其是自己的实际工作经历,甚至于自己暑假曾当过保姆,在餐馆里刷过盘子等等,都会给招聘者带来深刻的印象。再者,不像中式简历表,美式简历不必贴照片。

#### 二、其他可用于本例或类似题材的好句子

#### 1. 介绍张敏的学习经历

方式 (1) I had my basic education in Yu Cai Primary School in September, 1988. After 5 years' study, I entered No. 14 High School of Hangzhou. I finished my senior study in July, 1999. In the same year, I received further education in Zhejiang Normal University, which lasted 4 years.

The third of the third and the transfer of

- 方式 (2) I started school in September, 1980 in Yu Cai Primary School, where I spent 4 years. At the age of 13, I studied in No. 14 High School of Hangzhou until July, 1999. After that, I went to Zhejiang Normal University.
- 方式 (3) I became a pupil in Yu Cai Primary School at the age of 8 and studied there for 5 years. I entered No. 14 High School of Hangzhou in September, 1993, and graduated in July, 1999, then I was admitted into Zhejiang Normal University with a high score.
- 方式 (4) From 1988 to 1993, I was a student at Yu Cai Primary School. In the following six years, I attended No. 14 High School of Hangzhou. In September, 1999, I entered Zhejiang Normal University.
- 方式 (5) In total, I was in school for 15 years, with the first five years at Yu Cai Primary School, the next six years at No. 14 High School of Hangzhou, the last 4 years at Zhejiang Normal University.
- 2. "毕业于……" 亦可翻译成 I'm a school leaver of....
- 3. "擅长电脑和英语"也可采用下列两种翻译方法:
- (1) I'm expert at computer and English.
- (2) I'm crazy in computer and English.
- 4. "我的专业是工商管理"亦可这样翻译:
- (1) I'm a business management major.
- (2) I specialize in (专攻) business management.
- 5. 描述业余爱好, 因牵涉到罗列事物, 可如此翻译:

- (1) In my spare time, I enjoy listening to popular music and collecting stamps. Football and traveling are also my great hobbies.
- (2) I take great interest in music, football, traveling and collecting stamps.
- (3) My special interest is football. My other main hobbies apart from swimming include music and collecting stamps.
- 6. 曾获浙江省信息学竞赛第二名: I once attended the Provincial Information Science Olympic Competition and was lucky to rank second.

#### Topic 2

去年夏天,我在叔叔家度过了两周的假期。叔叔住在一个小山村,一 条小河蜿蜒而过。

一天早上,我去河边钓鱼,河边有两个女的正在洗衣服。我选好了地方,放下鱼线,焦急地等待着鱼儿上钩。突然,一个呼救声传来。我抬头一看,一个小男孩掉进了河里。我扔下鱼竿,冲过去,跳入河里,奋力地把男孩拖向岸边。然后,我和那男孩的妈妈一起,背着他向附近的医院跑去。再后来,那男孩得救了,他妈妈非常感激我。

回到钓鱼的地方,我发现我的鱼竿漂浮在水面上。我设法拿到了鱼竿,令人惊奇地是,鱼钩上竟有一条大鱼。

范文

#### A Day in My Summer Vacation

Last summer I spent a two-week vacation at my uncle's. My uncle lived in a mountain village, with a small river winding its course every day.

One morning I went fishing in the river, where two women washed clothes. I found a most favorable point. Casting out my line, I waited anxiously for a bite. Suddenly there came a cry: "Help! Help!" I looked in the direction of the call and saw a boy falling into the river. Throwing the fishing pole, I dashed over like an arrow, jumped into the river and managed to drag the boy to the bank. Then together with his mother I carried the boy on my back to a nearby hospital.

That boy was saved. The mother gave me a thousand thanks.

Back to my fishing place, I found my fishing pole floating on the water. I managed to get it. But to my great surprise, there was a big fish on the hook. (159 words)

#### ♥核心解读:

本文采用三段式的行文形式,采用顺叙的方法,叙述了"我"数落水儿童的经历。第一段交代了事件发生的时间(when)、地点(where)和人物(who)。第二段叙述了事件发生的过程——"我"去钓鱼,听见有人喊"救命",便箭一般跑到出事地点,并纵身跳入水中营救落水儿童,受到其母的千恩万谢。第三段叙述事件的结果——救人回来,"我"惊奇地发现鱼上了钩。文章按照"开端——发展——高潮——结局"的自然顺序进行叙述,语言明晰,过渡自然,浑然一体。

在时态和人称上,由于本文是叙述暑期已发生的一段经历,而作者又从"参与者"的角度进行叙述,所以应采用一般过去时态和第一人称。

#### ♥核心词汇:

#### 好的短语

- 1. 短语 wind its course (蜿蜒而过) 用于此处非常贴切,仅仅三个字却赋予了"小河"以"生命",让人有身临其境之感。再看一例: The bus wound its way up the mountain. 汽车绕着山峰盘旋而上。
- 2. a most favorable point 中 favorable (有利的) 用词很到位。a most 意为 a very, 如 a most handsome boy (一个很英俊的男孩)。
- 3. for a bite: bite 作为名词使用,使句子简洁达意,值得模仿。如做动词使用,只能说 I wait anxiously for the fish to bite,就很难达到原先的效果。
- 4. dashed over like an arrow: dash 意为冲刺,它比 run 更能显示出"我"的"救人心切"。再用 like an arrow 做比喻,强调了"我救人心切"的情感。
- 5. drag: drag 意为 pull with difficulty or great efforts, "水中救人"若用 pull, 会显得苍白无力。
- 6. managed to do: 此词往往表示结果成功了,使用它可与后面的内容相照应。如用 try to do,则属于用词不当。例如:

He managed to escape from the prison. (他越狱成功)

He tried to escape from the prison. (努力, 但可能没成功)

7. to my great surprise: 叙事性文章中,表达情感的常用短语。

#### ♥核心语法:

1. with a small river winding its course 是一个 "with+宾语+现在分词" 做宾语补足语的结构,对之前的名词 village 作补充说明。再如:He arrived at a mountain,with a tower

standing at the top.

- 2. 在第二段第一句中,采用了 where 引导的非限制性定语从句,有效地连接了两个简单句。
- 3. casting out my line 和 throwing the fishing pole 是现在分词做时间状语,分词做状语在英语中,出现频率极高。一方面,使句式多样化;另一方面,促使句子更简练,相当于 after I cast out my line 和 after I threw the fishing pole 两个时间状语从句。
- 4. There came a cry 为倒装结构,置于众多的"主+谓+……"结构中,显得新颖独特,别有一番韵味。

要信。而且如果有必要。可以分成两个小型的体操信使用

#### ♥核心探索:

#### 一、文化解读

本文是一个美国中学生写的一段暑期经历。在美国,中学的学年安排因校而 异。学校可能 8 月中或 8 月底开学,也有学校 9 月中才开学。一个学年往往在 5 月中或 6 月底结束。有些私立中学采用双学期制(semester system): 秋季 9 月至 12 月、春季 1 月至 6 月,12 月、1 月期间有三四周的假期。有些中学则采用三学期制(trimester system): 秋季 8 月至 9 月、冬季 11 月至 3 月、春季 4 月至 6 月,每学期间有一个礼拜的假期,但 12 月、1 月的假期较短,仅一两周。

#### 二、其他可用于本例或类似题材的好句子

- My uncle lived in a mountain village, a small river winding its way day after day.
   My uncle lived in a mountain village, in front of which ran a small river.
- 2. My uncle lived in a village near a small river, with mountains surrounding it.
- 3. Last year, I enjoyed a two weeks' summer vacation at my uncle's.
- 4. All of a sudden, a cry "Help!" made its way into my ears.
- 5. I looked up and saw a boy struggling in the river.
- 6. I went flying to the river.
- 7. I rushed to the river, jumped into it and was able to drag the boy to the bank.
- 8. With the mother, I sent the boy to the nearest hospital as fast as I could.
- 9. I waited in the hospital until the boy came back to life.
- 10. The mother was greatly thankful to me.
- 11. The mother owed her son's being saved to my help.
- 12. After choosing a favorable point, I casted out my line and waited eagerly for a bite.
- 13. The moment the boy was saved, I left the hospital quietly.
- 14. I turned around and found a boy falling into the river.

#### Topic 3

请你根据下面所提供的材料,向来访的外校老师介绍詹姆斯·惠特尼 体校的办学特色。

#### 詹姆斯·惠特尼体校

詹姆斯·惠特尼体校常为它的体育设施而自豪。

学校的体育中心包括了三个运动区域。有一个占地 10 000 平方米的体操馆,而且如果有必要,可以分成两个小型的体操馆使用。它有一个表演场地和四个更衣室。馆内运动器械齐全。

游泳池长75米,宽35米,配有储水仓。游泳池一端为浅水区,另一端为深水区,浅水区设有残疾人专用通道;深水区可作为跳水使用,装有跳板。该游泳池可用作游泳比赛,有很大的看台。

这些体育活动专为一年级至九年级的学生而设,高年级学生也可选修。学校经常鼓励学生不同程度地参与到体育活动中去。

要求: 1. 写成一篇连贯的短文, 可适当增减细节。

2. 词数 120 左右。

参考词汇:体育设施 athletic facilities 表演场地 stage area

储水仓 storage bin 选修 optional (adj.)

#### Possible version

#### **James Whitney Athletics School**

James Whitney School is very proud of its athletic facilities.

The sports centre contains three athletic areas. The gym covers 10 000 square meters and can be divided into two smaller ones if necessary. It has a stage area, as well as four change rooms. There is a large selection of equipment to use.

The pool is 75'×35' with storage bins available. It is equipped with a shallow end with a handicapped entry unit and a deep end with a diving board. The pool is marked out for swim meet races and has a large seating area.

The athletic program is meant for grades 1 thru 9 and is optional for the



higher grades. Students are regularly encouraged to participate and be involved in athletics in some way. (127words)

#### ♥核心解读:

- 1. 本文属于介绍单位式英语记叙文,其内容只涉及一个学校的现有状况,所以文章通 篇应采用一般现在时态。
- 2. 本文标题为 James Whitney Athletics School,实际上却并非讲述詹姆斯·惠特尼体校的方方面面的情况,因此,应紧扣"体育设施"这个主题,切忌不着边际地胡乱发挥。
- 3. 同学们应注意范文中的第一句话 James Whitney School is very proud of its athletic facilities,句子虽平淡无奇,却是整篇记叙文的主题句,先声夺人,让读者浏览首句,即明了下文要表达的重点。记叙文的主题句往往出现在文章的开首或结尾,起总结全文的作用,值得模仿。
- 4. 文中有些要点的表达切忌根据汉语字面含义逐字逐字 "生搬硬套",而应在不改变 句意的基础上 "偷梁换柱",间接地把意思表达出来。如 "馆内运动器械齐全" 一句,直接翻译颇有难度。但如把它理解成 "馆内有大量运动设备 (There is plenty of equipment in the gym)"或 "馆内有足够的运动设备供使用 (There is enough equipment to use)",翻译起来既简单,又能八九不离十地表达出原意。

#### ♥核心词汇:

#### 1. 词汇的运用

- (1) contain: 在书面表达中, "有……"这个含义,我们的大多数同学都会情不自禁地使用 There be...和 have 结构来表达。这样虽然能表达出原意,可千篇一律,总会显得俗气呆板。试比较 The school contains 30 classes 和 There are 30 classes in the school 两句,便可见分晓。
- (2) cover: 原意为"覆盖", 但在实际运用中, 对其引申义的使用却极为频繁。在本文中意为"占地"。请看下列句子:

How much of Beijing have you covered? 北京你去过多少地方了?
The horse can cover 50 kilometers a day. 这匹马一天能跑 50 公里。

CCTV has sent 5 reporters to cover the event. CCTV 已派出了 5 名记者去采访这个事件。

(3) available: "可得到的,可利用的",在中学阶段是个生词,很少有同学能在书面表达中恰如其分地使用该词。本文配合 with 结构使用 available,是个亮点。请看两个例句:

I'm sorry, sir, those shoes are not available in your size. (可利用的)
Details of the competition are available from our head office. (可得到的)



(4) participate: 用该词代替了常用的 take part in, 再次显示了作者的词汇量。

#### 2. 固定短语

运用大量的固定短语是范文中一道亮丽的风景。be meant for, be involved in, in some way, be marked out, be divided into, a large selection of 以及 be equipped with 七个短语的使用,有效地协助表达出句意,并增加了短文的文采。尤其 be involved in, be meant for 和 a large selection of 的使用,充分展现了作者驾驭词语的能力。

#### ♥核心语法:

- 1. If necessary: 高考对书面表达的篇幅要求非常苛刻,因此句子的表达应力求言简意 赅。If necessary (=If it is necessary) 这个省略结构的采用既节省了空间,又能反映 出作者的语言运用能力。中学阶段,常用的类似结构还有 if possible, what if... (如果……,怎么办?), when necessary, whether right or wrong 等等。
- 2. as well as : as well as 是连词,可以连接代词、名词、形容词、动名词等,具有多种含义,且位置可以变动。As well as 做连词用时,强调的一般是前项,故相当于 in addition to+后项;连接主语时,应注意谓语动词前后保持一致。另外,第二个 as 为介词,后无连接结构时,记得要省略。
- 3. with 结构: 范文中总共运用了四个 with 结构。第一个是"with+宾语+形容词"结构,表示补充说明。例如: He left the office in a hurry with the door open. 第二个是 be equipped with ,属于短语搭配。第三、四个是 with+具体名词,表示人或事物的具体形状、特征。例如: a dictionary with a blue cover,a coat with two pockets.
- 4. grades 1 thru 9: 一年级至九年级。thru 在美式英语的非正式场合常被用来代替 through, 表时间概念上的"直到……"含义。例如: We are supposed to work on Wednesday thru Sunday. (从星期一工作到星期天。)

#### ♥核心探索:

#### 

#### 美国中学的体育课

美国是一个典型的地方分权制国家,各州的教育委员会有权决定本州教育发展的方针和发展方向,全国没有统一的教育目标。体育的情况也是一样,各州的提法各不相同。但体育课的内容有如下几个共同特点:

- (1) 内容多, 项目杂, 有一定的选择性;
- (2) 重视舞蹈、韵律体操和娱乐活动(这从本文所涉及的游泳池、体操馆可见一斑);
  - (3) 注重学生身心的个体差异,以此来选择教学内容:

#### (4) 竞技体育项目所占比重相对较少,约 30%左右。

另据调查,一些可以终生进行的活动项目,如跑、游泳、网球、羽毛球、举重、健美操等,一般占体育课内容的 47.6%。这说明终身体育正在逐步成为美国学校体育的主要内容。

除此以外,美国各学校对体育课的要求也不一样。有的州要求学生每天有一次体育课,必须上四年。有的州要求中学生必须上2年体育课,后2年选修,可选,也可不选。有的州,中学只要求学生在某一年选体育课,也就是有的学期可以不选。但是总共加起来在中学里要有2~3年必修体育课,并采取学分制。

#### 二、其他可用于本例或类似题材的好句子

- 1. James Whitney School took great pride in its athletic facilities.
- 2. The sports venue is made up of three athletic areas.
- 3. The gym has an area of 10 000 square meters.
- 4. The gym is well-equipped.
- 5. The swimming pool is 75 meters long and 35 meters wide.
- 6. The shallow end has a handicapped-only entry unit.
- 7. The swimming pool is suitable for swimming meet races with a large seating area.
- 8. The athletic program is specially intended for grades 1 thru 9.
- 9. Besides a stage area, it has another 4 change rooms.
- 10. The swimming area can seat enough audiences to watch the swimming meet races.
- 11. Its sports center is made up of 3 areas, one of which has a gym, covering 10 000 square meters.
- 12. The swimming pool is 75 meters in length and 35 meters in width.
- 13. The swimming pool has a shallow end and a deep one. The former has a handicapped-only entrance, while the latter is equipped with a diving board.
- 14. It has a storage bin to go with it.
- 15. The school often encourages the students to join in the athletic program more or less.
- 16. The school center includes 3 sports areas.
  - 17. It is open to students from Grade 1 to 9. habitation 1 "Joseph K". His is manufacted
  - 18. Students of high grades as well can join in the athletic program.

did not refuse since I really needed help. He was quick in movement

(alrow (ST) Measurathie I ", gag hoor A