

最新版

国家新标准

英语

写作大全

● 经——考试性 可反复查阅 ● 纬——实用性 可系统学习

ENGLISH
COMPOSITIONS

主编：高云智

国家新标

G634. 413


G2003

英语 写作大全



English compositions

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北京教育出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

国家新标准英语写作大全 / 高云智主编. —北京:
北京教育出版社, 2003.8

ISBN 7-5303-3189-2

I. 国… II. 高… III. ①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 (2003) 第 065044 号

国家新标准英语写作大全

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北京教育出版社出版

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邮政编码: 100011

网 址: www.bph.com.cn

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新华书店经销

北京同文印刷有限责任公司印刷

*

889×1194 毫米 32 开本 印张 12.25 330 千字

2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—20000

ISBN 7-5303-3189-2

G·3073 定价: 20.00 元

前言

随着高考英语写作试题的内容和形式的急剧变化和发展,写作试题赋分也从25分提升到35分,英语写作的地位凸显。

英语听、说、读、写的能力需要全面提升,而写在英语教学中占有重要的地位,它与听、说、读一起构成英语的综合教学和综合学习能力,是四方面内容中压轴的最后环节、重要部分。

如何提高英语写作水平?如何进行英语写作指导?

提高英语写作的途径很多,多读和多练是其中最主要两条。多读是阅读的不断积累,以达到获得知识、积累语言、加深体验、提高认识;多写则通过写作的积累,以达到巩固知识、促进思考、锻炼思维、熟练技巧。

《英语写作大全》是适应高考英语作文提分后的最新要求,根据《英语课程标准》的指导思想进行构思和写作的。本书是第一本有关英文写作的大全式指导工具书。《英语课程标准》要求高中毕业生中学八年级掌握4500—5000个单词和一定数量的习惯用语或固定搭配,在写作方面的要求是:“能为较长的文章摘要,能描述不同观点和态度,能运用多种句子结构和变化的用词进行写作,能经过构思写出连贯和结构比较严谨的文章,能较好地运用不同事体,以故事、戏剧或简单诗歌形式表达经历、感情、观察和想象包括场景、事件和人物,力求所表达的内容有趣和有效,能清楚地、有意义地就一般事物给予指示和忠告,能用正式的语体写简单的便条和信函如给老师的道歉、给公司的投诉信,能就熟悉的话题给朋友和笔友写信,能填写有关个人情况的表格,如申请表、求职表,能做简单的书面翻译。”

《英语写作大全》针对中学生学习英语写作的考试需要和遇到的问题,紧紧围绕如何写得快,写得流利,写得标准,提供了一系列深入学习和强化训练的方法和技巧。以讲授技巧、提升能力为重点,立足篇章,从单词、短语、句型、段落写作推出一种全新训练手段,达到熟练掌握之效。考

前言

考虑到知识的延续性和共通性,本书以一章的篇幅来介绍其他水平考试有关写作的经验信息,以满足各类考试和学习的需要。

本书共分为十一章。第一部分开门见山,梳理历届高考写作命题脉络,并对不同得分点文章进行精妙点评;第二部分全面介绍写作的准备、写作方法指导、写作过程和写作种类(英语文体所涵盖的五大门类二十多种子类);第三部分着重进行三种程度的写作能力训练;第四部分是对学生习作的针对性巧评巧改;最后对各梯次难度习题做出解析。

本书提供英语作文的写作模板,冲破英语写作难点。通过帮助同学们运用所学过的知识,表达自己的思想感情,提高写作能力,从而全面提升英语整体能力的一部工具书,它紧紧围绕新课程标准,围绕英语教学的最新动向,围绕广大学生迎考实战,同时学习、借鉴国内外英语教学的新信息,经过广大教育专家、学者、一线教师的多年实践,图书的出版,必将带来一场英语写作的革命。

——地道的英语书面语的书写、拼写能力,确保书写、格式、连笔、词距、标点正确;

——服务于考试特定目的限时书写速度;

——在一定限度内的用词技能;

——应用语法系统、结构与规则的技能;

——运用不同的语言形式来表达意义的技能;

——根据不同的交际目的,得体地发挥语段的交际功能;

——语篇的整合技能。

本书由罗炳宽、周晓玲、韩永清、韩长青、李晓锦、张国际先生编写。

由于时间仓促,缺点和错误在所难免,敬请专家和广大读者批评指

正。

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section 1

怎样提高写作能力



How to Improve the Ability of Writing

Writing is one of the four skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing in English **teaching** and **learning**. Writing for a student or a beginner is to use what he has learned to express himself or to exchange ideas with the others in written work in English. If it is well done, writing can improve the other three skills. It is quite important for a student to improve his writing. He should try his best to raise the ability of writing.

We should work on our compositions from easy to difficult and from simple to complicated writing.

How can we improve our writing in English?

1. Sentence making (造句)

Sentence making is the basis for writing. It is for a student to make a sentence in a **correct way**. It may be done as **follows**.

1. Make a sentence by linking some words.

1) Find out the key words, such as the subject and predicate (谓语).

2) Find out the other elements of the sentence, such as object, predicative (表语), adverbial (状语), attributive (定语), etc.

3) Write them out according to the order in grammar (根据语法的

顺序把词写出来)。

Model:

“明天上午我们在学校门口集中。”

- 1) we, meet
- 2) we, meet, at the school gate
- 3) we, meet, at the school gate, at eight, tomorrow morning
- 4) We will meet at the school gate at 8:00 tomorrow morning.

2. Make a sentence with a sentence pattern or some sentence patterns.

句型造句

Model:

be pleased to do something 高兴地做某事

tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事

“我很高兴接到你的信,并且给你介绍我校的情况。”(1999年高
考书面表达的第一个句子。)

- 1) I was very pleased to hear from you.
- 2) I am writing to tell you something about my school.
- 3) I was very pleased to hear from you and I am writing to tell you something about my school.

Notes

- 1) The tenses(时态)and voices(语态)should be paid attention to.
- 2) Punctuations(标点符号)should be taken care of.
- 3) The conjunctions(连词)of a clause(从句)should be used correctly and exactly.

3. Make a sentence with a clause or some clauses.

复合句练习

The order of writing a clause:

- 1) Write out the main clause(主句).
- 2) Write out the subordinate clause(从句).
- 3) Find out the conjunction of the clause(找出从句的连词).



4) Put them into a sentence.

Model:

“接着,当老人横过马路时,汽车撞倒了他。”

1) the car hit the old man

2) the man was crossing the road

3) the next moment, while

4) The next moment the car hit the old man while he was crossing the road.

(The next moment, while he was crossing the road, the car hit the old man.)

Notes

1) When the clause is written in the front of the sentence, comma is often placed at the end of the clause.

(状语从句放在句首时,其后面往往用逗号。)

2) Be sure to use an exact conjunction.

(注意正确使用从句的连词。)

3) Correct tenses should be used.

(要正确使用时态)

II. Put sentences into a paragraph or an article.

连句成文

According to the beginning, development, top and end of the story, the sentences should be well arranged into a paragraph or in a correct way of grammar. After that, it may be rewritten for some sentences if necessary. We may add some to it or cut down some of it. Then the paragraphs are compiled (编写) into an article.

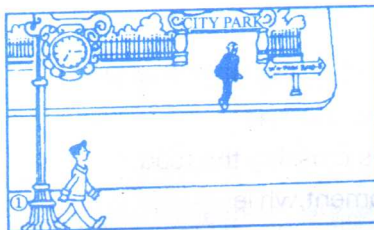
A model from NMET 2000

Picture 1

The contents for Picture 1:

1) It was 7:15 p.m. 8th February, 2000.

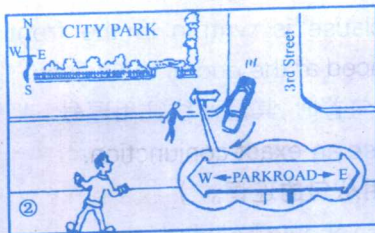
2) It was in front of the park of the Park Road.



3) I was walking towards the east.

4) An old man came out of the park on the other side of the street.

Picture 2



The contents for Picture 2:

1) A car came from the 3rd Street.

2) The car hit the old man.

Picture 3



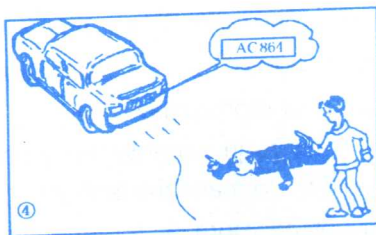
The contents of Picture 3:

1) The man fell down and cried out.

2) The car didn't stop towards the west.

3) The car was yellow.

Picture 4



The contents for Picture 4

1) The plate number of the car was AC864.

2) The driver was a woman.

3) I stopped a car and took the old man to the hospital.

One possible version

It was 7:15 on the morning of February 8th, 2000. I was walking along Park Road towards the east when an elderly man came out of the park on the other side of the road. Then I saw a yellow car drive up Third Street and make a right turn into Park Road. The next moment the car hit the man while he was crossing the road. He fell with a cry. The car didn't stop but drove off at great speed heading west. I noticed the driver was a young woman and the plate number was AC864. About two minutes later I stopped a passing car and took the old man to the nearest hospital.

How to put sentences into a paragraph or an article?

怎样连句成文?

1) It is written according to the order (顺序) of time in the story.

2) If it is a picture story, it is written according to the order of the number.

3) If there are a lot of contents in a picture, we may put two

paragraphs into an article.

4) If it appears twice or more, a noun which appears for the second time should be substituted (代替) by a pronoun.

5) In accordance with the need of the plot (故事情节), some sentences, word groups or words may be added to or cut down.

6) The contents in the requirements can't be dropped down.

7) A student should try to make the language in the story good.

8) There should not be more or fewer than 10 words than the word number of the requirement.

3. Writing of Imitation

模仿写作

Writing of imitation is to imitate a similar story or an article according to an ordinary story or article. It may be written as follows.

1) Rewrite a similar story in accordance with the text.

2) Retell a story in the text.

3) Shorten the story in the text.

4) Imitate the style of the writing and write it in different contents.

4. Extending Writing

扩展写作

Extending writing is to write a new story or an article in extending a story or article or essay or description and so on. We may add some more details to the story or article. And it may be told more about the time, places, plots, situations or environments.

5. Writing by Observation

观察事物写作

Writing by observation is to write a story or an article by observing people or things. There are quite a lot of kinds of writing by observation, such as telling something about the picture, writing a story or something about the picture or drawing, writing a story by



observing a person, writing a story or an article by observing a flower, an animal, a tree etc.

It is required to use your eyes, head, mouth and your hands at the same time.

6. Reminding Writing

联想写作

Reminding writing is to write a story or an article by observing something or somebody that reminds you of something and then you write it out.

For example, whenever you see it, the old pine tree reminds you of your grandfather planting it sixty years ago and reminds you of the past life of your grandfather. And then you write it out.

7. Writing by a Given Topic

命题写作

Writing by a given topic means that you write a story or an article according to a topic which is ready for you to write with. For instance, I Love My Motherland. And then you may write about it with your own ideas or with your own experience or you may write why and how you love your motherland.

8. Shortened Writing

缩写写作

Shortened writing is for you to shorten a story or an article, but the main contents can not be changed.

A model from the text in Unit I, Book 2A

III. The Contents of the Text

课文内容

Walt Disney

Walt Disney, the great film-maker, was born in Chicago in 1901. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. When he was a young man, he went to a newspaper office in Kansas City where he was living. He had some friends who worked in the office there. He

took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. However, he had no luck. They looked at the pictures and said, "Sorry, young man. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures."

Disney's friends tried to encourage him. "Don't worry, Walt. We like your pictures. They're very good. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long."

Disney did not lose heart. He continued to draw lots of pictures. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there. One day a mouse came into the garage and played on the floor. Disney stopped drawing and watched the mouse. The mouse came towards him, so he gave the mouse a piece of bread. Then the mouse came and sat on his desk. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

Some years later, Disney moved to the west of the USA. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse that used to come out in his father's garage. He picked up his pencil and started to draw. Day after day he experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had known. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. He called it Mickey Mouse.

Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them. These cartoons were all short ones. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film was shown. Later Walt Disney made longer films. All of them were liked very much by children. Disney died in 1966. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

IV. Clues on Shortening the Text

缩写提示

1. Who was Walt Disney? How did he fail in getting a job for the first time? (Walt Disney was a great film-maker. He failed in getting a job but his friends encouraged him.)
2. How did Disney make friends with the mouse?
3. How was he pleased with his Mickey Mouse?
4. How did his cartoons such as Donald Duck and other ones come into being? And when did he die?

注意:

1. 缩写须根据课文内容进行写作, 能用自己的话进行缩写更好, 上面的揭示仅供参考。
2. 词数 100 左右。

V. Student's Shortened Composition

学生习作

Walt Disney

Walt Disney, born in Chicago in 1901, is a great film-maker (1). As young, he did want to be a famous artist. But he failed on getting a job in Kansas City (2). His friends encouraged him and he was not disappointing (3). He went on to draw (4). He happened to make friend with a mouse in the garage, of which he drew many kinds of pictures (5). At last he succeeded in one of them calling Mickey Mouse (6). He drew many other cartoons such as Donald Duck. Children enjoyed for all the cartoon films he made (7). He died in 1966, but the studios he started produced more and more wonderful films (8).

VI. 作文点评

Comment on the Composition

1. "Walt Disney... is a great film-maker." 中的 "is" 一般用 "was", 因为他已经逝世, 如果强调对现在的影响, 也可以用 "is".
2. fail in doing sth: 做某事失败。因此, 应改为 "But he failed in getting a job in Kansas City."

3. "...and he was not disappointing." 应改为 "...and he was not disappointed. " 因为 "disappointing" 是 "令人失望" 的意思, "disappointed" 是 "感到失望" 的意思。

4. go on to do sth: 接着去做另一件事; go on doing sth: 继续做(同一件)事。所以, 应把 "He went no to draw." 改为 "He went no drawing. "

5. Make friends with sb: 与某人交朋友, 注意 "friend" 在这个短语中一定要用复数形式。因此, 应把 "He happened to make friend with a mouse in the garage. " 改为 "He happened to made friends with a mouse in the garage. "

6. "At last he succeeded in one of them, calling Mickey Mouse." 中的 "calling" 应改为 "called", 因为 "米老鼠" 是 "被叫为" 的, 所以, 应该用过去分词, 表示被动。

7. enjoy 是及物动词, 所以, "Children enjoyed for all the cartoon films he made. " 应改为 "Children enjoyed all the cartoon films he made. "

8. "...but the studios he started produced more and more wonderful films. " 中的确 "produced", 根据课文的内容, 是时态错误, 应改为 "are producing" 或者 "produce"。

VII. 改后作文

Composition Corrected

Walt Disney

Walt Disney, born in Chicago in 1901, was a great film-maker. As young, he did want to be a famous artist. But he failed in getting a job in Kansas City. His friends encouraged him and he was not disappointed. He went on drawing. He happened to make friends with a mouse in the garage, of which he drew many kinds of pictures. At last he succeeded in one of them, called Mickey Mouse. He drew many other cartoons such as Donald Duck. Children enjoyed all the cartoon films he made. He died in 1966, but the studios he started are producing more and more wonderful films.