

WRITING
AND ERROR CORRECTION

中考英语书面表达

实战诀窍

Tips and Tricks for Writing and Error Correction
in the Senior Middle-School Entrance English Examination

主编 陈明瑶

编著 陈明瑶 卢彩虹 孙礼中 朱肖一



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
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开篇三问



一、书面表达考什么？

写人、记事、议论、写信或看图作文，含环境保护、体育健康、语言学习、旅游交通、时事热点、日常活动、校园生活、网络文化、发明创造、和谐社会等话题。



二、书面表达怎么考？

(1) 在首句投入更多的精力，使用从句结构、亮点词、数据例证（而不是空话）等来抓住作文阅卷老师的眼球。

(2) 在结论部分可以使用一些平时积累的万能式结尾，而不是重复前文用过的句子结构。

(3) 在作文的中间，可以使用一些“亮点连词”和“排比”手段，来增加文章层次感，吸引阅卷老师的注意力，比如说 *First of all...*; *Besides, ...*; *Last but not least...* 结构。观点条理清晰，主题一目了然。

(4) 写作时要确保语法的正确性，千万注意避免时态不一致、动词形式错误等常见问题。

(5) 中考写作的时间非常有限，内容和句式不是以“创造”为主，而是以“模仿”以前练习过的或者阅读过的句式为主。



三、书面表达怎么练？

用词：写作要获得高分，平时要注意积累一些好的词汇和短语。要多使用这类词汇及短语；如果仅仅记住几个简单基础的词汇，而且一味地重复低水平的英语知识点，就远远达不到要求，同时也会给阅卷老师造成视觉疲劳。所以一定要以“新颖”来抓住老师的眼球，只有这样，你的作文才能得到高分。

组句：句子是表达一个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。好的英语句子能够生动、形象、准确地表达内容。所以要想写出漂亮的作文，必须从写好句子开始。平时训练可以经常有意识地记忆一些课文中经典的句子或者名人名言，也可以借用一些巧妙的广告语，稍加修饰后为己所用。

谋篇：优秀的作文都有个共性——就是有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑，具有连贯性。句子作为最小的表达意思的语言单位，如果只是被随意地整合，则无法达到有效表达的目的。平时写作，切记句与句之间要衔接合理，全篇结构完整。

第一单元

记叙文(1): 事件



你知道吗?

1. 记叙文的三要素是什么? 时间、地点、人物。
2. 事件记叙文的四要素是什么? 开端、发展、高潮、结局。



老师的话



事件记叙文要有情有节, 既以情感人, 又以细节引人。情感需要平时积累, 考场激活; 细节需要平时观察, 考场发挥。



一要真实, 要符合生活实际; 二要有选择, 为表现中心服务; 三要新颖, 切忌一般化。



地道表达

1. 按时间顺序记事: one day; one morning; on a peaceful night; first; soon; then; later; finally; while sb was doing sth; as...; when...; on seeing this; on hearing this; sb was about to...; sb had just done sth; without a word; as soon as; meanwhile; hardly...when...; no sooner...than...; I will never forget the day when...
2. 按地点顺序记事: we set out for...; as soon as we arrived there...; at around 7 we got to...; the landing was safe; the house was empty...; we came to...; just around the corner; at the school gate; finally reached the destination; step over sth; found the place totally changed...
3. 戏剧性插入: suddenly; unexpectedly; all of a sudden; (un)fortunately; by accident; surprisingly; amazingly; unbelievably...

4. 评价性插入: as usual; sadly; luckily; no matter how (what); the most unforgettable; on the one hand; on the other hand; interestingly; to tell the truth; what was worse; what's more; what surprised (attracted, interested, concerned, worried, troubled, fascinated) me most was that...; it's really a pity that...



学生习作 (记叙一场班级间的篮球赛)

May 1, a basketball match took place between my class, Class I, and Class II in the school playground. When I got there it was already full of students.

The match was exciting. The tall boy we call him Little Yao Ming. I like him very much. But the small boy from Class II was very fast. He got the ball and passed it quickly. Although he was from Class II but I like him.

Finally, our class won the match. We were so excited. We talked about the match for a long time in our classroom and thank Little Yao Ming and call him a hero.



老师点评

- ◇ 结构: (1) 开头部分对时间、地点、事由和参与者作了介绍, 是可行的, 但是表达时间缺少介词。(2) 中间部分是事件的过程或细节, 考生以“The match was exciting”作为该部分的话题, 非常好, 可以把读者引向精彩的比赛经过。(3) 该结构部分对事情本身的叙述不够清楚, 不够令人激动(exciting)。这里有可能是主要被扣分的地方。(4) 用“finally”点明赛事的结局, 很好! 但是后面又说了教室谈论、感谢球员等, 显得拖拉, 未突出文章的中心意义, 也是要被扣分的。
- ◇ 细节: (1) 交代时间、地点、人物等的表达都值得改进, 例如, 比赛、电影、音乐会等事由最好有一个更具体的时间, 或上午, 或下午。(2) 在第二段介绍精彩比赛的过程时, 应该多用几个有关比赛动作、进展、观众反应等的词, 而不宜两次使用“I like him”。另外, “although”不能和“but”连用, 只能保留一个。(3) 第三段的表达也缺乏一定的连贯性, 尤其是“talk about”与“thank”两个动作之间缺乏逻辑性连接。最后一句的时态也有点紊乱, 一会儿现在, 一会儿过去。



习作修改

On the afternoon of May 1, our class basketball team played Class II in the school stadium. We really enjoyed the match.

It was exciting. The tall Little Yao Ming from our class played the center. He was skillful in shooting. Whenever he seized the ball, he would score. However,

the short boy from Class II was very quick. He ran fast under Little Yao's arms, or jumped high over to catch the shooting ball. The tall and the short aroused loud cheers again and again.

Finally, our class won the match. However, the Best Player title was awarded to the short boy from Class II for his excellent performance.



老师点评

- ◇ 结构: (1) 经过修改, 文章的结构更明确, 开头部分指出了记事的时间、地点、参与者; (2) 中间部分介绍了精彩的比赛情况; (3) 最后部分提到赛事结局以及作者对球员的赞扬。
- ◇ 细节: (1) 第一段的“enjoyed the match”增加了读者的期待; (2) 第二段的表达如“play the center, be skillful in shooting, seize, very quick, run fast, jump high over”等动词和形容词短语增加了赛事过程记叙的动感。第三段的“finally, however”增加了文章的衔接与连贯; “award, excellent performance”等具有褒义评价性, 明显区别于原习作两次用到的“I like him”。此外, 中间段的比赛描写过程运用了一些词语, 也许对中考的学生有一定的难度, 但是这些都是常用词, 只有学会使用, 才能提升得分。



想想练练

1. 如果要用英语写一篇关于军训的记叙文, 文章的结构会是什么样的三大块呢?
第一部分:
第二部分:
第三部分:
2. 下面这篇学生习作记叙了一堂体育课, 但是有些关键词用得不太合适, 老师把它们划掉了。你能填入更合适的词吗?

This afternoon we had a PE lesson. Our teacher taught us to do (1) _____ the long jump. When the bell rang, we stood (2) _____ on the playground. After warming-up exercises, the teacher told us the way of long jump and told (3) _____ us how to do it. Then we learned from (4) _____ the teacher and practiced one after another. Soon came my turn, but I felt a bit worry (5) _____. Though I failed the first time, I didn't drop (6) _____ my heart. I kept on practicing. At last I was able to jump over 3 meters.

From this lesson I came to see that one will succeed if he keeps on practising.

核对答案:

(1) practice (2) gathered (3) showed (4) followed (5) nervous (6) lose

3. 记事作文需要较多地用到动词来表示动作和过程。英语中除了单个动词如“do, happen”等等之外, 还有很多动词短语, 比如: “start out, take a walk, fall off (the bike),

break down”，等等。试试看，你能写出多少个短语？

4. 写作中用词要精准，你做得到的吗？

- (1) He bought an _____ hair-drier for Mary. (electric/electronic)
- (2) I saw him sitting in the _____ of a tree. (shade/shadow)
- (3) In spite of the fog, they can still see the _____ fairly well. (coastline/coastland)
- (4) Do you know about the growing of a _____ into a plant? (seed/weed)
- (5) Some cattle were drinking at the _____. (pond/port)
- (6) There was _____ on the grass in the early morning. (frost/fog)
- (7) The factory turns out a large _____ of paper products. (quantity/quality)
- (8) A picture of three boys walking along the bright _____ came to his mind. (beach/coast)
- (9) It is more comfortable to lie on a _____ than to sit in the office. (lawn /land)
- (10) He admitted that he had accidentally _____ his wife, but denied that he had _____ her in cold blood. (murdered/killed)

做完后，核对一下答案吧：

- (1) electric 他给玛丽买了一个电吹风。
- (2) shade 我看见他坐在树荫下。
- (3) coastline 虽然有雾，他们仍能相当清楚地看到海岸线。
- (4) seed 你知道种子是如何长成植物的吗？
- (5) pond 有些牛在池塘边喝水。
- (6) frost 清晨草上覆盖霜。
- (7) quantity 这家工厂生产大量的纸制品。
- (8) beach 他的脑海中浮现出三个男孩在阳光普照的海滩上漫步的画面。
- (9) lawn 躺在草坪上比坐在办公室里舒服。
- (10) killed, murdered 他承认他无意中杀死了妻子，但否认是残忍谋杀。

5. 学会选用短语完成句子，你来试一试！

the trunk of the tree	within walking distance
without delay	greenhouse effect
meet the deadline	after a short break
faded into darkness	mushroomed
in his absence	on the spot

- (1) My doctor advised me to give up smoking _____ (立即).
- (2) The discussion continued _____ (短暂休息后).
- (3) As evening came, the coastline _____ (消失在夜色中).

- (4) The branch has separated from _____ (树干).
 (5) I am very concerned (that) we may not _____ (在截止时间内完成) on this.
 (6) The beach is _____ (步行可以到达的距离) of my house.
 (7) CO₂ in the air is mostly responsible for the _____ (温室效应).
 (8) New flats and offices have _____ (雨后春笋般地出现) all over the city.
 (9) She never speaks ill of him _____ (他不在时).
 (10) He was hit by a falling tree and killed _____ (当场).

做完后，核对一下答案吧：

(1) without delay; (2) after a short break; (3) faded into darkness; (4) the trunk of the tree;
 (5) meet the deadline; (6) within walking distance; (7) greenhouse effect; (8) mushroomed;
 (9) in his absence; (10) on the spot

6. 记叙文改错：发现错误，改正错误，可以提高我们的书面表达能力。

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√)；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词，在错的词下画一横线，在该行右边横线上写出正确的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

About fifty Americans students came to visit our school today. We gather at the school at eight o'clock to give them a warm welcome. Then we had get-together in the reading room in our library. Our headmaster told them something about our school, and so we talked with each other and exchanged gifts. From nine thirty we showed them off our school. They visited our classroom building, the lab building, the factory run in our school, or the swimming pool. A friendly basketball game started on the sports grounding at ten thirty. At twelve all the students left for our school.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

答案与解析

About fifty Americans students came to visit our school today. We gather at the school at eight o'clock to give them a warm welcome. Then we had ∧ get-together in the reading room in our library. Our headmaster told them something about our school, and so we talked with each other and exchanged gifts. From nine thirty we showed them off our school. They visited our classroom building, the lab building, the factory run in our school, or the swimming pool. A friendly basketball game started on the sports grounding at ten thirty. At twelve all the students left \\ our school.

- 1 American
- 2 gathered
- 3 ∧ a
- 4 \\
- 5 then
- 6 around
- 7 by
- 8 and
- 9 ground
- 10 \\

1. Americans → American 此处 American 为形容词, 不加 s。
2. gather → gathered 注意要用一般过去时态。
3. ∧ a 举行了一个联欢晚会要加 a。
4. 正确。
5. so → then 这里主要强调事情的先后发生, 并没有因果关系。
6. off → around 固定搭配, show off sth 意为“炫耀某物”; show sb around 意为“带领某人参观”。
7. in → by 这里 run 作“运转, 管理”解, the factory be run by our school 意为“我们学校办的工厂”; run in sb 意为“顺便拜访某人”。
8. or → and 这里为列举已经参观过的多个地方, 最后要用 and 来连接。
9. grounding → ground 注意 grounding 意为“底色, 基础”; sports ground 意为“运动场”。
10. 去掉 for leave for somewhere 意为“动身去某地”, 显然语义不符。



仿真演练

请根据以下要点, 适当发挥, 写一篇 100 词左右的日记。要点如下:

1. 6月1日, 天气多云。
2. 我们早上7点出发, 乘公交车去西湖游玩, 8点到达。
3. 上午, 我们参观了一些名胜古迹, 感受颇多; 中午在餐馆吃饭、聊天; 下午沿西湖步行, 欣赏美景。
4. 下午5点返回学校。

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参考作文与解析

1st June, 2013

Saturday

Cloudy

Today, Tom, Jack and I visited the West Lake. At seven o'clock in the morning, we met at the bus station and took No. 12 bus to the Lakeside Park.

After a short walk we came to Yue Fei's Tomb, where we learned the heroic story of Yue Fei fighting against the enemies. Then, we went to Lei Feng Pagoda, where we heard the love story of the White Snake. At noon, we ate some special Hangzhou food at "Zhiweiguan

Restaurant". After a delicious meal, we took a walk along the lakeside, feeling the breeze and chatting with each other.

At five o'clock, we took the same bus back home. We had a very good time.

此题的体裁为日记。英文日记通常由书端和正文两个部分组成。书端是专门写日记的日期和天气的。左上角是日期(顺序为日、月、年或者月、日、年。在没有年份时,顺序为月、日,月份可以使用缩写形式)、星期(星期可以放在日期前,也可以放在日期后)。右上角写当天的天气情况,如:“fine”, “rainy”, “windy”, “snowy”, “cloudy”等。正文中记叙的应该是当天生活中的所见、所闻、所做或所想的事情,因此要使用第一人称“T”来记叙。由于记载的内容通常已经发生,因此谓语动词多用一般过去时。但也可根据具体情况,用其他时态。如记叙天气、描写景色,为了描写生动,可以使用现在时,以表现当时的情景。再如文后发表感想或评论,也可用现在时态或将来时态。另外,记日记力求简单明了,有连贯性。文章的连接词“then, at noon, after a delicious lunch, at five o'clock”等都起到了很好的承上启下的作用。

记叙文(2): 人物



你知道吗?

1. 怎样写人? 有序观察, 深入了解, 仔细描写。
2. 人物记叙文的五要素是什么? 外表、内心、语言、事件、细节。



老师的话



人物的外貌、语言、动作、神态是人物个性、思想、品格的具体表现, 人物的心理活动能揭示出人物的精神世界和思想品质。



写人的文章, 不仅仅是通过人物的外貌、语言、动作等的描写来刻画、表现人物的, 有的是直接通过一件或几件具体的、典型的事例来立体地勾勒、塑造人物形象的。



地道表达

1. 描写人物的常见褒义形容词: pretty; energetic; active; easy-going; friendly; kind; helpful; patient; ready; successful; quick; clever; handsome; intelligent; well-educated; faithful; capable; careful; confident; cooperative; creative; devoted; dependable; earnest; efficient; enthusiastic; modest; open-minded; gentle; hard-working; independent; qualified; selfless; sincere; sweet-tempered; kind-hearted
2. 描写人物的常见贬义形容词: unfriendly; greedy; anxious; negative; proud; slow; impatient; ugly; selfish; unintelligent; unrealistic; unreasonable; inefficient; cruel; lazy; unqualified; insincere; hot-tempered; cold-hearted; unhelpful; dull; boring; uneducated



学生习作 (人物记叙, 写写我的表妹)

My Cousin

My aunt asked me to teach her daughter, my cousin, English. It was very interesting to teach her English.

My cousin came to my home every Sunday. I taught her English and helped her English homework. As a very naughty girl, she didn't always hear me. She made sentences with new words and made wrong mistakes. She always asked me why she couldn't use these words in these ways, made me hard to answer. I had to look up these words in a dictionary to solve the problem.

In fact, I have learned a lot from teaching my cousin.



老师点评

- ◇ 结构: (1) 开头部分对人物和事件作了简介, 是可行的。(2) 中间部分是事件的过程或细节。考生先提到表妹每个周日来, 通过具体事例来写人物, 非常好。该结构部分对事情本身的叙述比较清楚, 让读者了解表妹专门喜欢找问题, 解决问题, 是一个富有挑战性的女孩。(3) 用“in fact”总结, 可以! 但是, 整个结论句子是以“I”为主语的句子, 突出的不是表妹, 而是“我”, 这是要被扣分的。
- ◇ 细节: (1) “helped her English homework” 这个表达不好, 常用词语是“help sb with sth”, 所以说“helped her with her English homework”; (2) “hear”是听见, 应该改为“listen to me” 或“follow me, obey me”; (3) “made wrong mistakes”多此一举, “made mistakes”就行了; (4) “made me hard to answer”这里可以处理为非限定性定语从句, 加“which”, 可以说“which is hard to answer”, 或者“which is hard to explain”; (5) “to solve the problem”不合适, 因为作者实际上是解答问题(answer a question), 而非解决问题(solve a problem); (6) 最后一句的主语应该强调“表妹”。



习作修改

My Cousin

My aunt asked me to teach her daughter, my cousin, English, last term. She was really a girl out of the ordinary.

Every Sunday I taught her English. As a very naughty girl, she didn't always follow me. She often made funny sentences with newly-learned words. When I marked these sentences wrong, she would ask, "I like to use these new words.

Why wrong?" If I couldn't give her a clear explanation, she would laugh at me. Then I had to look up these words in a dictionary for an answer. Thus, both of us learned something new.

In fact, sometimes it was my cousin that had taught me to learn English, seeking not only for what, but also for why.



老师点评

- ◇ 结构: 经过修改, 文章关于表妹的主题更明确。中间部分的事例描述突出了表妹的顽皮和猎奇心理。
- ◇ 细节: (1) 作者“我”尽管是个业余老师, 但是在文章中的位置是次要的。“T”基本上出现在从句的主语中, 而“she”则出现在主句中; (2) 避免了原习作中的用词错误, 用“clear explanation, laugh at, for an answer, seeking not only for what, but also for why”等词语, 表达比较丰富; (3) 直接引语的运用更加生动体现了表妹的个性; (4) 结论句用了强调句式, 突出了表妹的重要性, 以及表妹对“我”的影响。



想想练练

1. 如果要写一篇关于一个最难忘的小学同学的人物记叙文, 文章的结构会是什么样的三大块呢?
第一部分:
第二部分:
第三部分:
2. 下面的学生习作片段记叙了一位老邻居, 但是有些关键词用得不太合适, 老师把它们删除了。你能填入更合适的词吗?

One afternoon, I was doing my homework when I suddenly heard someone knocking at the door. I ~~rose~~ (1) _____ my head, looking out of the window to see who it was. A man ~~in~~ (2) _____ about 50 with broad shoulders and glasses was standing on the door steps. He was tall, wearing an old army uniform. Beard ~~spread~~ (3) _____ wildly on his face; a big black hat pulled forward ~~on~~ (4) _____ his eyes so that it was hard to see his face clearly. His shoes were old and worn out. There was a big hole in one of his socks. He had with him a black box in one hand. Only after I ~~made~~ (5) _____ a few more closer looks at him did I ~~know~~ (6) _____ that he used to be our neighbour ten years ago.

核对答案:

(1) raised (2) of (3) grew (4) over (5) took (6) recognize

3. 下列短语用词简单, 但是能够很好地描写人物的性格、能力、状态等, 你知道它们的意思吗? 请试着用下列短语来描写你身边的人。