

高考英语新考法



# 英语书面表达 50 篇

英语新高考研究组 编写

WRITING

精选高考真题 每练是

解析精当详尽 拓展语言运用

练讲高度结合 丰富答题体验

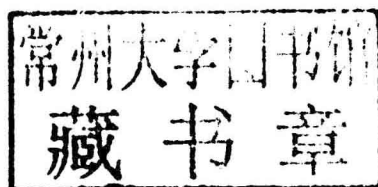


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高 考 英 语 新 考 法

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英语新高考研究组 编写

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## 前 言

在英语新高考中,书面表达题常常让考生陷入“两难”的境地。一方面,书面表达在全卷中占分比较多——全国多数省份为25分,部分省份(如浙江省)为30分。这样的话,我们没有理由不重视这个题型。另一方面,如果我们在这个题型上花很多时间,又觉得“不划算”,因为花下去的时间与可能的成效之间无法让人有“看得见、摸得着”的体验。因此,很多考生甚至是老师都认为,这方面不必投入很多精力,总以为有了一定的语法和词汇知识,写作自然而然就“水到渠成”了。这种想法显然是错误的。书面表达是需要学习和练习的。

为了帮助考生合理安排书面表达题型的复习,既重视本大题的应试,又能最大限度地用好每一则写作材料,以便全方位提高自己的语言能力,又不至于陷入不必要的题海之中,我们组织一线特级教师和高级教师,编写了本书。本书有以下特点:

1. 精选近三年高考真题,也有少量原创试题。

2. 充分考虑学习者的学习承受度,帮助大家最大限度地用好每则材料。全书共50篇,既适合平时的复习,也适合每天2~3篇的强化训练。

3. 我们认为,考题是否以图、表或文字等出现,只是呈现方式的不同而已,而书面表达更需要训练的,是依据内容的不同而去梳理写作思路。因此,本书按叙事、夹叙夹议、议论文、说明文等四个类别排列。

4. 答案部分由三块内容组成。

(1) 试题详析。详细分析命题思路,讲述审题、解题思路。如:

此题已经不是一般意义上的“书面表达”了,已经接近于“话题作文”的要求。根据题意,考生可以将短文分成两段。第一段接着写对“Your future depends on many things, but mostly on you”这一观点的看法,第二段举例说明。

审题时,考生首先应当看清题意,分析观点,举例说明。也就是说,此文的要求是议论在先,叙事在后。其次,要认真分析观点,也就是对“Your future depends on many things, but mostly on you”一句进行认真的解读,理解本句中的几个关键词:future、depend on、many things、you、mostly 以及它们之间的逻辑关系。不管是议论部分,还是举例部分,一定要紧紧围绕“未来主要靠自己”展开,例子也必须为这个要点服务。

(2) 参考范文。提供范文,并对范文进行详细解析。

(3) 拓展延伸。包括结构、用词、美句、思路、要点等方面的拓展。

高考复习仅仅靠题海战术往往事倍功半。做题更要析题。希望本书能够给广大考生提供一个良好的平台,基于一定量的强化练习(如每天做2~3套),结合这些高考真题的深度学习,最终提升自己的写作水平,也能提高自己的语言学习能力,进而提高考试成绩。

本书虽经过长期调研和策划,试题也基本上采用真题,但由于编者水平有限,如有疏漏,敬请读者批评指正。

本书编写组

2013年6月10日



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英语书面表达 50 篇

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# 叙 事

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## Test 1

假设你是红星中学高二(1)班的学生李华,利用上周末的时间帮助祖父母安排了去北戴河的旅行。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序,写一篇英文周记,叙述你从准备到送行的全过程。

注意:

1. 周记的开头已为你写好。
2. 词数不少于 60。



(2010 年北京卷)

Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe. \_\_\_\_\_



试题详析

这是一篇看图写话的文章,要求写一篇英语周记。就文体而言,是一篇记叙文,即记叙一件事情发生的过程。因此,考生应该着重叙述整件事情发生的过程。

审题时,考生首先应当看清题意:帮助祖父母安排了去北戴河的旅行,叙述你从准备到送行的全过程。也就是说,此文的要求是以叙述事件过程为主。在叙述事件发生的过程中,为了使文章更加连贯,可以以时间或者地点的变化为线索。在事件结束时,可以简单地加入一些语句来表达自己的心情、感受或收获等。给出的四幅图较好地补充了文章需要的细节,例如订火车票、查询天气情况、订宾馆、取车票、收拾行李等,这些都有必要在文章中提到,以便使文章的内容更加丰富。



## 参考范文

Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe. On Saturday morning, together with my grandparents, I searched the Internet for the train schedule, the weather in Beidaihe, and some hotel information. In the afternoon, I went to the train station and managed to buy two tickets for my grandparents although there was a long queue. After dinner, I packed into the suitcase the things my grandparents need, such as clothes, glasses, an umbrella, and a map. The next morning, I went to the station to see them off. Waving goodbye to them on the platform, I felt happy for them and wished them a safe journey.

从范文看,给出的句子先总体介绍了整件事。正如上面所分析的,叙述事件可以以时间或者地点为线索。此篇范文是以时间为线索的,文章中依次出现了 on Saturday morning, in the afternoon, after dinner, the next morning 等。通过时间的变化,体现出不同时间所做的不同的事情。范文使用了非常灵活的句式结构,如限制性定语从句 my grandparents need, 让步状语从句 although there was a long queue, 分词结构 waving goodbye to them on the platform, 此外,还使用了多个动词词组,如 search... for..., manage to, see... off 等。这些都有助于流畅、连贯的表达。此外,文章用最后一句表达了作者的感受和心情,升华了主题。



## 拓展延伸

## 1. 事件描写类文章(日记、周记、故事等)的写作技巧。

(1)叙述完整 6 个 w: who, what, when, where, how, why。

(2)描写生动 3 要点: using different verbs; using verb phrases; using different sentence structures。

## (3)用好过渡词

\* 表示时间过程的: now, then, afterwards, ... minutes later, soon, before long, after supper, to this day, just now, just then。

\* 表示前因后果的: because, because of, since, thanks to, so, as a result, thus, therefore, luckily, unfortunately。

\* 表示同等并列的: and, also, as well as, and then, besides。

(4)人称: 可用第一人称, 也可用第三人称。

(5)时态语态要贴切: 一般采用过去时态。

## 2. 可供借鉴的表达。

(1) On Saturday morning, I went online to search for some information for my grandparents, such as the train schedule, the hotel and especially the weather in case my grandparents needed an umbrella.

(2) On the hot afternoon of that day, I went to the train station in order to buy tickets for my grandparents.

(3) Upon my arrival, I found that there was a long queue. I finally bought tickets after waiting for about one hour.

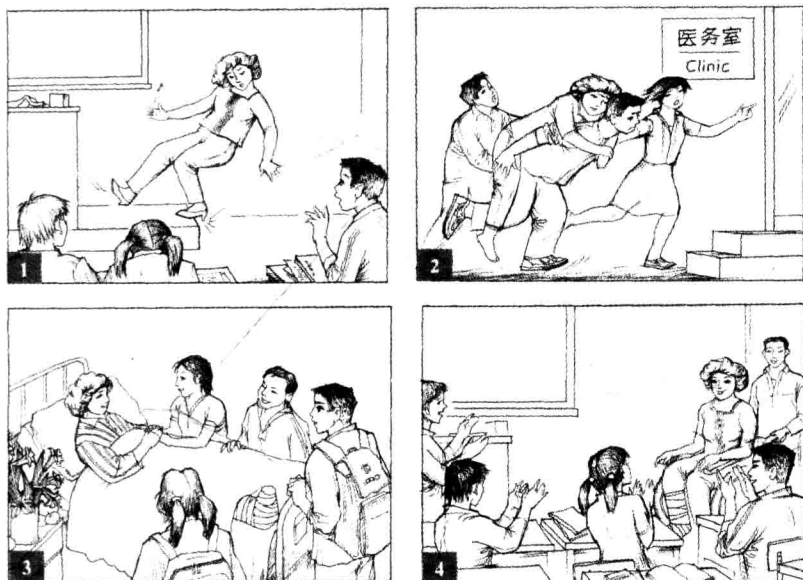
(4) After that, I began to pack the clothes into a suitcase for them. My grandmother reminded me not to forget to pack an umbrella.

(5) When the train was pulling out of the train station, I waved Goodbye to my grandparents and wished them a pleasant journey. I felt very pleased to have had this chance to apply knowledge to practice.



## Test 2

假设你是红星中学高二(1)班的学生李华,下面四幅图描述了近期发生在你们班的一个真实故事。请根据图片的先后顺序,为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文,词数不少于 60。



(2011 年北京卷)

### 试题详析

本试题为“叙事类”书面表达,巧妙地将文字说明和图画结合起来。由于试题所提供的文字信息并不多,学生有较大的发挥空间。

试题通过四幅图画形象地介绍了发生在高二(1)班的一个真实故事。审题中能否抓住图画的主要信息和细节也是对考生能力的一种考验。四幅图画是按照事件发展的先后顺序排列的,主要内容分别是:①老师上课滑倒;②学生送老师去医务室;③学生去看望老师;④老师坐轮椅回校上课。考生在写作过程中通常需要将时间、地点、人物和事情这四个要素交代清楚,同时应涵盖四幅图画的要点,并且要使图与图之间衔接自然。在对每一幅图画的描述过程中,考生可以在不偏离图画内容的基础上,适当地发挥一下想象力,加入一定的感想和评论的内容,特别是在文章结尾部分要突出主题,表达对老师带伤坚持上班的敬佩和感激之情。

根据试题要求,人称应采用第一人称,同时叙事类记叙文常采用一般过去时。



## 参考范文

Last Monday, we were having our Chinese class when the teacher suddenly slipped and fell. We were all worried about her. One of the boys carried her on the back, with the help of some others, to the clinic immediately. It turned out that her right leg was broken and she had to stay in the hospital. The following day, we went to visit her with flower and fruit. Seeing her lying in bed with leg wrapped in bandages, we felt sorry for her and hoped that she would recover soon. This Thursday she returned to the class on a wheelchair to give us lessons. We were all deeply moved and proud of having such a responsible teacher.

范文脉络非常清晰,对四幅图画描述以时间为主线,使用 last Monday, the following day 和 this Thursday 等时间状语。

范文在语言使用上也有很多亮点,它不仅运用了状语从句(如 when the teacher suddenly slipped and fell),名词性从句(如 It turned out that...; we felt sorry for her and hoped that...),分词作状语(如 Seeing her lying in bed)以及 with 的复合结构(如 with leg wrapped in bandages)等复杂的句式,而且一些词汇的选用(如 slip, turn out, wrap, bandage, recover, responsible)也使范文增色不少。



## 拓展延伸

## 1. 关于描述事件发展中时间和地点的示例。

(1)时间: at ten o'clock, at midnight, at lunchtime, on Sunday morning, on 1st April, on a rainy night, in 1999, in April, early in the morning, after lunch, before Christmas, last weekend, during the holiday, ever since, since then, so far, from then on, up to now, etc.

(2)地点: school, classroom, playground, gymnasium, dormitory, canteen, library, highway, expressway, bridge, road, museum, tourist attraction, theme park, parking lot, station, hospital, store, cinema, restaurant, supermarket, hotel, airport, etc.

## 2. 关于描述事件因果的措辞。

because, as, for, since, because of, due to, thanks to, owing to, on account of, as a result of, result from, result in, lead to, contribute to, give rise to, attribute to, now that, therefore, thus, as a result, consequently, so that, so/such... that..., in order to, in order that, be responsible for, etc.

## Test 3

假设你是天津晨光中学学生会主席李华。你校将于 6 月 26 日接待来自美国某中学的学生访问团。你受学校委托,负责安排其在津的一日活动。请根据以下提示,用英语给该团的领队 Smith 先生写一封电子邮件,介绍活动计划并简要说明理由,最后征求对方意见。

- 上午与我校学生座谈(话题如校园生活、文化差异等);
- 中午与我校学生共同进餐(午餐包括饺子、面条等);
- 下午与我校学生游览海河。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 100;
2. 可适当加入细节,以使内容充实、行文连贯;
3. 信的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:海河 the Haihe River

(2011 年天津卷)

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union, from Chenguang High School.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua



### 试题详析

试题为叙事类的电子邮件。通过审题,可确定写作的主题为“介绍活动计划、简要说明理由并征求对方意见”,围绕这个主题和要求,作文应包括以下几个内容要点:

1. 写电子邮件的目的;
2. 上午座谈会的内容及理由;
3. 午餐安排及理由;
4. 游览海河及理由;
5. 征求对方对活动安排的意见。

这次写作是介绍活动计划,所以时态应该以一般将来时为主。





## 参考范文

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union, from Chenguang High School. We're pleased to hear that your US School Delegation will pay a visit to our school in Tianjin, China. With the commission of our school headmaster, I'm fully responsible for your one-day tour to our school and our city. The following are our preliminary arrangements for your review and comments.

Students from both countries will hold a discussion in the morning to enhance their understanding. The topics to be discussed include but not limited to campus life, culture differences and so on. American students are cordially invited to share traditional Chinese dinner with us; the main courses are our local cuisine, including Chinese noodles and water dumplings. In the afternoon, after a short rest, we will visit the Haihe River by boat, seeing the wonderful and beautiful scenes of Haihe, witnessing the great changes that have taken place in Tianjin during the past few years.

Please feedback whether you're satisfied with this schedule, and we will make changes as per your opinion in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

范文在第一段中给出了写电子邮件的目的：一是对访问团的到来表示高兴，二是对受学校委托而负责安排活动表示荣幸。

范文在第二段中分别用了一到两句话介绍活动计划并简要说明理由，如开座谈会是为了增进相互之间的理解，午餐吃饺子和面条是为了更好地了解当地的美食，游览海河则是因为它是风景名胜之一。这些理由的陈述与活动的安排合情合理、相得益彰。

范文的第三段是征求对方对活动安排的意见，这时适当地增加了一些客套话。



## 拓展延伸

关于书信结束语的其他示例。

1. Thank you for consideration.
2. Thank you for your patience and cooperation.
3. If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to let me know.
4. Look forward to hearing from you.
5. I'm looking forward to your reply.
6. We tender you our sincere thanks for your generous treatment of us in this affair.
7. It shall be appreciated if you believe my qualifications are satisfactory to you.
8. I do hope that my qualifications will meet your demands.
9. I can be contacted by telephone at 12345678.





## Test 4

假设你是李华,你的美国朋友 Tom 上个月来到北京学习。七月份你将去北京参加暑期中学生英语演讲比赛(speech contest),你在资料搜集、语言运用等方面遇到了困难。请根据以下要点给 Tom 写一封电子邮件:

1. 询问 Tom 的生活和学习情况;
2. 谈谈你的困难并请 Tom 帮忙;
3. 告诉 Tom 你打算赛后去看他。

注意:

1. 词数:120~150;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

(2011 年山东卷)



此题采用了“写作背景+内容要点”式的提纲作文与书信“外衣”相结合的命题形式。注重考查考生的英语语言运用和交际能力,其内容也很贴近中学生的日常生活和交际需求。根据题意,考生可以将信件的正文部分分成三段。第一段询问 Tom 的生活和学习情况,第二段谈谈自己遇到的困难并请 Tom 帮忙,第三段告知 Tom 赛后去看他的打算。

审题时,考生不可忽视题目中“写一封电子邮件”的要求,应当注意书信的写作规范和用语习惯。在第一段询问 Tom 近况时应结合“你的美国朋友 Tom 上个月来到北京学习”这一背景信息;在“主体详写段”第二段应结合“七月份你将去北京参加暑期中学生英语演讲比赛,你在资料搜集、语言运用等方面遇到了困难”这一要点,请求 Tom 帮忙;“告诉 Tom 你打算赛后去看他”一段应从简。





## 二 参考范文

Dear Tom,

How time flies! You have been studying in Beijing for nearly a month. How's everything going? It is reported that the weather there is very hot and dry these days, which is very different from that of your country. Have you adapted to it? In addition, you once complained that the food served there was not quite to your taste. I hope that there has already been a lot of improvement.

I am glad to tell you that I will go to Beijing for an English speech contest in July, which is not only an honor, but also a great opportunity for me to improve myself. Now I am trying my best to make preparations for it. However, I have some trouble in collecting relevant materials and using the language. I will appreciate it if you give me a hand.

After the contest, I am to drop in at your school to visit you. Please wait for my call.

Yours,

Li Hua

从范文看,第一段(71词)先提及了 Tom 在北京学习的背景信息,又通过“How's everything going?”和“Have you adapted to it?”询问了 Tom 的学习近况和对于北京天气、食物的适应情况。

第二段(69词)按“即将参加重要比赛——目前正处于备赛阶段——备赛时遇到困难——请求 Tom 帮助”的行文逻辑将要点内容清晰呈现。

第三段(19词)简明扼要,体现了较好的篇章结构的把握能力。



## 三 拓展延伸

1. 关于询问近况。

(1) How is everything with you recently?

(2) How are you getting along these days?

(3) Haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you doing?

2. 关于请求帮助。

(1) Do you mind if I ask you a favor?

(2) The help you will send is sincerely valued.

(3) I'm sorry to bother you, but would you please help me?

(4) I do appreciate your helping me to settle the problems.

3. 关于书信结尾。

(1) My best regards to you and your family.

(2) With every good wish for your happiness.

(3) Your kind and early reply will be appreciated.

(4) I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.





## Test 5

最近,某中学生英文报开设了“After-Class Activities”的栏目。请你根据以下提示,为该栏目写一篇英文稿件,并鼓励同学们积极参加课外活动。

1. 你校开展课外活动的情况;
2. 你参加过的课外活动及给你带来的益处;
3. 为同学选择课外活动提出建议;
4. 为学校开展课外活动提出建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 文中不得提及人名、校名及地名;
3. 稿件的开头已为你写好(不计入总词数)。

(2011 年四川卷)

## After-Class Activities

Nowadays, after-class activities are becoming more and more popular in high schools. \_\_\_\_\_



此题为提纲类作文,虽然提示要点对写作内容进行了界定,但仍然具有一定的开放性。试题材料与学生生活紧密结合,使考生有话可说、有感可写,立意为鼓励学生积极参加课外活动。根据题意,考生可以抓住“介绍开展情况并评价益处”和“为同学及学校提建议”这两大要点进行行文构思并布局短文的篇章结构。

审题时,考生应注意理清四个提示要点之间的逻辑关系:介绍——评价——建议,再考虑到题中“鼓励同学们积极参加课外活动”的提示,可在尾段呼吁同学们的热情参与。在介绍开展课外活动的情况及自己参加过的课外活动时,应考虑到内容选择的典型性。在组织自己的观点时,不宜直接堆砌观点,而要有理有据,给出合理化的原因和建议。