

●系统介绍写作方法 ●详细解析考试题型 ●全面总结常考话题 ●快速提高写作能力

超级英语 *Super* English

高二

英语写作

PRACTICAL REFERENCE BOOK

必备用书

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- ✦ 提高英语写作能力的必备用书
- ✦ 进行英语写作训练的最佳材料
- ✦ 模拟英语写作考试的全真试题
- ✦ 汇集英语写作方法的技法大全

全国四十六所重点中学联合编写
学考必备的最佳英语写作用书 教学实用的最佳英语写作教材

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前言

面对英语写作，你是否曾眉头紧锁？
面对英语写作，你是否曾茫然失措？
面对英语写作，你是否曾无从动笔？
面对英语写作，你是否曾哀叹连天？

不可否认，在任何英语考试中，阅读理解和完形填空都是两大“拦路虎”，让同学们头痛不已。但是，更加令人头痛的还在后面，那就是写作！因为阅读理解和完形填空虽然有难度，但毕竟是客观题，如果实在做不出来，还可以“连蒙带猜”把所有答案都填出来，但写作就不同了，它是对学生各方面综合能力的考查，没有扎实的英语基本功，写作只能是空中楼阁，无从谈起。为帮助同学们打好写作基础，掌握写作方法，快速提高写作能力，我们组织了一批具有丰富经验的一线知名教师编写这套“英语写作备用书”。具体说来，本套丛书具有以下特点：

一、基础知识全面

英语写作是一种考查学生英语综合运用能力的题型，要想真正成为英语写作高手，首先必须要打好扎实的英语写作基础。为此，本系列丛书不惜篇幅，为同学们全面介绍了英语写作的基础知识，如句子结构知识，段落知识，一句多译的知识，连贯、衔接与过渡的知识，不同文体的知识，等等。

二、方法技巧实用

本写作系列与普通的写作教辅最大的不同之处在于，它为同学们归纳了丰富的写作方法和实用的写作技巧，其中既有写好句子的方法，也有组句成篇的技巧；既有回避错误的方法，也有突显亮点的技巧；既有使用高级词汇的方法，也有运用复杂结构的技巧，等等，并且所有方法技巧均给出典型的实例，供同学们学习模仿，可以帮助大家快速提高英语写作水平。

三、题型总结完备

为帮助同学们适应考试，快速提高英语写作的应试能力，我们在充分研究近年来高考英语命题情况的基础上，分别向同学们详细介绍了要点式、表格式、图表式、图画式、开放式等多种写作形式，同时分析了不同形式的题型特点、备考方法、写作步骤、抢分技巧等，可以帮助同学们迅速把握各题型的写作方法，提高同学们考场作文的得分能力。

四、涉及话题广泛

本写作系列所涉及的训练话题相当广泛，其中包括校园生活、课外娱乐、社会交往、社会实践、名人介绍、热点追踪、健康环保等方面，基本上覆盖了中学生写作话题的方方面面和英语写作命题的各种可能。尤其是每个话题的命题形式均充分体现英语写作命题的最新特点和趋势，同时还附有原创范文，是同学们模仿训练的最佳模板。

英语写作能力的提高不是一朝一夕的事情，同学们只有在平时不断积累，打好扎实的基本功，考试时才能厚积薄发，沉着应战。

No road of flowers leads to glory! 成功之路从来都是崎岖的，但成功的人永远是勇往直前的，希望本书能成为同学们成功路上的好帮手。



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第一部分 Part One



写作方法指导



一、如何写好英语句子

1 熟悉英语句子基本结构

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书面表达，必须从写好句子开始。熟悉句子基本结构是写好句子和熟练写作的基本前提，句子类型按结构可分为简单句、并列句和复合句。

2 写好简单句应注意的几点

(1) 简单句的结构：简单句由主语部分和谓语部分组成。如：

Everyone smiled. 每个人都笑了。

My mother bought some fish this morning. 今天早晨我母亲买了几条鱼。

(2) 写简单句的4个易错点

① 主语问题：汉语简单句中可无主语，而英语简单句除祈使句外通常应有主语。如：
It rained. 下雨了。

② 形式主语：汉语不存在形式主语，而英语句子中则可以用形式主语。如：
他花了4块钱买了个笔记本。

误：He cost four yuan to buy a notebook.

正：It cost him four yuan to buy a notebook.

正：The notebook cost him four yuan.

③ 时态与语态：汉语句子没有时态和语态的变化，英语句子必须使用适当的动词时态和语

态。如:

He finished his breakfast. 他吃完早餐了。(动词 finished 用的是一般过去时)

He likes drawing pictures. 他喜欢画画。(动词 likes 用的是一般现在时)

④动作承受者做主语:有时英语句子必须用动作的承受者做句子的主语。如:
最近我们的村庄发生了很多变化。

误: Recently our village has taken place a great many changes.

正: Recently a great many changes have taken place in our village.

3 写好并列句应注意的几点

(1) 并列句的结构: 并列句由两个或两个以上的简单句组成, 多用并列连词and, but, or, so, for等连接。如:

I asked for a pay rise, and she agreed. 我请求加薪, 她同意了。

I can believe him, but I cannot believe in him. 我相信他说的话, 但是不相信他(的为人)。

Turn your radio down, or you'll wake the neighbours. 把收音机的声音调小些, 不然会把邻居吵醒。

I didn't have a pen, so I used a pencil instead. 我没有钢笔, 因此我就用铅笔了。

We listened eagerly, for he brought news of our families. 因为他给我们带来了家里的消息, 我们都热切地听着。

(2) 写并列句的两个易错点

①逗号问题: 汉语中两个简单句可用逗号连接, 而英语中逗号不可连接两个或两个以上的简单句。如:

我的爸爸是工人, 我的妈妈是老师。

误: My father is a worker, my mother is a teacher.

正: My father is a worker and my mother is a teacher.

②连词问题: 汉语中并列句中可同时使用两个连词, 而英语中则不可以。如:
因为他起床晚了, 所以上学迟到了。

误: Because he got up late, so he was late for school.

正: Because he got up late, he was late for school.

注: because...so... 和 although...but...均不符合英语表达习惯。

4 写好复合句应注意的几点

(1) 复合句的构成及类别: 复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。从句包括名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)、定语从句和状语从句。如:

What he said led us to believe that he was rich. 他说的话使我们相信他很富有。(what引导主语从句)

The teacher said that the Yellow River is China's second largest river. 老师说黄河是中国的第二

大河。(that引导宾语从句)

The doctor's advice is that he (should) give up smoking. 医生建议他戒烟。(that引导表语从句)

We made a lot of cakes ourselves when my mother was ill this afternoon. 今天母亲生病了，下午我们自己做了很多蛋糕。(when引导时间状语从句)

Her suggestion that we stay together is very important. 她建议我们呆在一起，这点很重要。(that引导同位语从句)

I have a lot of activities that take up my time. 我参加很多活动，时间都被填满了。(that引导定语从句)

(2) 写好复合句的几点说明

①定语从句：定语从句在句子中修饰名词或名词性短语。定语从句的结构和用法比较复杂，同学们在使用时往往容易出错。定语从句在英语写作中使用频率最高，所以在这里特别列出同学们使用定语从句时常犯的几种错误。

a. 在定语从句中加了多余的代词。如：

误：Some of the pictures I drew them were missing.

正：Some of the pictures I drew were missing.

译：我画的画有几幅不见了。

析：应删去them，先行词 pictures 在从句中充当宾语，them 是多余的。

b. 定语从句中加了多余的关系副词或介词。如：

误：It is unlikely for her to find the place where she lived in 30 years ago.

正：It is unlikely for her to find the place where she lived 30 years ago.

译：她不可能找到她30年前曾经居住过的地方。

析：删去从句中的 in，因为关系副词 where 在从句中作地点状语，in 属多余。此句也可以把 where 替换成 in which。

c. 把定语从句谓语动词的单复数弄错。如：

误：She is the only one of the students who have passed the oral test.

正：She is the only one of the students who has passed the oral test.

译：她是学生中唯一一个通过口语测试的人。

析：应改 have 为 has，因为 one 前有 the only 修饰，定语从句在意义上修饰的是 the only one，而不是复数名词 the students，所以从句谓语动词用单数形式。

d. 关系代词和关系副词误用。如：

误：I lived in the Golden Hotel where was once a hospital ten years ago.

正：I lived in the Golden Hotel that / which was once a hospital ten years ago.

译：我住过的黄金大酒店10年前曾是一所医院。

析：这里需要一个做主语的关系代词，where 是关系副词，不可做主语，应把 where 改成 that 或 which。

e. 关系代词误用。如：

误: She picked some flowers in the garden, that were very beautiful.

正: She picked some flowers in the garden, which were very beautiful.

译: 她在花园里摘的那些花很漂亮。

析: 引导非限制性定语从句关系代词要用 which, 不能用 that。

②状语从句: 状语从句在主从复合句中修饰主句中的动词、形容词、副词或整个句子, 去掉状语从句后主句依然是完整的。但是如果使用时不细心, 也容易出错, 如:

误: I will go to the concert with you as soon as I finish my housework.

正: I will go to the concert with you as soon as I finish my housework.

译: 我一把家务活干完就和你一起去听音乐会。

析: 在时间、条件状语从句中, 若主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时。如果主句用过将来时, 则从句用一般过去时。引导状语从句常见的连接词有 when, until, before, after, unless, as soon as, because, although 等。如:

Unless I am invited, I won't go to the party next Sunday. 除非我受到邀请, 否则我是不会去参加星期天的派对的。

③宾语从句: 宾语从句在复合句中做宾语, 使用宾语从句时要特别注意连接词、语序和时态。如:

误: Can you make sure where has Mary put my glasses?

正: Can you make sure where Mary has put my glasses?

译: 你知道玛丽把我的眼镜放哪了吗?

析: 在宾语从句中, 必须用陈述语序(即疑问词+主语+谓语)。

误: My grandpa told me that the earth was round.

正: My grandpa told me that the earth is round.

译: 爷爷告诉我地球是圆的。

析: 在宾语从句中, 描述客观真理必须用一般现在时。

误: I realized that I made a wrong decision and I changed my mind.

正: I realized that I made a wrong decision and that I changed my mind.

译: 我意识到我做了一个错误的决定, 我改变了主意。

析: 在宾语从句中, 引导第二个宾语从句的 that 不能省略。

④主语从句: 主语从句在复合句中充当主语, 在使用主语从句时要特别注意关联词和陈述语序的使用。如:

误: What was surprised me most that the little girl could play the violin so well.

正: What surprised me most was that the little girl could play the violin so well.

译: 最让我感到惊讶的是小女孩的小提琴拉得太好了。

析: 主语从句要求使用陈述语序, 而非疑问句语序。

误: That we need is more money.

正: What we need is more money.

译：我们需要的是更多的钱。

析：that 和 what 都可以引导主语从句。what 除起连接作用外，还在主语从句中充当主语、宾语或表语，而 that 在主语从句中不充当任何成分，无意义，只起连接词作用。如：That light travels in straight lines is known to us all. 众所周知，光沿直线传播。

⑤ 同位语从句：同位语从句一般跟在某些名词后面，用以说明该名词表示的具体内容，在使用同位语从句时要特别注意其连词的使用。如：

误：I have a doubt if he will come tomorrow.

正：I have a doubt whether he will come tomorrow.

译：我怀疑他明天是否会来。

析：引导同位语从句时，用 whether，不能用 if。

⑥ 表语从句：表语从句在主从复合句中充当表语，使用时要特别注意其连接词和语序。如：

误：The reason why he was late for the conference this morning is because that there was a traffic jam on the road.

正：The reason why he was late for the conference this morning is that there was a traffic jam on the road.

正：He was late for the conference this morning because there was a traffic jam on the road.

译：今天早上他开会迟到的原因是因为路上发生了交通堵塞。

析：前句中的 the reason 与后面的 because 重复。

误：My plan is we go to the cinema once a month.

正：My plan is that we go to the cinema once a month.

译：我的计划是每个月去看一次电影。

析：表语从句的引导词 that 通常不能省略。

5 灵活运用5种基本句型

好文章不但具有用词准确、逻辑清晰、简洁明了、可读性强等特点，还要求句式灵活变化多样。这就要求我们先了解英语句子的基本句型。

(1) 主语 + 谓语 + 表语：此句型中谓语由系动词充当，be 是最常见的系动词，主语不同，be 的形式也不同，且有时态的变化。另外可用作系动词的还有 become, fall, turn, grow, get, taste, look, feel, smell, sound 等。其中的表语可由名词、形容词、不定式、分词、动名词和介词短语等充当。如：

My mother is a nurse. 我的母亲是一名护士。

使用系动词应注意以下两点：

① 正确判断系动词或实义动词：有些动词既可以作系动词，又可作实义动词。遇到这种情况时，应该先根据该动词在句子中的意思以及其后词语的词性和词义作出判断和选择，弄清楚该动词到底是用作系动词还是实义动词。以 taste 一词为例：

These eggs taste quite good. 这些鸡蛋尝起来味道很好。

My mother is tasting the meat. 母亲在尝肉的味道。

第一句中的taste为系动词，后面接形容词，构成系表结构；第二句中的taste为实义动词，使用进行时，后面接名词做宾语。

②系动词无被动式：系动词通常与形容词构成系表结构，无被动式。如：

这个故事听起来很有趣。

误：The story is sounded interesting.

正：The story sounds interesting.

(2)主语 + 谓语(+ 状语)：此句型中的谓语是不及物动词，不加宾语就能表达一个完整的意思，有时可带状语，说明动作发生的原因、目的、场所、时间、结果、频率等。如：

She is running. 她在跑。

They worked far into the night. 他们工作到深夜。

使用不及物动词需注意以下3点：

①在英语中大多数动词既可作及物动词又可作不及物动词，但有部分动词只能作不及物动词，常见的有come, go, arrive, come, die, walk, run, fall, happen, rise等。如：

Everyone dies. 每个人都会死的。

They arrived there early. 他们很早就到了那儿。

②有些动词本身(就可能)有被动意思，这时可用主动语态表示被动意义，常见的此类动词有wash, sell, wear, lock等。如：

Luxun's books sell very well. 鲁迅的书销路很好。

The door won't lock. 门锁不上。

③个别不及物动词后可跟同源宾语，常见的此类动词有sleep, dream, die, smile, live等。如：

People in this village are living a happy and peaceful life now. 这个村子里的人过着幸福安宁的生活。

I dreamed a wonderful dream last night. 昨天晚上我做了个美梦。

(3)主语 + 谓语 + 宾语：该句型中的谓语是及物动词，一般情况下后接名词、代词、不定式、动名词等作宾语。如：

Many trees lost their leaves in winter. 许多树在冬天落叶。

Lucy likes reading. 露西喜欢阅读。

(4)主语 + 动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语：该句型又叫双宾语句型。间接宾语表示人，直接宾语表示物。如：

My mother bought me a computer as my birthday present.

=My mother bought a computer for me as my birthday present.

母亲给我买了一台电脑当作生日礼物。

(5)主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语：该句型又叫复合宾语句型。宾语补足语是用来补充

说明宾语的，一般由名词、形容词、副词、不定式、分词、介词短语充当。如：

I found it very difficult to remember the English words. 我发现记英语单词很难。

I often see him take a walk on the bank of the Xiangjiang River. 我常常看见他在湘江边散步。

6 一句多译的技巧

所谓“一句多译”，就是一个汉语句子的多种英译。英语中的一句多译与数学的一题多解有异曲同工之妙。在平时训练的时候多做一句多译，不仅能帮助我们掌握更多更丰富的词汇和句型，还能让我们更熟练地掌握和巩固语法知识。一句多译的方法通常有以下几种：

(1) 运用同义词或同义结构进行一句多译

◎露西是班上最高的女孩。

Lucy is the tallest girl in her class.

Lucy is taller than any other girl in her class.

Lucy is not shorter than any other girl in her class.

◎汤姆和吉姆都在足球队。

Tom is on the football team, so is Jim.

Both Tom and Jim are on the football team.

Tom is on the football team. Jim is on the football team, too.

◎比尔喜欢画画，汤姆也是。

Bill likes drawing. So does Tom.

Bill likes drawing. So it is with Tom.

Bill likes drawing. It is the same with Tom.

Bill, as well as Tom, is fond of drawing.

Both Bill and Tom are fond of drawing.

Bill likes drawing. Tom likes drawing as well.

◎安妮不喜欢喝啤酒，温蒂也不喜欢。

Neither Annie nor Wendy likes drinking beer.

Annie doesn't like drinking beer, and neither does Wendy.

Annie doesn't like drinking beer. So it is with Wendy.

Annie doesn't like drinking beer. It's the same with Wendy.

Annie doesn't like drinking beer. Wendy doesn't like drinking, either.

◎鲍伯家的花园是我家花园的4倍大。

Bob's garden is four times as large as ours.

Bob's garden is four times the size of ours.

Bob's garden is three times larger than ours.

The size of Bob's garden is four times as large as that of our garden.

◎我喜欢看古典小说。

I like reading classical novels.

I love reading classical novels.

I am interested in reading classical novels.

I have / take an interest in reading classical novels.

I enjoy reading classical novels.

◎除了梅格外，今晚所有的公司员工都来参加圣诞晚会了。

All the staff came to the Christmas party tonight except Maggie.

All the staff attended the Christmas party tonight except Maggie.

◎毛泽东被认为是中国历史上最伟大的人物之一。

Mao Zedong is regarded as one of the greatest figures in Chinese history.

Mao Zedong is considered as one of the greatest figures in Chinese history.

Mao Zedong is considered to be one of the greatest figures in Chinese history.

Mao Zedong is considered one of the greatest figures in Chinese history.

Mao Zedong is looked on as one of the greatest figures in Chinese history.

◎我们学校礼堂有300个座位。

There are 300 seats in total in the assembly hall of our school.

There are 300 seats in all in the assembly hall of our school.

There are 300 seats altogether in the assembly hall of our school.

Totally, there are 300 seats in the assembly hall of our school.

◎买那套房子花了他30万美元。

He paid 300 000 US dollars for that apartment.

He spent 300 000 US dollars buying that apartment.

He spent 300 000 US dollars on that apartment.

That apartment cost him 300 000 US dollars.

He bought that apartment for 300 000 US dollars.

It cost him 300 000 US dollars to buy that apartment.

◎为了提高人们的生活水平，政府采取了一系列有效的措施。

The government took a series of measures to improve the quality of people's life.

The government took a series of measures in order to improve the quality of people's life.

The government took a series of measures so as to improve the quality of people's life.

The government took a series of measures for the purpose of improving the quality of people's life.

The government took a series of measures in order that they could improve the quality of people's life.

◎那个年轻的战士在战场上为国捐躯了。

That young soldier died for the country in the battle field.

That young soldier devoted his life to the country in the battle field.

That young soldier gave / lost his life to the country in the battle field.

◎我头痛。

I have a pain in the head.

I have a headache.

My head aches.

◎小孩应该对老人有礼貌。

Children should be polite to old people.

Children should respect old people.

Children should show / have respect for old people.

◎中国政府采取了许多措施使环境免受污染。

The Chinese government has taken many steps to prevent the environment from being polluted.

The Chinese government has taken many measures to prevent the environment from being polluted.

The Chinese government has taken action to prevent the environment from being polluted.

◎老师对约翰的计划评价很高。

The teacher spoke highly of John's plan.

The teacher thought well of John's plan.

The teacher had a high opinion of John's plan.

The teacher praised John for his plan.

John's plan earned high remarks from his teacher.

◎树上长着许多橘子。

There are a great / good many oranges on the tree.

There are plenty of oranges on the tree.

There are a lot of oranges on the tree.

There are a large number of oranges on the tree.

◎自从改革开放以来，这个村庄发生了翻天覆地的变化。

Considerable changes have taken place in this village since the reform and opening-up policy was carried out.

This village has seen considerable changes since the reform and opening-up policy was carried out.

There have been considerable changes in this village since the reform and opening-up policy was carried out.

◎这本小说不如那本有趣。

This novel is not so interesting as that one.

This novel is less interesting than that one.

◎这次在上海举行的会议很重要。

This conference held in Shanghai is very important.

This conference held in Shanghai is of great importance.

◎他和我一样不富有。

He is as poor as I.

He is no richer than I.

Neither he nor I am rich.

He is not rich; I am not, either.

He is not rich, and neither / nor am I.

He is not rich, and so it is with me.

He is not rich; it is the same with me.

◎我的随身听上星期坏了。

My Walkman was out of order last week.

My Walkman didn't work last week.

There was something wrong with my Walkman last week.

Something was wrong with my Walkman last week.

My Walkman broke down last week.

◎你应该为你上次的谎言向我们道歉。

You should apologize to us for your lies last time.

You should make an apology to us for your lies last time.

You should say sorry to us for your lies last time.

◎剧院里的大部分听众是年轻人。

Most audience at the theater are youngsters.

The majority of the audience at the theater are youngsters.

◎如果你不多做运动，你就会发胖。

If you don't get more exercise, you'll get fat.

If you don't get more exercise, you'll gain weight.

If you don't get more exercise, you'll put on weight.

(2) 运用同义句式进行一句多译

◎现在美国的天气怎么样？

What's the weather like in America now?

How / What about the weather in America now?

◎请问你知道商店是6点关门吗？

Do you know if the shop closes at six pm every day?

Does the shop close at six pm every day? Do you know?

◎你能替我把书递过来吗？

Can you pass me the book?

Will you pass me the book?

Would / Do you mind passing me the book?

Could / Would you please pass me the book?

◎他宁愿在街上溜达，也不愿呆在家里。

He prefers wandering on the street to staying at home.

He would rather wander on the street than stay at home.

He prefers to wander on the street rather than stay at home.

He doesn't like staying at home but wandering on the street.

◎约翰做完家庭作业才睡觉。

John will go to bed after he finishes his homework.

John won't go to bed until he finishes his homework.

John won't go to bed unless he finishes his homework.

John won't go to bed before he finishes his homework.

Not until he finishes his homework will John go to bed.

◎虽然她很漂亮，但是她嫁了一个很丑的男人。

She was beautiful, but she married an ugly man.

Although she was beautiful, she married an ugly man.

Beautiful though / as she was, she married an ugly man.

◎众所周知，巴西是足球的天堂。

As we all know, Brazil is the paradise of football.

As is well known, Brazil is the paradise of football.

As is known to all, Brazil is the paradise of football.

It is well known that Brazil is the paradise of football.

It is known to us that Brazil is the paradise of football.

It is generally acknowledged that Brazil is the paradise of football.

It is common knowledge now that Brazil is the paradise of football.

◎据说这些画价值连城。

These paintings are said to be priceless.

It is said that these paintings are priceless.

People all say that these paintings are priceless.

◎为了养家他不得不拼命工作。

All he had to do was working hard to support his family.

He had no choice but to work hard to support his family.

He could do nothing but work hard to support his family.

There was nothing left for him to do but work hard to support his family.