

新概念英语（新版）辅导丛书

新概念英语 2

写作大突破

(36课任务导学版)

主编 满春玲

36堂课，轻松突破新概念写作

离手最近的写作书
任务导学式写作训练

本书与《新概念英语2》同步配套
适合高考、PETS二级、PETS三级考生及同等水平的学习者提高写作技能



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内 容 提 要

如何有效提高英文写作素养? 本书以《新概念英语》教材为主线, 帮助学习者一边学习教材中的语言知识点, 一边通过内容丰富的写作练习, 将语言转化为相应的写作技能。

全书共分成 36 个单元, 针对学习者英文写作基本功的训练, 书中主要设计了“单词拼写练习”、“组词造句练习”、“翻译写作练习”和“看图思维练习”等多种形式的的基本训练, 帮助学习者循序渐进地扫除英文写作障碍。

本书主要适合于高考、PETS 二级、PETS 三级考生及同等水平的英语学习者提高写作技能。

由于篇幅有限, 参考答案请登陆 <http://www.waterpub.com.cn/softdown/> 或 <http://www.别wsbookshow.com> 自助下载。

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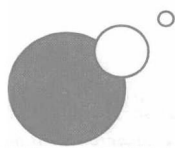
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妙笔生花源于扎实的基本功

写作就是通过书面语言表达自己的思想。这里面有两个要素：语言和思想。对于一个成功的写作行为来说，这两点缺一不可。

在运用母语写作时，我们基本上不用花很多时间和精力去考虑语言，因而我们将重点放在内容上。有了好的内容或思想，写出来的文章就有了内涵和深度。但是在学习用外语写作时，就不像母语写作那么简单了，语言和内容都需要注意。如果处理不好这两者之间的关系，我们会顾此失彼，要么是因为没有内容而感到无从下笔，要么是语言不熟而总是提笔就错。这样下去，我们就永远也学不好外语写作。

一般说来，学习外语写作有三个阶段，并且这三个阶段是逐步深入，截然分不开的。

第一阶段——入门，学习这门语言的基本词汇和语法。

此时的学习者对这门外语的基本用法还未掌握，因此尚处于学习语言的基础阶段。这时一般没有写作训练，即使有也只是为词汇和语法服务。这种练习一般来说都非常简单，强调的是学习者所使用的词汇和语法必须正确。

第二阶段——起步，做到语言和内容并举。

此时的学习者已经掌握了该语言的一些基本的词汇和语法，可以用该语言表达自己简单的思想。这时的写作练习可以达到两个目的：（1）继续加强对语言的把控能力；（2）用外语表达一定的思想。在具体的学习实践中，这两者实际上是不可分的。有许多初、高中学生开始用英语写日记，其实他们就正处于这一阶段。

第三阶段——跨越，主要强调文章的内容，突出其思想性。

当学习者对一门外语的词汇和语法掌握到一定程度，可以用它来表达相对复杂的思想时，就基本进入了第三阶段。此时的语言已经不是最大的障碍，如何写出好的内容成了头等大事。这一阶段的学习者所注重的是如何选材、如何组织文章之类的问题。有人说只有第三阶段的写作才是真正意义上的写作。这一说法可能失之偏颇，但成功的写作是必须达到第三阶段的。

如果你发觉写出完整的句子尚有困难，这说明你还处于第一阶段。此时你不要急于写出长篇大论，即使你有些想法可能非常深刻。这时你应该做的是注意语言的积累，留意常用词和句型的用法，比如单词拼写、句型转换、组词造句等。另外，适当做一些翻译练习也可以帮助你提高运用语言的能力，从而为提高写作能力做好准备。除此之外，多吃一些阅读，培养对语言的感觉也能为提高写作能力做一些准备。

在有了扎实的语言积累之后，你还要学会如何梳理自己的内容或思想，即做到在具体行文过程中，不能因为思想的杂乱或无内容可写而“驻笔不前”。尤其是在参加各种外语考试的命题作文的时候，要做到在有限的时间内组织好内容，做到“思如泉涌”，是需要下一番苦功夫的。文章内容或思想的来源一是靠平时多读书，广泛涉猎各个学科的知识。二是靠科学的方法，充分挖掘大脑已经掌握的各种信息。

这本《新概念英语写作大突破2（36课任务导学版）》是专门为帮助学习者提高英文写作能力编写的。全书没有过多地泼墨于枯燥的写作技巧及理论，而是以经典教材《新概念英语2》为主线，帮助学习者一边学习教材的语言知识点，一边通过形式活泼、内容丰富的写作练习，将语言转化为相应的写作技能。

全书按照由浅入深及与《新概念英语》教材同步的原则，共分成36个单元。针对学习者英文写作基本功的训练，书中主要设计了“单词拼写练习”、“组词造句练习”、“语法句型练习”、“联想造句练习”、“翻译写作练习”和“看图思维练习”等多种形式的练习，训练学习者的字词能力和造句能力。全书答案由于篇幅有限，敬请读者登陆 <http://www.waterpub.com.cn/softdown/>或 <http://www.wsbookshow.com> 下载。

全书将语言能力训练与拓展知识视野并重，内容逐渐深入，层层递进，可作为与《新概念英语》教材专门配套的课外写作辅导书。同时全书又可以独立于教材之外，作为专修英文写作的教材，适合不同水平的英语学习者。

根据编者的教学经验，众多英语学习者当中，很少有人在学习英语的初始阶段就十分注重写作技能的培养。很多人往往是因为英语考试或实际工作的需要，才不得不面临写作的困惑。编者认为，写作技能的培养如同建高楼大厦，还需从基础抓起，打好地基，一砖一瓦地累积；又如同学习游泳，不能总是反复研读理论技巧，而应该及早下水，先在浅水区游，再去深水区；先学会了闭气，再练习蛙泳。因此编者建议本书的使用者，无论是处于哪个学习阶段，最好都能够从第一册开始学起，保持适当的节奏，一点一滴地向高级进展，这样你成为英文写作高手的时机就会指日可待了。

本书由辽宁石油化工大学外国语学院满春玲主编，顾玉梅、韩松审订。参与本书文字整理和编辑的有宋德伟、胡秀梅、靳萌、李可义、赵海霞、易文、卢珍和刘玥彤等同志。高汉和冯巧娜为本书绘制了插画，在此一并表示感谢。

如果您有任何意见或想法，请随时与我们联系 waterpress@126.com，祝您的英语学习一帆风顺。

满春玲
2009年4月



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应试英文写作黄金法则

【适用于中考、高考、PETS 一~三级等】



黄金法则

书面表达要切中题意。怎样才能切中题意？就是要认真审题，看到考题后，先不要急于动笔，要仔细看清题目要求的内容。在自己的头脑中构思出一个框架或画面，确定短文的中心思想，不要匆匆下笔，看懂题意，根据图画、图表、提纲或短文提供的资料和信息来审题。审题要审格式、体裁、人物关系、故事情节、主体时态、活动时间、地点等。

行文中要避免使用汉语式英语，尽量使用自己熟悉的句型。几种句型可交替使用，以避免重复和呆板。多用简单句型，记事、写人一般都不需要复杂的句型。可适当多使用陈述句、一般疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。不用或少用非谓语或情态动词等较复杂的句型。同时，还要注意以下几个环节：

要注意语法、句法知识的灵活运用，例如：

1. 语态、时态要准确无误。
2. 主谓语要一致，主语的人称和数要和谓语一致。
3. 注意人称代词的宾格形式。
4. 注意冠词用法，例如：He is an honest student. 中的 an 不能写成 a。
5. 注意拼写、标点符号和大小写，例如：receive, believe, fourteen, forty, ninth, restaurant 等。

标点符号特别注意汉英的不同，例如：

	汉语标点符号	英文标点符号
句号	。	.
省略号	……（中六点）	…（下三点）
顿号	、	英文中没有顿号
破折号	——（四个字符的长度）	—（两个字符的长度）

描写人物时，要生动具体，例如：

1. 外表特征：tall, short, fat, thin, strong, weak, ordinary-looking 等。
2. 服饰颜色：red, yellow, blue, white, green, brown, black 等。
3. 内心境界：glad, happy, sad, excited, anxious, interested 等。
4. 感情描写：love, like, hate, feel, laugh, cry, smile, shout 等。
5. 动作描写：come, go, get, have, take, bring, fetch 等。

上下文要连贯。

上下文的连贯性也是评分的一条原则，因此考生应把写好的句子，根据故事情节，事情发生的先后次序（时间或空间），使用一些表示并列、递进等过渡词进行加工整理，使文章连贯、自然、流畅。考生应注意下面过渡词的用法：

1. 表示并列关系的过渡词：and, as well as, or ...
2. 表示转折关系的过渡词：but, yet, however ...
3. 表示时间关系的过渡词：first, second, third, and then, finally, after, before, after a few days, at last, at that time, later, in the past, immediately, in the meanwhile, when, while, then, after that ...
4. 表示空间关系的过渡词：near (to), far (from), in the front of, beside, behind, beyond, above, below, to the right, to the left, on one side, on the other side of, outside...
5. 表示比较关系的过渡词：in the same way, just like, just as...
6. 表示对照关系的过渡词：but, still, yet, however, on the other hand, in spite of, even though...
7. 表示递进关系的过渡词：also, and, then, too, in addition, moreover, again...
8. 表示因果关系的过渡词：because, since, then, thus, otherwise, so, therefore, as a result...
9. 表示解释说明的过渡词：for example, in fact, in this case, for, actually...
10. 表示强调的过渡词：in fact, indeed, necessarily, certainly, without any doubt, truly, most important...
11. 表示目的的过渡词：for this reason, for this purpose, so that, in order that, so as to, in order to...
12. 表示列举的过渡词：for example, such as...
13. 表示总结性的过渡词：in conclusion, finally, at last, in brief, as has been stated, in general, in all, in a word, generally speaking...



万能句型模板

主语从句，例如

It is common knowledge that honesty is the best policy.

It is well-known that...

It is self-evident/ conceivable/ obvious/ apparent that...

It goes without saying that...

It is universally acknowledged that...

宾（表）语从句，例如

We cannot understand why he was so cruel to his roommates.

The problem is not who will go, but who will stay.

定语从句 (限定性和非限定性), 例如

As is shown/ demonstrated/ illustrated/ depicted/ described... in the cartoon/ picture/ graph/ table..., there are many reasons why I want to study in your university.

It is estimated that tens of billions of pounds is spent on cigarettes every year in our country, which is a huge waste.

状语从句 (时间、原因、地点、条件、让步、转折等), 例如

When the man is enjoying the cigarette, the smoke becomes a monster which will devour him.

Whatever the reason, there are still some problems with student use of computers.

分词短语做定语或状语, 例如

Prof. Kang came to our university, giving us a lecture on how to acquire English better.

倒装句, 例如

Only through these measures can we hope to solve the problem.

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots.

被动句, 例如

Some measures should be taken to deal with the problem.

He is said to have accomplished a lot of great deeds.

It is believed that... (Many people believe that...)

设问句, 例如

Do you still remember the boy who cried wolf for several times so no one would trust him?

比较, 例如

The advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

The advantages of A are much greater than those of B.

A may be preferable to B, but A suffers from the disadvantages that...

It is reasonable to maintain that...but it would be foolish to claim that...

For all the disadvantages, it has its compensating advantages.

Like anything else, it has its faults.

A and B has several points in common.

A bears some resemblances to B.

However, the same is not applicable to B.

A and B differ in several ways.

Evidently, it has both negative and positive effects.

People used to think..., but things are different now.

The same is true of B.

Wondering as A is, it has its drawbacks.

It is true that A..., but the chief faults (obvious defects) are...

原因, 例如

A number of factors are accountable for this situation.

A number of factors might contribute to (lead to) (account for) the phenomenon (problem).

The answer to this problem involves many factors.

The phenomenon mainly stems from the fact that...

The factors that contribute to this situation include...

The change in... largely results from the fact that...

We may blame..., but the real causes are...

Part of the explanations for it is that...

One of the most common factors (causes) is that...

Another contributing factor (cause) is...

Perhaps the primary factor is that...

But the fundamental cause is that...

结果, 例如

It may give rise to a host of problems.

The immediate result it produces is...

It will exercise a profound influence upon...

Its consequence can be so great that...

批驳, 例如

It is true that..., but one vital point is being left out.

There is a grain of truth in these statements, but they ignore a more important fact.

Some people say..., but it does not hold water.

Many of us have been under the illusion that...

A close examination would reveal how ridiculous the statement is.

It makes no sense to argue for...

Too much stress placed on... may lead to...

Such a statement mainly rests on the assumption that...

Contrary to what is widely accepted, I maintain that...

举例, 例如

A good case in point is...

As an illustration, we may take...
Such examples might be given easily.
... is often cited as an example.

证明, 例如

No one can deny the fact that...
The idea is hardly supported by facts.
Unfortunately, none of the available data shows...
Recent studies indicate that...
There is sufficient evidence to show that...
According to statistics proved by..., it can be seen that...

开篇, 例如

Many nations have been faced with the problem of...
Recently the problem has been brought into focus.
Recently the phenomenon has become a heated topic.
Recently the issue has aroused great concern among...
Nowadays there is a growing concern over...
Never in our history has the idea that... been so popular.
Faced with..., quite a few people argue that...
According to a recent survey, ...
With the rapid development of...

结尾, 例如

From what has been discussed above, we can draw the conclusion that...
It is high time that strict measures were taken to stop...
It is necessary that steps should be taken to...
In conclusion, it is imperative that...
There is no easy method, but... might be of some help.
To solve the above-mentioned problem, we must...
In summary, if we continue to ignore the above-mentioned issue, more problems will crop up.
With the efforts of all parts concerned, the problem will be solved thoroughly.
We might do more than identify the cause; it is important to take actions to...
Taking all these into account, we...
Whether it is good or not /positive or negative, one thing is certain / clear...



经典布局谋篇

布局谋篇

命题写作

命题写作即给出一个统一的题目，限定考生写作的具体范围，要求考生就同一主题展开叙述或评论。写好命题作文的关键是紧扣主题、立意明确、观点清晰。

一、说明文

(一) 说明文：说明原因型 (1)

Nowadays, there are more and more in some big cities. It is estimated that _____

(1) _____. Why have there been so many ? Maybe the reasons can be listed as follows.

The first one is that _____ (2) _____.

Besides, _____ (3) _____.

The third reason is _____ (4) _____.

To sum up, the main cause of is due to _____ (5) _____. It is high time that something were done upon it. For one thing, _____ (6) _____. On the other hand, _____ (7) _____. All these measures will certainly reduce the number of .



(1) 用具体数据说明现象

(2) 原因一

(3) 原因二

(4) 原因三

(5) 指出主要原因

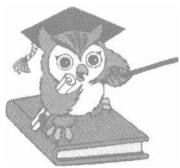
(6) 解决建议一

(7) 解决建议二

(二) 说明文：说明原因型 (2)

Currently, has been the order of the day. This does demonstrate the theory—nothing is more valuable than .

It is clear that _____ (1) _____. If you _____ (2) _____, as a result, your dreams will come true. On the contrary, if you _____ (3) _____, failure will be following with you. It turns out that all your plan falls through. No one can deny another fact that _____ (4) _____. You don't have to look very far to find out the truth, in respect that we all know _____ (5) _____. It will exert a profound influence upon _____ (6) _____. With reference to my standpoint, I think _____ (7) _____.



- (1) 第一个优点
- (2) 支持的做法
- (3) 不支持的做法
- (4) 第二个优点
- (5) 举例证明优点二
- (6) 说明优点三的影响
- (7) 我对文章所论述的主题的看法

(三) 说明文: 说明原因型 (3)

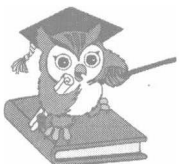
For most of us today, _____ (1) _____. From above, we can find that the reasons why _____ (2) _____ are as follows. The primary reason, I think, is _____ (3) _____. Second, _____ (4) _____. The third reason, actually, is _____ (5) _____. The significance for _____ (6) _____. Therefore, _____ (7) _____.



- (1) 人们针对 XX 的态度和举措
- (2) 归纳现状
- (3) 第一个原因
- (4) 第二个原因
- (5) 第三个原因
- (6) 重申造成现状的最重要原因
- (7) 我的建议

(四) 说明文: 说明原因型 (4)

These days we often hear that _____ (1) _____. It is common that _____ (2) _____. Why does such circumstance occur in spite of social protects? For one thing, _____ (3) _____. For another, _____ (4) _____. What is more, since _____ (5) _____, it is natural that _____ (6) _____. To solve the problem is not easy at all, but is worth trying. We should do something such as _____ (7) _____ to improve he present situation, and I do believe everything will be better in the future.



- (1) 提出论题
- (2) 说明现状
- (3) 理由一
- (4) 理由二
- (5) 理由三
- (6) 理由三引起的后果
- (7) 解决方法

二、议论文

（一）议论文：对比观点型（1）

要求论述两个对立的观点并给出自己的看法。

1. 有一些人认为……
2. 另一些人认为……
3. 我的看法……

The topic of _____ (1) _____ is becoming more and more popular recently. There are two sides of opinions of it. Some people say A is their favorite. They hold their view for the reason of _____ (2) _____. What is more, _____ (3) _____. Moreover, _____ (4) _____.

While others think that B is a better choice in the following three reasons. Firstly, _____ (5) _____. Secondly (besides), _____ (6) _____. Thirdly (finally), _____ (7) _____.

From my point of view, I think _____ (8) _____. The reason is that _____ (9) _____. As a matter of fact, there are some other reasons to explain my choice. For me, the former is surely a wise choice.



- (1) 主题
- (2) 支持 A 的理由一
- (3) 支持 A 的理由二
- (4) 支持 A 的理由三
- (5) 支持 B 的理由一
- (6) 支持 B 的理由二
- (7) 支持 B 的理由三
- (8) 我的观点
- (9) 原因

（二）议论文：对比观点型（2）

给出一个观点，要求考生反对这一观点。

Some people believe that _____ (1) _____. For example, they think _____ (2) _____. And it will bring them _____ (3) _____.

In my opinion, I never think this reason can be the point. For one thing, _____ (4) _____. For another thing, _____ (5) _____.

From all what I have said, I agree to the thought that _____ (6) _____.



- (1) 观点一
- (2) 举例说明
- (3) 为他们带来的好处
- (4) 不同意该看法的理由一

bright future is awaiting us because _____ (8) _____.



- (1) 问题
- (2) 说明问题的现状
- (3) 举例进一步说明现状
- (4) 解决方法一
- (5) 解决方法二
- (6) 解决方法三
- (7) 我的解决方法
- (8) 带来的好处

(五) 议论文：说明利弊

这种题型往往要求先说明一下现状，再对比事物本身的利弊，有时也会单从一个角度（利或弊）出发，最后往往要求考生表明自己的态度（或对事物前景提出预测）。

1. 说明事物现状
2. 事物本身的优缺点（或一方面）
3. 你对现状（或前景）的看法

Nowadays many people prefer _____ (1) _____ because it has a significant role in our daily life. Generally, its advantages can be seen as follows. First _____ (2) _____. Besides _____ (3) _____.

But every coin has two sides. The negative aspects are also apparent. One of the important disadvantages is that _____ (4) _____. To make matters worse, _____ (5) _____.

Through the above analysis, I believe that the positive aspects outweigh the negative ones. Therefore, I would like to _____ (6) _____.

From the comparison between these positive and negative effects of A, we should take it reasonably and do it according to the circumstances we are in. Only by this way, _____ (7) _____.



- (1) 现象
- (2) 现象的优点之一
- (3) 现象的优点之二
- (4) 现象第一个缺点
- (5) 现象第二个缺点
- (6) 我的看法
- (7) 对前景的预测

(六) 议论文: 不同观点列举型 (选择型)

There is a widespread concern over the issue that _____ (1) _____. But it is well known that the opinion concerning this hot topic varies from person to person. A majority of people think that _____ (2) _____. In their views there are two factors contributing to this attitude as follows: in the first place, _____ (3) _____. Furthermore, in the second place, _____ (4) _____. So it goes without saying that _____ (5) _____.

People, however, differ in their opinions on this matter. Some people hold the idea that _____ (6) _____. In their point of view, on the one hand, _____ (7) _____. On the other hand, _____ (8) _____. Therefore, there is no doubt that _____ (9) _____.

As far as I am concerned, I firmly support the view that _____ (10) _____. It is not only because _____ (11) _____, but also because _____ (12) _____. The more..., the more...



- (1) 作文题目
- (2) 观点一
- (3) 原因一
- (4) 原因二
- (5) 观点一
- (6) 观点二
- (7) 原因一
- (8) 原因二
- (9) 观点二
- (10) 观点一或二
- (11) 原因一
- (12) 原因二

(七) 议论文: 利弊型的议论文

Nowadays, there is a widespread concern over (the issue that) _____ (1) _____. In fact, there are both advantages and disadvantages in _____ (2) _____. Generally speaking, it is widely believed there are several positive aspects as follows. Firstly, _____ (3) _____. And secondly _____ (4) _____.

Just as a popular saying goes, "every coin has two sides", _____ (5) _____ is no exception, and in another word, it still has negative aspects. To begin with, _____ (6) _____. In addition, _____ (7) _____.

To sum up, we should try to bring the advantages of _____ (8) _____ into full play, and reduce the disadvantages to the minimum at the same time. In that case, we will definitely make a better use of the _____ (9) _____.