

考 易

中考 谋略
英语 与 演习

书面表达

TEST EASE

湖北教育出版社

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前言

“书面表达”能充分体现学生的综合语言能力,尤其是书面交际能力,因此,把它列为中考英语测试题型之一已达成共识,这不仅符合现代英语语言教学规律,而且充分体现了语言的构成规则和使用规则。新《九年义务教育全日制初中英语教学大纲》(试用修订)要求学生“能依照学过的题材或话题,利用所给的范例写简单的书信、便条、通知等;能按要求笔头转述所听、所读的简单内容;能为图片提供简单的文字说明并表达自己的观点”。综观全国各省、市、自治区的中考英语试题,“书面表达”题型主要有以下几种形式:1. 读图填词;2. 完成对话;3. 看图说话;4. 材料作文;5. 命题作文;6. 缩写;7. 改写;8. 应用文。其中使用较多的是1,2,3,4,8几类。

对于初中生来说,中考的书面表达一般采用的是“情景作文”或“控制性作文”。它是一种引导式作文,其特点是为考生提供了表达内容和表达形式,让考生根据所给的情景和要求表达意义,即切中题意。这与我们汉语考试中的命题作文或开放性作文截然不同,考生不能随意发挥,也不能简单地按提示逐字逐句进行翻译。考生必须抓住所给文字信息或图片情景、要求和大意,用自己最熟悉的语言进行表达。书面表达中所写的句子一般低于课本的水平。具体要求是:

1. 紧扣题目,把题目中规定的要点或图片中包含的意思全部表述清楚,既不能遗漏要点,也不能文不对题。
2. 语言准确,文理通顺,过渡自然。既忌词不达意,又忌“言多必失”。
3. 句式要合理变换,避免千篇一律,生硬死板。
4. 体裁格式要符合英语语言国家习惯,字数要基本达到要求,书写工整规范。

本书正是依据上述要求,并在编写体例上进行了突破性的尝试。新角度、新概念、新思维是本书的主要特点,学生既能从“能力训练与检测”中进行充分的语言运用训练,又能从“题型结构及特点”和“解题技巧与点拨”中感悟解题的“真谛”。

由于中考考试制度改革正不断走向深入,加之编写水平的局限,书中难免有欠缺之处,恳请广大读者指正。

编者

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关于语言教学与测试

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要想“考易”首先恐怕还得“学易”。学得轻松愉快,学得得心应手,学得容易,考起来大概不会出太大的问题,一般说来是会比较容易的。不要把考试的包袱背得太重,要轻松一点儿对待考试,要能跳得出考试的圈子,把眼光放远一点。要多多关注自己的学习过程,关注自己语言能力的形成过程,把有限的精力、注意力、着重点放在学习上,落实在平时的学习过程中去,落实到日常的有效训练上去。《考易·中考英语谋略与演习》就是这样一套帮助学生进行语言有效操练、提高实际语言运用的能力的系列中考辅导丛书。

语言考试应该说不是学习语言的目的,应该是检查语言教学效果、促进语言学习的一种手段。所以,这里我先要说的是语言学习以及与语言学习成败相关的语言教学。

随着我国改革开放的不断深入,随着我国经济和社会的迅速发展,外语教学(主要是英语教学)受到政府及整个社会的空前的重视,其发展之势如火如荼。特别是新的先进的教育教学思想、教育教学观念、教育教学方法、教育教学模式、教育教学手段不断地引进和吸收,我国的外语教学出现前所未有的全新的大好局面。

在教学思想上,对学科教学的基本特征有了比较清楚的认识。语言的工具性、实践性、社会性得到进一步的强化。语言教学更加注重实际运用,注重在语言行为方面的有效训练。在语言学习规律上,渐渐取得了共识,对语言习得和学习理论观点有了进一步的比较研究和了解。认识到语言学习是渐进的、逐步熟练、逐步发展的过程,而不是一个单纯依

靠讲解和分析的理性认知过程。

在教学观念上,基本上实现了两个转变:语言教学不是单纯的传授知识,而更重要的是进行语言实践;外语学习过程中,传统的教师“主导”作用得到弱化,取而代之的是教师的“指导”作用,强调和突出的是学生的主体作用。注意强调语言实际运用、实际生活应用以及使用语言知识和技能解决问题的教学导向。把学生从生硬的单词记忆、繁琐的语法分析推证和死板的课文翻译中解放出来。

在教学目标上,传统的单一的语法词汇目标体系发生了根本的变化。知识目标只是语言教学的目标之一,并且还不是主要目标。重要的是“四会”技能要求以及与之相适应的听、说、读、写的具体指标,即能力目标,伴之以更科学、更完整的教育教学目标:情感目标、策略目标和文化目标。

在课堂结构上和教学模式上,传统的课堂教学以传授知识为主,教师始终处于教学的中心位置。随着新的教学大纲和教材的实施,特别是国家课程标准的颁布,外语教师的教学策略和教学方式都会发生较大变化。课堂教学功能已开始向多样化和多元化方向发展,单一的认知型课堂正在演进为“认知——活动——情意——任务”型的综合课堂。教师们的课堂角色日趋多样化,师生关系也正在发生变化。单一的语言形式(FORM)训练方式得到一定程度的控制,语言意义(MEANING)的训练方式逐步得到承认。符合交际原则的训练形式得到实际承认,课堂教学交际化或准交际化的态势正在逐步形成。

在教学方法上,绝大多数教师能自觉摆脱传统单一语法——翻译法旧套路的束缚,根据国家课程标准的精神,根据新的教学大纲的要求和新教材的编写思想,根据不同的教学目的和要求,根据各地不同的办学条件和学生的实际,按不同的语言材料,实施灵活多样的教学。在常规教学过程中,教师们往往都把直接法、视听法、情景法、认知法、交际法有机地结合在一起运用。特别是不少教师在自己的教学实践中,结合自己的教学实际,创造出有个人特色的外语教学方法。

在教材的开发上,首先是体系发生结构性变化。结合我国外语教学的实际,以培养学生语言能力为第一目标的“功能——结构”编排思想得到普遍认可。突出学生主动性学习的“任务型”教材也正趋日益流行。特别是教材在多样性方面,出现了前所未有的大好局面。

在我国现阶段经济和教育发展水平情况下,学科教学受考试的制约作用是不容忽视的。但这并不能成为违背教学规律的理由。外语教学终结性评价不能替代形成性评价,对最后结果的评价无论如何是不能代替对过程的评价。没有过程性评价,很难保证学生的循序渐进的发展。从教学评估方面来看,检测和考试的内容和形式要发生重大变化。检测方法科学化,检测形式多样化,检测内容正从侧重单项语言点检测过度到侧重语篇语义、语言实际运用能力的检测。

初中升学考试是九年义务教育后具有一定选拔功能性质的考试,不可否认的是这种考试的目的之一是要为高一级学校录取合格新生提供保证。但也正因它是义务教育阶段的一次最重要考试,考虑到对学校教学的反拨作用,因此要特别注意对初中阶段的教学的十分重要的导向效果,要真正做到有利于进一步开展教学、考试改革,有利于大面积提

高教学质量,有利于全面准确落实素质教育的要求。

初中升学英语学科的考试要认真落实大纲、教材的教育教学思想,反映外语语言学习的基本规律;突出语言能力特别是交际能力的考查,强调语言的实际运用。基本的命题原则在于:

一、依据国家教育主管部门颁布的《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》,命题基本上控制在其规定的教学要求和教学内容范围之内,不能无限制地随意拔高、拓展。

二、听、说、读、写能力的全面测试是反映学生的实际英语水平的需要,各项目都要占一定的比例。考虑到口头表达能力的测试在实际操作中有困难,而说与听之间又具有很强的相关性,口头表达能力的测试一般以听力测试代替。书面表达(主观题)应有足够的比重。

三、突出语言能力考查的同时,语言知识、结构项目也要有一定的比重,但不单设专项语法考试题,强调语言知识的实际运用。

四、试题既要有难度,也要有一定的坡度;难度要适当,坡度要平缓。难题、中难题、容易题的比例大致为2:3:5,整卷难度大致控制在0.55左右。试题要有较好的区分度。

初中升学考试各地在各级主管部门的高度重视下,在各级各层次的教学教研部门的共同努力下,应该说是步入了比较成熟的阶段。其试题难度、卷面结构、题型设计、分值分布等都有比较一致的评判标准,一般来说不会有较大的起伏变化。只是随着教学改革的不深入,考试也必须作出相应的改变或调整。尽管我们很难预料各地中考命题会在哪些方面发生变化,但基本趋势是完全可以预料的。根据《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》(试用修订版)和《全日制义务教育、普通高中英语课程标准》(实验稿)中有关测试、评估、考试、考查的要求,今后的初中升学考试的改革主要体现在以下几个方面:

一、要全面科学地考查学生综合运用语言的能力。

二、听力测试的比例应不少于整卷内容的20%。

三、听力测试应着重检测学生理解和获取信息的能力,不应把脱离语境的单纯辨音题作为考试的内容。

四、笔试取消单纯语言知识题。

五、减少单纯语法知识题,并降低语法试题的难度。

六、增加具有语境的应用型试题。

七、加强语言知识运用和语言实际运用能力的考查。

八、适当减少客观试题,增加主观试题的比例。

九、尽量少用或不用改错题(特别是短文改错题)。

正常的教学与考试关系应是:怎样教就怎样考,怎样学就怎样考(当然这里所说的教与学是指按照教学规律施行的教学);然而现在情况往往是怎样考就怎样教,怎样考就怎样学,这是不正常的现象,是违背教育教学规律的。这种现象肯定是要改变的。语言学习最终不是要通过某种考试,而是要掌握实际运用这种语言的能力。事实上,真正具备了这种能力是不必担心考试的,“只有高分低能的考生,而没有高能低分的学生”也就是这个道理。



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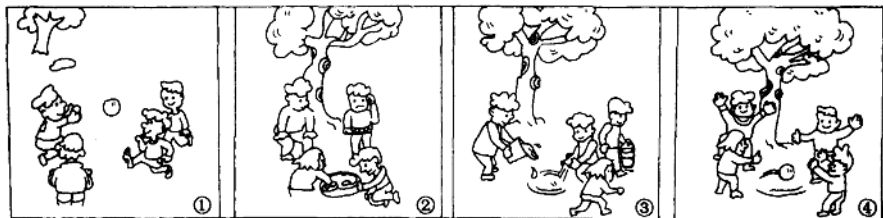
一、读图填词

【题型结构及特点】

“读图填词”题一般提供一幅或一组富有情节或能提供线索的图画,且图的左边、右边或下方有几句描述图画句子(通常为一篇短文)。常常要求写出与图示内容和语段(篇)相符的所缺单词,每空一词。它属于“控制性作文”,所填写的单词多为实词。通常语篇长度为 100~150 词,填写 10 个单词。

【题例】

根据图画内容,在下面短文的空格中填入适当的单词,使短文完整、正确、通顺(每空填一词)。(2000 年杭州市中考题)



One Saturday afternoon, some boys were playing football on the grass. How they enjoyed themselves! But before long, something wrong happened. When the (1) _____ came to Jim, he kicked(踢) it hard, it flew away and (2) _____ into a hole under a big (3) _____.

The boys rushed there to get it, but they (4) _____ get the ball out. Just then Li Lei had a good idea. He said, "Let me have a try." He left for a while and returned with a pail(桶) of (5) _____. He poured (倾倒) it into the (6) _____. But the hole was very (7) _____. Then the (8) _____ went to carry the pails of water and poured it into the hole. The ball came (9) _____ at last. How (10) _____ they were!

【解题技巧与点拨】

做此类题时,需坚持以下原则:

1. 仔细读图,捕捉信息。图画不仅提供了思考的线索,对填写所缺单词起提示作用,而且形成一种制约。要求所填单词既符合图画内容,又能做到语句通顺,意思完整。

2. 通览全文,图文结合。读英语文段时,须坚持图文结合。理解是前提,因而了解图中的直观情景和细节,结合文段中所呈现的时间、地点、人物、事件及其经过、结果等文字信息尤为重要,图文结合为准确理解作好准备。如在【题例】图1中,我们看见“几个小朋友在踢足球”,图2中“足球掉进了一个洞穴中”,图3中“几个小朋友设法(通过往洞中灌水)弄出足球”,图4中“小朋友终于得到足球,十分高兴。”

3. 词形变化,牢记于心。文段中所填的单词,不是一个孤立的单词原形,它(们)通常根据图意和句子的语法要求,或单复数、所有格、比较等级等有变化,或时态、语态有要求。所填的词必须是语义和语法上均正确的词形,因而单词填好以后一定要通读全文,复核所填单词,做到文通句顺,单词正确。

【题例】中所缺单词如下:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. football/ball | 2. fell |
| 3. tree | 4. couldn't |
| 5. water | 6. hole |
| 7. deep | 8. boys/children |
| 9. out | 10. happy/glad/clever |

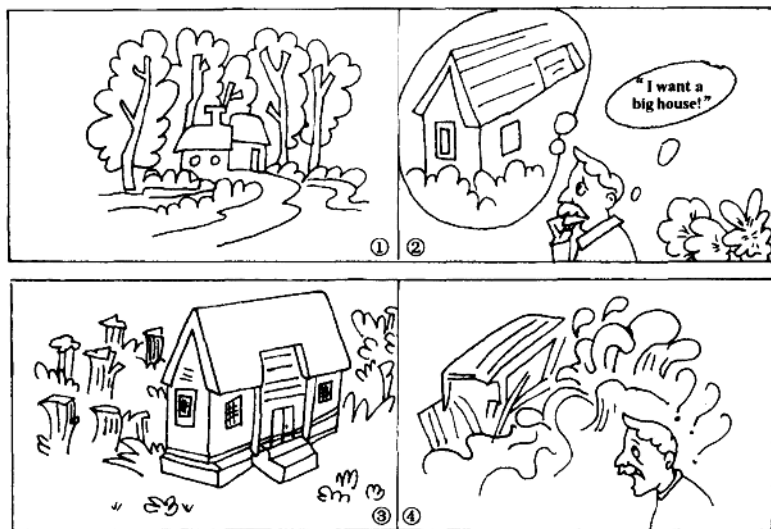
【能力训练与检测】

根据图画内容,在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词,使短文完整、正确、通顺。每空一词。

Many years ago, there was a man called John. He lived in a small house near a (1) _____, and there were some big trees (2) _____ the house. One day, he (3) _____, "If I (4) _____ the trees down, I can (5) _____ a new house." And the next day, he did so.

A few days later, a nicer and (6) _____ house was built. (7) _____ one evening after he built his new house, there came a (8) _____ wind, and it blew his new house over. Mr John didn't know (9) _____ it had happened. He said to himself, "If I hadn't cut down the trees, I have had a small house to live in. But now a new house means (10) _____ house to

me."



One afternoon just before Christmas, an old kind man was walking in the street when he saw a little boy (1) _____ in front of a beautiful shop window.



The old man (2) _____ why he was crying there. The little boy said he had lost the ten dollars given by his mother. When the old man (3) _____ this, he (4) _____ out a small wallet and gave him (5) _____ was inside.

The little boy (6) _____ him and stopped crying and smiled. The man walked away.

An hour later, the old man was returning home by the route. To his surprise, he saw the same boy at the (7) _____ place. He went up to him and asked if he had lost his money (8) _____. The little boy said that he had found the (9) _____ ten dollars. He was waiting for him there. He wanted to (10) _____ back the ten dollars to him.

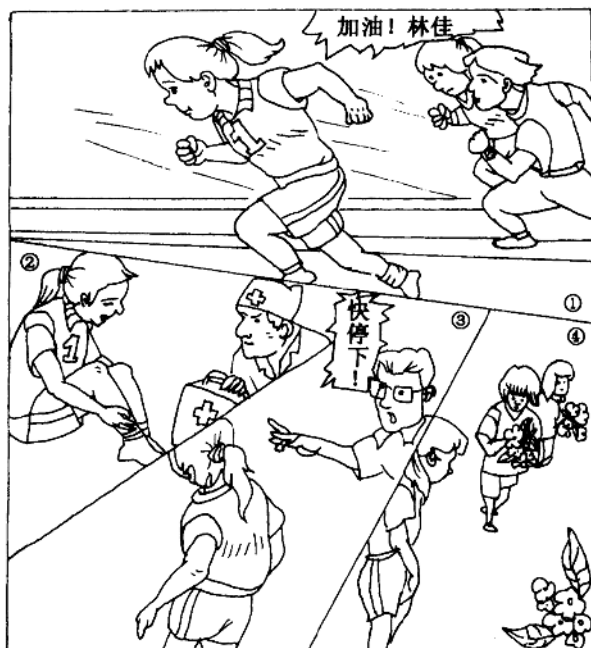


One day Mrs Green (1) _____ her daughter, Lucy, a (2) _____ list and asked her to (3) _____ some shopping. So Lucy went to a shop and (4) _____ all the things on the list. But when she was (5) _____ to pay for them, she found she hadn't (6) _____ the money with her. She asked the shop assistant to (7) _____ the things for her. She ran home and found her (8) _____ was still on the sofa. She took the money and came back to the (9) _____. Lucy (10) _____ for all the things and got them home.



A thief(小偷) once went to a house. He wanted to go into it and (1) _____ something away. He had many (2) _____ with him. He tried one key then (3) _____ to open the door. But still he (4) _____ open it. He tried many other (5) _____. But the door was still (6) _____. He felt tired and could do (7) _____ to open the door. Suddenly he found the (8) _____

_____. He thought it was a way of making the door (9) _____. (10) _____ he rang the doorbell.

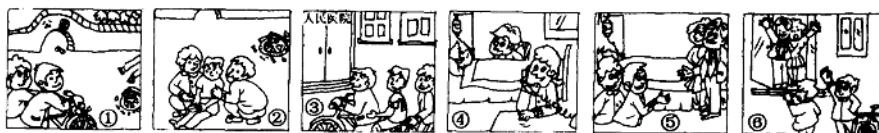


We held a sports meeting last week. The (1) _____ 1000 metres began. At first, Lin Jia, a runner of our class, was in (2) _____. Bad (3) _____! She (4) _____ to the ground on the second lap. One of her legs was (5) _____. She stood up again and went on (6) _____. But she fell (7) _____. Our headmaster asked her to (8) _____ running. But she didn't. Though she wasn't the (9) _____ to pass the finishing line, we all said to her, "Well (10) _____, Lin Jia!"

There were some children (1) _____ on the lake on a cold winter day. Suddenly the (2) _____ was (3) _____ and a boy (4) _____ into the water. A policeman heard the children's (5) _____ for help and took (6) _____ his clothes, jumped into the cold water and



pushed the boy out of the (7) _____. The boy was saved. The (8) _____ day, the boy and his (9) _____ went to the police station with a silk banner(锦旗) to (10) _____ the policeman.



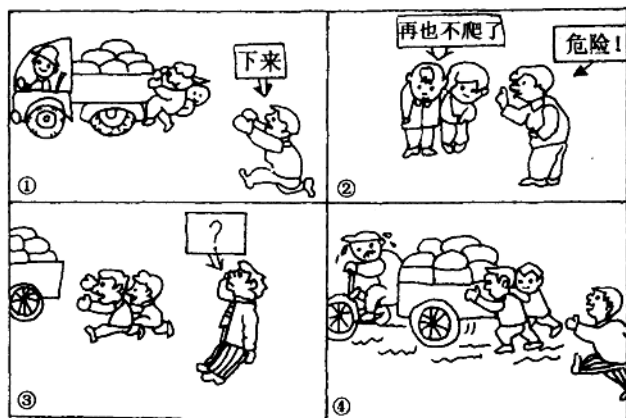
This afternoon, Zhao Gang, one of my friends, and I went to a park to listen to a concert (音乐会) in the open air. On (1) _____ way to the park, we found a man had (2) _____ off his bike and lain on the ground, and couldn't get up again. (3) _____ of us immediately got off our bikes and helped him get up. I helped him onto my bike and we took him to the (4) _____ hospital. While the doctors and nurses saved the man, I (5) _____ to get his phone number and ring up his (6) _____. Soon after the man's brother and sister got to the hospital. As soon as they knew the course of the thing, they thanked us very much. We told them that was what we (7) _____ do. They took him back home. We waved each other at the (8) _____ of the hospital. Though we went to listen to the concert (9) _____, we felt very happy. We did a good (10) _____.



It was late last Monday, but Tom was still (1) _____ a wonderful football match on (2) _____. He didn't go to bed (3) _____ twelve o'clock.

The next morning, it was a quarter to eight. It was too late for Tom to get to (4) _____ on time. But he was still in (5) _____. When Tom got to school, it was eight. The teacher was already beginning her (6) _____. As soon as Tom came into the classroom, she got (7) _____ and said, "What (8) _____ is it now?" Tom (9) _____ sorry and could say nothing.

In the English class, he had a test. As he didn't know the lessons at all, Tom (10) _____ in his English test.



Last Sunday Li Ming was going to school. On the way, he saw two boys (1) _____ on the (2) _____ of a truck. When Li Ming saw this, he hurried to them and asked them to come (3) _____ from the truck.

The two boys did so. "Do you know it is (4) _____ to climb on a truck like that?" Li Ming asked. "Sorry," said the two boys. "We (5) _____ do that again."

After a while, Li Ming was very (6) _____ to see that the children were (7) _____ after a tricycle(三轮车) with many things on it. Soon the children caught up with the tricycle.

But this time, the children didn't climb on the tricycle. (8) _____, they pushed it hard. When Li Ming knew what was happening, he ran over to (9) _____ them.

(10) _____ good and kind boys they are!

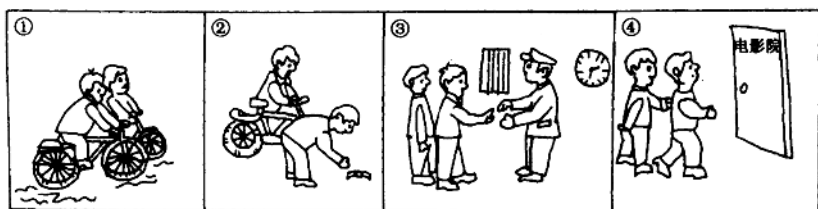
One day when Miss Chen came into the (1) _____, she found everyone was there but Lin

Tao was (2) _____. She asked (3) _____ Lin Tao was, and Gao Mei told her that he was (4) _____ at home.

As soon as the school was (5) _____, Miss Chen went to (6) _____ Lin Tao. A moment (7) _____, Lin Tao's mother came back from work. She (8) _____ the door and found Miss Chen was (9) _____ her son with his lessons. It was nearly six. Miss Chen said to Lin



Tao's mother, "I think I must (10) _____ now. I will come to see him tomorrow."



Tom and John went to see a film by (1) _____. On their way to the (2) _____, they saw a new watch (3) _____ on the ground. They stopped and (4) _____ it up. They looked at it. It was almost the (5) _____ for the film. (6) _____ they decided to turn in the watch to a (7) _____ first. And so they (8) _____. When they (9) _____ to the cinema, the film had been on for fifteen (10) _____.

Go along the High Street, (1) _____ the second turning on the left and the first turning on the right. Then you can see the (2) _____ on your right side hand. After coming out from the hospital, you can go down the street, take the first turning on the right, and the first turning on the (3) _____. Then the car factory is not far on your right. Then go down the street and (4) _____ left at the first crossing and take the second turning on the right, you can see a (5)