

上海科技教育出版社

English

高中英语 阶梯作文训练



前 言

英语是一门实践性很强的课程,不仅要求学生掌握知识,而且要在此基础上培养能力,这就需要正确有效地指导和训练。高中英语教学对学生英语的写作能力有了更高的要求,因此,本书设想通过句子翻译、段落写作、情景作文、看图作文和应用作文等五个阶梯来系统地指导学生从基础开始,逐步提高写作能力。每个阶梯有具有该阶梯特点的指导和典型的例句或范文,配有精选的练习,并附有答案,方便学生自学。

第一阶梯 句子翻译

在第一阶梯中,本书从五种最基本的简单句型着手,通过例句说明怎样扩展简单句,怎样运用并列句和复合句,使句子更多样化,表达的意义更丰富。通过本阶梯的学习,学生不仅可以提高翻译句子的能力,也可以为写段打好语言基础。

第二阶梯 段落写作

本阶梯主要介绍段落的基本结构和常用的写段方法,让学生掌握写段技能。

第三阶梯 情景作文

本阶梯精选了一些情景作文题,通过写作

指导、范文评析和写作练习,让学生逐步掌握情景作文的写作技巧。

第四阶梯 看图作文

本阶梯精选了一些看图作文题,通过写作指导、范文评析和写作练习,让学生逐步掌握看图作文的写作技巧。

第五阶梯 应用作文

本阶梯为学生提供了应用文的各种体裁,如书信、便条、通知、海报、日记、请柬及广告等和它们各自的写作方法,并通过写作指导、范文评析和写作练习对不同应用文的写作进行了详细的分析和指导。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,难免有疏漏和不当之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

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第一阶梯 句子翻译

众所周知,句子是文章的基础,是一个完整的语言单位,每句话都表达一个完整而独立的意思。如果将一篇文章比作一座高入云端的建筑物,那么句子就好比基石、砖瓦,没有好的建筑材料就无法建成坚实美观的大厦;同样,没有准确表达意思的句子,也就不可能写成脍炙人口的传世佳作。翻译句子是写作的第一步,文章写得好坏,同句子翻译的优劣密不可分。1999年上海高考翻译句子的分值从前一年的15分增加到20分,内容既注意到高中英语1~6册的覆盖面,又兼顾到高三年级第五册、第六册的考查侧重点,因此句子的翻译越来越重要。而学生对句子的翻译总是手足无措,甚至常用中文思维翻译英文。

为了译出高质量的英语句子,本阶梯要让学生理解各种种类的句子,正确掌握句子的翻译方法。

【写作指导】

1. 简单句

在写作时,不仅要写好每一个句子,而且要力求做到简单句、并列句、主从复合句相结合,使句式多样化,以增强文章的效果。只包含一个主谓结构,而且句中各个成分都只由单词

或短语表示的句子被称为简单句。按简单句基本结构可分成五种基本句型。例如：

- (1) SV The children played.
- (2) SVP The hall is beautiful.
- (3) SVO Her husband left the house.
- (4) SVOO The firm gave Sam a watch.
- (5) SVOC They saw him working.

只含有主谓结构的简单句一般较短,只能传递最基本的信息,但是在日常语言交际活动中,人们经常要交流非常复杂的思想。因此我们经常对简单句进行扩充,比如添加形容词、副词、非谓语动词和介词短语等修饰语,这样就能把思想、信息表达得更加充分具体。我们可以把上面的句子扩充成:

- (1) All the lovely children of Mr Smith from England played happily in the garden.
- (2) The hall is beautiful with all the doors made of glass.
- (3) Her husband always left the house very quietly.
- (4) The old firm gave Sam a beautiful gold watch on his retirement.
- (5) They often saw him working in the fields with the peasants.

从以上五组例句对照可得出结论:五大基本句型是英语中的核心句型。我们只要通过语法手段扩展基本句型,就会得到许多变化多样、结构复杂的句子,用以表达更丰富的思想、概念和语义。

在写和译句子时务必注意词性、词序和标点的正确使用,应注意以下几点:

- (1) 一般情况下,限定或修饰名词的单词定语放在名词

前面,而副词短语、形容词短语、介词短语、不定式和分词短语总是放在所修饰的名词后面。

(2) 谓语句或非谓语句可以用副词、介词短语等来修饰,放在动词的前面或后面,来表示语序、频度、时间或地点等。

(3) 句末一定要有句号、问号、逗号或感叹号等标点符号,句首和专用名词的第一个字母要大写。

简单句还可按使用目的分为四类,陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句,表示叙述事实、提出问题、请求、建议、命令、劝告、感叹等语气。非陈述句的语序要有一些变化。例如:

(1) Has the factory gone into production? (一般疑问句)
这个厂投产了吗?

(2) Don't you know English? (反问句)
你不懂英语吗?

(3) There were few cars in the parking lot, were there?
(反意疑问句)

停车场没几辆车,是吗?

(4) Shall we go home or stay here for the night? (选择疑问句)

我们回家还是在这儿过夜?

(5) How many students are absent? (特殊疑问句)
有多少学生缺席?

(6) How interesting the story is! (感叹句)
故事多么有趣啊!

(7) Let's put the matter to the vote. (祈使句)
咱们把这问题付诸表决吧。

人们在交际过程中,常常借用语法手段,如变换句子的正

常语序来满足修饰的需要和达到强调效果,注意下列各句中画线部分的语序及功能。例如:

(1) 在沙滩上沐浴日光是令人放松的。

It's relaxing to bathe in the sun on the sands.

(为了保持句子平衡,我们将动词不定式移到句末,而用 it 先行词作形式主语。)

(2) 火箭升上天空。

Up went the rocket.

(副词 up 置于句首,用了全部倒装,强调“上升”,使描写栩栩如生。也可以说 The rocket went up。)

(3) 下次一定要早来。

Do come early next time.

(我们常用 do/did/does + 谓语动词来表示强调语气。)

(4) 他能讲英语和法语,她也能讲英语和法语。

He can speak English and French. So can she.

(用 so 作替代词表示与上句提到的情况一样,可避免重复。)

2. 并列句

两个或两个以上句法功能相同的平行句子,通过并列连词连接起来,可构成并列句。

并列句常用的连接词有 and、or、but、otherwise、while、however、still、for、so、therefore、then 以及词组 both...and、not only...but also、as well as、either...or 和 neither...nor 等。用不同的并列连词来表达句和句之间的不同关系。请看下列句子,注意各并列连词在句中的用法。例如:

(1) 她发高烧,因此去看医生。

She had a high fever *and* went to see the doctor.

(“因此”表示因果关系, *and* = *therefore*。)

(2) 再过一星期,我们将完成这个任务了。

One more week, *and* we will accomplish the task.

(“如果……就”表示条件关系。相当于 *If we have one more week, we will accomplish the task.*)

(3) 这句话语法上是对的,但读起来不自然。

The sentence is grammatically correct, *but* it does not read naturally.

(“但是”表示语义的转折。)

(4) 我一星期只赚 50 美元,而她却要赚 80 美元。

I earn only 50 dollars a week, *while* she earns 80 dollars.

(“然而”表示语义的转折对比。)

(5) 你可以自己做,也可以请人做。

You may do it yourself, *or* ask someone else to do it.

(“或者”表示选择关系。)

(6) 再试一次,否则你不会成功。

Have one more try, *or* you won't be successful.

(“否则”表示否定的条件。相当于 *Have one more try, otherwise you won't be successful.* 或相当于 *If you don't have one more try, you won't be successful.*)

(7) 他没来参加我们的晚会,因为他那天忙。

He didn't come to our party, *for* he was busy that day.

(“因为”表示因果关系,对前面的句子作解释。此句 *for* 表示因果关系,不可以放于句首。相当于 *He didn't come to our party because he was busy that day.*)

(8) 天正在下雨,因此野餐延期了。

It was raining, so the picnic was postponed.

(“因此”表示因果关系。相当于 Because it was raining, the picnic was postponed.)

(9) 他不仅在学校教书,而且还写小说。

Not only did he teach at a middle school, *but also* wrote novels.

(“不但……而且”表示补充。)

(10) 我不会写英语,我兄弟也不会写。

Neither can I write English, *nor* can my brother.

(“既不……也不”表示意义的引申。)

总之,并列连词连接两个并列分句时有多种意义,因此我们在选用连词时要注意观察上下文。此外我们在翻译并列句时,还要注意以下方面:

(1) 并列连词一般置于被连接的两个分句之间,并列连词前面一般用逗号。并列连词不能置于并列句的句首。例如:

因为他病了,所以他今天缺席。

误:For he is ill, he is absent today.

正:He is absent today, for he is ill.

(2) 不要受中文的思路“因为……所以”、“虽然……但是”的干扰而出现两个并列连词连用或是并列连词与其他从属连词连用。如 and or、and but、for... so、because... so、though... but 等连用都是常见的错误。然而有些并列连词像 yet、therefore、nevertheless 还可兼作连接副词,因此它们可以和其他连词连用,而且它们的位置比较灵活。例如:

① 你可以看电视或者你可以上床睡觉。

误:You can watch TV, and or you can go to bed.

正: You can watch TV, or you can go to bed.

② 虽然他很虚弱,但是他尽力去做这件工作。

误: Although he was weak, but he tried his best to do the work.

正: He was weak, but/ yet he tried his best to do the work.

正: Although he was weak, yet he tried his best to do the work.

(此处 yet 为连接性副词,可以与从属连词连用。)

③ 没人应声开门,所以我离开了。

误: Because nobody answered the door, so I left.

正: Nobody answered the door, so I left.

正: Nobody answered the door, (and) therefore I left.

(3) for 与 because 的区别。for 是并列连词,它引导的分句只能放在另一分句之后,而且必须用逗号与前面分句隔开, because 是从属连词,它引导的原因状语从句可位于句首,亦可位于主句后面,当位于主句后面时不必用逗号。此外 for 引导的分句往往不表示直接的因果关系,而常常表示对前面句子的解释或对前面发生的事情的推断; because 则表示直接的因果关系。例如:

那学生肯定熬了整夜,因为他看上去既累又困倦。

误: That student must have sat up all night because he looks tired and sleepy.

正: That student must have sat up all night, for he looks tired and sleepy.

正: Because he sat up all night, that student looks tired and sleepy.

(4) 注意并列连词 when、while 和从属连词 when、while

的不同作用。当引导并列句时,when 表示“就在那时候”,while 则表示对比,解释为“而”。但当它们引导状语从句时,解释为“当……的时候”。请比较下列句子:

① We were preparing for a bed,when we heard a knock at the door.(并列句)

我们正准备床铺时,听见了敲门声。

I will discuss this with you when we meet.(状语从句)

当我们碰面时,我会和你讨论这个问题。

② Some people waste food,while others have none.(并列句)

有些人浪费食品,而有些人却没东西吃。

We should strike while the iron is hot.(状语从句)

我们应该趁热打铁。

3. 主从复合句

复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。主句为句子的主体,从句充当句子的组成部分,如主语、宾语、补语、状语、同位语等,不能独立。从句与主句的关系是从属关系。通常用一定的连词把主句和从句连接起来。从句可以分为名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句)、定语从句和状语从句。

名词性从句是在句子中起名词功能的主谓结构,可分别作句子的主语、宾语、表语和同位语。常用来引导名词性从句的连接代词有 who、which 和 what,连接副词有 when、where、how 和 why;连接词有 that、if 和 whether。使用名词性从句时,要避免下列错误。例如:

(1) 今年这所大学将招收更多的学生是真的。

误: The college will take in more new students this year is true.

正: That the college will take in more new students this year is true.

正: It is true that the college will take in more students this year.

(2) 新产品销路是不是好取决于质量。

误: If a new product sells well depends on its quality.

正: Whether a new product sells well depends on its quality.

正: It depends on its quality whether a new product sells well.

(3) 他说的是对的。

误: It was true what he said.

正: What he said was true.

(4) 问题是他在合同上签了字。

误: The question is if he has signed the contract.

正: The question is whether he has signed the contract.

(5) 他想当然地认为花费将会很低。

误: He took for granted that the expenses would be low.

正: He took it for granted that the expenses would be low.

(6) 我想明天不会下雨。

误: I think it will not rain tomorrow.

正: I don't think it will rain tomorrow.

(7) 我不知道他住在哪儿。

误: I don't know where is he living now.

正: I don't know where he is living now.

(8) 你想她为什么突然哭起来?

误: Do you think why she burst into tears?

正: Why do you think that she burst into tears?

正: Why do you think she burst into tears?

(9) 无论谁做应该迅速做好。

误: No matter who does it should do it quickly.

正: Whoever does it should do it quickly.

(10) 你应该做任何你认为正确的事。

误: You should do no matter what you think right.

正: You should do whatever you think right.

(11) 他保持沉默的原因是因为他已失败了。

误: The reason why he kept silent was because he had failed.

正: The reason why he kept silent was that he had failed.

(12) 消息传来, 前线急需医务人员。

误: Word that medical workers were badly needed at the front came.

正: Word came that medical workers were badly needed at the front.

定语从句是在句中起形容词作用的主谓结构, 通常修饰它前面的名词或代词, 即它的先行词。定语从句一般都要放在先行词的后面, 但有时为了保持句子的平衡, 也可放在谓语后面。定语从句有限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句之分。在书写和翻译定语从句时应注意以下几个方面。

(1) 要注意关系代词和关系副词的用法。例如:

① The bank which (that) was opened last week is a very modern one.

② A man who (that) doesn't try to learn from others can't hope to achieve much.

③ Did you see the letter that (which 或省略) I put on your table?

④ That is the place where (in which) he was born.

⑤ I'll never forget the day when (on which) I first came to Beijing.

⑥ She'll remember the days (which) she spent in her childhood.

⑦ Those who do not work must not eat.

⑧ This is the house whose roof (the roof of which/of which the roof) is leaking.

⑨ Is there any reason why (for which) you did that?

⑩ The girl to whom I spoke (whom (that 或省略) I spoke to) is my cousin.

(2) 定语从句应紧跟先行词, 否则会造成意思的混乱。
例如:

① 他是一个大家都应当学习的人。

误: He who we should learn from is a man.

正: He is a man who we should learn from.

② 昨天你买的杂志是非常有趣的。

误: The magazine is very interesting which you bought yesterday.

正: The magazine which you bought yesterday is very interesting.

(3) 注意定语从句与其他从句的区别。例如:

① I don't know who came just now. (宾语从句)

我不知道刚才谁来了。

I don't know the person who came just now. (定语从句)

我不认识刚才来的那个人。

② The fact that he gave his life for his country should not be forgotten. (同位语从句)

那个他为国献身的事实不应该被忘记。

The fact that he mentioned should not be forgotten. (定语从句)

他所提到的事实不应该被忘记。

③ It was in that house that they discussed their plan. (强调句)

是在那个房子里他们讨论他们的计划。

That was the house which he bought. (定语从句)

那就是他买的房子。

④ Put the key where it was. (状语从句)

把钥匙放在它原来的地方。

Put the key on the shelf where it was. (定语从句)

把钥匙放在原来放置它的书架上。

状语从句是在句中起副词作用的主谓结构,用从属连词引入,表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、让步、条件、方式和比较。在写状语从句时,只要熟练掌握从属连词,就能运用自如。

然而在实际写作和句子翻译中,还须注意以下事项:

(1) 英语的状语从句不可缺少从属连接词,即从属连接词不能省略。例如:

如果你喜欢这本书,你可以把它带回去读。

误: You like the book, you can take it home to read.

正: If you take the book, you can take it home to read.

(2) 状语从句位置灵活,除了结果、方式及比较状语从句外,其他状语从句可置于主句前,亦可置于主句后。若状语从句置于主句前,主句和从句间须加逗号;状语从句若在主句后,主句和从句间不加任何标点符号。一般主从句的位置由上下文的联系及表达的需要决定。例如:

① 我一得到消息就会尽快让你知道。

When I get the news, I'll let you know as soon as possible.

I will let you know as soon as possible when I get the news.

② 因为他结婚需要钱,他只能做兼职工作。

Because he needed money for his marriage, he had to do a part-time job after work.

He had to do a part-time job after work because he needed money for his marriage.

③ 虽然他缺少经验,但他已准备好做这项工作。

Although he lacks experience, he is ready to do the job.

He is ready to do the job although he lacks experience.

④ 如果再下一场雪,路就会被堵住。

If there is another snow, the road will be blocked.

The road will be blocked if there is another snow.

(3) 某些从句的连词,不能按汉语习惯套用,否则会出现连词的重复,也不要只写半句,更要注意 when、where、if、whoever... 等所引导的状语从句与定语从句和名词性从句的区别。例如:

① 虽然天很热,但是我们不得不在室外工作。