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# 中学生

双色英语作文



英

汉

对

照

# 新 英语 考试 作文 大全

湖南少年儿童出版社

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## 写作方法指导

用英语写作，是提高综合语言知识运用能力的好方法。写作不仅能够巩固所学到的单词、句型、语法等知识，而且还能够扩大视野，提高书面表达能力和阅读理解能力。

下面给中学生介绍两种简单易行的练习提高写作能力的好方法：

### 一、模仿写作

模仿写作可主要立足于对话写作的训练。这种练习能巩固学过的词法和句法，如句型、时态、词组。不同词性的使用方法和逻辑思维能力等。如初中第二册中出现了现在进行时态的用法，这无疑是学习的重点、难点。如针对其进行写作练习可采用对话形式。

A: What's the man doing in the shop?

B: He is buying some apples.

A: Is the woman buying some apples beside him?

B: No. She is buying some oranges.

然后根据这些句子另写一段话。请看一个学生的模仿对话写作：

A: What's the boy student doing in the classroom?

B: He is writing a letter.

A: Is the girl student writing a letter there, too?

B: No. She is doing her homework.

### 【青春寄语】

并不是  
先有了勇气  
才敢于说  
话，而是在  
说话的同时  
也就培养了  
勇气。

——佚名



## 【青春寄语】

处世是  
一种艺术，  
决不是权  
术。因为前  
者诞生于真  
诚的土壤，  
而后者则酝  
酿于欺诈的  
陷阱。

——佚名

要指出的是，这种仿照写法，主要靠自己在课后自觉地独立去做。另外，按照每课中的句型，自己再进行替换式练习，这是仿写的另一种形式，对于这样的仿写练习，一定要反复练习，坚持不懈，就一定能提高写作技能。

## 二、摹拟写作

中学的摹拟写作主要摹拟语句和短文进行写作练习。其训练目的是练习所学词法、句法的综合能力，如单复数、人称变化及时态等。下面介绍几个例子。

例1 要求：用 Tom is... 开头摹拟下文作文。

Tom and John are middle school students. They usually go school at half past seven in the morning. They have four lessons every morning and two lessons every afternoon. They have lunch at their school, and have supper at their homes. They usually go home at four o'clock in the afternoon. They always do their homework after supper. Then at about 9 o'clock, they go to bed.

## 【例文】

Tom is a middle school student. He usually goes to school at half past seven in the morning. He has four lessons every morning and two lessons every afternoon. He has lunch at his school, and has supper at his home. He usually goes home at four o'clock in the afternoon. He always does his homework after supper. Then at about 9 o'clock, he goes to bed.



例2 要求:用 Last Friday morning Xiao Li...开头摹拟下文作文。

This morning Xiao Li meets one of his friends on his way to school. The friend's name is Wang Pin. He is a tall boy, and studies in a middle school. His parents work in a factory far away, so he lives with his grandparents. They love him very much and often ask him to study hard. Wang Pin is a good student. He does well in English. He always helps his classmates with their English.

### 【例文】

Last Friday morning Xiao Li met one of his friends on his way to school. The friend's name was Wang Pin. He was a tall boy, and studied in a middle school. His parents worked in a factory far away, so he lived with his grandparents. They loved him very much and often asked him to study hard. Wang Pin was a good student. He did well in English. He always helped his classmates with their English.

以上两篇范文,一篇要求写作范文中的复数变为单数,另一篇则要求把文中的一般现在时变为一般过去时。这样的练习既有文字内容又有故事情节,给同学们进行摹拟写作提供了方便。再如下例:

$5W's+H=?$

这里的  $5W's+H=?$  并不是一个数学式子,它是国外新闻学家根据写新闻报导的要求,所总结出的六大要素的表述式,其中 W 和 H 都是其所特指的单词的首写字母。

### 【青春寄语】

心灵是一块神奇的土地,只要播下真诚的种子,就能开出鲜艳的花,结出丰硕的果。

——佚名

**【青春寄语】**

尊重是  
双方的，只  
有尊重别人  
的人，才能  
赢得别人的  
尊重。

——佚名

5W's 代表的是 when (何时), where (何地), who (何人), what (何事), why (何因, 为什么)。H 代表的是 how (开始、经过、结局等怎么样)。

例如, 写新闻报道就离不开上面这六个方面, 推而广之, 我们写记叙文、记日记, 甚至写个总结等, 若要写得完整全面, 有根有据, 也离不开这六个方面。

下面例文是一个外国小朋友根据国外某大城市星期一早晨, 人们在雨中上班上学的情形所写的一篇短文, 请你根据上面所给的六要素, 用已学的英语知识, 发挥你丰富的联想能力, 用第一人称或第三人称, 写一篇 150~250 个单词的短文。

**【例文】****Rain on a Monday Morning**

(Monday is the first work day of the week for most Americans and also the first school day of the week.)

It is eight o'clock on a Monday morning and it is raining.

A cold wind is blowing, and the sky is gray. Men and women are going to work. Some are walking. Some are waiting for buses on windy corners in the rain. Others are driving their cars, or riding in the cars of neighbors and friends. The city streets are full of cars and buses. All are moving slowly, one after another, along the city streets and on the roads between cities and towns.

Children are going to school. Some are riding on school buses. Some are riding in their parents' cars. Many are walking and they are not very happy.

Life is not beautiful on a rainy Monday morning.





## 从句子入手练习写作

句子是由单词和词组构成的，而文章是由句子构成的。要想真正写好英语文章，一方面要积累和掌握大量的词汇和基本语法规则，另一方面要加强练习写好句子等。下面就从句子入手练习写作作一简要归纳和说明。

### 一、用简单句表达

#### 1. 灵活运用英语句子的基本结构。

英语写作一般经由想法到词汇、再到句子这样一个过程。句子是围绕着一个主题表达一个完整思想的一组词（当然一个词也可以是一个句子，如 Wait）。

英语的基本句子结构主要有：

#### ① 主+谓语动词 (S+V)

A stranger knocked.

A bus arrives.

#### ② 主+动+宾 (S+V+O)

I like English.

Dogs chase cats.

#### ③ 主+系动词+名 (S+LV+N)

She is a student.

Linda becomes a scientist.

#### ④ 主+系动词+形 (S+LV+Adj)

The house is green.

Your mother looks happy.

### 【青春寄语】

与人交往，要使对方燃烧，而不是使其腐烂；要赠给对方欢乐，而不要传染忧伤。

——佚名





## 【青春寄语】

在顺利  
时向我们献  
花的人固然  
值得怀念，  
但永远不要  
忘记、也不  
应该忘记的  
则是在逆境  
中与我们共  
同流泪的  
人。

——佚名

## ⑤主+动+间宾+宾 (S+V+IO+O)

My friend gave me a present.

Alice wrote her mother a letter.

## ⑥主+动+宾+宾补 (S+V+O+OC)

The mother named the girl Betty.

My friend considered it a success.

## ⑦主+动+宾+形 (S+V+O+Adj)

Louise found the work difficult.

The boy set the bird free.

在英语的基本句子结构中,根据其肯定句,可以变成它的否定句、疑问句、反意疑问句等众多句子。如用“主谓双宾”结构时必须注意两点:①在句子结构“主+谓+直宾+(介词)+间宾”中,如果谓语动词用 bring, give, pass, lend, pay, teach, promise, return, write, take, sell, show, send 等时,则句子中的介词往往用 to;②如果谓语动词用 find, buy, draw, get, leave, save, play, cook, fetch, choose 等时,则介词一般用 for.

如: { A friend gave me a photo. —  
      { A friend gave a photo to me.  
      { I'll get you some tea now. —  
      { I'll get some tea for you.

如用“主谓宾、宾补”结构时,除掌握一些常用的主谓宾、宾补词组(ask sb. to do sth.请某人做某事;tell sb. to do sth.嘱咐某人干某事;send sb. to do sth.派某人做某事;want sb. to do sth.要某人做某事),还要注意某些动词的多种用法。如:have, make…等的用法:

用 have(使、让)的三种表达方式:



Don't have him waiting at the gate all the time.

I'll have my hair cut tomorrow.

What would you have me do?

用 **make(使)** 的四种表达方式:

What he said made me very happy.

We made him Our team.

The teacher made me repeat the sentence.

When saying something, you must make yourself understood.

2. 记住一些习惯法。

习惯用法是写出符合英语习惯的句子的关键, 否则就会造出汉语式的句子。例如:

误: A man with a pair of dark sunglasses robbed his money.

正: A man with a pair of dark sunglasses robbed him of his money.

3. 平时要多练习对思想内容的表达, 要考虑“英语怎么说”, 而不是堆砌单词、词组。同时多阅读报刊杂志上学生自写的优秀文章, 看看别人怎样表达这一思想内容, 从中找出差距, 从而提高自己的写作水平。

4. 养成写完文章检查的良好习惯。用自己所学的知识逐句检查句子是否符合英语习惯, 是否符合英语基本结构, 时态、语态是否正确, 词语搭配是否得当, 等等。

## 二、扩展句子

1. 在简单句的基础上扩展句子, 可以使句子更加精确, 表达更加丰富的思想内容。

1) 在名词前加上形容词作定语。如:

This is a book. This is a useful book.

2) 在名词后加上同位语(用逗号分开)。如:

## 【青春寄语】

向别人  
倾诉自己的  
苦闷, 这是  
对他人真诚  
的信赖; 而  
怀着诚挚的  
爱心倾听别  
人说苦闷,  
则是一种美  
德。

——佚名





## 【青春寄语】

人生最大的快乐是看到别人由于自己真诚的帮助而摆脱了痛苦的困扰，露出舒心的微笑。

——佚名

Jack, a classmate of mine, has joined the League.

3)在动词、形容词、副词前或后加上副词作状语，还可以加在句子前后修饰整个句子作状语。如：

They hurriedly finished their breakfast and went out.

You should not stay up too late.

## 2. 用短语来扩展句子。

1)介词短语作定语。如：

The old man with a basket in his hand is our teacher.

2)形容词短语作定语。如：

The old woman kind to us has died.

3)现在分词短语作定语。如：

The young man speaking to the girl is my brother.

4)过去分词短语作定语。如：

The factory built last year is a steel factory.

5)不定式或不定式短语作定语。如：

I have something to tell you.

Tom wants a piece of paper to write on.

6)介词短语作状语。如：

They are playing basketball on the playground.

7)不定式作状语。如：

The box is too heavy for her to lift.

3. 用 and 或 or 连结两个简单句，使它们成为并列句，表达更为复杂的意思。如：

Both my brother and sister are workers.

Try your best to work on all the subjects, or you'll be behind others.

4. 用句子来充当某句子里的(除谓语以外)任何一

个成分扩展简单句,使之变成主从复合句。

1)带主语从句的句子。如:

What she said surprised me very much.

2)带表语从句的句子。如:

It was clear that he had to get rid of his bad habits.

3)带宾语从句的句子。如:

She said that the park was very beautiful.

4)带定语从句的句子。如:

They invited me to visit their country, which is very kind of them.

5)带状语从句的句子。如:

He does it because he likes it.

Though he is over sixty, he goes to work by bike.

### 三、用常用英语句型造句

英语句型为各文章的语句进行铺垫,每一段落的语法内容都寓于句型之中。掌握一些常用句型的用法,是写好英语文章的根本保证。初中英语课本中大约有十六种常用句型,同学们要认真学习 and 理解其结构形式,反复操练,才能在写作时运用自如。现举例说明如下:

1. "It is+形容词+for sb. to do sth."

It is important for us to fight a battle against pollution.

2. "...too+形容词+to do sth."(…太…以致不能)

"…形容词+enough+to do sth."(足以能够)

Her sister is too young to join the army.

His brother is old enough to join the army.

3. "It takes (took) sb. time to do sth."

It took him half a year to finish the story book.

### 【青春寄语】

人际交往是什么?  
是爱的实践。你走到哪里就将爱的种子播撒到哪里,你就会发现你周围总会洋溢盎然春意。

——佚名



## 【青春寄语】

心中只  
有自己的成  
见，就无法  
理解别人的  
处境，就听  
不进别人的  
心声。

——佚名

4. “...not+瞬间动词+until...”(直到...才...)

Jim did not get up until nine o'clock yesterday morning.

5. “...had better do sth./...had better not do sth.”  
(最好干/不干某事)

You had better go and look for him now.

You had better not tell him about it.

此外，还要求同学们在学习英语写作时，经常做一些英汉互译练习题，不断提高自己的笔译能力。更重要的是尽可能多地记住单词和词组，单词和词组记得越多，英语写作就越得心应手。

## 四、写作范例

1. 简单句连写成文。例如：

I opened the door. I went into the room. I walked towards the window. I opened the window. I looked out. There were children in the street. They were playing. I watched them for a long time.

I have a friend. Her name is Zhu Yu. She is in Guanying middle school. She's in Class Four, Grade one.

上面两段文字，都是用简单句写成的。而时态、人称和数都用得正确，这是初学写作的第一步。当你英语水平逐步提高时，就可以也应该学习用较复杂的句子表达思想。

2. 运用 and, but, not only...but also, or 等连接词，开始学写一些较复杂的简单句和并列句。例如：

I opened the door and went into the room. I walked towards the window and opened it. Then I looked out.

Mrs Green was worried about their journey. She liked to stay safe in the same place. She hated travelling by air: the seats were too narrow, and the journey was always too long. She tried to sleep, but she was never able to sleep very well. She tried not to worry, but she found it difficult.

Miss Li is my English teacher. She not only speaks English well but also teaches English well. So all of us like her very much.

3. 运用 after, as soon as, when 等连词, 练习写复合句式。例如:

After I opened the door, I went into the room. It was dark inside the room, I walked towards the window. As soon as I opened it, I found it was broken. Then I saw children who were playing football in the street.

The children were running to move the bag of rice when they heard the sound of a motorbike. It was coming round the corner. The man on the motorbike was travelling too fast. He did see the bag of rice and fell off. The man lay on the road, luckily, he was not badly hurt. But could not move.

4. 运用分词结构和动词不定式结构进一步学写复合句。例如:

After opening the door. I went into the room. It was dark inside the room, so I opened a window to let in some light. I saw children playing in the street. I stood at the window, watching them for a long time.

### 【青春寄语】

与人交往大多贯穿着三个相互衔接的阶段, 即观察——理解——行动。观察越仔细, 理解越透彻, 行动也越准确。

——佚名



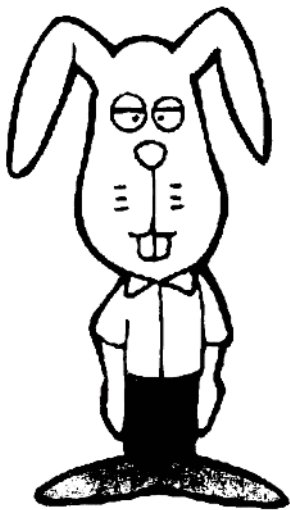
### 【青春寄语】

在人际交往中有时不妨戴上别人的眼镜，看看别人是怎样观察生活、判断人事的。

——佚名

从上面的例子中，你可以看出简单的句子可以用复杂的方式表达出来，而许许多多的复合句式也可以分解转化为简单句。当然，它们的表达方式的优劣取决于运用英语能力的高低。而这种能力又是在不断的练习中获得的。

还有一点要说明的，就是要研究一下书本上别人的文章，从整体上把握怎样“写”，不要只是单独练写句子。要有构思，要连词成句，连句成篇，向着学习的目标努力，使之自然地写成一段文章。







## 写作中应避免出现汉语式英语

语言文字是人们交流思想的工具。不同的国家和民族大都有着自己的语言和文字。民族文化不同,风俗习惯不同,思维方式也有不同。中国人学习英语,就要遵循英美人的思维方式和语言习惯,要尽量学习使用英语的语言习惯来表达我们的思想。学习了一定量的词汇后,就要研究英语的句子结构形式。从语法角度来说,英语句子的形式主要有三类:

- (1)主谓结构
- (2)主谓宾结构
- (3)主系表结构

对初学英语者来说,衡量一个英语句子是否正确,首先要从这三个方面来考虑,然后再研究其他方面。如果初学者能如此,可以避免很多汉语式英语说法。现在就同学们作业和习作中常出现的一些汉语式英语的说法,分类做简析如下:

### 一、受汉语影响,缺少谓语动词的错句

1. 他在家。

误: He at home.

正: He is at home.(或 He is in.)

析: at home 是个介词词组,在句中不能单独作谓语,应和动词 is 一起构成谓语。

1. 他昨天很忙吗? ——是的,他很忙。

## 【青春寄语】

宽容,  
能使失足者  
重新升起希  
望的太阳;  
宽容,能像  
和煦的春风  
一样,使人  
与人之间的  
关系变得更  
加和谐融  
洽。

——佚名