



《中学生英语学习百分百》系列丛书

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BAIXIEBAILIAN

中学生英语书面表达 百写百练

(初中卷)

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编者说明

中考英语中的“书面表达”是一道压轴题,做好书面表达题是英语得高分的关键。近年来,中考英语越来越重视测试考生写的能力。为了提高考生运用英语知识进行书面交流的能力,我们编写了《中学生书面表达百写百练》一书。

全书共分五章:

第一章,主要介绍了中考英语对写的能力的考查要求,常见的考查题型,各种题型的特点以及应试对策。

第二、三章,从英语句子入手,向读者介绍了英语中的各种句式的特点,引导同学们写好英文句子,进而学会组句成篇。

第四章,精选了 40 篇优秀英语范文,供同学们欣赏、背诵,进行模仿写作。

第五章,是考前强化训练,我们编选了 100 篇极有针对性的训练题,其中有一些是全国各地近年来中考试卷中的全真书面表达题,每一篇练习都给了参考答案。我们相信,同学们通过强化训练,一定能够在较短的时间内提高做好书面表达题的能力。

由于编者水平有限,书中的不足之处还请读者不吝赐教。

编者
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第一章 写前准备

随着素质教育的全面推进,英语起始阶段教学中,听说读写技能的训练日益受到重视。特别是写作,能训练学生综合运用英语的能力,已经是全国各地中考试卷中必不可少的一项测试内容,并以书面表达的形式被广泛地采用。



问 1 : 中考对写作的要求是什么?

答:《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》(试用修订本)对写作基本的要求是:“能仿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、所读的内容;能为图片提供简单的文字说明并能表达自己的观点。”



问 2 : 书面表达的测试有什么特点?

答:书面表达是一种控制性写作,即“写什么”已经作了明确的规定。具有以下一些特点:

1. 用文字或图画提供考生要写的内容。
2. 所写的内容是考生熟悉的并与他们的语言及认知水平相当的主题,如日常生活、家庭、学校等。
3. 对字数有一定要求。



问 3 : 书面表达常考什么题型?

答:书面表达测试题型有以下几种:

1. 短文填空
2. 看图写话
3. 根据中英文提示写一篇短文

4. 书信、便条、通知、日记等

5. 信息转换

6. 补全对话



问 4：请问各类题型都有些什么特点？

答：1. 短文填空。要求考生读懂有一定词汇量的短文，判断所缺的词汇，在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词汇（包括简写形式）。例如：

I'd like to phone my American friend. _____ a news reader on American television. He has got a really _____ job. It's seven o'clock here _____ it will be 12 o'clock in America. I _____ phone him at home. He _____ going to work this evening. He is on holiday today. There _____ a big storm in America yesterday. It damaged _____ houses and it killed 40 people. It _____ at eight in the morning. News of the storm was _____ television last night. We _____ the homes the fire destroyed.

答案：He's, interesting, so, can, isn't,
was, some, started, on, saw

这种题型类似于完形填空题，考查内容有词汇、动词时态、语法结构和篇章连接成分等。

2. 看图写话。中考看图写话大致分为三种形式。第一种形式是看图填词。第二种形式是看图组句，即题中给出关键词语，学生根据图的提示写出结构完整、意思清楚的句子。第三种形式是看图写短文，即根据图画的内容相对自由地表达，用以检测学生的单句写作和篇章组织能力。

3. 根据中英文提示写一篇短文。这种题型要求根据文字提示，按要求写一段话。例如：

用英语写一段话介绍你的一位朋友或同学,介绍应包括以下内容:(1)他/她的外貌;(2)他/她的学习;(3)他/她的业余爱好。

4. 书信、便条、通知和贺卡。这是适合初中毕业生的三种应用文形式。书信常有不同的命题形式。如设置情景,要求按试题要求用英文进行书面表达。例如:

情景:暑假快到了,你想参加一个业余培训班以丰富假期生活。

任务:请你用英文给你的英国朋友 Jack 写一封信,包括以下要点:

(1)你的爱好;

(2)你的时间安排;

(3)征求他的意见。

有时是回复书信。试题提供一封英文书信,让学生阅读后写一封回信。例如:

假如你是 John,下面是你的一位朋友来信,请你给他写一封回信,告诉他所询问的所有信息,要求用完整的句子来表达。

May 25th Dear John,

David and I are going to visit your city in the summer holiday. Can we see you then? What's the weather like there? David would like you to tell us what we could visit in a week. Finally, can you suggest a good place for us to stay in?

Love,

Jim

你的回信:

June 8

Dear Jim,

Love,

John

便条、通知、日记等比较简短,其提示语中往往包含要写出的所有内容,只要掌握了这些应用文的基本格式和语言要求,即可完成写作任务。

5. 信息转换。这类题型利用图表的简洁性,把所要考查的内容扼要地列出,使考生对考题一目了然。

6. 补全对话。该题型要求考生根据所给图画或文字提示的情景,采用填词或填句的形式补全对话,有时,也可能要求考生根据文字提示写一段完整的对话。



问 5: 英文写作应注意哪些问题?

答:英文写作主要是控制写作和情景写作两种形式,不要随意发挥,而要从以下几方面着手:

1. 仔细审题,明确要求。

对题目所提供的要求必须认真阅读、分析,弄清是短文、日记还是便条等,注意人称、时间、地点、人物等信息,避免用错。

2. 抓住要点,精心构思。

对题目提供的信息进行加工整理,列出提纲,选择适当的词、短语和句子,以便准确地传递信息。

3. 语法正确,表达流畅。

英语作文最重要的是用英语思维,句子要符合英语语法和表达习惯。避免汉语式的英语。尽量用自己熟悉的、有把握的词汇和句型,遇到不会的词或句型,可以用同义词、近义词或同义句型代替,这样可以减少试卷中的错误。注意时态和语态,句子之间要连贯,过度要自然,适当使用一些表示并列、递进、因果、转折等的连词,使文章自然流畅。

4. 书写工整,标点准确。

书写认真与否是影响得分的重要因素之一。如果字迹潦草,让人难以辨认,就会按错处理,所以打草稿很有必要。而且在正式誊写时还能作些修改,提高表达的准确性。另外,要正确使用标点符号和

单词的大小写。

5. 阅读全文,减少错误。

作文写好后,要认真阅读,审核一下是否存在下列问题:格式、标题、主谓一致、时态、语态、冠词、介词、单复数、大小写等,尽量把错误减少到最低限度。



问 6 : 请问怎样才能写好英语作文?

答:要写好英语作文,除了做好以上几点外,更重要的是学好英语基础知识,牢固掌握初中教材中的词汇和短语。特别是一些固定搭配,它们已是约定俗成,不受讲话人的意图所控制,我们必须牢记,才能准确地使用。下面归纳一些初中阶段常见的固定短语和句型,希望对提高英语书面表达有所帮助。

1. It is time to do sth. / It is time for sb. to do sth. / It is time for sth. 是某人做某事的时间了。

It's time (for us) to go to school.

(我们)上学的时间到了。

It is time for class.

是上课时间了。

2. Welcome to sp. 欢迎到某地; Welcome back to sp. 欢迎回到某地。

Welcome to China. 欢迎到中国来。

Welcome back to school.

欢迎回到学校。

3. Would like sth. / Would like to do sth. / Would like sb. to do sth. 想要某样东西 / 想要做某事 / 想要某人做某事

I'd like a cup of tea.

我想喝杯茶。

——Would you like something to drink ?

你要喝点什么?

—Yes, I'd like to have a glass of water.

是的,我想喝杯水。

I would like you to meet my parents.

我希望你见见我的父母亲。

4. Why don't you do sth.? / Why not do sth.?

为什么不做事?

Why don't you come to our party? / Why not come to our party?

为什么不来参加我们的晚会?

5. What / How about sth.? / What / How about doing sth.?

……怎么样? / 做事怎么样?

What / How about the meeting?

会议情况怎么样?

What / How about some bananas?

吃些香蕉怎么样?

What / How about having a good rest?

好好休息一下如何?

6. help sb. with sth.; help sb. (to) do sth.

帮助某人做事

He often helps me with my English.

他经常帮助我学习英语。

We're going to help some farmers (to) get in rice.

我们将帮助农民收割稻子。

7. sth. is easy / hard / difficult... to do

某事很容易 / 难做

English is not easy to learn.

英语不容易学。

Some of the apples are difficult / hard to reach.

有些苹果很难够到。

8. Shall we do sth.? / Let's do sth., shall we?

让我们做某事好吗?

Shall we go to the park?

我们去公园好吗?

Let's go to the cinema tonight, shall we?

我们今晚去看电影,好吗?

9. be good at / do well in

擅长 / 在……做得好

Some students are very good at English.

有些学生英语学得很好。

Lin Tao does better than me in maths.

林涛数学比我学得好。

Li Lei is very good at football.

李雷足球踢得不错。

10. like sth. better; like sth. best

更喜欢;最喜欢

Who do you like better, Wu Dong or Lin Tao?

你更喜欢谁,吴东还是林涛?

Which animal do you like best in the zoo?

动物园里你最喜欢那种动物?

11. had better do sth.

最好做某事

You'd better ask that policeman over there for help.

你最好请那边的警察帮忙。

You had better not take a bus.

你不要最好乘公共汽车。

12. keep + n. + adj.

使某物处于……状态

Don't keep the windows closed.

别让窗子关着。

We should keep our classroom clean every day.

我们应该每天让教室保持清洁。

13. be good / bad for sth.

对……有好处 / 坏处

Reading in bed is bad for your eyes.

在床上看书对眼睛有害。

Is watching TV too much good or bad for your health ?

看电视太多对健康有好处还是有坏处？

14. have sth. for breakfast / lunch / supper

早餐 / 午餐 / 晚餐吃……

They had eggs and porridge for breakfast this morning.

今天早晨他们早餐吃的是鸡蛋和稀饭。

What are you going to have for lunch ?

你打算午饭吃什么？

15. enjoy sth. / doing sth.

喜欢某样东西 / 做某事

I enjoy music. / He enjoys singing English songs.

我喜欢音乐。 / 他喜欢唱英语歌曲。

16. enjoy oneself / have a good time.

玩得很高兴

We are having a good time.

我们正玩得很高兴。

They enjoyed themselves during the summer holiday.

他们暑假期间过得很愉快。

17. on one's / the way to + n. / on one's / the way + adv.

在去某地的路上

On her way to school she picked up a wallet with a lot of money.

在上学的路上她拣到一个装有一大笔钱的钱包。

She bought a new pen at on the way home.

在回家的路上她买了一支新钢笔。

18. be different from 与……不同

It is very different from Australia at this time of year.

每年的这个时候的气候与澳大利亚不一样。

Their language is quite different from ours.

他们的语言和我们的语言不同。

19. forget to do sth. 忘了做某事(即事情尚未做)

I forgot to tell him the time of the meeting.

我忘了告诉他开会的时间。

forget doing sth.

忘了做过某事(即事情做过了)

I forgot telling him my telephone number.

我忘了告诉过他我的电话号码。

20. get ready for sth.; be ready for sth. 为某事做好准备

The farmers are all busy getting ready for the next year.

农民正忙着为来年做准备。

Are you ready for the coming examinations? No, but I am getting ready for them.

你对即将来临的考试做好准备了吗? 还没有, 但我正在准备着。

21. Thank sb. for (doing) sth.; Thanks sth./ doing sth.

因为某事感谢某人

Thank you very much for asking me to your party.

非常感谢你邀请我参加你的晚会。

Thanks a lot for asking us to Ann's birthday party.

多谢邀请我们参加安的生日晚会。

22. be late for sth. 迟到

Are you often late for school ?

你上学经常迟到吗？

23. so + be / have / do / can ... + 主语

某人 / 某物也是如此

It was hot yesterday. So is it today.

昨天天气很冷，今天也是如此。

He can ride a bike, and so can I.

他能骑自行车，我也能。

I have passed the examination, and so has my brother.

我通过了考试，我哥哥也通过了。

24. be far from ... 远离……

His home isn't far from here.

他家离这儿不远。

How far is your school from the city ?

你们学校离城市有多远？

25. must be ... / may be ... 一定是 / 可能是

Let's hurry. They must be waiting for us.

让我们快点儿，他们一定在等我们。

The fish must be very delicious.

这鱼味道一定很美。

It may be in that pocket.

它可能在口袋里。

They may be working on the farm.

他们可能正在农场劳动。

26. There is something wrong with sth. / sb.

某人 / 某物出了毛病

There is something wrong with my computer.

我的电脑有毛病了。

- Is there anything wrong with you ?

- Yes, I've got a headache.

- 你怎么啦?

- 我头疼。

27. do nothing to do sth. 对……无能为力

The doctor said he could do nothing to help him.

医生说无法帮助他。

28. take sb. to do sth. 带领某人做某事

So they took the boy to visit him.

于是他们带着男孩去拜访他。

29. take care of / look after 照看, 照顾

He can take good care of your babies.

他能把你们的孩子照看得很好。

You must look after your things.

你必须照看好你的东西。

30. stop to do sth. 停下(正在做的事)去做(另一件事)

After a long walk, he stopped to have a rest.

走了很长一段路之后, 他停下来休息一下。

31. stop doing sth. 停止正在做的事

The baby stopped crying and listened to the music.

婴儿停止哭叫开始听音乐。

32. go on to do sth. 接下来做另一件事

When he finished his homework, he went on to send an E-mail to his friend.

做完功课以后, 他接下来给朋友发了一份电子邮件。

33. go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事

After the visitors left, he went on watching TV.

客人离开后, 他继续看电视。

34. make sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

Every day he made one of the smaller animals to bring him

something to eat.

每天他都让小一些的动物带给他一些吃的东西。

35. tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事

Tell him to turn the radio down.

告诉他把收音机声音开小些。

He told me not to bring you anything.

他告诉我不要带带任何东西给你。

36. congratulations to sb. / congratulations on sb. for sth.

祝贺某人 / 为某事而祝贺某人

Well done, everyone, and congratulations to the winners.

大家干得不错。祝贺获胜者。

Congratulations on you for winning.

祝贺你们赢了。

37. prefer... to... 更喜欢……

I prefer this book to that one.

我喜欢这本书而不喜欢那本书。

Li Lei prefers skating to swimming.

李雷喜欢滑冰而不喜欢游泳。

38. be angry with sb. 生某人的气

He was rather angry with the man upstairs.

他对楼上那个人很生气。

39. hear sb. doing sth. 听到某人正在做某事

I heard him singing in the next room.

听到他正在隔壁的房间里唱歌。

40. do with sth. 处理某物

What have you done with the old boxes?

那些旧箱子你怎么处理的?

41. teach sb. to do sth. 教某人做某事

She taught me to read and write.

她教我读书写字。

42. be / become interested in... 对……感兴趣

He became interested in science.

他对科学产生了兴趣。

I am very interested in English.

我对英语很感兴趣。

43. be busy doing sth / with sth. 忙于做某事 / 忙于某事

Our teachers are always busy with their work.

我们老师总是忙于他们的工作。

He was busy writing a letter when I visited him.

当我去看他时他正忙着写信。

44. too... to do sth. 太……而不能做……

The boy is too young to join the army.

这孩子太小了不能参军。

45. get on well with sb. 和某人相处得很好

Usually we get on very well with each other.

通常我们相处得很好。

How are you getting on with your classmates?

你和同学相处得怎样?

50. so... that... 如此……以至于……

They were so pleased to see each other that they forgot everything else.

他们彼此见面如此高兴以至于忘了所有别的事情。

51. It takes sb. st. to do sth. 做某事花费某人……时间

It took me two hours and a half to draw the pictures.

画这些画花了我两个半小时。

52. sb. spend time / money on sth. / (in) doing sth.

某人花费……时间 / 金钱做某事

But I can't spend much time on it.

但是在这上面我不能花太多的时间。

She spent much money (in) buying new clothes.

她花很多钱买新衣服。

53. sth. cost sb. some money 某物花去某人多少钱

I like the sweater, but it costs too much.

我喜欢这毛衣,但花的钱太多了。

The new dictionary cost me 50 yuan.

这本新词典花去我五十元钱。

54. be covered by sth. / cover... with...

被某物覆盖 / 把……用……盖上

In 1620, about half the USA was covered by forests. In about 1850, about a third was covered by forests.

在1620年,美国大约有一半的面积被森林覆盖着。大约在1850年,约三分之一被森林覆盖着。

Cover the table with a cloth.

把桌子用块台布盖起来。

55. keep (on) doing sth. 连续不断地做某事

He kept on asking the same questions.

他不停地问同样的问题。

56. the + 比较级, the + 比较级越……, 越……

The more, the better.

越多越好。

The harder you work, the better you will learn it.

你越努力,你会学得越好。

57. either...or... 要么……要么……

They were either too big or too small.

他们要么太大要么太小。

58. neither...nor... 既不……也不……

You can take neither this one nor that one.