



英汉对照

English

中学生

Mobilizing
All Positive
Factors to Write

英语作文

MOBILIZING 总动员

主编：潘宝艳
编审：吕书章



内容丰富，题材齐全。



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Narrative



什么是记叙文

记叙文(narrative)是以叙述为主要表达方式,以写人物的经历和事物发展变化为主要内容的一种文体。它是写作训练中最普遍、最基本的一种。写作中,把自己感受到的或亲身经历过的事情,通过生动、形象的语言,精心、巧妙的结构,展现给读者。

记叙文包括的范围很广,如日记、游记、传说、新闻、通讯、小说等,都属于记叙文的范畴。要写好记叙文,必须把事情的来龙去脉讲清楚。一篇完整的记叙文要直接或间接地写清楚以下几个要素:

Who? —Who did it?

When? —When did the story take place?

Where? —Where did the story take place?

What? —What happened?

Why? —Why happened?

How? —How did he feel?



如何写记叙文

记叙文的写作必须把握以下几个要点。

1. 结构(structure): 不论是记人还是记事, 文章中应有一条(或几条)贯穿全文的线, 要有开始(beginning)、中间(middle)、结尾(end)。在文章开始时, 要交待清楚故事发生的背景, 如时间、地点、人物等因素。在中间部分, 作者应该进一步告诉读者发生了什么事(What happened); 如何发生的(How happened), 以及发生的原因(Why happened)。在必要时加入冲突(conflict), 以制造故事高潮(climax), 才不致使所叙述的事平淡无奇。记叙文的结尾要尽量自然, 不要画蛇添足, 故事讲完了, 文章也就结束了。

2. 叙事角度(point of view): 写作时, 对叙事角度的掌握非常重要, 决定所叙述事件的广度与深度。通常用第一人称和第三人称两种角度来记叙。使用第一人称, 即以当事人的口吻来叙述事件或人物, 使人感到亲切、可信, 容易被读者接受。缺点是有可能主观或武断。这种叙述角度常用于写自传、本人的经历或记叙耳闻目睹的事件。使用第三人称的角度来叙述, 则会使人感到客观, 能免除主观、片面之嫌。因为故事里提到的事物, 是以第三人称的身份来作客观叙述的, 容易使读者有身临其境之感。缺点是不够亲切感人。这种叙述角度常用于对重大事件的客观报导, 以及叙述他人的经历或事迹。

3. 顺序(sequence): 一般来说, 记叙文是按时间顺序来叙述的。最常用的叙述方法是顺叙(in time sequence)和倒叙(flashback)。顺叙就是按客观事物发生、发展的先后次序进行叙述, 一般说来, 这种按自然时间顺序来叙述, 容易把事件说清楚。倒叙, 即先倒叙情节, 然后再按事件的发展顺序进行叙述。

记叙文所需要的时态根据需要进行决定, 由于记叙文都是记叙过去发生的事, 所以一般使用动词的过去时态(有时也可用一般现在时); 记叙中如用“对话”时, 必须注意使用正确的时态及标点符号。还要注意使用适当的连接词, 如 then, next, afterwards, meanwhile, finally 等, 用来表示事件之间的时间关系。



记叙文写作范例



范例一



A Bad Accident

At that time I was in the first grade of middle school. One day I was standing on a plate, sliding back and forth on the concrete road. Since I was a green hand^① and could not keep my balance, I fell off the plate and hurt my index finger^②. I looked at my finger and started sobbing. The fingernail was halfway torn off, and my hand was covered with blood. My finger was throbbing^③ with pain, and I nearly vomited^④. My friend's mother accompanied me to the nearest hospital.

My mother met me at the hospital, and we went into one of the little rooms with the padded^⑤ table and the horrible instruments lined up neatly on trays^⑥. I lay on the bed and sobbed as my mother tried to soothe^⑦ me. The doctor came in and cleaned my fingernail. I closed my eyes and felt a sharp pain. I screamed, and my mother fainted on the floor beside the table. The doctor had given me a shot of pain killer right into the red meat underneath the torn nail. Soon the flesh was deadened^⑧, and he pulled off the nail. Then he bandaged^⑨ the finger and put a splint^⑩ on it. In the meantime a nurse was helping my mother.

We finally left the hospital with my finger feeling better and my mother carrying five stitches^⑪ in her forehead where she had hit the floor. Once the numbness^⑫ started wearing off, the tip of my finger



began throbbing again, so I took pain pills every two hours until I went to sleep. It took over a year for my fingernail to grow back, and even now the nail is still ridged^⑬ and ugly. Now I am an adult, but I still carry reminders^⑭ of that accident with my mother's scarred^⑮ forehead and my funny-looking finger.

注释

①green hand 生手; 没有经验的人

②index finger 食指

③throb v. 抽动; 颤动

④vomit v. 呕吐

⑤pad v. 衬; 垫

⑥tray n. 托盘

⑦soothe v. 安慰

⑧deaden v. 使失去感觉; 使麻木

⑨bandage v. 包扎

⑩splint n. 夹板

⑪stitch n. 伤口缝针

⑫numbness n. 麻木

⑬ridge v. 起皱; 成脊状

⑭reminder n. 记忆; 提醒物

⑮scarred a. 留下伤痕的

重点

①sliding on the concrete road

②fell off the plate and hurt index finger

③to the nearest hospital

④my mother met me at the hospital

⑤felt a sharp pain and screamed

⑥my mother painted crumbling to the floor beside the table

⑦the doctor pulled off the nail

⑧a nurse helped my mother

⑨my mother carried five stitches in her forehead

⑩the nail is still ridged and ugly



⑪ still carry reminders of that accident

评析

这篇文章基本包括了记叙文的六要素。when: 中学里的一天; where: 在一条混凝土路上; what: 我从滑板车上摔下来伤着了指甲; why: 我是生手, 不能保持平衡; who: 我, 母亲; how: 我重新长出一只丑陋的指甲, 母亲额头上也留下一块伤疤。

文中对我和母亲的行为描写比较具体, 使文章显得生动, 并能给人留下较深的印象。

参考译文

一次可怕的事故

在我上初中一年级时, 有一天, 我站在一个滑板车上, 在一条混凝土路面上前后滑动。因为我是生手, 不能使自己保持平衡, 我从滑板车上摔了下来, 伤着了食指, 我看着受伤的手指哭了起来。因为指甲从中间断裂, 我的手上沾满了鲜血。剧烈的疼痛使得我的手指不住地颤动, 我差点呕吐。后来, 在朋友妈妈的陪同下我去了最近的医院。

我母亲在医院里找到了我。我们走进一个小房间, 那里面的桌子上放着软垫并整齐地排放着可怕的器械。我躺在床上抽泣, 母亲在一旁安慰我。医生进来给我清洗指甲, 我闭上了眼睛。突然, 一股钻心的疼痛从指尖传来, 我尖叫起来。母亲晕倒在桌边的地板上。医生直接在我断裂的指甲下面鲜红的肌肉里注射了一支止痛针, 肌肉很快麻木了。他把断裂的指甲拉了出来。然后把手指包扎好并上了夹板, 另外一名护士同时在救护我的母亲。

因为额头撞到地板上, 我母亲缝了五针, 等我的手指感觉好一点时, 我们才离开医院。当麻木感消散时, 我的手指尖又开始抽动起来。于是我每两个小时服一些止痛片, 直到睡着为止。一年多后, 我的指甲才重新长好, 直到现在它还在起皱, 看上去很丑陋。如今我已步入成年了, 但我仍然清楚地记得那次事故, 伴随着那次可怕的事实的, 是我母亲额头上的伤疤和我那看上去很滑稽的手指。



范例二

Why I Don't Drink Beer Any More?

The reason I don't drink beer very often is that I had a bad experience with it. Two years ago I went drinking with my friends at a bar. It was our first day as university students. We were so excited that we decided to enjoy the night by drinking beer. While imagining our future university life, I drank a considerable^① amount of beer. When I was going home with some friends, I became aware that I had drunk too much. I hardly remembered what happened afterward.

On the following day, my friends said that I fell from the train platform as I was walking along the edge^②. Just then, a train was coming to that platform, so my friends tried to help me, but they couldn't because they were also drunk. I asked why I was still alive now. Their response^③ was that the train came to the opposite side of the platform. Since then I swear^④ never to drink so much.

注释

① considerable *a.* 相当多的

② edge *n.* 边缘

③ response *n.* 回答; 反应

④ swear *v.* 发誓

重点

① don't drink beer very often

② had a bad experience with it

③ went drinking with friends

④ first day as university students

⑤ so excited



- ⑥drank a considerable amount of beer
- ⑦fell from the train platform
- ⑧a train was coming to that platform
- ⑨friends couldn't help me
- ⑩the train came to the opposite side of the platform
- ⑪to swear never to drink so much

评析

这篇文章选材比较新颖,能够吸引读者的兴趣。而且内容真实,富有真情实感。文章采用倒叙法,先倒叙情节,然后再按事件的发展顺序进行叙述。

事情发生的时间:two years ago;地点:at a bar;人物:my friends and I;起因:we were so excited that we decided to enjoy the night by drinking beer;经过:I drank a considerable amount of beer;结果:I fell from the train platform and a train came to the opposite side of the platform.

文中制造了一个 conflict(冲突):a train was coming to that platform but my friends couldn't help me,从而把故事情节推向高潮。

参考译文

我为什么不再喝啤酒了?

我很少喝啤酒,因为我曾经有过一次可怕的经历。两年前,我和朋友们一起到一个酒吧里喝啤酒。那是我们升入大学的第一天。我们兴奋极了,决定喝一点啤酒来享受那个美妙的夜晚。我们一边想象即将开始的大学生活,一边品尝着啤酒,不知不觉我喝了很多。当我和几位朋友一起回家时,我才意识到自己喝得太多了,以后发生的事我几乎没一点印象了。

第二天,听朋友们说,当我沿着火车站台的边缘行走时,从站台上摔了下去。恰在那时,一辆火车正向站台开过来,朋友们想帮助我却无能为力,因为他们也醉了。我问为什么现在我还活着,他们的回答是火车开向了站台的对面。从这次经历以后我发誓再也不喝啤酒了。



例文评点



My Accordion And I

I have a good friend. Its name is accordion.

Look! It's black, just like a gentleman in black. And the keys^① are as white as snow. There are some beautiful original^② designs on the face.

When I get home every afternoon, the first thing is to play the accordion. At first, I didn't like playing it, because I feel tired after playing, and it's too heavy to carry^③. But my mother always says to me, "No pains, no gains". So I play it hard. After some time I really feel like playing the accordion.

When I feel unhappy, I play the accordion, because it can bring me pleasure; when I feel tired, I play the accordion, because it can make me fresh^④; when I feel angry, I play the accordion, because it can make me calm.

Thank you, my dear accordion. I will try to be one of the best students in my class. I'll do my best, you also will play an important role in my life.

注释

- ①key *n.* 键
- ②original *a.* 新颖的
- ③carry *v.* 携带;背着
- ④fresh *a.* 有活力的

点评

本文描绘了手风琴的外形及作者从不喜欢到深爱并视手风琴为朋友的心理变化过程,在描写过程中掺入拟人、比喻和排比等写作手法,使文章生动亲切。

参考译文

我和我的手风琴

我有一个好朋友，它的名字叫手风琴。

看！它是黑色的，就像一位穿着黑色衣服的绅士，它的键像雪一样洁白，它的表面上还有一些美丽新颖的图案。

每天下午回到家里，我的第一件事就是拉手风琴。起初，我并不喜欢拉手风琴，因为每次拉完我都感觉很累，而且它太沉了，我几乎背不动。但是我母亲总是对我说“一分耕耘，一分收获”，于是我刻苦练琴，过了一段时间，我真的开始喜欢拉手风琴了。

悲伤时，我拉手风琴，因为它能给我带来欢乐；困倦时，我拉手风琴，因为它能使我精力充沛；愤怒时，我拉手风琴，因为它能使我恢复平静。

谢谢你，我亲爱的手风琴，我将尽力成为班上最好的学生。我会尽最大的努力，你也将在我的生命中扮演一个重要的角色。



It Is Worth Buying

John is an English boy. He loves soccer^① very much. At school he is a football player.

It's Sunday today and it's a fine day. John and his mother are walking in the street. They're going to do some shopping. They're getting into the sports shop.

"Can I help you?" the shop assistant^② asks.

"Yes, could you give me a football?" John says.

The shop assistant asks, "What kind of football, American one or soccer?"

"Soccer, please," John says.

"Here's your soccer." the shop assistant says.

"How much is it?" John's mother asks.

"Sixty yuan."



"Oh! It's too dear!" his mother says. But John thinks "No, that's cheap^③ because I love soccer very much. To play soccer is a good game^④! It's good for our health, so it's cheap!"

What do you think about it?

注释

- ①soccer *n.* 英式足球
 ②assistant *n.* 助手; 服务员
 ③cheap *a.* 便宜的
 ④game *n.* 游戏; 运动; 比赛

点评

这篇文章讲述了 John 和他母亲去买英式足球的经过。记叙中有对话和思考,发人深思,但应注意对话格式和动词的应用。

参考译文

值得买

约翰是个英国男孩,他非常喜欢足球,是学校的一名足球队员。

今天是星期天,天气晴朗。约翰和母亲一起走在大街上,他们准备去商店购物,他们走进一家运动商店。

"你们想要什么?"售货员问道。

"你能给我拿一个足球吗?"约翰说。

售货员又问:"哪一种足球,美国足球还是英式足球?"

"请拿一个英式足球!"约翰回答。

"给你英式足球。"售货员说。

"多少钱?"约翰的母亲问。

"60 元。"

"哦,太贵了!"他母亲说。但约翰认为:"不,它挺便宜,因为我非常喜欢足球,踢足球是一项很好的运动!它有利于人体健康,因此并不贵!"

你认为呢?