

全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导教程系列精品丛书

2009年全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导教程 英语写作步步高

索玉柱 栗长江 编著

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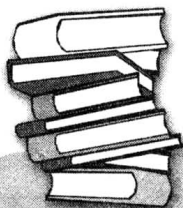
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2009年全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导教程

英 语

写作步步高

索玉柱 栗长江 编著



- ★ 真题全面点击 明确写作思路
- ★ 语篇分类解读 透视话题焦点
- ★ 写作层层深入 建立即成模板



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举报电话: (010)62752024 电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

前言

本书旨在指导考研学子按“有章可循”的过程来复习英语写作。学习英语写作实为运用外语表达思想的过程。如何强化英语表达呢？概括言之，亦不外多读多练两点。所谓多读，实则为理解与表达所共同必需。在理解，既需以阅读为依据；在表达，亦需赖以资典范。但理解之重点在多思，表达之重点在多练。如英国文学家史蒂文森刻意临摹大家笔法，终亦成大家。至于如何练法，则不论采用造句、构段、作文、复述、背诵、日记等等，各人巧妙不同；初虽不拘一格，但若更进一层，则要求更高：既要有章可循，又贵在坚持不懈，勤修苦练。鉴于这一过程导向(process-oriented)的写作理念，本书在内容上较之上一版做了重要的调整和增补。

◆上篇 语句为本：夯实写作基础。前三章实属“有章可循”过程的设计，映射了写作的材料积累方面。

第一章让你发现中式英文的问题，积累正确表达的基本材料，修改或润色自己的语句，使之提升为地道英语。

第二章提供了一个操作规程，使读者尽可能多学一些英语谚语，充实主题句表达的内容，彻底改变以往写主题句所用的平淡空泛之辞。当然除了有谚语库，一个扎实的词条和习语库也是必要的（参见附录：词海拾贝[第151—164页]）。

第三章搭建了一个操作平台，即从文章的起始、拓展和结尾段落具有九种不同的功能和范式等方面，要求备考者重点记忆联句构段的模块特点，同时也要充分认识到学习英语段落的表达实际上是用外语思维进行的连续表达，从而转换思维习惯。

◆中篇 真题导向：题型作文分类特训。中间两章作为本书的核心部分，应属“坚持不懈”过程的设计，涵盖了写作的两大要素：表达方式和语言形式。

第四章是考研辅导的一个首创之举，它第一次揭示了议论文真题的“真面

目”，从命题的高度，洞察历年考题的三大类型，即**人物漫画分析作文**、**物体图示寓意作文**和**动植物类比作文**。其中编排了三节的模仿范例，总共 40 篇范文，全面阐述了考研议论文不同体裁、不同题型的描写、论证、推导特点，并且就其词汇修辞手段、句法结构规则都给予了详细的旁引与说明。




第五章首先指出应用文真题的特点和写作技巧，然后列举了应用文中常见词汇的变化表，供考生背诵记忆。最后从命题和审题的角度，预测来年将会出现的两大类型：**书信类应用文**和**告示类应用文**。总共 22 篇实例，分成了两小节说明不同体裁、不同题型在叙述方法、表达方式、礼貌措辞等方面的规范性。

◆下篇 提升技能：冲刺作文五周练。最后两章的设计目的是带领考生共同练习，将“勤修苦练”过程限定在五周冲刺的时间表内。

第六章希望考生通过我们所提供的写作关键词及高分句型来完成写作过程。考生可根据自己的情况有选择、有针对性地练习。建议考生按下列口诀具体操作：(1) **主题词语必搭配**；(2) **句型选择多变化**；(3) **句群语义讲逻辑**；(4) **段落层次要明显**；(5) **全文得体兼统一**；(6) **高分在握“五周练”**。

第七章是应用文的情景练习，时间上要 and 第六章的内容并列进行。

最后，特别提及本书的版式特点：为使考生高效地利用所学材料，节省宝贵的复习时间。本书总结性的知识都尽量用表格来体现，比如在作文点评时

还引入了  **Dr. Remarks** (点评博士)、 **Dr. Words** (词汇博士)、 **Dr. Tricks** (技巧博士) 三个架构的创新形式，使同学们对于优秀范文的赏析有了更直观的领悟。

寄语：“写作使人精确”(Writing makes an exact man.)。通过环环相扣，层层递进的特训过程，加之用“心”阅读，用“手”勤练，同学们的写作水平必定步步高！

衷心祝愿大家成功考取理想的学校和专业！



索玉柱 栗长江

2008 年 3 月

于北京大学英语系

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语句为本：夯实写作基础

第 一 章

英语写作常见问题及分析思考

第一节 发现问题：中式英文

在进入问题剖析之前,这里首先区别两个概念,即 Chinese English 与 Chinglish。Chinese English (中国英语)是中国文化影响下产生的被广泛接受的正确的英语,而 Chinglish (中式英文)是中国人因为对英美文化缺少了解,而用中国语言习惯创造的英语,是不正确、不地道、不可接受的英语,比如:“You Give Me Stop! (你给我站住!)”“The price is cheap. (价格便宜。)”这样的中式英语是很可笑的。

如果我们对中式英语这个定义理解还不深的话,那就从另一方面看一看“英式汉语”,即用英语思维写出的汉语。如下是一个美国学生给她正在中国上海旅游的汉语老师写的一封信:

您好! 郭老师:

我是杨学生。我贵姓杨,你给了我的名字。

您活在中国的时间太久,我们都很失去你。天气在上海怎么办? 今天是星期六,您必须在用朋友玩儿,我猜? 或者,在做研究功课,勤勤奋奋?

我们老老实实在地希望你来美国回得早。请让我们认识您的飞翔号码,所以我们可以去飞机场把你拣回来。

您的学生

杨为瑞

顺藤摸瓜,我们可以把美国学生的美式思维汉语复原为英语原文:

Dear Mr. Kuo,

How are you?

My last name is Yang. You gave me this name.

You've been living in China too long. We all **miss** you. **How** do you find the weather in Shanghai? Today is weekend. You must have been with your friends, having fun, I guess? Or doing research work diligently?

We sincerely hope you will be back to the States soon. Please let us know your **flight** number so that we can go to the airport and **pick you up**.

同学们看到这儿一定觉得很可笑,可是在历年考研学生的作文中常见的中式英语却是不少。虽然可笑,但更让我们这些阅卷老师深思。这里我们不妨将常见的中式英语表达归结为三个原因。

原因 1: 英汉词典式的挪用

因为英语词与词、词与句及词与文搭配变化无穷,词义的准确意思要产生于上下文。比如英语词汇进行组合搭配如同我们的汉语词的组合搭配一样,一个词可与其他词搭配构成新的意义。即英语词重新组合搭配之后,词义不再是原来单个词的词义,而是得出一个全新的意义。要准确表达思想并不是用简单的词典解释就可以完成的。比如:

【例 1】I would appreciate you very much if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will be coming.

【解析】犯如此错误是考生受 thank 用法的影响,直接使用词典上的汉语语义,因为 thank 是直接加动作者的,如 Thank you,而 appreciate 虽说也是感谢的意思,但感谢的是对方的好意或善意的行为,而不是对方本人。

【改写】I would appreciate it very much if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will be coming.

【例 2】It is known that environmental protection is an important subject of science. Scientists spend much money and a lot of effort on settling it.

【解析】第一句多余;第二句不具体,用词不准确。

【改写】As the environmental pollution has become an emergent issue of our governments at all levels, scientists are putting in substantial amounts of time and research fund on ways of solving them.

原因 2: 错误理解英语词义

错误理解词义和上述的硬搬英汉词典的词义相关联。考生有时机械地挪用词典上的单词,有时不明白词的意思。但总的说来都是没弄清楚单词的丰富含义,即是说单词没有一对一的绝对死译,单词的使用是很活的,并且越是使用频率高的词,其含义越不固定,就越丰富,也就越依赖上下文。下面举两个例子:

【例 3】I will have a date with Prof. Li this afternoon on my term paper.

【解析】date 一般指社会约会,尤指男女之间。而 appointment 是指广义上的约会,一般也可用 make an appointment,表与某人的预约。

【改写】I will have a appointment with Prof. Li this afternoon on my term paper.

【例 4】Because of the traffic jam, I spent an hour and a half on getting to the airport from home.

【解析】汉语说“花了时间做某事”直译成英语很蹩脚。另外 spend 不是“我”主动要做的事,而是被迫的。“我”主动要做的事是去机场,因此用 spend 不恰当,可作如下改写。

【改写】Because of the traffic jam, it took me an hour and a half to get to the airport from home.

原因 3: 中国式思维和文化的影响

要写出地道的英语就必须熟悉英语语言国家的历史文化,因为语言是随着历史和文化不断变化发展的。只有了解了英语语言国家的历史文化,并学会用英语思维,才能写出比较地道的英语。

但由于学习的实际条件,我们很多考生是不能有一个良好的英语思维习惯与文化氛围的,他/她的写作始终会受到中国式思维的影响。比如:

【例 5】Time is more valuable than money, because, when money is spent, we can earn it back. But time will never come back.

【解析】这里中式英语表现在 earn it back 与 time will never come back,美国英语一般说 make money 与 time spent will be gone for ever.

【改写】Time is more valuable than money, because, when money is spent, we can make it again. But time spent will be gone for ever.

【例 6】Can you tell me in advance when I should send out my application?

【解析】这是典型的缺乏英语中客气与委婉语气的中式英语表达,可作如下完全的修改。

【改写】I would appreciate it very much if I am notified in advance of the appropriate time to send my application.

第二节 分析思考:从“中式英文”到“地道英语”的提升

英语写作基础是写好英语句子,就是用标准的英语修辞表达思想,即注重句子的思想与句子的修辞。一个句子可能没有语法错误,但没有语法错误的句子不一定是好句子。事实上,历届考生的作文有一个最大的共同点:很多没有语法错误的句子逻辑是混乱的、用词是中国式的,或者句子冗长重复。我们不少的考生写出那些句子是受习惯、思维模式和文化背景的影响,有学识局限性,但并不是不能改变。在上一节,我们挖掘了考研写作常见问题的根源。这里再举一些范例和解析,同学们若能从中认清下列病句的错误根源,再加之勤学苦练,一定能够达到“明智地阅读、清晰地写作(Read intelligently and write clearly)”的境界!

【例 7】For birth to death, time is limited for all of us, so we should make good use of it.

【解析】“从生到死,时间对我们是有限的”是多余的话,应该删掉。

【改写】Life is short. One should lead a meaningful life by making good use of time.

【例 8】Everyone dreams of attaining success in his career. However, the way to success is not a smooth one.

【解析】这是众所周知的道理。事实句应更具体、更客观一些。

【改写】To be successful in career calls for sustained effort and persistence.

【例 9】Failure is quite a common thing in our life.

【解析】这句没有说到点子上。

【改写】No success is achieved without failure. 或 Failure is inevitable on the way to success.

【例 10】Friends are of great importance to all of us.

【解析】此句毫无意义,因为这是众所周知的简单事实。要将“朋友”上升到“友谊”的高度。

【改写】We depend on friendship for success in life and career.

【例 11】People's opinions about whether pets are good for people vary from person to person.

【解析】汉语思维的英语,文字沉重、累赘。

【改写】Keeping pets in the neighborhood has aroused increasing concerns in society.

【例 12】Thrifty people take great care not to waste anything when they are doing things and not to waste any money when they are spending it.

【解析】这是简单的道理,整个句子的信息表达显得多余、冗长、沉重。

【改写】Some people still tend to be thrifty, though they have plenty of money, while the concept of thrift is foreign to others.

【例 13】Praise is very useful and important to a person. When a person has done something good and is praised, he feels good.

【解析】信息表达上显得多余、重复、沉重。

【改写】Many of us are encouraged by praises to press forward at work.

【例 14】Almost everyone likes sports. Men and women, boys and girls, young and old all over the world, enjoy playing games.

【解析】无用的话,且重复、沉重。要将事实句写得生动具体一些。

【改写】As a way of keeping fit and providing pastimes, Shadow Boxing(太极拳) is enjoyed by the old and young alike in many parts of China.

【例 15】As is well known, smoking is harmful to our health.

【解析】简单道理,特别是“as is well known”更是增添累赘,应尽量避免。

【改写】Though the idea that many diseases are related to smoking is deep-rooted in the mind of people, total cigarette consumption is not declining in our country.

【例 16】Every person loves money, but he cannot make it without hard work.

【解析】思维简单,句子无聊。

【改写】One needs to work in order to keep a minimum living style.

【例 17】There are many kinds of art or literature, and it is also the case with music.

【解析】前半句可以表达得简洁一些。重点词是“音乐”,充当主语为好。

【改写】Like literature and art, music comes in a variety of forms.

【例 18】 People often talk about the relationship between material and spiritual well-being. Different people have different views.

【解析】 句型写得啰嗦、沉重，用词不准确。关键词突出不够，太中性化。

【改写】 The relationship between obtaining wealth and maintaining righteousness is a widely concerned issue, on which opinions are diverse.

【例 19】 Money is regarded as the most important in human life.

【解析】 有些词语用得大一般，无意义。

【改写】 Money is not always placed as the top priority in decision making.

【例 20】 In modern society, more and more people begin to face the problem of health and wealth.

【解析】 前半句比较啰嗦，后半句意思不清楚。事实句写得再具体一些，勿用泛指。

【改写】 One often finds himself landed in a predicament and forced to make a choice between obtaining wealth and keeping in good health.

【例 21】 There are always two sides to a question. Part-time jobs are no exceptions. They have either the pro side or the con side.

【解析】 几个句子显得冗长，支离破碎，用词不准确。

【改写】 Doing part-time jobs has advantages and disadvantages.

【例 22】 We have all been aware of the importance of the coordination of our time.

【解析】 思维不清晰；“我们”不是作者和读者所关心的事情。关键词是“工作”，充当主语。

【改写】 In most cases work is successfully done on the basis of cooperation.

【例 23】 As is known to all, competition is a much discussed issue in our social life.

【解析】 “As is known to all”是多余的；另外后半句思想也不清楚。可将名词修饰得具体一些。

【改写】 In recent years competition in college entrance exams has become a heated topic of discussion among parents and teachers.

【例 24】 Nowadays, more and more teachers and students have realized the importance of outside reading. Outside reading helps us a lot in our studies.

【解析】 nowadays 和 more and more 常常降低句子的质量，尽量少用。另外句子显得重复、沉重。

【改写】 Teachers and students are becoming increasingly aware of the role that the out-of-class reading plays in assisting students with school work.

【例 25】 It is common knowledge that reading is always profitable. But we should also know that different books are designed for different people.

【解析】 第一句无用；第二句修辞有改进余地。

【改写】 Books are written to serve readers with specific reading objectives and tastes.

【例 26】 Books provide us with much knowledge for our work. We need serious reading for our work as well as plain reading for our life.

【解析】第一句无用；另外“serious”和“plain”意思不清楚。

【改写】We read scholarly and professional books to achieve success in career and light readings to relax after work.

【例 27】Books are our friends. Books give us knowledge, and knowledge is power.

【解析】整句显得幼稚可笑；句型都是简单句式，没有什么修饰语。

【改写】We need reading to broaden our horizons of perception so to be competitive in the age of information explosion.

【例 28】Writing is useful to people in all walks of life. We get knowledge from books. Only by means of writing can newspapers keep us informed of the daily news of all parts of the world.

【解析】整个句子内容无价值，特别是不应该使用“only by means of”这样的短语把话说绝。

【改写】Books and newspapers provide knowledge and information and keep one abreast of the current international situation.

【例 29】The generation gap is a common phenomenon all over the world.

【解析】此句无思想内容。需要具体化的描写或论述。

【改写】The generation gap does not always hinder mutual understanding and cooperation between the elderly and youths.

【例 30】It is very important to keep our city clean. To keep our city clean can beautify our environment and reduce pollution.

【解析】不少词语显得多余，无思想内容，而且不具体。

【改写】Our environmental condition can be improved by clearing away the rubbish, removing the debris and planting trees.

【例 31】For the sake of their children's studies, many parents consider it a necessary means to have a family tutor.

【解析】前半句多余，而后半句略显沉重，不清楚。

【改写】Many parents believe that long-term benefits for their children's academic performance by hiring a family tutor outweigh the financial losses.

【例 32】Weekends to people mean that people can have two-days good rest.

【解析】思想简单，表达不清楚。

【改写】The two-day weekend gives working Chinese plenty of time for rest and travel.

【例 33】Everyone spends weekends in his own ways.

【解析】有些词用得啰嗦，无用；另外像“everyone”这样的词或词组常常使句子结构松散，应尽量避免使用。

【改写】One chooses his or her own way of spending weekends.

【例 34】Different people have different opinions about how to be a good student. As for me, I think a good student should have at least three important qualities.

【解析】思想不紧凑，句子结构松散；“important”这样的单词不到万不得已不要使用；

另外“as for me”和“I think”意思重复。

[改写] To my mind, a good student should have three qualities.

【例 35】In our daily life we can get a lot of benefit from science.

[解析] 用词不当导致思想表达不清楚。“得到好处”这样的表达太一般。

[改写] Breakthroughs in science and technology improve qualities of our life.

【例 36】As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend.

[解析] 前半部分多余。注意使用抽象名词(如友谊)来表达话题句。

[改写] One can hardly ignore the importance of friendship in life.

第

二

章

英语谚语、名言佳句的读写贯通

特别提示：旁征博引可以使你的文章更精彩，平时的积累会使你妙笔生花。这里的谚语和佳句是作者汇集的高分作文之利器。围绕作文主题加上实用谚语，会使你的语句更像是闪电吸引阅卷人的目光，为你加分。当然名人佳句的运用更像是雷鸣，让人为之一震，欣然加分。

第一节 学习与写作主题相关的实用谚语

四字 谚 语

- ◆ 勇者事成。Fortune favors the brave.
- ◆ 后悔无益。It is no use crying over spilt milk.
- ◆ 学无止境。Live and learn.
- ◆ 日久自明。Time alone will reveal.
- ◆ 入乡随俗。When in Rome do as the Romans do.
- ◆ 捷足先登。The early bird catches the worm.
- ◆ 不进则退。Not to advance is to go back.
- ◆ 居安思危。In prosperity think of adversity.
- ◆ 一举两得。Kill two birds with one stone.
- ◆ 无劳无获。No pains, no gains.
- ◆ 善有善报。A good turn deserves another.
- ◆ 自作自受。As one makes one's bed, so one must lie on it.
- ◆ 眼见为实。Seeing is believing.
- ◆ 殊途同归。All roads lead to Rome.
- ◆ 皆大欢喜。All is well that ends well.
- ◆ 苦尽甘来。No sweet without sweat.
- ◆ 时来运转。Every dog has his day.
- ◆ 好事多磨。Good things never come easy.
- ◆ 时不我待。Time and tide wait for no one.
- ◆ 言行一致。Practise what you preach.
- ◆ 寅吃卯粮。Count the chickens before they are hatched.
- ◆ 否极泰来。The darkest hour is before dawn.
- ◆ 人孰无过。Life less, fault less.

- ◇ 举止取人。Manners makes the man.
- ◇ 事与愿违。Things go contrary to one's wishes.

五 字 谚 语

- ◇ 三思而后行。Look before you leap.
- ◇ 逆境为财富。Adversity is wealth.
- ◇ 欲速则不达。Haste makes waste.
- ◇ 先到先招待。First come, first served.
- ◇ 一燕不成夏。One swallow doesn't make a summer.
- ◇ 患难见知己。Prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them.
- ◇ 人不可貌相。Don't judge a book by its cover.
- ◇ 礼多人不怪。Courtesy costs nothing.
- ◇ 钱来之不易。Money don't grow on trees.
- ◇ 坏事传得快。Bad news travels fast.
- ◇ 勤劳诸事易。All things are easy to industry.
- ◇ 人多好办事。Many hands makes light work.
- ◇ 人多想法多。Many men, many minds.
- ◇ 独木不成林。One tree does not make a forest.
- ◇ 习惯成自然。Habit is second nature.
- ◇ 实践出真知。Experience is the mother of wisdom.
- ◇ 天助自助者。God helps those who help themselves.

六 字 谚 语

- ◇ 一心不可两用。If you run after two hares you will catch neither.
- ◇ 海里有的是鱼。There are more good fish in the sea.
- ◇ 多得不如现得。A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- ◇ 眼不见,心不烦。Out of sight, out of mind.
- ◇ 英雄所见略同。Great minds think alike.
- ◇ 一切称心如意。Everything in the garden is lovely.
- ◇ 有志者事竟成。Where there is a will, there is a way.
- ◇ 不浪费,不愁缺。Waste not, want not.
- ◇ 满招损,谦受益。Pride hurts, modesty benefits.
- ◇ 事实胜于雄辩。Actions speak louder than words.
- ◇ 知识源于积累。Knowledge is gained by accumulation.
- ◇ 天才始于勤奋。Talents come from diligence.
- ◇ 此一时,彼一时。It is different from now from then.
- ◇ 吃一堑,长一智。A fall into the pit, a gain in your wit.
- ◇ 学而不思则罔。Learning without thinking is labor lost.
- ◇ 思而不学则殆。Thinking without learning is perilous.

第二节 “名言佳句”充当话题句或观点句(精选 35 例)

亮点词语点拨	引用名言作为你的话题句、观点句
1. inspired by 等过去分词短语作定语。 One 为不定代词	The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge. —B. Rusell ◆美好的人生是由爱所激励的、由知识所引导的。——B. 罗素
2. one 为不定代词,所指 life。	Choose a life of action, not one of showing-off. —C. Nepos ◆宁要实干主义,不要风头主义。——C. 内波斯
3. on which 引导定语从句。	Life is a leaf of white paper, on which each of us may write his word or two. —A. Lowell ◆人生是一张白纸,我们每个人都在上面写下自己的历史。 ——A. 洛威尔
4. keep + 宾语 + 形容词补语; even 为 calm 的意义。	Remember when life's path is steep to keep your mind even. —A. Lincoln ◆记住,当人生的道路险峻的时候,要沉着冷静。——A. 林肯
5. in his time 是定语,修饰 man。	One man in his time plays many parts. —W. Shakespeare ◆人一生要扮演多种角色。——W. 莎士比亚
6. ①of 后加动名词短语作宾语; ②draw... from... 从……中推断出/得出……	Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises. —S. Butler ◆人生是一种艺术,从不充分的前提中推断出充分的结论。 ——S. 巴特勒
7. not... but... 连接词语运用。	The great end of life is not knowledge but action. —Thomas Henry Huxley ◆生活崇高的目标不是知识而是行动。——T. 赫胥黎
8. 注意连词 or 的使用。	Have an aim in life, or your energies will all be wasted. —R. Peters ◆生活应该有目标,否则你的精力就会被浪费掉。——R. 彼德斯
9. 不定式①作表语; ②作定语。	The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and the determination to attain it. —W. Goethe ◆人生重要的是树立一个伟大的目标,并决心实现它。——歌德
10. 不定式作表语。	The great use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it. —W. James ◆充分地利用人生就是争取比人生更长久的东西。——W. 詹姆斯
11. 作文中的 what 从句是得分点,这里两个 what 从句是表语。	The tragedy of life is not so much what men suffer, but what they miss. —T. Carlyle ◆人生的悲剧不在于经受了許多苦难,而在于他们错失良机。——T. 卡莱尔
12. consist not in doing sth but in doing sth... 是个非常有用的词组搭配。	Life consists not in holding good cards, but in playing well those you hold. —J. Billings ◆人生不在于掌握一手好牌,而在于把你手中的牌打好。 ——J. 比林斯