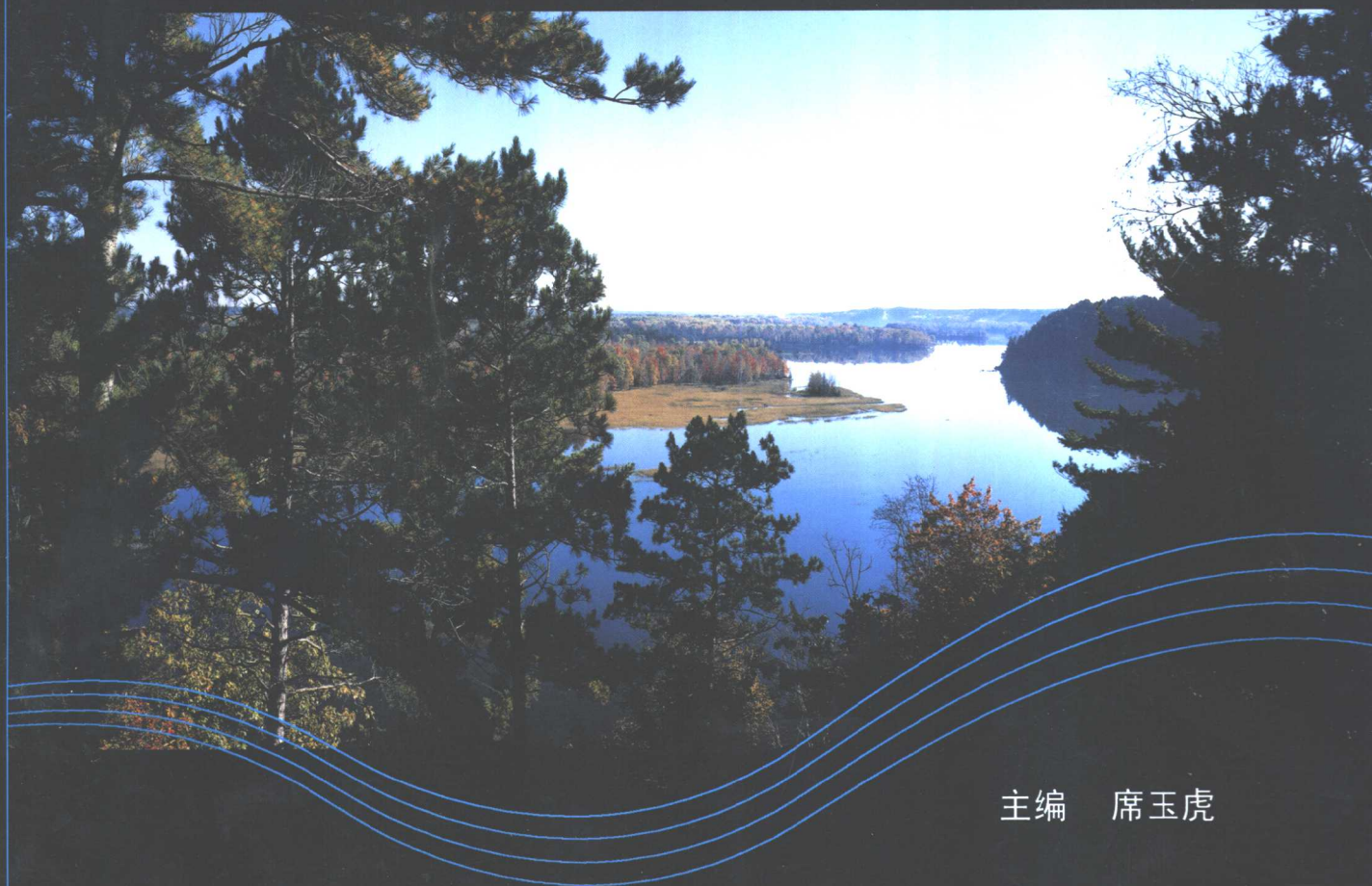


高考英语冲刺系列丛书

高考英语 书面表达 150 篇

英语周报 社编写

Selected Writing
for High School Students



主编 席玉虎



机械工业出版社
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高考英语书面表达

150 篇

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随着北京申奥的成功和中国加入 WTO, 世界向我们展现了新的机遇与挑战。时代的发展也对每一个中学生提出了更高的要求。为了进一步拓宽广大中学生的视野, 赋予他们最新的信息和最深邃的理念, 使其成功地应对今后几年的英语高考, 我们特编写此书奉献给广大的高三年级学生。

此书具有以下特点:

一、贴近高考, 题型完全按高考题型设计, 使考生能够适应书面表达的各种题型, 让考生轻轻松松应考, 取得良好成绩。

二、紧扣高考书面表达要求, 以高考作文评分细则与标准为切入点, 由多名资深教师根据多年教学经验, 并深入研究近年来的高考考试趋势, 精心编写而成。

三、选材新颖, 题材多样, 实用性强。涉及生活各个领域, 既有利于提高考生的实际表达能力, 又能使考生了解世界、增长见识、拓展知识面。

四、选取的范文结构合理, 表达准确, 是您高考前必备的最佳选材。

总之, 此书充分体现了《中学英语教学大纲》的精神, 相信它一定能够助同学们一臂之力。

书后附有练习答案, 便于同学们随时检测自己的水平。

书中难免有不当之处, 请同学们提出宝贵意见。

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第一部分 高考对书面表达的要求 ——从评分细则看书面表达

高考书面表达题旨在考查学生的笔头交际能力。分析历年来的 NMET 书面表达题,可以看出 NMET 书面表达的体裁和题材多属于以一般外事交往、日常学习生活、学生所熟悉的感兴趣的话题为内容的记叙文、说明文、应用文和议论文等。

NMET 书面表达有两大要求。一是要求表达内容文题相符,要点齐全;二是要求语言表达准确、清楚、连贯、得体。它要求文理通顺,词汇和语法结构运用恰当,有效地使用语句间的连接,没有拼写和标点符号错误。

高考书面表达的评分细则主要体现在以下几个方面:1)审题是否准确。2)句子结构是否正确。3)时态、语态是否正确。4)要点是否齐全。下面就根据国家教育部考试中心提供的评分细则来谈一谈书面表达。

● 审题

审题是解题的关键。做书面表达之前,必须做好审题工作。审题主要包括以下几个方面:1. 审要求;2. 审文体;3. 审人称。以 1998 年书面表达为例,文体是记叙文,人称是第一人称,凡不以第一人称“we”的口吻进行表达的,从原得分中扣除 7 分,没采用日记格式的,扣除 2 分。有的考生由于没有认真审题而写成通知的格式,误用了一般现在时,因此造成了全文时态的误用,这样就降低了作文档次。可见,审题是做好书面表达的首要环节。

● 句子结构

评分说明中有这样一条评分细则:“句子结构不对,一处扣 2 分”,这说明句子结构是书面表达中的又一重要点。我们知道,一个句子的基本结构是“主语 + 谓语”,因此主语和谓语是一个完整句子必不可少的成分,然而由于受母语的影响,在遣词造句过程中会出现错误的句子结构,如缺少主语、谓语,或其他一些句子成分,如 1998 年高考书面表达中,考生写出如下结构错误的句子:

We pleased to see the crops and vegetables well. How glad see the crops and vegetables growing well.

在第一个句子中缺少谓语动词“were”。造成这种错误的原因是受汉语的影响。在汉语中形容词可直接用来

作谓语,而在英语中形容词却不能单独作谓语,它必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。在第二个句子中缺少一个句子最基本成分:主语 + 谓语。正确的句子结构应为:

How glad we were to see the crops and vegetables growing well.

造成这种句子结构错误的原因有两个方面:一是没有掌握正确的句型结构,二是受母语的干扰。在汉语中经常会出现主谓语省略的句子,但在英文表达中应把结构补充完整。相反,有的考生较好地运用了高级语法项目,如现在分词短语作状语,感叹句,并列及从属句型等。典型的句子有:

“We had great fun singing, dancing, telling jokes and playing games.”(我们唱歌、跳舞、讲笑话、做游戏,过得非常愉快。)和

“Before we knew it, we had to say goodbye to the workers.”(不知不觉地就得和工人们道别了。)

若使用这样的句子,文章即属于较高档次的作文。

● 时态、语态

评分说明中有这样一条评分细则:“时态、语态误用为大错,一处扣 2 分。”从这一评分说明中可以看到时态、语态也是书面表达中的重要点。因此,在书面表达中要正确地使用时态和语态,只有这样才能确保较高的得分层次。1998 年高考书面表达要求考生写一篇日记,本该主要用过去时态写作,而有的考生全文用现在时态,若全文用将来时或现在时,按三处大错处理,即扣 6 分。

● 要点遗漏

从国家教育部考试中心提供的书面表达给分范围和要求可以看到要点在书面表达评分中的重要性。因此,在组织材料的过程中,要把所提供的要点全部包括在所组织的文字材料中,防止出现要点遗漏的现象。遗漏要点是书面表达中很容易出现的问题,因为考场的紧张氛围使考生心理紧张,再加之有的材料提供的要点是零散的,特别是看图作文较难把握,因而要细心观察图画内容,把握图画的主旨。如在做 1998 年的书面表达过程中,首先要认真看图,确定主题或中心思想。当看到这六幅图后,最关键的是要把握文章的主题“visit a farm”。把握了这个中心大意后再按从图(1)到图(6)的顺序把它们的主要意思连贯起来。每幅图的大意如下:

图(1) We met at the school gate.

图(2) The farm workers gave us a warm welcome. /

We were warmly welcomed by the farm workers.

图(3) The head of the farm showed us around the farm.

图(4) We had a picnic at noon.

图(5) We enjoyed ourselves. / We had great fun after that.

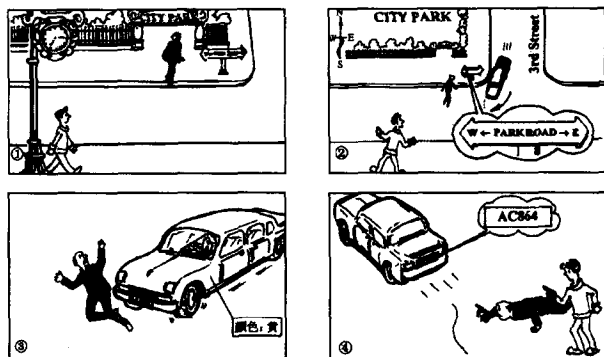
图(6) We said goodbye to the workers.

如果能把这六幅图的大意写出来并且表达正确,就可以达到 16—19 分。然后还有些细节需要描述。如图(3)中的 see the crops and vegetables well, 图(5)中的 play a game of chess, 图(6)中的 Time passed quickly! (How time flew!) 等。同时为了使句子连贯,可恰当地运用时间状语来说明事件发生的先后顺序,例如: early in the morning, then, at noon, after a short while, before we knew it 等,这样就可达到预期的写作目的。

第二部分 高考书面表达评析

NMET2000

假设你是李华,在美国探亲。2000 年 2 月 8 日清晨,你目击了一起交通事故。警察局让你写一份材料,报告当时所见情况。根据下列图画写出报告。



注意: (1) 目击者应该准确报告事实;

(2) 词数 100 左右;

(3) 结尾已为你写好。

结尾:

About two minutes later I stopped a passing car and took the old man to the nearest hospital.

Li Hua

解题指导

(1) 审清题意:

①文体: 记叙文; ②语体: 非正式语体; ③人称: 第一人称; ④中心大意: 交通事故发生的过程。

(2) 主导时态:

一般过去时。

(3) 内容要点:

①时间: 2000 年 2 月 8 日早晨 7 点 15 分; ②地点: 公园路公园门前; ③我正沿公园路向东走; ④一辆黄色汽车从第 3 街向右拐, 驶入公园路时撞倒了一位过街的老人; ⑤汽车未停, 沿公园路向西开走; ⑥车牌号是 AC864, 司机是一位年轻女性。

(4) 文章结构:

该文是给警察局写的一份证明材料, 介绍事故发生的经过。首先介绍事发前背景情况, 应交代时间、地点, 目击者在做什么; 接着, 介绍行人的状况: 在何处行走, 行走方向如何; 然后, 介绍汽车从何而来, 车速和方向如何, 怎样酿成事故, 事故发生后肇事者怎么做; 最后, 目击者应说明是否看清车牌号, 和肇事者的模样。

(5) 要点表达:

介绍背景时, 表达时间可用 “It was 7:15 on the morning of February 8th, 2000.” 注意时刻前不用介词, 日期的顺序与汉语不同; 表达地点常与目击者在做什么合在一起, 而且用过去进行时; “沿着……走” 译为 “walk along...”; “撞倒” 译为 “knock...down/over”; “向西驶去” 译为 “drive towards the west/head west”; “以……的速度” 译为 “at...speed”。

作文范例

It was 7:15 on the morning of February 8th, 2000. I was walking along Park Road towards the east when an elderly man came out of the park on the other side of the street. Then I saw a yellow car drive up Third Street and make a right turn into Park Road. The next moment the car hit the man while he was crossing the road. He fell with a cry. The car didn't stop but drove off at great speed heading west. I noticed the driver was a young woman and the plate number was AC864. About two minutes later I stopped a passing car and took the old man to the nearest hospital.

Li Hua

范例评析

(1) 本文组织结构合理, 严谨。

(2) 本文内容充实, 重点明确, 能围绕中心事件组织材料。

(3) 本文语言表达正确, 文字流畅, 语法、措辞、拼写及标点都无错误, 较好地运用了高级语法项目, 如: 现在分词短语作状语、并列句、状语从句等。“The car didn't stop but drove off at great speed heading west.” 就是很好的句子。本文在词组运用方面富有变化, 用了“see”之后, 下文就用“notice”; 用了“then”之后, 下文就用“the next moment”。

(4) 本文句子连贯, 恰当地运用了 and, but 这两个并列连词。

NMET2002

最近, 你校同学正在参加某英文报组织的一场讨论。讨论的主题是: 公园要不要收门票? 请你根据下表所提供的信息, 给报社写一封信, 客观地介绍讨论情况。

60% 的同学认为:	40% 的同学认为:
1. 不应收门票	1. 应收门票, 但票价不宜高
2. 公园是公众休闲的地方	2. 支付园林工人工资
3. 如收票, 需建大门、围墙, 会影响城市形象	3. 购新桦木

注意: (1) 信的开头已为你写好。

(2) 词数: 100 左右。

(3) 参考词汇: 门票 entrance fee

Dear Editor,

I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we've had about whether an entrance fee should be charged for parks.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

解题指导

(1) 审清题意:

① 文体: 议论文; ② 人称: 第一人称; ③ 中心大意: 讨论公园该不该收门票。

(2) 主导时态:

一般现在时。

(3) 内容要点:

① 60% 的同学认为不该收门票; ② 公园是公众休

闲的地方; ③ 如收门票, 需建大门、围墙, 影响城市形象; ④ 40% 的同学认为应收门票, 但票价不宜高; ⑤ 门票收入支付园林工人工资; ⑥ 购新桦木。

(4) 要点表达:

表达支持的观点, 可用“be for, be in favour of, agree”, 若表达反对的观点, 可用“be against, disagree”。在行文时注意语言流畅, 严谨, 可使用关联词“一方面… 另一方面”译为“on one hand…, on the other hand”, “免费”译为“free of charge”。

作文范例

Dear Editor,

I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we've had about whether an entrance fee should be charged for parks.

Opinions are divided on the question. 60% of the students are against the idea of entrance fees. They believe a public park should be free of charge. People need a place where they can rest and enjoy themselves. Charging entrance fees will no doubt keep some people away. What is more, it will become necessary to build gates and walls, which will do harm to the appearance of a city.

On the other hand, 40% think that fees should be charged because you need money to pay gardeners and other workers, and to buy plants and young trees. They suggest, however, fees should be charged low.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

范例评析

(1) 本文组织结构合理、严谨。文章开门见山直入话题: I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we've had about whether an entrance fee should be charged for parks. 接着作者用简练的语言阐明了 60% 学生的观点: A public park should be free of charge. Charging entrance fees will no doubt keep some people away. 同时从另一角度阐明了 40% 学生的观点: Fees should be charged, however, fees should be charged low.

(2) 本文语言表达恰当、文字流畅, 较好地运用了关联词 what's more, on the other hand, however 及高级语法项目。文中多次使用定语从句, 如: People need a place where they can rest and enjoy themselves. 下文作者又使用了非限制性定语从句, “it will become necessary to

build gates and walls, which will do harm to the appearance of a city.”可见作者文字工夫之深。

(3) 本文内容要点完整, 措辞、拼写及标点都无错误。

第三部分 书面表达的训练建议

一、对书面表达的认识

书面表达能力的提高是一个不断积累的过程。它不仅关系到读的能力, 而且关系到说的能力。只有在熟读、背诵课文的基础上, 广泛地开展课外阅读, 才能积累大量的语言资料来丰富自己的表达手段; 只有在大量的口头表达的基础上, 才能熟练自己的书面表达。没有语言经验的积累, 书面表达能力的提高就成了无本之木、无源之水。

书面表达能力的提高也是一个循序渐进的过程。书面表达能力的提高并不是一蹴而就的。其基础训练应从简单句到复合句, 从句到段, 从段到篇; 其篇章训练也要从仿写到按提示写再到命题作文。这两方面的训练也不是完全隔离、完全分开进行的, 而是相互促进、相互影响的。

二、提高书面表达能力应注意的几个问题

1. 结构方面: 记叙文应主线分明, 叙述条理。说明文应主题句、辅助句、结论句之间相互支撑, 逻辑缜密。应用文应格式正确, 文辞得体, 特别是书信、通知的格式。其次, 要正确运用关联词语, 注意层次、段落之间的承接过渡。

2. 语言方面: 应注重语言表达的流畅自然, 符合英美人士的表达习惯, 避免汉式英语。措辞上注意词的褒贬色彩。具有一定文采, 能恰当运用适当的修辞手段和表达技巧。

3. 语法方面: 注意英汉在语法方面的差异。首先, 注意冠词的运用。其次, 注意词汇的曲折变化, 即动词五种形式, 名词复数, 名词的格, 形容词、副词级的变化, 代词的变化。再次, 注意英语时态、语态的正确运用。此外, 还应注意介词的活用、固定词组和习惯表达式的正确运用。

4. 书写方面: 要书写工整, 卷面整洁。

5. 内容方面: 鉴于高考书面表达是提示性作文的

特点, 内容表达上应注意要点齐全、组织合理。有时还要添加适当的细节, 以使文章内容充实、表达清楚。

第四部分 基础训练

1) 五大句型

根据谓语动词的不同性质, 语言学家总结出英语的五大基本句型。无论多么错综复杂的句子, 都是在五大句型的基础上扩展而成的。总体上, 句子必须包含至少一个主谓结构。有了这种认识, 就可以避免写出残缺句。

使用动词时应考虑以下几个方面:

- * 及物还是不及物?
- * 短暂性还是持续性?
- * 描述动作还是状态?
- * 一次性动作还是习惯性动作?
- * 助动词还是系动词?

1. 主 + 谓(+状) SV(A)

The sun rises in the east.

Everything is going on well.

We set off in the early morning.

2. 主 + 系 + 表 SVC

He is an expert in computers.

They remain silent.

Leaves turn yellow in autumn.

3. 主 + 谓 + 宾 SVO

I like sports.

Mary has finished her work.

My father will meet one of my uncles at the airport.

4. 主 + 谓 + 双宾 SVOO

Pass me the salt, please.

(= Pass the salt to me, please.)

Would you buy him a gift?

(= Would you buy a gift for him?)

The teacher asked me a question.

(= The teacher asked a question of me.)

5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补 SVOC

The young couple watched their baby play on the grassland.

Carl Marx made London the base for his revolution.

ionary work.

I found it hard to keep up with them.

Exercise1. SVA

1. 他期盼的那封信最终来了。
2. 生活费用上涨了百分之二十。
3. 那座寺庙坐落在山顶上。
4. 谢谢你,我自己应付得了。
5. 作为艺术家,他的成功开始了。
6. 时不我待。
7. 鸟可以随时飞翔。
8. 听了他的话,在场的人都笑了。
9. 他们停下来休息。
10. 车子突然抛锚了。

Exercise2. SVC

11. 天气变得越来越暖和了。
12. 她的梦想会成真吗?
13. 船到桥头自然直。
14. 这个主意听起来有道理。
15. 作一名知名作家让人感觉不错。
16. 我感到有些紧张。
17. 女士们希望永葆青春。
18. 孩子们很容易地入睡了。
19. 腐败的食物对健康不利。
20. 你妹妹看上去病了。

Exercise3. SVO

21. 你打算到哪儿去度假?
22. 我对这件事全然不知。
23. 失败后他从不泄气。
24. 你最后一次见到它是什么时候?
25. 你应当为他人树立榜样。
26. 晚会上我们玩得很开心。
27. 教室需要打扫。
28. 结果令我失望。
29. 有钱人应帮助穷人。
30. 妇女可以把任何事做得与男人一样好。

Exercise4. SVoO

31. 他送给我一本书作为生日礼物。
32. 我可以把我的朋友介绍给你的父母吗?
33. 老师耐心地向我们解释了原因。
34. 你给我买了什么东西没有?
35. 她为全家人做一日三餐。

36. 小时候爸爸经常给我讲故事。
37. 借给我五元钱,好吗?
38. 我侄子每两个月给我写封信。
39. 经理已经为客人订了房间了。
40. 我可以请你帮忙吗?

Exercise5. SVOC

41. 同学们选他当班长。
42. 正确运用身势语可以使你在国外的居留更容易、更舒适。
43. 我认为她比其他人高明。
44. 他的自行车被偷了。
45. 你不该没有完成作业就回家。
46. 医生不允许他看望生病的母亲。
47. 你要让所有同学都明白你的话。
48. 我们发现他躺在地板上,死了。
49. 所有这一切都让我相信马克思主义。
50. 没有人把这当成笑话。

II) 复合句

在简单句的基础上,通过并列和从属,构成了英语中的复合句。复合句可分为并列句、从属句和并列从属句。并列句由 and 族、but 族和 or 族并列连词联接。从属句由各种从属连词联接,分为状语从句、定语从句和名词性从句,其中状语从句分类最为复杂(可分九种)。并列从属句是既运用并列手段又运用从属手段的复合句。

1. 并列句的并列连词

* AND 族并列连词:

- 1) and, both...and..., not only...but also..., not...but..., neither...nor...
- 2) and (then), so, therefore
- 3) so, neither, nor

* OR 族并列连词:

- 1) or, either...or...
- 2) or, otherwise, or else

* BUT 族并列连词:

- not...but..., while, but, yet, only

2. 从属句的从属连词

* 状语从句的从属连词:

- (1)表时间:①表同时:when, while, as, as soon

as, the moment, the day/month/year, directly, immediately, hardly/scarcely...when..., no sooner...than...②表先后: before, after, till, until, when, since, next time

(2)表地点: where, wherever

(3)表方式: as if/though, (just) as

(4)表原因: because, for, since, as, now that, seeing that, on the ground(s) that, for the reason that, for fear that

(5)表结果: so...that..., such...that..., so that

(6)表目的: so that, in order that, that, for fear that, in case

(7)表比较: as...as..., than..., the... of/in, the same...as..., not so...as...

(8)表让步: though, although, no matter wh-, whatever, even if/though, as

(9)表条件: if, once, as/so long as, on condition that, on the understanding that, unless, so far as

* 定语从句的从属连词:

(1)关系代词: who, whom, which, that, as

(2)关系副词: when, where, why

* 名词性从句的从属连词:

(1)that

(2)whether, if

(3)wh-(ever): what, which, when, where, why, how, whatever, whichever, whenever, wherever, however

Exercise 6. 并列句

51. She bought a new dictionary. She then lent it to John.

52. I like reading home news and international news. I like reading sports news and recreational news, too.

53. The old man took a desk to the next room. He took a chair to the next room.

54. His success doesn't lie in singing. His success lies in organizing concerts.

55. China is becoming richer day by day. China is becoming stronger day by day.

56. Sam works hard. Mary also works hard.

57. He got up late. He missed the first bus.

58. Feathers fall to the ground slowly. Stones fall to the ground much faster.

59. You may do it yourself. You may leave it to me.

60. We love peace. We don't fear war.

Exercise 7. 并列句

61. 她是个可笑的女孩, 不过你会禁不住喜欢上她。

62. 我没有拜访过她, 而且也不会这样做。

63. 我得走了, 我妹妹在等着我呢。

64. 快一点, 不然你就迟到了。

65. 卫星是太空中沿轨道围绕行星运行的天然的人造的天体。

66. 汤姆既不喜欢地理, 也不喜欢生物。

67. 是大卫·贝克而不是彼得·贝克将给我们做报告。

68. 他考上了大学。我也要考上大学。

69. 找工作时他多次被拒绝, 但他并不灰心丧气。

70. 人民剧院上演一出喜剧而环球剧院上演一出悲剧。

Exercise 8. 时间状语从句

71. 我遇见那位护士的时候, 她正在找药房。

72. 当我进去的时候, 舞会已经开始了。

73. 在教师阻止你之前, 你一直在干什么呢?

74. 我们认为你不妨趁天气不太热赶快出发。

75. 自从悲剧发生以来, 她从未来过这儿。

76. 他们边走边唱。

77. 侦探一听见尖叫声就冲了进去。

78. 货物刚转到安全地带天就下起了大雨。

79. 电话铃响的时候我正在听 CD。

80. 直到他母亲回来他才起床。

Exercise 9. 状语从句联句

81. ____ he wants to try a parachute jump, he may change his mind at the last minute.

82. ____ I removed the tire, Peter repaired the leak.

83. ____ I made lunch, Alfredo washed the car.

84. ____ you travel, you will think of me.

85. ____ it is late, he has to leave now.

86. ____ she wrapped the package as quickly as she could, the post office was closed when she reached it.

87. They put a couch ____ the chair had been.

88. ____ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.

89. The population of Beijing is larger ____ that of Shanghai.

90. Child ____ he is, he knows much about nature.

Exercise 10. 定语从句

91. The film brought the hours back to me ____ I was taken good care of in that faraway village.

92. ____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

93. The result of the experiment was very good, ____ we hadn't expected?

94. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, ____, of course, made the others unhappy.

95. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, ____ price was very reasonable.

96. You do need some help from others, but Tom is not the right person ____ you should go.

97. Collecting seashells was a hobby ____ gave him a great deal of pleasure.

98. He took down a square green bottle, the content ____ he poured into a dish.

99. What is the name of the programme ____ you are listening?

100. Have you asked her for the reason ____ she was absent from school?

Exercise 11. 定语从句翻译

101. 这家博物馆就是她十年前工作的地方。

102. 刚才和我说话的年轻人是位实习医生。

103. 这件裙子恰恰像我们昨天见过的那件。

104. 我们学校有好几个实验室,其中一个是在三年前建的。

105. 她母亲身体不好,这使得她很难继续工作。

106. “你熟悉这种音乐吗?”“嗯,曾有一段时间这种音乐十分流行。”

107. 我要谈谈一座新建的市场,在那儿你可以买到你需要的一切。

108. harvester 是我们收获庄稼用的机器,或是收获的人。

109. 我们必须时不时地在字典中查找我们不知道意思的单词和词组。

110. 那位聪明的男孩在墙上挖了个洞,透过它他可以看到房间里正在发生的事情。

Exercise 12. 名词性从句

111. A computer can only do ____ you have instructed it to do.

112. These wild flowers are so special I would do ____ I can to save them.

113. ——I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.
——Is that ____ you had a few days off?

114. ____ she couldn't understand was ____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.

115. I know nothing about the young lady except ____ she is from Beijing.

116. After ten years' absence he came back only to find the city was not ____ it used to be.

117. It is still a question ____ or not they will send a delegation to the conference, but we hope they will.

118. It was known to all that William had broken his promise ____ he would give him a rise.

119. I was made to write a letter in English, but I didn't know ____ to begin.

120. “Have you found Jack?”

“Yes, he is ____ you told him to go.”

Exercise 13. 名词性从句

121. 我们得不到的东西似乎比我们拥有的东西更好。

122. 你不能想象当他们收到精美的贺年卡时他们多么兴奋。

123. 他们失败的原因是对实验没有充分的准备。

124. 我真的已经忘了我把字典放在哪儿了。

125. 请告诉我你要什么样的咖啡,加不加糖?

126. 毫无疑问,没有空气和水人类是不能生存的。

127. “夫人,你看见我的鞋子了吗?”

“怎么了? 它们在原来的地方。”

128. 助人者有人助,因此我感激并设法帮助帮过我们的人。

129. Maria 必须照看小孩,那就是她不能和我们出来的原因。

130. 父亲许诺如果我通过考试他将给我买辆自行车。

III) 固定结构

1. It is (high/about) time ...
该是……的时候了。
2. It is adj. (kind/nice/good/foolish/...) of sb. to do sth.
某人做某事真好/聪明/愚蠢。
3. It is adj. (important/necessary/impossible/...) for sb. to do sth.
某人做某事是重要的/必要的/不可能的。
4. I don't think/believe/expect/... that - clause
(转移否定)
我认为、相信、期望……不(非)……
5. What is sth. /sb. like?
某物是什么样的? 某人相貌/人品怎么样?
What does sth. /sb. look like?
某物/某人看上去是什么样的?
6. Would you mind...?
……,你介意吗?
7. It is no good/use V - ing.
做某事是没用的。
8. It is / has been ... since...
自从……已有……
9. It is / was ... who/that ... (强调句型)
就是……
10. It is said/reported/believed/suggested/... that - clause
据说……/据报道……/人们相信……/有人建议……
11. How do you like/find sth. ?
你认为某物怎么样?
What do you think of sth. ?
你认为某物怎么样?
12. The more..., the more...
越……越……
13. Not all/both/every - ... (部分否定)
并非……
14. This is the first/second/third time sb. have done sth.
这是某人第一、二、三次做某事。
15. It is a pity/shame that - clause.

遗憾的是……。

16. No sooner... than.../Hardly...when...
——……就……
17. I would rather do sth. than.../I would do sth. rather than.../I prefer to do sth. rather than ...
我宁愿……而不……
18. I prefer A to B.
A 和 B 中我更喜欢 A。
19. That is because/why ...
那是因为……,那是……的原因
20. so adj. /adv. that...
such n. that...
如此……以致于……
21. so many/much/little/few n. that...
那么多/少……以致于……
22. What's wrong/the matter with sth. /sb. ?
……怎么了? ……出了什么毛病?
23. Sth. needs/wants/requires V - ing / to be done.
某物需要……
24. Sth. is well worth V - ing.
某事很值得做。
25. It is good manners / a good idea for sb. to do sth.
某人做某事是有礼貌的/是好主意。
26. It takes sb. ... to do sth.
做某事花了某人……时间。
27. It is one's turn to do sth.
轮到某人做某事。
28. It happened that - clause
正好、碰巧……
29. 祈使句 and/ or you/I will...
……就……/……要不然……
30. 过去进行时 + when + 一般过去时;
一般过去时 + when/while + 过去进行时。
一件事在进行的过程中突然发生另一件事。

IV) 扩展句子的手段

扩展句子是出于准确表达的需要。与中文一样,英语中扩展句子的手段也是两种:1) 增添修饰成分;2) 运用并列和从属手段。

增添修饰成分 名词可以带有定语、同位语,动词、

形容词可以带有状语, 形容词还可以带有补足语, 副词可以带有状语。试比较下列四组句子, 并指出划线部分的成分。

1. I am a student.

I am a boy student in Class 5, Grade 2, No. 1 Middle School.

2. The actor acted in the play.

The young actor from Hunan once acted very well in the history play.

3. We have classes.

We students have classes from early morning till late afternoon every day except the weekend.

4. The child is too young.

The little child is still too young to go to school.

运用并列和从属手段 并列清楚地表现了分句之间的逻辑联系: 递进、等立、转折、选择、因果等; 从属则表明了主从句之间的主次关系。恰当运用从属手段可以使文章表意连贯, 主线分明。否则, 就会头绪纷杂、凌乱不堪。试比较:

1. It must have rained last night.

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

2. I like music.

I like music while my brother likes sports.

3. He met an old friend.

He met an old friend whose name he had forgotten while he was walking in the park alone.

4. Put the plant in the shade.

Put the plant in the shade so that the sun doesn't burn it.

短句子短小精悍, 读起来铿锵有力。长句子绵长丰富, 读起来婉转悠长。有时一短句就是一个段落; 有时一长句就用两三行的篇幅。

V) 熟练句型转换

1. 肯定、否定、疑问句之间的转换

(1) She comes from Canada. →

She doesn't come from Canada.

Does she come from Canada?

Where does she come from?

(2) I am free this weekend. →

I am not free this weekend.

Are you free this weekend?

When are you free?

2. 简单句和从属句的转换

(1) I spoke to the woman just now. She can speak several foreign languages. →

The woman to whom I spoke can speak several foreign languages.

(2) He got up late this morning. He didn't catch the first bus. →

He didn't catch the first bus because he got up late this morning.

(3) I didn't think of buying it earlier. It is a pity. →

It is a pity that I didn't think of buying it earlier.

3. 并列句与从属句和非谓语结构之间的转换

(1) The fish can eat a person in two minutes and they leave only bones. →

The fish can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only bones.

(2) He was not allowed to see his sick mother in the hospital. That made him sad. →

His being not allowed to see his sick mother in the hospital made him sad.

(3) He went home though he didn't finish his work. →

He went home without finishing his work.

He went home, his work unfinished.

(4) They haven't decided where they will go. →

They haven't decided where to go.

(5) If the weather permits, the sports meet will be held as it has been planned. →

Weather permitting, the sports meet will be held as planned.

VI) Keys to Exercises

Exercise 1.

1. The letter that he looked forward to finally came.

2. The cost of living has gone up by 20%.

3. The temple rests/stands on the top of the hill.
4. Thanks. I can manage.
5. His success as an artist has begun.
6. Time and tide wait for nobody.
7. Birds can fly whenever they like.
8. Everybody present laughed at his remarks.
9. They stopped to have a rest.
10. The car suddenly broke down.

Exercise 2.

11. It is getting warmer and warmer.
12. Will her dream come true?
13. Everything will come right in the end.
14. The idea sounds reasonable.
15. It feels good to be a famous writer.
16. I felt a little nervous.
17. Ladies want to remain young forever.
18. Children fell asleep easily.
19. The food that has gone bad is bad for health.
20. Your sister seemed ill.

Exercise 3.

21. Where will you spend the holiday?
22. I know nothing about it.
23. He never loses heart after failures.
24. When did you last see it?
25. You should set an example to others.
26. We had a good time at the party.
27. The classroom needs cleaning.
28. The result disappoints me.
29. The rich should help the poor.
30. Women can do everything as well as men.

Exercise 4.

31. He gave me a book as the present.
(= He gave a book to me as the present.)
32. May I introduce my friend to your parents?
33. The teacher explained the reasons to us patiently.
34. Did you buy me something?
(= Did you buy something for me?)
35. She cooked three meals for the whole family.
36. Dad often told me stories when I was a child.
(= Dad often told stories to me when I was a child.)
37. Can you lend me five *yuan*?

(= Can you lend five *yuan* to me?)

38. My nephew writes me a letter every two months.
(= My nephew writes a letter to me every other month.)
39. The manager has ordered rooms for the guests.
40. May I ask you a favour?
(= May I ask a favour of you?)

Exercise 5.

41. The class chose him monitor.
 42. Using body language in a correct way will make your stay in a foreign country easier and more comfortable.
 43. I considered her above others.
(= I considered her wiser than others.)
 44. He had his bike stolen.
 45. You shouldn't have left your work unfinished before you went home.
(= You shouldn't have gone home, leaving your work undone.)
 46. The doctor didn't allow him to see his sick mother.
 47. You must make yourself understood by all your classmates.
 48. We found him lying on the floor, dead.
 49. All these things led me to believe in Marxism.
 50. Nobody took it as a joke.
- Exercise 6.
51. She bought a new dictionary and then lent it to John.
 52. I like reading not only/just home news and international news but also sports news and recreational news.
 53. The old man took a chair and a desk to the next room.
 54. His success lies not in singing but in organizing concerts.
 55. China is becoming richer and stronger day by day.
 56. Sam works hard. So does Mary. / Both Sam and Mary work hard. / Not only Sam but also Mary works hard. / Either Sam or Mary works hard.
 57. He got up late, so/and he missed the first bus.

58. Feathers fall to the ground slowly while/but stones fall much faster.

59. You may do it yourself or leave it to me. / Either you do it yourself, or you leave it to me.

60. We love peace, but/yet we don't fear war.

Exercise 7.

61. She is a funny girl, yet you can't help liking her.

62. Neither have I called on her, nor will I (do so).

63. I must be off now, for my sister is expecting me.

64. Hurry up, or you will be late.

65. A satellite is an object, either natural or man-made, which travels in an orbit around a planet high in space.

66. Tom likes neither geography nor biology. / Tom doesn't like either geography or biology.

67. David Baker, not Peter Baker, will give us a talk. / Not Peter Baker but David Baker will give us a talk.

68. He has gone to college. So will I. / He has been admitted to college. So will I.

69. He was refused many times when looking for a job, but he didn't lose heart.

70. A comedy is put on at People's Theater, while a tragedy is put on at the Global Theatre.

Exercise 8.

71. The nurse was looking for the chemist's when I met her. / I met the nurse while/when she was looking for the chemist's.

72. The dance/ball had begun when/before I entered.

73. What had you been doing till/until/before the teacher stopped you?

74. We think you might as well start before it is too hot.

75. She hasn't been here since the tragedy took place.

76. They were singing as they were walking. / They sang as they walked.

77. The detective rushed in immediately/instantly/the moment/as soon as he heard a scream. / No sooner had the detective heard a scream than he rushed in. / Hardly / Scarcely had the detective heard a scream when he rushed in.

78. No sooner had the goods been carried to the safe place than it began to rain hard. / Hardly/

Scarcely had the goods been carried to the safe place when it began to rain hard.

79. I was listening to a CD when the telephone rang.

/ The telephone rang while/when I was listening to a CD.

80. He didn't get up until his mother came back.

Exercise 9.

81. Though

82. After

83. While

84. Wherever/Whenever

85. As

86. Though

87. where

88. Now that/Since

89. than

90. as

Exercise 10.

91. when

92. As

93. which/as

94. which

95. whose

96. to whom

97. that

98. of which

99. to which

100. why

Exercise 11.

101. This museum is the one where she worked 10 years ago.

102. The young to whom I spoke just now is a practice doctor.

103. The shirt is like the very one that we saw yesterday.

104. Our school has several labs, one of which was built three years ago.

105. Her mother was in poor health, which made it difficult for her to go on with the work.

106. "Are you familiar with the music?"

"Yes. There was a time when this kind of music was quite popular."

107. I'll talk about a newly opened market where you may get all that you need.

108. A harvester is a machine with which we harvest crops or a person who is harvesting.

109. From time to time we must look up words and phrases in the dictionary whose meanings we

don't know.

110. The clever boy made a hole in the wall, through which he could see what was going on inside the house.

Exercise 12.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 111. what | 112. whatever |
| 113. why | 114. What; why |
| 115. that | 116. what |
| 117. whether | 118. that |
| 119. how | 120. where |

Exercise 13.

121. What we can't get seems better than what we have.
122. You can't imagine how excited they were when they received the nice New Year cards.
123. The reason for their failure is that they did not get fully prepared for the experiment.
124. I have really forgotten where it was that I put the dictionary.
125. Please tell me how you want your coffee, black or white?
126. There is no doubt that man can't live without air or water.
127. "Have you seen my shoes, Madam?"
"Why? They are where they were."
128. Whoever helps others will be helped, so I'm thankful to and try to help whoever has helped us.
129. Maria has to baby-sit. That's why she can't come out with us.
130. Father made a promise that if I passed the examination he would buy me a bicycle.

附1 英语表达高频动词

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. advise | 2. agree | 3. ask | 4. break | 5. bring |
| 6. call | 7. come | 8. cut | 9. die | 10. do |
| 11. fall | 12. find | 13. get | 14. give | 15. go |
| 16. have | 17. help | 18. hold | 19. join | 20. keep |
| 21. know | 22. leave | 23. like | 24. live | 25. look |
| 26. make | 27. pay | 28. put | 29. run | 30. see |
| 31. show | 32. set | 33. speak | 34. stop | 35. take |

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 36. tell | 37. think | 38. try | 39. turn | 40. use |
| 41. visit | 42. want | 43. watch | 44. wish | 45. work |

附2 常用承接、过渡词语

表达要点要按一定的次序进行加工、整理,使用一些表示并列、递进、转折等的过渡词,使得文章连贯、自然、流畅。所以,平时练习时应注意掌握并运用下列承接、过渡词语:

- 表示时间顺序:
now, then, afterwards, later, soon, before long, to begin with, at the beginning, at first, at the end of, in the end, finally...
- 表示次序:
1) first, second, third... finally/lastly
2) firstly, secondly, thirdly... finally/lastly
- 表示空间顺序:
above, below, near, far, beside, to the right, on one side...
- 表示因果关系:
therefore, so, as a result, thus, for this reason, hence, for...
- 表示转折、让步:
however, nevertheless, at any rate, in spite of, yet, but, rather, in fact, actually...
- 表示并列、等同:
equally, in the same way, likewise, at the same time, that is (to say), or rather...
- 表示比较、对照:
by/in contrast, by comparison, in contrast (to), on the contrary, on the other hand, instead, but, just like, just as, similarly...
- 表示列举:
for example, for instance, to illustrate, such as...
- 表示意义增补:
in addition (to), besides, and, moreover, furthermore, what is more, as well, and then...
- 表示目的:
for the purpose, so that, in order that, so as to, in order to...
- 表示强调: