

C Finisterre



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丰编 杨福惊



充实而不冗余的完美, 是我们千锤百炼、 积淀十年追求的结果。 高性价比的学习精品, 呈现 ing ······

山西出版集团 山西教育出版社



中考英语

书面表达



B; Well, this one looks very good. And the price is OK, 5

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B. Sure, it's eight thirty-eight.

2. long 3. weather 4. afraid 5. Everyone/Everybody.

3. The buses are getting late these days.

B. I hope it won't be to中考英语书面表达与补全对话 | bilder 5. kind | B. I hope it won't be to中考英语书面表达与补全对话 | bilder 5. kind | B. I hope it won't be to 中考英语书面表达与补全对话 | bilder 5. kind | bil A : I hope you 2 W zhongkao yingyu shumian biaoda yu buquan duihua

B. I'm from Shanghai, I'm studying

责任编辑 潘峰 4. by themselves our be very 邓吉忠

A; My goodness! That 50 张沛泓

A. Ah. Here's the bus 封面设计。陶雅娜。

印装监制 贾永胜

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中考补全对话真题回顾参考答案 · · · · (1	07) 网种作文。

- (1) 仔细阅读写作要求和提示。在重点词上圆线
- (2)用①、②、③……或 a、b、c……方式排列要点。第2月全出
- (4)在提示和图画旁写出人名、她名和琴难单词

书面表达的考查方式、解题技巧与训练方法

英语书面表达是近年来各地中考必考题型之一,主要考查英语写作的能力。同时考查观察力、理解力、联想能力、灵活运用所学知识的能力和初步运用英语表达思想的能力,也就是根据提示运用英语进行有效表达的能力。在《初中英语新课程标准》中对"写"的技能作出了如下五个方面的明确规定。

- 1. 能根据写作要求,收集、准备素材; 国际外。自录者类构造进行制制的积. 哲类格为哲义部的情况
- 2. 能独立起草短文、短信等,并在教师的指导下进行修改;
- - 4. 能简单描述人物或事件; 前事需识到"需求思想的很文的由目外要需求且,然自己被新言

以上五点是各地中考书面表达的命题依据。

英语书面表达的写作内容是一种限定条件的材料作文,并非实质性的作文,无需修辞、发散、升华或抒情,只需达到作文的三个最原始要求:切题、达意和逻辑。

近几年来各地中考书面表达多为看图和文字两种提示作文。因此本书着重练习这两种作文。



韶 题 技 巧

从几年来的中考中发现书面表达的答卷中存在很多问题,大多数答卷错漏繁多:文不对题、词不达意;格式和遣词造句错误,整篇文章不知所云;直接将汉语提示译成英文,翻译生硬;英语表达方式有误等等。掌握一些常见的写作技巧是必要的,一般的英语写作可分为两大阶段:写前准备阶段及写作和修改阶段。写前准备阶段包括审题和列提纲;写作和修改阶段可视为从起草到成篇的全过程。按此步骤成文,就会避免"信手拈来、问题百出"的遗憾。

科兰做好书面表达题的方法和步骤如下。隋日林村主文面往的左汗林一回针。朱要随奉基是是这

准标点符号及移行等都要正确。其实,做到这一点并不难,只要做练习时认真、细心 强审真认.1

安排在提笔写作之前,花几分钟时间弄清题目揭示的内容、格式、时间、环境是非常必要的。可避免出现文不对题的现象,也可以避免因反复造成的时间浪费。并至于一个人表面中的情况显示

数的一种书面表达方式。因此,必须充分注意提示语的提示作用。根据提示写的: 括D强审不能

- 內的(1)仔细阅读写作要求和提示,在重点词下画线,以引起重视和注意。天容内的人类外型制度
 - (2)用①、②、③……或 a、b、c……方式排列要点,把材料分出主次。完的工义意容内原则、数等
 - (3)确定作文的体裁、格式和人物。
- 回(4)在提示和图画旁写出人名、地名和较难单词,以避免拼写错误,确保卷面整洁。图图的图象
 - (5)确定作文的时间主线——时态。考生的作文最易出错的就是时态,因此要特别注意运用最恰



当的时态来表达写作内容。

2. 动笔作文

- (1)写作一定要切题、抓住要点。题目要求的内容,都应该写进去,以保证内容的完整;其他细节,虽然相关,也不宜多写,不要"拣了芝麻丢了西瓜";对于与要求无关的内容不可随意发挥,更不可为了表现英语水平,默写文不对题的句子,画蛇添足。书面表达不是作文(不能海阔天空,无限扩展),不是翻译(无须拘泥原文,一字不漏),只要基本意思表达清楚即可。
- (2)写作必须注意格式。在写作时,特别是写应用文时要注意它的格式,汉语与英语的写作格式有很大区别。比如,英语信和汉语信的格式不同。英语信的第一页右上角要写上写信人的地址,顺序从小到大,从门牌号、街名、城市、省份,直到国名,日期应写在地址的下面,不少考生把汉语信的格式照搬到英语书信中来,日期写在信的末尾签名下边,地址顺序从大到小。由此可见,考生在平时就要注意英语写作的格式,加强训练。
- (3)写作必须注意语法正确用词得当。在写作不同题材和体裁的文章时,所用的句式、时态、语言特征及用词也不相同。在写作时,考生要多从实际的角度考虑问题。以写信为例,要考虑写信的目的,写信人与收信人之间的关系,什么是对方应知未知的信息,等等。每写一句话,都要符合写信者的身份,符合英语的习惯,达到传递信息的目的。写信如此,其他体裁的短文也是如此。
- (4)写作切不可用汉译英的方式进行。在写作时,考生不要把题目的汉语指令直接译成英语,要尽量消除汉语式的英语,用简练的、地道的英语来写。

2. 能独立起道榜文、短信等。并在载师的指导下进行核改;

按此步骤成文、就会避免"信手拈来、问题百出"的遗憾。

(5)写作应连续、流畅。

要用自己最熟悉最有把握的词语写作,正确使用连词。要用多样化的句子结构和句型使所表达的语言流畅、自然。虽不需要像自由作文那样构思谋篇,但仍需准确。 为事为的人类的单数

(6)注意书写规范,大写、缩写、标点符号准确。禁证案员的单简出宣补表证示图绘和思味第一之

3. 检查

半十写完后要认真读全文,查找是否有下列错误:"标的斗杀宝别每一显容内斗区的大泰面往哥英

- (1)动词的时态和语态;
- 近几年来各地中考书面表达多为看图和文字两种提示作文。因此本书着重练; 浸铁际单(2)
- (3)冠词:
- (4)语序;
- (5)名词单复数;

醒题兹店



- 从几年来的中考中发现书面表达的答卷中存在很多问题,大多数答卷错漏禁; (在吴斯主(6))词不
- 发支(7)句子的完整性;a、文英如科示显音及补装直:云视赋不章文篇差,吴龄问卷同意环发格;意达

1. 书写规范,字迹清楚

这是最基本的要求。任何一种形式的书面文字材料,都要求书写规范字迹清晰,拼写、大小写标准、标点符号及移行等都要正确。其实,做到这一点并不难,只要做练习时认真、细心就可以了。

無回2. 正确理解提示语,严格、准确地按题目要求做 國際等則 即時代 具体 前生計算業計算

有提示语的书面表达,不等于汉译英,不能按提示语逐句英译;它也不是作文,而是限定了内容、字数的一种书面表达方式。因此,必须充分注意提示语的提示作用。根据提示写的内容,一句不能少,与所要求表达的内容无关的话,一句也不要写,不要自己去添枝加叶,要紧扣提示,按所限定的内容、字数,做到内容意义上的完整准确。

3. 表达要准确

- (1)文理通顺,层次清楚。要在准确理解提示语精神的基础上,把需要表达的内容,按逻辑顺序一件件地叙述清楚。简洁明了,切忌生搬硬造,词不达意,尽可能用最有把握的词语表述文章内容。
- (2)语法结构要正确。语法结构即语言形式,这是表达内容的手段,意思正确,但表达形式错了, 也是不符合要求的。因此,要注意句子结构的正确,如词序、一致关系、时态、语态、人称呼应及词的搭 配。错误的语言形式是表达不出正确的内容的。
- 20 (3)格式要正确。不同的书面表达形式有不同的格式,如书信、日记、便条、通知等各有其特殊的格式。

只要做到以上所列的几点注意事项,考生便能顺利攻克书面表达这道难关。



1. 那个老师经常把学生看作自己的孩子呵艺 克 融

书面表达能力提高有以下三种训练方法。

(一)背诵法

无论讲什么方法,对于外语学习来说最主要的方法就是背单词、句子、课文、语法。只要背会了就没有不会写的文章。常言说:熟读唐诗三百首,不会做诗也会吟。在我们学习英语的过程中,不但要背单词、句子,课文中精彩句子和段落也一定要熟背下来,以增强语感。我们的课文是最好的写作范文,背诵下来不仅可学到语言知识,对提高写作水平也大有裨益。比如在完成翻译题和书面表达时,可用已熟练背下的句子课文来进行仿写。

(二)翻译法

这里说的翻译法有两层意思。第一层为通过平时翻译练习,掌握所学的词、句型、语法等来训练写作的基本功。第二层为审题后,弄清所要表述的意思,把想要表达的汉语译成英语,形成书面表达。

(三)阅读法

阅读是学好英语的最佳途径。一般来说,单词、句型、语法学会了,阅读练习到位了,中考包括的所有题型都能解决好,书面表达也不例外。除了把教材上的单词、语法记住了,用熟了,还要进行适量的课外阅读训练。阅读有助于扩大词汇量,熟练掌握及运用语言知识,提高运用语言的能力。通过阅读可不断巩固书本知识,还可获得新的知识。古人云:读书破万卷,下笔如有神。因此,提高阅读能力是提高写作能力的最重要的途径之一。

31.这部数码相机看来价廉物美。	10. 我们相处得越多,就会越快乐。
	11、我们需要的是不断努力。不放弃。
33. 大卫放弃了他在旧金山图书馆的工作。	12. 它们批用于马德吗?1923年8年
34 比尔·盖茨告诉人们怎样用新方法解决商业问题上	13、他说他以前从末看过一场如此令人兴奋的
35. 森林里的树木能够防止雨滴直接冲击土壤。	14. 我讨厌说得多做得少的人。
36. 我想知道世界上正在发生什么事情。	15. 吉姆从小就认供度。
37. 昨天 Carla 因交通事故没能上学。	16. 他们终于想到了一个应对新挑战的办法。





征及用词也不押局。在写作时,考生型多从生际的角球类也问题。以写信为例。太明的生态的目

没有不会写的文章。前篇言说:熟读唐蔚三百首,而会做诗也会吟。直在张尔涛习英语的过程中,不但要

文,背诵下来不仅可学到语言知识,对提高写作水平也太有裨益。

- 1. 那个老师经常把学生看作自己的孩子吗?
- 2. 他关心别人胜过关心自己。油用词得当。在写作不同题将高潮腹断至亚州市药龄以消达泰丽节后言
- 3. 他说话声音太小了听不见。江中,原单背景游戏文单要往最说来区举新代王权。我这会计节分还是的
- 4. 应当有礼貌地和老年人说话。墨声显常以《来不肯原要至不思惑别世历史》群中这别,正问《国单音
- 5. 他们认为努力学习是成功的关键。
- 6. 当球迷们见到姚明的时候,他们如此激动以至于哭了出来
- 7. 你们不必为我担心,因为我能照料自己了。
- 8. 你最好尽快完成作业,下星期一把它带来。
- 9. 旅客们直到下了飞机才能使用手机。
- 10. 我们相处得越多,就会越快乐。
- 11. 我们需要的是不断努力,不放弃。
- 12. 它们被用于喝酒吗?
- 13. 他说他以前从未看过一场如此令人兴奋的比赛。
- 14. 我讨厌说得多做得少的人。
- 15. 吉姆从小就认识我。
- 16. 他们终于想到了一个应对新挑战的办法。
- 17. 在实验中他遵照老师的指令,同时也尝试自己的一些想法。

中考英语书面表达与补全对话

18. 游客们源源不断地来到我们镇上,所以旅馆一直客满。	39. 等兩停了: 我再走。
19. 检查一下那只木棍,确认没有断成两截。	10. 你听说我们班考试结束后将表址
20. 人们高度赞扬这部根据中国历史上一个真实事件创作的歌剧。	41. 我总是认为学好英语很重要。
21. 你认为我该怎么办?	12. 人们应该与自然友好地相处。 People should
22. 当你看到红灯时应该减速。	43. 每天运动有利于健康。
23. 她虽然小,却可以自己赚钱。	4. 在离开房间时不要忘记关灯。
A STUDY STATES COURSE OF STATES AND STATES OF	15. 我下车时,他正在等我。
	16. 过去我们经常写信, 而现在写电- We, but
26. 欢迎 2008 年来北京。	17. 去年春天这个花园里有许多花。
27. 晚饭后你常去散步吗?	18. 我相信他会照顾他自己的。
28. 在英国你得靠左(车道)行驶。child.	19. 你已经学了多少英语单词?
	60. 世祖长太社 awo sid to smos tuo bent
30. 母亲节那天我要给妈妈买礼物。	1. 我们永远不会放弃希望。yota
31. 这部数码相机看来价廉物美。 Id slow down 23. She can make makes besself even though sike is very young.	2. 昨天的晚会很成功。
32. 人造地球卫星通常用来发送和接收信息。	8. 这个耳该在地震中获款了。
33. 大卫放弃了他在旧金山图书馆的工作。	4、黑首只总社或怎起我们的英语老
34. 比尔·盖茨告诉人们怎样用新方法解决商业问题。	2. 什么使他与其他的学生不一样呢
35. 森林里的树木能够防止雨滴直接冲击土壤。price	
36. 我想知道世界上正在发生什么事情。	
37. 昨天 Carla 因交通事故没能上学。	
38. 别生你女儿的气,毕竟她还小。 all she is loo young.	



39. 等雨停了,我再走。	18. 游客们源源不断也来到我们真上,所以被第一
40. 你听说我们班考试结束后将去北海玩的消息了吗?	19.检查一下那只木根、命人没育断威两程。
41. 我总是认为学好英语很重要。	20. 人们高度赞汤这部根据中国历史上一个真实
42. 人们应该与自然友好地相处。 People should the nature.	21. 你认为我该怎么办?
43. 每天运动有利于健康。 It health to do sports every of	22. 当你看到红灯时应该减速。
44. 在离开房间时不要忘记关灯。 to turn off the lights when ye	23. 她虽然小,却可以自己赚钱。
45. 我下车时,他正在等我。 When I got off the bus,he	24. 除今天以外,我哪天都有空。
46. 过去我们经常写信,而现在写电子邮件。 We,but now we write e-mail	25. 夏威夷因美丽的海滩而闻名。 .al
47. 去年春天这个花园里有许多花。	26. 欢迎 2008 年来北京。
48. 我相信他会照顾他自己的。	27. 晚饭后你常去散步吗?
49. 你已经学了多少英语单词?	28. 在英国你得靠左(车道)行驶。
50. 她擅长烹饪。 版作业、下星期一把它带来。	29. 我们相信他迟早会回来的。
51. 我们永远不会放弃希望。8 使用手机。	30. 母亲节那天我要给妈妈买礼物。
52. 昨天的晚会很成功。	31. 这部数码相机看来价廉物美。
53. 这个男孩在地震中获救了。	32. 人造地球卫星通常用来发送和接收信息。
54. 那首歌总让我想起我们的英语老师。	33. 大豆放弃了他在旧金山图书馆的工作。
55. 什么使他与其他的学生不一样呢? 人兴奋的人。	34. 比尔、盖茨告诉人们怎样用新方法解决商业
14. 我讨厌说得多做得少的人。	35. 森林里的树木能够防止雨滴直接冲击土壤。
15. 为2. 显然性从积度。	36. 我想知道世界上正在发生什么事情。
18. 他们终于想到了一个意识新挑战的办法。	37. 昨天 Carla 因交通事故没能上学。

翻译句子专项练习参考答案

39. I won't leave until the rain stops

40. Have you heard of the news that our class will go to the North Sea for an outing after the exam?

42. get along/on well will:

43. is good for

44. Don't forget

45, was waiting for mo

46. used to write letters/often wrote letters in the past

53. The boy was saved in the earthquake

47. There were many/a lot of/lots of flowers in this garden last spring

48. I believe/am sure(that) he can/will look after/take care of himself.

1. Does the teacher often regard students as his/her own children? med bearned (yearled) learned you want students as his/her own children?

2. He thinks more of others than himself.

51. We will never give up hope. 社區以具,容均要主仗事的人記以官

3. He spoke too quietly to hear.

4. The old should be spoken to politely.

5. They think (that) to study/studying hard is the key to success.

6. When the basketball fans saw Yao Ming, they got so excited that they cried out. The house the basketball fans saw Yao Ming, they got so excited that they cried out.

7. You needn't worry about me, because I can look after myself. Symbols and to the self-to the and more more mind easier than 15.

8. You had better finish your homework soon, and bring it here next Monday.

9. Passengers mustn't use their mobile phones until they get off the plane. 中央主体 探阅通常作为故事的发展。放

10. The more we get together, the happier we'll be.

11. We need keep working on it, not give up.

12. Were they used for drinking?

13. He said he had never seen such an exciting match before. ady to wash the plates and bowls when her daughter 2

14. I hate people who talks much but does little.

15. Jim has known me ever since he was a child. You know (4). And I don't think you need to wash these thines.

16. At last, they came up with a way against the new challenge.

17. In experiments, he followed his teacher's instructions, and at the same time he tried out some of his own ideas as well.

18. Visitors keep coming to our town, and all the hotels are full all the time.

19. Check the wooden stick to make sure that it hasn't broken in two.

20. People speak highly of the opera which is based on the real event in Chinese history.

21. What do you think I shall do?

22. When you see the red lights, you should slow down.

23. She can make money herself even though she is very young.

24. I'm free every day except today. 可是时,所见在位担女在即报始。

25. Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches.

26. Welcome to Beijing in 2008.

27. Do you often go for a walk after supper?

28. In Britain, you'll have to drive on the left.

29. We believe he will be back sooner or later.

30. I want to buy a present for my mum on Mother's Day.

31. This digital camera seemed to offer the most at the best price.

32. Man-made satellites are usually used to send and receive messages. Water

33. David gave up his job in the San Francisco Library. bank of a river. I heard a woman's

34. Bill Gates told people how to solve business problems in new ways.

35. The trees in the forests can keep raindrops from hitting the soil directly.

36. I want to know what is happening in the world.

37. The traffic accident stopped Carla from going to school yesterday.

38. Don't be angry with your daughter. After all, she is too young.

翻译句子专项练习参考答



- 39. I won't leave until the rain stops.
- 40. Have you heard of the news that our class will go to the North Sea for an outing after the exam?
- 41. I always think it very important to learn English well.
- 42. get along/on well with
- 43. is good for
- 44. Don't forget
- 45, was waiting for me
- 46. used to write letters/often wrote letters in the past
- 47. There were many/a lot of/lots of flowers in this garden last spring.
- 48. I believe/am sure(that) he can/will look after/take care of himself.
- 49. How many English words have you (already) learned/learnt? abluda novo and all send already learned learned. I
- 50. She is good at cooking.
- 51. We will never give up hope.
- 52. Yesterday's party was a big success.
- 53. The boy was saved in the earthquake.
- 54. That song always reminds me of our English teacher. and that they got so excited that they are the basketball tanks and Y are Ming, they got so excited that they are the are they are the are they are the are they are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are the are the are the are they are they are they are they are they are the ar
- 7. You needn't worry about me, because I can look after myself. ?students?
- 8. You had better finish your homework soon, and bring it here next Monday for Finish your homework soon, and bring it here next Monday for Finish your homework soon, and bring it has been soon as the finish your finish y
- 9. Passengers musin't use their mobile phones until they get off the plane.
 - 10. The more we get together, the happier we'll be.
 - 11. We need keep working on it, not give up.
 - 12. Were they used for dinnking;
 - He said he had never seen such an exciting match before
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 - 15. Jim has known me ever since he was a child.
 - adding and on tample for a man do pure four terms.
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 - Check the wooden stick to make sure that it hasn't broken in two.
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 - 25. Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches
 - - 경영의 성진의 경영에는 경영됐다. 이번 다린다.
 - . addres to me and set of some met accord
 - 26. In Dittain, you'll have to drive on the fer
 - We believe he will be back sooner or later
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 - 38. Don't be anery with your daughter. After all, she is too young.





3. 说明过程要讲究层次和条理

英语书面表达一般以记叙文为主,它以记人叙事为主要内容,是以叙述为主要表达方式的文体。 介绍人物的生平事迹,这是记人;记述事情的发生、发展和前因后果,这是叙事。但是,记人和叙事常 常是不可分开的。因此,同一篇记叙文常常是既记人又叙事。像故事、传记、游记、人物介绍、新闻报 道、旅游日记等都属于记叙文体。书面表达中还有看图作文的题型也属于这一类。

记叙文有六大要素:时间、地点、人物、事件、起因和结果,即明确五个"W"和一个"H"。在这六大 要素中,时间、地点、人物,通常作为故事的开端放在文章的开头;事件、起因通常作为故事的发展,放 在文章的中间,这是文章的主体;结果,通常作为故事的结局放在文章的末尾。 How can one speak English well? (3)

看下面短文是怎么显示记叙文六要素的:

On Mother's Day

After dinner (1), Mother (2) was ready to wash the plates and bowls when her daughter (2) came into the kitchen(3), saying, "It's Mother's Day, you know(4). And I don't think you need to wash these things, 说明提高口语的方法。如、一要大胆开口说;工要多练习等。《王帝用常述一代原则". Mother."

The mother was quite touched and said, "It's so kind of you, my dear. (5) But ... But you may leave Many Charese students who learn English for many years still can't speak good Eng. (6) worromot flit ti (1)时间;(2)人物;(3)地点;(4)起因;(5)事件;(6)结果。

一般说来,一篇记叙文的六要素是不可缺少的,但书面表达题所要写的短文的要点则有多有少, 而且是千变万化的,也就是说,要素是不变的,要点是多变的。我们在写记叙文时,必须围绕着要素在 题目的提示中找出要点,再运用要点来充分地表达文章的要素。

早晨当你沿着一条小河走时,听见有位妇女在叫救命。你跑过去,她告诉你她的儿子掉到河里 了。这时你毫不犹豫地脱掉外衣和鞋子,跳到河里。虽然水冷得使你发抖,但你还是继续往前游, 最后你抓住了小孩子的腿,把他带上了岸。

分析

这篇文章的六要素是:(1)时间:早晨;(2)人物:妇女、孩子、作者;(3)地点:一条小河; (4)事件:作者抢救落水儿童;(5)起因:听见有位妇女在叫救命;(6)结果:孩子得救了。 通过这样分析、归类,不仅能做到"要点全",还能做到"条理清",写起来也容易多了。

Most Chinese farmers have their rate of The Water and Saving A Boy Out Of The Water and save have have been put Styling in Saving A Boy Out Of The Water and the save have their put Saving A Boy Out Of The Water and the saving A Boy Out Of The Water A Boy Out

This morning while I was walking along the bank of a river, I heard a woman's cry for help. I ran towards her and she told me that her son had fallen into the river.

I had no time to think it over. I took off my coat and shoes at once and jumped into the river. Although the cold water made me shiver, I still swam on. At last I caught one of the boy's legs and carried him to the are now working even harder and their lives will become even better in the future. bank.





二、说明文

42 说明文是用来说明人的事迹或事物的形状、性质、特征、成因、功用等方面的一种文体。说明文一 般情况下总是客观地说明、介绍或解释客观的人物、事物及事理,让读者获得一定的信息或知识,无需 在其中添加个人见解或情感。

说明文写作技巧包括如下几点。

- 1. 要确切把握说明对象。根据写作目的与要求,抓住人物或事物的主要特征;同时还要抓住人物 或事物的本质,写作时做到有的放矢。
 - 2. 语言要简明、贴切。写说明文时,不要追求华丽的辞藻,语言要通俗、简洁、实事求是。
- 3. 说明过程要讲究层次和条理。在写作时,说明的层次应能反映客观事物本身的逻辑顺序。 于不同的说明对象,要按照不同构造形体或发展规律去写,使文章条理清晰,层次分明。而并高英
- 4. 说明文的写作顺序:(1)按照空间位置进行说明;(2)按照时间顺序进行说明;(3)先举事例,后 讲道理;(4)先讲道理,后举例子;(5)把同类或不同类的事物加以比较;(6)使用数据进行说明等
 - 题目:1. How to Speak English Well 青京五中去卖面井。本文众与于周潴等与日歌斌、

Many Chinese students who learn English for many years still can't speak good English. (1)

展,放	素中,时间,地点、人物,通常作为故事的开端放在文章的开头;事件,起因通常作为故事的发
	The reason is ② 未的章文 的英语特别,从中的事实是这:同中的章文
	How can one eneal kinglish well? (2)
	看下面短·文是怎么是示记叙文六要素的

- 如中国学生阅读、写作好,但口语很差等。bear saw (2) Mother (1), Mother (2) was read (2) ①举例说明。
- ②说明原因。如中国学生不常说英语,在他人面前说英语害羞,怕出错等。 anives (E) medatial and
- ③说明提高口语的方法。如,一要大胆开口说;二要多练习等。

【范文】

The mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and saled held with the mother was quite touched and the mother was quite to the mother was quite touched and the mother was quite to Many Chinese students who learn English for many years still can't speak good English. This is common among Chinese students. They do well in reading and writing, but their spoken English is poor,

The reason is that they don't often speak English. They only learn English by reading and writing it, not by speaking it. They are too shy to speak English in front of others and they are also afraid of making mistakes.

How can one speak English well? First, don't be shy and speak in English. Second, practise speaking English as often as possible.

- 写例2 请根据下面提示写一篇题为"今日的中国农民"的说明文。
 - ①生活:盖新房,有电视机等,生活水平(living standard)提高。
- 这篇文章的方要素是:(1)时间:早晨(2);景早:间时(1);景素要方的章文篇这
 - ③结束语:在党的领导下(under the leadership of our Party),农民们将更努力劳动,他们的生活

【范文】

The Farmers in China Today

Most Chinese farmers have their own houses. These years more and more houses have been put up in their villages. Now they have radios, TV sets, recorders and so on. Their living standards are improving year by year.

Now the village has its own middle school. The young people don't have to go far for studying.

Under the leadership of our Party, great changes have taken place in the countryside. Chinese farmers are now working even harder and their lives will become even better in the future.





请按以上提示写一篇口头通知。

三、通知

通知(notice)是上级对下级、组织对成员布置工作、传达情况或告诉公众某种事情等时使用的一种应用文体,通常分为口头通知和书面通知两种。

1. 口头通知是面对面地把信息传达给对方。这种通知开头应有称呼语,正式场合用 Ladies and gentlemen(女士们、先生们),有时也可以用"Boys and girls"或"Comrades and friends(同志们、朋友们)"等。开头还常有提醒听众注意的开场白,如"Attention, please."或"May I have your attention, please?"或"I have an announcement to make."等;结尾常说"That" all. Thank you. "或"Thank you (for listening)."等,以示礼貌。 "如如 direction of the sention blo move no true rested by your direction."

口头通知无需说明发布通知的日期和发布通知的人(单位)。

2. 书面通知格式的写法有点类似于书信的写法。其格式如下

通知是传达将要做的事,因此,写通知多用一般现在时和将来时态。书写通知的正文时,语言应简洁明了,把通知的对象、事由、时间、地点、内容有条理地说清楚即可。简单地说,就是"某人(单位)某时在某地做某事,加上注意事项"即可。当然,必须注意句子之间的安排,使之符合逻辑,条理清楚。不回写通知的一些常用句子: 是天阳天产士官由土市五; 限星, 限日的天产出了俄土之五县常面

- 1. May I have/call your attention, please? 请注意啦话, 目题出草求要有发果做, 饲料草养中五00要
- 3. I have an announcement to make. 我要宣布一个通知。

- 2、时态和人称
- 与自5. I have some good news for you! 我有好消息要告诉你们。思想的表发泡末文干权。用运活英立
 - 6. There will be a talk this afternoon. 今天下午有一个报告。
- 7. The Students' Union has decided that ... 学生会决定 必 意言是也一种还该应用与目言: 意主
- 8. We shall have a lecture on ... 我们将要听一个关于她…的报告是靠以讯。的生后来有则司武的主
 - 9. It has been decided that we'll pay a visit to...我们已决定要参观
 - 10. Please take your notebook with you. 请随身带着笔记本。
 - 11. We'll gather at the school gate at eight tomorrow. 我们明天八点在校门口集合。 21 reduces OUD
 - 12. Please be there on time and don't be late. 请准时到达那儿,不要迟到win team aft , yaboT
 - 13. I hope you can have a good time. 我希望你们能过得愉快。
 - 14. That's all. Thank you. 完了。谢谢。

這例是①称呼:同学们自从为政治主意真然个。

图志题。②口头通知开头套语 即引去长去井。下

③具体内容(事由、时间、地点、参与者等):明天是3月12日——植树节。为了保护我们的环境,校学生会(The Students Union)决定八年级全体学生明天乘车去西山植树。早晨7:00 在校门口集合,别忘了穿上旧衣服,自带工具和午餐。

上侧二

请按以上提示写一篇口头通知。

①,	联团(EX	
2	3	
发告诉外公束制章指等和使用的一	(高底可是中级对于级。每至矛或的布置型性性移民搭乘	送 網文
④ 况下总是各项社员则 介绍政	學等發現的人物。事情靜脈而中雨後面美口長後等重。對	極相類

1. 口头通知是面对面地把信息传送给对方。这种通知开头应有称呼语为世艺场合用"强乱文苑】

Boys and girls, and first box abbrauch to the special of the state of Tomorrow is March the 12th-Tree Planting Day. In order to protect our environment, we'll go to the West Hill to plant trees there. Please meet at 7:00 in the morning at the school gate. We'll go there by bus. You'd better put on your old clothes and bring tools and lunch with you. Don't be late.



日记是用来叙述一天生活中发生的事情和感受的文体。它是中考常考的写作体裁之-日记有三个基本要素,即格式、时态和人称。 shy minny years still can't speak good

1. 英文日记的格式为:

日期(Date)	星期(Day)	天气(Weather)
	k Flight well? (3)	
正文	写通知多目一般现在时和将来时态	: 体要做的事 因此
量 超级	主點的為當到中國各員學科學出版	田 中車 桑林州田
经和分配非	李州富义车清。孟 化砂面 淡色发 有加生	加速数据的 电

通常是在左上角写出当天的日期,星期;在右上角写上当天的天气情况。正文可有标题,也可不

要注意正确书写 12 个月份和一周 7 天的名称。天气应用形容词表示。

2. 时态和人称 IIIs. They do well in realth and the same of the same of

日记一般是记载已发生过的事,因此,日记中句子的谓语动词多用过去时态或现在完成时态,但 应灵活运用。对于文末所发表的感想或评论等,可使用现在时态或将来时态。日记主要是记录自己 的活动和思想,一般都用第一人称。 6. There will be a talk this afternoon. 今天下午有一个报告。

注意:写日记时应该选择一些最有意义、最有趣味或最有感受的内容来写。日记一般是按事情发 生的先后顺序来记述的,所以常用 at first, then, later on, soon, at last 等单词或词组使整篇文章通顺、

10. Please take your notebook 演戲 (due 睛賴身帶着羞冰本主, 夢以朔自存, 視釋盖: 齊至① 1 例如

①December 15,2007 ②	11. We'll gather at the school gate at eight tor
Today, the most interesting thing is ③ *** *** **** *********************	①星期:星期四 ②天气:下雪
Most Chicase farmers have their own breaks? The	③叙述事情经过:下午放学后,在回家的路上看见一个骑自行车的妇女从自行车上摔下来,她左脚受伤了,我走过去帮助她,并叫了一辆出租车送她去医
From this thing, I learned that ④	院,还打电话告诉了她的家人。 ④事件的意义和启发:帮助他人是十分重要的。

国名,现在不少国家实行邮政编码。这种邮政编码规划记记的背籍在地名之后中国名之前中共同项【文苏】

Today, the most interesting thing is that I have helped a woman. It is the first snow of this winter. After school when I was walking, it was very cold and the road was covered with thick snow. Suddenly I saw a woman fall off her bike. I ran over to help her. She couldn't get up. Her left foot was broken. I called a taxi and took her to a hospital. Then I asked her for her home telephone number and then called her family to tell them about the accident.

From this thing, I learned that it is very important for us to help others when they are in great need. **圖例2** 下边三幅图画描绘了在星期日你们班的同学参加植树的情况。请根据这些图画的内容用英 语写一篇 100 词左右的日记。







HE for looking forward to hearing from you sook W 望早日收到

包括所有图画中的内容并适当增加细节,使意思完整;

等;写给丈夫或妻子的信通常用 With love, Always, Affectionately yours,

【范文】

April 7th, Sunday

It's Sunday today! Early in the morning my classmates and I went by bus to Xiang Shan to plant trees. As soon as we got there, we began working. Some were digging, some were planting, and there were still some watering. All of us were going all out to plant as many trees as we could. Each of us was afraid of falling behind. After work, we were wet all over. Looking at the lines of the young trees, we forgot our tiredness. We came back at 12 o'clock.

We all think it's necessary for us to take part in such a physical labour. It not only does us a lot of good, but also benefits the people. I often think of you. How have you been recently? It in



How are your getting along these days? I m 動作, 击 much fi

英文书信一般分为私人书信(Personal letters)和业务信函(Business letters)。在书面表达题中, "书信"通常都是私人书信,在这种题目的提示中一般包括以下几个要点: ym otni smes ratis mo

- 1. 收信人的姓名与地址; 外登日前挂一市显帝[建功集 Waited Table 1 and State of Table 2 and State of Table 2 and State of Table 2 and Tab
- 2. 寄信人的姓名及其与收信人的关系;可则自国沿台港的界,ylder of gool os sloat Lyros mil
- 常回3. 寄信人的地址(有时亦可略去); mit and hardly lind any limit (有时亦可略去);
 - 4. 写信的时间;

在上述提示要点中,同学们要着重注意第5点(书信的内容),灵活运用所学的词汇 来组织语言,进行表达。它既不能是提示的简单翻译,又不能漫无边际地胡扯。内容要准确清楚,文 Please write to me as soon as possible. 请尽快 字要连贯流畅。

另外,既然是写英文信,还必须讲究英文书信的格式。 Smill avail now node of sittly alast the

英文书信的私人信件通常包括以下五个部分。 The I'm affaild thave to stop now, but it write to would sain soon.

信头包括写信人的地址和写信日期。信头写在右上角,其顺序是第一行为门牌和路名,或邮政信 箱、楼房名称(如旅馆名称、单位名称等);第二行为市(县)、省(州、郡)名,寄往国外的信件还要写上