

郭凤高 主编

高中卷

英语高分指导

(写作)

PERFECT SCORES

上海交通大学出版社

高中卷

英语高分指导

(写 作)

郭凤高 主编

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书从如何写好句子、如何展开段落到如何使作文得高分进行了详细的讲解,同时提供了典型文体的写作模式,供读者学习、练习。书中还选取有代表性的学生习作并进行了点评、改写。

本书注重指导性、强调针对性、突出实用性,适合参加高考的高中学生和教师使用、参考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语高分指导. 写作篇. 高中卷/郭凤高主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2002

ISBN7-313-02940-3

I. 英... II. 郭... III. 英语—写作—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 097075 号

英语高分指导(写作)

郭凤高 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

上海交通大学印刷厂 全国新华书店经销

开本:890mm×1240mm 1/32 印张:6.5 字数:185 千字

2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—6050

ISBN7-313-02940-3/G·437 定价:11.00 元

丛书编委会

郭凤高	秦文勇	王海霞	薛丽娟
吴 昌	朱鉴清	赵必昌	唐 莹
施爱玉	林翠英	刘林萍	劳伊翎
俞 洁	张 琼	邓发绸	陈 丽
戴柏诚			

前言

为我国加入 WTO 后对外语教学和外语人才的需求,我国的中学英语教学正在酝酿一场深刻的变革。各地纷纷出台加强中学英语教学的新举措,如一些沿海地区已明确提出:英语教学改革将重在交际能力的培养,高中毕业生英语要基本过关。具体的要进一步扩大学生的英语阅读量,初中生阅读量至少为 30 万单词,高中生阅读量累计 60 万单词以上,外国语学校 and 外语特色学校的高中毕业生阅读量累计达到 80 万单词以上;通过课程内外的学习和阅读,高中毕业生累计掌握词汇量在 5000 个左右,优秀者争取达到 6000~7000 个。与此相适应,我国的英语高考也必将面临一场提高要求、丰富内容、增加难度、更新题型的重大改革。

为配合正在涌动并即将出现的新一轮英语教学改革和考试单新,经过紧张而缜密的策划,我们在第一对间组织各地资深教师编撰了这套《英语高分指导(高中卷)》丛书。本丛书在编写时,依据了教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》,同时参考了人民教育出版社和各地正在使用的多种新编教材,以适应各地高中学生的需求。丛书根据教学内容和考试题型分为以下 6 册:阅读理解、完形填空、词汇、语法、写作、听力理解。

丛书是专为平时英语基础较好,迫切希望在各级英语考试,尤其是高考中获得英语高分的高中学生度身定制的。本丛书在编写时始终围绕、紧扣和突出“高分”二字,追求高分既贯穿于整套丛书的指导思想和内容深度上,也体现在编者独具匠心的、精心设计的栏目中。如“高分指导”给出学习英语、取

得高分的课程标准和学习要求;“高分技巧”传授各类英语试题的解题思路、技巧和方法;“高分对策”结合题型,介绍获得高分的学习方略和考试对策;“精彩回放”重现历届英语高考试卷中的经典试题和高分试题并加以详细分析;丛书还提供了难度不同的三类练习题供读者选用,其中“高分基础题”为获取英语考试高分必须掌握的题目;“高分提高题”为迅速提高英语学习和成绩的必做题;“高分突破题”具有相当的难度,能使有较好基础的学生在演练后取得实质性的进步。我们相信,有一定英语基础并对自己严格要求的高中学生,在仔细阅读本套丛书并认真完成上述各级练习题后,必定能在英语学习上达到一个新境界,必定能在高考和其他考试汇中获得高分。

本丛书由郭凤高主编,本册为郭凤高编写。

恳请广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见,谢谢。

编 者

2002年1月

目 录

第1章 高分作文要领	1
第2章 高分作文语言技巧	9
第3章 五种动词基本句型	27
第4章 高分作文段落结构技巧	39
一、段落的组成	39
二、段落的铺陈	47
第5章 高分作文篇章结构技巧	59
一、结构技巧	59
二、例文点评	66
第6章 作文的种类	73
一、记叙文	73
二、描写文	78
三、说明文	82
四、议论文	87
五、应用文	91
第7章 高分作文模式	103
一、表述观点的文章(一分为二)	103
二、表述观点的文章(两者选一)	106
三、我认为	109
四、怎样	113
五、图表作文	115
六、记人	120
七、记事	122
第8章 学生习作点评	126
一、短文修改与点评	126

二、段落修改与点评	146
第9章 优秀范文	150
1. The Person I Admire Most	150
2. My Mother	150
3. Learn from Lei Feng	151
4. Why I Want to Be a Teacher?	151
5. My Motherland	152
6. The Size of the United States	152
7. I Like Spring	153
8. My Favourite Season	153
9. My Favorite Activities	154
10. Hobbies	154
11. Key to Success	155
12. English Corner	156
13. Practice Makes Perfect	156
14. Social Activities and Our Study	157
15. Social Practice	157
16. Value of Time	158
17. How to Learn English Well	159
18. How to Face Your Difficulties	159
19. My View on Donating Blood	160
20. Computers Can Never Take the Place of Man	160
21. The Internet — A Two-Edged Sword	161
22. It Is Necessary to Reduce Our Heavy Load	162
23. Good Health	162
24. The Private Car	163
25. The Teacher-Student Relationship	164
26. On Developing Listening Ability	164
27. Make Our City Green	165
28. Protection of Environment	165

29. A Letter	166
30. A Letter	167
第 10 章 可引用的佳句、名言和谚语	169
一、佳句	169
二、名言和谚语	175

第1章 高分作文要领

1. 标题的正确写法

每篇作文都有一个标题,英语叫 title。标题写在纸的第一行的中间,和正文要间隔一行。

如果用打字机或打印机打出,那么每个字母都要大写,例如:A FRIEND OF MINE。如果是手写,那么一切重要的词(如名词、代词、动词、形容词等)的第一个字母必须用大写。例如:A Friend of Mine。但其中的 of 第一个字母不大写,因为介词、连词和冠词通常被认为是不重要的词,不必大写,但作为标题的第一词时首字母要大写。

不可将标题写成斜体,不可在标题下加横线,也不可用引号或括号。即使标题是一个完整的句子,也不可在末尾加上句号。例如,作为标题“The Sun Has Risen”不可写成“The Sun Has Risen.”。但如果标题是疑问句,则可以加问号,例如:How Do You Like the Film? 如果标题是感叹句,可以用惊叹号,例如:What a Hero He Was!

2. 课卷规则

在英语中课卷的规则是很严格和讲究的。在抄写文章时,首先要注意在纸的左右两边留一英寸的空白,叫做页边(margin),不可写到纸的两边顶端;每段的第一个词都要比第一个词缩进一英寸,叫做缩进书写(indent),所以每段的第一个词离开纸的左边通常是二英寸左右。左边的页边要十分整齐,右边的页边因英语单词长短不一,很难做到十分整齐,稍参差些也无妨。

手抄或用打字机时都要留有空白(double spacing),就是每两行中间留一行空白,这样便于教师改卷时写批语。如果不用练习本而用散张纸,那么只写一面,不可写两面。

课卷应十分整洁,最好全卷都没有涂改或添加的词或字母。如写错了字,该用橡皮擦去重写。或者把它划去,再把正确的写在上面。漏掉

的词,该把它写在漏去的位置上面,在下边用记号标明。

3. 常用标点符号的正确运用

(1) 逗号(comma)。逗号表示一个句子要表达的意思还没有完成,用于分隔以 and, or, but, for, yet 等连词引导的并列句和用于列举的句子。也用于分隔状语短语、非限制性定语从句、引语、附加问句、“yes”和“no”回答的后一部分、日期、地址等。例如:

You are a teacher, so is my father.

They can, should, and will do it.

The novel has well-developed characters, an unusual plot, and an entertaining plot.

(2) 句号(period)。句号表示句子末尾的停顿。下一个句子的第一个字母就要大写。在缩写词后,如头衔、学位、名字、月份等后一般加句号。例如:

We have been looking for the boy all the morning.

Mr. Wang is our Teacher. He will come at 10 a. m.

He said, “I was ... I was just a little startled. That’s all.”

但现在的趋势是省略词后不加句号,尤其在团体名词后。例如:

UN, VOA, BBC, NBA, APEC

(3) 分号(semicolon)。两个并列的句子如不用连词(and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet),则用分号。例如:

Try this one; it looks like your colour.

No one is born with knowledge; knowledge must be taught and learned.

有些起联系作用的副词,如 however, therefore, nevertheless, moreover, thus, otherwise, besides 等,通常不用连词来联系并列从句。在它们之前应用分号而不用逗号。例如:

The trip was not very well planned or prepared; therefore, it was not a pleasant one.

Bicycling is good exercise; moreover, it doesn’t pollute the air.

(4) 省略号(ellipsis mark)。省略号代表引文中被省略的部分。若省

略号前有逗号、分号或冒号，它们都被省去。如果句子末尾用省略号，要句号，为四个点。

若省略号前是一个完整的句子，则结束该句的句号要保留。例如：

“Oh, no...”she said; then her words were drowned in tears.

“If you dare to skip class, I will....”he shouted.

(5) 斜体字和字下线。在手写稿和打印稿中的字下线和印刷品中的斜体字功用相同，可用于书籍、杂志、报纸、影片等的名称下面，以及英语中的外来词、船只、飞机、艺术品的名字等。例如：

He is reading Martin Eden. (手写稿和打印稿用字下线)

He is reading *Martin Eden*. (印刷品用斜体字)

(6) 斜线。斜线表示两项皆可采用，或分数中将分子和分母分开。例如：

This university provides scholarships and/or loans.

A kilometer is 31/50 of a mile.

(7) 破折号(dash)。功能同中文的破折号，也可用于作为对话的标记。

(8) 感叹号(exclamation mark)、冒号(colon)、问号(question mark)、括号(parentheses)、引号(quotation marks)等的用法基本上与中文中的用法相同。

4. 移行

英语单词长短不一，因此当我们写到一行的尽头时往往出现这样的情况：想把一个词写完，但空间不够，如果留着，空间又似乎显得太多。碰到这种情况时，可把词的一部分写上，后面加上连字符“-”(hyphen)，再把该词的另一部分写在下一行的开首。但要注意，连字符是加在第一部分的后面，第二行开始不可有连字符。

移行时，不能把单词随便分成两部分，必须以音节(syllable)来划分。凡是单音节的词不能移行。英语单词的音节的划分虽有一些规则，但并没有绝对的标准，有疑问的时候该查字典。

5. 分段

写作文要分段，除了极短的文字以外，每篇作文至少有两段。

段的分法和长短,并没有绝对的规则。一般说来,在意思告一段落后就可以另起一段。以下面这篇文章为例:

Early rising is beneficial in more than one way.

First, it helps to keep us fit. We all need fresh air. But air is never so fresh as early in the morning. Besides, it improves our health to take morning exercises.

Secondly, early rising helps us in our studies. We learn more quickly in the morning, and find it easier to commit to memory what we learn in the morning.

Thirdly, early rising enables us to plan the work of the day. We cannot work well without a proper plan. Just as the plan for the year should be made in the spring, so the plan for the day should be made in the morning.

Fourthly, early rising gives us enough time to wash our faces and hands and eat our breakfast properly.

Late risers may find it very difficult to form the habit of early rising. They ought to make special efforts to do so.

本文的第一句话就是第一段,总的点出了早起的好处。第二段说早起有益身体健康,第三段说早起对于学习的好处,第四段说早起有益于全天的工作,第五段说早起会使人有足够的时间整理自己的外表。最后一段说应该培养早起的习惯。各段的意思互相连贯,但每段又能自成一个单位。要是全文不按这样分段,就不是一篇好文章。

6. 单词的搭配与惯用法

要学好英语,提高英语阅读和写作能力,首先要掌握大量的单词。词汇量太少,往往在阅读时看不下去,在写作时想说而表达不出来。例如你不懂 kitchen 这个词,就不能表达“厨房”的意思;不懂 toilet 这个词就不知道哪里是“厕所”。

但仅仅多记单词,并不能学好英语;仅是记生僻的单词,效果更是不佳。要提高阅读和写作能力,就要掌握很多常用词的各种用法。例如记住 clandestine(秘密)这个生僻词远不如记住 secret 这个极其寻常的

词的种种惯用法有用。

越是寻常词,习惯用法就越多。我们称它们为 heavy loaded words。如 keep 和 make 仅知道它们是“保管,制造”是远远不够的,还得知道它的种种惯用法。又如 knowledge, level, habit 有种种搭配。应熟记这些词的惯用法和搭配,写作时才能做到表达生动、准确。

7. 作提纲

为使作文的前后意思连贯起见,在动笔之前应先作一个提纲。提纲的写法并没有绝对的规则,把想写的内容先归纳个要点,然后根据要点进行发挥阐述。

全国高考的书面表达题,提纲需按题目内容的要求,组织好所提供的材料。

上海高考题的写作则要考虑立意、布局、展开等。

通常,提纲里的一项相当于作文里的一段。以下面的文章为例:

(1)

你校新来的外籍老师想了解你校课外活动的情况。根据下面的文字提示,用英语写一篇短文,介绍有关情况。

活动时间:星期二,4:30pm~5:15pm;星期五,4:30pm~5:15pm

活动地点:教室、实验室、电脑室、校内花园

活动内容:美术、电脑、摄影、英语口语

活动结果:丰富学生的知识,激发学生的学习兴趣

希望和建议:增加课外活动时间,建立“英语角”,尽量让学生接触和了解社会。

提纲:

1) Students in our school have two periods for out-of-class activities every week.

2) Those activities are often held in our classrooms, labs and school garden.

3) The activities include painting, computer operating, photographing and oral English.

4) We have learned a lot more in these activities.

5) We hope such activities will be held more often. We suggest that "English Corner should be set up."

作文:

Students in our school have two periods for out-of-class activities every week. It starts at 4:30 pm and ends at 5:15 pm every Tuesday and Friday. The activities include painting, computer operating, sports, photographing and oral English. These activities are often held in our classrooms, computer rooms, labs or school garden. We have learned a lot more through these activities, which make us more interested in our studies. We hope such activities will be held more often. We suggest that an "English Corner" should be set up. It is also our suggestion that we should be allowed to step into society to practise what we have learned in school and broaden our views. Only by doing so can we better serve the people in the future.

(2)

请你针对下面的来信写一封回信。

International Sport Equipment Company
Flat 1505
Zhongshan Road
Beijing

March 14, 2001

Mr Zhang Lin.

It is my pleasure to inform you that your entry to our "International Sport of the Year" competition has been awarded First Prize by the competition judges. Please accept our congratulations. The first prize you won is a three-week vacation in Beijing with all the expense paid. We should be pleased if you would kindly inform us of the date on which you would like to start your trip. We mean to make sure that you will meet some famous players you admire and attend any sports meet that you would care to watch. Perhaps when you receive this letter you could

inform us of any places in Beijing that you would particularly like to visit, and we shall try our best to do as you wish. We hope to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely,
Jack Brown

提纲:

- 1) Express your thanks
- 2) Tell them the date when you would like to begin your vacation
- 3) Tell them the place you would like to visit

作文:

Mr Brown,

Thank you very much for the letter of 14th March. I'm very glad and excited at the good news that I've got the First Prize for the competition, and I'm looking forward to my visit to Beijing.

I'd like to take my vacation from 10th July, and I would appreciate it very much if you could arrange for me to watch some matches and meet some of the famous players.

The places I'd like to visit are the Summer Palace and the Great Wall, and if possible, all the places of interest in Beijing.

I'm very grateful to you and your company for giving me this good chance. Best Wishes.

Yours sincerely,
Zhang Lin

(3)

题目: The Importance of Punctuality

提纲:

- 1) the meaning of punctuality
- 2) the bad results of unpunctuality
- 3) how to cultivate punctuality
- 4) punctuality as second nature

作文：

The Importance of Punctuality

Punctuality means observing regular or appointed times. A man who gets up at seven o'clock every morning is punctual. A man who has promised to call on a friend at five o'clock in the afternoon and actually does so at that hour is also punctual.

Punctuality is a good habit, and unpunctuality is a bad one. A few minutes' delay may not be a serious matter. But it may have bad results. Getting up five minutes later than usual may upset the plan of the day. Calling on a friend five minutes later than the appointed time may cause him some unexpected trouble. Moreover, habitual unpunctuality leads to indolence and even failure in life. One delay after another makes a man unable to exert himself. It also proves him to be untrustworthy.

Those who are unpunctual should try their best to get rid of their bad habit. In doing this, they should avoid making any kind of exception. They should never say to themselves, "A few minutes delay does not matter this time, I shall never be unpunctual again." Those who think in this way will find excuse for delay from time to time, and will at last give up the attempt to cultivate the good habit.

Like all other good habits, punctuality becomes second nature with those who have cultivated it.