

写作范例

高中英语

*Samples of
English Writing
for
Senior Middle School*

人民教育出版社

高中英语写作范例

赵启敏 编写
汪 慎

人民教育出版社

*

人民教育出版社 出版发行
(北京沙滩后街 55 号 邮编:100009)

网址:<http://www.pep.com.cn>

上海市欧阳印刷厂印装 上海外文图书公司经销

*

开本:850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:4 插页:/ 字数:100 千字

2000 年 5 月第 1 版 2000 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数:00 001~20 000

ISBN 7-107-13729-8 定价:7.50 元
G·6838(课)

如发现印、装质量问题,影响阅读,请与出版社联系调换。

使用说明

这套丛书是根据现行英语教材和考试要求编写的,旨在帮助高中生梳理英语基础知识,提高英语运用能力,以便在学习和考试中获得良好的成绩。

英语学习离不开基础知识和基本技能两个方面。基础知识主要是英语语法和词汇两个系列;基本技能则较多地集中在阅读和写作两个项目。为此,我们抓住语法、词汇、阅读、写作等四个题目,分别推出四本参考用书。语法和词汇中都以扼要的篇幅将知识要点进行精述,然后配以恰当的练习,便于巩固知识,触类旁通。阅读和写作则主要是提供大量材料,让读者得到足够的训练,从而提高英语实用能力。整套丛书实际上是一个整体,涉及英语复习的各个方面。当然读者也可以根据自己的实际情况和需求,选用其中的一部分。

希望这套丛书能对高中学生复习备考有所裨益。它将解答你在英语学习中的难题,帮你掌握学习要领,带你通过必要的训练大幅度提高英语水平的水平。祝你英语学习和考试成功!

编 者

2000年2月

目 录

第一部分 练习写作的三个步骤	1
第二部分 习作范例	22
1. My School	22
2. Are Examinations Necessary?	23
3. Endless Homework	24
4. Social Practice	25
5. My Teacher	27
6. My Dream	28
7. My Favorite Newspaper	30
8. A Class Trip	31
9. Computers	33
10. Family Relationship	34
11. The Only Child	35
12. A Visit to a Farm	37
13. A Sporty Person	38
14. Passing Fad	39
15. A Special Hobby	40
16. The Way to Learn English Better	41
17. Cycling	43
18. The Spring Festival	44
19. Generation Gap	46
20. A Kind-hearted Girl	47
21. The Elderly	49
22. Success and Failure	50
23. The Weather Report	51
24. Giving Up Smoking	52

25. My Favorite TV Programme	54
26. Computer and I	55
27. My Hometown	56
28. Making Friends	57
29. Helping Others	58
30. The School Art Festival	60
31. Reading Books	61
32. City or Country?	62
33. Enviromental Protection	63
34. A Gift to Our Old School	64
35. The Disabled	66
36. Health	67
37. The Changing Tradition	68
38. The Floods	69
39. TV Advertisements	70
40. The School Sports Meet	71
41. How to Write a Composition	72
42. Discipline	74
43. An Unforgettable Experience	75
44. The City I Like Best	76
45. A Good Form of Exercise	77
46. Pure Water	78
47. Keep Away From Drugs	80
48. My Pet	81
49. Why Do People Keep Pets?	82
50. Travelling	83
51. Graduates Not Wanted	84
52. Make the World Greener	85

53. I Like to Travel by Sea	86
54. Films and TV	87
55. Learn from Lei Feng	88
56. A Terrible Dream	90
57. The Sport I Like Best	91
58. My Friend	92
59. Spare Time Schools	93
60. My Childhood	94
61. Use TV Wisely	96
62. Music	97
63. School Life	98
64. Life in the 21 st Century	99
65. A Letter of Thanks	100
66. A Letter of Congratulations	102
67. A Letter of Condolence	103
68. A Letter of Introduction	104
69. A Letter of Invitation	106
70. A Letter of Apology	107
71. A Christmas Letter	108
72. A Letter of Application	110
73. A Family Letter	111
74. A Letter of Information	112
75. A Letter of Complaint	114
76. Festival Experience	115
77. What Is a Good Teacher Like?	116
78. My Favourite Season	117
79. How to Be a Good Student	118
80. A Happy Family	119

第一部分 练习写作的三个步骤

一、学会写正确的句子

1. 句子基本结构是主语 + 谓语, 谓语动词可能是 be 动词或实义动词。例如:

The movie was interesting.

Nick is my brother.

Birds fly north in the spring.

Last week John drove his car to the coast.

有时主语放在谓语的后面, 例如:

There was a large crowd at the party.

In came Mr. Smith.

2. 有时句子中会有两个主语或两个谓语动词。例如:

David and Benita painted the house.

Benita painted the house and planted the trees.

David and Benita painted the house and planted the trees.

3. 两个各含有主语和谓语的分句不能写在一起, 也不能只用逗号分开。例如:

The girls cleaned the desks and chairs the boys mopped the floor.

(×)

The girls cleaned the desks and chairs, the boys mopped the floor. (×)

正确的句子应改为:

The girls cleaned the desks and chairs. The boys mopped the floor.

The girls cleaned the desks and chairs; the boys mopped the floor.

The girls cleaned the desks and chairs, and the boys mopped the floor.

再如:

The book was interesting I read it rapidly. (×)

The book was interesting, I read it rapidly. (×)

正确的句子应改为:

The book was interesting. I read it rapidly.

The book was interesting; I read it rapidly.

The book was interesting, and I read it rapidly.

4. 避免写出不完整的句子:

由连接词引出的从句不能单独存在,必须与主句一起构成复合句。例如:

After they finished cleaning the classroom, they went home.

They didn't go home although they finished cleaning the classroom.

Since/As they finished cleaning the classroom, they went to the playground.

The classroom looked nice because they had finished cleaning it.

They didn't go home until they finished cleaning the classroom.

When they finished cleaning the classroom, they went home.

No one knew whether they finished cleaning the classroom.

They were glad that they had finished cleaning the classroom.

While they cleaned the classroom, the others waited.

当从句放在主句前时,从句后一般用逗号分开。如主句在前则不必加用逗号。

5. 避免误置修饰语:

误置修饰语是一个用作修饰语的词或词组,因为没有靠近它所修饰的词,结果使意义模糊不清或改变了句子的意

思。例如：

At the age of six my father began to teach me English. (×)
上句 at the age of six 变成了修饰 my father, 显然是错误的。
应改为：

My father began to teach me English when I was six.

再如：

I almost got good marks in every subject. (×)
almost 是说明 every 的, 应移置在 every 的前面。
I got good marks in almost every subject.

又如：

In despair we could imagine what an ordinary man would do.
(×)

in despair 应放在 man 的后面。

We could imagine what an ordinary man in despair would do.

又如：

The girl is my friend whom you met at the party yesterday. (×)
whom you met at the party yesterday 应放在 the girl 的后面。
The girl whom you met at the party yesterday is my friend.

又如：

The money was put in the box which father gave me. (×)
which father gave me 应放在 the money 的后面。
The money which father gave me was put in the box.

You will enjoy looking at the pictures that you took years later.
应把 years later 放在句首。

Years later you will enjoy looking at the pictures you look.

There was a spot on her new dress that could not be removed.

that could not be removed 应放在被修饰词 a spot 后面。

There was a spot that could not be removed on her new dress.

She put the sandwiches back in the bag that she had not eaten.

应把 that she had not eaten 放在 the sandwiches 的后面。

She put the sandwiches that she had not eaten back into the bag.

With love and care I realized my parents raised me the best way they could.

应把 with love and care 放在宾语从句的谓语后面。

I realized my parents raised me with love and care the best way they could.

I saw that the murderer had been caught in the evening paper.

in the evening paper 应放在 I saw 的后面。

I saw in the evening paper that the murderer had been caught.

6. 注意分词、动名词、不定式及某些形容词短语的逻辑主语应与句子的主语一致。如果两者不一致,句子就错了。请看下列例句:

Coming out of the classroom, my heart was beating very fast.

(×)

(Who was coming out of the classroom? 显然不是句子的主语 my heart.)

应改为:

Coming out of the classroom, I felt my heart beating very fast.

又如:

Looking down the valley, smoke came up. (×)

(Who was looking down the valley? 显然不是句子的主语)

smoke。)

应改为:

Looking down the valley, we saw smoke coming up.

又如:

To be well-informed, reading newspapers is a good habit. (×)

(Who is well informed? 不可能是句子主语 reading newspapers。)

To be well-informed, we should read newspapers every day.

Lying there on the beach in the sun, schoolwork didn't seem important. (×)

(Who was lying on the beach? 不可能是句子主语 schoolwork。)

As I was lying on the beach in the sun, schoolwork didn't seem important.

Sound asleep in the living room, I came across my grandfather.

(×)

(Who was sound asleep in the living room? 句子意思不清楚。)

I came across my grandfather sound asleep in the living room.

When ten years old my mother gave me a ring. (×)

(Who was ten years old? The writer or the mother?)

When I was ten years old my mother gave me a ring.

Apologetically the food was placed before us. (×)

(Who was apologetic? 不可能是 food。)

Apologetically she placed the food before us.

Because of going to too many parties, my term paper was late.
(×)

应改为:

Because I went to too many parties, my term paper was late.

Too excited to eat, the letter was read over and over. (×)

应改为:

Too excited to eat, I read the letter over and over.

Excited and eager to go, the bus was in front of the building waiting for us. (×)

应改为:

Excited and eager to go, we saw the bus waiting for us in front of the building.

Dressed in blue, she thought her daughter looked prettier. (×)

应改为:

When her daughter was dressed in blue, she thought she looked prettier.

7. 避免意思不清:

应尽量避免意思不清楚的句子。例如:

John told his father he would take the box out of the car.

(Who would take the box out of the car? 读者不清楚句子的意思。)

应改为:

John said that his father would take the box out of the car.

或者：

John told his father to take the box out of the car.

又如：

I have always been interested in nursing and finally have decided to become one.

(Decided to become a nursing? one 只用来代替前面提到过的可数名词的单数形式, 而这里 one 没有替代前面任何一个词。)

应改为：

I have always been interested in nursing and finally have decided to become a nurse.

又如：

No one could tell him where the bike had been left which made him angry.

(他生气是因为没人告诉他还是自行车没有放在该放的位置? 句子意思不清。)

应改为：

It made him angry that the bike had not been left in its proper place.

或者：

It made him angry that no one could tell him where the bike had been left.

I decided not to go to college which annoyed my family.

应改为：

My family was annoyed because I decided not to go to college.

She asked her sister why she wasn't invited to the party.

应改为:

She asked her sister, "Why wasn't I invited to the party?"

I enjoyed my time in America. They are generous people.

应改为:

I enjoyed my time in America. The Americans are generous people.

They couldn't find the cake plate and realized the children must have eaten it.

应改为:

Since they couldn't find the cake plate, they realized the children must have eaten the cake.

In England their main food is bread.

应改为:

In England the main food is bread.

8. 注意主谓一致:

谓语必须在人称和数上与主语保持一致。例如:

Each of the girls has her own room.

On the wall were two pictures.

There are three chairs in the room.

One of my friends is a doctor.

Either of the students is good at maths.

Neither he nor you were correct. (邻近原则)

集合名词后,可用单数或复数动词。例如:

The team was ready to go.

The team were excellent players.

My family is big.

My family are all music lovers.

A new government has been formed.

The government are divided on the matter.

There is a large audience in the theatre.

The audience are listening to the singer.

9. 正确使用代词:

代词应与它所替代的词保持一致。例如:

Each of the girls has her own room.

Both of the boys have their own rooms.

在现代用法趋势中,在 everybody, everyone 后面也可用复数形式的代词。例如:

Everybody did his/their best.

10. 正确使用平行结构:

平行结构能使句子简洁明了。

I enjoy swimming, skiing, and to hunt. (×)

上面句子结构混乱。应改为:

I enjoy swimming, skiing and hunting.

又如:

It's important to make good marks and as well as having fun.

(×)

It's important to make good marks as well as to have fun.

The manager wanted a man to have a good knowledge of English, to be responsible, and who would be capable of

everything. (×)

The manager wanted a man to have a good knowledge of English, to be responsible, and to be capable of everything.

She wanted a house with three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and it should be in downtown. (×)

She wanted a house with three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and in town.

My dad is intelligent, has a good sense of humour. (×)

My dad is intelligent and humorous.

When I arrived at her office, she asked me to sit down, my name, and my age. (×)

When I arrived at her office, she asked me to sit down, and to give my name and age.

The weather is often cold, damp, and raining. (×)

The weather is often cold, damp and rainy.

11. 注意时态的一致:

在描写过去发生时应用一般过去时态,不应出现一般现在时态;同样,在描写现在发生时不应有一般过去时态。例如:

I went shopping yesterday. There were many people in the supermarket. People are carrying baskets or taking a cart. (×)

I struggled in the crowds picking up the things I need. (×)

When I finished my shopping I am so tired. (×)

应改为: