

丛书主编:李宝忱

高考英语

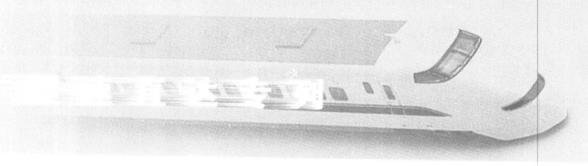
书面表达

全解全析

李宝忱 孟国凯编著



華夏出版社



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前言

取名《高考英语提速直达专列》有两层意思,其一"提速"是指要掌握科学学习复习方法,用时少,收效大,这在高考复习阶段,尤为重要。其二"直达"是说要瞄准高等学府,能顺利通过高考步入理想大学。

现在广大高中学生在走向高等学府时,都把一流重点大学作为首选目标,把有广阔发展前景的专业作为主要志愿填报。

而一流重点大学和最有发展前景的专业,无不对学生的英语水平有比较高的要求,因而学生除了日常学习时要有扎实的基础外,在复习阶段还要对当前高考测试的要求水准、题型变化、发展趋向有所深入了解,正是为了满足广大考生上述的需要,我们着手编写了这套《高考英语提速直达专列》丛书。

高考英语测试的要求应该说是越来越高。高考试卷上原来那些考查死记硬背的 试题已荡然一空,取而代之的试题是考查学生能否用英语准确了解信息,并且快速 处理信息的真实能力。

21世纪考试题型变化的方向是:突出语篇、注重交际、加强写作。

正是依据上述高考测试的要求和题型发展方向,我们组织了多年从事高三英语教学的全国知名的特级英语教师、高级英语教师和高考命题研究专家:杨岷生、孟国凯、肖鹏、李宝忧等,共同撰写了这套《高考英语提速直达专列》丛书。

全书共四册,即:《高考英语阅读理解全解全析》、《高考英语完形填空全解全析》、《高考英语听力测试全程训练》、《高考英语书面表达全解全析》。

从书策划、设计、审订由李宝忱老师主持。

"阅读理解"和 "完形填空"的选材原则是:原汁原味,注意英美文化背景知识,贴近现代生活,关注当今社会热点问题,设题广泛并有一定难度,与高考试卷中的"阅读理解"、"完形填空"题内容要求,不仅形似,而且神似,有很高的模拟仿真价值。本丛书一个最大的特点是对选出的文章有全面的分析和讲解。

"听力测试"就是要注意真实交际,从选材到选景都从真实情况出发,按照近两年来高考听力试卷的样式编排的,只要学生按此书内容认真练习,高考听力题定会迎刃而解。听力测试配有两盒音带,由优秀高级英语教师朗读,音质纯正、语音准确,并由英籍专家评定。

"书面表达"部分,是把完成"书面表达"题前的各种预习准备,做了极为细致的编排,对如何写作,如何完成各种题材、体裁的短文,都选有详实的范文和分析说明,只要考生有条不紊地练习,"书面表达题"就再也不会丢掉许多分数,而且英语的写作水平会有一个很大的提高。

最后要说明的是,本套丛书不仅对应届高考学生适用,对广大青年教师、广大高中学生在预习、复习中也都有很好的使用价值,它既是益友,又是良师。

编者

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第一部分

书面表达题型简介、解题技巧

书面表达是中学英语教学的重要内容之一,也是高考的重要组成部分。它要求考生能根据所给的情景和要求 (所写材料的目的、对象、时间、地点、内容、长度等)写一篇书面材料。内容包括日常生活和一般外事活动。体裁包括记叙文、说明文和应用文等。

根据教学大纲的规定和 NMET 考试的要求,对高中生进行书面表达的测试,主要着重于引导式作文 (Guided Composition)。引导式作文和命题作文有很大的不同。命题作文是根据所给的作文题目,自己审题、构思,进行写作。而引导式作文则是根据提示所提供的具体情节和要求写作文。提示可以是文字、图表,也可以是图片。考生根据题目和提示,写一篇文字通顺,语法结构正确,题材、体裁以及单词数量等符合要求的作文,书写格式、标点符号正确。因此,用英语进行书面表达是一种交际能力,是语言的运用。在命题时,它一般遵循以下原则.

1. 语言必须是实际使用的,并尽可能在不同的情景中能得到运用。

既然是语言交际行为,自然应有交际的情景,让考生写一个没有交际意图的题目,如"My School",就不符合这个原则。要按这个题目写文章,也得说明是在何种情况下、什么目的、是写给谁看的。比如,为来校参观的外宾写一段介绍学校的发言稿,或给国外的笔友写的一封信等。两者都是写自己的学校,但由于写信的目的及对象不同,所用的文体语气,所选择的具体内容就有所不同。

2. 语言必须适合于具体的交际行为。

由于语言是交际行为,所以除了语法、词汇正确外,还要适合这个具体的 交际场合,也就是适合于情景、时间、地点、身份及交际目的。在书面表达中, 有时我们给不同的人写同一内容的信,语言则会完全不同。

3. 是否达到交际目的。

既然是交际行为,是否达到交际目的应成为考查的焦点。比如,在书面表达题中,如果是要考生给一个英语学习杂志的问题栏写信,问一个语法问题,考生该问的问题没问清楚,却写了一大段不需要的自我介绍的话,尽管这段话的语法都是对的,也不能算是达到了交际目的。

部

题型简介

书面表达的写作类型主要有以下几种:

l. 短文 (Essay Writing)

短文写作主要包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和描写文等。

<u>记叙文</u>是以记叙和描写为主的一种文体,其主要形式有记事、写人和绘景的各种文章。如:小说、故事、成语故事、游记、人物传记、人物简介、新闻报导、缩写、改写、日记等。写记叙文要有鲜明的主题,充实、具体的内容,层次详略分明,以记叙、描写为主,兼有抒情和议论,但不宜过多。

说明文是介绍、说明客观事物的一种文体。它主要说明这种事物的形态、性能、成因、构造、功能等特征。它只是客观地介绍、解释事物,使读者获得知识和信息,并不需要发表主张、作出证明。一般来说,知识简介、商品介绍、游览手册、科技读物、工作总结、实验报告等,都属说明文之列。写说明文应该目的明确,材料准确、详实,语言简炼。在写作方法上,可以按事物的时间、空间、结构、逻辑顺序来写,也可以采取举例、比较、下定义等方法。

<u>议论文</u>主要是论述某个道理,阐明某种观点。对议论文的要求是:观点正确,论据充分,语言精炼,论证合理,有严密的逻辑性。议论文主要包括三个要素:论点、论据和论证方法。论点必须正确。论据是为说明观点服务的,既要可靠又要充分。事实是最有说服力的,也就是最好的论据。论据也可以是人们公认的真理,经过实践考验的经典著作。论证的方法可以多种多样,不过,人们常用的方法是:

- ①归纳法:从分析典型,即分析个别事物入手,找出个别事物的共同特点,然后得出结论;
 - ②推理法:从一般原理出发,对个别事物进行说明、分析,而后得出结论;
 - ③对照法:把正反两方面相互对照,然后加以分析,以说明事物;
- ①驳论法:先列出错误观点,然后加以逐条批驳,最后阐明自己的观点。 议论文的主要表达方式当然是议论,但有时也要运用说明、叙述、描写等手法。 议论文中的说明常为议论的开展创造条件,或者是议论的补充;议论文中的记 叙和描写是为论点提供依据的。因此,叙述是概括的,描写是简要的。

描写文是对人物和事物的特征和性质进行活灵活现地刻划或描绘的一种文体。为了使客观人物和事物的特征更逼真、生动地表现出来,我们往往在写文章时把叙述和描写结合起来。描写的对象大部分是地点、物体、人物和动作等。写好描写文既要有观察和想象能力,又要有语言描写能力。因此中学阶段学生要有意识地努力培养这两种能力,在日常生活中利用感官多观察周围的事物、在英语学习过程中要多阅读,多积累词汇,多做写作练习。

杂

2. 成用文 (Practical Writing)

英语应用文的范围很广,其中包括:书信、公函、通知、便条、请柬、介绍信、广告、海报、讲演稿、致辞、启事等。应用文的语言和其他文章一样,应当是规范语言。但由于受其内容的特点和表达方式的制约,又独具有别于其他体裁文章的特色。应用文的语言重在实用,力求朴实、准确、简洁。由于应用文的使用广泛,在实践中逐步形成各种格式,而每种格式都有其规范。这些规范化的格式,使表达内容结构严谨、清楚,易于理解掌握,达到准确表达意思、交流思想和传递信息的效果。

解题技巧

1. 仔细审题,列出提纲,抓住要点。

首先要弄懂题目的要求。写作有不同的体裁和题材,根据题目的要求,首先要分析一下,到底要写记叙文、说明文、议论文,还是应用文。同一种体裁的不同题材的文章,写作方法和内容则各不相同。因此,考生一定要在提笔写作之前,花几分钟时间仔细审题,列出提纲,使所写的内容条理化。写作必须切题,抓住要点,不能随意发挥,加进一些不着边际、无关紧要的内容。更不能为了表现自己的英语水平,默写文不对题的句子或段落。题目要求写的,都应该写进去,其他细节、虽然相关,不宜多写,千万不要捡了芝麻而丢了西瓜。

2. 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是有很大区别的。比如,英语书信与汉语书信的格式不同。英语书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、日期应写在国名的下面。不少考生把汉语书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. 必须注意语法正确及用词得当。

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,考生要多从交际的角度考虑问题,如果是写信,就要考虑写信的目的,写信人与收信人之间的关系,什么是对方已知或未知的信息,等等。写出的每句话,都要考虑是否能明白地传递信息,是否符合英语的习惯,是否符合写信人的身份。总之,写作的语言要得体、地道,写信是这样,写其他体裁的文章也是这样。此外,写作时,要尽量用自己最熟悉的句型结构和词语,碰到一时想不起来的词语,找同义词、近义词代替。或者换个句型,改变说法。

- 4. 写作不能用汉译英的方式进行。
 - 在写作时,考生不要把题目中的汉语直接译成英语,要尽量消除汉语式的 英语,用简炼、地道的英语写。
- 5. 注意保持卷面整洁,书写工整清楚。书面表达是主观试题,人工阅卷,整洁的卷面,清楚漂亮的书写无疑会增加多得分的可能性。
- 6. 最后要通读全文,检查一下是否满足了题目的各项要求,内容是否遗漏,标点、格式、大小写、拼写、语法是否正确,字数是否符合要求。

第二部分

历届高考书面表达题汇编

(一) 历届高考书面表达题汇编与答案

1985 年 NMET 书面表达题

假定你的名字叫李华,你给 World Youth 杂志寄去了你的姓名地址,征求笔友。下面是你收到的一封信,请就此信写一封回信。

16 South Street Epping T33 B54 UK 6th May, 1985

Dear Li Hua.

I got your name and address from World Youth and I would like to be your penfriend.

I am a boy of 14. I live with my parents in Epping, a town near London. I go to Epping School. I'm in form 2. This term we have maths, physics, biology, history, English and physical education. For my foreign language I take French. I would like to take Chinese but they don't teach it here. After school I like playing football and I am on the school team. I also like collecting stamps. Can you send me some Chinese stamps?

Please write and tell me about yourself and your school.

Your new friend, Alex Baker

参考答案:

152 Changan Street, Beijing, China 20th May, 1985

Dear Alex Baker,

I am glad to get your letter and I'd like to be your penfriend, too.

I am a girl of 16. I live with my parents in Beijing, the capital of China. We live a happy life. I study in Changan Middle School. This is a good school. The teachers are kind to us students and strict in their work. The students are all

hardworking. After school I usually do some housework for my parents.

I like collecting stamps. too. I've collected about two hundred stamps. Some of them are English stamps. I'm sending some Chinese stamps to you. I think you will like them.

I'm not good at English. Can you help me?

Yours, Li Hua

1986 年 NMET 书面表达题

请用英文简要地写出"郑人买履"的故事,以刊登在我国对外发行的某英文刊物上。字数不得少于70字,不得多于140字。

故事大意:某人自量脚往市集买鞋,忘带尺度(measurement n.),回家取,再来市集已散。人问:"为何不以脚试鞋?"答:"宁信尺度,不信自己的脚。"

参考答案:

Once in the nation of Zheng there was a man who wanted to buy himself a pair of shoes. He took the measurement of his own feet with a piece of string. Then he went to the market. He was looking at some shoes at the shoe-maker's when he realized he had left the measurement at home. He put down the shoes and rushed home to fetch it. By the time he returned with the measurement the market was already closed. So he failed to get his shoes. Somebody asked him, "Why didn't you just try the shoes on your own feet?" He answered, "I trust the measurement I took rather than my feet."

1987 年 NMET 书面表达题

假定你的名字叫李华,住在北京东长安街 233 号。

今年六月份,美国青年学生 Jack Cooper 随青年闭访问北京,最后一天在青年宫举行告别会(farewell party),你参加了,坐在 Jack Cooper 旁边。散会时,你和他互相拿错了对方的笔记本,事后你翻开笔记本,发现他的名字地址,才知道拿错了。现在你把笔记本给他寄回去,写一封简单的信说明,同时请他把你的笔记本按你的地址给你寄来。(字数: 80~140)

答案:

233 Dong Changan Street Beijing, China July 17, 1987

Dear Jack.

In June when you were visiting Beijing, on the last day of your trip a farewell party was given at the Youth Palace. At the party I sat next to you. Then at the end when we went away we took each other's notebook by mistake, I discovered this only afterwards when I looked into the notebook and found your name and address inside. I am now sending your notebook by post to you. Will you please send my notebook to me at the address which is given above? Thank you very much.

I hope you will visit Beijing again soon.

Your Chinese friend Li Hua

1988 年 NMET 书面表达题

英国杂志 BBC ENGLISH 有一专栏 "Can I help you?" 专门解答读者提出的英语问题。专栏编者叫 Jill Welfare (女)。该杂志社地址是: BBC English Magazine, PO Box 76, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH, U.K.

假定你名叫李华,是北京第一中学高三学生。现由你写一封信到该杂志社请教 以下两个问题:

- 1. 你的老师认为应该说"He is taller than I."但你听到有人说"He is taller than me."你想知道哪个对及为什么。
- 2. 你想知道 further 和 farther 在意义上、用法上是完全一样,还是有什么不同。
- 注意: 1. 只要把该问的问题问清楚,不要翻译试题说明。字数 80~120。
 - 2. 不要在信中使用自己的真实姓名和地址。

参考答案:

No. 1 Middle School
Senior 3
Beijing
People's Republic of China
____July, 1988

Ms/Miss Jill Welfare
"Can I help you?"
BBC ENGLISH Magazine
PO Box 76, Bush House
London, WC2B 4PH
U. K.

Dear Ms/Miss Welfare,

I have two questions to ask you.

- 1. I have heard some people say "He is taller than me" instead of "He is taller than I". Which is correct? Can you please explain why?
- 2. Do "further" and "farther" mean the same thing? If not, what is the difference? When do we use the one and when do we use the other? Will you please answer these questions for me?

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

1989 年 NMET 书面表达题

说明:一个国际青年参观团正在访问我国某城市,你负责安排他们的参观活动。请起草一份通知,准备向参观团团员宣读。通知必须用一段话说明以下几点:

- 参观日期:7月22日,星期六。
 时间:早餐后8点出发。午餐在参观地点吃。
- 2. 参观内容:分四组,每组参观一个地方:工厂、农场、学校或医院。
- 3. 欢迎每人参加一组活动。请选择好参观地点,并在今晚9点前到服务台 (the Service Desk) 签名。
- 注意: 1. 通知用英语写,约 70~100 个词。要求意思、语句连贯。
 - 2. 通知只需把要点讲清楚。不要把说明部分逐条译成英语。
 - 3. 通知的开头已写在下面,不计人总词数。

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please?

参考答案:

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please?

On Saturday 22 July there will be visits to different places. Everybody is welcome. Each person can choose to go to one of the places—a factory, a farm, a school or a hospital. Please sign your name at the Service Desk before 9:00 p.m. and say which place you wish to visit.

We will set out after breakfast at eight and come back in the afternoon. We will have lunch at the place of visit. (or: Lunch will be served at the place of visit.)

1989 年上海书面表达题

根据提示的情景用英语写出一段通顺恰当的短文,约 80~100 词。不必根据中文逐字逐句翻译。

张玲对英语很感兴趣。上星期她看了英语影片《音乐之声》(The Sound of Music),非常喜欢影片中的英语歌曲,但听不懂其中的对话。她决心今后更努力地学好英语。

参考答案:

Zhang Ling, a friend of mine, is much interested in English. Last week when she heard that the English film "The Sound of Music" was in at the Grand Cinema, she went to see it at once. It was a wonderful film. The actress was not only beautiful but also brave; the children, though naughty, were very clever. Zhang Ling was gripped by the plot and the songs in the film were so nice that she couldn't help liking them. But she couldn't understand the conversations in the film, so after seeing the film, she made up her mind to study English harder.

1990 年 NMET 书面表达题

说明:我国某山区张各庄为对外开放单位。请用英语为来访外宾写一篇简单介绍。内容要点如下:

- 1. 背景: 张各庄 (Zhang Ge Zhuang) 远离其他村庄。过去儿童上学困难。 1988年成立本村小学 (primary school)。
- 2. 现状:

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教师: 3人,均为本村人,中学毕业后回村执教。

学生: 48 人。

班级:5个。

科目: 6门一语文、数学、自然 (science)、音乐、美术、体育。

3. 学费,免费。

注意: 1. 要有标题。

- 2. 介绍须包括所给要点,但不要逐条译成英语。
- 3. 字数: 80~120。

参考答案:

Zhang Ge Zhuang Primary School

Until 1988 Zhang Ge Zhuang had no school of its own. It was pretty hard to the children of the village who had to go to school in other villages which were all far away.

Now Zhang Ge Zhuang Primary School has three teachers, teaching 48 pupils.

The teachers had finished middle school education before they returned to teach here.

The pupils are divided into five different classes, in which six subjects are taught. These are Chinese, Maths, Science, Music, Drawing and Physical Education.

Education is free for all children in the village.

1990 年上海书面表达题

根据提示的情景用英语写出一段通顺恰当的短文,约 80~100 词。不必根据中文逐字逐句翻译。

去年寒假我同父亲去乡下看望奶奶,我多年未回家乡,看到那儿发生了很大的 变化。这次故乡之行使我学到了不少东西。我打算今后每两年回去一次。

参考答案:

Last winter vacation Father and I went to see Granny, who lives in a small town in Jiangsu Province. It was many years since I had been back to my hometown. Wherever we went, we would see that great changes had taken place. Narrow, dirty paths had been replaced by wide, clean streets; a new hospital and a big cinema had been set up. My granny had moved into a well-furnished two-storeyed house. She was pleased to tell me that the living standard of the peasants was rising day by day. I have really learnt a lot from the visit to my hometown, and I've planned to revisit it every two years.

上海出版一份"学生英文报",对象是我国的学生。请用英语为该报写一段人物介绍,介绍少年体育明星孙淑伟。内容要点如下:

- 1. 简况:孙淑伟 (Sun Shuwei),男,14 岁,广东 (Guangdong) 人。
- 2. 训练项目: 跳水 (diving)
- 3. 取得成绩:第十一届亚运会冠军,第六届世界游泳锦标赛冠军(亚运会:the Asian Games;冠军: champion;游泳锦标赛: swimming championships)。
- 4. 其他情况:从小就喜欢游泳,8岁进广东省跳水队;在学校里认真学习,在跳水队里认真训练,13岁进入国家队;一年后(1990)夺得第十一届亚运会金牌;今年年初获第六届世界游泳锦标赛冠军。

注意:1. 要有标题。

- 2. 介绍须包括所有内容要点,但不要逐条译成英语。
- 3. 介绍的字数为80~120个词。

参考答案.

Sun Shuwei — A World Champion in Diving

Sun Shuwei, a world champion in diving, is a boy of 14 from Guangdong. He loved swimming when he was a small boy and at eight he became a member of the diving team in Guangdong Province. He studied hard at school and trained hard for five years before he came to the national team. A year later in 1990, he won a gold medal at the 11th Asian Games and became a world champion at the 6th World Swimming Championships early this year.

1991 年 NMET 样题书面表达题

阅读下面的短文并根据短文的内容用英语复述 Betty 的经历。字数: 80~100。 开头语已写在短文的下面。

Betty set to work in the kitchen quickly. She was an excellent cook. In thirty minutes the guests—John and Carl would arrive.

Everything was going well. Susan was at the bakery(面包房) and would return with the birthday cake in about 10 minutes. That would leave just enough time for both of them to get the dinner ready before the boys' arrival. Then the doorbell rang.

"Excuse me," a girl asked. "Do you happen to know Mary Clark? I can't find her place."

"Oh, ves," Betty said, "she's in No. 301 on the next floor. I'll show you the stairs."

Betty stepped outside the flat to show her the stairway. Wham! A strong wind had blown the door shut.

"Oh, my goodness! The door's locked and I don't have a key. My dinner's on the stove. What am I going to do?"

It was already 6:30 p.m.

参考答案:

It was already 6:30 p.m. Susan was away at the bakery for the birthday cake, while Betty was busy cooking in the kitchen. In 30 minutes, John and Carl would arrive for the birthday dinner party.

Suddenly, the doorbell rang, and a girl was there at the door. She wanted to know where Mary Clark lived. To show her the way, Betty stepped outside her flat. Just then came a strong wind, which blew the door shut. Betty did not know what to do, for her key was locked inside and the dinner was still on the stove.

1991 年上海试题书面表达题

写作:根据提示的情景用英文写出一段通顺恰当的短文,约80~100词。不必 根据中文逐字逐句翻译。

我打算下星期去看望我中学时的英语教师。她已执教 30 年, 具有丰富的教学 经验。她的教学方法给我留下了深刻的印象。在她的帮助下,我的英语曾有很大的 进步。

参考答案:

I have decided to see Ms Li, my junior middle-school teacher. She has rich teaching experience as she has been teaching English for thirty years. Her teaching methods have left a deep impression on me. I well remember that she often used games to arouse our interest in English and organized us into groups to act out short plays, to sing English songs. When I first came to her class, I was lagging far behind, so Ms Li often coached me after class. With her help, I made rapid progress in my English studies. Now I am studying in a key middle school, and I owe this to my dear teacher, Ms Li.