

# Cloze Writing Error Correction



## 高考英语

# 百分百

写作点睛

汪信江 翟运学 主编

华东师范大学出版社

# 高考英语百分百

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## 序

高考英语试题有客观题和主观题两种类型。听力理解、单项选择、完形填空和阅读理解属于客观题。改错和书面表达属于主观题。

命题有命题的规律和模式,解题也有解题的规律和方法。尽管高考题年年都不会相同,但是考查的知识点和对能力的要求却基本是一致的,可以说万变不离其宗。

单项选择题、完形填空题和改错题形式上有相似之处,都是命题人将完整正确的句子或语段中的一个局部去掉或替换成错误的表达。在单选或完形题中,每个空白有四个选项,其中只有一个是正确的,而其余三个都是干扰项。其实干扰项本身就向考生暗示了思考的路径。考生要善于分析命题人的考查意图,恢复句子或语段的原貌。

解答好听力题和阅读理解题的关键是平时积累。做听力训练时,可以注意一般在哪些点上设置干扰项,如:时间、地点、数字、发音相近的单词、虚拟语气等等。在考试时,对这些方面应格外留心。

写作时要注意没有语法错误,如果基础不是很好,要避免使用长句、复合句,以免增加出错的机会;如果功底不错,则要注意使用的句式有一定的变化,使用的词汇可以丰富一些,使文章更美。

当然,最根本的还是要多听多读,增加语言信息量,有了这个量,加上扎实的基本功、对命题规律的研究、应试的技巧和方法,同学们一定能征服高考。

我们这套书汇集了历年考试的大量试题,并附有详细的讲解。全书共分六个分册,《听力理解》、《阅读理解》、《语法结构》、《写作点睛》、《模拟考场一》和《模拟考场二》。考生使用时,可以先进行自测,再对照讲解揣摩命题意图,寻找自己的差距,有的放矢,走上成功的通衢大道。

汪信江

## 前 言

语法是语言的规律。

学习语法是学习语言的捷径。

一个学生要熟悉英语语法,正如一个律师要通晓法律。

中国学生没有很好的语言环境,单靠感知模仿学习,取得高分是不可能的。只有通过学习语法,理性地认识语言,科学地判断、正确地分析每道英语试题,才能做出高分答卷。除此之外还有别的捷径吗?

答案是否定的。

本着这样一个思路,我们对近五年来全国高考英语试题、上海和部分省市高考英语试题、大学英语四级考试试题以及港台地区英语试题中的语法部分进行归纳、分析和研究,把它们整理为 16 个单元。每个单元围绕一个主题,设置 60 道考题,供考生考前复习训练。

这样循序渐进地学习英语语法,进行一定的操练,对于学生参加高考有着十分重要的意义。

想到我们的工作能帮助考生在 2002 年高考中拿高分,我们感到十分欣慰。

边为麓

2001 年 10 月

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# Unit 1

## 完形填空 · NMET1997

Todd was working at his gas station (加油站) at night when he heard over the radio that a 1 in Long Island had been 2 by an armed man who had killed the night guard and got away with \$150,000. "One hundred and fifty thousand," Todd whistled. "Here's a fellow who just 3 into a bank and helps himself 4 so much money." Todd thought of the 5 with which he managed to get the amount of money he 6 to start his gas station. So many papers to 7, so much money to pay back.

The news 8 twenty minutes later. The gunman had 9 a car for a ride, and then 10 out the driver. He was possibly 11 the Southern State Parkway in a white Ford. License plate (车牌) number LJR1939. The 12 of the announcer continued, "13 out for white cars. Don't pick up 14, and all you folks in gas stations better not do 15 to a white Ford car."

Todd stood up and 16 to see out into the cold night. It was dark but Todd 17 the Southern State Parkway was out there. Just 18, Todd saw the headlights coming at him and a car pulled in for 19. There it was, a white Ford. He saw the 20, LJR1939.

"What should I do?" Todd had to make a quick 21.

"Yes, sir?" Todd 22 while making up his mind for sure.

"23 her up," the man said sounding like any other 24.

When the tank (油箱) was full, Todd quickly turned round and pointed a gun at the man.

"Hands up 25 get out!"

- |                    |                   |               |                |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. store        | B. bank           | C. station    | D. house       |
| 2. A. searched for | B. held up        | C. taken over | D. broken into |
| 3. A. walks        | B. looks          | C. marches    | D. drives      |
| 4. A. for          | B. to             | C. by         | D. of          |
| 5. A. satisfaction | B. disappointment | C. difficulty | D. spirit      |
| 6. A. saved        | B. made           | C. needed     | D. offered     |
| 7. A. collect      | B. prove          | C. write      | D. sign        |
| 8. A. continued    | B. lasted         | C. spread     | D. arrived     |
| 9. A. bought       | B. borrowed       | C. stolen     | D. stopped     |
| 10. A. sent        | B. found          | C. left       | D. pushed      |



- |                     |                 |                |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. calling from | B. fleeing from | C. looking for | D. heading for |
| 12. A. news         | B. warning      | C. voice       | D. advice      |
| 13. A. Run          | B. Look         | C. Call        | D. Set         |
| 14. A. strangers    | B. guests       | C. prisoners   | D. passengers  |
| 15. A. harm         | B. favor        | C. service     | D. business    |
| 16. A. tried        | B. decided      | C. hoped       | D. happened    |
| 17. A. considered   | B. knew         | C. recognized  | D. learnt      |
| 18. A. then         | B. there        | C. right       | D. now         |
| 19. A. directions   | B. gas          | C. repairs     | D. parking     |
| 20. A. mark         | B. sign         | C. number      | D. name        |
| 21. A. decision     | B. call         | C. movement    | D. remark      |
| 22. A. wondered     | B. stopped      | C. waited      | D. asked       |
| 23. A. Cover        | B. Check        | C. Fill        | D. Tie         |
| 24. A. visitor      | B. driver       | C. robber      | D. rider       |
| 25. A. or           | B. and          | C. but         | D. to          |

### 习题解析

此文为记叙文,题材是大家比较熟悉的“智擒歹徒”。

- B. 本题所给四个选项均为表示地点的名词,但从文中出现的“night guard”和被抢的钱数额巨大(\$150,000)这一常识考虑,再结合第四行中出现的“into a bank”,可以判断遭到抢劫的是“银行”。
- D. 由下文可知,这是一起抢劫案。一名持枪男子闯进银行,杀死值夜班的保安,携款而逃。“break into”意为“强行进入;闯进”。
- A. Todd 想象当时的情景,觉得这钱来得何等容易,所以“walk”一词正符合这种口气。
- B. “help oneself to sth.”为固定搭配,意为“to take something that you want without asking permission”,即“未经允许擅自取用某物”。
- C. 从下文“he managed to get the amount of money”可知 Todd 想到了自己贷款时的困难与麻烦。“with difficulty”意为“困难地;艰难地”。
- C. 为了开办自己的加油站,Todd 从银行贷款(... so much money to pay back)。虽然用“saved”和“made”在语法上不错,却不符合上下文之意。
- D. “papers”表示银行的那些文件表格,每一份都得签名才能生效。
- A. 此句意为“二十分钟后这一新闻又继续播送”,“last”与时间状语(twenty minutes later)相悖,“the news arrived”与“the news spread”均与上下文不符。
- D. 根据“... for a ride”(要求搭车)可判断出应选“stopped”。
- D. 根据常理进行判断:抢钱、拦车、把车主“推”下去,然后驾车而逃。
- D. “head for”意为“向……驶去”,根据上文的线索,电台告知公众罪犯的“去向”,而不是“从哪里逃出的(flee from)”。
- C. 本句前后两部分都是播音员所说的内容,所以应是“the voice of the announcer”。
- B. “Look out for white cars.”意为“留心白色的汽车”。

14. A. “pick up”指开车路上捎带旅客,根据常识及此处特定的语境进行推理,这里是告诉大家不要让“陌生人”上车,以免遇上“罪犯”。
15. C. 先从搭配上判断,“do harm to sb.”指损害某人;“do service to sb.”指为顾客提供服务;“do business with sb.”指与某人做生意,再结合具体语境,正确选项为 C。
16. A. 从逻辑上判断,Todd 站起来之后,想看而又不能看见,“tried to see”正合此意。
17. B. 天黑看不见,但 Todd 知道 Parkway 就在那个方向。本题考查根据语境及动词词义做出判断的能力。
18. A. 根据行文逻辑,“Just then”(正在那时)符合短文叙述的时间顺序。
19. B. 汽车驶进(pulled in)加油站来加油(for gas)。
20. C. 第 12 空格之前就有“License plate number LJR1939.”。
21. A. 根据前一句“What should I do?”可知道 Todd 需要“当机立断,作出决定”。
22. D. “Yes, sir?”是问话,所以选 D。
23. C. “fill her up”是“给车加满油”,“her”此处指“车”。
24. B. 来加油站加油的都是司机,再根据“any other”两词,就更确定答案是“driver”了。
25. B. 此处考查连词的逻辑关联作用,“hands up”和“get out”是连续的前后两个动作,所以用“and”。

### 短文改错 · NMET1997

Dear Bob,

Hello. I learn about you from my English teacher, Miss Fang. I'd like to your pen-friend, and get to know more about your country.

First, let me tell you something more about myself. My name is Li Hua. I live in Beijing, where is the capital of China. I go to Hongqi Middle School. We study quite a few subject, such as maths, Chinese, English and physics. I use to play ping-pong a lot in my spare time, but now I am interesting in football.

Do you play any ball games? What your favourite sport? I look forward to hear from you soon.

Yours,  
Li Hua

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

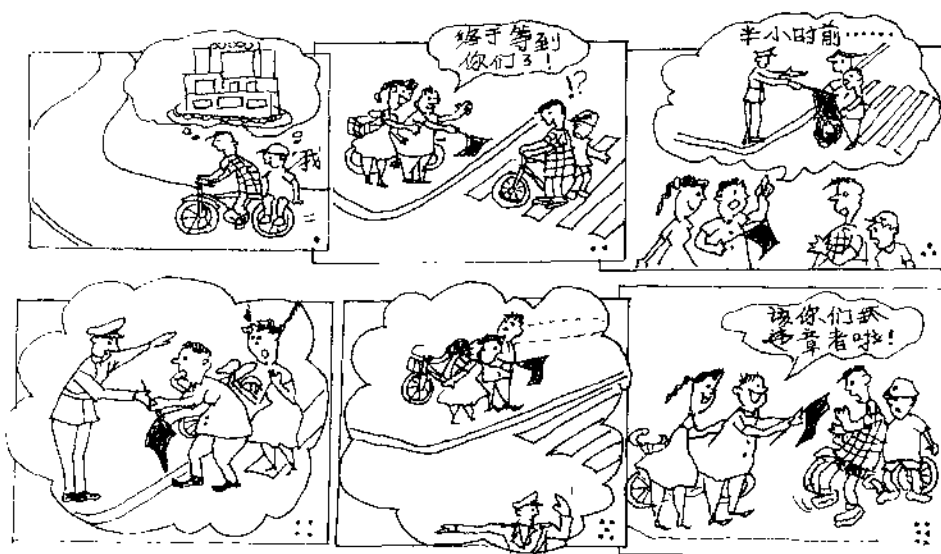
### 习题解析

1. 此句为短文的开篇句,了解对方是写信前的事情,因此应将“learn”改为“learned”。
2. 句中“I'd like to”为固定句式,“to”后跟动词原形,根据上下文应在“to”后加“be”或“become”。

3. 此句应去掉“more”。根据文意,是作者第一次作自我介绍,用“more”就多余了。
4. 此处应将“where”改为“which”,引导非限制性定语从句。“which”作关系代词指代“Beijing”,在从句中作主语,而“where”一般作关系副词在定语从句中代替某个地点状语。
5. 此行正确。
6. 此句中列举了“maths”,“Chinese”,“English”,“physics”等科目,且上一行中的短语“quite a few”意为“许多”,因此应将“subject”改为“subjects”。
7. 此句应将“use”改为“used”,因为“used to do sth.”是固定搭配,表示“过去常常做某事”。
8. 此处陈述人的状况,应该用“interested”;“be interested in”表示“对……感兴趣”。
9. 此句为特殊疑问句,应在“What”后加“is”。
10. 句中短语“look forward to”意为“希望,期盼”,且“to”为介词,介词后应该用动名词形式,因此将“hear”改为“hearing”。

### 书面表达 · NMET1997

下列图画描述的是你的一段亲身经历,请据此为一家中学生英文报的故事专栏写一篇短文。



- 注意: 1. 短文必须包括图画所表现的主要内容,可以适当增减细节,使其连贯、完整;  
 2. 叙述必须用第一人称;  
 3. 词数 100 左右。生词: 违章者 —offender *n.* 十字路口 —crossroads *n.*

#### 解题指导

1. 审清题意: 1) 文体: 叙述文; 2) 语体: 非正式语体; 3) 人称: 第一人称; 4) 中心大意: “我”和哥哥骑车违章被交警处罚。
2. 主导时态: 一般过去时。
3. 内容要点: 1) 我哥哥骑车带我去电影院; 2) 在十字路口被两人拦住; 3) 他们因骑车带

#### 4 · 高考英语百分百 · 写作点睛

人被罚：1) 警察罚他们抓住下一个违章者；5) 我们于是照样被罚，接他们的班。

4. 文章结构：该文应以主题句开头，主题句反映文章的中心大意，可以是：My brother and I were once punished by a traffic policeman. 然后，具体叙述违章和处罚的经过。最后，得出结论，诸如：I will learn from it and never offend the traffic rules again. I hope every road-user can learn from our lesson and always obey the traffic rules.
5. 要点表达：“骑车带人”应把“带人”理解为“人坐在自行车后座”，用独立主格结构翻译出来，译为“ride the bike with me sitting on the seat behind”。“说”在英语中有许多表达方式，要根据情景相应地选用。“（警察）要他们抓住下一个违章者”要采用复合宾语结构，“make them catch the next offender”。“该你们抓违章者了！”应译为“It's your turn to catch the next offender!”

### 作文范例

My brother and I were once punished by a traffic policeman. The other day my brother was riding a bicycle to the cinema with me sitting on the seat behind. As we came to the crossroads, a young man and a girl came up and stopped us. “We’ve found you at long last,” they said happily. But we didn’t know them. Pointing to a policeman not far away, the young man explained, “He stopped us about half an hour ago and made us catch the next offender. So come on, stand here. Hope you don’t have to wait as long as we did. Good luck.” I will learn from it and never offend the traffic rules again.

### 范例评析

1. 本文组织结构合理、严谨，运用了“主题句—发展句—结论句”的结构，主题句表明了大意，结论句深化了主题。
2. 本文内容充实，重点明确，通过人物对白简明地叙述了整个事件。
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：独立主格结构，现在分词短语作状语，并列从属句等。“... with me sitting on the seat behind”，“... pointing to a policeman not far away”都是运用恰当的现在分词短语做状语。
4. 本文句子连贯，恰当地运用了 as, and, but, so 等关联词语。

## Unit 2

### 完形填空 · NMET1998

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She 1 John very much. In her 2 he couldn't do anything 3. Every morning she would give him breakfast 4 bed and bring him the papers to 5. It isn't really true that he was too 6 to work: in fact he had tried a few 7. First of all he was a window-cleaner and in his first week he managed to 8 at least six windows. Then he 9 a bus conductor and on his second 10 a passenger stole his bag with all the fares (车费) collected. He 11 lost his job as a postman 12 he sent off all the letters when he should have taken them to people's houses. It seemed that there was 13 suitable work for him. So he 14 to join the army. Mrs. Fant was so 15 about this that she told the 16 to all her neighbours. "My John is going to be a soldier," she said. "He is going to be the best soldier there 17 was. I can tell you!"

Then the great day came 18 he was to march past the palace in the parade (接受检阅的队伍). His 19 mother travelled to the city early in the morning to be sure of getting a good 20 in the crowd.

The parade was full of sound and colour. But when John and his 21 came in sight some of the people watching 22 laughing at the one who couldn't keep pace with the others as they marched along.

But Ella Fant, who was filled with 23, shouted at the top of her voice, "Look at 24! They're all out of 25 except my John! Isn't he the best!"

- |                   |              |            |            |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. depended on | B. waited on | C. trusted | D. loved   |
| 2. A. hope        | B. eyes      | C. head    | D. beliefs |
| 3. A. wrong       | B. great     | C. good    | D. strange |
| 4. A. to          | B. at        | C. in      | D. by      |
| 5. A. check       | B. read      | C. keep    | D. sign    |
| 6. A. lazy        | B. young     | C. weak    | D. shy     |
| 7. A. ones        | B. years     | C. tasks   | D. jobs    |
| 8. A. rub         | B. drop      | C. break   | D. clean   |
| 9. A. followed    | B. met       | C. became  | D. found   |
| 10. A. day        | B. try       | C. route   | D. chance  |
| 11. A. thus       | B. even      | C. once    | D. only    |
| 12. A. even if    | B. so that   | C. because | D. though  |

- |                      |                        |               |               |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. some          | B. such                | C. less       | D. no         |
| 14. A. began         | B. promised            | C. managed    | D. decided    |
| 15. A. excited       | B. worried             | C. anxious    | D. curious    |
| 16. A. incident      | B. change              | C. news       | D. matter     |
| 17. A. yet           | B. ever                | C. never      | D. just       |
| 18. A. where         | B. since               | C. when       | D. till       |
| 19. A. proud         | B. kind                | C. strict     | D. lucky      |
| 20. A. time          | B. position            | C. experience | D. impression |
| 21. A. neighbours    | B. army officer        |               |               |
| C. mother            | D. fellow soldiers     |               |               |
| 22. A. couldn't help | B. shouldn't burst out |               |               |
| C. stopped           | D. kept                |               |               |
| 23. A. sadness       | B. happiness           | C. surprise   | D. regret     |
| 24. A. them          | B. those               | C. that       | D. him        |
| 25. A. sight         | B. order               | C. mind       | D. step       |

### 习题解析

本文讲了一段轶事：母亲(Ella Fant)溺爱儿子，儿子一事无成，母亲毫无察觉，却在挑别人的毛病，结尾部分十分有趣，也正是本文幽默所在。

1. D. 跳读全文，Ella Fant 对孩子的“爱”是贯穿全篇的一个基本事实。
2. B. “in one's eyes (in the eyes of ...)”是一个固定短语，意为“in one's opinion”，译作“在某人看来”，“在某人心中”。
3. A. 结合上下文来判断，她过于偏爱儿子，所以认为他不会做任何错事。
4. C. “bed”前没有定冠词“the”，所以不是指具体的床。“in bed”是固定搭配，意为“在床上”。
5. B. “papers”即“newspapers”。“读报、看报”应译作“read newspapers”。此句是说 Ella Fant 溺爱儿子，每天早上都把饭端到儿子床头，让他坐在床上吃饭，还把报纸拿给他看。
6. A. 从上文看，John 在母亲的娇惯下过着懒惰的生活，再从作者用词“isn't really ...”来分析，说明 John 主观上并非真“懒”。此题难度较大，须通篇考虑，并把握作者的态度——以幽默的口吻对母亲作出批评。
7. D. 从下文内容(First of all, a window cleaner ... Then a bus conductor ... He lost his job as a postman ...)判断此处应是“tried a few jobs”。
8. C. 在备选项中“rub the window”不符合英文表达习惯；“clean six windows”不太合常理(一星期只擦了六扇窗)。从作者在整个短文中运用的语气来判断，“managed to do sth.” (= succeeded in doing sth.) 在此处具有讽刺意味，再加上“at least”短语的提示，不难选出答案 C。作者以调侃的语气说明 John 在工作中“尽出岔子”。
9. C. 主语是“he”，是说“他”当了售票员，只能选“became”一词。其它都是说“别人”是售票员。
10. A. 此句是说他当公车售票员的第二天，票款连同包全让人偷了。“try”和“chance”在

- 此处搭配不妥,文中也没有提及什么具体线路(route)的事。
11. B. 在备选项中“thus”表示因果关系,“once”表示“曾经”,“only”意为“仅仅”,这些词都在文意和语气上与前面的叙述不符,而“even”有强调和递进的意思,所以是正确选项。
  12. C. 把本该送到人家家里的信全都寄了出去,是 John 又一次失去工作的原因。本题考查连词在语篇中的逻辑连接作用。
  13. D. John 干过三样工作,事事出错,看来(It seemed...)他是无事可做了。
  14. D. 工作上不成了,于是他“决定”参军。
  15. A. 从下文的叙述中可以看出这位母亲为她的儿子将要参军一事感到“激动”、“兴奋不已”。
  16. C. 她很激动,把儿子参军的消息告诉了所有的邻居。
  17. B. “ever”常用于比较,表示“at any time”。“... be the best soldier there ever was”,意为“所曾有过的最好的士兵”。
  18. C. “when”引导定语从句,先行词是“the great day”。
  19. A. 从上文推理,母亲认为儿子肯定能成为最好的士兵,儿子要接受检阅了,她感到很自豪。
  20. B. 母亲一大早起来,是为了观看检阅,所以要占一个好位置(getting a good position in the crowd)。
  21. D. “fellow soldiers”意为“(他的)战友”。
  22. A. 从下文可知,观众看到队列中的一个士兵(John)不能和别的士兵保持步调一致时,都忍不住大笑起来。“can't help doing”是固定搭配,表示“忍不住要做某事,不禁……”。
  23. B. 从“But”以及“at the top of her voice”看,Ella Fant 是“满心欢喜”的。
  24. A. Ella Fant 和别人看问题的角度不一样,她认为自己儿子不会出错。“them”和后面的“they”对应。
  25. D. “out of step”意为“步调不一致”。

### 短文改错 · NMET1998

#### My Favourite Sport

My favourite sport is football. I was a member of our school football team. We practise for three times every week and often watch football match on TV together. Play football not only makes us grow up tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. Also the sport teaches us the important of obedience(服从). Each player must obey captain, who is the leader of the team. And they must not break the rules too often if we want to win the game.

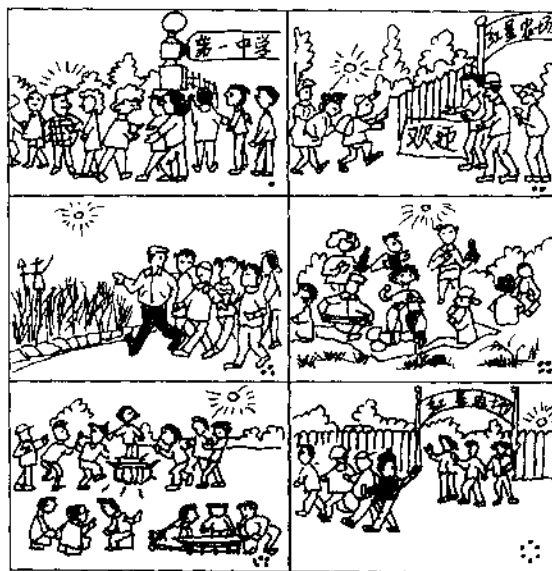
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## 习题解析

1. 这篇短文的开篇第一句(My favourite sport is football.)正是全文的主题句。全文采用一般现在时态来介绍作者喜欢足球的情况和足球运动的好处。从全文时态来看，“was”应该改为“am”。
2. 此句应去掉“for”，表示频率的名词短语作状语通常不用介词。
3. 此句“经常看电视足球赛”，宜用复数“matches”来表示类别。
4. 此句中的“Play football”是主语，且表示泛指，故改为动名词“Playing”，而不用“To play”。
5. 此处的“give”与“makes”是由“not only ... but also ...”连接在一起的两个并列谓语动词，主语均是“Playing football”。非谓语动词作主语时，谓语用单数，故应改为“gives”。
6. 此行正确。
7. “Instead of”为固定短语，应在“instead”后加“of”。
8. 此处应将形容词“important”改为名词形式“importance”作“teaches”的直接宾语，意为“足球运动使我们懂得了服从领导和遵守规则的重要性”。
9. 此处的“captain”特指我们球队的队长，故加“the”。
10. 此句中“they”应改为“we”，以与条件状语从句中的“we”保持“指代一致”。

## 书面表达 · NMET1998

5月3日，你参观了一个农场。请根据下列图画用英语写一篇日记。



- 注意：1. 日记必须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增减细节，使日记连贯；  
2. 词数 100 左右。

## 解题指导

1. 审清题意：1) 文体：叙述文；2) 语体：非正式语体；3) 人称：第一人称；4) 中心大意：



“我们”参观了农场。

2. 主导时态：一般过去时。
3. 日记格式：日记的格式虽然因个人的喜好不同而不同，但通常包含“日期—星期—天气状况”这几项。
4. 内容要点：1) 集合·出发(早上)；2) 到达(受到欢迎)；3) 参观；4) 野餐(中午)；5) 娱乐(午餐后)；6) 告别(下午)。
5. 文章结构：该文应以主题句开头，主题句反映文章的中心大意，可以是“Today we visited a farm.”然后，具体叙述参观农场的经过，集合/出发—到达—参观—午餐—娱乐—告别。最后，还可以写对这次活动的感受，诸如：What an interesting day we spend! / After the visit, we were tired, but happy. We're all looking forward to another visit to it some day.
6. 要点表达：“集合”应表达为“meet / get together”；“参观”应表达为“pay a visit to / visit / call at”；但“领着某人参观”则译为“show sb. around”；“娱乐”可以译为“sing and dance and play games / do something to enjoy ourselves”；“告别”应表达为“say goodbye to sb.”。
7. 为了使文章逻辑连贯，除使用连词 and, after, before 外，还应该使用一些时间状语使文章先后顺序明确，如：early in the morning, then, at noon, in the afternoon 等。

### 作文范例

May 3 Sunday

Fine

Today we visited a farm called Five Stars. Early in the morning we met at the school gate, and went to the farm together. The farm workers gave us a warm welcome. Then the head of the farm showed us around. How glad we were to see the crops and vegetables growing so well. At noon we had a picnic in the sunshine. After a short rest, we had great fun singing, dancing, telling jokes and playing games. Two of us even played a game of chess. The time passed quickly. Before we knew it, we had to say goodbye to the workers. How I wish we could stay there longer!

### 范例评析

1. 本文组织结构合理，开门见山地用主题句表明了大意，然后以时间为线索介绍了中心事件的来龙去脉，最后一句表达了对大自然的向往、对自由生活的憧憬，抒发了作者的感情。
2. 本文内容充实，重点明确，详略得当。
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，并列从属句，感叹句型等。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。)
4. 本文句子连贯，恰当地运用了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 rest, before we knew it 等。