

普通高中课程标准实验教科书补充教材

# 英语写作

YINGYUXIEZUO



# English

# Writing



全国百佳出版社  
中央编译出版社  
Central Compilation & Translation Press

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# 前言

根据高中英语考试大纲的要求,高考英语作文的测试目标为:测试考生使用英语书面语言表达思想、感情和信息的能力。英文写作向来是众多考生的弱项,那么高中生又该从哪些方面着手提高自己的英语写作水平呢?

对于即将步入高考考场的同学来说,以下所讲到的问题必须要引起足够的关注:高考英语书面表达的阅卷工作是怎样进行的?如何迅速得知自己的作文现状,找到适合的提升方法,并在短时间内提高作文的分数?要想在高考的考场上获胜,就必须了解高考作文的方方面面,做出正确的判断,制定应对的策略。

众所周知,要写出一篇好的英语作文,不仅要有扎实的语法功底、丰富的词汇量,还要有严密的逻辑、清晰的条理和独到的见解。本书针对这些问题,从写作方法、行文构思、常用结构、巧词妙句等方面进行了系统的分析指导,帮助高中同学尤其是高三的同学在掌握写作要点的同时积累写作技巧,从而达到举一反三的功效。

此外,把握好主题句、扩展句、行文顺序和连接词的关系也是掌握写作技巧的关键。主题句的位置、扩展句的数量、行文的顺序等等都影响到一篇文章是否主题清晰;连接词的使用则很大程度上反应了作者的英文水平,影响到文章是否通顺。通过诸多例句和例文对写作技巧进行了系统的指导,目的是使学生在写作时胸有成竹,直接切入主题,使文章条理清晰、结构严谨。最后则讲述了结尾的写作方式,通过举例分析,让学生体会到好的文章结尾可以突出论点,起到画龙点睛的效果,使文章更富有说服力和逻辑性。

通过对记叙文、议论文、说明文和应用文这几种常见文体进行解释说明和分类阐述,旨在帮助学生充分了解不同文章的文体特点和结构特征。与此同时,我们还选择了一些具有代表性的例文,配以浅显易懂的讲解,使学生能够从模拟借鉴起步,掌握各类文体的写作要领。

在编辑和校对的过程中,难免有一些文章在语言的使用和表达方式上存在着不足之处。希望广大的读者朋友在阅读的过程中不吝批评指正,并且通过对照解决自己在语言表达上存在的问题,进而提高高考作文的写作水平。

《高中课程标准英语写作》编写组



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# 第一章 英语写作技巧

本章主要介绍一些常见的写作技巧,包括如何写主题句、如何写扩展句以及如何运用常用连接词等等。通过分类比较和相应的练习来帮助学生理解、模仿并且掌握这些技巧,以便在考试中节省写作时间,提高写作质量。

## 第一节 主题句

主题句为一个完整的句子,用以概括、叙述和说明该段的主题。主题句的作用就是让读者知道所写段落要谈的是什麼,因此主题句应该阐明段落的主要思想。所有支持主题句的细节和描述都要与这一主要思想有关。

主题句出现的位置有以下四种情况:

### 1. 主题句放在段首

主题句经常居于段首,以便读者浏览,迅速掌握文章的概要。这个位置适用于写提供信息或解释观点的段落。

As a matter of fact, the educated man uses at least three languages. With his family and his close friends, on the ordinary, unimportant occasions of daily life, he speaks, much of the time, a monosyllabic sort of shorthand. On more important occasions and when dealing with strangers in his official or business relations, he has a more formal speech, more complete, less allusive, politely qualified, wisely reserved. In addition, he has some acquaintance with the literary speech of his language. He understands this when he reads it, and often enjoys it, but he hesitates to use it. In times of emotional stress hot fragments of it may come out of him like lava, and in times of feigned emotion, as when giving a commencement address, cold, greasy gobbets of it will ooze forth.

(Bergan Evans, *Grammar for Today*)

### 2. 主题句放在段尾

用推理方法展开段落时,主题句往往位于段尾。

When we watch a person walk away from us, his image shrinks in size. But since we know for a fact that he is not shrinking, we make an unconscious correcting and “see” him as retaining his full stature. Past experience tells us what his true stature is with respect to our own. Any sane and



dependable expectation of the future requires that he has the same true stature when we next encounter. Our perception is thus a prediction: it embraces the past and the future as well as the present.

( Warren J. Writreich, *Visual Perception and Personality*)

### 3. 主题句放在段中

有时为了使段落多样化,主题句也可以居于段中。

I get up early and go to bed early every day. In my spare time, I also do some sports to build up my muscles. Furthermore, I prefer to eat vegetables and fruits rather than fatty and oily food. What I want most is a sound mind in a healthy body. So in addition to regular exercise and a healthy diet, I listen to music, read books, and go to the concert to relax myself, which makes my life meaningful.

### 4. 隐含主题句

有时候,尤其在写叙述性或描写性段落时,当所有的细节都围绕一个显而易见的主题时,可以不用写明主题句。

A man in cuffless shirt-sleeves with pink arm-garters, wearing a linen collar but no tie, yawned his way from Dyer's Drug Store across to the hotel. He leaned against the wall, scratched a while, sighed, and in a bored way gossiped with a man tilted back in a chair. A lumber-wagon, its long green box filled with large spools of barbed-wire fencing, creaked down the block. A Ford, in reverse, sounded as though it were shaking to pieces, then recovered and rattled away. In the Greek candy-store was the whine of a peanut-roaster, and the oily smell of nuts.

( Sinclair Lewis, *Main Street*)



## 第二节 扩展句

围绕主题句展开,支持、说明和阐述主题句的句子便是扩展句。扩展句紧扣主题句中的关键词而展开,句子与句子之间逻辑清楚,上下转承结合得当,简明扼要,重要突出。一般来说,每个自然段除了主题句与结尾句之外,还包含了3~6个扩展句。



### How to Become a Good Student

How to become a good student? The answer may vary from person to person. But I think a good student should have multi-qualities.

Firstly, he should have a thirst for knowledge and learn passionately without fearing difficult ahead.

Secondly, he should be self-disciplined, obey school rules and respect his teachers even though he may disagree with them.

Thirdly, a good student should be ready to learn from his mistakes. He is willing to listen to opinions on a question from all sides and not afraid of speaking out his ideas or feelings.

Fourthly, he should have a definite goal in life, which directs him towards his desired success. Even if faced with obstacles, he never gives up and keeps on trying till he succeeds.

Lastly, he must be selfless and ready to help others. He should have a strong sense of responsibility and willingly return the favour to our society where he has received much care and love.

In summary, only a student who has developed both physically and mentally can be an all-round good student.

这是一篇非常典型的总一分一总类型的说明文。在本文中, firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, lastly 之后的内容都是扩展句, 围绕主题句“How to become a good student?”从五个方面展开说明。



## 第三节 行文的发展顺序

### 1. 时间顺序

#### Coal

Coal underwent many changes before it became the bright, black substance which we now use. During ancient times, when the earth enjoyed a very warm and wet climate, the land was covered with large forests and big plants. As time went on, the ground changed and began to sink a little. A large number of trees and vegetables received a deposit of sand and clay. This layer of sand and clay pressed upon the layer beneath and prevented it from contact with air. Those trees and plants received the pressure and changed its appearance.

Generations after generations, as the ground kept gradually sinking, another layer of sand and clay was again deposited above the layers already formed. A great pressure was thus exerted and the peat was changed into the black and brittle substance which is known as coal.

Coal is a kind of mineral which is formed by nature as above stated. It is an important industrial material and is chiefly used as fuel. It is very valuable in the industrial world. The place where coal deposits exist is called a coal mine.

### 2. 空间顺序

Down the middle of the valley runs a clear, fast stream in which one may fish. In the low land along the stream are the farmlands; beyond them are the pastures. Behind the tops of the first hills are the big mountains. At the very top in the pure, brown rock of the mountain, shows snow until the middle of summer. Flowers cover the pasturelands in season.

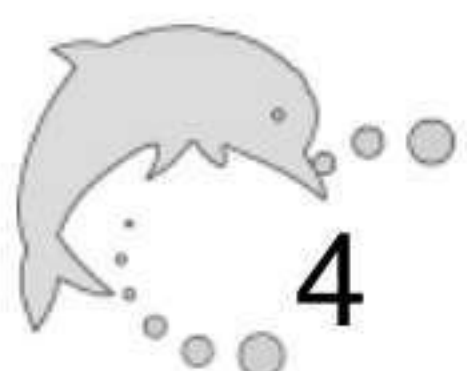
空间顺序法常用的过渡词有:

beyond, above, under, nearby, outside, in here, across, close to, on/to the left/right, ahead of, in front of, above, across, from, adjacent to, against, around, at the bottom of, before, behind, below, beneath, between, close at hand, close to down, far, farther, in the center of, in the distance, in the middle of, near to, next to, opposite to, on top of, over 等。

### 3. 主次顺序

In spite of the many arguments offered by those who favor women's colleges, I have decided to go to a coeducational school. There are three main reasons for my decision.

The first, and admittedly the least important consideration, is that I think I will have more fun at a coeducational college. I have always enjoyed mixed company and I'm afraid that I'd be be-





fore in the company of only girls four or five days a week for four years. Also, I think that we ought to have the male viewpoint in our classes. It's one thing to read what men say and what their attitudes are toward a subject, but it's quite another first-hand. In high school the boys often contribute many original ideas to our class discussions. Mixed classes are more interesting and more enlightening. Finally, education is supposed to be a preparation for life. How can you prepare for life in a world where both sexes are constantly together, by living largely in woman's world all through college?



## 第四节 连接词

连接词是指在文章中用来说明上下句或前后两个意思之间关系的词或词组。连接词通常用于开篇,引出扩展句;也可用于句中,尤其适用于较长的复合句中,以作为上下文的连接组;还可以置于文末或段末,用于总结全文或结束本段落的内容。

(1) 表示平行、对等或选择关系: and, both...and, as well, neither...nor..., or, either...or..., not only...but also...等。

- He loved swimming when he was a small boy and at eight he became a member of the diving team in Guangdong Province.
- I don't know about others, but I used to have to work even at weekends doing endless homework and attending classes as well.

(2) 表示转折关系: but, yet, while, however, on the contrary, on the other hand, in spite of, nevertheless, although, otherwise, be that as it may, for all that, in contrast, instead, unlike, although this may be true, conversely, oppositely 等。

- On the other hand, 40% think that fee should be charged because you need money to pay gardeners and other worker.
- While they were working, my sister walked to a river nearby.

(3) 表示因果关系: for, so, therefore, as a result, because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, on account of, accordingly, as a result, consequently, hence, thus, in this way, inevitably, unavoidably, for this reason, for this purpose, to this end 等。

- He stopped us about half an hour ago and made us catch the next offender. So come on, stand here.
- He didn't work hard, and as a result, he failed in the exam.

(4) 表示时间顺序: at first, first, second, firstly, secondly, then, next, later, meanwhile, in the end, finally, after that, since then, for the first time, at last, eventually, as soon as, the next moment, shortly after, for one thing, for another thing 等。

- After that I went to No. 6 Middle School of Dalian and graduated this summer.
- The next moment the car hit the man while he was crossing the road.

(5) 表示位置顺序: on the right, to the left, on one side of, on the other side of, at the foot/top/end/of, in the middle/center of 等。

- On one side of the road there is a new classroom building. On the other side, where the playground used to be now, stands another new building—our library.
- In it there are all kinds of books, newspapers and magazines.



(6) 表示解释说明: that is( to say) , in other words, such as, for example/instance, namely, actually, to tell you the truth, according to this, and so on, as an example, a case in point, as a proof, as an illustration, to illustrate 等。

- I can follow my own interests such as reading books, visiting museums and taking computer lessons.
- In other words, I love my hometown and the people there.

(7) 表示递进关系: what' s more/worse/better, besides, in addition, worse still, to make things worse, moreover, furthermore, above all, not only ... but also ..., additionally, first, second, third, lastly, finally, beyond that, also, and then, equally important, to begin with, last but not least 等。

- Obviously, the secret to success is to find what you like to do.
- Undoubtedly, heaven rewards the diligent.
- The book is written for children, especially for those with high intelligence.

(8) 表示总结: in short, in brief, in a word, in general, as you know, as far as I know, on the whole, finally, to sum up, in sum, on the whole, in conclusion, in a nutshell, to summarize 等。

- In short, things have begun to improve since schools were called on to reduce the learning load.
- In a word, great changes have taken place in our village.



The great invention in 20th century-automobile is widely acknowledged that it has brought human beings quantities of convenience, such as time saving and fast speed. However, its disadvantages are noticeable.

To begin with, the automobile has a negative effect on our environment. Not only does it cause too much noise affecting people' s good mood but also it pollutes the air which is vital to our health, leading to a loss of the bright sky.

In addition, the more automobiles hit the road, the more traffic jams you will be caught in. Although the automobile is originally designed and produced as a tool to save people' s time, ironically, the result is just the opposite. To make matters worse, the automobiles waste more money, energy and resources besides time.

Last but not least, it is automobiles that have cultivated our bad habits, such as seldom walking to our destinations even they are quite near. Therefore, we take less exercise and suffer from more diseases, consuming medical resources as a result.

As far as I' m concerned, automobiles should be used carefully before a new model-a pollution-free car is invented.



## 第五节 统一性

文章的完整与它的内容有关。如果所有文章中的句子都是指向一个主题,那文章就是完整的。如果文章缺乏统一性,就会出现主题不明确或偏题的现象。如下文:



原文:

### Volunteer for 2010 World Expo

We all take pride in Shanghai, our homeland, being the host city of the Expo 2010. China has become the second Asian country following Japan to be granted an honor to host the World Expo. And I believe our country will certainly seize the great opportunity and reward the world with splendors.

Promising a most exciting, successful and unforgettable Expo in history, our government has taken measures to improve transportation and urban construction in Shanghai. We're hoping to show the great achievements we've made ever since the reform and opening up first proposed in 1978.

Since I've made up my mind to play a role in this grand festival, I'm obliged to take great pains to further my study and try to develop my inner potential. Above all, I should first face the challenge bravely to pass the college entrance examination, then my future won't remain a dream hard to realize.

这篇文章的题目是做世博会志愿者,但是全文谈到志愿者的地方却很少,虽然句子结构和词组搭配运用得很好,但是未能突出主题,所以需要进行大的修改。在修改的时候要注意将文章的重心放在志愿者,而非单单放在介绍世博会上。我们可以从做志愿者具体需要哪些素质、该如何准备等方面来扩写。

修改后:

### Volunteer for the 2010 World Expo

We all take pride in Shanghai, our homeland, being the host city of the Expo 2010. China has become the second Asian country following Japan to be granted an honor to host the World Expo. And I believe our country willll certainly seize the great opportunity and reward the world with splendors.



As a citizen of Shanghai, we should regard it as our duty to display a better image of our city and our life to the whole world. To become a qualified volunteer for the 2010 World Expo requires multiple qualities. So I'd better first consolidate my English foundation at school and practise my oral English regularly. As a volunteer of the great international event, we should be stocked with confidence, courage as well as patience and wisdom. When we encounter some unexpected embarrassing situations, we should first calm down and adjust our attitude toward the frustrations lying ahead. We can introduce to the foreign guests the rapid development and broad prospect of Shanghai and do all that we can to assist them so that they may feel at home in Shanghai.

Since I've made up my mind to play a role in this grand festival, I'm obliged to take great pains to further my study and try to develop my inner potential. Above all, I should first face the challenge bravely to pass the college entrance examination, then my future won't remain a dream hard to realize.



## 第六节 连贯性

文章的连贯性与它的模式或者组织有关。文章中所有的句子必须意思清晰,有逻辑性,连词的使用自然而流畅。这样,读者才能理解作者的想法和目的,了解他究竟想说些什么。段落之间的句子排列要遵循一定的次序,不能想到什么就写什么。如果没有经过构思就无法写出一气呵成的文章来。

原文:

I like English. I listen to English broadcast. I read English materials. I practice my spoken English. I won the English competition this year and published articles. I will work harder.

这段文字都是由简单句构成的。虽然没有语法错误,但是读上去非常单调,如同报流水账,也无法显示作者的写作能力。关键问题就是没有运用合适的连接词,文章缺乏连贯性。可以做如下修改。

修改后:

I'm very interested in English. In my spare time I keep on listening to English broadcast. Besides, I read 5 pages of English materials every day and often practise my spoken English.

This year I won the first place at the spoken English competition of the city, and I often have my articles published in the English column of the school paper. I will work harder to improve my English.

原文:

I will tell you the changes of my life. In the past, we had many classes every day. I had to do a lot of homework after school. I went to bed at 11:30 in the evening. I had no time to play. I was very tired. Now I can visit museums. I can learn computer and drawing. In the evening, I can read books and newspapers, and watch TV. I go to bed at 10:00 now.

尽管作者列举了减负前后的个人活动,也基本没有语法错误,但由于缺乏上下文之间的连接,没有体现变化前后所发生的内在关系,使整个段落显得条理不清楚,结构松散,逻辑性差。这样的书面表达是不可能获得高分的。

修改后:

I'm very pleased to tell you the changes in my life since our homework was reduced. Before that, learning during the day was very simple. Having classes and doing homework were the only things we should do. In the evening, we also had a lot of homework to do. We could not go to bed until 11:30. Nevertheless, since reducing the learning load, my life has become much more interesting. I often visit museums and computer rooms and draw pictures in my spare time. In the evening, I also have time to watch TV and read newspaper. I no longer stay up late; on the contrary,

