

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

主编 谢卫星

书面表达

高一

1

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第5版

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机械工业出版社



锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

第5版

书面表达

高一

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”《书面表达 高一》分册。全书分三章,分别介绍了写好句子的八个诀窍,写好段落的三个方法和高一必备的包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文和看图作文在内的六种英文写作体裁的具体应用。并有针对性地安排了词汇、句子和短文的专项训练,尤其在第三章中增加了高考真题训练,并在参考答案中提供了写作指导和教师点评用以全面提高高一学生的英语写作能力。

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由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2010年3月

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第一章

写好句子的八个诀窍

一、熟悉句子的五种基本句型,学会使用代入法

句子是表达思想的基本成分。学习写文章,首先要学会写句子,要写好句子,则需要熟悉句子的五种基本句型。在掌握了一定的词汇和短语之后,结合一定的语法知识,按照句子的结构特点,直接用英语代入相应的句型即可。如:

- ◎ 他从不接受我的帮助。

He never accepts my help.

- ◎ 那项比赛吸引了许多人。

The match attracted many people.

- ◎ 她把蛋糕分成了6块。

She divided the cake into six pieces.

附注:句子的五种基本句型

1. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

主语	系动词	表语
1. 名词	1. be, remain,	1. 名词
2. 代词	keep, stay	2. 代词
3. 数词	2. get, become,	3. 数词
4. 非谓 动词短 语	turn, go, grow, fall	4. 形容词
5. 从句	3. feel, look, sound, smell, taste, prove, seem, appear	5. 副词
		6. 非谓动词词 短语
		7. 介词短语
		8. 从句

例如

He is a teacher.

The class is over.

The red bike is hers.

I am sixteen.

The leaves are turning yellow.

The problem is under discussion.

Her job is cleaning the streets.

My suggestion is that you should do it at once.

It is important to learn English well.

2. 主语 + 谓语(不及物动词) + 其他

	谓语	其他
主语	不及物动词	副词、介词短语、不定式 短语、分词短语、从句

例如

The sun is rising.

He walked fast.

I worked day and night.

The shop opens at 8 am and closes at 9 pm.

He came here to see me.

I went home, full of fear.

She talks as if nothing had happened.

3. 主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语

	谓语	宾语
主语	及物动词	名词、代词、数词、动词不 定式、动名词、从句

例如

I had a good time yesterday.

I don't like the first.

He bought a pen last week, but now he has lost it.

Xiao Hong hopes to become a scientist.

She usually practises playing the piano.

I don't know what to do.

4. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

主语	谓语	间接宾语	直接宾语
	及物动词	名词、代词	名词、介词短语、从句

例如

Please pass me the book.

Jack told me about it.

The teacher told Tom that he had passed the exam.

主语	谓语	直接宾语	to + 间接宾语
			for + 间接宾语

例如

Please pass the book to me.

My father bought a book for me.

5. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

主语	谓语	宾语	宾语补足语
	及物动词	名词、代词	名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词

例如

Some people make music their life.

They keep their classroom clean.

I found him in trouble when I got there.

I'll never allow this kind of thing to happen again.

Could you tell me how to improve my English?

I saw him playing football on the playground.

Sam usually keeps the door closed.

二、适当添加修饰词, 扩写五种基本句型

扩写句子可添加一些形容词, 如:

◎ The boy spoke to his teacher.

The little boy spoke to his teacher.

The boy named Tom spoke to his math teacher.

The American boy called Tom spoke to his young Chinese teacher.

扩写句子还可添加一些表示强调的词或短语来强调英语句子中的某一成分, 如:

◎ The accident happened on this very spot.

事故就在此地发生。(此处 very 用作形容词, 表示强调, “正是, 就是”)

Not a single person has been in the office this morning.

今天上午竟然没有一个人来过办公室。(此处形容词 single 表示强调, “单一的”)

◎ I myself will see her off at the station.

我将亲自到车站为她送行。

You can do it well yourself.

你自己能做好这件事情。(用反身代词表示强调)

◎ The girl does like dancing.

这个女孩的确喜欢跳舞。

Do come and see me.

务必要来看我啊。(用助词“do”表示强调)

◎ Only I can do it.

只有我才能做这件事。(用副词“only”表示强调)

He didn't answer even my letter.

他甚至连我的信都未回。(用副词“even”表示强调)

◎ I can't thank you too much.

我无论怎样感谢你都不过分。(用“not... too much”双重否定结构表示强调)

I can't live through Christmas without giving you a present.

不给你一件礼物我就没法度过圣诞节。(用“not... without”双重否定结构表示强调)

◎ The news was only too true.

这消息确实是事实。(可用短语“only too”, “all too”, “but too”表示强调)

His behavior was in every way perfect.

他的举止确实无可挑剔。(可用短语“in

every way”, “in no way”表示强调, “in no way”决不)

By all means take your son with you.

你一定要把儿子带来。(可用短语“by all means”, “by no means”表示强调, “by no means”决不)

What on earth are you doing here?

你到底在这干什么?(可用短语“on earth”, “in heaven”, “in the world”, “in hell”等表示强调)

三、改写句式,采用还原法进行检测

熟练掌握习语、固定搭配和句型结构等,提高遣词造句能力。在此基础上,练习将肯定句改写成否定句或疑问句,还可用强调句型及倒装句来表示强调。避免写错句子的一种有效的办法就是还原法,即把疑问句、强调句、倒装句等还原成基本结构。如:

- ◎ 这是开往北京的火车吗?

Is this the train for Beijing?

还原为陈述句:

This is the train for Beijing.

- ◎ 正是校长为我开的门。

It was the headmaster who opened the door for me.

还原为非强调句:

The headmaster opened the door for me.

- ◎ 就是在昨天我们做了那个实验。

It was yesterday that we carried out that experiment.

还原为非强调句:

We carried out that experiment yesterday.

- ◎ 我们决不放弃。

By no means (In no way) shall we give up.

还原为正常语序:

We shall by no means (in no way) give up.

- ◎ 光速很快,我们几乎没法想象它的速度。

So fast does light travel that we can hardly imagine its speed.

还原为正常语序:

Light travels so fast that we can hardly imagine its speed.

- ◎ I have difficulty in learning English. 改写成否定句,可用以下不同方式:

I don't have difficulty in learning English.

I seldom/never have difficulty in learning English.

I have little/no difficulty in learning English.

附注:否定结构除了在助动词、情态动词、be 后面加 not 之外,还有许多不含 not 的否定结构。若能正确使用他们,文章会显得生动活泼,增加写作的闪光点。下面我们就来看看:

1. 含有否定意义的词汇和短语

介词 against, beyond, but, except, without...

形容词和动词 absent, different, differ, fail, ignore, miss, refuse, lack...

短语 keep/prevent/stop... from, protect... from, let alone (更不用说), instead of (而不是), rather than (而不是), too... to (太...而不能), by no means (决不), in no way (决不), anything but (决不是)...

我们看以下例句:

- 1) Women fail to get equal rights in some countries.

在一些国家里妇女没有得到平等的权利。

- 2) This is by no means the best way to solve the problem.

这决不是解决问题的最好办法。

- 3) We should protect trees from being destroyed.

我们应保护树木,不让它们受破坏。

- 4) In old China women couldn't read, let alone write.

在旧中国,女性不识字,更不用说写字了。

2. 含有半否定意义的词语

hardly, few, little, rarely, scarcely, seldom, not all, not everyone, not everything...

具有半否定的意义。例句:

1) We can hardly finish the task within a day.

我们很难一天内完成这个任务。

2) These young people know little about how to choose good books to read.

这些年轻人几乎不知道如何挑选优秀的书籍来读。

3. 不含否定意义的否定结构

有些词和词组形式上是否定结构,但其含义是肯定的,比如:cannot but(只得,不得不), can't help(情不自禁), no sooner... than... (一……就), not... until... (直到……才), in no time(立即,马上), nothing but(只是),等等。例句:

1) We can't but face the reality.

我们只有面对现实。

2) These old buildings will be pulled down in no time.

这些旧建筑将很快被拆毁。

四、一句多译,避免重复使用词汇

词汇的选择体现出作者的词汇能力和整体水平。如:表示“不同的旅程”这一词组时,用 various tours 当然比 different trips 更容易给老师留下深刻的印象。又如:“这件事情挺难的。”写成:This is a difficult job. 就比较平淡,若能写成 This is a challenging job. 就显得鹤立鸡群了。

物以稀为贵,不人云亦云,尽可能做到选词独辟蹊径。如:“起程回家”,可以说:set off for home,也可以说:head home。“取得很大的进步”可以说:make great progress,也可以说:make major progress。又如:“这件事非常有趣。”可写成:It will be very interesting,也可以写成 It will be a lot of fun。两种说法虽然各有千秋,但前一种用词稍显刻板,而后一种能用人所不常用之词,表达上就稍胜一筹。

表达方式过于单一,不免有黔驴技穷之

嫌,而丰富的表达方式则可反映出英语应用能力和课外阅读量的多寡。如“喜欢”可用 favourite, enjoy, like, love, prefer 或 be fond of; “上学”可以说 start school 或 attend school; “年龄”可以用 by the age of eight, at the age of eight, at eight, a boy of eight, an eight-year-old boy 或 a boy aged eight 等多种表达方法。

在平时的练习中多做一句多译练习,可训练多向思维、灵活运用多种语法结构。练习得多,则有时就可以不自觉地选用一些能细腻地表现自己思想感情的高级词汇,有助于写出水准较高的句子。如:

◎ 最近可好?

How are you?

How is it going?

How is everything going?

What is up?

What have you been doing?

How are you getting along with your work/studies?

◎ 她英文很好。

She does well in English.

She is good at English.

She knows English well.

She has a good knowledge of English.

She has mastered English well.

◎ 这本书里似乎有一些错误。

It seems that there are some mistakes in the book.

There seems to be some mistakes in the book.

◎ 看见那个男孩在箱子里我很吃惊。

I was surprised to see the boy in the box.

What surprised me was to see the boy in the box.

To my surprise, I saw the boy in the box.

It is surprising to see the boy in the box.

I saw the boy in the box, which surprised me greatly.

五、合并简单句,掌握并列句与复合句

把两个或两个以上的简单句用一个复合句或较复杂的简单句表达出来。这种合并方法最能体现学生的英语表达能力,同时也最能提高文章的可读性。如:

◎ 我们迷路了,这使我们的野营旅行变成了一次冒险。

Our camping trip turned into an adventure when we got lost.

◎ 天气转晴了,这是我们没有想到的。

The weather turned out to be very good, which was more than we could expect.

◎ 我们住在窗户朝南的房间。

We live in a room whose window faces south.

有的学生在作文中使用过多简单句,成了简单句堆砌;有的写复杂句时,用 so, and, then, but, or, however, yet 等,非但达不到丰富表达方式的目的,反而使句子结构松散、呆板。为了避免这种现象,可以通过使用连接词,尤其是一些表示从属关系的连接词,如 that, because, since, although, after, as, before, when, whenever, if, unless, as if 等,不仅能够丰富句型,而且还能够把思想表达得更清楚,意思更连贯。例如:

◎ Natural resources are very limited. They will be exhausted in the near future. It is not true. But it becomes a major concern around the world. This is a widely accepted fact.

这段文字用简单句表达,它们之间内在的逻辑关系含糊不清,意思支离破碎。如果使用连接词,将单句与其前后合并,形成主次关系,就把一个比较复杂的内容和关系表达得层次清楚、结构严谨。如:It is a widely accepted fact that there is a major concern around the world for the exhaustion of limited natural resources in the near future, though it is unlikely to be true.

使用正确的定语从句,是使上下文意义连

贯的重要手段之一。每一篇习作中至少要用上一个定语从句,尤其是非限制性定语从句,可以补充说明前一个句子的信息。例如:

◎ We selected ten children for the trip. All of them were fond of sports.

可合并成: We selected ten children for the trip, all of whom were fond of sports.

◎ The Mississippi River is one of the longest rivers in the world, and in spring time it often overflows its banks, and the lives of many people are endangered.

此句用 and 把三个分句一贯到底,既乏味又可笑。如果使用了关系代词 which,语义就会更连贯,语言也会更流畅: The Mississippi River, which is one of the longest rivers in the world, often overflows its banks in the spring time, endangering the lives of many people.

每一篇书面表达里,都至少要用上一个“ing”和“ed”分词。分词短语可避免谓语动词的应用,且可以表达伴随、原因等不同概念,可以使上下文两个概念的衔接更加紧密。如:

◎ We love being outdoors. We can run everywhere and sometimes stay over at each other's houses.

可以合并成一句: We love being outdoors, running everywhere and sometimes staying over at each other's houses.

◎ It is impossible to remove all the boxes in a few hours. The boxes have been piled up in the warehouse.

可合并成: It is impossible to remove all the boxes piled up in the warehouse in a few hours.

附注一:并列句

并列句是由并列连词连接两个或两个以上主谓结构的句子。常见的并列连词有以下几种:

1. 并列关系: and, both... and..., neither... nor..., not only... but also...

如: I'm fifteen years old and I love football.

People not only listen to blues and rock, but

also hip-hop and rap.

2. 转折或对比关系:but, yet, while

如: Most of our friends are human beings, but we also make friends with animals and even things.

He was very tired, (and) yet he kept on walking.

For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

3. 因果关系:so, for, therefore

如: E-mail is faster and cheaper than letters, so you can write to your e-pals every day.

She must be very excited, for her eyes were filled with tears.

It rained heavily, therefore, the sports meet was put off.

4. 选择关系:or, otherwise, either...or...

如: Five minutes earlier, or/otherwise we could have caught the last train.

Either you misunderstood her or she didn't express herself clearly enough.

5. when, then 作并列连词

如: One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

Use your head, and then you'll find a way.

附注二:主从复合句

由主句和从句组成。从句的种类有名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句。

1. 名词性从句

根据它的主句中的作用,可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。常见的连接词有:that, if, whether, who, whom, whose, which, what, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever, when, where, why, how。

(1) 主语从句

如: What you need is more practice.

What surprised me most was his strange appearance.

That the wounded soldier is still alive is a

wonder.

It's a wonder that the wounded soldier is still alive.

Whether she's coming or not doesn't matter too much.

Who will go is not important.

Which team will win the match is still not certain.

When and where they will start hasn't been decided yet.

How this happened is not clear.

Why he did that wasn't quite clear.

注意:1) 常用it作形式主语,真正的主语置于句末。常见句型:

It's a pity/shame that...

It's important/necessary/strange/natural that...

It's suggested/demanded that...

It's said/reported/believed that...

It's well-known that...

It seems/appears/happens that...

2) what, whatever, whoever, whichever 引导的主语从句不能用形式主语it。

Whoever breaks the rule should be punished.

Whatever has to be done should be done well.

(2) 宾语从句

如: I'll take back what I said.

I don't know what happened yesterday.

I think that he'll be all right in a few days.

Do you know who/whom they are waiting for?

He asked whose dictionary it was.

I went in and asked whether/if they had a cheap suit.

I don't know whether or not he's at home now.

I'm thinking of whether we can set out this afternoon.

Please tell me when and where we shall have this meeting.

Will you tell me how I can get to the railway station?

Do you know why he said that?

注意:复合句中若有宾语补足语,则常用 it 作形式宾语,有时介词后也用 it 作形式宾语。

如:You may think it strange that anyone would live there.

See to it that children can't catch cold.

(3) 表语从句

如:This was what he was reading.

The trouble is that she has lost his address.

The problem was who could do the work.

The question is whether it is worth doing.

That is where he was born.

That is why he was late.

That is how he did it.

注意:as if, because 可引导表语从句。

It looks as if it's going to rain.

This is because he broke the law.

(4) 同位语从句

说明前面名词的具体内容(常见名词有:news, idea, fact, promise, wish, hope, truth, question, order, information)。

如:They had no information whether he was alive.

I have no idea who he is, where he comes from, what he will do and when he will be back.

We heard the news that our team had won.

He made a promise that he would pay back the money in time.

The question how we can solve the problem should be discussed.

2. 定语从句

在复合句中起到定语的作用,以从句的形式修饰名词或代词甚至整个句子的成分,叫做定语从句。被定语从句修饰的词叫先行词,引导定语从句的词称为引导词(关系代词 who, whom, whose, that, which, as 及关系副词 when, where, why)。

1) 先行词为人时,关系代词用: who, whom,

whose, that。例如:

a) The boy who/that broke the window is called Tom.

b) The boy (whom/who/that) you met at the gate is called Tom.

c) The boy whose mother died last year is called Tom.

d) The boy with whom you talked just now is called Tom.

e) Abraham Lincoln, who led the USA through these years, was shot on April 14, 1865.

f) Tom, whom his parents are very proud of, does well in his lessons.

注意:that 可与 who, whom 替换,但在介词之后和非限制性定语从句中只能用 who, whom, 例见 d, e, f。

2) 先行词为物时,关系代词用: which, whose, that。例如:

a) They planted the trees which/that didn't need much water.

b) The film (which/that) we saw last night was wonderful.

c) He lives in the house whose window faces south.

d) The village in which he lives is 20 kilometers away.

e) Chongqing, which is a hot city, is very beautiful.

f) I said nothing, which made him angry.

g) I've tried on these caps, none of which fits me well.

注意:that 通常可与 which 替换,但在介词之后和非限制性定语从句中只能用 which, 例见 d, e, f, g。但在以下例句中常用 that, 不用 which。

a) That's all that I can do.

b) Is there anything else that I can do for you?

c) I mean the one that was bought yesterday.

d) This is the best film that I have ever seen.

e) The second place that we're going to visit is

Wuhan.

- f) This was the last place that the foreigners visited.
- g) We are talking about the piano and the pianist that were in the concert last night.
- h) Who is the man that is reading the book over there?
- i) Which is the car that hit the boy?
- j) Edison built up a factory which produced things that had never been seen before.

3) 当先行词在定语从句中作状语时,使用关系副词 when, where, why, 在从句中分别充当时间状语、地点状语和原因状语。例如:

- a) I'll remember the day when the People's Republic of China was founded.
- b) This is the factory where my father worked two years ago.
- c) Could you tell me the reason why you were absent yesterday?

4) 了解 as 引导的定语从句。例如:

- a) As we all know, Taiwan is a part of China.
- b) This is the same pen as I found yesterday.
- c) This is such a difficult book as I can't understand.
- d) You can borrow as many books as you want to read.
- e) Here is so big a stone as no man can lift.

注意:非限制性定语从句放于句首时,宜用 as 引导,例见 a。先行词前有 the same, such, as, so 修饰时,定语从句宜用 as 引导。

3. 状语从句

在句子中起状语作用的从句叫做状语从句。状语从句根据其作用可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、让步、目的、结果、方式、比较等状语从句。

(1) 时间状语从句

常见的连词有: when, while, as, whenever, till, until, after, before, since, once, as soon as, the moment (that), the instant (minute), immediately,

instantly, directly, no sooner... than..., hardly... when..., by the time, every time, each time, the next time 等。例如:

- a) While he was in prison, he went on with the struggle.
- b) I was wandering through the streets when I caught sight of a tailor's shop.
- c) As time went by, I found the book more and more interesting.
- d) I waited till he came back.
- e) He almost knocked me down before he saw me.
- f) It's five years since he joined the party.
- g) He had hardly sat down when the telephone rang.
- h) He had learned advanced mathematics by the time he was fourteen years old.
- i) The next time you look for a tape or a CD, don't just look for Chinese or American music.

(2) 地点状语从句

常见的连词有: where, wherever 等。例如:

- a) Where there is a will, there is a way.
- b) Make a mark where you have a question.
- c) Wherever you are, you should work for the people heart and soul.

(3) 原因状语从句

常见的连词有: because, since, as, now that 等。例如:

- a) We have night and day because the earth keeps turning all the time.
- b) Since you are free today, you had better help me with my mathematics.
- c) As the day was fine, they decided to go for a trip.
- d) Now that you don't feel well, you had better have a rest.

(4) 条件状语从句

常见的连词有: if, unless, so/as long as, so/as far as, on condition that, once, suppose, suppo-

sing 等。例如:

- a) If you want to master a foreign language, you must work hard.
- b) If fewer cash crops were grown, more food would be produced and there would be less or no starvation.
- c) Once you have made a promise, you should keep it.
- d) Go on working unless I tell you to stop.
- e) I'll let you know as long as you can keep secret.
- f) I will lend you the money on condition that you pay it back on time.
- g) So far as I know, he will be away for 3 months.
- h) Suppose you were rich, what would you do?

(5) 让步状语从句

常见的连词有: though, although, as, even if, even though, whether... or (not), whether or not..., whatever, whoever, whichever, whenever, wherever, however, no matter who/ what/ which/ when/ where/ how 等。例如:

- a) Though I walked a long way that day, I was not tired at all.
- b) Young as he is, the boy knows as much as a grown-up.
- c) Even if you try your best, you may not persuade him to give up the idea.
- d) Whether it rains or snows, I'll go tomorrow.
- e) He will have to wait whoever he is.
- f) It has been proved that the way to produce the most food is to let farmers grow crops either to feed their family or to sell, whichever they choose.
- g) Telephone me first no matter when you come.
- h) I prefer not to drink it however pure the water looks.

(6) 目的状语从句

常见的连词有: so that, in order that, in case, for fear that 等。例如:

- a) Speak louder, so that everybody can hear you.
- b) We set off early in the morning in order that we might get there in the afternoon.
- c) In order that we might serve the people better in the future, we should study hard.
- d) He left early in case he should miss the train.

(7) 结果状语从句

常见的连词有: so... that, such... that, so that 等。例如:

- a) He became so angry that he couldn't speak.
- b) It was such a difficult problem that he couldn't work it out himself.
- c) He put all his heart in his work, so that he could hardly find any time looking after his own children.

(8) 方式状语从句

常见的连词有: as, as if, as though 等。例如:

- a) You must do everything as I do.
- b) It looks as if it's going to rain.
- c) She looked at me as though I were mad.

(9) 比较状语从句

常见的连词及结构有: as... as..., than, more... than..., the more... the more 等。例如:

- a) He can run as fast as I could.
- b) This story is more interesting than that one.
- c) Of all his novels I like this one best.
- d) The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.
- e) I prefer staying at home to going out. (I prefer to stay at home rather than

go out.)

六、句子表达简洁明了,适当采用删减法或分解法

句中不应有任何不必要的词。只要意思充分地表达了,用词越少越好。用词过多只会使意思模糊不清,而不是更加清晰。句子表达时要做到言简意赅,惜墨如金,故有时把相应汉语句子中的某些词、短语或重复的成分删掉或省略,才能令句子焕发生机。如:

◎ 这部打字机真是价廉物美。

This typewriter is very cheap and fine indeed.

注:汉语表达中的“价”和“物”在英语中均无需译出。

◎ 个子不高不是人生中的严重缺陷。

Not being tall is not a serious disadvantage in life.

注:汉语说“个子不高”,其实就是“不高”。也就是说,其中的“个子”在英语中无需译出。

再如,在“Their children were not able to study in school. The nearest school was too far for many children to attend.”中,若将第二个 children 删去,句子反而显得要言不烦,简洁流畅。试分析删去斜体部分后的效果:

It takes *many* years of hard work to speak good English.

You don't have to pay *money* for education.

Many people came *and listened* to his lecture from far away.

Once *you are* inside, follow the path.

此外,使用名词代替从句或动词、介词替代动词、抽象名词替代具体名词及应用同位结构以避免动词滥用,都可以起到简洁的效果。如:

◎ Tonight you will be able to sign up for *the tour that you chose*.

若用 the tour of your choice 来代替斜体部分,则句子变得简洁、独到,令人拍案叫绝。

◎ Now it is the time to tell you *everything that*

has happened.

用 the whole story 代替斜体部分。

合理利用名词或介词替代动词,能有效降低句子结构的复杂性,令句子更加简洁,同时也能减少在时态方面可能出现的错误。如:

◎ He came *and brought us* a lot of new stories. (with)

◎ It was the dog that jumped in the river and pulled the girl to *the bank*. (safety)

“safety”一词既表明安全场所(the bank),又表明安全结果(She was safe.),虚实互生,简练明快,相当巧妙。

◎ Once, the nearest school was far away, too far for many to attend. Now the village has school of its own. There are three teachers, all natives here, teaching 48 students.

此句中的“too far for many to attend”“all natives here”都是同位结构。这些同位结构的应用,在小范围中避免了动词的应用,给人以清新、简约的感觉。尤其是“too far for many to attend”一句,更与前一句中的“far away”相互呼应,给句子平添了一份节奏和韵律感。

要使句子简洁,还要避免罗列。例如:活动内容:音乐、跳舞、唱歌、游戏、交换小礼品。时间有“月、日、周、时刻”四种,活动也有五个之多,若用逗号将其一字排开,句子未免过于冗长单调。不妨将其一分为二:The party will be held this Saturday, August 15, starting at 7:30 pm. There will be dancing, singing and games. Also we will be having a gift exchange.

七、注意英汉表达差异,书写地道英语

由于英语和汉语在表达习惯上存在差异,根据表达的需要,某些成分需要前置或后移。如:

◎ 他发现学好英语很容易。

He found it easy to learn English well.

注:it 在此为形式宾语,真正的宾语是句末