

A GUIDE TO
TOP
GRADES
IN WRITING

中国教育学会学校管理机制实证研究会实验课题科研成果

高一英语 满分作文

彭长贵 主编

A GUIDE TO
TOP
GRADES
IN WRITING

**BRAND
NEW**

四川出版集团 四川人民出版社



彭长贵，硕士研究生，中学英语高级教师。曾为联合国开发计划署(UNDP)随行翻译，美国Antelope Valley大学受聘教师。中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会、成都市优秀教育科研人员。从事中学英语教学改革与实验研究长达25年，取得了丰厚的教育科研成果。现任全国名校成都市实验外国语学校英语教研组组长；成都市教育改革与实验专业委员会会员；国际中学生英语竞赛高级教练。仅2004年所教学生参加“国际中学生英语竞赛”获得最高奖(High Distinction)的学生占班上的1/4还多。所教数十名学生以优异的成绩获得美国、英国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰等国著名大学的全额奖学金，前往留学深造。

四川电视台《高考特别节目》及四川电视台神韵在线嘉宾。《成都日报》、《华西都市报》名师谈高考栏目专访人物。四川省招办特约撰稿人、四川省高考评卷人员。

主研中国教育学会A级科研课题《中国西部地区高中英语阅读校本开发研究》，中国教育学会学校管理机制实证研究会实验课题《外国语学校外语教学改革与办学特色研究》科研课题。

A GUIDE TO
TOP
GRADES
IN WRITING

ISBN 7-220-06984-7



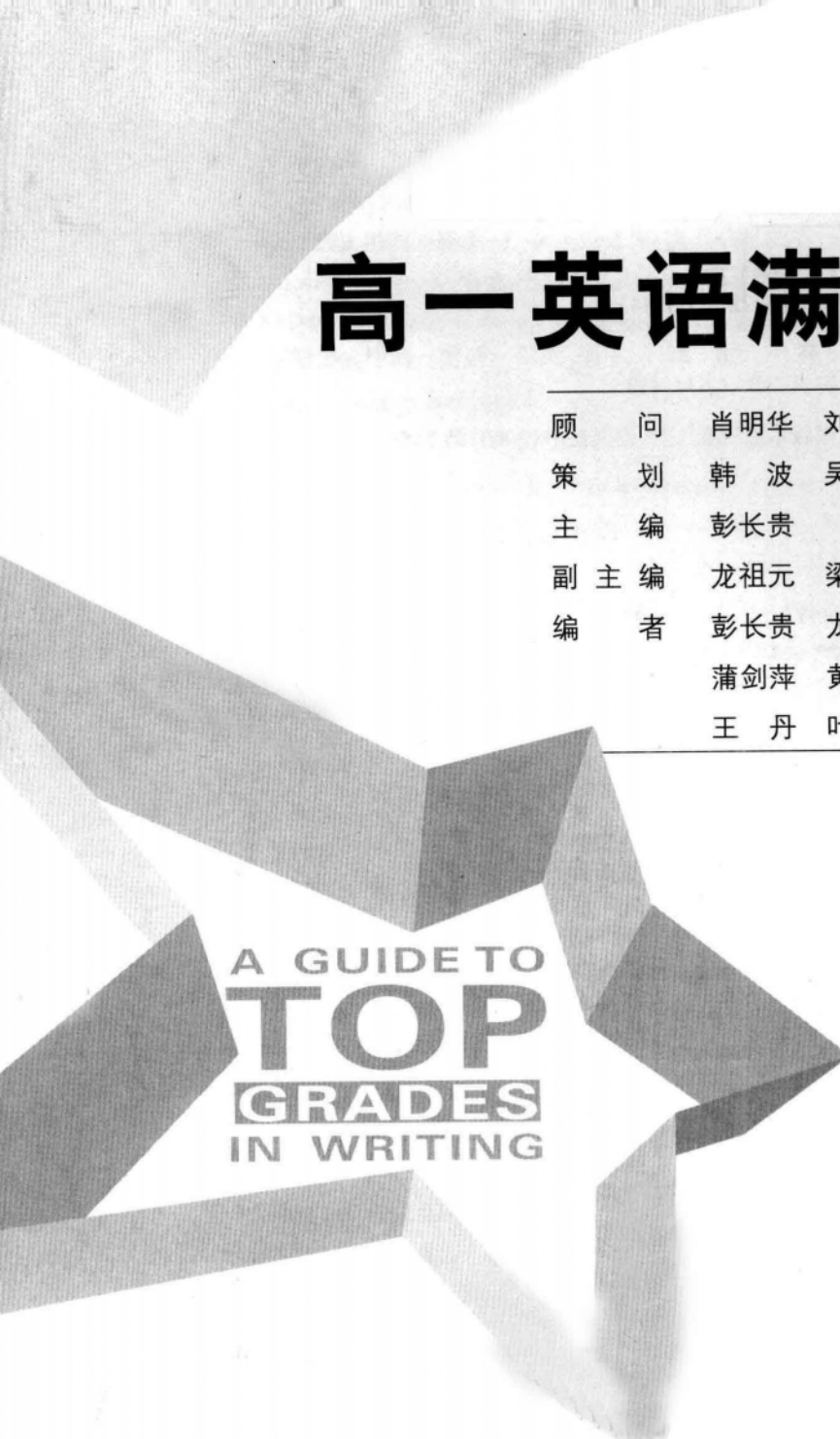
9 787220 069840 >

ISBN 7-220-06984-7/G·1437

定价：19.00元

高一英语满分作文

顾	问	肖明华	刘云	
策	划	韩波	吴光勇	
主	编	彭长贵		
副	主 编	龙祖元	梁玉孝	
编	者	彭长贵	龙祖元	梁玉孝 杨美剑
		蒲剑萍	黄欣	史绍寰 李 旭
		王丹	叶成竹	



A GUIDE TO
TOP
GRADES
IN WRITING

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高一英语满分作文/彭长贵主编. —成都: 四川人民出版社, 2005.10

ISBN 7-220-06984-7

I. 高... II. 彭... III. 英语-写作-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 115541 号

GAOYI YINGYU MANFEN ZUOWEN

高一英语满分作文

彭长贵 主编

责任编辑	韩 波 李明棣
封面设计	魏晓舸
技术设计	戴雨虹
责任校对	叶 勇
责任印制	李 剑 孔凌凌
出版发行	四川出版集团 四川人民出版社 (成都市槐树街 2 号)
网 址	http://www.scpph.com http://www.scrmcbs.com E-mail: scrmcbsf@mail.sc.cninfo.net
发行部业务电话	(028)86259459 86259455
防盗版举报电话	(028)86259524
印 刷	成都金龙印务有限责任公司
成品尺寸	175mm×235mm
印 张	11
字 数	210 千
版 次	2005 年 10 月第 1 版
印 次	2005 年 10 月第 1 次
书 号	ISBN 7-220-06984-7/G·1437
定 价	19.00 元

■ 著作权所有·违者必究

本书若出现印装质量问题,请与工厂联系调换
电话:028-85651045

Q I A N Y A N

前 言

目前，新一轮的教育、教学、教材、考试改革正在教学领域内深入进行。“新课程标准”“新教材”“综合能力测试”“各省区自主命题”等热点话题，一直牵动着全国广大师生和亿万学生家长的心。为了适应这一新形势，我们集多年英语教学科研成果为一体，熔教育部中国教育学会学校管理机制实证研究会实验课题科研成果为一炉，由全国和四川省长期从事教学一线的英语教学名师和考试研究专家，在“研究型写作”理论指导下，编写了这套与中国英语教学和高考最接近、也最适合学生培养能力、应对考试的辅导丛书——《中学英语满分作文丛书》。本书的目的在于教会你如何在考试中轻松获取英语作文满分。

在中国，英语已成为学习人数最多、使用频率最高、使用范围最广的第一大外语。英语的学习资料如书籍、报刊、磁带、光盘等种类繁多、浩如烟海。多年来，我们总觉这些资料珠藏沙砾，免不了有这样或那样的欠缺，深感遗憾。为此，我们便萌生了自己编写一套适合广大中学生和广大中学教师使用的英语学习丛书。在经过多年的资料积累并通过科学研究和教学实践检验，在收集了师生大量的反馈信息之后，我们觉得编写这套丛书的时机成熟了，于是，便有了本书的出版。

本书语言朴实，尊重教学实际，重在实用，讲求实效。体例新、题型新、针对性强。

请你看看下面一句常用语句的表达：

近 20 年来，我的家乡发生了巨大变化。

错误表达：Great changes have been taken place in my hometown in the past 20 years.

正确表达：Great changes have taken place in my hometown in the past 20 years.

高级表达：The past 20 years has seen great changes in my hometown.

其实，正确表达你也会，高级表达并不难。

词汇量小，所以不达意。《话题词汇补充》丰富你的词汇，使你行文准确。

句子结构贫乏，所以单调。《高级结构精讲》让你生动精彩。

平时接触的大量东西都是 Chinglish，所以不地道。《相关名言警句背诵》让你的文章优美典雅。

本书除了这几部分极具针对性的指导以外，还有大量的富含信息量的例句，你不仅仅学会了某个结构表达，还会促使你思考——思考生活，思考人生，思考英语，用英语思考。不思考则理屈，理屈则词穷，因为语言贫乏的背后就是思维的贫乏。

写作是一项系统工程，这一系统中包含词、句而后篇。有系统的训练才能让你真正提高，事半功倍。

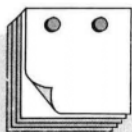
写作能提高英语综合能力。写能让你知道缺什么，还要学什么，激发你的动力。写作的过程，也练习了语言的基本功夫。

写作也会让你聪明。美国作家 William Zinsser 在他的 *On Writing Well* 一书中说：“Writing is thinking on paper.”（写作就是在纸上的思考。）

本书按照“新课标”高一英语教材体系编排，适合十年级（高一年级）的学生与教材配套使用。在编写本丛书过程中，我们虽处处推敲、层层把关，但仍可能有疏漏和不妥之处，诚盼教师和学生提出宝贵意见和建议。

参与本书编写工作的还有国重四川省新都一中的包宇、陈贤珍、刘玉婷、万黎、叶静、张娟、杨美剑、娄艳红、杨晓蓉老师，在此一并致谢。

编 者



目录

Unit 1	Good friends	1
Unit 2	English around the world	8
Unit 3	Going places	16
Unit 4	Unforgettable experiences	24
Unit 5	The silver screen	34
Unit 6	Good manners	42
Unit 7	Culture relics	48
Unit 8	Sports	55
Unit 9	Technology	61
Unit 10	The world around us	67
Unit 11	The sounds of the world	73
Unit 12	Art and literature	81
Unit 13	Healthy eating	88
Unit 14	Festivals	96
Unit 15	The necklace	102
Unit 16	Scientists at work	109
Unit 17	Great women	117
Unit 18	New Zealand	125
Unit 19	Modern agriculture	137
Unit 20	For fun	146
Unit 21	Body language	151
Unit 22	World of fun	156
	Key to exercises	160

Unit



Good friends



— 重点词汇

① 容易写错的词汇

- 1) handsome 易错为 hansome(由于字母 d 不发音)
- 2) argue: argument(*n.*) 易错为 arguement
- 3) fry: frying, fries, fried 易错为 friing, frys, fried
- 4) cast(投掷)与 cost(值)混淆
- 5) fond 与 found 混淆
- 6) formal(正式的)与 former(以前的)混淆
- 7) practise 为英式英语, 动词; practice 是名词, 美式英语中也作动词

② 容易用错的词语

- 1) practise (doing) sth. 而非 practise to do sth.
- 2) make an apology 后常接 to sb. for (doing/having done) sth.
- 3) a 5-star hotel

5-star 这种“数词+-名词单数(+形容词)”构词法构成的形容词, 一般只作前置定语, 不作表语。

◇ a three-window classroom





- ◇ an 8-year-old boy 但: He is eight years old.
- ◇ the 417-metre-tall WTC tower 但: One of the WTC twin towers was 417 metres tall.

4) solve a problem(解决问题); a solution to a problem(问题的解决办法)

注意以下短语中介词 to 的用法:

- ◇ a solution to a problem
- ◇ an answer to a question
- ◇ key to my car
- ◇ entrance to the classroom building

5) alone(*adj. & adv.*)

要注意区分形容词 alone(单独的)和 lonely(孤独的)。

- ◇ I'm alone at home, but I'm not lonely, as I have an easy access to the Internet, on which I keep in touch with my e-pals.

3 其他重点词语

smart, deserted, hunt for, be loyal to sb., treat...as..., share happiness and sorrow, care about, hunt for, drop sb. a line, such as



二 高级表达结构精讲

1 表示喜好、厌恶的句型

教材例句

- 1) I love football.
- 2) I also like reading, especially stories about people from other countries.
- 3) Other favourite hobbies are reading and singing. (注意: favourite 没有比较级和最高级形式)
- 4) I'm fond of singing.
- 5) I don't enjoy singing.
- 6) I hate hiking.
- 7) I'm not into classical music.
- 8) My interests are reading novels, playing football and singing songs.

9) I think that rock music is terrible.

◆ 其他例句

- 1) I'm not into the money thing. You can only sleep in one bed at a time. You can only eat one meal at a time, or be in one car at a time.
- 2) My favourite thing is to go where I have never been.
- 3) There are no uninteresting things; there are only uninterested people.

◆ 功能句型扩展

- 1) can't stand...不能忍受/容忍
 - ◇ I can't stand the way he's always telling people what they should do.
 - ◇ We used to be quite good friends but now I can't stand her.
- 2) care for sb./sth. 喜欢(一般只用于否定句和疑问句)
 - ◇ I don't much care for his parents.
 - ◇ Would you care for another drink?
- 3) dislike doing something 不喜欢(不说: dislike to do sth.)
 - ◇ I dislike having to get up so early in the morning.
- 4) be to sb.'s taste/liking 适合某人的口味/受某人喜欢
 - ◇ It seems that the music wasn't exactly to his taste.
- 5) be popular with sb. 受某人喜欢/欢迎
 - ◇ In a couple of years, the new teacher will be popular with the pupils, the parents, and the headmaster.

◆ 你来表达

- 1) 实际上,我非常喜欢做家务。(fond)
- 2) 那孤独的老人喜欢每天晚饭后去遛狗。(enjoy)
- 3) 你知道,我有多讨厌向你说这种事。(dislike)
- 4) 并不是每个人都喜欢流行音乐。(taste)

2 so, neither, nor 等用于句首的倒装句型

◆ 教材例句

- 1) Rock music is OK and so is skiing.
- 2) I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

参考表达

- 1) As a matter of fact/In fact, I am very fond of housework.
- 2) The lonely old man enjoys walking his dog after supper.
- 3) You know how I dislike saying such things to you.
- 4) Popular music isn't to everyone's taste.



◆ 经典例句

- 1) The joys of parents are secret, and so are their grieves and fears.

父母的快乐不易察觉,他们的痛苦和担心也是如此。

—Francis Bacon

- 2) I never did anything by accident, nor did any of my inventions come by accident; they came by work.

我做的一切都绝非偶然,我的任何一项发明亦是如此,都是努力工作所致。

—Thomas A. Edison

◆ 你来表达

- 1) 这里的水受到了严重的污染,空气也一样。(so)
 2) 他们不愿排队上车,也不愿意把座位让给老弱病残。(nor)
 3) 学生决不应该抽烟,也不应该学抽烟。(neither)

3 几个表示目的的句型

- 1) in order to do sth. 和 so as to do sth.
 2) so that 和 in order that 引导的从句
 3) 不定式 to do sth.

不定式 to do sth. 所表示的目的性没有 in order to/so as to 和 in order that/so that 那么强。

◇ We are going to meet in the classroom on Saturday morning to make a plan for the picnic.

◇ The old man stretched out his umbrella to trip up(绊倒) the robber.

- 4) for fear(that) 和 in case 引导的从句

◇ She finally ran away for fear that he would kill her.(害怕,担心)

◇ Take warm clothes in case the weather is cold.(以防万一)

- 5) for/with the purpose/aim of

◇ My parents came here with the purpose/aim of seeing the head teacher.

◇ For what purpose did you have that photo taken?

- 6) in the hope of 和 in the hope that...(从句), 表示“希望”

◇ We came to the island in the hope of finding a simpler way of life.

参考表达

- 1) The water here is seriously polluted, and so is the air.
 2) They wouldn't wait in line to get on the bus, nor would they offer their seats to the less abled.
 3) Students should never smoke, neither should they learn to.

◇ They don't want to sell the shares(股票) now in the hope that they will soon make a fortune.

7) in an attempt to do sth.表示“力图, 试图”

◇ In an attempt to climb up the mountain, they got everything ready.

◆ 其他例句

1) In order to succeed, we must first believe that we can.

2) Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

◆ 你来表达

1) 我们吃饭是为了活着,但活着不是为了吃饭。

(to eat; to live)

2) 为了保护环境,政府把这里的几家工厂都关闭了。(in order to...)

3) 他在大门口等了整整一天,希望能有机会和经理谈一谈。(in the hope of...)

4) 为了建立两国学生间的友谊,学生会决定开一个晚会。(with the purpose of...)

5) 请同学们带好雨伞,以防下雨。(in case...)

6) 他们一家人为了建小屋用斧头砍倒了大树。(so that...)

参考表达

1) We eat to live, but not live to eat.

2) In order to protect the environment, the government has closed the few factories here.

3) He waited at the gate all day, in the hope of getting a chance to have a talk with the manager.

4) The Students' Union has decided to hold a party with the purpose of developing a friendship between students from the two countries.

5) You/Students are to bring an umbrella with you in case it rains.

6) The family felled/cut down the big tree so that they could build their cabin with it.



三 话题词汇补充

1. befriend vt. 待人如友, 帮助

◇ It's fairly unusual for high school seniors(高年级学生) to befriend freshmen(一年级新生).

2. fall in with 与某人交往

◇ He's fallen in with a group of boys I don't like very much.

3. go back a long way 是老朋友

◇ I know your aunt—in fact we go back a long way.



4. a false friend 假朋友(比较: a true friend)

5. a friend of a friend 朋友的朋友

◇ I got the tickets through a friend of a friend who works in the theatre.

6. company *n.* 陪伴

◇ The two men enjoy each other's company.

7. walk/accompany *vt.* 陪伴; 伴行

◇ Children under 14 must be accompanied by an adult.

◇ She walked me to the front gate.

8. companionship [kəm'pænjənʃɪp] *n.* 伙伴(关系)

◇ Older people often benefit from having a pet for companionship.

9. 常和 friendship 连用的动词有 begin, develop, enjoy, establish, extend, forge, form, keep, maintain, offer, renew, strike 等

10. 常和 friend 连用的形容词有 close, dear, good, true, false, mutual, new, old, personal 等



四 相关名言警句背诵

Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together.

唯友谊能把世界永远粘合在一起。

—Woodrow T. Wilson

Good company (*n.* 陪伴) in a journey makes the way seem shorter.

旅途有好伴, 不觉行路远。

—Izaak Walton

In cities no one is quiet but many are lonely; in the country, people are quiet but few are lonely.

城里人声鼎沸却几多孤独; 乡村悄然无声却很少寂寞。

—Geoffrey F. Fisher

People are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges.

孤独只因筑墙不修桥。

—source unknown



五 表达练习

1 用所给每组词语写 1~2 句语句通顺、意思连贯的话

1) stay at home, enjoy each other's company

2) share happiness and sorrow, treat...as

3) free time, interest

4) hate, enjoy

5) be fond of, dislike

2 高考仿真书面表达



本周六是你的同学欧阳新十六岁生日，他在一家三星级酒店订了一餐酒席，并邀请包括你在内的九位朋友中午在那里相聚，你也不知道是不是该送礼以及送什么礼。你的生日很快就要到了，你决定请朋友去野餐，要他们每人做一道菜作为礼物。

请就以上内容写一则日记。开头已经写好，但不计入总词数。

◆ 要求

- 1) 词数 100 左右；
- 2) 可适当增加内容。

I received an invitation today from Ouyang Xin, one of my school friends...



Unit

2

English around the world



— 重点词汇 —

1 容易写错的词汇

- 1) pronounce(v.)的名词形式 pronunciation(n.)易错为 pronounciation
- 2) except 易错为 expect
- 3) repeat(v.)的名词形式 repetition(n.)易错为 repeation
- 4) communicate 易错为 comunicate
- 5) language 易错为 languadge
- 6) knowledge 易错为 knowlege(由于字母 d 不发音)
- 7) government 易错为 gorvenment 或 goverment
- 8) organize 英式英语, 动词(organise 为美式英语); organization(或 organisation) 是名词
- 9) foreign 易错为 forein
- 10) country(国家)与 county(郡, 县)混淆

2 容易用错的词语

- 1) need 可以作助动词, 也可以作行为动词。另注意: need doing 表被动意义= need to be done

- ◇ Those beautiful roses need watering.= Those beautiful roses need to be watered.
- 2) all the way 后面可跟介词 down, through, across 等, 意为“一直, 不停地”。注意区别跟 way 有关的短语, 如: by the way, in this/the same way, on the way to+ n., way of doing sth., make/find one's way 等。
- 3) make yourself at home (口语) 请随意
另注意: make sb. feel at home
be/ feel at home 舒适自在, 不拘束
- 4) except 除……之外; 除开
注意区分: except for 除了……之外(指一个整体中除去其中一个或某些因素)和 except that/ wh-+ 从句。
◇ I like your new house except for the decoration.
- 5) come about 发生; 产生。同义词有 happen, occur, take place。注意: 它们都不能用于被动语态。
◇ How did it come about that Jenny married that awful man at last?
- 6) a number of (=some) 后接复数名词, 另有 a large/great/small number of +(c.) pl. 表“大量的……/少量的……”, 谓语用复数。
◇ A number of people died in the terrible tsunami (海啸)。
要注意区分: the number of +(c.) pl. 表“……的数量”, 谓语用单数。
◇ The number of the participants is 5,000.
- 7) forget to do 忘记将要做的事(还没做), forget doing 忘记做过某事(已经做了)
- 8) in the future 在将来, in future (= from now on) 从今以后, in the near/immediate future 在不久的将来, in the distant future 在遥远的将来
- 9) have no/enough difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事没有/有一定困难
have difficulty (in) doing sth. (= do sth. with difficulty) 注意: 其中 difficulty 是不可数名词。
- 10) equal 可作形容词、动词和名词。作 *adj.* 时常用于短语 be equal to sth. 中。
作 *v.* 意为“等于”, 如: Two plus three equals five.
作 *n.* 时, 作“平等的人/物”讲。如: have no equal (首屈一指)



3 其他重点词语

closet, got it, the majority of (*ant.* the minority of), be able to do, in total, equal, situation, develop into, tourism, for the first time, have a good knowledge of, on the radio, communicate with, stand (*n.*), stay up too late, turn down/up, on the peg, on the phone, make a /too much noise, command sb. to do sth./ that + clause, request, There's no quick answer to, in the same way, at the same time, borrow...from, end up with, that's why, more or less, both...and, most of the time, reason for, one of + (*c.*) *pl.*, travel to, bring in, a great many, replace...with



二 高级表达结构精讲

1 表推测的句型 must be

表示对现在存在的人或事以及发生的情况进行推论。意思是“一定”，只用于肯定句中，形式为 **must do**。它的否定句常用 **can't be/ do**，意思是“一定不可能”。

❖ 教材例句

You must be very tired.

❖ 其他例句

It must be Mr. May, because Mr. May likes standing by the door with a pipe in his mouth.

❖ 功能句型扩展

must have done 表示对过去发生的动作和状况的推测，意思是“一定，准是”，只用于肯定句。而其否定形式则用 **can't / couldn't have done**，意思是“不可能”。

◇ Daniel is playing in the playground now. He must have finished his homework.

◇ The road couldn't have been blocked, because all of them arrive on time.

◇ If you are a fan of “Star Wars,” you must have been enjoying the exciting fights in outer space in recent days.

❖ 你来表达

- 1) 我想一定是汽车引擎出毛病了。(must)
- 2) 我太了解他了，他是不可能三天内完成这项任务的。(can't)

参考表达

- 1) I think there must be something wrong with the engine.
- 2) I know him a lot. He can't finish this task in three days.