

Easy English

COMPOSITION

Ruth Pao-Yu Li

簡易英文作文

李保玉 著

EASY ENGLISH COMPOSITION

簡易英文作文

by

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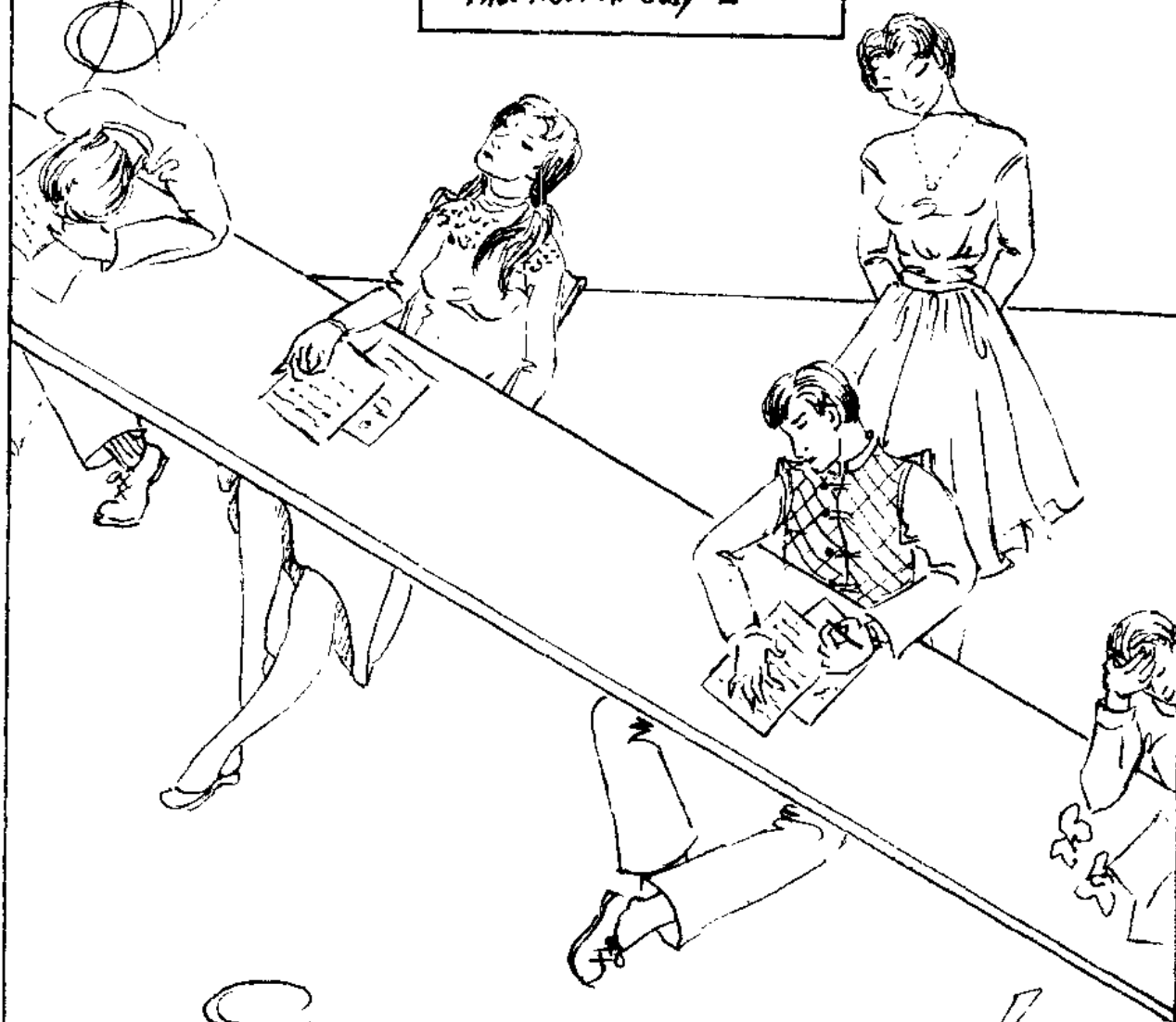
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Good Luck!
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Success!

Introduction

準備聯考穩操勝算

李保玉教授著「高中英文作文」HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH COMPOSITION 是針對要參加大專聯考的莘莘學子而著的書，是使您馬到成功，金榜題名的一本必備良書。以您所認識的字彙，以您的心情，所寫出的文章，用字淺顯，意思深刻，循序漸進，內容豐富，專供學生們學習寫作之用，細細品讀，您會覺得平易近人，愛不釋手。

這本書的特色如下：

(一) 李保玉教授提供聯考學生作文之三部曲：

① 文章段落模式印進腦子（參看 x-2 頁）

② 三分鐘作大綱及寫每段主句之秘訣（請參看 x-6 及 x-7 頁）

③ 六個造句之簡單句式（請參看 g-1 及 g-2 頁）印進腦子作為造句之模式！

有了這三部曲，帶進考場，考生心就定了一半，即可在20分鐘內寫出一篇100 - 150字，有頭有尾，有起、承、轉、合之標準英文作文。

(二) 教導我們如何以最方便而迅速的方法來寫出一篇好文章，內容舉凡字彙、慣用語、文法精要無不包含其中，描述文、論說文、敘述文、說明文，各類各型文章及書信，演講詞等，應有盡有。

(三) 重點文法複習，提綱挈領，從最基本引至最重要的，以精要式敘述，列舉重要用法並舉例說明，淺顯易懂，利於學習，適合實際需要，詳細研讀，能收事半功倍之效。接著握筆寫作，也就得心應手，考試必能金榜題名。

(四) 同樣的題目以四種不同的體裁寫出四篇味道不一樣的文章，讓您欣賞各種文體的作法。

(五) 66篇作文中，每篇皆有400字左右，您瞭解吸收之後，可以擇己所愛，也把它濃縮成一篇100字至150字，使您更喜歡的文章，因而老師也有範圍去改學生之作文作業。

(六) 文章簡介，從點題之後，破題加以申論，簡扼說明，給您一個完整的構思。多讀幾遍漸漸訓練您作文敏捷之訓練，在20分鐘，30分鐘內就可以寫出一篇好文章來。

(七) 每課附有文法練習題，約分為：

① 句子組織、分析	⑤ 八大詞類分析
② 文法填充	⑥ 段落寫作練習
③ 標點符號改正	⑦ 作文題
④ 文法改錯	

使您對文法、造句方面熟能生巧。每篇作文之後有習題，謹慎地作答，也許您會發現您學會了不少東西。

(八) 總之，這本書是為您寫的，用字力求淺易，文法附有中文解說，作文附有中文翻譯，以減少學生學習之困難。教師從旁稍加輔導，更可收到學習之宏效。使您的文章能更臻於至善。



Hi! I'm Tony Li. I am sure you remember me from "AMERICAN TALK." Now I'm 17 years old. Like you, I am growing up and will be graduating from high school this coming summer.

A year ago my mother was asked to write a book for you on English Composition. The title of that book is "HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH COMPOSITION". Since I'm your age, she decided to test her teaching methods on me. We also tested it on three different classes of seventh graders in Seattle, Washington, and the students loved it. We worked very hard this year and by the time the book was finished, I knew how to write a perfect composition!

In order to write a good English composition, you need to know more than grammar structure, and vocabulary. You also need some background in the English language, such as expressions, idioms, and phrases which you can learn from "AMERICAN TALK". Another important part of writing a good English composition is the formula. The book "HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH COMPOSITION", which my mother has just completed, will teach you all the necessary formulas. Just follow the forms and the sixty-six compositions and you will be successful in your college entrance exams. Now I will share my experiences with you. Good luck and have fun!

When I recorded "AMERICAN TALK" at 10



Tony 的話

嗨！我是湯尼·李，我相信從「美語通用會話」中，您還記得起我來吧。現在我已17歲了，就像您一樣，我已長大了，而且今年夏天即將高中畢業。

一年前，我母親被邀請為您寫一本英文作文的書。書名是「高中英文作文」。因為我和您同年，他決定用我來試試他的教學方法。我們也曾在西雅圖各中學的初一做了試驗，結果學生都很喜歡這本書。這一年來我們非常努力地來完成這本書，當書完成時我也知道如何寫一篇好的作文了。

要寫一篇好的英文作文，您不祇要知道文法結構、和單字，您還要有英文方面日常用的辭彙、慣用語、片語等。這些您都可以從「美語通用會話」裡學到。另外還有件重要的事，就是要有好方法。這本我母親剛完成的「高中英文作文」將教您所有必要的方法。只要跟著書中的這些方法和66篇作文學習，您便能在大專聯考中一舉成功。現在我願與您分享我的經驗。祝好運，愉快！

當我在錄製「美語通用會話」時，那時我才十歲

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1.

Composition Form

Easy does it! Writing a composition doesn't have to be hard.

Don't panic! All you need is a form or formula. First, decide what you want to write about. Now look carefully at the form below:

慢慢來，寫作文不是很難的事。別緊張！你只要懂得格式和寫作方法，首先你要想好“寫些什麼”，現在請看下面的格式：

Title (題目)

Introductory Paragraph (引述段)

一篇文章的第一段是提出該篇內容的摘要。

Supporting ParagraphSupporting Paragraph

(詳述發揮段)

Supporting Paragraph

Body
主文

Conclusion

最後一段是依上面所講的做一個結論，加一點感想。

中間幾段是根據第一段所提示的要點，分別詳細加以發揮之。但每一段要抓住一個要點發揮，因此每一段開頭必須要有一個要點句，只能限於該要點句之主要意思而發揮之。中間段落多少不拘，通常老師喜歡三段，但一段二段也可，或更多也可以。

1. Example: Composition Form 將本書中第七課“保持健康”來作例子，把它縮寫成 145 字的一篇文章，如下：(請先讀第七課)

Staying Healthy 看到這題目就知道談到健康的重要性。
(Title) 於是第一段中就知道該寫些什麼。

- A. Good health is the most important possession a person can have. 一個人最重要的就是能擁有健康。
Topic or Introductory Paragraph
(引述段)
There are three things a person can do to stay in good shape. One should eat the right food, get enough sleep, and exercise regularly. 使一個人保持健康有三個要點，一個人應該有適當的飲食、充分的休息和規律的運動。

- B. Proper nutrition is important for good health. 適當的營養對健康很重要。
Supporting Paragraph
(詳述發揮段)

- C. Getting the proper amount of sleep is important. 得到充分的睡眠是重要的。
Supporting Paragraph
(詳述發揮段)

- D. Finally, get plenty of exercise. 最後還得多運動。
Supporting Paragraph
(詳述發揮段)

- E. If everyone were to eat the right foods, get plenty of sleep, and exercise regularly, there would be much less complaining about poor health. 如果每個人都能有適當的飲食、充分的睡眠和規律的運動，就不會再有人抱怨身體不好了。
Conclusion
(結論)

This is the procedure used in the composition form on Page 2. Notice that the title, "Staying Healthy", implies that the essay will have something to do with health. Choose for your composition a title that interests you. Then follow this easy, basic form.

A. Introductory, or topic paragraph: (引述段即解區—2頁A段)

Write a short introductory statement saying what your subject is (what it is that you are writing about). The first sentence of the paragraph should state your topic or subject. It tells us what it is all about and where it is going (the direction the writer will take in presenting what he has to say). It is the point of the whole composition. In the example: The Topic is, "Good health is the most important possession a person can have." The direction is, "There are three things a person can do to stay in good shape." Sometimes a writer can divide his subject into three or more sections within the paragraph. In the example: "One should eat the right food, get enough sleep, and exercise regularly", these categories can then be used as subjects for the supporting paragraphs in the body of the essay. The paragraphs that follow the statement of thesis constitute what we call the breakdown. Each of these paragraphs enlarges upon or develops one section of the thesis statement.

B. Supporting paragraph: (詳述發揮段即解區—2頁B段)

This paragraph supports by comparison the category of food in the topic. Its lead or key sentence is "Proper nutrition is important for good health."

此頁亦為解說Ⅹ—2頁的作文程序

C. Supporting paragraph:(詳述發揮段即解Ⅹ—2頁C段)

Supports by details the category of sleep with the lead sentence
"Getting the proper amount of sleep is important."

D. Supporting paragraph:(詳述發揮段即解Ⅹ—2頁D段)

In this paragraph the lead sentence is, "Finally, get plenty of exercise", and the contents support the category exercise regularly in the topic.

E. Conclusion: 在結論中將整篇文章作個美好的總結。

The last paragraph makes a final general statement bringing the essay to a satisfying close. "If everyone were to eat the right foods, get plenty of sleep and exercise regularly, there would be much less complaining about poor health."

Now read the following page and see how the developed formula works to produce an interesting composition. 請看Ⅹ—5頁已完成的短篇文章

There are 66 compositions in the book; all have about 300 words and several paragraphs. However, if you prefer, you can use the example on Page 5 and rewrite or shorten them to around 100 to 150 words for practice for college entrance exams. Also, if the situation requires, the paragraphs can be fewer in number. You can use the formula and the vocabulary from each one of the compositions in this book for practice, as in the following example: 你可以將本書的66篇中每篇文章縮寫成100至150字的短文，以作為大學聯考的練習。

Example: Completed sample composition

這篇“保持健康”，是根據上述作文的程序和步驟來完成的範文。

Staying Healthy

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have. There are three things that a person can do to stay in good shape. One should eat the right foods, get enough rest, and exercise regularly.

Proper nutrition is important for good health. Avoid foods with lots of sugar and fat. Eat plenty of high protein foods, vegetables, and fruits. Do not overeat. It is not healthful to be overweight.

Getting the proper amount of sleep is also important. Without enough sleep, you feel tired and irritable. Allow yourself eight hours sleep each night.

Finally, get plenty of exercise. Exercise improves your heart and lungs, and prevents you from gaining weight. Swimming, basketball, bicycling, and running all provide good exercise.

If everybody were to eat the right foods, get plenty of sleep, and exercise regularly, there would be much less complaining about poor health.

保 持 健 康

一個人最重要的就是能擁有健康，有三要點便能保有健康，那就是適當的飲食、充分的休息和規律的運動。

適當的營養對健康很重要。避免吃太多糖份和脂肪的食物。要吃高蛋白的食物、蔬菜和水果。不要吃過量，身體過重並非健康。

適量的睡眠也是重要的，缺乏足夠的睡眠，你會感到疲倦和易怒。你要讓自己每晚睡足八小時。

最後一點要多運動，運動能強化你的心和肺，並能使你不致發胖。游泳、籃球、自行車和賽跑都是好運動。

如果每個人都能有適當的飲食、充足的睡眠和規律的運動，就不會再有人抱怨身體不好了。

11. Composition Layout 前面我們已經看過作文的格式了，現在來談談“如何一步一步地寫大綱”。

Step I Choose a Topic 擇題，通常在學校作文可以自己選擇喜愛的題目，隨心所欲地寫，也有許多材料可寫。但大專聯考考題一定是已出好了，譬如題目是“農村生活”

Usually, when writing a composition in school, you have to choose your own topic. This is easy to do. Just think of your favorite thing, friend, book, or place, and pick the one you want to write about. You will know all about your subject, so you have lots of material.

For college entrance examinations you are usually given a topic to write about. Let's say the topic is Life On A Farm. That will be your Title. Write it in the center of the page like this:

"Life On A Farm".

Step II Be Calm and Think 一看到題目，冷靜思考，首先花三分鐘——列下你所想到的。

Think about the title a minute or two. Ask yourself some questions about it. Make a list on a separate piece of paper like this:

the farm	農村	harvest time	豐收時	oranges	橘子
chickens	雞	peaceful but busy	安祥但忙碌	fruit trees	果樹
ducks' pond	鴨池	quiet	寧靜	orchard	果園
vegetable garden	菜園	birds singing	鳥鳴	lots of fun	很好玩
gathering eggs	撿蛋	crickets chirping	蟋蟀的叫聲		
pigs	豬	different from city life	與城市生活不同		

Step III Now Rearrange 再花三分鐘將上面所列歸納成大綱。

From the list above, pick out the main ideas in order of importance that relate to the subject (life on a farm), as I have.

Write down the most important first:

1. The farm
2. Different from city life
3. Vegetable garden (small orchard)
4. Chickens, pigs (poultry and livestock)

Note that I have decided to combine vegetable garden and small orchard in one paragraph. Also, I treat chickens and pigs in one paragraph as poultry and livestock. 我可以將菜園或果園並為一段，把家禽類和家畜類並為一段。

This rearranged list will provide the ideas for the breakdown of your topic into different paragraphs that will form the body of your composition.

從理出來的綱要中，已提供了分段敘述或討論的資料內容。如下：

Step IV Breakdown 分段敘述發揮。

1. The farm will be your topic or introductory paragraph #1 成為第一段。
2. Different from city life will be supporting paragraph #2 成為第二段。
3. Vegetable gardens and orchards will be supporting paragraph #3 成為第三段。
4. Poultry and livestock will be supporting paragraph #4 成為第四段。

Now that you have a rough idea of the breakdown of the body of the composition into paragraphs, let us return to the beginning. We now have a title (Life On A Farm), which is our central idea. We also have sub-topics for supporting paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.

Step V Layout 提綱挈領

Life On A Farm 再重新以上面那些理出要點作成大綱如下
亦即可作為每段之主句

1.	The farm	農村
2.	Different from city life	與都市生活的不同
3.	Vegetable garden (small orchard)	菜園或果園
4.	Poultry and livestock	家禽類或家畜類
5.	?	

You can quickly see from this rough layout which way you are going and