

海量优质范文

高考满分范文+经典必背范文

必知写作素材

常用短语+重要连词+高级句型



SENIOR ENGLISH SELECTED ESSAYS



张同冰/编著

# 高中生一定要背诵

的英语写作范文

高考英语书面表达最新范文精选







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教育科学出版科北京

责任编辑 谭文明 装帧设计 视界创意 责任校对 刘永玲 责任印制 曲凤玲

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中生一定要背诵的英语写作范文:高考英语书面 表达最新范文精选/张同冰编著.一北京:教育科学出 版社,2010.6

ISBN 978 -7 -5041 -5096 -7

I. ①高… Ⅱ. ①张… Ⅲ. ①英语—写作—高中—升 学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 107384 号

出版发行 教育科等出版社

杜 址 北京・朝阳区安慧北里安园甲9号 市场部电话 010 - 64989009

邮 编 100101 编辑部电话 010 - 64981277

传 真 010-64891796 网 址 http://www.esph.com.cn

经 销 各地新华书店

开

印 刷 北京振兴华印刷有限公司

版

次 2010年6月第1版

字 数 225 千 定 价 29.80 元

如有印装质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

本 168 毫米×230 毫米 16 开

#### 序言 高考英语书面表达,怎样得满分



#### 题型特点

根据新课标的规定和高考的要求,高中学生在进行书面表达的训练和测试时,主要应着眼于指导性作文。指导性作文和命题作文有很大不同:命题作文是要求同学们根据所给的作文题目,自己审题,自己构思,进行写作;而指导性作文则提供具体的提示,要求同学们在 30 分钟内写出一篇 100 词左右的文章。

#### 测试形式

高考英语书面表达以指导性作文为主。一般是给出中文提示、图画或图表, 也包括部分或全部英文信息,要求学生据此写记叙文、说明文、应用文及议论文。

#### 答题要求

一篇得分较高的书面表达应该具备以下特点:覆盖所有内容要点;有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑,过渡自然;语句有简有繁,应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;语法结构正确,具备较强的语言运用能力;语言地道流畅,书写规范。

#### [满分作文示例]

#### We Want to Have Our Own Time

As we all know, today students have more and more homework. They use their spare time to do homework and to take lessons. Then students have no time for

themselves. In my opinion, I think, students should have more time to develop themselves.

First, students should have some time to relax and play. This doesn't mean that they will waste time. We also can study and learn from the play. After doing the homework for a long time, it is necessary to have some time to relax. "No play no games makes Jack a dull boy." We don't want to be dull boys. We want to be good students in many ways.

Second, we can have our own time in order to make our body strong enough. This can be helpful in our further study.

After all, I want to say, students should have their own time to develop themselves.

### 四 答题步骤

- 1. 审题:细读提示,弄清题材、体裁与格式,确定人称、时态。这里主要有 三审——
- 一审文体。确定是记叙文、说明文、议论文还是应用文;如是应用文,确定是书信、通知、日记还是便条。
- 二审格式。近几年高考书面表达中书信、求职信、通知和看图作文比较多,同学们对这些文体的格式要熟练掌握。
- 三审人称、时态。书面表达中的提示,往往会比较明确地告诉学生该用第几人称,同学们认真审题就可以确定;关于时态,写日记及叙述故事多用过去时,写通知多用将来时,但很多时候同一篇文章中含有几种不同的时态,同学们要根据具体情况判断哪部分运用哪种时态。
  - 2. 抓点:用重点句型和短语列出文章的内容要点。
  - 3. 诰句:将要点扩写成句,注意中、英文在语言表达方式上的差异。
- 4. 成文:连句成文。正确使用语句间的连接成分,使行文流畅,并注意段与 段的衔接,做到逻辑正确、条理清楚。
- 5. 润色:尽量使用常用词汇与句型,但对有把握的高级词汇和复杂句式也要大胆运用。在覆盖文章要点的基础上,可以适当发挥,但扩展的内容一定要紧扣主题,不要写与主题无关的内容。总之,要做到不漏写、不错写、不多写、不乱写。
  - 6. 复查: 整篇文章所用的人称是否一致; 动词的时态、语态是否一致、恰当;

格式是否适当;冠词、名词单复数及大小写、标点及所有的拼写是否准确无误;词数是否符合要求,分段是否合理等。

7. 誊写:修改无误后,认真规范地誊写在规定的地方。卷面要整洁美观,尽量不出现涂改痕迹;字的大小与倾斜度,行距、字距,都要适当,以免难以辨认。

#### [高考作文写作流程图]

请你以一个中学生的名义写一封信,呼吁世界各国的中学生帮助挽救大熊猫 (giant panda)。

- 1. 大熊猫生长在山里,以竹子(bamboo)为食。由于山林遭到破坏,竹子被砍伐,大熊猫觅食越来越困难,正濒临灭绝。
- 2. 我国已建立数个自然保护区(conservation zone)以保护大熊猫,但需要投入更多的资金。
- 3. 我们热切希望一切关心野生动物的人伸出援助之手,帮助保护大熊猫这一珍稀动物,使它们永远和人类生活在一起。

文章的标题自拟,词数在100左右。

- 1. 审题:文体——应用文,人称——第一人称,时态——一般现在时。
- 2. 抓点:

1

- 1 rare animal 2 live in the mountains 3 a number of conservation zones 4 lend a hand to help save the giant panda
- 3. 造句: ① The giant panda is rare animal in China. ② The home of the giant panda is in the mountains. ③ China has set up a number of conservation zones. ④ It is our eager hope that people who care for the preservation of rare animals will lend us a hand to help save the giant panda.
  - 4. 成文(略)
  - 5. 润色(略)
  - 6. 复查(略)
  - 7. 誊写:

#### Lend a Hand to Save the Giant Panda

The giant panda is rare animal in China, and also one of the rare animals of the world. It is loved by both Chinese and the people of the world.

The home of the giant panda is in the mountains. It lives on the tender leaves and branches of a certain kind of bamboo. But as more and more forests are being destroyed and bamboo has been cut, it is difficult for giant pandas to find food for themselves. The lovely rare animal is dying out.

To save the panda, China has set up a number of conservation zones. But more money is needed to carry out this important project.

It is our eager hope that people who care for the preservation of rare animals will lend us a hand to help save the giant panda, so that this kind of lovely rare animals will live with mankind for ever.

高考英语作文有其固定的写作流程和规律可循,同学们是可以在现有的基础上有所提高的。熟悉该题型的特点,研读历年高考范文并分类背诵,是快速提升成绩的有效途径。建议同学每个题型写一篇文章,然后对照范文寻找差距,以强化文章的结构模式,并在语言方面做好准备。练习的要点是宜精不宜多,不要走入只写不改、原地踏步的误区。练习后要认真研究范文,分析范文的结构、时态、句式以及常用句型和连词,做到将范文的结构模式以篇章的形式固化在大脑里,这样作文就变成了完形填空,只需针对不同题目灵活填充不同的内容即可。

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需要掌握的素材

需要掌握的素材

## 常用过渡连词

#### 一、过渡连词一览表

1. 表示时间顺序	when, after, before, until, as soon as, later, afterwards, soon, lately, recently, since, from then on, eventually, in the meantime, then, suddenly, at the same time, next, early this morning/year/century, after an interval, now, after, presently, somewhat later, finally, at last, all of a sudden, earlier, immediately, in a few days, gradually, finally
2. 表示空间顺序	near (to), far (from), in front of, behind, beside, beyond, above, below, to the right, to the left, around, on one side, outside, inside
3. 表示陈述事实	in fact, actually, as a matter of fact, to tell you the truth
4. 表示并列、补充	what is more, besides, also, as well, moreover, furthermore, in addition
5. 表示特定顺序	above all, first of all, firstly, first, secondly, the next, finally, in the end, at last
6. 表示转折对比	but, however, yet, instead, on the other hand, on the contrary, although, different from, in contrast to, despite, in spite of, whereas, unlike, nevertheless, not only but also, here there, years ago today, this that, the former the latter, then now, the first whereas the second, once now, on the one hand on the other hand, some others
7. 表示增加	also, and, and then, too, in addition, furthermore, moreover, again, on top of that, another
8. 表示换一种方式表达	in other words, that is to say, to put it another way
9. 表示举例说明	for instance, for example, like, such as
10. 表示比较	in the same way, just like, just as
11. 表示对照	but, still, yet, however, on the other hand, on the contrary, in spite of, even, though

12. 表示因果关系	as, because (of), for, since, so, as a result, then, otherwise, thus, therefore, so that
13. 表示条件关系	if, on the condition (that), as long as, unless, or else
14. 表示目的	for this reason, for this purpose, so that
15. 表示强调	in fact, indeed, surely, necessarily, certainly, without any doubt, truly, to repeat, above all, most important
16. 表示解释、说明	for example, in fact, in this case, for, actually
17. 表示总结	finally, at last, in conclusion, as I have known, in other words, in brief, as has been stated, on the whole, in short, all in all, general, in a word, in closing, in summary

#### 二、重点连词讲解

- 1. and conj. 和,又,那么,便
- (1)连接具有同等语法作用的词、短语或句子,表示并列、反复或附加等关系。

We sang and danced. 我们又唱又跳。

He started to shout and sing. 他开始又叫又唱。

Read it slowly and clearly. 读慢一点,清楚一点。

- a table and four chairs 一张桌子四把椅子 learn to read and write 学习读书写字
- a knife and fork 一副刀叉
- (2) 置于祈使句后表示结果。

Work hard and you'll pass the exam. 如果你努力,考试就能及格。

2. after conj. 在……之后(常与 soon, shortly 和 long 连用)

Soon after Aunt returned, we began to prepare supper. 姑妈回来不久,我们便开始做晚饭。

- 3. although conj. 虽然,尽管
- (1) although 不与 but 连用,但可以与 yet 连用。请比较:

Although he is old, but he is active. (X)

Although he is old, yet he is active.  $(\vee)$ 

Although he is old, he is active.  $(\vee)$ 

(2) although 的用法与 though 相同,可用于句首,也可用于句中。

Although the difficulty was great, they managed to overcome it. 尽管困难很大,他们还是设法克服了。

Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he won the first prize. 尽管他参加这次竞赛只不过是闹着玩儿而已,却赢得了头等奖。

Although I don't want to come, I'll come. 虽然我不想来,我还是会来。

They went to swim, although it was raining. 尽管天正在下雨,他们还是去游泳了。

- 4. as conj. 因为,既然,当……时,尽管
- (1)(用以表示比较明显的原因)因为,既然

As it's sunny, I will go for a walk. 阳光明媚,我要去散散步。

As she was ill, she didn't come to the party. 由于她生病了,她没来参加晚会。

As everybody is here, let's begin. 既然大家都到了,咱们开始吧。

(2)用来引导倒装的让步状语从句,此时 as 可换成 though,但不可换成 although。

Boy as/though he is, he knows much.  $(\sqrt{})$ 

Although/Though he is a boy, he knows much. (√) 尽管他是个孩子,但他知道的东西很多。

Boy although he is, he knows much. (X)

As he is a boy, he knows much.  $(\times)$ 

Young as I am (= Although I'm young), I know a lot. 尽管我年龄小,但我知道很多东西。

(3)(表示时间)当……的时候,在……的同时

She wept as she spoke. 她边说边哭。

As I came home, I met an old schoolmate of mine. 我回家的时候遇到了我的一位老同学。

5. because conj. (说明直接原因)因为

We could not cross the river because the water had risen. 我们因为水位上涨而不能渡江。

Your failure is because you are proud. 你的失败是由于你太骄傲。

【辨析】because 与 because of:

because 为连词,后面接原因状语从句;because of 为介词短语,后面接名词、代词或动名词。 I do it because I like it. 因为我喜欢我才干。

He couldn't have seen me, because I was not there. 他不可能见过我,因为当时我并不在那儿。

He was absent because of his headache(=... because he had a headache). 他因头痛而缺席。

- 6. before conj. 在……以前,(不久)就
- (1)(指时间)在……以前

It may be many years before we meet again. 大概要过许多年我们才能再见.

Do it before you forget. 趁早动手, 免得忘了。

Think well before you decide. 你决定以前应当慎重考虑。

It will be 5 years before we meet again. 我们要过五年才能见面。

It wasn't long before he returned from abroad. 不久他就从国外回来了。

Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but he hung up before I could answer the phone. 有人半夜里给我打电话,但我还没有来得及接,电话就挂断了。

The door was washed away by the flood before she could move. 她还没来得及移动,门就被洪

#### 水冲毁了。

Business before pleasure. 正事要紧。

(2) ……(之后) 才……, (不久) 就, 不等……就

He will starve before he will steal. 他宁可挨饿也不愿去行窃。

I would give up my job before I'd agree to be transferred. 我与其被调任不如先辞职。

#### 7. but conj. 但, 但是, 然而

He is poor but he is honest. 他虽然贫穷,但是很诚实。

I'd love to go to the theater tonight, but I'm too busy. 我倒是很想今晚去看戏的, 只是我太忙了。

My name is Robert, but most of my friends call me Bob for short. 我的名字叫 Robert,但大多数朋友都简称我为 Bob。

#### 8. for conj. (用以表示补充说明的原因)因为

The oil must be out, for the lamp has gone out. 油一定用完了,因为灯熄了。 The ground is wet, for it rained last night. 地面很潮湿,因为昨晚下了雨。

#### 9. however conj. 但是,然而

I've never eaten this kind of food before. I like it, however. 我过去从没吃过这种东西,不过我挺喜欢的。

I have no wish to go. However, I shall go. 我一点也不想去,不过,我会去的。

#### 10. if conj. 如果

You can stay to dinner if you like. 你愿意的话,可以留下一起吃饭。
If he were here I could explain to him myself. 要是他在这里,我就可以亲自向他解释了。

#### 11. or conj. 否则,或者

(1) either... or... 连接主语时,谓语动词与 or 后面的人或事在单复数上要一致。 Either he or I am about to go to the supermarket. 他或者我会去一趟超市。

(2)试比较句型:祈使句+or+陈述句(表示结果)

祈使句 + and + 陈述句(表示结果)

Study harder, and you will pass the exam. 学习再努力些,你就会通过考试的。 Study harder, or you won't pass the exam. 学习再努力些,否则你会考试不及格。 Turn the heat down or your cake will burn. 把温度调低点吧,要不蛋糕就要糊了。

#### 12. since conj. (表示出现新情况的原因)既然

Since you ask, I will tell you why. 既然你问了,我就告诉你为什么吧。 Since we've no money, we can't buy a new car. 因为我们没钱,没法买新汽车。

#### 13. so conj. 所以,这样,因此

I had a headache, so I went to bed. 我头痛,因此便上床睡觉了。