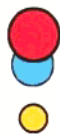


ENGLISH WRITING

全国著名特级英语教师教你

初二

中学英语写作



写作指导

习作与点评

重点词语练习

写作基础练习

写作综合训练

丛书主编 薛中梁

本册主编 程方



安徽教育出版社

E N G L I S H W R I T I N G

中学英语写作

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前言

P R E F A C E

随着我国加入WTO,我们与国际的交流也愈来愈频繁。英语作为一种重要的国际语言,使用的范围也越来越广泛。英语的书面表达能力也显得越来越重要。与外国朋友的信件来往,签署商务协议、合同,向国外学校作留学咨询或申请等都离不开写作。

英语写作在听、说、读、写、译五种能力中占有极其重要的地位。它能够反映一个人的整体语言水平和语言基本功,也就是说,一个人的英语水平高低可以通过写作水平体现出来。用英语写作并不比用汉语写作难,但是需要一个训练的过程,需要循序渐进。只要我们不断努力、不断实践,就一定可以自如地掌握和灵活地运用它。

《中学英语写作》是按新的《英语课程标准》编写的,内容与现行教材同步,是对英语教材在写作能力训练方面的有益补充。编者根据中国学生的实际特点,通过分析现代教学理论,总结教学实践,试图在训练学生写作能力方面摸索出一条新路。本套书的目的是通过激发中学生英语学习的兴趣,帮助中学生打下牢固的英语语言基本功,以提高中学生的英语写作能力。

本套书的主要特点如下:

一是注重写作基本功的训练和写作能力的培养。强调写作过程的训练。强调多输入、多接触和多练习。

二是练习的设计注重主观题目,这些练习形式不仅便于学生模仿课文的语言,而且便于学生灵活运用。

三是培养写作能力的同时,注重对学生跨文化意识的培养。

四是由浅入深,循序渐进。第一册从字母的书写开始,注意突出基础写作知识的指导和基本写作技能训练,注重通过用英语思维的方式逐步提高写作能力。

五是编者在把握《英语课程标准》和驾驭教材的基础上,着重针对教学中的重点、难点、疑点设置练习,密切联系学生在学习中的实际情况,具有针对性和指导性。

我们相信,通过使用本套书的大量写作练习,学生的写作能力一定会有很大的提高。

编者



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C o n t e n t s

Part One

Units 1~2	1
-----------------	---

Part Two

Units 3~4	8
-----------------	---

Part Three

Units 5~6	17
-----------------	----

Part Four

Units 7~8	26
-----------------	----

Part Five

Units 9~10	35
------------------	----

Part Six

Units 11~12	41
-------------------	----

Part Seven

Units 13~14	49
-------------------	----

Part Eight

Units 15~16	57
-------------------	----

Part Nine

Units 17~18	66
-------------------	----

Part Ten

Units 19~20	75
-------------------	----

Part Eleven

Units 21~22	83
-------------------	----

Part Twelve

Units 23~24	92
-------------------	----

Part Thirteen

Units 25~26	101
-------------------	-----

参考答案	109
------------	-----

有用的词汇和短语	131
----------------	-----

Part One

Units 1~2

练习目的

1. 掌握 be going to 的用法。
2. 掌握 have fun doing... 的用法。
3. 掌握一些表示祝贺的词语和贺卡的写法。
4. 掌握文章标题的写法。
5. 了解文章的分类情况。

习 作 与 评 析

Our New Classmate

This is a new term. We have a new classmate. His name is Tom. He is from America. He comes to China with his parents. His parents work in Shanghai. Tom comes to school by bike. He comes to school very early. He is not very good at Chinese. He often speaks English to us. We are glad to speak English with him. But sometimes we can't understand him quite well. We also help him with his Chinese.

评析:

写作文一般都有标题,标题中一般每个单词首字母都要大写,但冠词、介词等如果不是标题的第一个单词,首字母可以不大写。另外,文章的内容必须和标题有关,和标题无关的句子应尽量避免。本文还练习了一些词组,如: be from America, by plane/bike, on foot, speak English 等的用法,在应用过程中应注意:

1. America, China, Shanghai 等均为表示国家、城市的专有名词,不管在任何地方出现,首字母必须大写,前面不能加任何冠词,而有些表示江、河、湖、海、山脉、沙漠、海峡等的专有名词或由两个普通名词合成的专有名词,前面则一定要加定冠词,如: the Tai Wan Strait, the Yangtze River, the Great Wall (长城), the Children's Palace (少年宫) 等。

Tom likes playing basketball. He doesn't like playing football. After school, we often play basketball together.

2. 在 by plane, by bike 等词组中,表示交通工具的名词前不能加冠词,如果加了冠词,则前面介词应用 on,如: on a bus, on a train 等。

3. 表示“讲某种语言”时,应用 speak 而不用 talk 或 say,而且在表示语言的名词前不能加任何冠词。

课文重点词句练习

I. a. 在所给词语中选择正确的填入空格。

1. Welcome back _____ (in/at/to) school!
2. Why _____ (don't/not/aren't) you talk about names?
3. I like _____ (going to/going/go to) fishing.
4. Here is a card _____ (to/with/for) you _____ (to/with/for) best wishes.
5. Jill often goes _____ (on/in/\) the wrong way.
6. Next Friday we're going _____ (to/on/for) our first field trip.

b. 用所给词语的适当形式填空。

(next term, call one's name, be late for, be good at, the difference between, go boating, have some problems getting there, do some shopping)

1. I don't know the way. We may _____.
2. Miss Green is _____ the students' _____ at the first class.
3. Tom _____ class and says sorry to Miss Green.
4. Can you tell me _____ an American football and a soccer (英式足球).
5. Children like _____ in spring.
6. I often help my mother _____ on Sundays.
7. Many Chinese people _____ playing table tennis.
8. We are going to have a foreign teacher _____.

基础写作训练

- II. “have fun doing something” 这一结构表示“做……很开心”,根据所给动词用该结构完成下列句子。

1. The children _____ (swim) in the river.
2. Lucy _____ (do) shopping with her mother.
3. The boys _____ great _____ (play) football.
4. The girls _____ little _____ (go) fishing.
5. I think we are going to _____ (go) on a picnic next Sunday.
6. Jim is not good at Chinese. He _____ no _____ (speak) it.

III. 根据左边要求在右边选择正确的结构。

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| () 1. 表示提建议 | A. I'm sorry I'm late. |
| () 2. 表示自我介绍 | B. Happy Teacher's Day! |
| () 3. 表示祝福 | C. It doesn't matter. |
| () 4. 表示安慰 | D. Thank you for helping me. |
| () 5. 表示歉意 | E. Why don't you talk about names? |
| () 6. 表示感谢 | F. I'm your new teacher. |

IV. 根据示范用所给词语组成句子。

Model: I, go fishing, tomorrow

A: What are you going to do tomorrow?

B: I'm going to go fishing.

1. the students, go on a field trip, next Sunday afternoon

A:

B:

2. the boys, hike to the top of the mountain, this Friday

A:

B:

3. the children, go on a picnic, the day after tomorrow

A:

B:

4. Jim's mother, do some shopping, this afternoon

A:

B:

5. Miss Green, call the names, at the first class

A:

B:

V. 把下列词语连成句子。

1. all your names, this, on, paper, write, piece of, I
_____.
2. a card, with, best wishes, here, for you, is, our
_____.
3. don't, why, talk about, you, the difference, Chinese, between, English names, and
_____?
4. have trouble, the students, the top of, getting, the mountain, to
_____.
5. teacher's desk, standing, Miss Green, behind, is, the
_____.
6. usually, the farm, they, by bus, don't, go to
_____.
7. want to, to, the top of, the first, I, one, be, the mountain
_____.
8. we, going on, first, our, field trip, are, next Friday
_____.

VI. 选择用于以下场合的适当的问候语。

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| () 1. 教师节 | A. Hearty congratulations on your marriage and best wishes to you both! |
| () 2. 预祝考试成功 | B. Happy birthday! |
| () 3. 元旦 | C. Merry Christmas! |
| () 4. 圣诞节 | D. Thank you for making English fun! |
| () 5. 生日 | E. Good luck in your examination! |
| () 6. 结婚典礼 | F. Happy new year! |
| () 7. 预祝应聘成功 | G. Sincere condolences in your great loss! |
| () 8. 表示哀悼 | H. Good luck in your interview! |

综合写作训练

I. 下面哪些标题写法有误,若有误,请纠正。

1. a Happy Day _____

2. My birthday party _____
3. Go to the park with Jim _____
4. on the Farm _____
5. My good friend—Wu Ming _____
6. On duty _____

II. 根据所给标题判断下列哪些信息是无关的。

- () 1. On the Playground
- A. Many children are playing on the playground.
 - B. Miss Green is calling the students' names in the classroom.
 - C. Some boys are playing football.
 - D. Two girls are flying their kites.
- () 2. The Twins in Our Class
- A. They look the same.
 - B. They are both good at English.
 - C. We like our English teacher very much.
 - D. They come to China with their parents.
- () 3. Welcome Back to School
- A. This is a new term.
 - B. We have a new English teacher.
 - C. We like our new teacher very much.
 - D. Tom's father goes to work very early.
- () 4. On the Farm
- A. We begin our classes at 7:30.
 - B. We get up very early in the morning.
 - C. We go there by bus.
 - D. We have a very good time there.
- () 5. Our New English Teacher
- A. She comes from America.
 - B. She lives in the school.
 - C. Lily and Lucy look the same.
 - D. We all like this teacher very much.

III. 把下面句子整理成段落。

1. He wants to borrow some books.
 2. There are some other students in the library(图书馆).
 3. They are talking with the assistant(管理员).
 4. He is looking at a book.
 5. Tom is in the library.
 6. It is a very interesting(有趣的) book.
 7. She tells them not to take the magazines out.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

IV. 阅读下列短文。

This is a new term. Miss Green is our new English teacher. She doesn't know our names. So she writes all our names on a piece of paper. Now she is calling our names. Lily is the first on the paper. So Miss Green calls her first. Tom is late. He says "sorry" to Miss Green. Miss Green lets him to come in and sit down. But she tells him not to be late again next time.

1. 根据短文回答下列问题:

(1) Who is Miss Green?

(2) Where are the students' names?

(3) What is Miss Green doing?

(4) Who does Miss Green call first?

(5) Who does Miss Green tell not to be late again next time?

2. 根据短文完成下列对话:

Miss Green: I'm your new teacher (1) _____. My name is Susan Green. This is our (2) _____ lesson. I write (3) _____ your

names (4) _____ this (5) _____ of paper. Now let me
(6) _____ your (7) _____. OK?

Class: Yes, Miss Green.

Miss Green: OK. (8) _____ first? Lily!

Lily: I'm (9) _____.

Miss Green: Good! Thank you. Next, Tom!

Lily: Tom (10) _____ here.

Tom: May I (11) _____? I'm (12) _____. I'm (13) _____.

Miss Green: It (14) _____ this time. Please come in and
(15) _____. But come to school (16) _____ next
time.

V. 给一位叫 Alan Green 的英语老师写一张圣诞贺卡。

写作基础知识 (I)

文章的分类

文章一般可分为五大类:说明文、描写文、记叙文、议论文和应用文。说明文用来说明某种情况,解释某种现象或探讨某个问题。描写文用来描绘某人、某物、某地、某情况或某过程,一般按空间顺序来写。记叙文讲述某件事情或一系列事情,一般按时间顺序展开。议论文目的是说服读者,要提出观点,并用论据来证明其观点,必须符合逻辑性。应用文包括通知、布告、便条、合同、介绍信、推荐信、求职信等。

英语初学者可以练习写一些简单的描写文、记叙文及应用文,有了一定的基础后再练习写说明文和议论文。

Part Two

Units 3~4

练习目的

1. 掌握形容词和副词比较级、最高级的规则及不规则变化。
2. 掌握形容词和副词比较级、最高级的基本用法。
3. 进一步了解所提供信息必须与标题相关。
4. 掌握 EMAIL 的写作方法。
5. 了解几种基本句型。

习 作 与 评 析

Hi, Jim,

Thanks for sending me an E-mail. From it I know something about your country. It's interesting to think it is summer in your country at this time of the year. Here in Beijing, it's quite cold. On Saturday I often go skating or make the snowman with my friends in a nearby park. We always have a wonderful time. Last Saturday, when we were on our way to the park, we found the road was very slippery(滑). Many people fell off from their bikes. We decided to do something useful. We got some tools from home and began to clean the snow on the road. Many people joined us. When we finished, we felt quite tired.

评析:

如今通过发 E-mail 在网上交流是很普及的。E-mail 就像一封很随便的短信,格式比较简单。称呼语可以用 Hi, xxx 或 Dear xxx; 结尾只要有签名,不需要敬尾语。本文中有几个用法也应注意:

1. 表示对别人感谢时若是要说明原因,可以用 Thank you for... 的句式,但要注意 for 是介词,后面必须跟名词或相当于名词的词。如果是动词,首先要它在后面加 ing,把它变成动名词,让它具有名词的特征。

2. 形容词用来当修饰语时一般放在被修饰词的前面,但如果被修饰的词是一个复合代词,如: something, somebody, nothing 等,则一定要放在

But we enjoyed ourselves more than making a snowman. 其后面, 如: something interesting, nothing serious.

Li Ming

课文重点词句练习

I. a. 在所给词语中选择正确的填入空格。

- Thanks _____ (to/about/for) asking us.
- It's _____ (much/more/many) than a chicken.
- Which do you like _____ (well/better/best), the city or the country?
- We are going to work _____ (at/in/on) a farm next week.
- I don't agree _____ (to/with/on) you.
- When I got _____ (home/to home/at home) yesterday, it began to rain.

b. 用所给词语的适当形式填空。

(something sweet, different kinds of, on Mid-Autumn Day, in the open air, on Saturday night, grow rice, come over, have a taste)

- Chinese people like eating mooncakes _____.
- In the south of China, people _____.
- This is _____. I don't like it. It will make me fatter.
- It's too hot here. Let's have dinner _____.
- There's going to be a football game _____.
- Will you please _____ to my home this weekend?
- Different countries have _____ custom(习俗).
- Let me _____ first. Oh, it's really delicious.

基础写作训练

II. 根据上下文及首字母提示写出下列单词。

- The mooncake is d _____. I like it very much.
- Farmers pick apples in a _____, not in spring.
- I'm h _____. I'd like some bread.
- Jim's p _____ work in China. He comes with them.

5. The moon has a r _____ face on Mid-Autumn Day.
6. S _____ is the ninth month of a year.
7. Let's meet o _____ the school-gate at nine o'clock.
8. Jim gets up q _____ early every morning. He gets up at six.

III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. He has a car because he can make _____ (much) money than I.
2. Are you feeling _____ (well) today than yesterday? No, _____ (bad) than yesterday.
3. East, west, home is _____ (good).
4. He is regarded as one of the _____ (great) presidents (总统) in American history.
5. Do you have a shirt _____ (large) than this?
6. It's too expensive. Have you got a _____ (cheap) one? No, this is the _____ (cheap).

IV. 把下列词语组成句子。

1. like, would, these mooncakes, you, one of
_____?
2. are, the nicest, I, the ones, of all, think, with nuts
_____.
3. Mid-Autumn Day, many people, on, eat, outside, their dinner, in the open air
_____.
4. when, we have, to eat, a lot, call it, we, dinner
_____.
5. have to, we, get to, to help, with, the farmers, their harvest, the farm
_____.
6. use, to go, the lift, they, any more, up and down, don't
_____.
7. because, very friendly, dogs, they, many people, like, are
_____.
8. are, bigger, on that tree, much, these on this tree, the apples, than
_____.