

PHRASES AND 九年级 SENTENCE PATTERNS

短语+句型 英语写作突破训练

BREAK TH

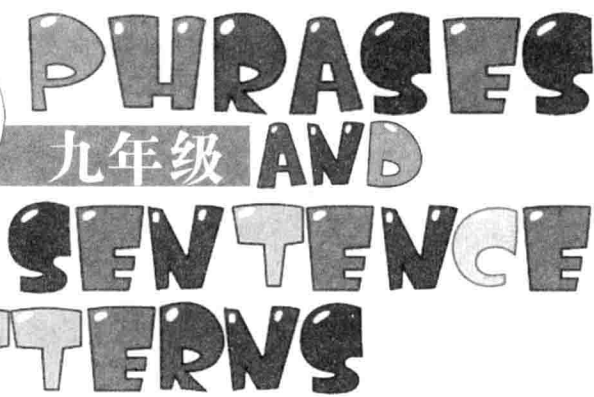
SH WRITING

向文艳 主编

归纳总结→模仿强化→灵活运用

源于教材→高于教材





短语+句型 英语写作突破训练

BREAK THROUGH IN ENGLISH WRITING



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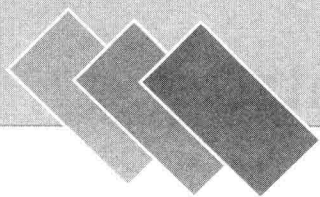
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Preface

前言

英语写作最能反映一个人的英语水平,所以一直以来都是各地中、高考的必考内容。但遗憾的是,目前我国中学生英语写作能力普遍低下的问题却越来越突出,已经成为各方面普遍“头疼”的问题!

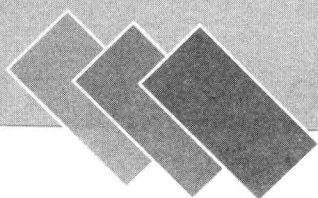
在现在的英语课堂上,老师们往往无暇顾及费时、费力的写作教学,只好将这部分内容作为每单元的课后作业布置给学生,一带而过,直到临近中、高考时才重视起来。然而,中、高考前的写作训练往往是对一段固定内容的转述,死板而机械,应付考试都捉襟见肘,更难以真正提高学生的写作能力。这就是为什么很多学生学了多年英语,仍然不知如何用英语表达自己的思想,不是用“中式英语”写得不知所云,就是干脆动不了笔!

培养学生的写作能力不是一朝一夕的事情,能力的提高需要一个较长的训练过程,必须从初中一年级就抓起。事实证明,考前“突击”的方式抓写作是根本行不通的!写作能力的培养必须遵循“由易到难”、“从课本内到课本外”的循序渐进原则,只有这样从容不迫、稳扎稳打,才会真正见到成效。这也是我们投入大量精力,为广大师生编写这套《短语+句型 英语写作突破训练》丛书的初衷。

众所周知,文章是由句子组成的,写出正确的句子是提高英语写作水平的第一步。本丛书根据人教社出版的最新中学英语教材,从七年级开始,分年级、按单元编写。每单元从归纳“重点短语”和“必会句型”入手,通过精心设计的“突破训练”,帮助同学们先过短语和句型关,打下坚实的语言基础,并积累一定的语感,然后通过“经典范文”的学习最终达到用正确的英语自由表达思想、切实提高英语综合素质的目的。

作为长期从事一线英语教学和教研工作的中学英语教师,本书是我们对有效提高中学生英语写作水平的一次有益尝试。衷心希望我们的努力能得到广大师生的认可!也真诚希望广大读者不吝赐教,使本书在修订过程中不断完善!

编者



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Unit 1

How can we become good learners?

重点短语

1. make word cards 制作单词卡
2. ask sb. for help = turn to sb. for help
向某人请求帮助
3. have conversations with sb. 和某人交谈
4. read aloud 大声朗读
speak loudly 大声讲话
5. practice pronunciation 练习发音
practice doing sth. 练习做某事
do much writing practice
做大量写作练习
6. improve one's spoken English / speaking skills
提高某人的英语口语 / 口语技能
7. read word groups 按意群读
read word by word 一个字一个字地读
one by one 一个接一个地
little by little 一点一点地
bit by bit 逐渐地, 一点一点地
year by year 年复一年地
step by step 一步一步地
8. try to do sth. 努力做某事
try doing sth. 尝试做某事
try one's best to do sth.
尽某人最大努力去做某事
9. be patient 有耐心
be patient with sb. 对某人有耐心
10. the secret to language learning
语言学习的秘诀
the answer / key to the question
问题的答案
the key to the door 门的钥匙
11. learn to do sth. 学会做某事
learn doing sth. 学着做某事
12. be afraid to do sth.
害怕去做某事; 不敢去做某事
be afraid of... 害怕……
13. fall in love with... 爱上……
14. as well 也
15. so that 以便; 为了
16. look up 查阅; 查找
look them up in a dictionary
在词典里查找它们
17. a piece of cake 小菜一碟; 小事一桩
(表示事情非常简单, 易于解决)
18. serve sb. right 活该
19. take notes = make notes 记笔记; 做记录
20. make a note of... 记下……
write e-mails to sb. 给某人写电子邮件
send an e-mail to sb. 给某人发电子邮件
21. memorize sth. = learn sth. by heart
记住某事
remember sth. 记得某事

22. keep a diary in English 用英语记日记
get the pronunciation right 发音正确
23. increase one's reading speed
提高阅读速度
24. make mistakes 犯错误, 出错
make mistakes in grammar 犯语法错误
make the same mistake 犯相同的错误
25. be difficult for sb. (to do sth.)
对某人来说(做某事)困难
find it difficult to do sth.
发现做某事困难
26. have trouble / problem / difficulty (in)
doing sth. 做某事有麻烦 / 困难
27. think of 想到; 想起; 思考
think about 考虑; 思考
28. be born with 天生具有
29. from time to time 不时地
at times = sometimes 有时
at the same time 同时
30. depend on
依靠; 依赖; 取决于, 随……而定
31. have...in common 和……有共同之处
32. create / develop an interest in...
对……产生兴趣
be interested in...
= take / have (an) interest in...
对……有兴趣 / 感兴趣
33. pay attention to (doing) sth.
注意(做)某事; 关注(做)某事
34. connect...with... 把……和……连接起来
35. even if 即使, 纵然
(引导的从句内容往往是假设性的)
- even though 尽管, 虽然
(引导的从句内容往往是真实的)
36. keep doing sth. 一直做某事
keep sb. doing sth. 使某人一直做某事
keep sb. from doing sth.
阻止某人做某事
37. learn from...
向……学习; 从……获得 / 吸取……
learn from mistakes 从错误中学习
learn from each other 互相学习
38. write down key words 写下关键词
write them down 把它们写下来
39. draw mind maps 画思维导图
40. explain sth. to sb. = explain to sb. sth.
向某人解释某事
41. find out 找出; 查明; 了解
find sb. doing sth.
发现某人正在做某事
42. share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物
43. give sb. some advice about / on (doing) sth.
给某人一些关于(做)某事的建议
44. be stressed out = be nervous 感到紧张
45. on one's own = by oneself = alone
独自; 靠自己
46. instead of 代替
47. at once = right away = now = in a minute
= in a moment = immediately 立刻; 马上
48. in order to do sth. 为了做某事
in order that + 从句 为了……
49. over and over again 反复, 再三
50. have a listening test 进行听力测试
study for a test 为考试而学习

必会句型

句型 1

by doing sth. 通过某种方式

- 例: 1. —How do you study for a test? 你是怎样准备考试的?
—I study by working with a group. 我是通过小组学习的方式来备考的。
2. We can deal with problems by regarding them as challenges.
我们可以通过把问题当作挑战来解决它们。

句型 2

The best way to do sth. is by doing sth. / to do sth.

做某事的最佳方法就是做某事

- 例: 1. The best way to learn new words is by reading English magazines.
学习生词的最佳方法就是阅读英语杂志。
2. The best way to improve your English is to join an English club.
你提高英语的最佳方式就是加入英语俱乐部。

句型 3

It + be + adj. + (for sb.) to do sth. (对某人来说)做某事是……的

- 例: 1. First of all, it wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked.
首先,对我来说,当老师讲话时听明白是不容易的。
2. It's too hard to understand spoken English. 听懂英语口语实在是太难了。

句型 4

主语 + feel / look / taste / sound / smell 等感官动词 + adj.

……感到 / 看上去 / 尝起来 / 听起来 / 闻起来……

- 例: 1. This kind of paper feels very soft. 这种纸摸起来很柔软。
2. The music sounds beautiful. 这音乐听起来很优美。
3. That sounds difficult. 那听起来很难。
4. The fish tastes delicious. 这鱼尝起来很可口。

句型 5

The + 比较级……, the + 比较级…… 越……,越……

- 例: 1. The more you read, the faster you'll be.
你读得越多,就会(读得)越快。
2. The faster, the better. 越快越好。
3. The more I know him, the less I like him.
我对他了解得越多,就越不喜欢他。

句型 6

find it + adj. + to do sth. 发现做某事怎样

(it 为形式宾语,真正宾语是后面的动词不定式,形容词是宾语补足语。)

- 例: 1. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?
为什么魏芬发现学英语很难?
2. I find it interesting to play computer games.
我发现玩电脑游戏很有趣。

句型 7

What about doing sth. ? = How about doing sth. ? (你觉得)……怎么样?

Why don't you do sth. ? = Why not do sth. ? 你何不……呢?(用来提建议)

- 例: 1. How / What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?
用大声朗读来练习语音怎么样?
2. Why don't you listen to tapes? = Why not listen to tapes?
你为什么不听磁带呢?
3. Why don't you join an English club to practice speaking English?
你为什么不加一个英语俱乐部去练习英语口语呢?

句型 8

whether or not + 句子 (在主句中作主语或宾语)

- 例: 1. Whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.
你能否做好取决于你的学习习惯。(whether or not 引导主语从句)
2. Whether you did it right or wrong isn't so important. What's important is the experience you gained. 你做对、做错都不重要,重要的是你从中获得了经验。(引导

主语从句)

3. I can't tell whether or not the teacher likes me. = I can't tell whether the teacher likes me or not.

我不知道老师是否喜欢我。(引导宾语从句, or not 可放在句尾)

句型 9

if / unless + 条件状语从句 (该从句中谓语动词用一般现在时, 主句用祈使句、一般现在时或一般将来时。)

例: 1. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them up in a dictionary.

如果你不知道如何拼写生词, 那么就查词典。

2. Unless we can solve the problems, they'll get very angry.

除非我们能解决这些问题, 否则他们会非常生气。

3. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will have a sports meeting.

= Unless it rains, we'll have a sports meeting.

如果明天不下雨, 我们将开运动会。

经典范文

假设你学习英语已有 6 年多, 而且学得很好, 请你在英语班会上介绍一下自己学习英语的体会。

1. 起初, 觉得英语难学, 发音不好, 单词拼不准确, 记不住语法规则;
2. 在老师和同学们的帮助下, 上课认真听讲, 做笔记, 课后做了很多听、说、读、写练习, 进步很大;
3. 提出一至两点有关英语学习的其他合理建议。

要求: 1) 不要逐句翻译;

2) 词数 60~80 词。

It has been more than six years since I began to learn English. At first I found it quite difficult. I couldn't pronounce well, spell the words correctly or remember the rules of grammar. But I didn't give up. I listened to the teachers carefully and made notes in class. After class, I did lots of listening, speaking, reading and writing practice. And with the help of my teachers and classmates, I have made much progress.

To learn English well, we should practice using it as much as possible, and shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes.

突破训练

一、根据所给的汉语提示完成句子。

1. Don't be afraid of _____ (犯错误) when you speak English, or you can't _____ (提高你的英语口语).
2. I understand the meaning _____ (通过观察他们的肢体语言和面部表情).
3. Don't read _____ (一字一字地). Please read _____ (按意群).
4. _____ (你读得越多), the faster you'll be.
5. I think that _____ (做大量听力练习) is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner.
6. I improve my English writing by _____ (给我笔友写电子邮件).
7. As a middle school student, you should _____ (尽力学好所有学科).
8. I don't have a partner _____ (练习讲英语).
9. Everyone _____ (天生具有学习能力).
10. Good learners often _____ (把他们需要学的东西和有趣的事情联系起来).

二、汉译英。

1. 如果你不知道如何拼写生词,请查词典。

2. 我通过制作单词卡来学习英语。

3. 但是你是否能做好取决于你的学习习惯。

4. 她说,大声读课文是一个练习英语口语的好方法。

5. 即使你把某些东西学得很好,如果你不使用它,你就会忘记它。

6. 提高英语的最佳方式就是加入英语俱乐部。

7. 那位作者发现学习英语并非易事是因为她造完整的句子有困难。

8. 这种纸摸起来很柔软。

9. 研究显示,如果你对某些事情感兴趣,你的大脑就更活跃,你也更容易长时间注意它。

10. 我的英语口语不是很好,所以我不敢用英语和别人交谈。

三、写作文。

假如你是李平,你的美国笔友 John 在学习汉语,但他在学习汉语的过程中遇到了许多困难,使他甚至想放弃汉语学习。请你根据以下提示,给 John 写一封回信,提一些有关汉语学习的建议。

1. 每天早晨要大声地朗读汉语;
2. 经常听汉语磁带和收听汉语广播;
3. 多看汉语电视节目、录像和电影,它们都很有用;
4. 请你在上述建议的基础上再提一到两条建议。

要求:1) 不要逐句翻译;

2) 词数 60~80 词;

3) 开头及结尾已给出,不算入总词数。

Dear John,

Thanks for your letter. In your letter, you said you had some problems in learning Chinese, and you even wanted to give up studying it. Now I'd like to give you some advice on how to learn

Chinese well.

Best wishes to you!

Yours,



I think that mooncakes are delicious!

重点短语

1. Water Festival 泼水节
Dragon Boat Festival 端午节
Spring Festival 春节
Lantern Festival 元宵节
Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节
Christmas Day 圣诞节
Mother's Day 母亲节
Father's Day 父亲节
2. go to sp. for one's vacation 到某地去度假
3. put on
增加(体重);发胖;穿上;戴上;上演
put off (doing) sth.
推迟/延期(做)某事
4. be similar to 与……相似
be the same as 与……一样
5. throw... at...
将……抛向/泼向/洒向……
throw water at each other 互相泼水
6. wash away 冲走;洗掉
7. have good luck in the new year
在新年有好运
8. for sure 无疑,确定,肯定
make sure 确保;查明
be sure of / about sth. = be certain of sth.
对某事确信、肯定
be sure / certain to do sth.
一定做某事;务必做某事
9. all over the world
= across / around the world 全世界
in the world 在世界上
on the earth 在地球上
10. for centuries 好几个世纪
half a century 半个世纪
in the...century 在……世纪
11. in the shape of
以……形状;通过……方式
12. shoot down 击落;朝下射击
shoot sb. / sth. 射中某人/某物
shoot at sb. / sth. 向某人/某物射击
(不一定射中)
13. steal from... 从……偷窃
steal into... 偷偷溜进……
14. refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事
15. fly up 向上飞;上升
fly up to the moon / sky
飞上月球/天空
16. call out 大声叫喊;唤起;召集
17. lay out 摆开;布置
lay down 放下
lay eggs 下蛋;产卵
give birth to
生(孩子);产(崽);产生;引起

18. admire sb. for (doing) sth.
钦佩某人(做了)某事;
因(做了)某事羡慕某人
19. as a result 结果; 因此
as a result of 作为……的结果
20. plan to do sth. = plan on doing sth.
计划做某事; 打算做某事
make plans for (doing) sth.
制定(做)某事的计划
21. tie...to... 把……系/拴在……
tie together (使)捆在一起;
(使)联系在一起
22. (be) related to
(与……)有关联的; 关系到; 有关系的
23. dress up 装扮; 打扮; 穿上盛装
dress up as ghosts or black cats
装扮成幽灵或者是黑猫
24. haunted house 鬼屋
25. join (sb.) in doing sth. 加入(某人)做某事;
与(某人)一起做某事
join... to... 把……和……连接起来
26. treat sb. with... 用……对待/款待某人
treat everyone with kindness and warmth
用善良和热情对待每个人
treat... as... 把……当作……对待
trick or treat 不请客就捣乱
27. play a trick on sb.
拿某人开玩笑, 捉弄某人
28. lie down 躺下
lie on one's back 仰卧
lie on one's side 侧卧
lie on one's stomach 俯卧
lie ill in bed 卧病在床
tell a lie 撒谎
a white lie 善意的谎言
a black lie 恶意的谎言
29. a famous short novel written by Charles Dickens
一部由查尔斯·狄更斯写的著名的短篇小说
an old man named Scrooge
一个名叫斯克鲁奇(吝啬鬼)的老人
30. care about 关心; 在意
care for 喜欢; 爱护; 照顾; 照料
31. be mean to sb. 对某人吝啬; 对某人刻薄
be mean with sth. 对某物吝啬
32. used to do sth. 过去常常做某事
be / get used to doing sth.
习惯于做某事
33. punish sb. as... 把某人当作……来惩罚
punish sb. for sth. 因某事惩罚某人
34. warn sb. to do sth. 告诫某人要做某事
warn sb. not to do sth.
告诫某人不要做某事
35. end up 最终成为; 结束
end up doing sth. 以做某事结束
end (up) with... 以……结束
36. expect to do sth. 打算做某事
expect sb. to do sth. 期待某人做某事
37. remind sb. of sth. / sb.
使某人想起某事/某人
remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事;
使某人想起做某事
38. promise (sb.) to do sth.
答应(某人)做某事;
承诺(某人)做某事
make / give a promise 许下诺言
keep one's promise 遵守诺言
break one's promise 违背诺言
39. spread around / about 散布; 广泛传播
40. not only...but also... 不仅……而且……
41. create new business 创建新的业务/生意
on business 因公; 出差

必会句型

句型 1

宾语从句 (注意宾语从句中要用陈述语序)

- 例: 1. Bill wonders whether they'll have *zongzi* again next year.
比尔想知道他们明年是否还能吃粽子。
2. Bill and Mary believe that they'll be back next year to watch the races.
比尔和玛丽相信他们明年将回来观看比赛。
3. I wonder if the children over there also give similar gifts to their parents.
我想知道那边的那些孩子们是否也将类似的礼物送给他们的父母。
4. Do you know when Easter is? 你知道复活节是什么时候吗?

句型 2

What (a / an) + 形容词 + 名词 + 主语 + 谓语! (感叹名词用 *what*, 如果是感叹可数名词的单数, 则要在 *what* 后加上不定冠词; 如果感叹不可数名词或复数名词, 则不必加冠词。)

- 例: 1. What fun the Water Festival is! 泼水节多么有趣啊!
2. What an interesting city it is! 它是多么有趣的一座城市啊!
3. What beautiful flowers they are! 多么漂亮的花啊!

句型 3

How + 形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语! (*how* 用来感叹形容词、副词、动词。注意, 不论是 *what* 还是 *how* 引导的感叹句, 都要用陈述语序。)

- 例: 1. How fantastic the dragon boat teams were! 龙舟队多棒啊!
2. How delicious the food is in Hong Kong! 香港的食物真可口啊!
3. How hard he studies! 他学习多么努力啊!
4. How I miss my parents! 我多么想念我的父母啊!
5. How he wished that Chang'e could come back! 他多希望嫦娥能回来啊!

句型 4

so + 形容词 / 副词 + that 从句 那么……以至于……(*that* 引导结果状语从句)

例: 1. He is so scared that he wakes up in his bed and finds out it is the next morning—Christmas Day! 他是那么害怕,以至于在床上醒来,并发现已是第二天早晨——圣诞节了!

2. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night. One night, he found that the moon was so bright and round that he could see his wife there. 后羿是那么伤心,因此他每天晚上对着月亮大声呼喊她的名字。一天晚上,他发现月亮又亮又圆,使他能看见那里的妻子。

句型 5

whoever + 主语从句

例: 1. Whoever drank the medicine could live forever.

无论谁喝了这药都能够长生不老。

2. Whoever leaves the room last should turn off the lights.

无论谁最后离开教室都应该把灯关掉。

3. Whoever breaks the rules will be punished.

无论谁违反规定都将受到惩罚。

句型 6

not only... but (also)... 不仅……而且……

[not only...but (also)... 连接两个分句时,not only可放在句首,表示强调,其后的分句要用部分倒装结构,即将谓语动词的一部分(如情态动词、系动词、助动词等)放在主语的前面,而but (also)后面的分句仍用陈述句语序。]

例: 1. Not only do I feel good about helping other people, but also be able to spend time doing what I love to do.

帮助别人不仅让我感到快乐,而且也能有时间做自己喜欢做的事情。

2. Not only is the young man clever, but (also) he is hard-working.

那个年轻人不仅聪明,而且勤奋。

3. Not only does she speak English correctly, but also she speaks it fluently.

她不仅英文讲得正确,而且流利。

4. Not only can you do it, but also I can do it.

不仅你能做这件事情,我也能做。

5. Not only did he come, but also he was very happy.

他不但来了,而且还很高兴。