



中学生英语学习必备

高中英语 作文篇

余可佳 / 编著

最新高考写作热点+最新高考题型

3个高分作文写作技法 12种常见体裁

24个常见话题 5篇英美学生优秀作文

附 英语标点用法 英语书写技法 优质书写范例



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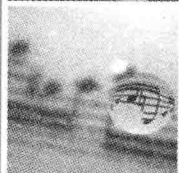
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第1章 12种常用体裁



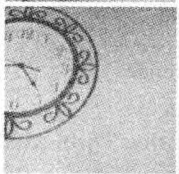
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第6章 5篇英美学生优秀作文





If others' words cannot comfort you, perhaps your own words can.

必备资料 掌握相关资料，活学活用，将使你的英语作文文采飞扬

必备词句

rainy	cloudy
snowy	windy
very hot	pretty warm
a little rain, later cloudy	shower
thundering	dense fog
haily	damp

The time passed quickly. Before we knew it, we had to say goodbye and get back home.

A good idea struck me.

A new thought occurred to me.

Today I had an unforgettable experience.

We really had a pleasant time today.

Such was my first experience of life that I will keep in mind forever.

必要知识

记日记是提高书面表达能力的有效方法之一。广义的日记还包括周记和随记。

一、日记的格式

中、英文的日记的格式大致一样。英文日记左上角是日期（年、月、日）、星期，右上角写当天的天气情况。

1. 日期表达有多种形式。年、月、日都写时，通常以月、日、年或日、月、年为顺序，月份可以缩写，年份前有逗号隔开。例如：

(1) September 1, 2008 或 September 1st, 2008, 也可省略写成 Sept. 1, 2008 或 Sept. 1st, 2008; the 1st of September in 2008 (月份不可以缩写); the 1st of September, 2008

(2) 只有月、日: September 1 或 September 1st (月份可以缩写)

(3) 只有年、月: September 2008 或 the September of 2008 (月份不可以缩写)

以上的 1 或 1st 都应读作 the first.

2. 星期也可以省略不写。星期也可置于日期之前或日期之后，星期和日期之间不用标点，但要空一格，星期也可缩写。如：

Saturday, October 22nd, 2008; October 22nd, 2008 Saturday

3. 天气情况必不可少。天气一般用一个形容词如: Sunny, Fine, Rainy, Snowy 等表示。写在日期之后，用逗号隔开，位于日记的右上角。如：

Saturday, March 4, 2008, Windy; January 1st, 2008, Fine

二、日记的要求

日记的正文是日记的主要部分，写在星期和日期的正下方，可以顶格写，也可以内缩3至5个字母的空间。由于记载的内容通常已经发生，谓语动词多用一般过去时，但也可根据具体情况，用其他时态。如：记叙天气、描写景色，为了描写生动，可以使用现在时，以表现当时的情景。再如文后发表感想或评论可用现在时态或将来时态。记日记力求简单明了，有连贯性。若有文字提示，则应重视提示，把握要点。

三步成文 认真分步练习，脚踏实地，将为你的英语作文奠定坚实基础

请你用英文写一篇日记，记录你当天患病的情况，内容包括以下几点：1. 晨起不适，头痛发烧，量体温，高达39℃。2. 估计病因：昨日上学未带伞，回家路上淋了雨，可能因感冒引起发烧。3. 服药、饮水、卧床休息，入夜好转。

说明：

1. 日期及气候情况：十一月二十六日 星期二 晴
2. 字数：100词左右。

第一步：认真审题，提炼要点

一审格式：日记体裁。

二审结构：日记常常使用第一人称，谓语常常用一般过去时。

三审要点：用英语思维，理出写作要点。

I didn't feel well	have a headache
take temperature	didn't take an umbrella
was caught in rain and got wet through	take medicine, drink water
stay in bed	get well

第二步：紧扣主题，扩点成句

I didn't feel well when I got up this morning.

I took my temperature and found it was 39℃.

I couldn't go to school and had to stay at home.

I didn't take an umbrella, so I was caught in rain and got wet through on the way home.

I thought I must have got a bad cold.

I took some medicine and drank lots of water.

I stayed in bed the whole day.

Later in the afternoon, I began to feel well again.

第三步：补充修改，连句成篇

Nov. 26

Tuesday

Fine

This morning when I got up, I didn't feel well. I told my mother that I had a headache. My mother took me to the hospital near my home without delay. The doctor there took my temperature and found it was 39℃ and he said I couldn't go to school and had to stay at home because I had a cold.

It was yesterday afternoon when I got back home after school that it rained cats and dogs. Unfortunately I didn't take my umbrella with me, so I was caught in the rain and got wet through. That's why I got a cold.

Following the doctor's advice, I took some medicine and drank lots of water. I stayed in bed the whole day. Later in the afternoon, I began to feel well again.

习作点评

请写一篇日记。日期是2013年5月1日，星期三 晴。内容包括以下几点：

1. 今天是国际劳动节，是一个重大的节日；
2. 同朋友外出游览。上午去东湖公园玩耍，中午在树下野餐，餐后泛舟游东湖；
3. 上岸后遇见外国朋友。和他们打招呼，他们报以微笑；用英语同他们攀谈，他们很少说话。后来我们才知道他们是俄罗斯人，不太会说英语。

说明：

1. 日记正文词数 100—120 个。
2. 生词：国际劳动节——International Labour Day
野餐——picnic
划船——row a boat

Wednesday May 1st Sunny
Today is International Labour Day and we are free from school. In the morning, the shining sun woke me up and I decided to spend our time in the open air. We went to ^{the} East Lake park and have a picnic under a big tree. Then we rowed a boat on the river. We found ourselves surrounded by green ~~water~~ plants and lovely fishes, all waving and moving slowly in the clean water. After we landed the bank, we saw some foreigners. we said hello to them with beautiful smiles on our faces and received sweet smiles too. We talked with them in English. But they ~~were~~ Russians and didn't know much about English. That's a pity.

22
2
此文遗漏了一个小要点扣2分。

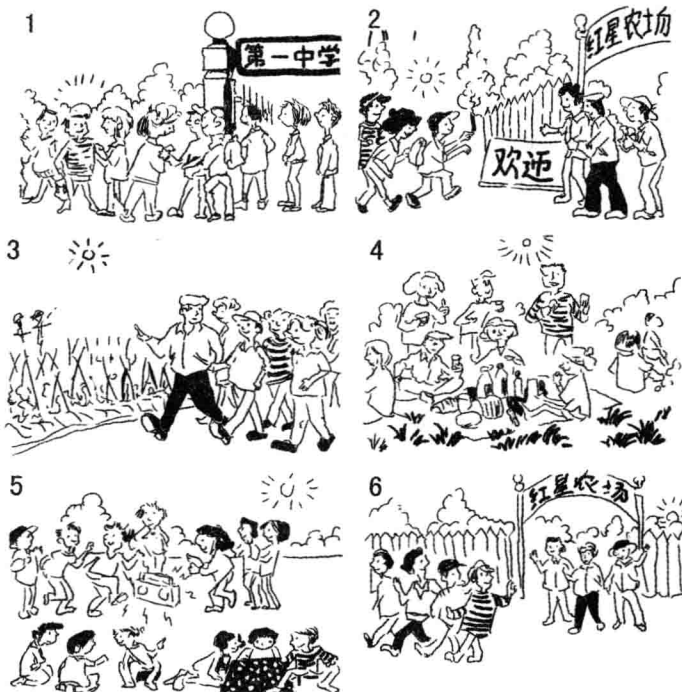
独立主格结构用得真好！

didn't say much. At last we got to know they

满分作文 锁定终极目标，追求卓越，将使你的英文写作达到最佳状态

5月3日，你参观了一个农场。请根据下列图画用英语写一篇日记。

- 注意：1. 日记须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增减细节，使日记连贯；
2. 词数 100 左右。



| 范文 |

May 3, Sunday

Fine

It was Sunday. The sun was warm. Our classmates wanted to visit the Red Star Farm. We met together at 8 o'clock in the morning. Half an hour later we set off. When we arrived at the farm, the leader of the farm gave us a warm welcome and we followed him and had a look at the crops and vegetables. At noon we had a picnic lunch in the open air. After that we have a party. Some of us played chess; others danced or told stories in turn. The time passed so quickly that we felt as if today had lasted only one moment. But we knew we had to say good-bye to the farm workers.

| 点评 |

这是一篇成功的考场作文：

1. 语言简洁、流畅，读起来朗朗上口，无生涩之感。
2. 叙述有特点，懂得铺垫。如开篇的“The sun was warm”为整篇文章埋下了祥和、乐观、快乐、积极、健康的伏笔。
3. 用词准确、灵活。如“The time passed so quickly that we felt as if today had lasted only one moment”中的“so...that”、“as if”，将作者的愉悦之情淋漓尽致地体现出来。

必做练习 坚持反复操练，熟能生巧，将使你的英语作文水平再上一个台阶

假定你是李华。请根据写作要点用英语写一篇周记，记述你周末帮助家人做家务的一次经历。

写作要点：

1. 做家务的理由；
2. 做家务的过程；
3. 你的感受。

注意：

1. 短文词数不少于 100；
2. 开头部分已写好，不计入总词数；
3. 不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

I am an 18-year-old middle school student.

(2013 年高考陕西卷)



You can use the power of the 26 simple letters of the alphabet to say anything you may ever want.

必备资料 掌握相关资料，活学活用，将使你的英语作文文采飞扬

必备词句

一、普通书信

开头语: I was so pleased to hear from you again. You want to know what is going on...

结束语: In short, things have begun to change since...

You're right. Quite a few changes have taken place since...

As far as I know, everyone is happy about these changes.

I hope you yourself can come and see some day.

二、就有关社会问题讨论的书信

开头语: I'm writing to tell you about the discussion (survey) we have had (made) about whether...should be...

结束语: To...or not is a serious problem, which needs a further discussion (survey) and is decided by the public.

三、写信告知对方某一事情

开头语:

In your last letter you wrote that... and I hope...

I am writing to you informing that...

I would like to tell you more about...

I am worried about... because...

With this letter I am sending you...

四、应聘求职信

开头语: I'm a student from...I'm glad to learn that you need a (an) ...I'm quite interested in it and I think I am fit for it.

结束语: If I have a chance to work in your company, I will try my best to be a good employer.

五、告知来访路线的信件

We're so glad to learn that you are coming to join us in... Here is how you can find us.

I'm sure you'll have no trouble (difficulty) finding us. Do come! Don't miss it!

六、告知活动的书信

开头语: ... will be held in... (地点) on... (时间) ...

There is going to be in ...

I know you like... I think it is a good chance for you to...

结束语: If there is anything I can do for you, please inform me. I would be more than glad to help.

七、表述观点的信件

开头语: I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me. I've been thinking about the question you asked me. In my opinion, you should...

结束语: Therefore, I think it is a good idea for you to... So what you are waiting for?

八、寻求帮助的信

开头语: I have a problem to ask you.

结束语: I'm troubled/puzzled/ disappointed/ at a loss. What should I do? I wonder how you could treat it if you were me.

九、道歉信

开头语: I'm writing to make an apology for... I'm so sorry to tell you that I...

结束语: I wonder if it is possible to...and if so, ...I do hope that you'll forgive me.

十、邀请信

开头语: We're planning to hold... in... (地点) on... (时间). I'm writing to ask you to come and...

结束语: Do you think...? Please let me know as soon as possible so that I/we can make arrangements. Looking forward to your coming/your early reply.

必要知识

尽管高考英语书面表达对格式并没有严格的要求, 书面表达的开头常常已经给出, 有时开头和结尾同时给出, 但是作为一名英语学习者, 我们必须掌握英语书信的基本格式, 而且当前部分省份的高考也要求考生掌握相关格式。

英文书信大致可分为两大类。一类是商(事)务信件; 一类是私人信件。英文书信从信封到信的正文, 格式上与汉语书信有很大的差别。英文书信正文通常包括以下五个部分:

(1) 信头 (heading), 即写信人地址和发信日期。信头通常放在信纸的右上角, 顺序是先写地址、后写日期。地址应由小地点到大地点, 即: 门牌号——单元——楼号——街——区——市——省(州)——国家。日期顺序通常是月、日、年。

(2) 称呼 (salutation) 是指写信人对收信人的称谓, 写在信头的左方略靠下, 顶格写。英文书信称呼一般用 Dear... 或 My dear... 开头。给亲朋好友写信时, 可以直接在 Dear 或 My dear 之后加上(他)她的称谓。例如, Dear Father, My dear Grandpa 等; 写给晚辈或平辈的信, 可在 Dear 或 My dear 之后直接写上他们的名字。如, Dear Jim, Dear Mary 等。若写给不太熟悉的人或上司等应在 Dear... 之后加上 Mr. 或 Mrs. 等。信的称呼之后要用冒号。英国人用逗号。

(3) 正文 (body of the letter) 是书信的主体, 是写信人所要表达的主要内容。正文要求“开门见山”, 直接表达主题。如果是写回信, 通常要先提到你已收到对方的来信, 并致以谢意, 如, Thanks for your letter of October 10. 之后再回答对方的问题, 或者陈述自己的有关想法等等。字迹要工整, 清楚, 言简意赅, 也可打字。

(4) 谦称和结束语 (complimentary close) 位于正文之后。结束语通常是在书信正文最后一行的下边(缩格)。常用的结束语有:

Best wishes/regards! 祝好!

Wish you good luck/success! 祝你好运/成功!

Give my love/regards to...! 代我向……问好!

谦称有尊卑、亲疏之分, 它要与称呼相吻合。例如在熟悉的人之间常用: Sincerely yours/Yours sincerely。在不太熟悉的人之间常用: Truly yours/Yours truly。在亲密的朋友之间常用 Yours affectionately/Affectionately yours 或简单地写成 Yours...。注意, 在谦称之后要加上逗号。全本请在线购买: www.ertongbook.com