

中国英语教育领先品牌
200万英语教师的选择



快捷英语

精品英语教辅 全新再版修订
全国重点名校英语训练必备丛书

书面表达

周周练

中考

第2版

主编 周长清 边俊英



中国电力出版社
www.sjdf.com.cn

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《书面表达周周练》使用说明

本书特点

渐进 遵循循序渐进，水到渠成的原则，本书以周为单位，每周一个话题，每天一个写作练习，周一至周五依次为“经典范文背诵”“习作评改”“写作基础练习”“命题作文”和“任务型写作”，周末为“高分加油站”。

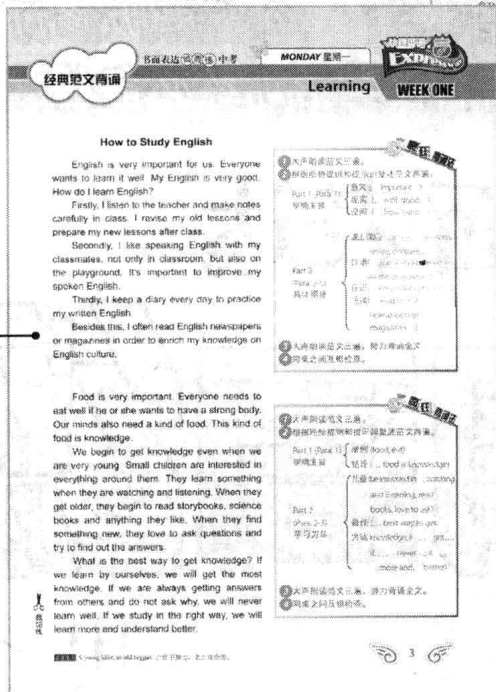
科学 写作训练按照“正面引导→标本评注→基础准备→实战训练→规律技巧点拨”的认知顺序安排，科学合理、内容充实、题量充足。

详实 内容讲解细致、精当，以具体例子为依托进行点拨，揭示命题规律，传授写作方法，真正“授人以渔”。同时在“词句背记”栏目中提供了大量该话题常用的词汇和例句，这些素材同学们可以直接拿来使用，是很美味的“大鱼”！

灵活 内容按周次设计，计划至每一天，既有利于教师课堂检测，又适合同学们按周自测，操作灵活简便，有助于养成良好的训练习惯。

经典范文背诵

经过名师精心筛选、精雕细琢和反复修改，范文文章结构合理、清晰，语言表达地道、精确。本栏目将遣词造句、谋篇布局等融入范文背诵中，通过感知语言的魅力及规律，自然而然地达到提高英语写作的目的。



《书面表达周周练》使用说明

习作评改

习作评改

融习作欣赏与评改为一体，激活同学们的写作灵感，培养写作兴趣，丰富写作词汇，提高布局谋篇和遣词造句的能力。阅读名师评析，体会习作的优劣，提高写作水平。

写作基础练习

按习得顺序设置练习，在语篇中训练动词的时态、语态、用词等与写作相关的语言基础知识和基本技能，为进一步提高写作能力打下坚实的基础。

命题作文

以近年来的中考真题或模拟试题为实战平台，在真实的情景中实践演练，通过“参考词汇”“关键句型”和“篇章结构”揭示行文的来龙去脉，掌握解题技巧，提高实战能力。

任务型写作

按要求完成特定的任务型练习，扩大知识面，把握篇章结构，进一步提高应用语言遣词造句、谋篇布局的能力。

高分加油站

依托本单元实例，点拨相关的写作技巧，提供相关的词汇和句型，为你指点迷津，助你高效提升技能，轻松应试。

beginning's ways of learning English

study grammar and teachers for help

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编 者 的 话

英语书面表达是一项全面考查学生的词汇、短语、句子、语法和篇章结构能力的题型，在英语中考试题中占有很大比重。然而，从考生的反映、成绩的统计和试卷的分析来看，许多学生对此题型存在畏难情绪，考试中丢分甚多，以致影响最后的总分。

为了有效地解决学生在书面表达训练上的困惑，给任课老师提供科学的训练素材，从根本上帮助老师对学生进行科学的指导和训练，我们组织一线资深教师，结合他们多年的教学和辅导经验，倾力推出了这套《书面表达周周练》丛书。

本套丛书具有以下受师生喜爱的特色：

- 一周一个话题，书面表达紧紧围绕这一中心话题展开。

依据《英语课程标准》，话题的选择坚持贴近学生实际，贴近社会热点。“经典范文背诵”中的文章与周话题相一致，文章的内容和题材与单元标题相近，体裁和题材多样。

- 以周为单位，循序渐进，重视过程训练。

周一至周四按照“正面引导→标本评注→基础准备→实战训练→规律技巧点拨”的认知顺序安排写作练习，依次为“经典范文背诵”“习作评改”“写作基础练习”“命题作文”；周五为“任务型写作”；周末为“高分加油站”（包括“技巧点拨”和“词句背记”）。

- 强力助记，名师指导，以渔为授。

将遣词造句、谋篇布局等融入范文背诵中。针对经典范文，由名师设计高效实用的背记提纲；针对“命题作文”，由名师从词汇、句型到谋划篇章结构进行必要的技巧指导，手把手地教学生写出高分作文。

- 一张一弛，寓教于乐。

我们在页脚为你准备了谚语、名人名言、经典句型、绕口令、幽默笑话等。同学们可以从中感悟生活的智慧，获取鞭策和激励，也为紧张的学习添加欢愉与笑声。

- 使用简便，操作灵活。

模拟学校学期设置总周次，计划至每一天，既有利于教师课堂检测，又适合同学们按周自测。“参考答案”为部分易错、较难的习题提供了提示、点拨分析或误点提醒，同学们可以通过“学—练—查”的方法做到“无师自通”。

根据读者的反馈意见，本次修订在内容上作了如下修改：

- 在书前增加书面表达写作指导，从写作训练到各类体裁的写作方法进行技巧点拨。

- 针对读者反映“经典范文背诵”栏目中的个别范文难度过大的情况，替换了本栏目中难度超出本年级学生能力水平的文章，力争让学生通过背诵感知语言、提高英语写作能力。

- 在“习作评改”栏目增加了温馨提示，以帮助学生理清写作思路、把握写作要点、充实写作内容。

- 周末的“高分加油站”中的“技巧点拨”重点以本周话题相关的具体例子为依托进行点拨，详细阐述常见体裁的命题规律及写作方法，迅速提升写作技能。

好学者，犹如春天的小草，似不见其长，而日有所增。

同学们一定要坚持不懈地做下去。天道酬勤，待到做完本书的最后一周或者做完丛书系列中的最后一本时，你会突然发现：自己已经如蛹化蝶，振翅欲翔了！

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培养学生的笔头交际能力是整个实践阶段英语教学的目的一。《英语课程标准》对初中“写”的技能提出了明确目标,具体描述如下:

1. 能根据写作要求,收集、准备素材;
2. 能独立起草短文、短信等,并在教师的指导下进行修改;
3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系;
4. 能简单描述人物或事件;
5. 能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

书面表达综合地考查学生运用所学的英语知识进行语言表达的能力,是中考英语测试的一个重要方面。

一、题型特点

中考英语书面表达虽然属于主观性试题,但有它的独特之处,即以图画、图表和提纲、文字提示的形式提供了需要表达的内容,因此学生不能离开提示自定内容,必须依据内容提示,利用自己所学的词汇和语法知识,仿照已学的题材和体裁,结合自己的实际生活进行写作,力求切中题意。

常见题型有:

1. 看图写对话或短文。
2. 根据图示(或英文提示)填写对话或短文中所缺的词语。
3. 根据中文提示写对话或短文。
4. 根据中文(或英文)提示写书信、日记、通知、感谢信等。

从难度上看,填写对话或短文中所缺的词语这类题目比较容易,其次是看图写对话或短文,难度最大的是按中文或英文提示写作文。

二、解题步骤

1. 认真审题

认真审题是写好书面表达的第一步,也是关键一步。审题包括:

(1) 审内容。包括文字说明、图画、图表、提纲或短文提供的资料和信息,以及参考词汇、字数要求等等。对于看图作文,一定要看清画面,了解图示所表达的主要内容,尤其要注意图片中的人物、地点和背景;把握关键词语,积极展开联想;如果是几幅图画要将所有图画结合起来看,以便弄清人物关系和故事情节。

(2) 审文体,定格式。一定要仔细阅读写作要求、提示、说明等材料,确定写作的文体和格式。

(3) 审人称,定时态。在前两项的基础上,分析视角和人物关系以及事件的时间与过程,从而确定文章的人称以及主要时态和语态。

2. 列出要点

要点是得分的一个重要因素,为了防止写作过程中遗漏要点,写作前要在看清、看懂所有文



写作指导

字、图表、参考词汇的基础上，确立主题，逐条列出要点。

3. 写出词句

根据要点，运用所掌握的英语词汇和语法知识把要点适当展开，用自己最熟悉、最有把握的句型和词汇将各个要点逐一表达出来。尽可能地用地道的、多样化的英语句子结构和句型，使语言丰富、流畅。

4. 连句成文

根据各个要点之间的关系，使用连词及一些承上启下的词、句，将各个句子连接成文。妥善运用连词，使语句上下连贯，行文流畅，从而提高写作档次。常用的过渡语有：

表并列或递进：and, both...and..., neither...nor, not only...but also..., as well, as well as, besides, what's more, also

表选择：or, either...or...

表转折或让步：but, although, though, yet, however, no matter, after all, otherwise, in spite of, despite, instead of

表对比：like, unlike, while, compared, on the contrary, on the other hand

表举例：for example, such as, take...for example

表强调：in fact, of course, first of all, what's worse

表时间顺序：when, after, before, as soon as, soon after, since then, then, later, next, at last, first, secondly, thirdly, finally, at the same time

表因果关系：because, since, as, for, because of, therefore, so, so...that....

发表结论：in a word, in short, to tell the truth, it shows that..., it's quite clear that..., it's known to all that..., as everybody knows...

表空间：on one's right/left, on top of, in front of, close/next to, opposite, between...and...

5. 细心检查

写完之后要检查修改。要对照题目要求，认真通读全句、对话或短文，检查内容有无遗漏，时态、语态是否妥当，单词的拼写是否正确，主谓是否一致，句子的语序和表达是否符合英文习惯等，尽量减少错误。

三、注意事项

1. 提示内容要全部写上，不能丢掉要点。

2. 在遣词造句时，一定要选用在课本中学过的并有把握的词汇和句型，决不凭自己的想象和猜测去写，否则就有可能写出汉语式的英文。

3. 若为应用文，格式要正确，书写要符合规范。

4. 书写要工整，卷面要整洁，因为卷面是否整洁与得分高低直接相关。

5. 对于一些基础较扎实的学生，在有把握的前提下，可尽量使用一些结构较复杂的句子或表达法，争取得高分。

How to Study English

English is very important for us. Everyone wants to learn it well. My English is very good. How do I learn English?

Firstly, I listen to the teacher and make notes carefully in class. I revise my old lessons and prepare my new lessons after class.

Secondly, I like speaking English with my classmates, not only in classroom, but also on the playground. It's important to improve my spoken English.

Thirdly, I keep a diary every day to practice my written English.

Besides this, I often read English newspapers or magazines in order to enrich my knowledge on English culture.

Food is very important. Everyone needs to eat well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also need a kind of food. This kind of food is knowledge.

We begin to get knowledge even when we are very young. Small children are interested in everything around them. They learn something when they are watching and listening. When they get older, they begin to read storybooks, science books and anything they like. When they find something new, they love to ask questions and try to find out the answers.

What is the best way to get knowledge? If we learn by ourselves, we will get the most knowledge. If we are always getting answers from others and do not ask why, we will never learn well. If we study in the right way, we will learn more and understand better.

- 1 大声朗读范文三遍。
- 2 根据所给提纲和提示词复述范文两遍。

Part 1 (Para. 1)
明确主旨

意义 (... important...)
现实 (... well, good...)
设问 (... how, learn...)

Part 2
(Para. 2-5)
具体措施

上课课后 (... listen to, make notes, revise, prepare...)
口语 (... speaking in classroom, on the playground...)
日记 (... keep a diary, practice...)
泛读 (... read English newspapers or magazines...)

- 3 大声朗读范文三遍，努力背诵全文。
- 4 同桌之间互相检查。

- 1 大声朗读范文三遍。
- 2 根据所给提纲和提示词复述范文两遍。

Part 1 (Para. 1)
明确主旨

举例 (food, eat)
结论 (... food is knowledge)

Part 2
(Para. 2-3)
学习方法

儿童 (be interested in..., watching and listening, read books, love to ask)
最佳 (... best way to get knowledge; if..., ... get...; if..., ... never...; if..., ... more and... better)

- 3 大声朗读范文三遍，努力背诵全文。
- 4 同桌之间互相检查。

学习英语的方法多种多样，每个人的学习方法会有所不同。在借鉴别人的学习方法的同时，你会感觉到有的方法适合你，有的方法不一定适合你。请根据下表内容适当发挥想象，写一篇80~100词的短文。

Li Fangming's ways of learning English		
watch English programs	study grammar	ask teachers for help

温馨提示：1. 本次写作是以表格提供的信息为依据的说明性质的写作。在写作之前，应该理清表格中的主要信息。写作时首先说明 Li Fangming 的学习方法，不能遗漏任何一个，然后说明这些学习方法是否适合自己。

2. 本次写作是对学习方法的介绍和解释，时态以一般现在时为主。
3. 考生一定要把字数控制在要求的范围内，避免扣分。



学生习作

Li Fangming is my good friend. He is good at English. His ways of learning English are watching English programs, studying grammar and asking teachers for help. ① I think watching English programs isn't going to work for me. ② His English is good, but my English is poor. ③ I think studying grammar well is difficult, but it's necessary to learn a little grammar. ④ I'm sure that I can learn it well. ⑤ Asking teachers for help is also a good way to learn English. I often ask my English teacher questions. She gives me a lot of help.



名师点评

这篇习作的优点在于采用了提示的信息，基本说明了情况，语法错误较少，且词数控制在规定的范围之内。习作最大的不足在于围绕主题不够，句子之间缺乏必要的逻辑联系。具体说来，有以下几个方面的问题：

① be going to 结构多用来表示主观上打算在将来某个时候做某事，用在此处不合适；此外 think 后接表示否定意义的宾语从句时，通常形式上否定主句谓语 think。故此句最好改为：I don't think watching English programs works/can work well for me.

② 这个句子似乎游离于主题之外，应在句子的开头加 For，用来说明看电视学英语对于我而言不管用的原因。此外，His English is good, but my English is poor. 句式过于单调，语言没有感染力。可将第一个句子改为：He is good at English/He does well in English, but I'm not/I don't...等。

③ 宾语从句的主语 studying grammar well 过长，显得句子头重脚轻，最好换成 it's difficult for me to study grammar well；“学好语法难”与“有必要学一点语法”之间没有必然联系，此处应另起一句，说明语法重要，尽管难也得设法学。可改成：But I know it's necessary to learn some grammar, so I will try my best to...

④ 此处的 I can learn it well 与上文的 I think studying grammar well is difficult, but it's necessary to learn a little grammar 相互矛盾，应该承接上文改为：I'm sure I can improve my English grammar.

⑤ 对 Li Fangming 前两个学习方法并没有持全部肯定的态度，此处用 also 承上文表示对这种学习方法的全部肯定，不合逻辑；但可将 also 移到下一分句句首，Also, I often...表示“也用了这种方法学习英语”。

一、根据中文意思补全句子。

1. I often study math _____ (通过提问) questions.
2. I _____ (加入) the English club.
3. I think _____ (重要) for me to learn English grammar.
4. I practice _____ (说英语) every day.
5. I usually play football when I _____ (有时间).

二、从方框中选用适当的词或短语并用其适当形式补全句子，每个选项只能用一次。

speak be good at work out fail listen to make mistakes help look up teach pass

6. Our math teacher often asks us to _____ the same math problems in different ways.
7. It's a good idea to learn English by _____ the tape.
8. Practicing conversation with friends can improve _____ skills.
9. If you don't know the meaning of the words, _____ them _____ in a dictionary.
10. We'd better not laugh at those who _____.
11. My best friend often _____ me with history.
12. He is very clever. He usually _____ himself math.
13. Our monitor _____ his lessons. He usually gets good grades.
14. Try your best, and you can _____ the exam.
15. If you don't work hard, you will _____ the test.

三、从方框中选用适当的词或短语完成短文，每个选项只能用一次。

also to improve but now last but not least at first

Have you learnt other languages besides Chinese? I have learnt English for three years at school. 16, it was difficult for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class. She spoke too quickly. 17, I was afraid of speaking in class because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. I couldn't always make complete sentences, either.

18 I am enjoying learning English. I have realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. One of the secrets of becoming a good language learner is to do lots of listening practice. I often watch English programs on TV or listen to English songs. I've also joined the English club at school 19 my oral English. However my favorite way to learn new words is to read English magazines. I take lots of grammar notes in class. And in order to practice my writing, I keep a diary. 20, I keep trying and never give up.

四、用适当的词语完成短文。

21 we know, there are many kinds of languages in the world. 22 of all, English is most widely spoken. It is spoken in many countries in the world. 23 Chinese is spoken by the largest number of people in the world. Chinese is one of the oldest and the most beautiful languages in the world. Russian is spoken by Russians. Most of the people in France speak French, 24 French is spoken in Canada and many countries in Africa. Spanish is spoken in Spain and South America. 25 languages come from different countries. We can learn a lot by understanding different languages in the world.

Learning

假设你叫李华，请根据下面四幅图及提示，就你的同班同学李雷和王英的不同学习方法，写一篇80词左右的短文投给某英语杂志，谈谈自己的看法。要求意思连贯，符合逻辑。短文的开头已给出，不计入总词数。



Li Lei and Wang Ying are two middle school students. They both work hard but they have different learning ways.

写作指导

参考词汇

- tired 疲倦的
- stay up 熬夜
- catch 听清楚
- learn better 学得更好
- in my opinion 依我看来
- enjoy 过得快活
- prefer 更喜欢
- miss 错过

关键句型

1. Li Lei is often tired in class.
2. He usually doesn't listen to the teacher.
3. He has to stay up late and doesn't get enough sleep.
4. Wang Ying listens carefully.
5. She learns better than Li Lei.
6. I prefer her learning way.

篇章结构

这是一篇图画提示类作文。分析提示可知，短文应该用说明文体写作，说明李雷与王英的学习方法，基本时态为一般现在时。

看图写作通常可以按图片顺序开展叙述，但这篇短文最好用对比的方法，分别说明李雷与王英的学习方法。可先写李雷的做法，再写王英的做法，最后谈自己的看法。短文可分四部分写作。

第一部分：介绍李雷和王英。

第二部分：说明李雷的学习状态，注意表达下面几个信息：上课时很疲劳，不认真听老师讲课，晚上熬夜做作业。要注意将上课疲劳与晚上熬夜作某种联系。

第三部分：说明王英的学习状态，着重表达以下信息：上课时聚精会神，认真听讲，晚上注意休息。要注意将休息好与学习好作某种联系。

第四部分：表明自己对两个人学习方法的态度，比如 I prefer Wang Ying's learning way 等。

任务型写作

Learning

How can you think in English? I think the best way is to practice as what a football player does every day. During the practice the football player will pass the ball to his teammates over and over again. So he ① won't have to think about passing the ball in the game, he will just do it.

② You can train yourself to think in English in this way. The first step is to think of the simple words that you use daily, like book or shoe or tree. For example, whenever you see a "book" you should think of it in English instead of in your mother language.

After you have learned to think of several words in English, then move on to the next step—thinking of sentences in English. ③ 听是学英语的一个非常有用的办法。 Listen first and don't care too much about whether you fully understand what you're hearing. Try to repeat what you hear.

④ The _____ you listen, the _____ you learn. After you reach a higher level, start having conversations with yourself in English. This will lead you to think in English.

一、根据短文内容，按要求做题。

1. 将①处用同义词替代。

So he _____ think about passing the ball in the game...

2. 将②处译成汉语。

3. 将③处译成英语。

4. 在④处句子的空白处填词，每空一词。

The _____ you listen, the _____ you learn.

5. 完成下面的句子。

The first step is to think of the words, and the second step is to _____

二、根据短文内容回答问题。

6. Why should people think in English when they learn English?

7. Why does a football player have to pass the ball to his teammates over and over again during the practice?

8. How can people train themselves to think in English?

9. Does it matter when people don't fully understand what they're hearing?

10. When can people start having conversations with others in English?

技巧点拨

“学习”是中考书面表达考查的常见题材，根据图表提供的信息进行写作是其常见的考查方式，此类写作应注意以下几个问题：

1. 仔细审题，弄清题目要求，判断文章的类型、特点和重点内容。如通读“习作评改”的题目要求后，可以确定文章为说明文体，主要内容为说明 Li Fangming

的学习方法是否适合自己。

2. 审好图，确定图中故事发生的时间、地点及图中的人物，总结他们做了什么，结果如何，从而明确作文的中心思想。如从“命题作文”的题目和图可以确定，图中的人物为李雷和王英，他们的学习方法不同：李雷上课时很疲劳，不认真听老师讲课，晚上熬夜做作业。王英上课时聚精会神，认真听讲，晚上注意休息。
3. 列出要点并将要点译成英文短语或句子，以便组织语言，形成短文。组织语言时要考虑句型、时态、用词、逻辑顺序等。如从“命题作文”的内容可以确定其基本时态为一般现在时。写作时可以采用对比的方法，分别说明李雷与王英的学习方法。组织语言时要注意将李雷上课疲劳与晚上熬夜联系起来，将王英作息规律与学习成绩好联系起来。

词句背记

话题词汇

1. 各国语言: English, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, German, Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, etc.
2. 课程科目: Chinese, English, math, politics, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, P.E., etc.
3. 城市首都: Tokyo, Washington, London, Berlin, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Toronto, Beijing, etc.
4. 学习方法: listen to, write, recite, ask, help each other, join a club, etc.

话题用语

- What's the best way to learn English? 学习英语的最好方法是什么?
- How do you learn math? 你怎样学习数学?
- I learn English by listening to the tape. 我通过听录音带学习英语。
- I often try to work out the same math problems in different ways. 我常常用不同的方法解答数学题。
- Could you tell me how to spell "color" in Britain? 你可以告诉我怎样用英式英语拼写“颜色”这个单词吗?
- What do you think of the difference between American English and British English? 你怎样看待美式英语与英式英语之间的区别呢?
- I remember a lot of new words. 我记住了很多生词。
- Do you like physics? 你喜欢物理吗?
- What's the meaning of the word "double"? double 这个单词是什么意思?
- What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说?
- Finally I worked out the math problem. 最后我解答出了这个数学问题。
- Work hard and you can pass the final exam. 认真学习你就能考及格。
- If you don't know the meaning of the word, please look it up in a dictionary. 如果不知道单词的意思，请查词典。
- I couldn't follow the teacher because he spoke too quickly. 老师说得太快，我跟不上。
- English is widely used in the world. 英语在世界范围内广泛运用。

Ideas About Using Electronic Dictionary

Dear editor,

Recently I made a survey about the use of the electronic dictionary.

My classmates think that the electronic dictionary is useful, convenient and it can help save time while we are looking up the words. The parents also think the electronic dictionary is easy to carry and most families can afford it. But my English teacher doesn't think we should use it, because she thinks its explanations for the words are too simple.

As for me, I suppose the electronic dictionary will make us lazy and we shouldn't use it.

Yours,
Li Ping

The world is an interesting place. Different people like different things.

Some people like loud music. Other people don't. They like soft music.

Many people like sports, but they do not all like the same sports. In some countries, cricket is very popular. In others it is not popular at all. No one plays it or watches it on TV. However, most people like soccer. The World Cup is very popular. Millions of people watch the games on TV.

Different people like different foods. Some people do not like meat. They eat fruit and vegetables most of the time. Some people do not like potatoes or bread. They prefer rice.

Not everyone likes the same color. Most people have their favorite colors. Some like bright colors. Others prefer pale colors.

Many people like traveling. Different people like different places. Some like to go to the country. Some like to go to cities. Some other people enjoy beautiful places like mountains or beaches.

1 大声朗读范文三遍。

2 根据所给提纲和提示词复述范文两遍。

Part 1 (Para. 1) 总括全文	{ 时间 (Recently...) 内容 (... a survey, electronic dictionary)
Part 2 (Para. 2) 调查内容	{ 同学 (... useful, convenient, save time...) 家长 (... easy to carry, afford...) 老师 (... explanations, are too simple)
Part 3 (Para. 3) 个人态度	{ 害处 (... make us lazy...) 建议 (... we shouldn't use it)

3 大声朗读范文三遍，努力背诵全文。

4 同桌之间互相检查。

1 大声朗读范文三遍。

2 根据所给提纲和提示词复述范文两遍。

Part 1 (Para. 1) 明确主旨	(different ... like ...)
Part 2 (Para. 2-6) 不同爱好	{ 音乐 (loud music, soft music) 运动 (cricket, popular, soccer, the World Cup) 饮食 (meat, fruit and vegetables, potatoes or bread, rice) 颜色 (favorite colors; bright colors; pale colors) 旅游 (the country, cities, mountains or beaches)

3 大声朗读范文三遍，努力背诵全文。

4 同桌之间互相检查。