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Success with
Compositions in the
College Entrance Exam

高考
英语作文
评析与突破

Angela Dove   著

Get It Write!

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Success with Compositions in the College Entrance Exam

封面摄影：郑旦军

序
Foreword

何亚男

在现代社会，写和说—人类交际的主要手段与途径，其重要性是不言而喻的。因而，在英语的教与学中，写与说的能力培养越来越受到人们的重视。

在英语学习中，写是学生必须掌握的语言技能之一。写作体现了一个人的综合语言运用能力。要写好一篇文章，不仅要有扎实的语言基础知识包括语法、词汇、习惯用语等，还需要掌握必要的写作技巧。写作能力的培养不是一蹴而就的，它需要进行知识的积累和技能的训练。许多学生感到英语写作困难；许多老师对写作也缺少进行有效指导、帮助和评价的方法。上海教育出版社和美国汤姆森学习出版集团推出的《高考英语作文评析与突破》是一本进行写作学习和训练的好书。

这本书从学生写作能力培养的需要出发，精心设计了作文评价与修改、写作指导、实用短语和句型、写作要点四个部分。作文评价部分给了我们全新的感觉。学生作文取材于近年来的英语高考试题，每篇作文的两边是外籍专家批改和评价意见的译文，作文下面有总体评价，我们可以从中清楚地了解此篇作文所属等级以及考官作这样评价的原因。我们在一页一页阅读的同时，感受到地道英语的表达方法，领悟到如何写一篇好作文。"写作指导"部分包括了对不同文体的写作指导，如书信体、记叙文、议论文等，也提供了各种写作技巧的训练，如如何写出结构正确的句子、如何使用标点符号、不同文章的段落结构等。内容实用，循序渐进，形式新颖。"实用短语和句型"部分所提供的常用语言表达法对写作将会有很大的帮助。"写作要点"部分提醒我们在英语写作中要注意的问题以及要避免的错误。

《高考英语作文评析与突破》融时代性和实用性为一体，不仅对学校师生而且对广大英语爱好者学习英语写作都具有实际指导意义和作用。

《高考英语作文评析与突破》将成为我们学习英语写作的好老师!

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Unit 1

张玲对英语很感兴趣。上星期她看了英语影片《音乐之声》(The Sound of Music)，非常喜欢影片中的对话。她决心今后更努力地学好英语。

~~Zhang Lin~~ Zhang Ling is very interested in English. She works hard at it and reads a lot during ~~the~~ her leisure time, but ~~he~~₂ she ~~listens to English tapes little~~₃ doesn't listen to English tapes often because she thinks that reading and writing are ~~enough~~₄ more important.

Last week she watched an English film, "The Sound of Music", which once won₅ the Oscar Award. She was fascinated by the music. There were many sweet songs in the movie, some of which, like "Do Re Me"₆ are still well known nowadays. She was really absorbed in the movie. Unfortunately, she couldn't understand the conversations ~~in the movie,~~₇ as what the actors and actresses said didn't make any sense to her. She realized that her listening ~~comprehension~~₈ skills ~~was~~ were not ~~so good~~₉ as good as she had thought.

Therefore, she was determined to spend more time and effort on English, especially listening. She believed that her ~~hardworking~~₁₀ hard work would pay off and she would make ~~a breakthrough in listening~~₁₁ improve her listening skills.

1. 这个开头太直白，让人失去读下去的兴致。

2. 注意不要改变所描述对象的性别！

3. 原句表达不恰当，参见改写后的句子。

4. 原句表达不恰当，参见改写后的句子。

5. 这个关系从句用得很好！

6. 参见第三单元"写作指导"，了解为什么要加逗号。

7. 注意不要过于频繁地重复一个短语，尤其是在前一句刚刚用过这个短语的情况下。

8. 她的"听力技能"不好，而不是"理解能力"不好。comprehension 指"理解能力"。

9. 通过对一种观点做完整阐述来展示你对多种时态和句型结构的良好驾驭。

10. 用词错误。原句 She believed that her hardworking would pay off 在语法上不正确。hardworking 是形容词，这里应该用名词 hard work。

11. breakthrough 一般指对某些事物作出了巨大的改进的事件。如: The scientists made a breakthrough in their search for a cure for AIDS.(科学家们在爱滋病治疗的研究中作出了突破)。如果上下文恰当，breakthrough 是个好词，但这里使用不恰当。

★★★

This is a low level ★★★ as there are some simple errors. But most of the work is accurate and the writer has displayed a good choice of vocabulary, for example, "hard at it", "Oscar", "fascinated", "absorbed", "determined", "pay off" and "breakthrough".

To get a better grade, try coming up with a more interesting opening. In this essay, the writer has merely translated the Chinese instructions into English. This does not show the examiner how good you are in the language. Refer to the Writing Tips section to see the different ways in which you can begin an essay.

这是一篇准三星级作文，因为它出现了一些简单的错误。但大部分内容比较准确，且作者表现出了较好的词汇选择能力，如: hard at it, Oscar, fascinated, absorbed, determined, pay off 和 breakthrough。

要获得更高的分数，可以让作文开头更吸引人。本文中，作者仅仅将中文题目要求翻译成英文，这无法向考官展示作者对英语语言的掌握程度。关于作文开头的不同写法，请参阅"写作指导"。

1. 使用较复杂的句型结构是一个很好的尝试，但这个信息与主题无关，因为张玲是否可爱并不重要。

2. 对一篇记叙文来说，这个写法太正式，它只能出现在议论文体中。

3. 用词不当，用 promote 意味着英文原版电影能让更多人说英语和听英语。应该改用 improve。

4. 这个短语用得很好！

5. 这里用感叹句太不正式。最好说：She thought it was a wonderful movie.

6. 不要用 especially 作为句子的开头。它只能用于句末来引出例子。在这里，作者的例子是句子的主语，因此应该在主语后用 in particular 来表示强调。

7. 动词 listen 后面总是接介词，如：listen to, listen at, listen for 等。

8. 不应该用 after，因为 after several times 在语法上是错误的。

9. 应该说：study harder，但是 learn more。

Zhang Ling, <u>a lovely schoolgirl</u>[1] is very interested in English. <u>It is generally said</u>[2] that seeing English films can <s>promote</s>[3] improve one's speaking and listening abilities. So Zhang Ling borrowed a CD of the film "The Sound of Music" and was <u>dying to watch it</u>[4]. <u>Oh, what a wonderful movie!</u>[5] <s>Especially</s>[6] The songs of the film in particular left such a deep impression on her that she could sing the tune after <u>listening to</u>[7] the songs <s>after</s>[8] several times. But, to her disappointment, it was hard for her to understand the actual meaning of the songs.

So Zhang Ling made up her mind to <s>learn</s>[9] study English harder and she believed that <u>where there is a will, there is a way</u>[10]. Thus, a good film <s>can not</s>[11] <s>only promote the ability of using</s>[12] not only encourages/inspires us to improve our English but also helps to <s>make a will</s>[13] develop character.

★★

The writer has mixed the register in this essay. In parts, it is too formal for a composition-style essay, using phrases that are more appropriate in a formal discursive essay, for example, "It is generally said" and "one" in the third person.

However, the writer also includes a sentence that is too informal. "Oh, what a wonderful movie!" imitates speech and would only be acceptable in a story or a letter to a close friend.

Again, the opening shares the same problem as the one in the first essay. It has been translated directly from Chinese and does not really catch the reader's attention.

本文作者混淆了文体的概念。有些地方的表达对于作文而言过于正式，使用了一些更适合于正式的议论文的短语，例如：It is generally said 和 one 指第三人称。

然而，作者又用了一句过于不正式的句子。Oh, what a wonderful movie! 的用法非常口语化，只能用在记叙文或给好朋友的信中。

同时，本文的开头存在和第一篇作文同样的问题。直接翻译中文并不能真正吸引读者的注意。

10. 关于写作中一些老套的成语的用法，参见附录部分。

11. 原来的词序引起了 can not 和 cannot 的混淆，最好修改成这样。can not 中的 can 意思是"可能性"(possibility)，如：You can not only get stamps from the shop, but cigarettes too. 意思是"你有可能从这家商店买到邮票和香烟。" 而 cannot 中的 can 意思是"能力"(ability)，如：I cannot drive. 意思是"我不会开车"或"我不知道怎么开车。"

12. 原句的隐含意思是你在鼓励人们使用英语，这不完全准确。人们不可能因为一场电影相互之间就开始说英语。更有可能的情况是那些像作者一样懂英语的人受到激励，而去提高他们的语言技能，以便更好地理解电影的内容。

13. 表达不恰当。make a will 的意思是"立遗嘱"。参见改写后的句子。

1. 名词如果是泛指时，前面不要加冠词。

3. 在第一段中没有用到 first，因此，这里最好不用 second。可以用 also 或 in addition。

5. 这样表达在语法上是错误的。作者想说 It does their career good，但即使如此，仍然不地道。用 It is good for their career 要简单得多。

7. 这个短语用得很好！

9. 这里遗漏了一个词。你想学好什么？

Nowadays, English is widely used in business. It is estimated that 80% of ~~the~~ business letters are written in English. Furthermore, most contracts and agreements are written in English. If you want to expand your business, English is the key to your success.[2]

~~Second,[3]~~ In addition, English is used in daily life. English is the most popular language[4] in the world because it is easy to learn. More and more people are learning English for the reason that it ~~do good to[5]~~ is good for their career.

~~There are a lot of movies and novels,[6]~~ Last week, I saw a film called the "the Sound of Music." I enjoyed every minute of it[7], especially the music. But to my disappointment, ~~I can't[8]~~ couldn't understand the dialogue. I feel it necessary to learn well[9], so I am determined to make an efforts to learn English in order to communicate with others and ~~see~~ understand some original English films.

2. 这是一个很好的开头，遗憾的是，它与题目要求完全无关。

4. 用了定冠词 the，后面就必须要有名词。这里是 language。

6. 这句话是多余的，没有任何意义。没有这句话这一段的内容会更好。

8. 尽管作者写作文的时候很可能仍然听不懂对话，但最好将文章的时间框架定在观看《音乐之声》的时间，因此用一般过去时态。

★
The language in this essay is generally very good, and in the right context, it would be a★★★.

However, in this case, the essay failed to address the question until the final paragraph. Even then, it did so very briefly and didn't really flow with the rest of the essay. Also, this essay looks like it has been memorized from elsewhere and an examiner might fail the student on the grounds that this isn't their own work.

总体上看，本文的语言很好，如果符合题目要求，将是一篇三星级的作文。

然而，本文除最后一段，基本没有涉及题目要求。最后一段虽然涉及了题目要求，但是内容过于简单，与其他段落衔接不自然。另外，本文读起来感觉像是背出来的范文，考官可能会认为作文不是考生自己写的而打不及格的分数。

WRITING TIPS: Attention Grabbers
写作指导：引人入胜的开头

Whatever type of essay you write, it needs to start strongly with an opening sentence that attracts and interests the reader. This is known as "the hook". There are several ways to do this. Start with: （不论写何种类型的作文，都应该力求以吸引读者、激发读者阅读兴趣的句子作开头。这被称为"引人入胜法"。有几种方式可以达到这一目的。开头可以用：）

1. A sentence that arouses curiosity: （激起读者好奇心的句子：）
When she got up that morning, she would never have thought she'd be spending the night in prison.

2. An anecdote: （逸闻趣事：）
My father used to dress up as Santa Claus every Christmas. For years we had to pretend we didn't know it was him!

3. A surprising / impressive / shocking fact or statistic: （令人惊讶、印象深刻或震惊的事实或数据：）
Half of all marriages in the UK end in divorce.

4. A question: （疑问句：）
Have you ever had the feeling that someone was following you?

A Match the sentences below to the types of opening lines above. Number them (1 — 4). （判断下列句子属于上述哪种开头方式并标出序号 1 — 4。）

( ) Car crashes are the number one cause of death for 16-year olds in the United States.

( ) Would you risk your life for a stranger?

( ) The old man stood laughing as he watched his home of 50 years burn to the ground.

( ) Every time the doorbell rang, my dog used to chase his tail. No one knew quite why!

B Using each of the four types of openers above, write your own beginning for the question. (分别应用以上四种开头方式，为本单元的作文题目写开头句。)

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

HELPFUL HINT!

The best way to improve your writing is to copy good writing styles. Read English novels and magazines regularly and take note of how the stories or articles are written. Try to copy the style in your writing. （要提高写作水平，最有效的方法就是模仿优秀的写作风格。经常阅读英文小说和杂志，注意这些小说或文章的写作方法。写作时努力模仿它们的风格。）

As an additional exercise, look at a Chinese magazine or novel. Find some good openers (at least one of each type). Translate them into English. （补充练习：读一本中文杂志或小说，找一些较好的开头句，每种方式至少一句，把它们翻译成英语。）

Unit 2

李民对电脑很感兴趣。上个月父母为他买了一台电脑。现在他已学会如何操作。他可以利用电脑做很多事。

Li Ming is very much interested in <u>computers</u>₁. To his joy, his parents bought him one ~~on~~₂for ~~her~~₃his birthday last week and <u>he couldn't wait to learn</u>₄how to operate it.

<u>The</u>₅computer has changed Li Ming's life <u>a lot</u>₆as it can <u>processes</u>₇information quickly and efficiently. For example, by surfing the Internet, <u>he can be informed</u>₈of what is happening in the world any time. Shopping online is easy and ~~time-saving~~₉saves time. Instead of going to shops, he just sits in front of the screen and places an order for what he wants to buy. A wide choice of <u>goods</u>₁₀helps him to make a better purchase. Also he often does research on the Internet for the information he needs for his ~~paper~~ school work. During ~~the~~ his leisure time, <u>computers</u>₁₁games and movies help Li Min relax and bring him ~~fun~~₁₂enjoyment.

<u>In a word</u>₁₃, the computer helps Li Ming a lot in many ways.

1. 泛泛谈论一类事物时，可数名词应该用复数形式，不带冠词 a 或 the。

2. 正确的用法是：buy something *for* someone。

3. 不要改变所谈论对象的性别。

4. 这个短语用得很好！

5. 这是一台特指的电脑，是李民的父母为他买的那台。因此，需要用定冠词 The。

6. 如果将 a lot 换作 dramatically，语气更强。

7. can 等情态动词之后必须接动词原形。

8. 这里被动态用得很好！

9. 原句表达不恰当，参见改写后的句子。

10. 单词 goods 指商品，一般为复数，所以应加 s。

11. 本句中 computer 是形容词用法，不要将形容词写成复数形式。

12. 正确的说法是 have fun 或 be brought enjoyment。

13. 这个说法比较老套，尽量不要用，可以用 In conclusion。

★★★

This is a fair ★★★ level. The writer has answered the question, used a variety of sentence structures correctly and given good examples of computer uses with a strong range of vocabulary suited to the subject. To improve this essay, the writer needs a better understanding of the exact meaning of the words he chooses. Remember, English contains the most number of words of any language, and many of the words have very particular meanings and can only be used in a particular context. For example, "fun" and "enjoyment". They have very similar meanings but are used to express things differently.

这是一篇尚好的三星级作文。作者写出了题目要求的内容，正确运用了多种句型，列举了一些很好的使用计算机的实例，并且词汇量很大，贴近主题。要进一步提高本篇作文的水平，作者需要更好地理解所选词汇的准确内涵。记住：英语的词汇是所有语言中最多的，有许多词的含义非常特别，只能用于特定的上下文之中。例如，fun 和 enjoyment 的含义非常相近，但用法却截然不同。

1. buy someone something 比 buy something for someone 更为直接。

4. would 用于表达"过去的习惯"。文中此处谈论的是李民每天做的事情,因此必须使用一般现在时态。

5. 指"信息"或"时事"时,这个词的拼写是以 s 结尾。

8. also 的位置在这儿更合适。

9. 比什么更方便?这里最好用 very,而不是 more,因为你没有与任何其他东西做比较。

11. 这个句子很难让人理解,或许作者想说: He can find a lot of information or the Internet. (他可以在网上找到很多信息。)

13. 正确的短语是 *give* someone pleasure 而不是 offer someone pleasure。

Last month, Li Min's parents bought ~~him~~ <u>him</u>₁ the computer that he had ~~expected~~ <u>been waiting</u>₂ for for a long time ~~for him~~. Since he ~~is quite~~ <u>was really</u>₃ interested in it, he ~~can~~ was able to operate it ~~very soon~~ <u>quickly</u>.

Every day he ~~would turn~~ <u>turns</u>₄ on the computer and reads the <u>news</u>₅ on the Internet. The various news all over the world informs him of ~~the~~₆ current events ~~timely~~₇. ~~Also, he would read the~~ He <u>also</u>₈ reads books on it. It's ~~more~~ <u>very</u>₉ convenient ~~to him~~. Furthermore, the computer is a knowledgeable teacher. ~~When In~~ <u>In</u>₁₀ in trouble, he ~~sends~~ <u>turns</u> to it for help₁₁. And then, these problems are solved. Sometimes, he sends or receives e-mail ~~on the Internet~~₁₂. Sometimes, he plays games ~~as a~~ for relaxation.

The computer can do many things. It ~~offers~~ <u>gives</u>₁₃ him ~~a~~₁₄ great pleasure as well as ~~makes his life colourful~~ <u>a colourful life</u>.

★★

The tenses are out of sync in this essay. You need to use the Present Simple for present habit rather than "would" for the past habit. Make sure you keep to the correct tense throughout and that each verb tense flows on from the last.

On a positive note, the writer has delivered a well-planned essay which fully answers the question with a logical process of thought. There is a strong beginning, middle and end.

本文的时态缺乏一致性。在讲述现在的习惯时,应使用一般现在时态,而不是用来表示过去的习惯的 would。写作时要保证整篇作文的时态正确,每个动词的时态前后一致。

可以肯定的是,本篇作文结构很好,逻辑性强,完整地回答了题目要求的内容,开头、中间和结尾写得都很到位。

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2. 用进行时态可以更强烈地表达出"他等了很久"的意思。

3. 既然本段开头使用了过去时态,后面就应该保持时态的一致。另外,题目要求说"李民对电脑很感兴趣",而这里 quite 并不能表达这个意思,用在这里语气不够强。

6. 这里的名词是泛指,不要加冠词。

7. 从上下文看, current 与 timely 意思相同,因此后者不必要。

10. 注意位于句中的单词不要大写,除非它是专有名词。

12. 没有必要。因为很明显你是在因特网上收发电子邮件。

14. pleasure 是不可数名词,因此前面不要加 a。

The advancement of operate computer [1]

Li Min is very interested in computer~~s~~ [2] So his parent~~s~~ bought him a computer last month, ~~and then he has been learned how to operate a computer~~ [3] and he has learnt how to use it.

First, ~~he can take advantage of computer into interest~~ [4] He ~~could~~ can chat with ~~the person who from another computer with~~ others online. They can contact ~~with~~ each other by computer. [5][6]

Second, computer~~s~~ can store a large ~~number~~ [7] amount of information. ~~They are form of file to exist. And use computer could put away the files~~ [8] Information can be stored in files on the computer. If he want~~s~~ to [9] use the information, he ~~could~~ can find ~~them~~ [10] it easily. So ~~computer is a~~ computers are good assistant~~s~~ [11] in many ways.

Third, ~~operate computer is a tired work~~ [12] it is tiring to operate a computer so adequate relaxation is very important. Nowadays, there are many computer games you can play. [13]

~~In a word~~ [14] In conclusion, ~~operate computer~~ computer literacy is a very important skill to learn [15] ~~in~~ for the future.

★
This is a very weak attempt. The writer shows no real understanding of basic English structures or even basic elementary level grammar. Half the text is unclear, leaving the reader to guess at the meaning. Every sentence contains an error.

However, the writer has a surprisingly good grasp on vocabulary related to this subject, but without the structures to put the words into context, the meaning is lost.

Content wise, the essay goes off topic from the fourth paragraph. Instead of writing about Li Min, the writer starts generalizing about how computers can help us relax, and how computer skills will be useful in the future.

本文水平较低。作者没有真正理解一些基本的英语句型，甚至连最基本的语法都没有掌握。文章一半的内容含义不清楚，使读者不得不猜测句子的意思。另外，每一个句子都有错误。

然而，令人吃惊的是，作者很好地掌握了与主题相关的词汇，但是由于这些词汇没有放到正确的结构中，意思也就表达不出来了。

从内容上，文章从第四段开始跑题。作者没有写李民，而是开始总结电脑如何帮助人放松以及电脑技能在将来如何有用。

Margin notes (left):

2. 可数名词泛指应该用复数形式。

5. contact 是及物动词，正确的用法是 contact someone，而不是 contact with someone。但也可以说 make contact with someone，在这里 contact 是名词。

6. 不必要的句子，只是单纯重复了前一句的意思。

10. 这里代词指代的是前面的 information，是不可数名词，因此必须使用单数形式 it。

11. 这里的电脑是泛指，因此应该保持复数形式。

13. 含义有矛盾。你要用电脑来打游戏，那么它又如何使你放松呢？

14. 参见第 112 页"写作要点"部分。

Margin notes (right):

1. 不需要写出题目。

3. 含义不清楚。他已经学会了，还是还在学？

4. 病句，含义不清楚。

7. information 是不可数名词，要注意使用什么量词来修饰。number 只用于修饰可数名词。

8. 病句，含义不清楚。

9. 单词遗漏。正确的用法是 want to do something。

12. 本句语法不正确，参见修改后的句子。

15. 从作者的遣词造句来看，意思似乎是：电脑技能在将来是很重要的。但是作者的本意却是：电脑是我们今天要学会的一项重要技能，这样才能为将来做好准备。

WRITING TIPS: Tense Flow
写作指导：时态一致

You must take care that the tenses you use are correct for the context. If you are writing a story in the past tense, make sure you maintain this throughout. Do not switch tenses in the middle of your essay and start writing in the present tense. Likewise, if you are talking about things in general or everyday habit, use the present tense and not the past.(你必须注意所用时态符合上下文。如果用过去时叙述一个故事，就要保证通篇都用过去时，不要在作文中间部分变成现在时。同样，如果你是在谈论普遍问题或日常习惯，就要用现在时，而不要用过去时。例如：)

    1. Yesterday I did my homework. It takes me three hours.

"takes" is wrong because we are still talking about what happened yesterday, so the sentences should be: （在这句话中，takes 用错了，因为我们仍然在谈论昨天发生的事情，应改为:）

    Yesterday I **did** my homework. It **took** me three hours.

    2. His father thought he is good at math.

As we saw in Unit 3, the sentence should be: （这是第三单元作文中的句子，应改为:）

    His father **thought** he **was** good at math.

Although this is also a general truth and can be expressed in the present tense, the rest of the story is in the past so it is best to stick to the past in this case. We are focusing on the story at that time rather than the general truth. （虽然这句话表达的也是一般事实，可以用一般现在时，但是文章其他部分都用了过去时，因此最好保持一致。我们关注的是当时的情况，而不是一般事实。）

A Correct the tenses in these sentences. (改正下列句子中的时态。)

1. We didn't go to the party. We aren't invited.

_____

2. I do not see that dress before. When did you buy it?

_____

3. When you arrive tomorrow, there is someone at the station to meet you.

_____

4. She started her new job last week. She liked it.

_____

5. I was hungry but there isn't anything to eat.

_____

> **HELPFUL HINT!**
> Sometimes it helps to see the big picture. Write out example sentences in all the twelve tenses and familiarize yourself with the patterns and try to understand the differences in use. （有时候了解事物的全貌是很有帮助的。写出英语中十二个时态的例句，让自己熟悉它们的结构并努力理解它们用法的差异。）

B Finish these sentences in the correct tense. (用正确的时态完成下列句子。)

1. I'm sorry I'm late. _____

2. By the time I got to the station, _____

3. I started to play the piano but _____

4. I will see him tomorrow if _____

5. I failed my exam, so _____

Unit 3

中学毕业前，小明和他的父亲讨论了他的未来。父亲认为他数学很好，建议他学电脑。但小明有他自己的打算……

Before I graduated from middle school, I had a discussion with my father. We talked about my future. My father suggested that I should major in computer science at college, for I was good at math. He thought computer science offered me a bright prospect.

However, I don't quite agree with my father. I have my own plan ~~about~~ for my future. I intend to major in biology, the science of life. Since I was a ~~little~~ child, I have been interested in the relationship between nature and life. The mystery of the Unknown in the world fascinates me.

Owing to the reason above, I have made up my mind to devote myself to ~~the~~ science research in ~~the~~ this area. I think a lab is the right place ~~where I should~~ for me to spend most of my time. I will be glad to do experiments there and make new discoveries.

I regret having to tell my father that I won't ~~take~~ be following his suggestion. I will work hard to realize my dream. I believe, ~~with my~~ hard work, my dream to be a biologist will come true.

Margin notes (left):

1. 在however后总是要加逗号。

5. right 已经能充分地定义名词 place，所以名词后面不必再接形容词性从句（它的目的也是定义 place）。

7. 进行时态强调动作的持续。

8. with hard work 是补充信息，不是主要信息，所以应该用逗号将它与主要信息分开。主要信息是 I believe my dream to be a biologist will come true.

Margin notes (right):

2. 不必要。因为 child 这个单词已经有了 little 的含义。

3. 参见第 109 页"写作要点"部分。

4. 用 this 来特指你想要从事研究的领域。

6. 原文 I regret to tell my father... 在语法上不正确，应为 I regret telling my father...，但是如果这样说，含义就变成"我已经告诉了父亲我的决定"，这与作者本意不符。因此应改为：I regret having to tell my father...，意为"我很遗憾不得不告诉父亲……"。

★★★

This is a well-written essay with few mistakes. However, there is not much variation in sentence length and reading it can become quite monotonous. To see how you can improve this, refer to Writing Tips Units 6 & 21.

Also, the essay style doesn't really fit the question; the question requires you to write about Xiao Ming so the essay should be written in the third person and not the first, as the writer has done.

这是一篇好作文，错误很少。但是，句子的长度没有变化，所以读上去有些单调。如何改进这一点，可以参考第六和第二十一单元的"写作指导"。

同时，这篇作文的风格与题目要求不符；题目要求写关于小明的事，作文就应该以第三人称而不是第一人称来写，而本文作者却用了第一人称。

Today my father and I were discussing ~~about~~ my future. He thinks I am good at math, so he ~~suggests~~ suggested ~~my~~ choosing ~~the~~ computer science as my major. But ~~on the other hand,~~ I want to choose English ~~as my major.~~

The reasons for my choice are as follows:

Firstly, although I am good at math, ~~yet,~~ I like English very much. I have ~~learned~~ been learning English for ten years and I want to study it further.

Secondly, with the development of our country, English plays an important role in our life. English can help me to communicate with foreigners easily.

Thirdly, as a girl, ~~computer~~ IT (Information Technology) isn't a suitable job for me. Learning English can help me to be more lively. Therefore, I will choose English as my major. I hope my father will understand ~~me.~~

Side notes (left column):

2. on the other hand 过于正式，从上下文来看不合适。它应该用于议论文中来引起一个相反的论点。

5. I have learned English 暗示学习已经停止。这里最好用进行时态来表示你还在学英语。

7. 这里作者的意思表达得不清楚。学习英语怎么会使你成为一个更活跃的人呢？这一点需要更详尽的说明。

8. 这里没有必要用 me。她希望父亲理解的是女儿做出选择的原因，而不是他的女儿。

Side notes (right column):

1. discuss 后面不接介词。它的用法是 to discuss something with somebody.

3. 不要在相邻的句子里重复相同的词组，如：my major。

4. 不要将 although 和 yet 用在同一个句子里。二者取一即可。

6. 很遗憾，作者认为性别会限制她对职业的选择。在当今社会，机会对所有的人都是均等的。从语法上来说，girl 与主句中的主语不一致。换句话说，这句话的意思是：IT 是一个女孩，对作者来说她（IT）不是一项合适的工作，这是不正确的。这句话应改为：As a girl, I am not suitable for a job in IT. 请参见第五单元"写作指导"以了解更多相关信息。

★★

There are some mistakes in tense and register, but overall, this is a good attempt. The errors mostly don't affect the reader's understanding of the text.

However, the style of the essay isn't suitable for the question. Like the previous essay, the writer has written it in the first person instead of the third. Also, this has the register of a discursive essay (on the other hand, firstly, secondly, thirdly) rather than the creative composition it should be. Refer to page 101 to see how discursive essays are different from creative ones.

这篇作文在时态和文体上有一些错误，但总的来说，是一次很好的尝试。这些错误基本不影响读者对文章的理解。

但是，文章的风格与题目要求不符。与前一篇文章一样，作者也是用第一人称而不是第三人称来写。同时，作者用的是议论文体（on the other hand, firstly, secondly, thirdly）而不是这类开放式作文应该有的风格。参考第101页，可以了解议论文和开放式作文的区别。

2. 为避免重复his father, 可以用and连接句子。

4. 你在大学里学习的科目是 computing 而不是 computer。

5. 作者大概想说 possible。

6. 参见第112页"写作要点"部分。

7. 原句语法上不正确。改写的句子能够更好地体现英语的语法结构。

8. decided him to study computing 在语法上不正确。参见改写后的句子。也可以说: which is why his father decided to make him study computing, 意思相同, 但是显得特别冗长。

9. 名词泛指时应该用复数形式。

Xiao Ming will ~~dgraduate in~~ soon. ~~His father and he~~ [1] He discussed his future with his father. His father thought he ~~is~~ was good at maths. ~~His father~~ [2] and suggested that he ~~would~~ [3] study ~~computer~~ computing. [4] In ~~socity~~ society, science and technology is developing quickly, ~~So~~ so the computer is an important ~~toll~~ tool. It is ~~impossible~~ [5] possible that we will do everything by computer in the future ~~In a world~~, [6] ~~You study compnter well that will be helpful very much~~. [7] so studying computing will be useful, which is why ~~So his father decided~~ [8] wanted him to study ~~computer~~ computing.

But Xiao Ming doesn't like computers. [9] He likes traveling. He likes writing. He wants to write many stories of different kinds.

However, he will study ~~well~~ hard now. He knows that he should study hard.

★

This is a poor attempt. There are many spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors. Some seriously affect the reader's understanding of the essay.

To get a much better grade, you will need to get your tenses right and avoid basic errors like the omissions of "s" at the end of the ~~essay~~.

Content wise, the essay ends rather abruptly and unsatisfactorily. The writer tells the reader what Xiao Ming would rather do, but doesn't elaborate any further, leaving the conflict between what his father wants him to do and his own interest unresolved.

这是一篇较差的文章。有许多拼写、标点符号和语法错误。其中有些错误严重影响了读者对文章的理解。

要提高写作水平, 你应该学会正确使用时态, 并且避免一些基础错误, 例如文章第二段漏掉的 "s"。

从内容上, 文章结尾太突然, 不令人满意。作者告诉读者小明想做什么, 但没有展开论述。从而使得小明父亲的想法与小明自己的兴趣之间的矛盾没得到解决。