朗声金典 《高中英语写作》丛书 新课程 新高考 新能力 KAOCHANG ZUOWEN

DIANPING PO



岳评到师

温宾利等编著

权威专家解密英语思维速成新途径 亲自参与 亲眼目睹 亲身经历 "五步曲"演绎文章从"原生态"到"完美版"

新课程 新高考 新能力



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男,湖南人。英语语言文学硕士,基础英语教育专家,现为 广东省教育厅教研室高中英语教研员,教育部基础英语教育教学 与评价委员会委员,国家基础教育实验中心外语教育研究中心常 务委员。策划、主编出版英语著作多部,深受业内好评。

编者的话

一、编写目的

这是一本点评学生作文的书,读者对象是中学生、低年级大学生及其他所有有志于把英语学好的英语爱好者。本书的材料选自近两年的高考作文,共十六篇,分属不同的分数段。

一篇优秀的英语作文应达到以下几个要求:内容上,丰富具体,一条主线贯通全文;结构上,段落清晰,布局合理;语言上,用词准确、达意,句子合乎语法。英语初学者写的作文,往往在思想内容和篇章布局上有所欠缺,但首要问题是语言基本功本身。用英语写作,归根结底是正确使用所掌握的词汇、语法等语言手段来表达思想;不然,无论思想如何灿烂、丰富,也定然写不出好文章来。

编写本书的目的有二:(一)通过分析作文,和读者一起学习如何"遣词造句",写出结构完整、合乎语法的句子;(二)通过改写作文,和读者一起体会如何"谋篇布局",写出行文流畅、结构合理的段落和语篇。本书的特点之一,是要求读者亲自参与,分两次审读作文原文,分别从句子和篇章两个层面进行分析思考,并独立动手修改;然后才呈现点评,供读者对照、参考。读者将亲眼目睹、亲身经历一篇文章如何从"原生态"达到相对完美的"最终版",并在此过程中受到启发,真正地劳而有获。

二、编写体例

每篇作文的分析分为五部分,不妨称为"五步曲",由读者和我们一起演奏:

序曲:"自我发现——基本语法":呈现原文,要求读者进行

审读,尽力发现并改正语法上的不当之处;

第二曲:"语法点评":逐句逐段进行分析、点评(语法错误类型放在【】中,如【拼写】),并要求读者对照"自我发现"进行思考,以利提高;

第三曲: "再接再厉——逻辑与结构":呈现无语法错误的 "修订版",要求读者进一步审读,从行文逻辑、思想内容及篇章 结构上加以完善;

第四曲:"逻辑与结构点评":分别从"行文逻辑"和"内容与结构"两大方面逐段进行点评,供读者思考、对照。

结束曲:提供以原文为基础的相对完美的"最终修订版", 供读者参考、研读。

在"第二曲"和"第四曲"结束时,都有"点评小结"。在 "最终修订版"后,设"温馨提示",为读者提供语言学习或写作 技巧方面的建议。

我们要求读者严格按照以上设计,一步一步地奏完"五步曲",特别是"第二曲"和"第四曲",要独立演奏,请勿因惰情而省去。我们坚信,只要读者用心,每个乐章奏完后都会有所收获;所有乐章结束时必然大有收益。

三、点评分析举例

下面举例说明点评每篇作文的五个步骤(例子中的两个段落,选自一篇高考作文的第二段和第三段):

1. 自我发现---基本语法

请审读作文原文,竭力搜捕语法错误,用下划线标出,并尽力改正。

.

First, don't always follow what your classmates do, for instant, smoking, drinking or stealing. But, like studying hard, arrive at school on time those good habbit you can follow.



Second, you don't only consider to pass the examination but also to develop a good character. Not to beat others, do something bad to your friends.

.

Ⅱ. 语法点评

请仔细阅读下面的点评(错误处有下划线,并用上标数字标示顺序)。对照你的发现:一网打尽了吗?

- 第2段: First, don't always follow what your classmates do, for instant, smoking, drinking or stealing. But, like studying hard, arrive at school on time those good habbit you can follow.
- 1. 【词性混淆】【拼写】instant 改为 instance; 前者是形容词,后者是名词,意义也不同。"例如"for instance 还可以说成for example.
- 2. 【介词结构】作者想表达"像……这样的、诸如……之类的"之意; like 是介词,只能后接名词短语或动名词短语:像其前的 studying 一样, arrive 应改为动名词形式 arriving.
- 3. 【拼写】【名词单复数】 habbit 改为 habits;与 those 保持数的一致。
- 第3段: Second, you don't only consider to pass the examination but also to develop a good character. ⁴Not to beat others, do something bad to your friends. ⁵
- 4. 【动词句型】 to pass 改为 passing, to develop 改为 developing. consider 的句型是 consider sb. / (doing) sth, 其后如接动词, 必须使用动名词形式。
- 5. 【句子结构】改为 Don't beat others and don't do anything bad to your friends. 作者想表达 "不要打人,不要对朋友做坏事";由于错误使用句子结构,表达的意思 "南辕北辙":该句的后半句是祈使句,而前半句是不定式结构 (not) to do sth,在句中做目



的状语;这样,整句的意思只能理解为:"为了不打别人,要对朋友做坏事。"(比如诬陷等)

点评小结

文中既有诸如拼写、词性、名词单复数方面的基本错误,也有动词句型、句子结构方面的不足。语言基本 功不够扎实。

Ⅲ. 再接再历——逻辑与结构

请审读语法错误纠正后的版本,思考作文在行文逻辑、内容和结构等方面有何欠缺之处、并进行修改。

.

First, don't always follow what your classmates do, for instance, smoking, drinking or stealing. But, like studying hard and arriving at school on time those good habits you can follow.

Second, you don't only consider passing the examination but also developing a good character. You should not beat others, or do something bad to your friends.

• • • • •

W. 逻辑与结构点评

下面从"行文逻辑"和"内容与结构"两大方面进行点评, 使作文臻于完善。对照你的修改:是否有所收获?

【行文逻辑】

• • • • • •

第2段

第1句:非严格意义上的语法错误,但不合惯用法;可改为 follow your classmates in what they do.

第2句:典型的汉语句式——"话题—评论句"(如:"这种水果我不喜欢"),英语很少使用;可改为 You should form good

habits like studying hard and arriving at school on time.

第3段

第1句: don't 改为 shouldn't 语气才对。

.

【内容与结构】

各段内容总结如下:

.

第2段:"要养成好习惯";

第3段:"要培养良好的品格";

.

第3段:最后一句的内容移至第2段更合适。

点评小结

作文主题是"如何有意义地度过学生时代生活"。这两段从两个方面进行论述;结构比较合理,但内容欠丰富, 宜充实一下。主要不足是段落主题句不明显,语句间 的衔接逻辑性略有欠缺。

V. 最终修订版

• • • • •

First, we must form good habits, such as arriving at school in time and studying hard. We should help our classmates and learn from them, but we should not always follow them in what they do, for instance, smoking, drinking and stealing. And obviously, we must not do anything that breaks the law.

Second, we should develop a good character. A student should study well, but passing the examination is not everything. We should learn to care for others, and do nothing which may harm our friends or other people.

.....

温馨提示

在英语学习中,弄清单词词性很重要,这是最基本的要求之一。单词分词性,犹如人分男女;不同词性的词在句中用在不同位置,起不同作用,就像男女在家中各有分工,各负其责。

在句子中,某个位置上只能使用某种词性的词,例如: 句子的谓语由动词充当,主语和动词、介词的宾语要由名 词来充当,等等。试在下列空格中填入词类适当的词或词 组。

(1)	a.	will come to Guangzhou.	
	b.	I'd like to talk about	
(2)	a.	Anybody can	
	b.	Anybody can it/them.	
(3)	a.	They are very	
	b.	Mary is a girl.	
(4)	a.	He behaves	
	b.	Everybody says that Alice is pretty	v.

作文分析与点评

亲爱的读者,现在我们邀请大家一起分析、点评十六篇英语作文。在"编者的话"中,我们倡议大家和我们一起演奏"五步曲";在此,我们重申我们的要求,请读者务必按照我们的设计意图,在演奏"序曲"和"第三曲"时亲自动手、参与实践,"亲口尝尝梨子的滋味",然后分别过渡到"第二曲"和"第四曲",检验、欣赏自己的劳动成果,并最终凯旋而至——到达"结束曲"。我们坚信,只有这样,读者才能在每个乐章终了之时确有收获;我们也坚信,读者一定会体验到亲身参与的乐趣。

相信大家不会错过每篇作文"最终修订版"后的"温馨提示"。

现在出发! 祝读者们都有收获, 满载而归!

本书由温宾利、方开瑞、袁媛编写,我们相信这本《考场作 文点评剖析》一定能得到广大老师、同学和英语学习爱好者的青 睐,同时亦期待听到您在使用过程中提出的批评和建议。

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第一篇

1. 自我发现——基本语法

请审读作文原文,竭力搜捕语法错误,用下划线标出,并尽力改正。

Influence From Parents

The atmosphere at home is bound to influence a child's attitude toward schoolwork.

As a child was first taken home, he could not realize anything. All that he could do was to follow his parents' activities. As a result, if one's parents take an interest in habbies, so will their children.

A well home condition is necessary for children.

Parents at home should tell their children right from wrong by their actions, but not by telling them.

A child's brain is to be moulded. Imagine that a baby is grown in a cruel family, what should he be looked like at school? I thought it be possible that every time you meet his teacher, what he would tell you could be your son fight again!

Instead, if a child is brought up in a peaceful family, then, what should he be looked like? He's nice, and have good relationships.

Whether a child have good behaviour, environment at home is very important. Let's shape the best area at home for children.

(170 words)

Ⅱ. 语法点评

请仔细阅读下面的点评(错误处有下划线,并用上标数字标示顺序)。对照你的发现:一网打尽了吗?

第2段: As a child was first taken home, he could not realize anything. All that he could do was to follow his parents' activities. As



a result, if one's parents take an interest in habbies, so will their children.³

- 1. 【时态】 was 改为 is, could 改为 can; 本句可视为一般情况描述,即人人如此。
 - 2. 【时态】 could 改为 can, was 改为 is; 参看点评 1。
 - 3. (1)【拼写】habbies 应改为 hobbies"爱好"。
- (2)【惯用搭配】take an interest in hobbies 意为"开始对爱好感兴趣",逻辑不通。可表达为 take an interest in something 或 have some hobbies.

第3段: A well home condition⁴ is necessary for children.

4. 【词汇混淆】well 改为 good. 名词 home condition 应该用形容词修饰; well 作"好"解时是副词。

第4段: Parents at home should tell their children right from wrong by their actions, but not by telling them.⁵

- 5. (1)【句型混淆】Tell their children right from wrong 是 tell sb. sth 和 tell right from wrong 的杂糅混用, "教育某人分清是非"可表达为 tell sb. what is right and what is wrong 或 teach sb. to tell right from wrong.
- (2)【介词结构】作者想表达"父母对孩子应身教而非(简单地)言教";两个 by 后面应统一跟名词或动名词。整个句子可改为: Parents at home should teach their children to tell right from wrong by actions, not simply by words.
- 第5段: A child's brain⁶ is to be moulded. Imagine that a baby is grown in a cruel family, ⁷ what should he be looked like at school? I thought it be possible that ⁹ every time you meet his teacher, what he would tell you could be your son fight again! ¹⁰
- 6. 【用词】brain 宜改为 character. 文章讲孩子性格的培养, 并不涉及大脑、智力发育问题。
- 7. (1)【动词用法】is grown 改为 grows (up). grow 作"成长"解时是不及物动词,不能用被动语态,而 is grown 意为"被种植"。



- (2)【用词】a baby 宜改为 a child.
- 8. (1)【动词用法】删去 be; look like 意为"看起来像",不能用被动语态,如: What does he look like?但 look like 指相貌如何,这里不合适;另外, should 应改为 will. 划线部分可改为 what will he be like at school?
- (2)【句子结构】该句应独立成句: what 首字母大写, 其前的逗号改为句号。
 - 9. (1)【时态】thought 应改为think.
- (2)【动词句型】be 多余, 删去: think it possible that... 是个固定句型。
 - 10. (1) 【主谓一致】 your son fight 改为 your son fights.
- (2)【语态】划线部分是主从复合句,主、从句中动词语态形式不一致:前者是虚拟的,而后者不是。该句可不用虚拟语气,简化为 I think it possible that every time you meet his teacher, what he will tell you can be that your son fights again! 如用虚拟语气,则可改为: I think it possible that every time you met his teacher, what he would tell you could be that your son fights again!
- 第6段: Instead, if a child is brought up in a peaceful family, then, what should he be looked like?¹¹ He's nice, and have good relationships.¹²
 - 11. 【动词用法】见点评8(1).
 - 12. 【时态】He's nice 应改为 He will/He'll be nice.
- 第7段: Whether a child have good behaviour, environment at home is very important. 13 Let's shape the best area at home for children.
 - 13. (1) 【主谓一致】 have 改成 has.
- (2) 【冠词】environment 前加 the; 如说 home environment, 则不用加 the.
- (3)【连词用法】whether 可作连词引导状语从句, 其意思是 "不管是否…… (都……)"。如: Kate, whether you like it (or not), I'm calling the doctor (注: or not 可省略), 意为"凯特, 不



管你喜欢与否,我要给医生打电话了"。可见,原句完全"辞不达意"! 可改为 A good environment at home is necessary for a child to learn to behave well.

点评小结

语言上错误较多,反映作者的基本功不好。主要问题 有:词,特别是动词的基本用法和句子时态掌握得不好; 在意义表达方面,有时无法清楚地传达作者意图。

Ⅲ. 再接再厉——逻辑与结构

请审读语法错误纠正后的版本,思考作文在行文逻辑、内容和结构等方面有何欠缺之处,并进行修改。

Influence From Parents

The atmosphere at home is bound to influence a child's attitude toward schoolwork.

When a child is first taken home, he can't realize anything. All that he can do is to follow his parents' activities. As a result, if one's parents take an interest in something, so will their children.

A good home condition is necessary for children.

Parents at home should teach their child to tell right from wrong by actions, not simply by words.

A child's character is to be moulded. Imagine that a child grows up in a cruel family. What will he be like at school? I think it possible that every time you meet his teacher, what he will tell you can be that your son fights again!

Instead, if a child is brought up in a peaceful family, what will he be like? He will be nice, and have good relationships.

A good environment at home is necessary for a child to learn to behave well. Let's shape the best area at home for children.

(171 words)



N. 逻辑与结构点评

下面从"行文逻辑"和"内容与结构"两大方面进行点评, 使作文臻于完善。

【行文逻辑】

第2段

第1句:何意?费解。作者可能想表达:孩子一生下来,是一张白纸,什么也不懂 (所以一切都是跟父母学的)。句中的 is first taken home ("领回家",表达"第一次出生"之意?)和 can not realize anything ("没有任何意识",表达"什么也不懂"之意?)都不符合表达习惯。可改为: When a child first comes into this world, he doesn't know anything.

第 2 句: follow his parents' activities 宜改为 follow his parents in what to do, 更符合习惯表达。

第 3 句: (1) As a result 意义不甚合适,可删去,或改为 For example. (2) 前两句中用 "a child", "he", "his" 来指称话题对象,这里应保持一致: one's parents 改为 his parents, 句末的 their children 也随之改为 he。

第4段

actions 宜改为 action,前者指一个个的动作,后者指与言语相对的"行动"。

第6段

第2句: have good relationships 意思不够完整,整句不妨改为: He will be nice, and have good relationships with his classmates 或 and get along well with his classmates.

第7段

第2句: shape the best area 令人费解;大概是呼吁大家"把家建成孩子成长的最好环境吧"。根据上下文,不妨改为: All parents should turn their home into such an environment.