

● 中学英语作文指导丛书

英语写作入门

尹玉成等 编著
天津教育出版社

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ENGLISH

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前 言

掌握四会：听、说、读、写，是英语教学大纲的核心。在四会中，写——书面表达对师生来说最为困难。因此如何提高学生的写作水平是目前教学中一个十分重要和急待解决的问题。

书面表达就是利用书面形式进行语言交际。同学们从初中一年级到高中三年级学了不少英语词语、句型、语法等，也读了不少的文章，然而对于写作却十分生疏，颇感困难，究其原因主要是英语的书面表达不同于汉语，它不但涉及到语言问题，而且还涉及到社会、文化背景、生活方式、风俗习惯等问题。尤其是多年来在教学中忽视对学生写作能力的培养与指导；只侧重词汇、语法的讲解，结果学生综合运用语言的能力很差，一遇到写作总是无从下手。实际上书面表达是目前教学中最薄弱的一环。为了改变这一现状，落实大纲的要求，在全国高考标准化试题中，书面表达（占15%）已做为高考的固定题目，设这一题型方向正确，意义深远。

为了尽快地培养学生的表达能力，提高写作水平，必须从基础抓起，在教学中有目的地、有计划地、有步骤地、有方法的来进行指导，从而达到大纲的要求，这便是撰写此书的目的。

如何具体指导中学生进行写作，这种书还颇为少见。因

此写一套既实用又急需的作文指导丛书对中学生极为重要。为此我们曾征求了全国数十位英语特级教师、高级教师的意见，并利用我们部分成员在考察英国和澳大利亚教育时所得到的珍贵资料，结合我国学生的实际，应天津教育出版社之约，编写了中学英语作文指导系列丛书，共三册：

中学英语写作入门

中学英语写作技巧

中学英语情景作文

该丛书的写作是按照由浅入深，由易到难，难易相当，题材新颖，体裁多样，紧扣教材等原则进行的。此书不仅对中学生尤其是高三学生有着普遍的指导意义，而且对中学教师、大学生也有重要的参考价值。

丛书由尹玉成、李宝忱等主编，并由尹玉成主审。

特级教师王树凯审读了全书，并提出许多宝贵意见，在此表示感谢。

限于水平和时间，书中难免有不妥或错误之处，敬希读者批评指正。

编者

1990年9月1日于天津

重视写的教学,培养笔头使用英语的能力

(代序言)

全日制中学《英语教学大纲》中明确规定：“写是书面表达和传递信息的交际能力。培养初步写的能力，是英语教学的目的之一。”写既包括入门阶段的书写、拼写技能，也包括初步的写作能力。作为教学目的，主要指用书面形式表达思想感情，传递信息。换句话说，是指笔头交际的言语能力。

笔头交际能力是在听、说、读的基础上逐渐培养起来的。从初中第五学期起大纲中都规定了在所学语言范围内对学生进行口、笔头造句能力的训练。然而，由于中考和高考很少考查写作能力，写的教学被不同程度地忽视了。结果，不少学生对提供了语言表达材料的简单写作，感到无从下手。这一严峻的事实应该引起我们的足够重视。

尹玉成和李宝忱等老师主编的《中学英语书面表达丛书》的出版，是应急之举。是及时雨。它适应深化英语教学改革的需要，适应了依据教学大纲进行教学的需要。

读者在阅读和学习《英语书面表达丛书》时，至少应该了解以下四方面的特点：

一、介绍基本知识，促进联句成篇。这套丛书中分别介

绍了有关用英语写作的基本知识。从标题与大写的规则到标点符号和移行规则的简明用法，从造句谋篇、联句成文的要领到段落中心句的扩展，以及各类文章体裁等，都给了必要的介绍。这样就填补了当前英语教学中的空白，增加了“书市”上的品种。

二、强调实践，着重能力训练。这套丛书不仅仅停留在基本知识的介绍上，更重要的是它的实践性。把知识转化为能力是一个艰苦的练习过程，因而要用锲而不舍的精神，象少林小子练功那样，扎扎实实地练习。书中所编的练习一定要认真完成。有句谚语说的好：“师傅领进门，修行在个人。”（Your teacher can lead you into the door; the acquiring of learning rests with each person.）只有通过自己长期不懈的练习才能培养出用英语写作的能力。

三、提供范例，便于模仿。丛书中提供了不少有关练习写作的例子。这些例子都是经过编者精心筛选的，堪称范例。读者可模仿实例。练习不同文章的写作。模仿是一种学习的简便方法。但是，我们不提倡盲目的模仿，而提倡在理解基础上的模仿。建立在理解基础上的模仿才能学习到真正的本领。才能做到“青出于蓝而胜于蓝”的创作本领。模仿是起点，是手段。创作和自由作文才是目的。

四、针对实际，分析“病例”。丛书中编写一些我国学生在用英语写作时出现的典型错误例子。这些典型错误多半是从编者的教学实践中积累、归纳出来的，针对性很强。诊断病例之后，对症下药，指出正确的符合英语习惯的表达方式。读者可以联系自己的实际，有选择、有侧重地探本求

源。搞清正误之所在。这样做了，不但可以提高写作能力、而且还可以提高自己的鉴别能力。

读者如能细读多练，书中的其它特点自然不难发现。仅上四点即可使读者受益匪浅了。特写此序，以飨读者。

马俊明

一九九〇年九月一日

注：马俊明系中国教育学会外语教学研究会理事长、北京师范大学外语系教授。

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一、相同结构句型操练

一篇好的文章应该是主题鲜明、题材新颖、重点突出、语言规范……。然而英语作文对初学者来说最基础的还是选词造句，句子正确通顺，符合英语的表达习惯。因此学习、掌握和运用英语的各种句子是写好英语作文的基础和关键。欲达此目的需要做大量的、反复的操练。

句子操练最有效的方法之一是进行相同基本句型（结构相同意义不同）的替换。现根据写作中的实际需要，对常见句型进行时态、语态及各种结构方面的归纳、总结，有目的、有系统地进行操练。以便使学生做到举一反三、触类旁通，收到事半功倍之效。

I、相同结构句型综合操练（100例）

按照下列范例来进行操练。

例：He has to call on our teacher at once .

1) I / the doctor / very soon

2) we / our professor / right away

3) Tom / the scientist / immediately

Key:

1) I have to call on the doctor very soon . !

2) We have to call on our professor right away.

3) Tom has to call on the scientist immediately.

The Present (现在时)

1 . He doesn't work in an office; he works in a department store.

1) she/school/technical college

2) they/factory/garage

3) the girls/shop/café (咖啡馆)

2 ! She speaks English very well, but she doesn't understand German.

1) ride/bicycle/drive/car

2) play/piano/read/music

3) grow/flowers/grow/vegetables

3 . Are you looking for Jack? I think he is washing the car.

1) she/try to find/children?play/in the garden

2) they/hope to see/George? read/in the library

3) they/call for/waiter? help/in the kitchen

4 . He prefers history to science; he knows a lot about Asia.

1) chemistry/mathematics/coal

2) geography/economics/Africa

3) art/music/Italy

5. They have lived in that village for a long time.

1) he/London/six years

2) we/the country/ten months

3) the family/the same house/three generations

6. The caretaker has just switched the light on.

1) gentleman/put/hat

2) cook/turn/tap

3) lady/turn/tape-recorder

7. I've been using this typewriter since Christmas.

1) I/paint/picture/February

2) he/build/boat/the autumn

3) she/design/clothes/last year

8. Have you ever been to Madrid? No, but I've been meaning to go.

1) New York? /want

2) Singapore? /expect

3) Beirut? /hope

9. There are no clean glasses in the kitchen, because we have used them all.

1) new books/library/read

2) French magazines/shop/sell

3) colour/her cheeks/lose

10. How much are the books worth? They cost ten shillings each.

- 1) house? /£500
- 2) plate? /four shillings
- 3) ticket? /half-a-crown

The Past (过去时)

11. My brother lent me a book last week.

- 1) she/tell/time/five minutes ago
- 2) my father/give/bicycle/last Christmas
- 3) she/read/story/last night

12. Why did you put on such an old suit?

What a silly idea!

- 1) buy/small dog? /funny animal
- 2) tell/obvious lie? /stupid idea
- 3) get/expensive watch? /nice present

13. She was looking for the grocer's when I met her.

- 1) he/baker's/find
- 2) the soldiers/officer/meet
- 3) the nurse/chemist's/notice

14. While I was waiting for the bus, the rain stopped.

- 1) have/lunch/door-bell/ring
- 2) sleep/upstairs/house/catch fire
- 3) drive/to London/engine/stop

15. The manager had already left when I

telephoned.

- 1) bus/go/arrive
- 2) accident/occur/appear
- 3) dance/start/enter

16. By the end of the month the hurricane had struck Florida.

- 1) year/builders/finish/twelve houses
- 2) week/company/dismiss/one hundred workmen
- 3) summer/farmers/harvest/whole crop

17. At the time of his death he had been drinking too much.

- 1) her examination/work/too hard
- 2) their discovery/experiment/for ten years
- 3) her marriage/work/as a model

18. He enjoyed himself a great deal.

- 1) she/admire/too much
- 2) the cat/wash/carefully
- 3) he/kill/stupidly

19. What have you been doing when the police arrested you?

- 1) say/reporter/find
- 2) write/teacher/stop
- 3) hide/children/catch

20. They agreed to the proposal made by the chairman.

1) rely on/information/give/newspapers

2) decide upon/plan/suggest/manager

3) believe in/message/send/spy

The Future and Conditional (将来时和条件句)

21. He is going to plant some trees tomorrow.

1) his wife/have/baby/in August

2) they/leave/Paris/in two day's time

3) we/sell/house/next year

22. The maid will clean the house this afternoon.

1) cook/buy/meat/tomorrow

2) men/clean/windows/next week

3) gardener/dig up/potatoes/this evening

23. I expect he will take his examination either today or tomorrow.

1) think/she/buy/ticket/this week/next

2) hope / you / visit / exhibition / Tuesday/

Thursday

3) imagine/ we/ change/ house/ in August/ September

24. I will do it if I have enough time.

1) she/buy/money

2) the reporter/write/information

3) the workmen/mend/tools

25. He would do it if he was clever enough.

1) she/reach/tall

2) they/build/rich

3) our enemies/destroy/cruel

26. She would have done it if she had not been too ill.

1) the team/win/lazy

2) the secretary/type/ill

3) I/get/late

27. If you call at 9 o'clock, he will still be having breakfast.

1) phone/eight o'clock/dictate/letters

2) get/to the zoo/6 p.m/feed/the lions

3) visit/the hospital/in the morning/see/ the doctor

28. If she hadn't been playing tennis, she wouldn't have broken her leg.

1) he/drive/so fast/have accident

2) dog/bark/so loudly/we/discover/burglar

3) snow/fall/so thickly/the postman/lose his way

29. By the end of the year he will have flown 100, 000 miles.

1) holiday/recover/his health

2) week/leave/the hospital

3) month / write / a score of newspaper articles

30. I'm seeing him tomorrow; at least I hope

to see him then.

- 1) I/marry/her/next week; /expect
- 2) he/water/the garden/this afternoon;/mean
- 3) they/buy/the house/next month; /intend

The Passive (被动语态)

31. The gun he carries is never loaded.

- 1) lorry/drive/usually/overload
- 2) houses/build/always/sell
- 3) articles/write/seldom/publish

32. The man didn't know the answer, the answer wasn't known.

- 1) teacher/understand/question
- 2) lawyer/believe/witness
- 3) pupil/remember/poem

33. The second goal was scored by Walter Smith.

- 1) first prize/win/Diana Dawes
- 2) penicillin/discover/Alexander Fleming
- 3) farm/destroy/fire

34. The dog hasn't been trained.

- 1) repairs/complete
- 2) some factories/put up
- 3) money/deposit (存放 v.)

35. The film will be shown next week.

- 1) machine/test/next month
- 2) wheat/plant/in spring