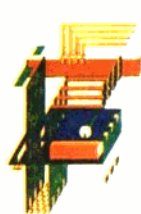


NMET

# 书面表达精解



湖北教育出版社



高考英语分类  
精解丛书之一

# 书面表达 精解

WRITING

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出版者/湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

书面表达精解/田湖龙,李庚明编. —武汉:湖北教育出版社,1996

(高考英语分类精解丛书)

ISBN 7-5351-1781-3

I. 书… I. ①田… ②李… III. 英语-写作-高中-升学参考资料 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 05745 号

湖北教育出版社出版、发行  
(430022·武汉市解放大道新育村 33 号)  
新华书店经销  
通山县印刷厂印刷  
(437600·通山县通羊镇南市路 165 号)

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 7 印张 175 000 字  
1996 年 1 月第 1 版 1996 年 1 月第 1 次印刷  
印数: 1-10 000

ISBN 7-5351-1781-3/G·1436

定 价: 6.90 元

如因印刷、装订影响阅读,请直接与承印厂调换

## 先睹为快

- 1 **目的:**一味地做练习味同嚼蜡,且常不得要领,令学生及考生头疼。此套丛书企图医治这一痼疾,避开题海战术,帮助他们尽快突破考试难关。
- 2 **内容:**此套丛书包括6种,即《单项填空精解》、《完形填空精解》、《短文改错精解》、《书面表达精解》、《阅读理解精解》、《NMET 试题精解》,几乎涉及高考英语所有独立的、占分较高的重点题型。
- 3 **体例:**每种至少包括两大部分:其一是该题型应试要点与策略;其二是典型题精解。有些还增加了一些精选自测试题。
- 4 **特征:**尽可能体现高考英语之最新信息,选材新,体例新;尽可能以精短文字破解各类试题之策略,使学生易于明白解题思路,掌握应试规律,习得突破难点之要领。
- 5 **建议:**第一条,这6种书你可视实际需要任择其一、其二或更多,以弥补自己之不足。第二条,通过此书要重点掌握规律与技巧,获得各方面语言知识精华,以收举一反三之效。第三条,对此书编写有何建议,烦请与湖北教育出版社外语室联系。

## 前言

本书既体现《NMET 分类精解丛书》的总要求,更突出了书面表达精解的特点。它是 NMET 书面表达题的考试指南,而不是全面系统的写作教程。凡 NMET 试题用不上的,本书一律割爱。它虽配有大量的习题(总共 110 题),但不是一本单纯的练习册。我们认为,没有足够的练习,只讲解题技巧,这是“纸上谈兵”,无济于事;不讲方法技巧,只是盲目作题,这是“缘木求鱼”,求之非所,不可得也。两者配合,才能取得最佳效果。因此,编者的指导思想是力求这本书具有针对性、科学性和实践性。

本书共有五章。首篇是谈写作技能的提高问题,它是从战略高度进行写作指导,正如高屋建瓴一样,它会直接影响到 NMET 的解题技巧。第一章主要介绍 NMET 书面表达题的有关情况,以使参加高考的考生对这种考题及要求有一个概貌的了解。第二章(结合阅读的写作)从读与写的关系上阐明了读写结合的重要性,并结合现行高中英语教材提供了缩写、改写等实例。这是一种便捷而有效的提高写作能力的方法。第三章(三种文体的控制性写作)的目的在于通过对记叙文、说明文、应用文三种文体的作用、特点、要求等的介绍,提高学生对 NMET 书面表达题的应试能力。第四章(自由写作)为高中学生提出了一个更高的、但不是可望而不可及的写作要求。它提供了十篇中学生的命题作文,作为示范,并加以评讲,以供学习参考。我们的意图是以此激励高中学生的写作兴趣,高要求、高标准地多写多练,从而提高书面表达能力。第五章(NMET 书面表达自测题)提供了 80 篇模拟试题,希望读者参照前面各章提出的思路、方法和技巧,根据每篇试题的提示要求,独立地完成写作,然后参阅附录 I 中的参考范文,进行自我检测。本书附录 II 还提供了历届 NMET 书面表达题和参考答案。

我们希望这本书能成为中学英语教师指

导学生写作的参考书,也希望它能成为中学生的自修课本。并衷心期望得到中学师生的批评指正,以使它逐步臻于完善。

编者 一九九五年二月

## 谈谈写作技能的提高问题

首先,要通过写的练习来提高写作技能(Improve your writing skill through writing)。

正如听说能力的提高要靠你多听多说一样,写作能力的提高要靠你多写了。写的能力培养要贯穿于英语学习的全过程,而不是应考前的临战措施。入门阶段的书写、抄写、拼写,随后的听写、默写,以至造句、问答、联词成句、联句成文、看图写话、改写课文等笔头作业,乃至最后的控制性作文或自由作文,无不是写的练习手段,在不同阶级都应有一定的要求。从简单的笔头作业(如书写、拼写)开始,逐步发展到内容上和语言水平上都较好的作文,这就是写的训练的全过程。总之,写的能力的提高决非一日之功,不可一蹴而就,而应贯彻在英语教学的始终。

其次,要注意读与写的关系,利用读—写结合的方式来提高写作技能。读是一种理解能力(或接收能力),写是一种表达能力(或称发射能力),这两种能力的发展是成正比例的。也就是说,你阅读得越多,你才有可能写得越好。唐代大诗人杜甫早就说过:“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”,这句话不仅说明了读与写的关系——读书是下笔的基础,读得多才能写得有神,而且指出读书的方法——要“破万卷”。一个“破”字,意指精读、细读,读时要慢嚼细咽,好生消化;一个“万”字,言其多也,意指泛读、粗读,读时可大口吞食,以待反刍。泛读、粗读可以为你提供广泛的知识,开阔你的视野,而精读、细读则可为你提供模仿写作时必要的语言材料。

事实证明,利用我们所读过的课文进行读写结合的训练是行之有效的办法。练习的办法有利用课文中的常用词语造句、就课文内容作书面问答、对课文中的难句进行不同表达方式的释义、就段落内容写主题句、写课文摘要、改写或缩写课文等。

第三,要重视常用词语和基本句型的运用。一个高中毕业生通常学了2 000来个英语

单词和习惯用语,接触了千变万化的各种句子。不少学生喜欢诵记一些比较偏的单词,喜欢分析钻研一些比较复杂的句子,而忽视学习运用最常用的词语(约 300 个)和简单句的最基本的句型(共 6 个)。他们也许都“知道”这些词语和句型,但是他们不会“正确运用”。MET 试题的最初设计者曾对头几年的 MET 试题作过大量的调查研究,他们发现过去几年书面表达题的得分率总是徘徊在 30%—40% 之间的低下水平,究其原因,认为考生对于最常用的词语和最基本的句型只停留在“似曾相识的”阶段,而不能掌握它,运用它。

试题的设计者曾以 MET87 的书面表达题为例(见本书附录二 P. 94)。该题要求写一封信,表达以下三点意思:

1. (开会时)我和你(收信人)坐在一块;
2. (散会时)我拿了你的笔记本,你拿了我的笔记本;
3. (现在)我把你的笔记本寄回给你,请你把我的笔记本寄回给我。

这三点意思只要用三个最常用的动词(sit, take, send)写成属于最基本句型的三句话,便能达到目的。但是根据对答卷的分析结果看,半数左右的考生虽然“知道”这三个动词(它们都属于最常用的 300 个单词之内),但是只有 10% 左右的考生能“正确运用”。这充分说明,考生要做好书面表达题,切不可忽视最常用的词语和最基本的句型,不仅要记得,而且还要会运用。

第四,要提倡自觉模仿,切忌生搬硬套。你要说地道的英语(idiomatc English),你就得模仿洋腔洋调,而不要用汉语去标注英语;你要写地道的英语,你就得遵循英语的语法规则和习惯用法,而不要按汉语的习惯去用英语表达。否则你说的或写的就是中国式英语(Chinglish)。例如,“欢迎你参加聚会”是地道的汉语,但如果生搬硬套汉语的表达,写成英语句子“Welcome you to attend the party.”这就是中国式英语了,因为英语动词 welcome(欢迎)没有“welcome sb. to do sth.”的这种说法;但是 welcome 作为形容词(受欢迎的)用于“be welcome to do sth”或“be welcome to a place”却是英语中的常用表达,例如“You are welcome to join us”或“You are welcome to the party.”这些句子倒是地道的英语。因此,学习写作就要模仿着去写地道的英语,力避生搬硬套的中国式英语。用你听熟了的话去说,用你读熟了的词语句式去写,你就会少犯或不犯错误。

模仿是一种学习,这种学习是为了正确地运用语言。遣词造句要模仿,这是最基本的运用;在写作技巧、构思方法、创作风格上也可以模仿,这是高一级的运用。Mark Twain 在 At a Tailor's Shop 中对店主尖酸刻薄的讽刺, A. Daudet 在 The Last Lesson 中以小见大的构思, O. Henry 在 The Gifts 中的画龙点睛式的结局写法,都是值得我们模仿学习的。



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# 1

# NMET 书面表达题的沿革、特征、 评分标准与解题步骤

## I. NMET 书面表达题的沿革

书面表达题是一种主观试题,这种题型最早见之于 1985 年广东省试用的 MET 试卷 (*Metriculation English Test* 高等学校招生试卷),这种试卷随后在全国逐步推广。1991 年国家考试中心就高考英语科的试卷作了一次新的改革,在原 MET 试卷的基础上设计了 NMET 试卷 (*National Metriculation English Test*)。与 MET 试卷相比, NMET 试卷调整了试卷结构,降低了试卷难度,重视语言知识,着重考查语言运用能力。而在书面表达题的测试内容方面,则对考生的语言组织与表达能力提出了新的要求。

从 1985 年至今十年来,不管是 MET 试卷也好,还是 NMET 试卷也好,书面表达题一直是一个保留的题型,而且从历年高考英语科试卷来看,书面表达题的计分比例是呈上升趋势的。

## II. NMET 书面表达题的特征

“书面表达”实际上是一种控制性写作 (*controlled writing*)。它不同于自由写作 (*free writing*),不能随心所欲,想写什么就写什么。书面表达题通常都有一个“提示”,它提供了控制的诸方面。这种控制首先表现在时间和字数的限定上,要求在 30 分钟内写出 100 字左右的书面材料;其次表现在情景内容的限定上,提示中通常会给出所写材料的目的、对象、时地、情节等要点,这是写书面表达题的基本依据;第三表现在文章所用的体裁和格式的限定上,例如提示中规定用书信、日记、通知等形式。此外,还有一个大范围的限定,这就是书面表达题所用的词语都限定在中学阶段所学的语言知识范围之内,可能出现的生词都以附注的形式加以注明。因此,考生不要产生畏惧心理,不要担心书面表达题会超出教学大纲的要求。

从最近十年来的书面表达题来看,要求所写的书面材料在形式上是多种多样的,有书信、日记、讲故事、人物介绍、口头通知等;而所涉及的内容则有中外古今的各个方面。因此,在体裁和题材上你要有多种准备。但是,不论体裁、题材如何,书面材料总是要求你叙述一件事情或介绍一个人物,并要求尽可能地表达清楚、连贯。因此,你准备的重点应该是放在记叙文上。

## III. NMET 书面表达题的评分标准

自从 1991 年采用 NMET 试卷以来,书面表达题的评分标准包括了以下内容:

### 一、评分原则:

1. 本题 (NMET) 总分为 25 分,其中内容和语言占 24 分,词数占 1 分,按 7 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。词数在 80—120 之内的,加 1 分。

### 二、内容要点:

根据每年 NMET 书面表达题的题材内容确定要点,有 5, 6, 7 个不等。

### 三、各档次的要求和给分范围:

第七档:短文包括所要求的内容,意思连贯,语言基本无误,表达清楚。(22—24 分)

第六档:短文包括所要求的内容,意思基本连贯,语言仍有少量错误,表达清楚。

(18—21 分)

第五档:短文基本包括所要求的内容,语言有一些错误,表达基本清楚。(14—17

分)

第四档:短文能涉及所要求的内容,语言虽有较多错误,尚能达意。(11—13 分)

第三档:短文只能涉及所要求的部分内容,或语言有许多大错。严重影响意思的表达。(7—10 分)

第二档:只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些短语或句子,但不能成文。(3—6 分)

第一档:只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。(0—2 分)

### 四、说明:

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

从上述评分标准中,我们可以看出,书面表达题的评分主要是从内容要点和语言水平两个方面来评分的。因此,在做书面表达题的时候,始终不要忘了这两个方面——要点和语言。要想得高分,你所写的短文就应该包括所要求的全部或大部分内容,而且语言基本无误,意思连贯,表达清楚。

## IV. NMET 书面表达题的解题步骤

根据前述的书面表达题的特点及该题的评分标准,为了取得最佳分数,我们认为在解题时要注意下列几个步骤:

1. 认真审题,弄清题意,明确要求,这是下笔写作之前的重要步骤。

如前所述,书面表达是一种控制性写作,考生必须对提示中所提出的各种要求正确理解,才能根据要求去进行写作。以 NMET1994 的书面表达题为例(见附录二、P. 100),该题要求写一个 100 个词的广播稿,而且开头语已经给你写好了,这就确定了一份口头通知的形式。通知的内容也都给你规定了——晚会的宗旨、晚会的组织者、时间和地点、活动项目等。按照这些规定去写,从形式和内容上讲,你的短文应该可以符合要求的。

2. 列出要点,译成英语,这是组织语言,形成短文的基础。

书面表达的评分依据之一是内容要点。因此,在认真审题,弄清题意的基础上,应逐个地完整无缺地把内容要点列出来,然后译成英文词语或句子,以便下一步组织语言,形成短文。在完成这个步骤时要注意:是要点的不要遗漏,并非要点的不要添加;将要点译成英语时,要尽量用你最熟悉的常用词汇和基本句型。

仍以 NMET1994 书面表达题为例。该题内容要点有以下七点(附英文译文):

(1)为欢迎美国朋友举办晚会(to hold a party/to welcome our friends from the U. S.)

(2)由学生会组织(Organizer—the Student Union)

(3)时间:8 月 15 日,星期六,晚 7:30(Time—7:30 p. m. August 15 Saturday evening)

(4)地点:主楼屋顶花园(Place—the roof garden/Main Building)

(5)活动:跳舞、唱歌、听音乐、做游戏(Activities—dancing/singing/music/games)

(6)交换礼物,需包装好,签名并写祝词(exchange gifts/to be wrapped up/sign your name/write some words of good wishes)

(7)欢迎大家都参加(Everybody is welcome to the party.)

3. 用联词成句的办法将上述要点的英文词语扩展成句子,然后再用联句成文的办法来组织语言,形成短文。在完成这个步骤时要注意:尽量按基本句型写简单句;根据短文内容确定句子的主语和谓语,特别要注意谓语用什么基调的时态及其前后相关的时态呼应;还要注意句与句之间的有机联系,段落与段落之间的自然过渡。总之,在这个步骤中,要尽量使句子表达得清楚、正确,使短文具有统一性和连贯性。

仍以 NMET1994 书面表达题为例,前面已列出七个内容要点,并已译成英文。现在首先要把这些内容要点的英文词语扩展成句子。我们可以确定句子主语或者是晚会(the party),或者是晚会的组织者(the Student Union)。既然是广播通知未来的活动,那么谓语动词时态的基调则应是一般将来时,这样我们就可以写出下列许多句子来:

- (1)The Student Union will/is going to hold a party to welcome our friends from the U. S. (or, A party will be given by the Student Union to welcome our friends from the U. S. )
- (2)The party will be held at 7 : 30, Saturday evening, August 15. (or, The time for the party is 7 : 30 p. m. ...)
- (3)The party will be held in the roof garden of the Main Building. (or, The place for the party is the roof garden. ...)
- (4)There will be various kinds of activities; dancing, singing, music, games and exchange of gifts. (or, You'll have the following activities; ...)
- (5)The gifts should be wrapped up. (or, You'd better wrap up your gifts. )
- (6)Please sign your name and write some words of good wishes.
- (7)Everybody is welcome to the party. (or, We hope everybody will be present at the party. )

在完成上述要点造句的步骤后,再要根据前后句子的逻辑顺序,把这些句子重新排列组合起来,使之前后连贯成一个完整的短文。在这个组织语言、形成短文的过程中,有必要利用一些表示并列、转折或递进等意思的连词。如果文章比较长,要表达的主题比较多,也可以在适当的地方分段。

下面是 NMET1994 书面表达题的参考范文:

May I have your attention, please? I have an announcement to make. The Student Union is going to hold a party on Saturday evening, August 15, to welcome our friends from the United States. The party will be held in the roof garden of the Main Building. It will begin at 7 : 30 p. m. There will be music, dancing, singing, games and exchange of gifts. Will everybody please bring along a small gift for the purpose? Remember to wrap it up, sign your name and write a few words of good wishes.

Don't forget; 7 : 30, Saturday evening, roof garden, Main Building. There's sure to be a lot of fun. Everybody is welcome.

4. 通读全文,检查复核,修改可能出现的错误,这是做好书面表达题的一个不可缺少的步骤。考生要安排一定的时间,在写好短文后,从题目要求上对全文进行检查和修改。要注意字数是否相符;体裁格式是否正确;内容要点是否全面;语言表达上是否有错误,大至主谓一致、时态呼应、习惯用法,小至单词拼写、大小写及标点符号,都不可放过。

《全日制中学英语教学大纲》明确指出：“写的能力要在读的基础上进行培养和提高”。这就说明，阅读是写作的基础，而读写结合是培养和提高写作能力的有效途径。

结合阅读的写作，就是在读完一篇课文或指定的文章后，根据提示要求而进行写作的一种形式，它包括缩写、改写和写读后感等。这些形式与 NMET 书面表达的题型也都非常相近。

### I. 缩写

缩写是在忠于原文的基础上，对原文加以压缩或概括。它既要求使篇幅缩短，又要求重点突出、要点齐全。课文复述、文章摘要、故事梗概都属于这种写作形式。在进行缩写练习时，必须理解原文、抓住要点、删去枝叶、注意连贯。

**例一** 请将高中英语第一册第六课(*Abraham Lincoln*)课文缩写成 120 个词左右的短文，要求概括 *Abraham Lincoln* 的主要生平事迹。

参考范文如下：

Abraham Lincoln was born into a poor family in 1809. He had little school education in his childhood. He studied law in his spare time and later became a lawyer. Lincoln was so strongly against slavery that he determined to build a free state for all the people.

Soon after Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the Civil War broke out. After four years of bitter fighting, the North won the war. The nation was reunited and the slavery was done away with. Lincoln's enemies hated him and shot him dead at a theater in 1865. But Lincoln's speech was remembered by the whole nation that America must strengthen the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Today, Abraham Lincoln is regarded as one of the greatest of all American presidents.

**例二** 请将高中英语第二册第九课(*Sports and Games*)课文缩写成 150 个词左右的短文，要求概述体育运动对人们身心健康的好处。

参考范文如下：

Sports and games are not only amusements. They are things of great value to one's body and mind.

Sports and games build our bodies, prevent us from getting too fat and keep us healthy. They also give us valuable practice in helping the eyes, brain and muscles work together. Such kind of practice is especially useful for those who work with their brains most of the time.

Sports and games are also good for character-training. Unselfishness, courage, discipline, love of one's country, and so on, are virtues that a citizen should have. Students learn a lot about these in their lessons in class. But in their spare time, in sports and games, they learn to play fair, work together with other team members, go all out to win the match, and think of

the honour of the group. What the students learn in sports and games will help them to become better citizens.

### Exercise 1

请阅读高中英语第一册第十六课课文(*Continents and Oceans*),并根据下列提示,将原文缩写成 120 个词左右的课文摘要。

提示:

1. the earth, a huge water-covered globe;
2. most of the large land areas are connected or almost so;
3. the largest and smallest landmass;
4. the world's coldest continent;
5. oceans cover more than 70 percent of the earth;
6. the ocean floors are almost as irregular as the exposed land areas.

### Exercise 2

请阅读下列文章,并将其主要内容写出摘要。总词数在 100 个左右。

题释:阅读文章时,先找出各个段落的主题句,然后联句成文。

## COMPUTERS

The computer is a wonderful machine. It is the most important invention in many years. Today it is used a great deal in many ways. By the year 2 000 the computer will probably touch the lives of everyone, even people in faraway villages.

The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, used in China centuries ago. In the seventeenth century an adding machine was invented, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1946. A computer then could do 5 000 adding problems in one second. Now Computers can work millions of times faster.

Today most computers have a memory. That means information can be stored in them and be taken out anytime needed. Computers are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. Even in a large computer, the part that does the computing is now only about as big as the end of a finger.

Computers can do many kinds of work. For example, when someone buys something in a big shop, information about the sale is put into a computer. During the night the computer works on the information from all the sales that day. The next morning, the manager has a report on everything that was sold and also on everything that will soon be sold out.

In research about the moon, a lot of information is put into computers. A scientist can then "ask" the computer questions, and the computer "answers" on the screen. It is almost like talking to another scientist.

Another computer programme has information about different illnesses. A doctor can talk to the computer and explain what is wrong with a person. The computer will then tell what to do. If the doctor asks why, the computer goes through its memory and gives the reason.

In some large factories there are very few people. Robots do most of the work. For exam-

ple, in a car factory when a different type of car comes along the line, the robot changes its work, just as a human would do. How does the robot know this? A computer "tells" it what to do.

In the last few years there have been great changes in computers. They now can do most of the things people can do, though most scientists agree that computers cannot completely take the place of humans. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will they make life better, or will they bring suffering to people? The students of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

## I. 改写

改写是用不同形式表达同一意思的写作方式。改写的过程是重新构思、重新布局、重新裁剪的过程,使之成为与原文内容相同而表达形式不同的作品。文章形式的改变主要有两种:(一) 改变文章的体裁,如把对话、戏剧改成记叙文,把故事、寓言改写成对话等;(二) 改变人称,如把第一人称改为第三人称,把第三人称改为第一人称等。

下面是 NMET 1991 的书面表达题,它提供了一个很好的改写的示例:

### 1. 阅读下面的故事:

Miss Green was going to give a lecture on Monday afternoon. Yet on Sunday night she was told that she had to go to an important meeting the next day at exactly the same time. "No one can be in two places at once. What shall I do?" she thought. But soon, she had an idea.

At five to three on Monday afternoon Miss Green went along to the lecture room. There were about twenty students waiting there for her. "I'm sorry," she told them, "I won't be able to give my lecture today." The students looked surprised. Miss Green explained that she had an important meeting. "However," she went on, "although I can't be with you myself, my voice can!" Then she put a small tape recorder on the desk. "You see, I've recorded my lecture and you can listen to it without me." Thinking that she had settled the matter, Miss Green turned on the recorder and left.

The meeting finished a little early. Miss Green decided to go back to her students. She stood for a moment outside the lecture room, listening to her own voice. Then very quietly, she opened the door. To her surprise, the room was empty. As she looked around, she saw a number of small recorders—all "listening" to her lecture!

"Well," she thought, "if I can be in two places at the same time, why can't they?"

### 2. 根据故事,用第一人称学生的口吻写一篇英语短文。短文应包括下列内容:

- (1) Miss Green 为什么不能亲自给学生讲课?
- (2) Miss Green 是怎样解决矛盾的?
- (3) 放录音时,学生做了些什么?(请自己设想。)
- (4) 学生为什么没有听完录音?(请自己设想。)
- (5) 学生想出了什么两全齐美的办法?

### 注意:

- 1) 短文长度为 80—120 个词。要求意思连贯,表达清楚。
- 2) 短文的开头已写在下面,不计入总词数。

A little before three, we were already in the lecture room when our teacher Miss Green came in.

**题释:** 这道题不仅要求将第三人称改为学生第一人称,而且还需要将直接引语变成间接引语,并要求根据提示进行合理的设想。

参考范文如下:

A little before three, we were already in the lecture room when our teacher Miss Green came in. She said she couldn't give us the lecture because she had to go to an important meeting. However, she had recorded her lecture for us. So she put a recorder on the desk, turned it on, and left.

We listened to the lecture for a while. Some of us even took notes. But there would be a film at four. We were all eager to go. What should we do? We started to whisper. "Why can't we do the same as Miss Green?" someone suggested.

"Good idea!" many of us cried out immediately. Happily we walked out of the room, leaving our recorders there.

**例一** 请根据高中英语第一册第十五课课文(*Napoleon's Three Questions*)的主要情节,改编成一段对话。对话的人物有 *Napoleon, Swede, A soldier*. 字数:150 个词左右。

参考范文如下:

Napoleon: (standing in front of the Swede and looking him up and down)

How many years have you been in my army?

Swede: Twenty-three, sir.

Napoleon: How old are you, then?

Swede: Three years, sir.

Napoleon: Either you are mad, or I am.

Swede: Both, sir.

Napoleon: Where do you come from?

Swede: (not knowing what to say)

Napoleon: (angrily) Are you a Frenchman?

Swede: (looking frightened)

A soldier: Sorry. Let me give you a clear explanation. He is my friend, a Swede. He admires you very much. So he joined the army three years ago. He took part in many battles. All of us respect him because he fought bravely.

Napoleon: But how dare he answer my questions like that?

A soldier: He can speak little French. When we heard you would come to inspect us, we only taught him the answers to your three questions because we all know you always ask the three questions in the same order. Now, the poor young man didn't know what happened.

Napoleon: (smiling and patting the Swede on the shoulder) Don't be afraid. I know your story. Now we are good friends.

Swede: (smiling without saying anything)

**例二** 请根据高中英语第二册第十四课(*Watching Ants*)的主要内容,改写成一篇欢迎词,以 the queen(第一人称)的口吻对到蚁城的来访者表示欢迎,并作自我介绍。字数:150 个词左右。欢迎词的呼语和第一句话已经给出:

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to our city! .....



参考范文如下:

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to our city! I'm the Queen. I am much larger than the others, so you can easily find me among the ants. I'm the only one in the city who lays eggs. As the mother of many children, I'm respected and taken good care of.

My children have different jobs. Some are nurses and some are workers. The nurses care for my babies and wash me with their tongues. The workers are divided into three groups. Some of them act as guards and soldiers in time of trouble, some keep the tunnels and rooms clean and some go out to gather food for themselves and for us all. When they come home, they give food to the nurses, and the nurses feed me and my babies.

We "talk" by tapping gently on each other's head with our feelers. Many problems are settled by this tap-talking.

Thank you for listening.

### Exercise 3

假如你是 Miss Smith 的学生,上星期你们班进行了一次郊游。郊游前, Miss Smith 在通知全班学生时,与 Jack 有一段对话。请你用自己的话把这段对话内容转述给你朋友听。(字数: 100—120)

#### A Dialogue

Miss Smith: You know we are going for an outing tomorrow. But is everyone sure of the time and place we are to meet?

Jack: I'm not, Madam.

Miss Smith: I thought it might be you. Now I'll repeat. We'll meet at 9:30 at the bus station. One more thing is that each of you should bring a bottle of hot drink and some sandwiches when you go.

Jack: Madam, will the work we've been doing have to be finished this evening?

Miss Smith: Of course it must. There certainly won't be much time before we go out. By the way, have you got a map and can you understand it?

Jack: Well, that's just what is worrying me most. I'm sorry to say I can't even make out where the school is.

**题释:** 本题要求将对话改成记叙文,并用第一人称转述。转述时应注意将直接引语变成间接引语,或用自己的话直接陈述。时态应改用过去时态。

### Exercise 4

1. 阅读下面的故事:

#### A Traveler in Italy

An Englishman was once traveling in Italy. One day he went into a small restaurant to order dinner. He understood very little Italian and was unable to read the menu (菜单). He knew the word eggs, and so he ordered eggs. Italy is famous, however, for its mushrooms, and the man wanted to try some mushrooms with his eggs. But he did not know the word for