

ENGLISH

高考英语新考法 书面表达 80 篇

《高考英语新考法》编写组 编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

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前 言

书面表达是中学生学习英语应掌握的一项基本技能。它不仅要求学生有扎实的语言基本功,而且对学生的审题能力、语篇能力、想象能力、表达能力和评价能力等都有着很高的要求,能全面考查考生的综合语言运用能力。因而,是高考题型中的“重头戏”。

本书旨在帮助生理清写作思路、积累好词好句、学会灵活表达。因此,本书不仅将每个练习单独排成一页,而且提供的范文也单独成页。具体来说,本书主要有以下特点:

1. 从高考的角度编写,但很关注对平时学习的帮助。第一章紧扣高考的分析一定会对学生备战高考有很强的指导作用。

2. 训练部分有三章:以叙述为主的书面表达专项训练(第二章)、以说明、介绍为主的书面表达专项训练(第三章)和夹叙夹议的综合型书面表达专项训练(第四章)。

每章练习题的设计独具匠心。开头的几个练习中,答题栏左边有比较详细的思路、谋篇、布局、语言、内容等方面的提示,随后,提示逐步减少,给学生一个“慢慢丢弃拐杖”的机会,但仍留着一块打草稿的地方。

3. 书后附有“例文详解与思路点评”,对每个练习都给出所对应的例文,供学生参考。每篇例文都有“思路点评”,对例文进行详细分析,重点关注文章结构、好词好句等,紧接着是“举一反三、灵活表达”栏目,就某一话题相关的好词好句或相关的内容要点进行拓展。最后一个栏目是“反思摘录”,留出一个空间,让学生在与他人交流的过程中发现典型错误和好词好句,摘录同学佳作,以便与他人分享或供自己日后复习。

4. 本书练习的选材,主要关注了与高中学生的生活学习、外事外语学习、未来生活、时代大事、地方或传统特色等相关的题材。

由于本书编写者水平有限,书中如有疏漏,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2009年10月

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例文详解与思路点评

一、熟悉高考书面表达评分标准,明确努力方向

一般来说,高考书面表达评分标准包含评分原则、内容要点、给分范围及要求、说明和参考范文五个部分。作为考生重点要熟悉“评分原则”和“给分范围及要求”这两项,这样可以做到心中有数,知道书面表达的努力方向。

评分原则重点了解以下两项:(1)评分时,应注意的主要内容:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文连贯性及语言的得体性。(2)如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。从评分原则看,我们知道应从内容完整性,语言准确性和得体性,上下文的逻辑性三方面努力提高自己的书面表达能力。此外,我们不能忽视自己的书写,因为好的书写可以给人留下好的印象,帮自己多得分;而卷面不整书写潦草则会让自己失分。

如果书面表达的总分为30分,评分时一般按五个档次给分。我们有必要了解各档次的给分范围和要求。下面请仔细阅读下表前三档的给分范围和要求,看看这三档有什么相同之处和不同之处。

表1 高考书面表达前三档给分范围和要求

第五档次(很好):(25~30分) 完全完成了试题规定的任务。	第四档(好):(19~24分) 完全完成了试题规定的任务。	第三档(适当):(13~18) 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 覆盖所有内容要点。• 应用较多的语法结构和词汇。• 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。• 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。• 完全达到了预期的写作目的。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。• 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。• 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试复杂语法结构或词汇所致。• 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。• 达到了预期的写作目的。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。• 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。• 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。• 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。• 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

从上表可以看出,各档次的要求都是从内容要点,语言(语法结构和词汇)和连贯性

这三个方面做出要求。当然这三方面的要求就是我们努力的方向,了解各档次的差异可帮我们进一步明确今后书面表达努力的方向。

三个档次不同之处主要体现在:

(1) 从内容要点要求看,第五档要求不能漏点,第四档可漏掉的只能是次重点,第三档可漏点但要求覆盖所有主要内容。

(2) 从语言要求看,第五和第四档都要求运用较复杂的语法结构或词汇,第三档则没此项要求。“较高级词汇”指考试大纲中没有列入,但在实际运用中却出现比较频繁的词汇,例如用较高级词汇“essential”代替“necessary”,“of significance”代替“of importance”等。考生若能够恰当地运用一些高级词汇,能给评卷老师留下深刻的印象。“较复杂语法结构”通常指一些固定句式(如倒装句、强调句型等)、定语从句、主从复合句、现在分词短语等。这些结构的正确使用,可以使文章的语言充满层次感,从而较好地体现考生的语言运用能力。语言要求的另一项是准确性,第五和第四档对语言准确性的要求是些许错误,也就是只有少量错误,这对考生提出了较高的要求,第三档对语言准确性的要求是文章中的错误不致影响理解。

(3) 从连贯性要求看,第五档要求有效运用连接,使全文连贯。有效运用连接成分指考生能灵活运用语句间、段落间的连接手段,使全文条理清楚、行文连贯、合乎逻辑。第四和第三档要求考生能运用简单的连接成分,使全文连贯。

二、掌握书面表达写作过程,树立四种意识

书面表达是考生之间拉开差距的一题,提高书面表达的得分需要考生养成科学的写作过程。完成高质量的书面表达需要经过审题、起草、修改和抄写四个过程。

1. 审题要多心

审清题目意图是书面表达成功与否的第一步,所以宁可多花点时间在审题上,也总比看错题,答跑题强百倍。审题时要仔细理解试题的要求,明确文章的体裁和格式要求。

2. 起草要细心

许多考生没有打草稿的习惯,动手就写,结果往往是错误百出、卷面潦草、全文松散、不知所云。一丝不苟认真地打草稿应该成为书面表达的核心内容、成为一种习惯,因为这可以大大减少错误,有助于卷面的整洁、表达的清楚连贯。打草稿也需要细心计划,可按以下几步来做:

(1) 罗列要点。近年我省书面表达所给的要点都很清楚,但如果遇到看图作文或要点

需要自己提炼的试题则要根据试题要求,恰当地先用汉语罗列出要表达的要点。

(2) 选词表达。有了要点后不必急于写成句子,可以根据要点选择恰当的词,用英语先把要点准确地表达出来。

(3) 扩展成句。考虑用自己熟悉的、富有变化的句子结构将要点表达成句,还要考虑作适当的拓展以使句子更饱满。例如,在一篇写“进大学打算”的文章中,可用不同句子结构把要点“树立新目标”,写成“*They decide to set new goals.*”或“*They think it necessary to set new goals in their study*”。为了使句子血肉兼备,可对其进行适当拓展。例如,上面两句话可拓展为“*As the study in university will be more challenging, they decide to set new goals*”,“*They think it necessary to set new goals in their study, which is helpful to improve their study efficiency*”。

(4) 组句成篇。利用表示递进、转折、并列的连接词把句子有机地组织起来,使文章语义连贯,结构紧凑。

3. 修改要耐心

不少考生草稿写得认真,但却没耐心修改自己的文章。作文的修改与起草同样重要,甚至更应引起大家的关注,稍一粗心即会导致大错而失分。修改时要认真地将每一句话在心中掂量,以求达到完美的写作要求。修改时重点检查文章的语言是否准确地道、内容是否全面、文章的文体格式是否恰当。

4. 抄写要小心

书面表达是主观性试题,书写是否认真关系到得分,因此抄写要认真。此外,抄写不是单纯地和机械地抄录草稿,应该特别地小心,边抄边细心地再次检查以减少错误。

除了掌握书面表达的过程之外,我们还有必要树立四种意识,即提纲意识、紧扣主题意识、亮点意识和连贯意识。

1. 提纲意识

许多考生写作时往往随心所欲,草率行事。高考书面表达虽然文章不长,但它是一个在意义上一致,形式上统一,表达上连贯的篇章单位。列提纲可以帮助确立文章的框架,有助于理清思路,写成条理清楚,结构紧凑的文章。

2. 主题意识

审题马虎,会造成叙述不着点,不能很好地扣住主题,这是书面表达要避免的。书面表达的主题只能有一个,通常要根据所给的标题和段落提示来确立。在写作过程中应牢记各段必须围绕全文主题展开,各句必须围绕段落主题展开。写好主题句可以帮助我们

不跑题、偏题,做到紧扣主题。

3. 亮点意识

一些考生词汇量少、词汇概念不清,表达时所选用的词汇要么停留在初中的水平,要么词不达意、汉语味浓。另一些考生所运用的语法结构单一、缺乏变化,令人感到单调乏味。还有一些考生在表述自己的观点时苍白无力,缺乏新颖性。这些都是阅卷教师的厌倦点,书面表达要得高分必须要有亮点意识,让阅卷老师有眼前一亮的感觉。文章的亮点来自选择词汇的恰当地道,运用语法结构的灵活多变和表达观点的与众不同。

4. 连贯意识

不少文章前言不搭后语,句意不够连贯,逻辑性不强。这样的文章必然表达不清楚,让人费解。好的书面表达离不开有效的语句间和段落间衔接手段的运用,以增进文章的逻辑性和连贯性。

三、高考书面表达常用连接词例释

1. 常见连接词

连接词犹如润滑剂,使文章展开自然通顺。连接词具有并列、递进、条件、因果等逻辑意义,是篇章重要的逻辑符号,连接词的运用是书面表达有效衔接手段之一。英语中常见的连接词如下:

● 表示“起”(即开始)的连接词:

Nowadays there is much discussion about (as to)...

Some people claim (think, argue, believe, feel) that...

first, firstly, now, nowadays, at present, to begin with, first of all

● 表示“承”(即承上启下)的连接词:

second, secondly, then, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, additionally, for example, for instance, meanwhile, similarly, in other words, what's more

As far as...is concerned, ...

● 表示“转”(即转承下文)的连接词:

but, yet, nevertheless, however, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand, fortunately, unfortunately.

● 表示“合”(即总结)的连接词:

in conclusion, to conclude, in summary, to sum up, in short, in brief, in a word

From what has been discussed above, we may safely conclude that ...

2. 连接词运用例释

起—总起第
一种观点，
think 可换成
claim, argue,
believe 等

Should all students go to college? Opinion concerning this topic varies from person to person.

起—总起全文

承—承接第
一点理由。
可用 second
替换

Some people think it's necessary. In their views, there are two factors contributing to the choice as follows. **In the first place**, when students arrive at college, there is a high likelihood that they can make more friends with others with similar interests, values and even senses of humor. **In the second place**, college education serves people by increasing knowledge and improving personal quality, which enables students to have more advantages over others in such a competitive society.

起—开始陈述
自己的观点及
理由

起—开始陈
述第二种观
点的第—点
理由

Other people, **however**, differ in their opinions on this matter. **As far as they are concerned, they believe** that nowadays going to college is simply a waste of money and time and college fee can be a heavy burden to some families. **Furthermore**, higher education doesn't necessarily mean a good job. **Based on the reasons above, they conclude that** not every student should attend college.

转—转至第
二种观点。
可用 on the
other hand
等替换

合—总结第
二种观点

As far as I am concerned, I firmly support the view that students should seize the opportunity to attend university. Not only does college offer students the opportunity to get more knowledge, but it also trains them to be good members of society. **In a word**, a college graduate will shoulder greater responsibilities and make more contributions to our society in the future.

承—承接第
二种观点的
第—点理
由，可替换
成 moreover,
besides 等

起—开始陈
述第—点理
由，可用 first
等替换

合—总结个
人观点，可
用 in brief,
in short 等
替换

3. 连接词练习

请阅读下面短文, 仔细分析黑体部分连接词的作用, 思考可用什么来替换。

Nowadays, there is much discussion about commercials. In fact, there are both advantages and disadvantages about them. Generally speaking, **it is widely believed that** there are several positive aspects as follows. **Firstly**, commercials are good for consumers to know what kind of product they really need, without which they will lose a great many choices. **And secondly**, the advertising produces a good image of a product. It makes more and more people choose this product so that their company can produce more high-quality products at lower price.

However, commercials have their negative aspects. **To begin with**, there are many false and misleading advertisements in present-day society. These commercials may cheat or mislead consumers, which will waste consumers' money and time. **In addition**, the extra costs of advertising will be passed on to the consumers because the cost of ads is built into the product.

To sum up, we should try to bring the benefits of commercials into full play, and reduce the disadvantages to the minimum at the same time. In that case, we will definitely make a better use of them.

四、高考书面表达试卷实例分析

下面我们以2008年高考书面表达考生的文章为例, 对各档次的文章进行具体分析。

【试题】

人们完成工作的方式通常有两种: 独立完成和合作完成。两种方式各有特点。请你以“Working Individually or Working in a Team”为题, 按照以下要点写一篇英语短文:

1. 独立完成: 自行安排, 自己解决问题。
2. 合作完成: 一起讨论, 相互学习。
3. 我喜欢的方式和理由。

注意: 词数100~120, 文章的题目和开头已给出(不计词数)。

Working Individually or Working in a Team

There are basically two ways to get work done.

【作文1—范文】

There are basically two ways to get work done. One is to work individually. **In this**

way, people can decide for themselves when to start work and how to do it. **What's more**, they will be able to learn how to solve problems on their own.

People may **also** choose to work in a team, **where** they can learn from each other and help each other. **Besides**, they may work out better ways to get work done by discussion.

Personally, I prefer to work in a team, **which offers me a chance to** learn how to get along with others and to share my experiences with them. As the work can be divided among several people, it can be done efficiently. **Teamwork is always important.**

(116 words)

【评析】

范文内容充实,语义表达到位。全文有效地使用了句子之间的连接词,如in this way, what's more, besides等,有效地运用了段落间的连接词,如also, personally,从而使句子之间、段落之间过渡自然,衔接巧妙。文章所使用的词汇丰富准确达意,语法结构灵活多样,第二段where和第三段which引导的定语从句运用恰当,使句子结构紧凑,语义表达充分。全文最后一句总结全文,起到画龙点睛的作用。

【作文2—考生作文】

There are basically two ways to get work done. One is to work individually, the other is working in a team. These two ways have their own characteristics.

Working individually is really a good way to get work done. We can arrange everything by ourselves. We can decide when and how to start freely. What's more, we can solve problems independently, which makes us feel great.

Working in a team is also a wise choice. We can discuss in groups and learn from each other. More importantly, it makes us realize how important cooperation is and know the value of unite and teamwork.

As far as I'm concerned, I like working individually. In this modern world, independence is important for everyone. Working individually, I can be independent. It brings me not only confidence but also determination.

(127 words)

【评析】

文章是第一档26分左右的作文。全文涵盖要表达的所有内容,语义表达充分。文章有效地运用了what's more, more importantly, also, as far as I'm concerned等连接手段,使全文连贯。文章使用了较多的复杂语法结构,如定语从句,动词-ing作状语等。文章需修改的地方有:(1)“One is to work individually, the other is working in a team”逗号后应加“and”。(2)“know the value of unite and teamwork”中“value of unite”不够地道,把句中的“unite and”删去即可。(3)“Working individually, I can be independent”中,在“independ-

dent”前加“more”，整句的语义会更好。

【作文3—考生作文】

There are basically two ways to get work done. One is to work individually and the other is working in a team. Of course, different ways have different advantages.

To begin with, working individually is a good approach to solving problems on our own. In addition, we can arrange our time according to our needs. On the other hand. There are also many benefits for us to work in a team. Studying together with others and discussing with each other are good ways of making progress.

As for me, I'm in favor of the latter. When facing problems, I can turn to others for help. There is no doubt that I can finish the work better. Besides, working in a team is essential to our working days as well. (120 words)

【评析】

文章是第二档22分左右的作文。文章涵盖了题目的主要内容。短文运用了to begin with, in addition, on the other hand, as for me, besides等连接词,全文较连贯。全文运用的词汇和语法结构基本正确。文章存在以下问题:第一段的“Of course”有些口语化;第二段“On the other hand”后的标点没注意,应为逗号;最后一段最后一句话语义表达不够清楚明白。

【作文4—考生作文】

There are basically two ways to get work done.

One is to work individually. In this way, we should arrange things by ourselves and if we suffer questions we should answer the questions without others' help.

The other one is working in a team. One could discuss with others and learn from each other.

I like working in a team. There are some reasons. First, It is interested in working with other people. We could prove our comuncation. Second, we could achieve more advises and use difference ways to solve problems. Last I think working in a team could make us happy. We could share with our happiness. (99 words)

【评析】

文章是第三档14至15分左右的作文。文章基本涵盖所有内容,但内容表达不够充分。短文用的连接词使全文基本连贯。基本可读懂作者所表达的意思,但语言失误较多。错误有拼写错误“comuncation”,词性错误“difference”,大小写错误“First, It is”,搭配错误“achieve more advises”,名词单复数错误“advises”,词义或词的用法概念不清造成的错误“suffer, share”等。