# 等 等 作文

王薇 **包**凡一 l编著

- 新东方英语写作权威专家联袂精心打造
  - → 精选8年高考写作真题,全面剖析
- → 逐字逐句修改学生习作62篇,并配精辟点评
  - → 手把手教你从容下笔,迅速提高写作水平





王薇 包几一[编著] •



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编 著 王 薇 包凡一

责任编辑 黄科丰 赵洪波

封面设计 王 琳

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### 前言

英语写作在全国英语高考试卷中占到了 25-30 分,而在有些独立命题的省份,英语书面表达在整个试卷中甚至占到了 40 分。由此可见,写作在高考中所占的分量是不容忽视的。写作部分考查的是考生的语言输出能力,是语言综合运用能力的体现,要求考生不仅要掌握一些必要的写作技巧,更重要的是具备扎实的语言基础知识,如语法、词汇、习惯用语等。

根据高考英语考试大纲,书面表达要求考生根据题目所提供的信息,写出 100 字左右的短文。作文的评分主要从以下几个方面进行: 1. 覆盖要点内容; 2. 准确使用语法和词汇; 3. 使用复杂句式结构和高级词汇; 4. 有效使用语句连接词。从评分标准中不难看出,除了内容和语法,构成篇章的词汇和句子,即所谓的"句子结构+遣词造句"也是影响作文得分的重要因素。

作者经常听到考生反映写作文时会遇到词汇贫乏,句式缺少变化,行文不够流畅,语言表达踈嗦、不地道等问题。为了帮助考生丰富写作语汇,加强句式变化,作者精心挑选了62篇学生习作,历时一年半的时间对这些习作进行修改、注释和点评,并提供精美范文,最后将每一篇学生习作、改后稿和范文中出现的可以借鉴的词汇、实用短语和句型都单独列出并加以说明。本书旨在帮助考生解决高考英语作文中的词汇、句型、语言表达和句子连接问题。本书主要特点如下:

涵盖 8 年高考作文题目: 本书涵盖了自 2000 年到 2007 年 8 年间全国和地方的各类高考作文题目,包括: 通知、信函、看图写作、图表作文、介绍、演讲稿、求职信、诗歌改写、议论文等等,从而帮助考生熟悉高考作文类型,并了解各类作文的写法。

学生习作和语言修改双栏对照排版:学生习作暴露了考生汉式英语、句式单一、语言踈嗉、用词不准、指代不清等问题;语言修改指出语言踈嗉、句式呆板之根源,手把手教你地道表达,顺畅行文。双栏对照排列,集对比、模仿和提高于一体,迅速提升英语"句子结构+遣词造句"的能力。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

手把手修改学生习作 62 篇: 从考生角度出发, 手把手精心修改习作 62 篇, 真正手把手教你理清写作思路, 学会构筑文章框架, 突破语言难点, 融会贯通, 从容下笔。

精美范文字字珠玑:为了帮助考生扩大写作语汇,掌握并灵活运用更多更好的句式结构,本书在每篇习作后还提供了一篇精美范文。所有范文均根据题目原创,并请美籍语言专家进行审校,语言表达地道、准确,有很高的借鉴价值。

写作语汇锦上添花:"语言修改"的文章和范文中出现的必备词汇都在范文后列出,并对有些词进行了特别注释,如 question 在本书中是这样解释的:

#### question v. 询问, 审问, 怀疑

[提示] question 也经常被用作动词, 其动词用法可使句子变得简洁、生动。可以用作动词的名词还有很多, 例如: head (for) 去……; water 给……浇水; benefit 使……受益。

"I was staying in the room, watching TV," I told the policeman who had driven here to question me. (课本)

为了更好地了解这些词的用法,每个词都配有1或2个例句。例句摘自于高中课本和历年高考真题。如果考生掌握了本书列出的大部分词汇,并把他们变成自己的写作词汇(working vocabulary)的话,写作词汇匮乏的问题就会迎刃而解。

本书是学习英语写作很好的参考用书,不仅适用于高三学生,也可作为高一、高二年级英语写作参考和指导用书。

最后,感谢为本书提供习作的同学们,也感谢外籍专家 Sebastian Cohen 和新东方赵洪波老师,他们对本书的精心审阅,使得这本书更加精益求精。

我们殷切地期望,这本书能为高中生提高英语写作水平起到指导、帮助和启迪的作用。书中不当之处敬请专家、学者和师生们指正。如果读者对本书有什么建议或者希望帮助修改习作的话,欢迎给我们写信。(Email: essayguide@sina.com)

编者

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# 2000年北京卷音乐周活动通知

为了丰富外国留学生的生活, 你校学生会将举办一次音乐周活动。请你以组织者的身份写一个书面通知书。有关内容如下:

时间: 5月第1周

活动: 1. 演唱歌曲: 流行歌曲

2. 器乐演奏: 古典和民间音乐

3. 音乐比赛: 听歌曲片断, 然后猜出处

地点: 届时通知

参加者请于 4月 20 日前报名。

注意: 1. 书面通知应写成一篇连贯的短文;

- 2. 可以适当增减细节:
- 3. 词数 100 左右;
- 4. 通知格式已为你写好;
- 5. 生词: 古典—classical 乐器—musical instruments

民间一folk

比赛一contest

April 10, 2000

Dear students,

Come to the great fun!

Students Union



#### 学生习作修改和注解

学生习作:

In order to enrich students' lives,

语言修改:

In order to enrich students' lives.

we decided to hold a music-week activity<sup>1</sup>. The time will be the first week of May, and we'll tell you the place at that time<sup>2</sup>. The activity includes three parts. First<sup>3</sup>, you should sing popular songs. Secondly, musical instruments show<sup>4</sup>. Thirdly, the musical contest is listening to the song's snippet, then guess which song it comes from.<sup>3</sup>

It will be a useful<sup>6</sup> activity. Attendees enter<sup>7</sup> for it before April 20th, please.

Come to the great fun! Students Union we have decided to hold a festival called Music Week. Music week will take place on the first week of May, and we will announce the location then. This festival will include three main activities. Firstly we will have singing performances of popular songs. Secondly there will be classical and folk music played on musical instruments. Finally we will have a fun musical contest. Students will listen to a short clip from a song and then try to guess the name of the song it came from.

Music Week will be a very enriching and enjoyable experience. Participants should sign up by April 20th.

> Come join the fun! Students Union

<sup>1. &</sup>quot;音乐周活动"等喜庆的活动一般用 festival, 而 activity 一般指课堂上的小实验, 小游戏, 练习等等。

<sup>2.</sup> 这句话是汉式英语,不符合西方的语言习惯。另外, tell 不适合用于书面通知,可改成inform you of 或者 announce, advise 等等。

<sup>3.</sup> 要注意句子的平行。First 是形容词,与后面的副词 secondly 和 thirdly 不平行。因此,要么三个词都用形容词 first..., second..., third...;要么三个词都用副词 firstly..., secondly..., thirdly...。

<sup>4.</sup> 乐曲在乐器上被演奏应该用介词 on 而不是 with, 即 music played on instrument。或者, to play music with a certain kind of instrument 也可以。另外, perform music 可以搭配, 但是没有 perform instrument 这样的搭配。另外, 原文中出现并列项不匹配的问题: 第二项 musical instruments show(乐器演奏)是个短语, 但第一项和第三项是句子, 所以不能排列在一起。

<sup>5.</sup> 这是明显的汉式英语。主语 musical contest 不能发出"听"和"猜"的动作, 应该把主语改成 students 或者 participants。或者, 把动词换成 consist of, 即 the contest consists of listening to the clips and guessing their origins。

<sup>6.</sup> useful 用词不恰当, 换成 enjoyable, beneficial, rewarding 更好, 而且 activity 换成 experience 更好, 更符合英语的习惯。

<sup>7. &</sup>quot;报名参加活动"应该用 sign up。

<sup>8.</sup> 过去分词结构作后置定语。可以省略一个定语从句(which is called...),从而使句子更简洁。



文章涵盖了题目要点, 叙述较有条理。但文中简单句过多, 句式显得有些单 调。另外,作者对某些词汇用法掌握不好,在词汇搭配上出现了错误,如

perform instrument(见注解 4), ...musical contest is listening to...(见注解 5)。

#### Another function of art is enciching real life, as art is part of everyday [id 文献]

Dear students.

During the first week of May, the Student Union will be holding a music week. This music festival will include a variety of activities such as pop song singing performances and musical instrument performances of both classical and folk music. In addition , there will be a music contest in which students will play a part of a song and then try to guess which song it came from . The location will be announced at a later date but students wanting to participate should sign up before April 20th in the front office. See you there!

Come join the fun! Student Union



- ① 如果不用 such as, 这句话就要写成两句话: "...a variety of activities." "These activities include..."。such as 把两个句子连接成一个句子, 使句子更加紧凑, 同时也构成了一个复杂的表达方式。such as 前一般是总括的词(a variety of activities), 后面一般接具体的细节(pop song singing performances...)。
- in addition 是语句连接成分,一般用于句首或者段首,后加逗号。主要作用是 承上启下,使句与句或者段与段之间的过渡自然、流畅。
- 整句话是个复杂结构,用到了定语从句和宾语从句。如果不用 in which,这句 话就要用两句话来表达,即"we will have a fun musical contest. Students will listen to a short clip from a song and guess the name of the song it came from." 另 外, in which 将两个简单句连接在了一起, 从而构成了复杂的表达方式。
- but 将两个简单句连接成了一句话。



#### 必须掌握的写作语汇

#### enrich v. 使丰富, 使富足

[搭配] enrich... life: 丰富……生活

Another function of art is **enriching real life**, as art is part of everyday life.(课本)

#### festival n.

#### 1. 节日

Hong Kong was so busy over the Spring <u>Festival</u> that all the hotel accommodation was full. (课本)

#### 2. (电影/戏剧)节

Collections were the inspiration(灵感) for a project at Thomas Tallis School, which formed part of the Imagine Children's Literature <u>Festival</u> last autumn. (2005 湖南)

#### include ν. 包括, 包含

[提示] include, comprise, consist of 都有"包含,包括"的意思,都表示一个整体是由几个部分组成,主语一般是整体。consist of 可以用于主动语态和被动语态,被动语态是 be consisted of; comprise 是及物动词,但现在也越来越多地用于被动语态 be comprised of。Consist of 和 comprise 在用于被动语态时,其主语仍然是整体。例如:

Imagine that the genome(基因组) is a book. The book <u>consists of</u> 23 chapters with thousands of stories made up of paragraphs, words and letters on different levels. (2003 北京春)

This department <u>is consisted of</u> two groups and a laboratory: the probability group, the informatics group, and the bioinformatics laboratory.

The tool comprises an electric motor which can be controlled by a control unit.

#### take place 发生(发生的事件一般经过计划或者安排)

He was in his room when the robbery took place.(课本)

#### in addition 另外

Usually considered shy and seldom seen, these lions are becoming more noticeable. **In addition**, the lions appear to be moving east. (2005 北京春)

#### participate v. 参加(活动)

[搭配] participate in

[提示]可以与 take part in 互换。

As soon as you feel too old to do a thing, do it.

一旦你觉得做某件事年纪太大了,赶紧做它。

### 2001年全国英语卷

## 学生减负<sup>®®®</sup>

假设你是李华,你的澳大利亚朋友 Dick 听说中国的中小学正在减轻学生的学习负担,来信询问有关情况。请你根据下表提供的信息,写一封回信,谈一谈减负给你的学习和生活带来的变化。

周末活动(减负前)	周末活动(减负后)
白天: 上课、做作业	白天:参观博物馆、学习电脑、绘画
晚上: 做作业	晚上:看新闻、读书、看报
就寝时间: 11:30	就寝时间: 10:00

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头已为你写好。

生词:减轻学习负担—reduce learning load

Dear Dick.

How nice to hear from you again	

Best wishes, Li Hua



学生习作:

Dear Dick,

How nice to hear from you again. You asked me about our life

语言修改:

Dear Dick,

How nice to hear from you again. You asked me about what life was

during reducing learning load. I'd like to talk about it with you. As everybody knows, Chinese students are always studying with a lot of learning load. In the past, we actually had no weekends. During the day time we had a lot of classes to have3 and a number of homework4 to finish. At night, homework still! If you want to sleep early, that means you 'can' go to bed at 11:30 p.m.5 But when our learning load is being reduced, our life is changed! At weekends6, we can visit the museum, learn computer and paint in the day time. We also can watch news8, read some books and read some newspapers at night. These

like since the workload at school was reduced. I'd like to tell you about it.

As everyone knows, Chinese students have a lot of studying to do. In the past, we didn't even have weekends free. During the day we had many classes and a lot of in-class work to finish. After school and in the evening, we had even more homework to do. If we are tired, the earliest time we could go to bed was 11:30 p.m.

But when our work load was lightened, many things in our lives also changed. On weekends we now have time to visit a museum, play on computers or paint pictures. In the evenings and at night we can watch

<sup>1.</sup> 这里应该分段, 否则段落太长。另外, l'd like to tell you about it 完全是多余的, 因为读信的人知道后面要说什么。

<sup>2.</sup> study with a lot of learning load 这样的表达是错的。Study 表示"学习"时,可以是及物动词也可以是不及物动词。作不及物动词与 with 搭配时,后面一般接人而不是物,意思是"和·····一起学习",例如: Her daughter is studying with my son in the reading room. 其他搭配还有:

①study at + 地点,表示在"······地方学习"如:His brother is currently studying at the University of Warwick. ②study for 表示"为······学习",例如 I've only got 10 days left to study for my final exam. ③study under sb.表示"曾经在某人手下学习",例如:She had studied under Professor Li Xinyi for the painting of flowers and birds.

<sup>3.</sup> we had a lot of classes to have 中的 to have 是多余的。

<sup>4.</sup> a number of 后接可数名词复数,而 homework 是不可数名词,所以 a number of homework 应改成 a lot of homework。 homework 一般指回家完成的作业,而"课堂作业"应该是 inclass work。

<sup>5.</sup> 段落太长,此处开始讲"减负"以后的情况,可以另起一段。

<sup>6.</sup> weekend 在美国英语中一般与介词 on 连用, 在英国英语中一般与 at 连用。

<sup>7. &</sup>quot;电脑"本身是机器,而学电脑应该是学习电脑知识,所以应该说 learn to use the computer/learn the knowledge of computer。

<sup>8.</sup> the news 是固定搭配,表示"电视新闻"或者"收音机新闻"。因此,可以说 watch the news, listen to the news。注意: 冠词 the 一定不能少。

allowed us to relax our mind and body. Also sleeping at 10:00 p.m. gives us a good spirit.

This is my life after reducing learning load and hope you are interested.

Best wishes, Li Hua the news or read a book or newspaper. This free time allows us to relax our minds and bodies. Also, being able to go to bed at 10:00 p.m. is good for our health and gives us good spirit.

I hope this was an interesting answer to your question about my life with a reduced work load.

Best wishes,



文章涵盖了要点内容,但所有内容都被杂糅在一段里,从而导致脉络不清晰。文章应该分段叙述,例如减负后的情况就可以另起一段。文章虽用到了

被动语态(when our learning load is being reduced, our life is changed!)、分词结构做主语(Sleeping at 10:00 pm gives us a good spirit)等结构,但总体句式的变化不够丰富,以We作主语的句子占了多数。另外,有些表达欠准确,如learn computer。

#### 【范文】

Dear Dick,

How nice to hear from you again. In your letter you asked about the recent changes in the lives of Chinese students since <sup>®</sup> our workload was reduced. In the past, weekends <sup>®</sup> were not free time for us. Not only <sup>®</sup> did we have to spend our days and evenings doing homework, but attending classes as well. Now I can spend my weekend days going to museums, drawing <sup>®</sup> or taking computer classes. My evenings are free to watch TV or read the newspapers. I now also can go to bed earlier. I hope this answers your question and again, it was nice to hear from you.

Best wishes, Li Hua

<sup>9.</sup> also 用在句首连接上下两句话时, also 后一般要有逗号。



#### 可以借鉴的表达

- ① since 连接了两个单句, 使之成为复合句, 成为一种复杂的表达结构。
- ② 用 weekends 这样的名词作主语,增加了句式的变化,避免了过多的以 I 或 we 作主语的句型。
- ③ Not only 引导的倒装句丰富了文章的句型结构。
- ④ going, drawing 和 taking 是平行结构。平行结构之间一般用逗号连接, 最后一个并列词的前面不加逗号, 而是用 and 或者 or 连接, 其结构形式是 A, B, C and (or) D。



#### 必须掌握的写作语汇

#### lighten v. 减轻(负担),减少痛苦(担心)

[搭配] lighten one's burden/workload

He needs another assistant to lighten his workload.

#### in-class work 课堂练习, 课堂作业

[提示] 与之相对的是家庭作业 homework。

Daily  $\underline{\text{in-class work}}$  includes brief oral and written presentations, group work, participation and attendance.

#### in short 简而言之

<u>In short</u>, although after-school programs have promising future, how they are designed and run matters. (2006 湖南)

An irritable man is like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles.

易怒的人像一只反过来蜷缩的刺猬,用自己的刺折磨自己。