

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

核心英语

*Kernel
English*

书面表达 初中版

Writing

cZ



东北师范大学出版社

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

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目 录

CONTENTES

Unit 1 看图 (根据提示) 填词	1
一 如何答好看图 (根据提示) 填词	1
二 中考看图填词题解读	1
三 看图填词 13 练	9
Unit 2 看图写话	19
一 如何写好看图写话	19
二 中考看图写话题解读	19
三 看图写话题 10 练	28
Unit 3 看图作文	38
一 如何写好看图作文	38
二 中考看图作文题解读	38
三 看图作文题 11 练	46
Unit 4 给材料作文	56
一 如何写好给材料作文	56
二 中考给材料作文题解读	60
三 给材料作文 45 练	67
附录1 初中英语常用固定搭配和句式	99
附录2 初中英语常见应用文格式	106

UNIT 1 看图(根据提示)填词

一 如何答好看图(根据提示)填词

看图填词基本上都是要求学生根据一幅或多幅图画的提示(有时是文字提示),填入短文所缺的单词(有时该单词的首字母已经给出),使短文意思完整,表达出图画或文字提示反映的内容。

做这种类型的题目时,同学们要首先认真审题,仔细体会图画或文字提示所要表达的意思,列出大致的要点,在草稿纸上写出可能填写的单词,再看单词填入后,短文的意思是否连贯流畅,上下文的逻辑关系是否正确,名词的单复数,代词的主格、宾格,形容词或副词的级别,动词的时态、语态以及非谓语形式,大小写是否正确,主谓是否一致,是否能和上下文中相关的单词构成固定词组,等等。由于我们已经进行过大量的阅读和写作训练,所以有些同学也许能够直接写出正确答案,并不觉得步骤有这么复杂,这就是熟能生巧的缘故吧。

看图填词的题型有很大的局限性,基本上还是考查同学们的对词汇的理解和运用能力,不能涉及写作中很重要的谋篇布局等技巧问题,因此只有少数省市依然把它当成一种中考写作题型。这里我们只对它进行简单的介绍,同学们只要大致了解并做一些练习即可。

二 中考看图填词题解读

Exercise 1

♥核心目标:

1. 如何叙述故事。
2. 感官动词的用法。
3. 介词 with 的用法。
4. 冠词的用法。
5. 判断形容词或副词级别的小窍门。

♥ 核心解读:

根据图画和上下文内容完成对话, 每空不限填 1 个单词。



Li Ming is a middle school student. He is a kind boy. He is always ready to help others. One afternoon, he was leaving school when it began to 1 . He saw 2 walking slowly in front of him. The old man didn't have an umbrella 3 him, and he was wet all over. Li Ming went up to him and 4 the umbrella for him. Soon, they got to the old man's house. The old man was very 5 and said, "It's very kind of you. Thank you very much!" With a smile, Li Ming said goodbye to him and went away happily. (2003 年长沙市)

♥ 参考答案:

1. rain 2. an old man 3. with 4. held 5. thankful/moved/happy/glad

答案提示:

1. begin to rain, 开始下雨。
2. 在讲故事时, 第一次提到某个人或事物时, 通常用不定冠词修饰, 再次提及此人或此物时, 须用定冠词。本句是文章第一次提到老人, 所以用不定冠词修饰 old man, old 又是一个以元音开头的单词, 所以用 an, 而不能用 a.
3. with, 此处表示表示随身携带, 在……身边。
4. held, 撑伞, hold a/the umbrella 此空前有一个连词 and, 而且 and 前的动词使用了一般过去式形式, 通常 and 前后的时态应该是一致的, 所以我们应该用 hold 的过去式 held.
5. 此处只要填一个能表达老人心情的形容词即可。使用形容词的时候, 我们首先应该考虑它的级别问题 (原级/比较级/最高级), 因为空格前有 very, 而我们知道 very 通常是用来修饰形容词或副词的原级的。

♥核心点拨:

1. 讲述一个故事应该讲明人物, 故事发生的时间和地点, 事情的经过等。英语中讲述故事通常使用一般过去时态, 介绍事情的经过通常以时间为线索。
2. see sb. do/doing sth. 看见某人做某事(多次, 经常)/正在做某事 表示感觉的动词(see, hear, watch)后可以接不带to的不定式或现在分词做宾语补足语, 它们的区别是不定式表示经常、反复发生的动作, 而分词表示动作正在发生。例如: I often see that girl read English in the park in the morning. 我经常看见那个女孩早上在公园读英语。When I went into the classroom, I saw him cleaning the blackboard. 当我走进教室的时候, 我看见他正在擦黑板。
3. 介词 with 用法小结: 同, 与, 和, 跟; [说明表示动作的词, 表示伴随] 随着, 和……同时; [表示使用的工具、手段] 用; [说明名词, 表示事物的附属部分或所具有的性质] 具有; 带有; 加上; 包括……在内; [表示随身携带] 在……身边; [表示行为方式] 以……, 带着; [表示原因、条件、结果、让步等关系] 由于, 因为; 当(有)……情况下; 如果有; 虽然, 尽管。例如:

talk with a friend 与朋友谈话

learn farming with an old peasant 跟老农学习种田

fight [quarrel, argue] with sb. 跟某人打架 [争吵, 辩论]

change with the temperature 随着温度而变化

increase with years 逐年增加

defend the motherland with one's life 用生命保卫祖国

dig with a pick 用镐挖掘

cut meat with a knife 用刀割肉

Have you some money with you? 你(身上)带钱了吗?

Take an umbrella with you. 随身带把伞去。

with a smile 面带微笑地

with one's whole heart 全心全意

jump with joy 高兴得跳起来

shake with cold 冷得发抖

With all his money, he is unhappy. 尽管他有那么多钱, 他也并不愉快。

She was dying with hunger. 她饿得要死了。

They are friendly with us. 他们对我们很友好。

We are pleased with the house. 我们对这所房子很满意。

It is day with us while it is night with them.

对于我们此时是白天, 而对于他们则是夜晚。

4. 除了看比较对象的数量（两者之间比较用比较级，三者以上用最高级；of all, in the world 等短语肯定出现在最高级中），我们还可以通过形容词或副词前的修饰语来判断形容词或副词应该使用的级别。如 very, so, too, quite 等词通常修饰原级，而 much, a little, even, still, a bit 等词通常用来修饰比较级，强调程度。

Exercise 2

♥ 核心目标：

1. 如何表示不定数量。
2. 双写问题。
3. as用法小结。

♥ 核心解读：

根据所给汉语提示，在短文的每个空白处填上一个适当的词，使句意完整，正确，将答案写在下面的横线上。

健康非常重要，它意味着一切，因此我们应该照顾好自己。

但是，一天布朗夫人遇到一个问题，她感到既虚弱又疲劳。当她在花园干活的时候，她不得不每5分钟坐下来休息一次。她担心她的健康，所以去看病。医生检查后说她没有什么毛病，只是太胖了，如果想健康、苗条，最好多做运动，科学地搭配饮食，特别要多吃蔬菜和水果，少吃肉。

在“非典”时期，我们更要按照医生说的去做，确保身体健康。

Health is very 1. It 2 everything, so we should look after ourselves well.

But one day Mrs Brown met a problem, she 3 4 weak 5 tired. When she worked in her garden, she 6 7 sit down and rest every five minutes. She was 8 9 her health, so she went to 10 a doctor. After 11 her 12, the doctor said there was 13 14 15 with her, she was only too fat. If she wanted to be healthier and 16, she'd better take enough 17, eat 18 and have more vegetables, more fruits, 19 meat.

During the SARS, we should do 20 doctors told us and make sure to keep healthy. (2003 年哈尔滨市)

♥ 参考答案:

1. important 2. means 3. felt 4. both 5. and 6. had 7. to 8. worried 9. about
10. see 11. looking 12. over 13. nothing 14. much 15. wrong 16. thinner 17. exercise
18. healthily 19. less 20. as

答案提示:

- 1, 2. 前两空非常简单, 只要根据汉语意思, 回忆起相应的英语单词填入即可。
3. 感到对应的单词为feel, 这是一个连系动词, 要求接形容词做表语。须要注意的是上文的时间状语是one day, 谓语动词使用了meet的过去式, 它和本句联系紧密, 所以本空也应该使用动词过去式, feel的过去式为felt。
4, 5. 既……又…… both...and...
6, 7. must和have to都表示“必须”, 但是must只用于一般现在时和一般过去时, 强调主观, 而have to强调客观, 可以用于多种时态。(一般现在时have/has to, don't/doesn't have to; 一般过去时had to, didn't have to; 一般将来时will have to, won't have to) 本题明显强调客观原因, 而且是两个空格, 所以使用had to比较合适。
8, 9. worry about 为某事/某人担心
10. go to see a doctor 看病, 看医生
11, 12. look over 察看, 检查
13—15. nothing much wrong 没有什么毛病, 形容词修饰不定代词须后置。
16. fat的比较级为fatter
17. exercise 训练, 锻炼, [常用复] 体操, 运动; 演习
18. 健康饮食 have healthy food, eat healthily. health用于修饰动词, 只能用副词形式。
19. meat肉(不可数名词), 只能用much(多), some/any(一些), little(几乎没有), a little(有很少一些)修饰, 此处要表示少的意思, 所以用less (little的比较级) 比较合适。
20. as 按照

♥ 核心点拨:

1. no (=not any/a, an) 没有, 既可以修饰不可数名词, 也可修饰可数名词的单数和复数形式; few 几乎没有, 修饰可数名词复数形式; a few 有很少一些, 修饰可数名词复数形式; little 几乎没有, 修饰不可数名词; a little (=a bit of) 有很少一些, 修饰不可数名词; some 一些, 既可以修饰不可数名词, 也可修饰可数名词的复数形式, 用于肯定句中; any 一些, 既可以修饰不可数名词, 也可修饰可数名词的复数形式, 用于否定句中; many (=a number of) 许多, 修饰可数名词的复数形式; much 许多, 修饰不可数名词; a lot of (=lots of) 许多, 既可以修饰不可数名词, 也

可修饰可数名词的复数形式。

2. 形容词原级变比较级和最高级 (-er/-est), 动词原形变过去式和过去分词 (-ed), 动词原形变动名词或现在分词 (-ing), 这些词型变化都会涉及双写问题。什么时候应该双写呢? 请看规则: 重读闭音节词结尾, 且词尾为“两辅(辅音字母, 最后一个辅音字母不能是r)夹一元(元音字母)”的, 应双写该单词最后一个辅音字母。如 red-redder reddest, big-bigger biggest; stop-stopped, plan-planned; begin-beginning, run-running.

3. as用法小结: conj. (用于比较) 与……一样; 当; 正值。

He can run as fast as I can. 他能跑得和我一样快。

She works in the same building as my sister. 她和我的妹妹在同一栋大楼上班。

This is the same as it was before. 它和过去一样。

He dropped the glass as he stood up. 他站起来时, 把杯子摔了。

pron. 正如, 照; 作为。

as you know 正如你知道的

Do as I told you. 按照我说的做。

He works as a driver. 他以开车为业。

The kitten uses that box as a bed. 小猫把那盒子当成床。

Exercise 3

♥ 核心目标:

1. so/such...that..., too...to..., ...enough to do sth. 的区别及相互之间的联系。
2. 如何翻译“继续做某事”。

♥ 核心解读:

根据所给汉语提示, 在短文的每个空白处填上一个适当的词, 使句意完整、正确, 将答案写在下面的横线上。

上周我们和第二十中学进行了比赛。他们是相当强的一支球队, 没有任何一支球队能击败他们。我们虽然既不强大, 也不强壮, 但我们确信能赢。我们按照老师告诉我们的去做, 不断地传球并具有团队精神。上半场结束的时候, 我们以 1 比 0 领先。他们得不到球, 同时还错过了射门的机会。

最后, 他们输了这场比赛。我们的老师高兴地走过来对我们说:

“好样的! 祝贺你们!”

Which sport are you 1 when you have time? Most of the boys 2 football 3 volleyball. Football is also my favourite sport.

Last week we 4 5 No.20 Middle School. They were 6 a strong team 7 8 9 team couldn't beat them. Though we were 10 big 11 strong, we were 12 to win the match. We did 13 the teacher told us, 14 15 the ball to each other and 16 17. At the end of the first half we were winning 1:0. They couldn't get the ball and 18 kicking the 19. At last they 20 the match. Our teacher came up happily and said, "Well done! Congratulations to you!" (2002 年哈尔滨)

♥ 参考答案:

1. in 2. prefer 3. to 4. played 5. against 6. such 7. that 8. any 9. other 10. neither 11. nor 12. sure 13. as 14. kept 15. passing 16. had 17. teamwork 18. missed 19. goal 20. lost

答案提示:

本篇短文的第二部分是讲述过去的一场球赛, 所以谓语动词都要用过去式。

1. 本题容易让人误填入动词, 但仔细分析, 我们发现只能填入一个介词, 因为空格前已经有一动词are.

2, 3. prefer A to B 喜欢A甚于B.

4, 5. play against... (在比赛中) 对抗; play with... 和……一起玩; They are playing at chess. 他们在下棋。

6, 7. such...that... 如此……以至于……, 它通常修饰名词; so...that... 如此……以至, 它通常修饰形容词或副词。

8, 9. any 表示任一, 可修饰单数名词。any other常用于最高级和比较级的转化中。如: Chen Jian is the tallest boy in the class. = Chen Jian is taller than any other boy in the class.

10, 11. 从前文的though “尽管”可以看出big和strong前都应该用表示否定意义的单词修饰。

12. be sure to do sth. 一定能做某事

13. as 按照

14, 15. keep passing the ball to each other 不断相互传球, keep on doing sth./keep doing sth. 持续做某事。

16, 17. have teamwork 合作

18. miss 错过

19. kick the goal 踢进球

20. lose the match 输了比赛

♥核心点拨:

1. so/such...that... 如此……以至于……, so后接形容词或副词的原级, such后接名词。如: He is such a good boy that everybody likes him. 他是一个好孩子, 每个人都喜欢他。

He sang so well that all people were moved. 他唱得如此好, 所有人都很受感动。

too...to..., 太……而不能……; enough...to do sth. 够……可以干某事。

He is too young to go to school.=He is not old enough to go to school.=He is so young that he can not go to school. 他太小, 不够上学年龄。

He got up too late to get to school in time.=He got up so late that he couldn't get to school in time.=He didn't get up early enough to get to school in time. 他起床太晚不能及时到校。

2. go on doing sth./go on to do sth./go on with sth. 继续做某事

keep on doing sth./keep doing sth. 持续做某事

continue to do sth./continue doing sth. 持续做某事

It was very late, but he went on doing his homework.

It was very late, but he went on to do his homework.

It was very late, but he went on with his homework.

It was very late, but he kept (on) doing his homework.

It was very late, but he continued to do his homework.

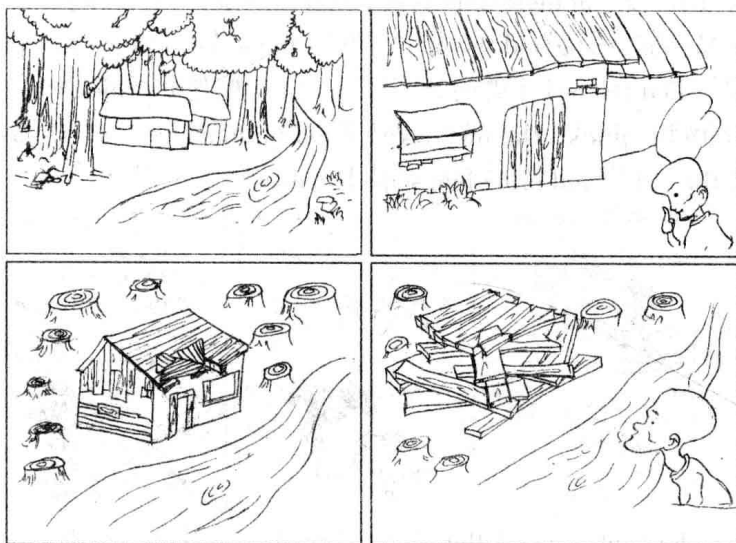
It was very late, but he continued doing his homework.

时间很晚了, 但是他仍然继续做家庭作业。(所有句子都表示同一意思)

3. 我们初中学过的描写体育活动的文章不多, 但体育是最容易让人产生共鸣的话题。外国人在闲聊时有很多忌讳(不问年龄、财物等), 但大家对体育却都爱好, 很容易因此沟通, 所以能用英语和外国人聊体育, 他一定会觉得你很了不起。Football is my favorite sport and I am good at it. What about you? 足球是我最喜爱的运动, 而且我擅长踢足球, 你呢?

三 看图填词 13 练

Exercise 1



Many years ago, a man called John, lived in a small house near a 1, and there were some big trees 2 the house. One day, he 3, "If I 4 the trees down, I can 5 a new house." And the next day, he did so.

A few days later, a nicer and 6 house was built. 7 one evening after he built his new house, there came a 8 wind, and it blew his new house over. Mr John didn't know.

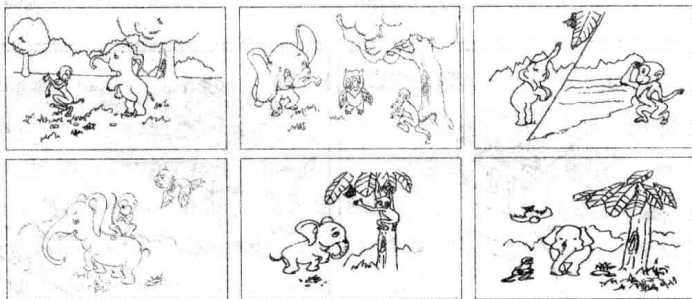
9 it had happened. He said to himself, "If I hadn't cut down the trees, I have had a small house to live in. But now a new house means 10 house to me." (2000 年重庆市中考试题)

♥ 参考答案:

1. river 2. around 3. thought 4. cut 5. build 6. bigger 7. but 8. strong 9. Why 10. no

Exercise 2

An elephant and a monkey lived in the 1 forest. They were good friends, but 2 of them were very proud (骄傲). The elephant was proud because he was strong and the monkey was proud because he was so quick. At last they asked the owl (猫头鹰) to judge (裁判) which was 3 to be strong or to be quick. The owl asked them to do as he said. He asked them to go to the 4 and bring him some bananas.



The elephant crossed the river, but the monkey couldn't because the water ran too fast. Though the elephant got there, the bananas were too high to 5.

The elephant had to come back. He asked the monkey to get on his 6.

As soon as they got there, the monkey quickly 7 up the tree and 8 some bananas to the elephant. The elephant caught them with his 9.

Then they came back to the owl and gave him the fruit. The owl said the elephant couldn't get bananas by himself, and the monkey couldn't 10. They could get the bananas only when they helped each other. (2000 年内蒙古自治区)

♥ 参考答案:

1. same 2. both 3. better 4. island 5. reach 6. back 7. climbed 8. threw 9. nose
10. either

Exercise 3

Lin Tao's parents live in the country. They have a 1. Its name is Cabby. On a 2 day his parents went to work in the fields 3 his little sister and Cabby. While they were 4, his sister walked to a river. Cabby followed her there. She was trying to pick a 5. Suddenly she 6 into the river. Cabby barked (吠叫) and jumped into the water at 7. When his parents 8 Cabby barking, they ran to the river. They saw Cabby carrying his sister with its 9 towards the side of the river. His sister was saved at last! Both his parents were very 10. His father touched the dog on the head and said, "Thank you, dear Cabby." (2000 年河南省)

♥ 参考答案:

1. dog 2. sunny (fine) 3. with 4. working 5. flower 6. fell 7. once 8. heard
9. mouth 10. happy (pleased, glad)

Exercise 4

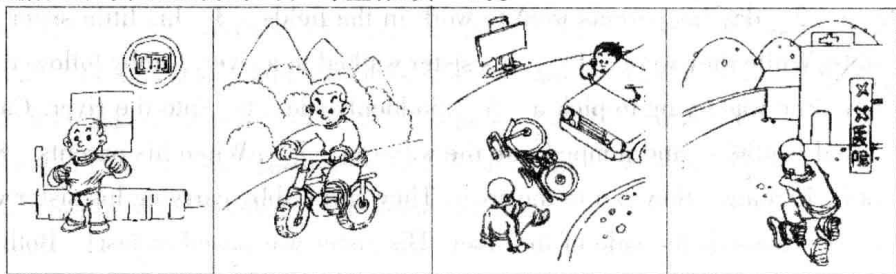
My uncle is sixty now. He began to 1 a truck when he was 2 years old in 1960. Five years later, he taught 3 in a school. After four years' study, he became a 4, and then he worked in the 5 Hospital. In April, 2000, he retired (退休) from the work. Now he often 6 TV sets for his friends at home, and sometimes he likes 7 something interesting. (2000 年山西省)

♥ 参考答案:

1. drive 2. twenty 3. Chinese 4. doctor 5. Children's 6. mends/repairs 7. reading

Exercise 5

根据图示填上正确的词，每空限填一词。



1. Li Ping 1 up at a 2 past seven this morning.
2. After breakfast he 3 to school by 4.
3. He rode so fast that he hit a car at the crossing and 5 down to the ground.
4. He was hurt and 6 to the 7. (2000 年福州市)

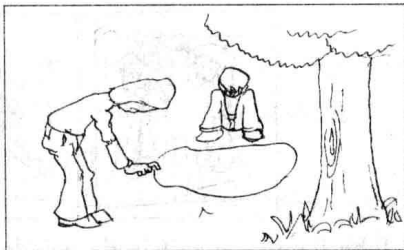
♥ 参考答案:

1. got/woke
2. quarter
3. went/hurried
4. bike
5. fell
6. carried/taken/sent
7. hospital

Exercise 6

根据图画内容，在下面短文的横线处填入适当的单词，使短文完整、正确、通顺。(每条横线限填一个单词)





One Saturday afternoon, some boys were playing football on the grass. How they enjoyed themselves! But before long, something wrong happened. When the 1 came to Jim, he kicked (踢) it hard, it flew away and 2 into a hole under a big 3.

The boy rushed there to get it, but they 4 get the ball out. Just then Li Lei had a good idea. He said, "Let me have a try." He left for a while and returned with a pail (桶) of 5. He poured (倾倒) it into the 6. But the hole was very 7. Then the 8 went to carry the pails of water and poured it into the hole. The ball came 9 at last. How 10 they were! (2000 年杭州市)

♥ 参考答案:

1. ball/football 2. fell 3. tree 4. couldn't 5. water 6. hole 7. deep 8. boys/children 9. out 10. happy

Exercise 7

请根据图示的内容在每条横线上填写单词, 完成下面的短文。每条横线上不限填一个单词。

