



· 各个击破 ·

名师视点

M

INGSHI SHIDIAN

高中英语

· 书面表达 ·

汪 杰 夏 军 主编

双

色

亮丽版



东北师范大学出版社



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出版者的话

《名师视点》丛书的创意始于教材改革的进行，教材的不稳定使教辅图书市场一度处于混乱状态，新旧图书杂糅，读者即使有一双火眼金睛，也难辨真伪。但无论各版别的教材如何更新、变革，万变不离其宗的是，删改陈旧与缺乏新意的内容，增加信息含量，增强人文意识，创新精神，增添科技内涵，活跃思维，培养学生的创新、理解、综合分析及独立解决问题等诸多能力，而这些目标的实现均是以众多不断调整的知识板块、考查要点串连在一起的，不管教材如何更改，无论教改的步子迈得多大，这些以丰富学生头脑，开拓学生视野，提高其综合素养为宗旨的知识链条始终紧密地联系在一起，不曾有丝毫的断裂，而我们则充分关注形成这一链条的每一环节，这也是“视点”之所在。

《名师视点》丛书的出版正是基于此种理念，涵盖初高中两个重点学习阶段，以语文、英语、数学、物理、化学五个学科为线索，以各科可资选取的知识板块作为专题视点，精讲，精解，精练。该丛书主要具有以下特点：

一、以专题为编写线索

语文、英语、数学、物理、化学五主科依据初高中各年级段整体内容及各学科的自身特点，科学、系统地加以归纳、分类及整理，选取各科具有代表性的知识专题独立编写成册，并以透彻的讲解，精辟的分析，科学的练习，准确的答案为编写思路，再度与一线名师携手合作，以名师的教学经验为图书的精髓，以专题为视点，抓住学科重点、知识要点，缓解学生过重的学习负担。

二、针对性、渗透性强

“专题”，即专门研究和讨论的题目，这就使其针对性较明显。其中语文、英语两科依据学科试题特点分类，数学、物理、化学各科则以知识块为分类依据，各科分别撷取可供分析讨论的不同板块，紧抓重点难点，参照国家课程标

准及考试说明，于潜移默化中渗透知识技能，以达“润物细无声”之功效。

三、双色印刷，重点鲜明

《名师视点》丛书采用双色印刷，不仅突破以往教辅图书单调刻板的局限，而且对重点提示及需要引起学生注意的文字用色彩加以突出，使其更加鲜明、醒目。这样，学生在使用时既可以方便地找到知识重点，又具有活泼感，增添阅读兴趣。

四、适用区域广泛

《名师视点》丛书采用“专题”这一编写模式，以人教版教材为主，兼顾国内沪版、苏版等地教材，汲取多种版本教材的精华，选取专题，使得该套书在使用上适用于全国的不同区域，不受教材版本的限制。

作为出版者，我们力求以由浅入深、切中肯綮的讲解过程，化解一些枯燥的课堂教学，以重点、典型的例题使学生从盲目的训练中得以解脱，以实用、适量的练习减少学生课下如小山般的试卷。

我们的努力是真诚的，我们的探索是不间断的，成功并不属于某一个人，它需要我们的共同努力，需要我们携手前行。

东北师范大学出版社
第一编辑室

MINGSHI SHIDIAN

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师

视

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第一部分 概 述

1990—2001 年高考题书面表达部分分析

特点归纳

1. 书面表达的文体都是学生们常见的、熟悉的,基本上有如下几类:

文 体	时 间	
日记类	1992 年	1998 年
情况介绍类	1990 年	1996 年
情景描述类	1991 年	2000 年
故事报道类	1993 年	1997 年
海报、通知类	1994 年	

2. 近年来,看图写文章是高考书面表达出题经常采用的形式。通常由四幅画或六幅画组成一个故事,要求考生根据图画所表现出来的内容写出一篇100字左右的短文。

3. 不论是哪一种文体,文章都要具备人物(who)、内容(what)、地点(where)、时间(when)、原因(why)五大构成要素。

4. 一般的文章都有6个左右的描绘要点,由10个左右的句子组成100词左右的文章。

5. 文章的评定标准逐年提高,主要体现在以下几点:

①要点叙述须全面。

②语言表达清楚。有效地使用语句间的连接成分,结构紧凑,行文连贯、流畅。

③能够使用较复杂结构和较高级词汇表达。

④书写工整,文字隽秀、清晰。

写作技巧

以看图作文为例,在写作中应把握好以下几个写作环节:

1. 审题

审题是写作的第一关,若审题准确,文章的基本框架就在头脑中形成了。在审题时要着重把握好以下三个方面:文体、人称和时态。文体就是要求写什么样的作文,是日记、报道还是介绍等。人称就是要求用第一人称还是第三人称。另外,把握文章的时态也很重要。一般说来,文章都用过去时态描述一个事情的经过,用现在时态表达作者的感受。

2. 审图

审图即领悟情境,这一环节是作文成败的关键。很多情况下书面表达部分会给考生一组图,有时也可能是一个图表。如果审图不当,作文就会跑题,甚至闹出笑话。审图时要把握好以下几个要素:

①人物之间的关系;

②故事发展的时空关系;

③局部与整体的关系;

④要点齐全,并能适当发挥;

⑤写出每幅图的关键词或关键句。

3. 行文

行文是写作的关键环节。语言表达尽管可以各式各样,但用词正确、简洁明了、浅显易懂是作文应具有的特点。在行文中要把握以下的原则:

①语言文字正确。也就是说,我们所写的每个句子都应符合英语的语言规则,没有语法、句法方面的错误,不要自己硬编一些汉语式的英语。

②要能够使用较复杂的语法结构或较高级的词汇,提高作文的档次。

③能够正确地使用过渡词语来表示时间顺序、空间顺序,以及并列关系、转折关系或因果关系等,使行文紧凑流畅。

4. 修改

一篇初步完成的作文要经过细致、认真地修改后才能定稿。修改的方式就是通读全文,逐句修改。在“全、准、顺”的原则下,从以下几个方面着手修改:

①核对人称的使用是否与文体相符合,是否在行文中始终如一。

②动词时态的使用是否正确,是否在行文中始终如一。

③用词是否有不当的地方,词形的变化是否有错误,如名词的复数形式、动词



的第三人称变化、过去式或过去分词的不规则变化等。

④要点是否齐全,有无遗漏。

⑤主谓一致、单词拼写以及标点符号是否使用正确。

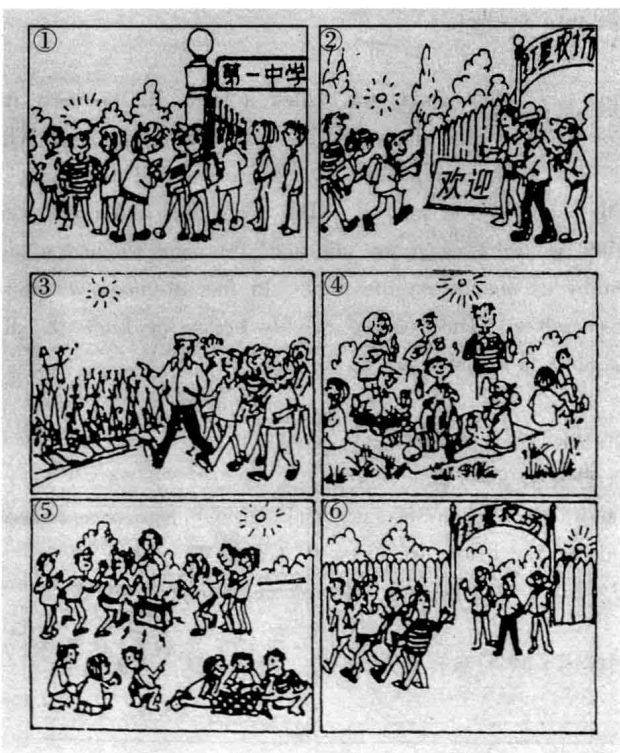
总之,高考作文字数虽少要求却不低,虽然只有百字却大有文章可作。学习写作方面的知识,掌握写作方面的技巧,加强写作方面的训练,是提高英语高考成绩不可缺少的环节。

1990—2001 年 NMET 书面表达部分诠释

I. 日记类

1998 年高考题

5月3日你参观了一个农场,请根据下列图画写一篇日记:



注意:

1. 日记须包括所有图画的内容,可以适当增减细节,使日记连贯。
2. 词数100左右。

► 内容要点

1. 集合/出发
2. 到达
3. 参观
4. 野餐
5. 娱乐
6. 告别

► 审题要点分析

1. 本篇作文是日记体,应用第一人称。
2. 时态是过去时。

► 审图并写出关键词或句

图1. We gathered at the school gate.

图2. We went to the farm.

图3. We were showed around the farm.

图4. We had lunch outside.

图5. We played happily.

图6. We said goodbye to them.

► 范文

It was a fine day today. Today we visited a farm. In the early morning we gathered at the school gate, and then we went to the farm in lines. When we got to the farm, we were warmly welcomed by the workers of the farm. we were showed around the farm by the workers. The vegetables and crops were growing well. How excited we were when we saw that! At noon we had a picnic lunch which was taken by us outside on the farm. In the afternoon we played games. We all enjoyed ourselves. Time passed quickly before we knew it. It was time for us to say goodbye to the workers of the farm.

► 作文点评

1. 文章简洁易懂,没有生僻的词。

2. 能使用一些复杂结构,如:

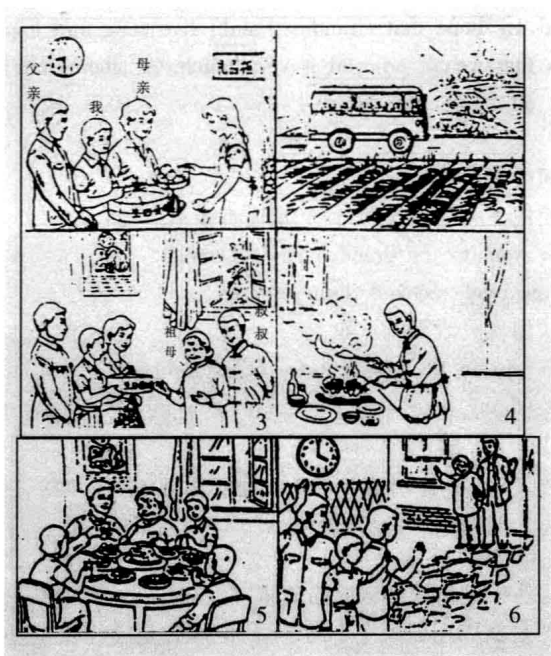
How excited we were when we saw that! (感叹句)

Time passed quickly before we knew it. (复合句)

3. 能熟练地使用一些短语: show sb. around, enjoy oneself等。

1992年高考题

下面六幅图描述了你5月31日那天的活动。请根据这些图画用英语写一篇日记。



注意:日记须包括所有图画的内容,可以适当增加细节。词数100左右。

► 审题要点分析

日记体,第一人称,过去时。

► 审图写出关键词或句

图1. My parents and I bought a birthday cake.

图2. We went to the grandma's by bus.

图3. We got to grandma's home.

图4. My uncle cooked for us.

图5. We had dinner together.

图6. We said goodbye to them.

► 范文

It was May 31st. It was my grandmother's birthday. In the morning my father, my mother and I went to the shop, where we bought a big birthday cake as well as some fruit for my grandmother. Then we went to the grandmother's home which was in the countryside. My grandma and uncle were very glad to

see us, and my uncle cooked dinner for us. We had a big meal together. At table I expressed my hope that Grandma would live long and happily. The meal was so delicious that we all enjoyed it very much. At about four o'clock we said goodbye and set off for home.

► 作文点评

1. 文章时间线索清晰。

2. 合理地使用了一些连接词,使文章连贯畅通。如:

● Then we went to the grandmother's home...

● ... and my uncle cooked dinner for us.

3. 复杂句式用得灵活得体。如:

● ... which was in the countryside. (定语从句)

● I expressed my hope that my grandma would live long and happily. (同位语从句)

● The meal was so delicious that we all enjoyed it very much. (结果状语从句)

► 日记体写作特点归纳

1. 日记在写作中是比较好掌握的文体,写作时要注意用第一人称。

2. 日记虽然是在描述当天发生的事情,但因为是已经发生过的具体的事情,在描述的过程中仍要用过去时。这一点有些同学受汉语习惯的影响,总想用一般现在时,这是错误的。注意时态应自始至终都是过去时,不能一会儿用过去时,一会儿又用现在时。如果在日记结尾处想要抒发感想,可以用现在时。

3. 写日记就是在记叙当日发生的有意义的事情,应按照时间的顺序来描述事情发生发展的经过。

II. 情况介绍类

1996年高考题

假定你叫李华,申请到一家外资企业工作,对方要求你用英语写一篇短文,介绍自己的基本情况。短文应包括下表的全部内容。

姓 名	李 华	出生年月日	1977 年 2 月	出生地	辽宁
学 历	1984—1990 光明小学 1990—1996 大连市第六中学				
所学主要课程	语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、电脑				
特 长	英语、电脑(去年在全校电脑比赛中获第一名)				
业余爱好	游泳、滑冰、集邮、流行音乐				



注意:

1. 情况介绍采用短文形式。
2. 词数 100 左右。

生词: 竞赛 competition

► 内容要点

1. 出生年月及地点
2. 学历
3. 所学主要课程
4. 特长
5. 获奖情况
6. 业余爱好

► 审题要点分析

本篇作文是写一篇自我介绍,行文要用第一人称,时态应是过去时和现在时。(讲述自己的履历应用过去时,讲述自己的爱好要用现在时。)

► 审表并写出关键词或句

1. born in February, 1977, Dalian
2. studied in the primary school 1984—1990
3. studied in the middle school 1990—1996
4. subjects: Chinese, maths, English, physics, chemistry, computer
5. interests: English, computer
6. love: swimming, skating

► 范文

My name is Li Hua. I was born in February, 1977, Dalian, Liaoning Province. From 1984 to 1990 I studied in Guangming Primary school and then I studied in Dalian No. 6 Middle School from 1990 to 1996 and graduated this summer.

I studied Chinese, maths, English, physics, chemistry and computer. I once took the first place in the school computer competition last year. In my spare time I love swimming, collecting stamps, pop music and so on.

► 作文点评

①文字简练明了,没有生僻难懂的词或句。

②恰当地使用连接词使行文连贯。如:

● ... and then I studied in...

1990 年高考题

我国某山村张各庄为对外开放村。请用英语为来访的外宾写一篇简单介绍,内容如下:

1. 背景:张各庄(Zhang Ge Zhuang)远离其他村庄,过去儿童上学困难。1988年成立了本村小学(primary school)。

2. 现状:

教师:3人,均为本村人,中学毕业后回村执教。

学生:48人。

班级:5个。

科目:6门——语文、数学、自然(science)、音乐、美术、体育。

3. 学费:免费。

注意:

1. 要有标点。

2. 介绍须包括所给要点,但不要逐条译成英语。

3. 字数:80—120。

► 审题

这是一篇介绍文体(不是自我介绍),行文应用第三人称,时态用过去时和现在时。(介绍过去的情况用过去时,介绍现在的情况则要用现在时或现在完成时等。)

► 根据要点写出关键词或句

1. The village is far away.

2. In the past it was difficult for the children to go to school.

3. In 1988, a primary school was set up.

4. Now there are three teachers, 48 students and five classes.

5. subjects taught: six

6. free charge

► 范文

Zhang Ge Zhuang is far away from other villages. In the past, it was difficult for the children of the villagers to go to school. In 1988, a primary school was set up, and the children in the village can go to school easily.

Now in the school there are three teachers, who came back to work after they finished middle school. They are working very hard. There are 48 pupils in the five classes.

The subjects taught in the school are Chinese, maths, science, music, drawing and physical education.

Education is free for all the children in the village.

Zhang Ge Zhuang has changed greatly. All these are the results of the Party's policy of opening and reform.

► 作文点评

1. 文章较长,采取分段的方式使文章脉络清晰。



2. 运用了复杂句式 and 较高级词汇:

● ... who came back to work after they finished middle school. (定语从句和状语从句)

education, policy, opening, reform (较高级词汇)

► 情况介绍类写作特点归纳

1. 这一类文体的人称和动词的时态比较复杂, 自我介绍用第一人称, 介绍他人情况就要用第三人称; 介绍过去的情况用过去时, 而谈到目前的情况就要用现在时或完成时, 预测未来就用将来时态。

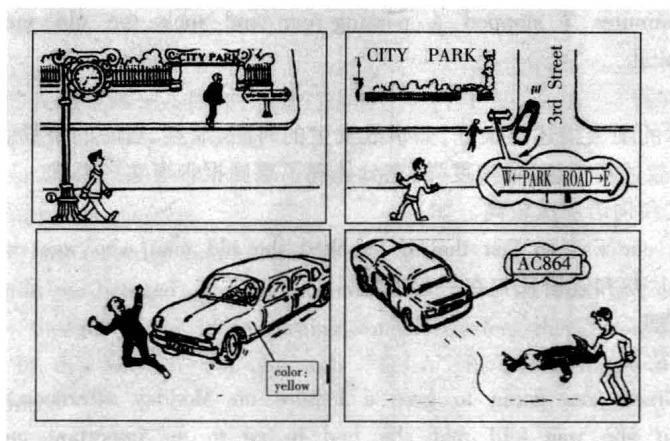
2. 此类文章不仅要考虑时间顺序, 而且要考虑空间顺序, 即文章的脉络要清晰。

3. 在行文中要注意不能漏掉必须介绍的各个要点, 因此检查修改这一环节就显得十分重要。

III. 情景描述类

2000 年高考题

假设你是李华, 在美国探亲。2000年2月8日清晨, 你目击一起交通事故, 警察局让你写一份材料, 报告当时所见的情况。请根据下列图画写出报告。



注意: 1. 目击者应该准确报告事实。

2. 词数100左右。

3. 结尾已为你写好。

...After two minutes I stopped a passing car and took the old to the nearest hospital.

► 审题

本篇作文要求目击事故的人真实地描述一次车祸发生的原因和过程, 应用第

一人称,动词用过去时。

►审图并写出关键词和句

图1. 7:15, morning, February 8th, the year 2000

图2. A car drove up, turning right.

图3. The car knocked an old man to the ground.

The driver was a lady with long hair.

图4. The car drove off. The car was yellow and the plate was AC864.

►范文

It was 7:15 on the morning of February 8th, 2000. I was walking along Park Road towards the east. An old man came out of the gate of the park opposite the street, when a yellow car drove up quickly from the Third Street and turned right to Park Road. The car was so fast that it knocked the old man who was crossing the road. The old man fell down to the ground with a cry. But the car didn't stop and drove off at a great speed. I noticed that the driver was a young lady with long hair and the plate number was AC864. After two minutes I stopped a passing car and took the old man to the nearest hospital.

►作文点评

1. 文章的细节描述得很好,如事故发生的时间、地点、当时的情景,以及一些参照物等都叙述得很细,可信度高,充分体现了准确报告事实的要求。

2. 句式和词语层次较高。如:

● The car was so fast that it knocked the old man who was crossing the road. (状语从句和定语从句在一起使用)

1991年高考题

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 quickly, 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?"

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) 学生们为什么没有听完录音。(请自己设想)
- (5) 学生想出了什么两全其美的办法。

► 审题

文章的人称是第一人称,时态是过去时。

► 通读故事的要求并写出关键句

1. Miss Green said she couldn't make the lecture for us because she had to go to an important meeting.

2. She had recorded her lecture for us.

3. While we listened someone reminded us to see the film at four o'clock.

4. We thought of an idea—putting some recorders there instead of ourselves. In this way we can not only "listen" to the lecture, but also go to see the film.

► 范文

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. She put a recorder on the table, turned it on, and then left the room.

We began to listen to the lecture. Half an hour later, someone said that we had not enough time to finish the lecture because there was a film at four o'