

如何突显英语作文中的“闪光点”

作文是中学英语学习的一项重要内容，它是英语学习的高级阶段，是检验学生综合运用语言能力的重要途径。《新课标》更具体地明确了从一级到九级的各级写作标准。近年来高考英语试题日趋合理、完善，形成了“在考查语言基本功的同时，更加侧重考查灵活运用英语语言和把握文章整体结构能力”的试题思路。分析比较近年全国各地的高考试题，可以看出英语测试内容，正在从知识型向能力型转变，文体已涉及到多种文体。2008年全国卷写作试题，考查了书信体文章的写作，本次写作题的四个写作要点均是常用的交际用语，加大对语言沟通能力的考查将是一个重要趋势。因此，从近年各省市英语高考书面表达总体命题趋势来看：以议论文为主，融合其他文体成分，写作文体已走向多元化。

一、提高英语写作能力的途径

高中新教材每单元都有写作训练，高考写作也从无到有，所占比例不断增加，直至近年来又上升到26.7%。写作是语言功底最集中的表现，是书面表达的综合能力展示。它既考查考生的词汇、语法等语言基础知识，又测试考生对所提供材料的分析能力，语言组织能力和表达能力，甚至涉及到逻辑推理以及对各种能力的掌握等。综观各省市近年来的书面表达命题思路，稳中求变，从单一的文体走向多种文体，呈现出多元发展的态势。反映出随着我国改革开放步伐的加快和国际交流的协一步加强，对考生英语写作能力的要求也在逐年提高。同时也反映了全球环境下英语考试的一种新理念和趋势：强调听说及其英语交际交流功能，强调在实际生活和教学中运用英语的能力等。过去只写记叙文这种单一文体的写作训练已不适应高考英语测试改革的需要。如今的高考英语书面表达均属材料作文，已涉及到记叙文、说明文、应用文多种文体，呈现出多元发展的态势，并将在稳定中求发展，最终过渡到以议论文为主体。

1、阅读提高英语写作能力的首要前提。

阅读能促进写作，是写作的基础。要想写出好文章就必须大量地阅读。阅读是我们获得可理解性输入，进行知识积累，提高语言技能的重要途径。“读”是信息的输入，“写”是信息的反馈和提取，只有信息输入达到一定量时，写作才能成功。因此，写作是最有效、最积极的学习过程。老师指导考生在写作时，应当学用英语进行思维，不要生造中国式的英文或字对字的翻译。在写作前，先口头叙述，只有在口头上达到准确熟练的程度，笔头写作才会轻松愉快。

2、写作训练过程

在指导考生进行书面表达备考时，老师应该告诉考生注意以下几点：

- (1) 每日动笔写一篇小短文或日记，或抄写短文，有助于摆脱中文式的英文。如时间紧，须背诵几篇备用，多多益善。
- (2) 仔细审题。看清题目要求与注意事项，别忘记写题目。看全内容要点，主要内容缺一不可。写好首尾句，注意关联词语的使用。
- (3) 确定文章类型。如是记叙文，一般用过去时；如是说明文，主要用现在时。说明文和议论文，在很多情况下都以某种结论性的话来结束。如果文章以一个命题开头，结尾最好是用不同的文字重申命题的意思。如果以一个问题开头，那么结尾应当是那个问题的解答。
- (4) 谋篇布局独树一帜。要写好起始句，调整要点顺序，适当添加信息，灵活处理题目要求。如：It is well known that... It is reported that... With rapid growth of ...
- (5) 词汇造句选择标新立异。尽可能避免重复使用词汇，力求遣词准确贴切。应注意句子的正确性、完整性、连贯性、多样性。
- (6) 结构造句与众不同。注意篇幅简洁明快，尽量避免罗列，适当变换句式。上下语句流畅，承接自然。

(7) 语言语气水乳交融。尽量多使用较礼貌的语气, 转换角度, 化难为易, 做到活用语法, 殊途同归。

(8) 英语写作巧用词。选用正式用语, 避免非正式用语; 采用书面形式, 避免口语形式, 意义重复的词, 如 *because* 和 *so*, *although* 和 *but* 等不要加在一起; 可使用修辞手法, 如描绘性词汇和成语等增加文章的魅力。

(9) 避免自我限制。对开放性写作应从尽可能多的角度去挖掘不同答案的可能性; 运用“大脑风暴法”。用规范的语言写出能体现活跃的思维和清晰的逻辑的答案; 运用反转法和切入点选择。插图是帮助解决问题的有效方法之一, 借助插图, 考生可以将需要解决的问题形象化。这种写作方式可最大限度展示自己的创新意识和创新能力。

二、如何突显作文中的“亮点”

要写出一篇高水平的作文, 考生除了拼写要准确、标点符号使用恰当、词语表达确切, 一般还要句子结构灵活多变, 并合乎语法, 格式要准确等, 同时应重视书写规范, 卷面整洁等。考生要完成基本的英文写作并不难, 但如想获取高分, 必须积累丰富的同义词库。为了使考生尽快掌握写作技巧, 使自己作文与众不同, 引人入深, 应多背诵一些经典句型, 使文章锦上添花。但在实际运用时, 注意根据题目要求, 恰当地将经典句式进行选择组合, 来体现文章的“闪光点”。如:

1、 选用恰当的连词。

作文表达是否通顺, 逻辑思路是否顺畅, 关键在于过渡连接词的恰当地运用。常用过渡连接词语有:

Hence (因此, 因而), *therefore* (所以), *afterwards* (后来, 以后), *next to* (邻近), *far from* (远离), *on one side...on the contrary* (一方...另一方), *nevertheless* (然而, 不过), *as a result* (其结果), *on the whole* (总的看来), *in general* (总之), *as well as* (和, 除...之外还)

2、 创造性地选择表示“开头起始”、“中间过渡”、“结尾总结”的句式。如,

表示开头起始的句式:
Now an increasing number of people come to realize that... (现在, 越来越多的人开始意识到...)

As is shown by the cartoon/charts/graph that... (正如漫画/图表/插图所显示的...)

When it comes to... (当...发生或出现的时候,)

Recently, the problem of... has aroused people's concern. (最近, ...问题已经引起人们的关注。)

Nowadays, ...has become a problem we have to face. (现在, ...已经成为我们必须面对的问题。)

With the development of science and technology, more and more people believe that ... (随着科技的发展, 越来越多的人认为...,) 等。

表示中间过渡的句式:

In addition/Besides/Moreover/What's more (另外, 而且)

Everything has two sides. (事物都有两面性)

The advantages outweigh the disadvantages ... (利大于弊)

It is true that...but it by no means indicates ... (...是真的, 但一点也不是指...)

From my point of view, it is more reasonable to support the opinion rather than the second. (依我看, 更有理由支持这一观点而不是第二个观点)

People have figured out many ways to solve this problem. (人们已经指出了许多解决这个问题的办法)

It is natural to believe that... but we should not ignore the fact that... (很自然相信..., 但是我们也不可忽略...事实。)

It is beneficial to us... / It is harmful for us to... (对我们有利的是.../对我们有害的是...)

There is striking contrast between... (两者形成鲜明的对照)

It has increased (decreased) from ... to... (从...到...已逐步增长/减少)

表示结尾总结的句式:

As far as I'm concerned... (对我来说)

It's high time that we took measure to... (正是我们采取...措施的时候了。)

I'm convinced that... (令我相信...)

From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that... (从上述涉及到的情况看, 我们可以下结论...)

From the graph (table, chart) listed above, it can be seen that... (从上述所列图表, 可以看出...)

There is no doubt that...has its drawbacks as well as merits. (毫无疑问, ...除了优点还有缺点)

It remains to be seen whether... (仍需看看是否...)

All in all, we can't live without...but at the same time we must try to find out new ways to cope with the problems that would arise... (总之, 我们不能没有...而同时我们还必须找到解决引起...问题的办法。)

Only in this way can we ... (只有用这种方式, 我们才...)

老师可灵活指导考生可以运用以上经典句型进行书面表达实战演习。

三、范文例说

下面两篇是经过修改后的习作, 划线部分为“闪光点”:

范文 1. 如今手机在中国普及率很高, 你觉得高中生应该配备手机吗? 请以“Do Teenagers Really Need Mobiles?”为题发表你的观点, 可以从正反两方面着手。字数 150-250。

Do Teenagers Really Need Mobiles?

As is reported, China owns the largest number of cell phones in the world. It is of course a sign that we are better off than before. In recent years, mobile phones have become popular among middle school students.

But I don't think it's good to bring mobile phones to campus. First, it is dangerous for middle school students to bring valuable mobile phones to school. It is possible for them to be lost during physical exercise and other activities and may cause unnecessary trouble to teachers.

Second, mobile phones are bad for students' studies. Many teachers complain that some students have phone calls in class, disturbing themselves and others.

Third, they serve as a hotbed for students' vanity. To many teenagers it is not only a useful tool but also a way to have fun and be cool. If you want to communicate with others, you can use IC telephones on campus. It is very convenient.

Moreover, students are not old enough to control their behavior. It is a waste of time for students to play games and send text messages. Furthermore, it costs too much for students to keep cell phones. Some students are spending as much as 200 Yuan a month. So a mobile phone bill is also a heavy burden on students' families. What's more, some students use mobile phones to cheat on exams.

In my opinion, although it brings much convenience to middle school students, I feel it is harmful for teenagers to bring mobile phones to campus. So middle school students should not bring mobile phones to school at present.

范文 2. “贫困对于儿童是最好的教科书”，有些家长的心情十分矛盾，又想为孩子创造舒适的生活和学习环境，又怕如此娇生惯养将来没出息。请以“Hard life is good for children”为题帮助大家消除疑虑。

Hard life is good for children

It is said that hard life is good for children. I believe that poor families can provide their children with something valuable, something different from what rich families can do. Children from poor families are usually independent and have strong will. Hard life makes them understand that their future is in their own hands. We often find that some of them start to help their parents whatever possible ways from early age.

The poor children seldom complain because they know complaint can only result in disappointment. They are grateful to whatever given to them by their parents. At the same time they are determined to change their present situation through hard work.

To some extent we can say hard life is good for them, for they benefit a lot from it. On the other hand, because of their poor family background, some children feel inferior. They are not confident about themselves. Therefore they don't have as many opportunities and it may lead to depression.

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