

2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动

高一年级组写作指导

写作对所有的学生来说都是一项非常重要的基本技能;但是,很多学生只把写作当做是考试的一项任务,并没有真正明白写作的重要性。首先,写作是扩展词汇量的有效方法。众所周知,写作不同题材和体裁的作文需要用到很多不同的词汇。所以,写得越多,我们就可以掌握越多的词汇。其次,写作可以大大提高我们的词法和句法使用能力。例如,为了写好一篇英语作文,我们必须谨慎使用每一个词以确保文章的正确性和严谨性。在这个过程中,我们就会不知不觉地提高我们的词法和句法使用能力。从这一方面来看,写作也是加强语法能力的一个好方法。此外,为了写好一篇作文,我们还必须在严谨分析其具体要求的基础上,系统地整理头脑中高质量的写作素材,以便能够写出一篇优秀的文章。由此可见,写作也对我们的逻辑思维能力有很大的帮助。

2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动高一年级组的写作内容为“随着互联网和智能手机的高速发展,微信聊天、刷微博……正在成为人们闲暇之余最大的兴趣爱好。然而,人们享受着高科技带来的便利的同时,也不得不面对其带来的‘孤岛效应’。互联网和智能手机是让人们之间更近了,还是更远了?请以‘Closer or Farther?’为题,用英语写一篇短文。”众所周知,现代人的生活已离不开互联网和智能手机。它们的出现使我们无处不在,却也使我们少了很多其他的快乐。我们不禁要问,互联网和智能手机是拉近了人与人之间的距离,还是疏远了人与人之间的距离呢?有些人说近了。以前亲人离得老远,三年五载见不着一回;现在,通过互联网和智能手机,人与人随时能保持联系并进行交流了。也有人说更远了。现在的人们正逐渐失去面对面畅谈时的开怀,失去了最有效的沟通方式。原本热热闹闹的各种聚会,变成了人人低头戳手机的冰冷场面。可见,2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动高一年级组命题内容具有较高的社会热度,十分贴近学生们的日常生活。当然,仁者见仁,智者见智!不同的学生会有不同的观点。这就给了学生很大的发挥空间。

那么,如何写好一篇议论文呢?首先,我们要明确议论文的写作要求,即对某个问题或某个事件进行分析、评论,并表明自己的观点、立场、态度、看法和主张。此外,我们还要明确议论文的三个要素,即论点、论据和论证。论点的基本要求是:观点有实际意义;论据的基本要求是:真实可靠,充分典型;论证的基本要求是:论述必须符合逻辑。一篇好的议论文应论点明确、论据充分、语言精炼、论证合理并有严密的逻辑性。也就是说,在写作议论文时,我们首先要确定我们的论点是什么;接着,确定用什么作论据来证明它;最后,确定怎样来进行论证并得出结论。

论点是议论文的“灵魂”,必须鲜明;而论据则是议论文的“血肉”。一个人光有灵魂,没有血肉是不可想象的。同样,一篇议论文只有论点是不能称为文章的,它还必须有典型而鲜活的论据。典型而鲜活的论据是指能充分反映事物本质且具有代表性的客观事实、人们公认的真理和经过实践考验的哲理,它们是最好的论据。而后,我们还需要论证这副“骨架”来支撑起整个“身躯”。论证的方法多种多样,常用的方法有:

1. 归纳法。从分析典型事例(个别事物)入手,找出事物的共同特点,然后得出结论。
2. 推理法。从一般原理出发,对个别事物进行说明和分析,而后得出结论。
3. 对照法。将两个不同的事物以对立的方式提出来并加以比较、对照,然后得出结论。
4. 驳论法。先列出错误的观点,然后加以逐条批驳,最后阐明自己的观点。

写作时,我们可遵循以下几个步骤:

1. 确定论点;
2. 选取典型而鲜活的论据;
3. 列出提纲,即选取论证的方法,层次要清楚且具有严密的逻辑性;
4. 词语态度诚恳,重在以理服人。

我们需要注意的是:语言项是英语作文的最重要的评分标准。英语议论文通常以动词的一般现在时态为主,但是所列举的论据应根据实际情况而采用不同时态。例如:在列举“过去人们多是骑自行车上下班”时,我们就应使用动词的一般过去时态等。同时,我们还要注意过渡性词语的使用和采用丰富多样的句式进行写作。此外,我们还要注意的是笔迹的工整和卷面的整洁。一篇内质不错的文章,如果字迹和卷面不整,其分值往往不理想。为何?其一,按评分要求要扣分;其二,字迹和卷面在一定程度上控制着阅卷者打分的情绪。也就是说,美观整洁的书写是文章最好的“衣着”,它对阅卷者评分印象的形成是直接有效的。也就是说,一篇具有“灵魂,血肉,骨架和衣着”的议论文才是完美的。

【例题】

随着当今世界经济和科技的高速发展,“地球村”的概念越来越显得清晰。英语作为世界语言之一也越来越受到重视。在我国,几乎每个学校都开设了英语学科,而且作为三大主科之一,英语课堂教学时常会面对一些不同的理念。有些人认为为了更好地学习英语应该使用全英教学,还有一些人认为应采用双语(汉语和英语)进行教学。作为高中生,你们怎么看待这个问题呢?你们觉得全英教学好还是双语教学好呢?请以“All English or both English and Chinese?”为题,用英语写一篇短文。

写作要求:

1. 紧扣主题,语句通顺,内容完整,思想、情感、态度积极向上;
2. 字迹清楚、整洁;
3. 正确使用标点符号;
4. 词数:110 词左右。

【参考范文】

All English or both English and Chinese?

Nowadays, there's a discussion about English teaching among senior high school students—some think teachers should teach English all in English, while others think they should teach in both English and Chinese. In my opinion, teachers should teach English in both English and Chinese.

In fact, different students have different levels. If teachers teach English, especially the grammar, all in English, there must be some students who don't understand clearly and completely. So they can't say or write in English properly. I think teachers should use different teaching methods to teach different types of English classes—they can teach all in English in some classes, such as in spoken lessons, but they should teach in both English and Chinese in some other classes, such as in grammar lessons, to make sure students understand clearly and totally.

2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动

高二年级组写作指导

2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动高二年级组的写作为概要写作。概要写作是写作测试中的直接性试题,是学生的阅读和写作能力的综合性体现。学生要根据所阅读的短文内容写好摘要,首要问题就是要理解短文的中心思想、作者的观点和要点,能够使用自己的语言归纳中心思想和主要事实。其次,要求学生在写作过程中要保持客观,不能把摘要写成评论。

下面根据概要写作的特点,分步骤讲解概要写作的方法。

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

要求:1. 语句通顺、内容完整;

2. 字迹清楚、整洁;

3. 正确使用标点符号。

Failure is not good. There is absolutely nothing good about failure. And there's nothing you can pretend to learn from failure. You can't learn anything from failure if you are just lying on the floor complaining your painful and complete failure.

Here are better things to learn from. Failure has many cousins. Learn from one of the cousins:

Curiosity: When something happens and you don't understand why, then ask, "Why?" Keep asking questions. Clearly, something confusing happened. Ask and ask and ask. Guess what will happen: you will get answers.

Persistence: I get asked: how do I market my book? Or my app? Answer: write another book. Write another app. The best way to get better, to get more known, to learn the *subtleties* (精妙) of your art or your field or your sport, is to simply do it again.

Forgiveness: I used to live in regret. One time I sold a business for \$15 million. Within two years I had lost almost all of the money. And it wasn't money on paper. It was money in "real life". If I tell you how I lost it you would hate me forever. That's OK. But it's not important for this answer.

"Failure" is a word used to label a past event. That's 100% up to you how you label a past event. If you label a past event "failure", it prevents you from moving beyond the past. You get stuck there. You keep time travelling to the moment of failure under the excuse that there is something to learn there.

The thing you learn first is forgiveness. Then you move back to the present. Get healthy. Be around people you love. Start being creative again.

Step 1: 扫读文章, 掌握体裁特征

一般而言, 概要写作文本的题材主要为说明文和记叙文。说明文与记叙文的区别主要在于说明文的目的是说明, 记叙文的目的是叙事; 说明文要求把实体事物或抽象事理的本身情况说清楚, 记叙文要求把事件情节讲明白。

Step 2: 细读文章, 找出关键信息

找准文章关键信息是概要写作最重要的前提和依据。罗列关键信息可以避免遗漏重要内容。

Para. 1: Failure is not good.

Para. 2: Failure has many cousins.

Para. 3: Curiosity

Para. 4: Persistence

Para. 5: Forgiveness

Para. 6: It prevents you from moving beyond the past.

Para. 7: The thing you learn first is forgiveness.

Step 3: 罗列要点, 整合要点成句

这个环节要求把每个段落的关键信息形成合理的句子。关键信息形成合理的句子后才能整合成篇章。合理的语言结构和句型能够帮助浓缩语言内容。具体如下:

(一) 罗列要点

1. Failure is not good.
2. And there's nothing you can pretend to learn from failure.
3. Here are better things to learn from.
4. Failure has many cousins.
5. Curiosity
6. Persistence
7. Forgiveness
8. You label a past event "failure".
9. It prevents you from moving beyond the past.
10. The thing you learn first is forgiveness.
11. Start being creative again.

(二) 整合要点成句

1. 使用表示因果关系的连接词, 将要点 1—2 整合为:

Failure is not good, because there's nothing you can pretend to learn from failure.

2. 使用定语从句和表示转折与例举关系的连接词, 将要点 3—7 整合为:

However, Failure has many cousins such as curiosity, persistence and forgiveness, which you can learn from.

3. 使用条件状语从句, 将要点 8—9 整合为:

If you label a past event "failure", it prevents you from moving beyond the past.

4. 使用表示结果关系的连接词, 将要点 10—11 整合为:

The thing you learn first is forgiveness so that you can start being creative again.

Step 4: 连句成篇,初步完成文章

把句子整合成篇章,应按行文逻辑进行写作,可以打破段落主旨的前后关系,尽量把多个句子的信息合理整合在一个句子当中。整合过程中应使用多种语言结构和句型,避免照抄原文。形成概要初稿如下:
Failure is not a good thing, because you can't learn anything from it. Failure has many cousins such as curiosity, persistence and forgiveness, which you can learn from. If you regard your past event as "failure", it stops you from doing better than before. Forgiveness is the first thing that you learn so that you can start to be creative again.

Step 5: 适当修改,提高文章档次

可以从词汇应用和语法结构的丰富性和准确性以及上下文的连贯性等几个角度进行考虑。同时注意词数要求,形成概要终稿如下:

In fact, failure is a bad thing, because you can't learn anything from it at all. However, failure has plenty of cousins such as curiosity, persistence and forgiveness. They are better things, which you can learn from. If you regard your past event as "failure", it stops you from doing better than before. Forgiveness is the first thing that you should learn so that you can start to create everything once again.

最后要从以下几个方面再次检查自己的文章:

1. 语法、词汇使用正确

如果学生未能使用正确的词汇和语法结构,就不能有效传达文章意图,得分会降低两到三个档次。

2. 字数是否符合要求

一篇要求为 60 词左右的文章,字数不能超过和不足太多,以 45—75 词为宜。

3. 注意文章细节

概要写作不分段,不能改变文本顺序,也不能使用中文标注。

4. 书写整洁美观

写作的得分不仅与内容和语言有关,而且与卷面书写也有关。一篇书写工整漂亮、大小写和标点使用规范的“高颜值”作文会提高评分档次。反之,一篇字迹潦草,左圈右改,难于辨认的作文会影响印象分。

2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动

高三年级组写作指导

英语写作历来是广大高三学生英语考试中的重中之重,但是由于多方面的原因,它在平时的教学中并未得到足够的重视,致使很多学生考试时提笔不知所措,或者仅仅是简单罗列内容要点。为了改变这一状况,并更好地适应高考英语改革,2020 年全国中学生优秀英语作文征集活动高三年级组的征文采用读后续写类书面表达,以扩展广大学生的思维,并在写作中考查其英语基础知识和基本技能的掌握情况,为日后的英语学习奠定基石。为了便于广大师生参加本次英语作文征集活动,今特推出读后续写类书面表达写作指导文章,以期对大家有所帮助。

【写作指导】

1. 设题形式与命题特点

读后续写主要考查学生的英语综合运用能力和创新性思维能力。该题型通常提供一段 350 词以内的语言材料,要求考生依据该材料内容和所给段落开头语进行续写(150 词左右),将其发展成一篇与给定材料有逻辑关系、情节和结构完整的短文。

2. 续写策略与解题技巧

“与所给短文及段落开头的衔接程度”“内容的丰富性和扩展的合理性”“应用语法结构及词汇的丰富性和准确性”“上下文的连贯性”四个方面是阅卷时的主要考虑内容。根据读后续写的命题特点及阅卷重点,应采取以下续写策略与解题技巧:

- (1)精读所给语言材料,读懂原文,熟悉文章脉络,明确文章的主旨大意。
- (2)挖掘原文与段落首句间的内在联系,合理想象,设计并发展连贯情节。
- (3)续写内容积极、健康向上,完美设计结局,把事物美好的一面展示给读者。
- (4)继承原作风格和语气,准确、地道地表达,充分展示语言的表现力。

【例题解读】

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

“I’m going to miss you so much, Poppy,” said the tall, thin teenager. He bent down to hug his old friend goodbye. He stood up, hugged his parents, and smiled, trying not to let his *emotions* (情绪) get the better of him.

His parents were not quite able to keep theirs under control. They had driven their son several hours out of town to the university where he would soon be living and studying. It was time to say goodbye for now at least. The family hugged and smiled with misty eyes and then laughed.

The boy lifted the last bag onto his shoulder, and flashed a bright smile. "I guess this is it," he said. "I'll see you back home in a month, okay?" His parents nodded, and they watched as he walked out of sight into the crowds of hundreds of students and parents. The boy's mother turned to the dog, "Okay, Poppy, time to go back home."

The house seemed quiet as a tomb without the boy living there. All that week, Poppy didn't seem interested in her dinner, her favourite toy, or even in her daily walk. Her owners were sad too, but they knew their son would be back to visit. Poppy didn't.

They offered the dog some of her favourite peanut butter treats. They even let her sit on the sofa, but the old girl just wasn't her usual cheerful self. Her owners started to get worried. "What should we do to cheer Poppy up?" asked Dad. "We've tried everything."

"I have an idea, but it might be a little crazy," smiled Mum. "Without anybody left in the house but us, let's get a little dog for Poppy."

It didn't take long before they walked through the front door carrying a big box. Poppy welcomed them home as usual but when she saw the box, she stopped. She put her nose on it. Her tail began *wagging* (摆动) ever so slowly, then faster as she caught the smell.

注意:1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

2. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好。

Para.1. Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared. _____

Para. 2. A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from university. _____

【思路点拨】

1. 审文章体裁:续写主题为“人与动物”,文章体裁属于记叙文。

2. 审时态人称:以第三人称、一般过去时为主。

3. 审要点线索:“男孩”将要踏入大学校园生活,依依不舍地与父母以及他的“朋友”——宠物狗波比(Poppy)告别,彼此都竭力控制情绪(smile, trying not to let his emotions get the better of him),但后来还是含泪(smile with misty eyes)拥抱。“男孩”走后,家里很是冷清(the house seemed quiet as a tomb),波比陷入抑郁状态。“男孩”的父母突然心生一计,为了重新唤回富有生命力的波比,为 Poppy 找到了另一个“伙伴”……

4. 审续写思路:根据“人物(Poppy, dog, parents, boy)”、“环境(university, box)”、“动作(hugged, watched)”、“状态(back)”、“情感(cheerful)”等关键词,可初拟以下思路:Poppy 如何迎接男孩回家(leans against his leg / both paws on his thighs / hopping / licking / barking with excitement);小狗第一次见到男孩的反应(hide in a box, observe curiously);在 Poppy 的鼓励下接受男孩,一家人团聚。

5. 审行文逻辑:无论后续情节如何发展,都要与上文衔接自然,设计后续事件结果要体现社会正能量,事件的结果或论证切忌过于消极或偏激。

【佳作登场】

Para. 1. Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared. It was hiding in one corner of the box, with a curious look in its eyes. Wagging its tail, it tried to climb out of the box, but it fell down on its back, unable to stand up. Upon seeing this, his parents could not help laughing. Gently, Mum picked it up from the box and put it on the floor. "Poppy, isn't it a sweet dog? It's for you!" Mum said in a soft voice. "It's your companion." Cheerful and yet a little nervous, Poppy kept running and barking at the new family member. But much to the relief of his parents, they were like peas and carrots soon afterwards, and it seemed as if Poppy had forgotten her old friend.

Para. 2. A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from university. Poppy threw herself at him and licked his hands and face excitedly, her eyes sparkling with delight and her tail wagging furiously. It took the boy a long time to notice that there was a cute puppy beside Poppy, growling and sniffing at his feet. Immediately, he bent down, stroked its head and asked, "What an adorable puppy! Whose is it?" His parents smiled and replied, "We got it for Poppy because..." Knowing what had happened to Poppy when he was at university, the boy was so moved that he took the old girl in his arms. Tears blurred his vision as he murmured, "Poppy, I miss you, too." And quietly, Poppy raised her head and watched the young teenager like a baby in his arms.

【精彩点评】

该读后续写能把握原文的关键信息,续写部分想象合理,衔接连贯,内容饱满,情感丰富。其中,续写的第一段着重描写 Poppy 与另一条小狗之间的故事,情节描写细腻、生动;第二段以情感为主线,围绕 Poppy 与小主人和另一条小狗(puppy)三者展开描写, growl(低声吼叫), sniff(吸着气嗅), stroke(轻抚), adorable(可爱的;讨人喜爱的), murmur(低语;喃喃细语)等词语充分地表现了彼此之间温暖而美好的情感。

在语言应用上,能灵活使用 like peas and carrots(形影不离), pick up, could not help, stand up, to the relief, threw herself at, bend down, happened to, take sb. in one's arms 等高级词汇和 with 复合结构(with a curious look in its eyes; without anybody left in the house but us)、独立主格结构(her eyes sparkling with delight; her tail wagging furiously)、现在分词作状语(wagging its tail; knowing what had happened to ...; growling and sniffing at his feet)、it seemed as if、so ... that 等复杂句式,使语言丰富和准确。