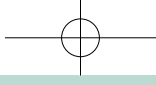


P A R T

# 1

基 础  
写 作 篇





## CHAPTER

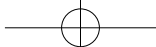
# 1

# 句子写作



## Chapter Overview

写好英语句子是写好英语文章的第一步。英语句子可从不同的角度来分类，比如：从结构的角 度，英语句子可分为简单句（simple sentence）、复合句（complex sentence）、并列句（compound sentence）和并列复合句（compound-complex sentence）；从说话目的的角度，英语句子可分为陈述句（declarative sentence）、疑问句（interrogative sentence）、祈使句（imperative sentence）和感叹句（exclamatory sentence）；从修辞的角度，英语句子可分为松散句（loose sentence）、掉尾句（periodic sentence）和平衡句（balanced sentence）；从长度的角度，英语句子则可分为短句（short sentence）和长句（long sentence）。熟练掌握句子的结构是写好英语句子的关键，了解各种类型的句子则可以实现句式的多样化，以求更好的表达效果。写英语句子时，要注意避免词法、句法、语法三方面的错误，要满足统一、连贯、简洁、强调和多样的标准。



# Unit 1

## 简单句

### Pre-class Activities

#### Explanation

简单句只有一个主语和一个谓语，但可能有一个以上的宾语、定语、状语或补语；简单句用作祈使句时，有可能省略主语而只有一个谓语。根据其所包含的句子成分，简单句有五种基本句型，如下表所示：

#### Samples

序号	句型		例句
1	S+Vi. (主语+不及物动词)	1) S+Vi. 2) S+Vi.+Adverbial (状语) 3) S+Vi.+Prep. Phrase (介词短语) 4) S+Vi.+Infinitive (不定式) 5) S+Vi.+Participle (分词)	① Birds fly. ② This cloth washes well. ③ The sun rises in the east. ④ She agreed to marry him. ⑤ Mary went shopping.
2	S+Vt.+O (主语+及物动词+宾语)	1) S+Vt.+N./Pron. (名词/代词) 2) S+Vt.+Infinitive (不定式) 3) S+Vt.+Gerund (动名词) 4) S+Vt.+Clause (从句)	① The early bird catches the worm. ② We try to improve. ③ Would you mind waiting for a while? ④ He claimed that he saw the accident.
3	S+Lv.+P (主语+系动词+表语)	1) S+Lv.+N./Pron. (名词/代词) 2) S+Lv.+Adj. (形容词) 3) S+Lv.+Adv. (副词) 4) S+Lv.+Prep. Phrase (介词短语) 5) S+Lv.+Participle (分词)	① He became a teacher. ② The students were silent. ③ The concert is tomorrow. ④ This went out of fashion years ago. ⑤ He looked shocked just now.

(续表)

序号	句型		例句
4	S+Vt.+Io.+Do. (主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语)	1) S+Vt.+ N./Pron.+N. (名词/代词+名词) 2) S+Vt.+ N./Pron.+to/for-Phrase (名词/代词+to/for-短语)	① She bought the bird a cage. ② I gave her my telephone number. ③ I sent an email to Tom. ④ I'll make some fresh tea for you.
5	S+Vt.+O+Co. (主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语)	1) S+Vt.+N./Pron.+Participle (名词/代词+分词) 2) S+Vt.+N./Pron.+Prep. Phrase (名词/代词+介词短语) 3) S+Vt.+N./Pron.+Infinitive (名词/代词+不定式) 4) S+Vt.+N./Pron.+Adj. (名词/代词+形容词) 5) S+Vt.+N./Pron.+Wh-Infinitive (名词/代词+Wh-不定式) 6) S+Vt.+N./Pron.+Clause (名词/代词+从句)	① I heard the birds singing. ② He put his books in order. ③ The teacher encouraged us to go. ④ The worker painted the door pink. ⑤ He shows me what to do next. ⑥ Tom told me that the movie was great.

## In-class Activities

### Task

#### 1

用 Samples 表格中的序号数字“1、2、3、4、5”注明下列句子所属简单句的句型。

- He handed me the letter. ( )
- We can ask our teacher to help us. ( )
- He arrived at eight o'clock yesterday. ( )
- Our English teacher is strict but kind. ( )
- You should bring me my English book. ( )
- How did the accident come about? ( )
- He handed his homework this morning. ( )
- You can tell me the reason. ( )

9. This kind of cloth feels soft and smooth. ( )
10. I could smell trouble coming. ( )

## Task

## 2

用 Samples 表格中所讲的英语简单句的五个句型把以下情景的主要意思表达出来。

有位男同学在校园邂逅一位女同学。这位女生面带微笑，长相漂亮。男生喜欢上她，为她买了一支玫瑰花，想找她做女朋友。得知女生已有男朋友后，男生伤心欲绝。

1. 她面带微笑。\_\_\_\_\_.
2. 她长相漂亮。\_\_\_\_\_.
3. 他喜欢她。\_\_\_\_\_.
4. 他给她买了一枝玫瑰花。\_\_\_\_\_.
5. 她让他伤心欲绝。\_\_\_\_\_.

## Task

## 3

每 4~5 人一组建立微信群，然后依次用本单元所讲的英语简单句的五个句型造句。每个群就五个句型分别选一个群成员认为最好的句子，经集体修改后发到班级课程微信群里供大家点评。

## 1 S+Vi.

原始句: \_\_\_\_\_

修改后的句子: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 S+Vt.+O

原始句: \_\_\_\_\_

修改后的句子: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 S+Lv.+P

原始句: \_\_\_\_\_

修改后的句子: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 S+Vt.+lo.+Do.

原始句: \_\_\_\_\_

修改后的句子: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 S+Vt.+O+Co.

原始句: \_\_\_\_\_

修改后的句子: \_\_\_\_\_



## Post-class Activity

确定一个主题，如业余爱好、兼职工作、节日等，然后围绕这一主题，用本单元所讲的英语简单句的五个句型造句，构成一个简短的段落。

主题: \_\_\_\_\_

句子: \_\_\_\_\_

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

## Unit 2

## 复合句

### Pre-class Activities

### Explanation

复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。主句是全句的主体，通常可以独立存在。从句则是一个句子成分，不能独立存在。主句和从句通过一个引导词来表明两者之间的关系。从句可充当主句中的主语、宾语、表语、同位语、定语和状语等成分。一般来说，主要意思在主句中表达，从句则表达次要的内容。

### Samples

分类	功能	引导词	例句
主语从句 ( Subject Clause )	在复合句中作主语	that, whether, if, what, who, which, whatever, whoever, how, when, where, why...	① What you need is more practice. ② Whatever was said here must be kept secret. ③ When we shall have our sports meet is still a question.
宾语从句 ( Object Clause )	在复合句中作宾语	that, whether, if, what, who, which, whatever, whoever, how, when, where, why...	① He told me that he would go to Shenzhen yesterday. ② Do you know why we have to put off our class meeting?
表语从句 ( Predicative Clause )	在复合句中作表语	that, whether, as if, as though, what, who, which, whatever, whoever, how, when, where, why, because...	① The news is that the two companies have signed a contract. ② It looks as if it is going to rain. ③ Raw material is what we are badly in need of.



(续表)

分类	功能	引导词	例句
同位语从句 ( Appositive Clause )	在复合 句中作 同位语	that (其前的先行词常为 advice, demand, doubt, fact, hope, idea, wish, information, message, news, order, problem, promise, truth, word, question, suggestion, thought, request...)	① The idea that we'll go on a picnic this week isn't practical. ② The news that he intended to come gave us much pleasure. ③ The thought that Mary had probably fallen ill came to him.
定语从句 ( Attributive Clause )	在复合 句中作 定语	who, whom, whose, that, which... (关系代词), when, where, why... (关系 副词)	① A doctor is a person who looks after people's health. ② A stone marks the spot where the treaty was signed. ③ This is the book for which you asked.
状语从句 ( Adverbial Clause )	在复合 句中作 状语	as, after, before, once, since, until, when, as long as, as soon as... (时 间状语从句), where, wherever... (地点状语从 句), because, as, since... (原因状语从句), so, so that, in order that... (目的 状语从句), that, so that, such... that... (结果状语从 句), if, unless, suppose... (条件状语从句), though, although, even though, whereas... (让步状语从 句), as/so... as, than... (比较状语从句), as, as if, as though, how... (方式 状语从句)	① Wait until you're called. ② Wherever she goes, he goes too. ③ As I didn't know the way, I asked a policeman. ④ I'll show you so you can see how it's done. ⑤ It's such a good chance that we mustn't miss it. ⑥ You'll be late unless you hurry. ⑦ Even though you say so, I do not believe it. ⑧ I can walk faster than you run. ⑨ Do as I say.



## In-class Activities

### Task

### 1

在括号中写出对应从句的类型并在引导词下画线。

1. How the prisoner escaped is a complete mystery. ( )
2. That is why we decided to put it off. ( )
3. We think it's quite right that all people should obey the laws. ( )
4. How did you know that I couldn't come? ( )
5. I will remember the day when I first came to China. ( )
6. While he was taking a walk in the street, he saw an accident. ( )
7. A new school was put up where there had been a theater. ( )
8. The bell will ring if there is a fire. ( )
9. I didn't come because I was ill. ( )
10. Although he is young, he knows quite a lot. ( )

### Task

### 2

在不改变原意的情况下，将两个简单句合并成一个主从复合句，在括号中注明从句的类型并在引导词下画线。

1. It's a good chance. We mustn't miss it.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
2. There was once a famous detective named Sherlock. He lived in London at the end of the 19th century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
3. Where does he live? I don't know.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
4. There is some truth in the statement. The idea is essentially false.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
5. Money cannot buy everything. This is obvious.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
6. The news was that he intended to come. The news gave us much pleasure.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
7. Had Holmes arrived? This was her first question.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
8. He left school at 14. At that time he went to another city to get work.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
9. The mother goes away. In this case, the baby will cry.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
10. Speak clearly. They can understand you.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

## Task

## 3

每 4~5 人一组，准备六张小纸条，每张小纸条上面分别写上本单元所讲的一种从句的名称。通过抽签的方式分配任务，每个成员写 1~2 个句子，然后集体讨论，并把讨论后的句子写在下面对应的横线上。如有问题请向老师寻求帮助。

1. 主语从句: \_\_\_\_\_
2. 宾语从句: \_\_\_\_\_
3. 表语从句: \_\_\_\_\_
4. 同位语从句: \_\_\_\_\_
5. 定语从句: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 状语从句: \_\_\_\_\_

## Post-class Activity

确定一个主题，如业余爱好、兼职工作、节日等，然后围绕这一主题写一个简短的段落。段落中至少包含三种本单元所讲的从句，在从句的引导词下画线并在旁边注明从句的类型。

主题: \_\_\_\_\_

句子: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Unit 3

# 并列句和并列复合句

### Pre-class Activities

#### Explanation & Samples

并列句由两个或两个以上意义有关联的简单句并列在一起构成。常见的并列结构是：简单句+并列连词/连接副词+简单句，并列句中的简单句常被称作分句。与复合句中主句和从句的从属关系不同，并列句中两个分句并列，即内容同等重要。常见的并列连词和连接副词包括and, so, but, yet, or, still等，并列连词前可加逗号，也可不用逗号，如：

Honey is sweet, but bees sting.

He helps me and I help him.

有时也可以不用并列连词，只用分号、冒号等把分句隔开，或用连接副词连接，如：

Heavy clouds rose slowly from the horizon; thunder drummed in the distance.

He knocked at the door again and again: There was no answer.

He was hungry. Still, he would not eat.

如果并列句中的分句内又含从句的话，那就成为更加复杂的并列复合句。换句话说，并列复合句可理解为用并列连词把两个复合句或者一个简单句和一个复合句连接起来，如：

I study French because I like the language and he studies Chinese because he likes China.

The policeman looked at me suspiciously, and he asked me what I wanted.

### In-class Activities

#### Task

#### 1

在下列句子后的括号中注明其句型（简单句、复合句、并列句、并列复合句）。

1. You must work hard, or you will fail the final exam. ( )
2. Lock up the door when you leave the office. ( )
3. They must stay in water, or they will die. ( )
4. I asked him when we would go to the zoo, but he didn't know. ( )

5. The librarian posted a notice, saying the library would remain open. (       )
6. Say you are sorry, and I will forgive you. (       )
7. On hearing that his father was ill, he was anxious to go home. (       )
8. The girl began to learn to play the piano when she was a child. (       )
9. The sky was cloudless and the sun was shining brightly. (       )
10. I told her I would believe her but she still left without a word. (       )

## Task

## 2

在不改变原意的情况下，用括号中的词把两个句子连接成并列句或并列复合句。

1. Be quick. We'll be late for class. (or)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. John was late. His teacher was angry. (and)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I know little about it. I cannot give you any advice. (so)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The teacher told him to clean the lecture room. He walked away. (but)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We will go out to dinner tonight. They will join us. (and)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I would like to get this job done in a hurry. I think it will take a long time. (but)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Come a little earlier next time. You'll miss the best part of the show. (or)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Lily was a career woman. Her husband wanted her to be a housewife. (yet)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I didn't choose the first-class seat. I have to save money. (for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. He was thirsty. He would not drink. (still)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Task

## 3

每 4~5 人一组，两个同学各写一个复合句，其余同学各写一个简单句，然后集体讨论，用并列连词或连接副词把这些句子连接成至少三个结构正确（暂不考虑语义是否合理）的并列句或并列复合句。如有问题请向老师寻求帮助。

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.

## Post-class Activity

从下面两个任务中选择一个完成：

1. 确定一个主题，如业余爱好、兼职工作、节日等，然后围绕这一主题写一个简短的段落。段落中至少包括两个并列句或并列复合句，并在这些句子下画线。
2. 重新改写Unit 1和Unit 2已完成的Post-class Activity，每个段落中至少要有一个并列句或并列复合句。

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