

## Part 4 Writing

### 应用文写作

#### 写作题目

假设你是李明,学校校长和老师因为担心同学们浏览不健康的网站,关闭了教室内电脑的上网功能。请你写一篇博客谈谈你的看法。

事由	教室内的电脑不能上网,建议学校开通网络
原因	1.有利于查找资料; 2.浏览新闻,了解信息; 3.作为高中生,我们正在形成自己的判断力。

注意:

- 1.博客要包括表中的所有内容;
- 2.词数 80 左右;
- 3.博客的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:judgment(also judgement)判断力;principal(UK

headteacher, head)校长

Today I want to blog about a question that has been discussed many times—whether students can surf the Internet in the classroom.\_

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## 思路点拨

主题	开通教室内的网络	体裁	应用文
人称	以第一人称为主	时态	以一般现在时为主
布局	第一部分:对学校关闭上网功能表示理解; 第二部分:开通教室内网络的好处; 第三部分:表明希望考虑自己的观点。		

## 遣词造句

### I. 用本单元所学单词或短语填空

1. blog *n.* 博客 *vi.* 写博客

2. benefit *n.* 益处 *vt.* 使受益 *vi.* 得益于

3. convenient *adj.* 方便的

4. surf *v.* 浏览;冲浪

5. keep track of 掌握……的最新消息 track

**a path or rough road that is made of soil rather than having a surface covered with stone or other material**

小道, 小径

**keep track**

**to make certain that you know what is happening or has happened to someone or something**

确保了解; 确保知道

6. keep...in mind 牢记

**mind**

**the part of a person that makes it possible for him or her to think, feel emotions, and understand things**

头脑；大脑

7. access vt.使用;进入 n.(使用、查阅、接近或面见的)机会;通道

**access n.**

**the method or possibility of getting near to a place or person 通道；途径；（接近某地或某人的）机会（或方法）；（使用某物的）权利**

**access v.**

**to open a computer file 读取（电脑文档）**

答案 1.blog 2.benefit 3.convenient 4.surf

5.keep track of 6.keep...in mind 7.access

II.本单元语块、语法运用

1.完成句子

(1)我们的校长和老师担心我们可能会访问不健康的网站。

Our principal and teachers are **afraid that we may visit unhealthy websites.**

(2)我们仍然认为上网可以给我们带来更多的好处,并且对我们的学习来说更方便。

We still think that surfing the Internet can **bring us much more benefits and it is more convenient for our study.**

(3)我们正在形成自己的判断力,我们会记住校长和老师说的话。

We are **forming our judgment** and we will **keep** what our principal and teachers say **in mind**.

(4)我真的希望我们有机会上网。

I really hope we can **have a chance to surf the Internet**.

答案 (1)afraid that we may visit unhealthy websites (2)bring us much more benefits;it is more convenient for our study (3)forming our judgment;keep;in mind (4)have a chance to surf the Internet

2.句式升级

(5)用 access 的形容词改写句(1)

**Our principal and teachers are afraid that unhealthy websites may be accessible to us.**

**accessible**

**able to be reached or easily got** 可进入的，可接近的；可得到的

(6)用“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构改写句(2)

**We still think that surfing the Internet can bring us much more benefits and make our study more convenient.**

(7)用“do+动词原形”强调结构和 access 短语改写句(4)

**I do hope we can have access to the Internet.**

答案 (5)Our principal and teachers are afraid that unhealthy websites may be accessible to us.

(6)We still think that surfing the Internet can bring us much more benefits and make our study more convenient. (7)I do hope we can have access to the Internet.

连句成篇

Today I want to blog about a question that has been discussed many times—whether students can surf the Internet in the classroom.

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参考范文

Today I want to blog about a question that has been discussed many times—whether students can surf the Internet in the classroom. Our principal and teachers are afraid that unhealthy websites may be accessible to us.

今天我想写一篇关于学生是否可以在教室里上网的博客，这个问题已经讨论过很多次了。我们的校长和老师担心我们可能访问不健康的网站。

Actually, every coin has two sides. We still think that surfing the Internet can bring us much more benefits and make our study more convenient. First of all, there are a wide range of learning resources on the Internet. Furthermore, we can keep track of various news online. Last but not least, as high school students, we are forming our judgment and we will keep what our principal and teachers say in mind.

事实上，凡事都有两面（有利也有弊）。我们仍然认为上网可以给我们带来更多的好处，使我们的学习更方便。首先，互联网上有各种各样的学习资源。此外，我们还可以在线跟踪各种新闻。最后但并非最不重要的一点是，作为高中生，我们正在形成我们的判断，我们将牢记我们的校长和老师所说的话。

I do hope we can have access to the Internet and that our principal and teachers can take my view into consideration.

我真的希望我们能上网，希望我们的校长和老师能考虑我的观点。

**furthermore**

**in addition; more importantly**

此外，而且

**last but not least**

**importantly, despite being mentioned after everyone else**

最后但同样重要的

**consideration**

**the act of thinking about something carefully**

考虑，斟酌

■写作积累

开头:

blog about a question...

blog about the topic...

正文:

In the first place 首先/ Firstly / First...Secondly/Furthermore/What's more...Last but not least...

**what's more**

**used to add something surprising or interesting to what you**

**have just said**

而且；更有意思（或惊人）的是

on the one hand...on the other hand...

结尾:

Have you had...?

Do you have...?

Post your comments below...

在下面发表你的评论...

🔵实战演练

(★★)

如今很多高中生纷纷开了自己的博客,请对这一现象进行简要介绍,并发表自己的看法。

注意:

- 1.词数 80 左右;
- 2.开头已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:开博客 open one's blog

Nowadays, it's not an uncommon phenomenon that more and more high school students open their own blogs on the Internet.

**phenomenon**

**something that exists and can be seen, felt, tasted, etc., especially**

**something unusual or interesting**

**(尤指不寻常的或有趣的) 现象**

Nowadays, it's not an uncommon phenomenon that more and more high school students open their own blogs on the Internet.

如今,越来越多的高中生在互联网上开设自己的博客已经不是什么稀奇的现象了。

On the one hand, blogs provide them with a colorful window to show their talents and a way to relax, which makes it more and more popular among high school students.

一方面,博客为他们提供了一个展示才华的多彩窗口和一种放松的方式,这使得它在高中生中越来越流行。



On the other hand, many parents and teachers are worried about it. They are afraid that managing a blog will take a lot of time and energy, which will have an adverse effect on their study.

另一方面，许多家长和老师对此感到担忧。他们担心管理博客会花费大量的时间和精力，这会对他们的学习产生不利影响。

In my opinion, we should learn to make the most of this useful tool to communicate and show ourselves.

在我看来，我们应该学会充分利用这个有用的工具来交流和展示自己。

**adverse**

**having a negative or harmful effect on something**

**不利的；负面的；有害的**

**effect**

**the result of a particular influence**

**效果；影响；结果**

概要写作

写作题目

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

With the development of the computer, virtual reality (虚拟现实) steps in our life. If something is virtual, then it is created by computer technology and appears as if it were real. VR is a computer system with a special headset(耳机). When you put on the headset, you will look at two tiny television screens. They are so close to your eyes that you see just one picture and you will believe that you have entered a different world. In many systems, you also wear special gloves. With the gloves you can reach out and touch things in the unreal world.

随着计算机的发展，虚拟现实走进了我们的生活。如果某个东西是虚拟的，那么它是由计算机技术创造的，看起来就像是真实的一样。VR 是一种带有特殊耳机的计算机系统。当你戴上耳机时，你会看到两个小小的电视屏幕。它们离你的眼睛如此之近，以至于你只看到一张图片，你会相信你已经进入了一个不同的世界。在许多系统中，您还戴着特殊的手套。戴上手套，你可以伸手触摸虚幻世界中的事物。

The first VR games, which have already been sold around the world, enable you to drive a sports car, fly a plane, or fight an enemy. In the future, it may be difficult to tell the virtual world of the games from the real world outside. However, VR is not just for entertainment. One day, delighted children will be able to learn history by visiting the pyramids of Egypt. In addition, businesses will be able to use VR for many tasks. Pilots will be able to practise flying virtual planes before they go into the air. VR can help us improve the world in hundreds of ways.

第一款 VR 游戏已经在世界各地销售，可以让你驾驶跑车、驾驶飞机或与敌人作战。未来，可能很难区分游戏的虚拟世界和外部的真实世界。然而，虚拟现实不仅仅是为了娱乐。有一天，高兴的孩子将能够通过参观埃及金字塔来学习历史。此外，企业将能够使用虚拟现实完成许多任务。飞行员将能够在升空前练习驾驶虚拟飞机。虚拟现实可以帮助我们以数百种方式改善世界。

However, some people have warned that there could be dangers. It might be dangerous if we do something wrong, or if people do not want to return to reality because the virtual life is safer than real life. Besides, we may forget how to live and work with real people.

然而，一些人警告说，可能存在危险。如果我们做错了什么，或者人们不想回到现实中，因为虚拟生活比现实生活更安全，这可能是危险的。此外，我们可能会忘记如何与真实的人一起生活和工作。

There will be some problems with VR, as it is new for us. However, one thing is for sure: VR is here to stay. Get ready to step into another world!

虚拟现实会有一些问题，因为它对我们来说是新的。然而，有一件事是肯定的：虚拟现实将继续存在。准备好进入另一个世界吧！

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## 文本分析

### I. 语篇解读

通过阅读所给文章可知,本文是一篇说明文,主题语境为人与社会,主题语境内容为科技发展。主要介绍了虚拟现实技术及其广泛用途。但如果不能正确使用,会对人们产生危险。总之,不管它会带来什么问题,虚拟现实在不久的将来一定会成为人们生活的一部分。

### II. 段落主题

本文是典型的总一分一总结构,即引出主题—具体说明—总结,文章结构明确,布局合理,要点清晰。全文共分四段,每段主旨如下:

第一段:VR is a computer system with a special headset. In many systems, you also wear special gloves. With the gloves you can reach out and touch things in the unreal world.

第二段:VR can help us improve the world in hundreds of ways.

第三段: It might be dangerous if we do something wrong, or if people do not want to return to reality.

第四段:There will be some problems with VR. However,one thing is for sure: VR is here to stay.

筛选、整合信息、转换表达

要点 1 第一段主题句可概括为要点 1,该要点中含有并列的两部分信息,用并列连词 and 连接 a special headset 和 special gloves,改为 with 介词短语 **with a special headset and special gloves;**带有耳机和手套的 VR “能够使人们进入一个虚幻的世界”,可以写为非限制性定语从句 **which enables people to enter an unreal world.**

要点 2 第二段主题句是由第二段中的例子支撑的,我们可以总结一下第二段是从哪几个方面来说明 VR 的益处的:**entertaining people;** **educating children;** **dealing with businesses** 和 **training pilots.** 这几个方面其实就是说“VR 应用于越来越多的领域”。

要点 3 第三段主题句可概括为要点 3,与要点 2 意义相反,此处可以用转折性的过渡词语 **however;**总结一下 VR 什么时候是危险的,就是在人们不正确使用它的时候。

要点 4 第四段主题句可以概括为要点 4,该要点是对上面要点的总结,所以要用总结性语言,如:in conclusion(**finally 最后**);两个句子有转折关系,表示“尽管……会带来……问题,但是……”,可以用 no matter what 引导**让步状语从句**来表达“不管它会带来什么问题”;而 VR is here to stay 可转换为同义表达“VR 在不久的将来肯定是人们生活中的一部分”,表达为:**VR is sure to be part of people's life in the near future.**

答案 要点 1 with a special headset and special gloves;which enables people to enter an unreal world

要点 2 entertaining people;educating children;dealing with businesses;training pilots

要点 3 however

要点 4 让步状语从句;VR is sure to be part of people's life in the near future

连句成篇

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参考范文

VR is a computer system with a special headset and special gloves, which enables people to enter an unreal world.(要点 1) It is applied to more and more fields, such as entertaining people,educating children, dealing with businesses and training pilots. (要点 2) However, it might be dangerous if people don't use it properly. (要点 3) In conclusion, no matter what problems it brings, VR is sure to be part of people's life in the near future. (要点 4)

虚拟现实是一种电脑系统，通过特殊的头戴式耳机和特殊的手套，让人们进入一个不真实的世界。它被应用到越来越多的领域，如

娱乐、教育孩子、处理商业和培训飞行员。然而，如果人们不正确地使用它，它可能是危险的。总之，无论它带来什么问题，虚拟现实在不久的将来肯定会成为人们生活的一部分。

## ■写作积累

### 1.表示转折对比关系的过渡性词语

however, nevertheless(不过, 仍然; 尽管如此), yet(然而, 尽管), but, on the contrary(正相反, 恰恰相反), otherwise(否则, 不然), although(虽然, 尽管), instead(作为替代), even though(即使; 虽然), whereas(尽管; 但是; 却), despite(不管; 尽管; 无论), in spite of(尽管; 不顾, 不管), nonetheless(also nevertheless 然而, 但是; 尽管), regardless of(不管; 不顾; 不理睬), by contrast(相比之下), in contrast(相反), while(虽然; 尽管), meanwhile(在此期间; (与此) 同时)

### 2.表示因果关系的过渡性词语

therefore(因此, 因而, 所以), consequently(因此; 所以), accordingly(照着; 相应地), because of, due to(**because of** 由于, 因为), owing to(**because of** 由于, 因为), in that(**because** 因为, 由于), as a result of(**because of** 由于, 因为), now that(**now (that)**既然, 由于), seeing that(**seeing (that)**既然; 考虑到, 鉴于), thus(因此, 从而), as(**because** 因为, 由于), since(**because; as** 因为; 既然), for(**because of or as a result of** 因为, 由于; 作为…的结果)

## 🔵实战演练

(★★)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

In our modern world, when something wears out, we throw it away and buy a new one. The problem is that countries around the world have growing mountains of rubbish because people are throwing away more rubbish than ever before.

在现代社会,当某样东西用坏了,我们就会把它扔掉,然后买一个新的。问题是世界各国的垃圾堆积如山,因为人们扔掉的垃圾比以往任何时候都多。

How did we become a throwaway society? First of all, it is now easier to replace an object than to spend time and money repairing it. Thanks to modern manufacturing(制造业)and technology, companies are able to produce products quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and cheap.

我们是如何成为一个一次性社会的?首先,现在更换一件物品要比花时间和金钱修理它容易得多。得益于现代制造业和技术,公司能够快速、廉价地生产产品。产品丰富,价格低廉。

Another cause is our love of disposable products. As busy people, we are always looking for ways to save time and make our lives easier. Companies produce thousands of different kinds of disposable products: paper plates, plastic cups, and disposable plastic bags, to name but a few.



另一个原因是我们对一次性产品的热爱。作为忙碌的人，我们总是在寻找节省时间、让生活更轻松的方法。公司生产数千种不同类型的一次性产品：纸盘、塑料杯和一次性塑料袋，仅举几例(等等)。

Our appetites(/'æp.ə.taɪt/欲望；渴求) for new products also contribute to the problem. We are addicted to buying new things. Advertisements persuade us that newer products are better and that we will be happier with the latest products. The result is that we throw away useful possessions(个人物品) to make room for new ones.

我们对新产品的需求也造成了这个问题。我们沉迷于买新东西。广告使我们相信更新的产品更好，我们会更喜欢最新的产品。结果是我们扔掉有用的东西，为新的东西腾出空间。

All around the world, we can see the consequences( (常指不好或不利的) 结果, 后果) of this throwaway lifestyle. Mountains of rubbish just keep getting bigger. To decrease the amount of rubbish and protect the environment, more governments are requiring people to recycle materials. However, this is not enough to solve our problem.

在全世界，我们都可以看到这种一次性生活方式的后果。堆积如山的垃圾越来越大。为了减少垃圾数量和保护环境，更多的政府要求人们回收材料。然而，这还不足以解决我们的问题。

Maybe there is another way out. We need to repair our possessions instead of throwing them away. We also need to rethink our attitudes to repair. Repairing our possessions and changing our spending habits may

be the best way to reduce the amount of rubbish and take care of our environment.

也许还有别的出路。我们需要修复我们的财产，而不是把它们扔掉。我们还需要重新思考我们对修复的态度。修复我们的财产和改变我们的消费习惯可能是减少垃圾数量和保护环境的最好办法。

**With more things thrown away, there is an increasing amount of rubbish worldwide.(要点 1)Some factors may account for this phenomenon.(要点 2)Firstly, compared to repair, replacing an item is easier due to abundant and cheap goods available.(要点 3)Secondly, our preference for disposable and new products also worsens the problem.(要点 4)The solution lies in recycling materials and fixing broken objects.But more importantly, we should change our consumption habits.(要点 5)**

随着扔掉的东西越来越多，世界范围内的垃圾数量也越来越多。这一现象可能是由一些因素造成的。首先，与维修相比，更换物品更容易，因为有大量廉价的商品可供选择。其次，我们对一次性产品和新产品的偏好也加剧了这一问题。解决办法在于回收材料和修复破损物品。但更重要的是，我们应该改变我们的消费习惯。

account

to think of someone or something in the stated way

认为是；视为

abundant

more than enough

大量的；充足的；丰富的

preference

the fact that you like something or someone more than another thing

or person

偏爱；爱好；喜爱

worsen

to become worse or to make something become worse

（使）恶化；（使）更糟

consumption

the act of using, eating, or drinking something

食用；消费；消耗

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## Part 4 Writing

实战演练

应用文写作

One possible version:

Nowadays, it's not an uncommon phenomenon that more and more high school students open their own blogs on the Internet.

On the one hand, blogs provide them with a colorful window to show their talents and a way to relax, which makes it more and more popular among high school students.

On the other hand, many parents and teachers are worried about it. They are afraid that managing a blog will take a lot of time and energy, which will have an adverse effect on their study.

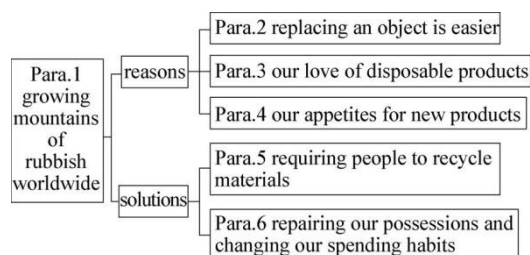
In my opinion, we should learn to make the most of this useful tool to communicate and show ourselves.

### 概要写作

#### 语篇解读

本文是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与自然,主题语境内容是环境保护。在现在社会,人们往往会把用坏的东西扔掉,主要原因有三个:1.更换比修理更方便,更经济。2.我们对一次性产品的偏爱。3.我们喜欢新东西。为了保护环境,我们应使用可循环利用的材料,少购买多维修,改变消费习惯。

#### 脉络分析



#### 写作建议

本题要求学生正确理解文章的基础上,在不改变原文中心的前提下,用简明、精炼的语句高度浓缩文章的主要内容和观点。对于概要写作的文章主要从以下几个方面进行评分:(1)对原文要点的理解和呈现情况;(2)应用语法结构和词汇的准确性;(3)上下文的连贯性;(4)对各要点表达的独立性。在概要写作中,拼写与标点符号被视为评价语言准确性的一个重要方面,而书写较差将直接影响评分。

One possible version:

With more things thrown away, there is an increasing amount of rubbish worldwide.(要点 1)Some factors may account for this phenomenon.(要点 2)Firstly, compared to repair, replacing an item is easier due to abundant and cheap goods available.(要点 3)Secondly, our preference for disposable and new products also worsens the problem.(要点 4)The solution lies in recycling materials and fixing broken objects.But more importantly, we should change our consumption habits.(要点 5)