

Part 4 Writing

应用文写作

写作题目

通过本单元的学习,我们了解到科学精神成就了科学家们的杰出贡献。假设你校下个月要举行科技节,现面向全体学生征文,请用英语写一篇短文,谈谈你对科学精神的见解。要点包括:

- 1.你认为科学精神包括哪些品质;
- 2.列举两个相关的科学家;
- 3.作为学生,我们应该怎样对待科学精神。

注意:1.词数 80 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

思路点拨

主题	对科学精神的见解	体裁	议论文
人称	以第一人称和第三人称为主	时态	以一般现在时为主
布局	第一段:阐述对科学精神的理解; 第二段:列举伟大的科学家; 第三段:你应该怎样对待科学精神。		

遣词造句

I.用本单元所学单词填空

1.**handle** vt.处理;操纵

2.**missile** n.导弹

2.**decrease** vt.& vi.减少;降低

答案 1.handle 2.missile 3.decrease

II.本单元语块、语法运用

1.完成句子

(1)在我看来,科学精神包括一些高尚的品质。

as/so far as I'm concerned

used to say what your personal opinion is about something

就我而言

noble /'nəʊ.bəl/ adjective (MORAL)

moral in an honest, brave, and kind way

高尚的, 伟大的, 崇高的

As far as I'm concerned, scientific spirits include some noble qualities.

(2) 没有钱学森在导弹和火箭方面全心全意的努力,中国就不会在短
时间内成为世界上一个如此强大的国家。

devoted /dɪ'vəʊ.tɪd/ adjective

extremely loving and loyal

挚爱的; 忠实的, 忠诚的

Without Qian Xuesen's devoted work on missiles and rockets, China wouldn't have become such a powerful country/so powerful a country in the world in a short time.

(3) 袁博士研制的杂交水稻大大减少了世界上的饥饿人口。

hybrid /'haɪ.brɪd/ noun [C] (MIXTURE)

a plant or animal that has been produced from two different types of plant or animal, especially to get better characteristics

(动物或植物的) 杂交种, 混合种

decrease /dɪ'kriːs/ verb [I or T]

to become less, or to make something become less

(使) 减少; (使) 下降; (使) 降低

greatly /'greɪt.li/ adverb

very much, used especially to show how much you feel or experience something

(尤用于表示强烈感受或体验) 非常, 很, 大大地

The hybrid rice that Dr. Yuan developed has decreased the number of the hungry people around the world greatly.

(4) 作为学生,如果我们能把科学精神用于我们的学习,我们可以处理我们遇到的困难和问题。

apply /ə'plai/ verb (USE)[T]

to make use of something or use it for a practical purpose

使用, 运用, 应用

As students, if we can apply the scientific spirits to our study, we can **handle** the difficulties and problems we meet with.

答案 (1)As far as I'm concerned (2) such a powerful country/so powerful a country (3)has decreased (4)handle

2.句式升级

(5)把句(2)改写为一个含有 if 引导的条件状语从句的主从复合句

If it **had not been for** Qian Xuesen's devoted work on missiles and rockets, China wouldn't have become such a powerful country/so powerful a country in the world in a short time.

如果不是钱学森在导弹和火箭方面的潜心研究, 中国不会在短时间内成为世界上如此强大的国家。

答案 (5) had not been for

连句成篇

参考范文

As far as I am concerned, scientific spirits include some noble qualities, such as devotion, persistence and creativity.

在我看来，科学精神包括一些高尚的品质，如奉献、坚持和创造力。

For instance, if it had not been for Qian Xuesen's devoted work on missiles and rockets, China wouldn't have become such a powerful country/so powerful a country in the world in a short time. Similarly, the hybrid rice that Dr. Yuan developed has decreased the number of the hungry people around the world greatly. We should show respect for the great scientists and learn the scientific spirits from them.

例如，如果没有钱学森致力于导弹和火箭的研究，中国就不会在短时间内成为世界上如此强大的国家。同样，袁博士开发的杂交水稻大大减少了世界各地饥饿人口的数量。我们应该尊重伟大的科学家，向他们学习科学精神。

As students, if we can apply the scientific spirits to our study, we can handle the difficulties and problems we meet with.

作为学生，如果我们能把科学精神应用到我们的学习中，我们就能处理我们遇到的困难和问题。

■写作积累

1. In my opinion, what made them great scientists are their scientific spirits, such as devotion, diligence, determination and so on.

diligence /'dɪlɪdʒəns/

n. 勤奋, 用功

determination /dɪ'tɜːmɪ'neɪ.ʃən/ noun (TRYING HARD)[U]

the ability to continue trying to do something, although it is very

difficult

决心; 毅力

在我看来,成就伟大科学家的是他们的科学精神,如专心、勤奋、决心等等。

2. There is no doubt that positive attitudes and values are bound to make much difference to everyone.

bound /baʊnd/ adjective (CERTAIN)[after verb]

certain or extremely likely to happen

肯定的; 极有可能的; 必然的; 注定了的

毫无疑问,积极的态度和价值观必将对每个人产生重大影响。

3. These scientists who made excellent contributions to human beings set good examples to us students as well.

这些为人类做出卓越贡献的科学家也为我们学生树立了良好的榜样。

4. Not only should we show respect for the great scientists, but also we should learn the scientific spirits from them.

我们不仅要尊重这些伟大的科学家,而且要学习他们的科学精神。

5.It is because of the scientific spirits that the great scientists have made such outstanding achievements.

正是因为科学精神,这些伟大的科学家才取得了如此杰出的成就。

🔵实战演练

(2019 天津市南开中学高二上质量检测,★★)

假定你是李华,请根据下面表格中的内容提示,以 My Hero 为题,为校报的英语园地写一篇英语短文,介绍你最崇拜的一位中国科学家。

姓名	梁建英	出生年份	1972 年
职务	中国高铁总设计师		
主要经历	(1)1995 年大学毕业后开始从事高铁研究工作; (2)带领其团队研发出时速 300—350 公里的高速动车组。		

注意:1.词数 80 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:高速动车组 high-speed EMU [*Electric Multiple Units*]

→→范文参见本页末尾! →→

读后续写

写作题目

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Once there was a little girl named Emily. Although her singing was very pleasant to hear, lacking courage, she never dared to sing in front of strangers.

从前有一个小女孩,名叫艾米丽。虽然她的歌声很好听,但由于缺乏勇气,她从来不敢在陌生人面前唱歌。

timid /'tɪm.ɪd/ adjective

shy and nervous; without much confidence; easily frightened

羞怯的; 胆小的, 胆怯的

One summer, the neighborhood where she lived would hold a singing competition. Her best friend, Lucy, came to invite her to participate in the competition, but Emily said, "I'm afraid to take part in it." Her mother said, "It's okay. Just do it bravely." Emily followed her mom's advice and decided to give herself a try. The day came. Emily and Lucy went to the competition site. But she was too timid (胆小的) to walk onto the stage. She had been waiting until others finished singing. She shakily forced herself to stand on the stage. She started to sing, but her voice was so low. What's worse, she was so nervous that she forgot the lyrics (歌词) after singing a few words. Being laughed at by others, embarrassed and shy, she ran away from the stage.

一个夏天，她住的街区要举办一场歌唱比赛。她最好的朋友露西来邀请她参加比赛，但艾米丽说：“我不敢参加。”她妈妈说：“没关系，勇敢点就行了。”艾米丽听从了妈妈的建议，决定试一试。这一天来了。艾米丽和露西去了比赛现场。但她太胆小了，不敢走上舞台。她一直在等其他人唱完。她颤抖着强迫自己站在舞台上。她开始唱歌，但声音很小。更糟糕的是，她太紧张了，唱了几句就忘记了歌词。被人嘲笑，尴尬害羞，逃离了舞台。

coward /'kɑʊ.əd/ noun [C]disapproving 贬义词

a person who is not brave and is too eager to avoid danger, difficulty, or pain

胆小鬼，懦夫

Some naughty boys ran after her and said, “Emily, coward (胆小鬼)! Emily, coward!” Emily didn't argue with them. What she wanted was to go back home as quickly as she could. Finally, she rushed into the house, hugged her mom and cried sadly.

几个顽皮的男孩追着她说：“艾米丽，胆小鬼！艾米丽，胆小鬼！”艾米丽没有和他们争论。她想要的是尽快回家。最后，她冲进屋里，抱着妈妈伤心地哭了起来。

“Well, my poor girl. Don't cry. Tell me what happened to you,” asked her mom. Emily looked up at her mother and told her what she had experienced.

“唉，可怜的姑娘。别哭了。告诉我你发生了什么事。”她妈妈问。爱米丽抬头看着妈妈，告诉她自己的经历。

cup /kʌp/ verb [T]

to hold your hands in the shape of a cup, often around something

(用手)做成杯状；窝起手掌托住

Listening to her, her mom cupped her face and said, “It doesn't matter, girl. As long as you practice singing more in front of strangers, you will become braver little by little. So, my girl, don't be beaten by a failure. You can go out to practice singing every day. No matter who is listening to you, go on singing and never stop. I believe there will be a harvest for you.”

妈妈听了，抱起她的脸说：“没关系，姑娘。只要你在陌生人面前多练习唱歌，你就会越来越勇敢。所以，我的女孩，不要被失败打败。你可以每天出去练习唱歌。不管谁在听你唱歌，继续唱下去，永远不要停止。我相信你会有收获的。”

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

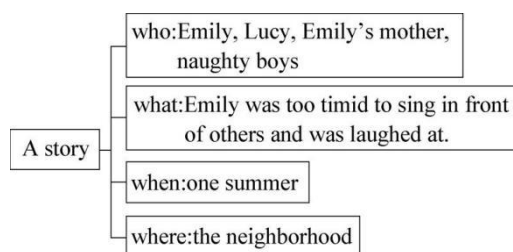
Emily listened to her mother carefully and followed her suggestion.

Paragraph 2:

Going on singing, she walked into the park, where many people were singing and dancing. _____

文本分析

I. 故事要素



II. 故事情节

Emily 唱歌很好听,但是没有勇气在陌生人面前唱歌。一年夏天,Emily 在朋友 Lucy 和妈妈的鼓励下,参加了社区里的歌唱比赛。由于紧张而唱的声音很小,甚至忘记了歌词,因此遭到了一些淘气的男孩的嘲笑。Emily 哭着跑回家。妈妈知道后,鼓励她要克服不敢在人前唱歌的问题,并相信她一定会有收获。

Beginning: One summer, the neighborhood where Emily lived would hold a singing competition. → Lucy came to invite her to participate in the competition. → Emily followed her mom's advice and decided to give herself a try.

开始: 有一年夏天, 埃米莉住的社区要举行一场歌唱比赛。露西来邀请她参加比赛。艾米丽听从了她妈妈的建议, 决定试一试。

Development: Emily and Lucy went to the competition site. → Emily shakily forced herself to stand on the stage. → Emily's voice was so low and she was so nervous that she forgot the lyrics. → She ran away from the stage. → Some naughty boys laughed at her. → She cried and told her mother her experience. → Her mother encouraged her to practice singing in front of strangers.

发展: 艾米丽和露西去了比赛场地。艾米丽颤抖着强迫自己站在舞台上。艾米丽的声音很低, 她太紧张了, 以至于忘了歌词。她逃离了舞台。一些顽皮的男孩嘲笑她。她哭着把她的经历告诉了母亲。她母亲鼓励她在陌生人面前练习唱歌。

续写方向

细读两段续写的开头语, 理顺续写段逻辑关系

Para. 1: Emily listened to her mother carefully and followed her suggestion. 艾米丽认真地听了妈妈的话, 并采纳了她的建议。

思路导航:

What did Emily begin to do? 艾米丽开始做了什么?

What changes took place? 发生了什么变化?

How did she deal with the naughty boys? 她是怎么对付那些淘气的男孩的?

Para. 2: Going on singing, she walked into the park, where many people were singing and dancing. 她一边唱歌，一边走进公园，那里有许多人在唱歌跳舞。

思路导航:

What was others' response to her singing? 别人对她的歌声有什么反应?

How did she feel? 她感觉如何?

How did Emily win back her face in front of others? 艾米莉是怎样在别人面前挽回面子的?

How did Lucy and her mother feel about her change? 露西和她妈妈对她的改变有什么看法?

预测情节发展

Paragraph 1: Emily 认真地听妈妈讲话,并听从了她的建议。那么接下来应该接着写:第二天 Emily 就开始在外面练习唱歌。慢慢地,她开始变得勇敢,唱歌的声音也变大了。后来,当她练习的时候,碰见嘲笑她的男孩再次嘲笑她,她也不理睬。

Paragraph 2: 她继续歌唱着,走进了公园,那里有很多人在唱歌、跳舞。接下来应该接着写:公园里的人都被 Emily 美妙的声音吸引了并为她鼓掌,这时 Emily 感觉到自己可以在陌生人面前勇敢地唱歌了。

第二年,Emily 再一次参加了社区举办的歌唱比赛,所有人都为她的表演欢呼。Lucy 和妈妈很高兴看到 Emily 如今变得这么勇敢。

遣词造句

1.描写人物心理、动作的词汇

(1)**confident** *adj.* 自信的

(2)**ignore** *vt.* 不理睬

(3)**clap** *vi. & vt.* 鼓掌

(4)**delighted** *adj.* 高兴的

答案 (1)confident (2)ignore (3)clap

(4)delighted

2.完成句子

(5)逐渐地,她变得越来越自信,歌声也变得越来越响亮。

Gradually, she became ***more and more confident*** and her singing voice became ***louder and louder***.

(6)他们都为她欢呼,包括那些曾经嘲笑过她的人。

They all ***cheered for her***, including those who had laughed at her.

答案 (5)more and more confident;louder and louder (6)cheered for her

连句成篇

Paragraph 1:

Emily listened to her mother carefully and followed her suggestion.

Paragraph 2:

Going on singing, she walked into the park, where many people were singing and dancing. _____

参考范文

Paragraph 1:

Emily listened to her mother carefully and followed her suggestion.

The next day, she began to practice singing outside. Gradually, she became more and more confident and her singing voice became louder and louder. Months later, she could sing as she was walking in spite of many strangers. One day, when she was singing, the naughty boys who had laughed at her before cried to her, "Emily, coward! Emily, coward!"

However, she chose to ignore their behavior.

爱米丽认真地听了妈妈的话，并采纳了她的建议。第二天，她开始在外面练习唱歌。渐渐地，她变得越来越自信，她的歌声也越来越

响亮。几个月后，她可以边走边唱了，尽管身边有许多陌生人。有一天，当她在唱歌时，那些以前嘲笑过她的淘气男孩对她喊道：“艾米丽，胆小鬼！艾米丽，胆小鬼！”然而，她选择无视他们的行为。

Paragraph 2:

delighted /dɪˈlaɪ.tɪd/ adjective

very pleased(happy or satisfied)

高兴的，快乐的

timid /ˈtɪm.ɪd/ adjective

shy and nervous; without much confidence; easily frightened

羞怯的；胆小的，胆怯的

Going on singing, she walked into the park, where many people were singing and dancing. Hearing her beautiful voice, some stopped to listen to her singing and clapped for her. Emily felt pleased that she could sing confidently in front of strangers. The next year, the neighborhood held the singing competition again. This time, Emily walked onto the stage bravely, and her loud and beautiful voice of singing moved all the people. They all cheered for her, including those who had laughed at her. Her mother and Lucy were delighted to see the timid girl had become a brave one.

她一边唱歌，一边走进公园，那里有许多人在唱歌跳舞。听到她美丽的声音，有些人停下来听她唱歌，并为她鼓掌。艾米丽很高兴她

能在陌生人面前自信地唱歌。第二年，邻居们又举行了歌唱比赛。这次，艾米丽勇敢地走上了舞台，她嘹亮优美的歌声感动了所有的人。他们都为她欢呼，包括那些曾经嘲笑过她的人。她的母亲和露西很高兴看到这个胆小的女孩变成了一个勇敢的女孩。

■写作积累

与“神态描写”相关的表达

1. 脸上激动的表情:an expression of excitement on one's face

determined /drɪ'tɜː.mɪnd/ adjective

wanting to do something very much and not allowing anyone or any difficulties to stop you

下定决心的，坚决的，决意的

2. 坚定的眼神:a determined look

satisfaction /sæt.ɪs'fæk.ʃən/ noun [C or U]

a pleasant feeling that you get when you receive something you wanted, or when you have done something you wanted to do

满足，满意

3. 满足的微笑/神情:a smile/look of satisfaction

brilliant /'brɪl.jənt/ adjective

1.brilliant adjective (INTELLIGENT)

extremely intelligent [有才智的；聪颖的，理解力强的] or skilled

颇有才气的，聪颖的；技艺高超的

2.brilliant adjective (SHINING)

full of light, shining, or bright in colour

光明的，明亮的；（颜色）鲜艳的

3.brilliant adjective (VERY GOOD)

UK informal

very good

非常好的，出色的

4.灿烂的微笑:a brilliant smile

5.拉着长脸:draw a long face

glare /gleə/ verb [I] (LOOK)

to look directly and continuously at someone or something in an

angry way

怒视，瞪眼

She glared angrily at everyone and stormed out of the room.

她横眉怒目地瞪了大家一眼，气呼呼地冲出房间。

stare /steə/ verb [I or T]

to look for a long time with the eyes wide open, especially when

surprised, frightened, or thinking

（尤指惊讶、害怕或思考时）盯着看，凝视，注视

Don't stare at people like that, it's rude.

不要那样盯着人看，很不礼貌。

6.怒视某人:glare at sb.

7.强烈愤怒的一眼:a look of burning anger [燃烧的愤怒]

tremble /'trem.bəl/ verb [I]

to shake slightly, usually because you are cold, frightened, or very

emotional[激动的]

(通常因寒冷、害怕或情绪激动) 颤抖, 发抖

8. 因愤怒而颤抖:tremble with anger

float /flaʊt/ verb (NOT SINK)[I]

to stay on the surface of a liquid and not sink

漂浮

9.一丝微笑浮上她的脸庞。A smile floated on her face.

10.她眼含泪水。Her eyes were filled with tears.

答案全解全析

Part 4 Writing

实战演练

应用文写作

One possible version:

My Hero 我的英雄

Each person has his or her own hero. My hero is Liang Jianying. Born in 1972, she is the general designer of China's high-speed railway. She graduated from university in 1995. Ever since, she has been devoting all her time and energy to the development of China's high-speed railway. Afterwards, she led her team and invented the 300—350 km/h high-speed EMU, making it more convenient for us to get around quickly.

每个人都有自己的英雄。我的英雄是梁建英。1972年出生，中国高铁总设计师。1995年大学毕业，从那以后，她把所有的时间和精力都奉献给了中国高铁的发展。随后，她带领团队发明了时速300—350公里的高速动车组，方便我们快速出行。

Liang Jianying has set a good example to us. From her, I realize that we should keep on trying until we realize our dreams.

梁建英为我们树立了榜样。从她身上，我意识到我们应该继续努力，直到实现我们的梦想。