



PART 01

记叙文文体分析

记叙文含义与形式

记叙文是以记人叙事为主要内容的写作用文体。叙述的事件、人物既可以是真实的也可以是虚构的。记叙文的范围很广，它可以包括：



新闻报道的语篇结构



Para. 1 导语：

新闻精髓，即新闻信息，以激发读者阅读的兴趣。

正文：

人物或核心事件展开进行解释和补充，通常采用事实、观点、引语等各种消息来源来支持主题。

结语：

总结概括，落脚点往往在文章的主题上，和导语形成呼应，重申主题或者升华主题。

记叙文的写作意图

01 讲述故事
(TELL / NARRATE /
RELATE A STORY)

02 纪念人物
(REMEMBER A
PERSON)



分享经验 03
(SHARE AN
EXPERIENCE)

阐明道理 04
(COMMUNICATE AN
IDEA / CONVEY A
MESSAGE)

题型分析


内容	记叙文应该包括六要素，即：时间、地点、人物、起因、经过和结果。可以按事件发生的时间顺序写，也可以按事件发生的先后写。
形式	顺叙、倒叙、插叙。
语言	一般过去时为主，各种时态为辅，合理使用丰富多彩的谓语动词时态是英语记叙文首要的语言特征；多用动词，尤其是动态强的行为动词是英语记叙文又一个明显的语言特征。
命题	主要集中在多个事件的先后顺序与人物的情感态度上。

策略指导	技法解读
弄清六要素	何人、何时、何地，因何原因做了何事，结果如何，有何启示或感想。
弄清写作目的	证明一个观点；赞美某种美德；谴责某种罪恶；提供娱乐。
关注开头和结尾	把握事情的动向，尾段经常是主题的升华所在。
关注情感主线	分析事情的发展脉络，弄清人物关系，透析文章的情感主线。



记叙文命题特点

命题往往从**故事的情节、人物或事件之间的关系、作者的意图和态度、故事的前因和后果**等方面入手，考查学生对**细节的辨认能力以及推理判断能力**。



考点细分

1. 细节理解题	考查对关键词汇、短语和句子的理解能力。要求回答what, why等信息。用到的能力有理解和语义复现。
2. 分析判断题	考查考生理解文本特定义群的引申含义的能力。要求回答what ... know about...等信息。用到的能力有分析和判断。
3. 猜测词义题	考查根据语境猜测词义的能力。猜测对象有代词、名词、动词、形容词或短语。用到的能力有猜测和合理推断。
4. 主旨概括题	考查根据主题语境来概括文章主旨或标题的能力。要用到的能力有分析和概括。



PART 02

记叙文例题精讲

• (一) 皖中名校5月联考

• Life was not kind to a sweet Boxer-Pit Bull mix. Dog fighting had cruelly taken away his left ear. In 2019, the 4-year-old arrived at a rescue in North Carolina and was then named Van Gogh. Chris Gartner named the dog "Van Gogh" because he is an artist, but because of his missing ear, it was that Van Gogh would actually go on to be a successful artist.

• Gartner owns a shelter that helps dogs in shelters that are at risk of being put down. She saw Van Gogh and immediately knew she needed to help. So, she took Van Gogh in from North Carolina. P2: 热心的Gartner把狗“梵高”带进了自己建的动物避难所。 Van Gogh on Facebook, Petfinder, and Rescue Me, but no one responded.

• After months of searching for a new owner, Gartner had a new idea. Why not take Van Gogh's name literally? Gartner explained. "He certainly had the name and the ear for it." Gartner got to work, putting some paint on a canvas (油画布), wrapping it in a plastic bag, and coating it with peanut butter (花生酱) as a tasty treat for the pup. It only took five minutes for Van Gogh to lick the plastic-coated canvas clean and for a work of art to be created.

• The P3-4: Dunne想尽办法让他人收养“梵高”，最终成功。 Gartner invited people to an outdoor art gallery event on October 23, 2022. Sadly, only two people showed up. The next day, Gartner put out a post on Facebook that she felt bad only two people showed up, and said the rest of the paintings were still waiting for their owners. Suddenly, Van Gogh's pieces were hot items. After two minutes, the paintings were sold out and Gartner raised around \$1,000 for her rescue. The biggest success of all, though, was that on the last day of the silent sale, Van Gogh was finally adopted (收养).

1. What got the dog named “Van Gogh”?

A. His talent.

B. His works.

C. His experience.



His appearance.



Life was not kind to a sweet Boxer-Pit Bull mix. Dog fighting had cruelly taken away his left ear. In 2019, the 4-year-old arrived at a rescue in North Carolina and was then named Van Gogh. Christy Langley explains he was named after the famous painter “not because he is an artist, but because he is a work of art”. What Lang-ley couldn’t predict (预测) was that Van Gogh would actually go on to be a successful artist.

2. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3 refer to?



- A. The Canvas. B. The plastic bag. C. The work of art. D. The paint.



After months of searching for a new owner, Gartner had a new idea. Why not take Van Gogh’s name literally? Gartner explained. “He certainly had the name and the ear for it.” Gartner got to work, putting some paint on a canvas (油画布), wrapping it in a plastic bag, and coating it with peanut butter (花生酱) as a tasty treat for the pup. It only took five minutes for Van Gogh to lick the plastic-coated canvas clean and for a work of art to be created.

- 3. In what way is “Van Gogh” **successful**?
- A. He went to Gartner for help. B. He was skilled in promotion.
- C. He defeated other dogs in a fight. 😊 He was able to find himself a home.

同义替换: **was finally adopted ≈ find a home**

They worked on paintings for about a week and then, Gartner invited people to an outdoor art gallery event on October 23, 2022. Sadly, only two people showed up. The next day, Gartner put out a post on Facebook that she felt bad only two people showed up, and said the rest of the paintings were still waiting for their owners. Suddenly, Van Gogh’s pieces were hot items. After two minutes, the paintings were sold out and Gartner raised around \$1,000 for her rescue. The biggest **success** of all, though, was that on the last day of the silent sale, Van Gogh was finally adopted (收养).

4. Which words can best describe Gartner?

A. Creative and Demanding.



. Caring and Determined.

C. Humorous and Honest.

D. Sociable and Generous.

Gartner owns a shelter that helps dogs in shelters that are at risk of being put down. She saw Van Gogh and immediately knew she needed to help. So, she took Van Gogh in from North Carolina in June 2022. ...

They worked on paintings for about a week and then, Gartner invited people to an outdoor art gallery event on October 23, 2022. Sadly, only two people showed up. The next day, Gartner put out a post on Facebook that she felt bad only two people showed up, and said the rest of the paintings were still waiting for their owners. Suddenly, Van Gogh's pieces were hot items. After two minutes, the paintings were sold out and Gartner raised around \$1,000 for her rescue. The biggest success of all, though, was that on the last day of the silent sale, Van Gogh was finally adopted (收养).

【重点词块】

1. **cruelly take away**
2. **at a rescue**
3. **named after**
4. **a work of art**
5. **owns a shelter**
6. **at risk of being put down**
7. **literally**
8. **a tasty treat**
9. **lick the plastic-coated canvas clean**
10. **showed up**
11. **put out a post**

1. 残忍地带走
2. 在救援中心
3. 以…命名
4. 一件艺术品
5. 拥有庇护所
6. 有药死的危险
7. 逐字地，字面地
8. 美味的款待
9. 把涂有塑料涂层的画布弄干净
10. 出现
11. 发个帖子

2022学年第二学期浙江强基联盟高一5月统测

We see a woman swimming at night in a dark sea. Suddenly, she is pulled underwater. She surfaces, cries in fear, then disappears forever. This is the opening scene from the 1975 film *Jaws*, showing a shark attacking a swimmer. The film, which won the Academy Award for Best Picture, winning many awards. It also strengthened people's long-held idea of the great white shark.

People have always been scared of sharks, but *Jaws* made things worse. Many people who saw the film started to believe that sharks were dangerous animals that ate humans. Some started fishing for sharks, killing as many as they could. At that time, nobody cared if sharks were killed, or how many. **P2-3 人们因为害怕鲨鱼及想获得鱼翅，捕杀鲨鱼**

After 1975, the number of large sharks fell quickly. This was not only due to fear of sharks, but also finning. Finning is a type of fishing where sharks are caught and their fins (鳍) cut off to be used in shark fin soup. Finning kills millions of sharks a year.

Finning would have an unexpected effect upon Peter Benchley, the man who wrote the book the film *Jaws* was based on. In 1980, Benchley came across an awful sight in an area where fishermen were catching sharks. He saw sharks being killed and this caused a deep change in him. He came to see people as a danger to sharks, rather than the other way round. From that day on, he fought to protect sharks. He admitted that his book was wrong about sharks' behavior. "Sharks don't target humans," he said.

For many years, people have been killing sharks — some for their fins, some for their meat. **P5 随着对鲨鱼的了解，保护鲨鱼的人越来越多** more people than ever want to protect them from extinction.

5. The passage begins with a scene of the film *Jaws* to _____.

 introduce the topic of sharks

B. show the success of the film

C. describe how **evil** the shark is 有害的, 邪恶的

D. attract people to watch the film

.

We see a woman swimming at night in a dark sea. Suddenly, she is pulled underwater. She surfaces, cries in fear, then disappears forever. This is the opening scene from the 1975 film *Jaws*, showing a shark attack. It was a great success, attracting huge audiences and winning many awards. It also strengthened people's long-held idea of the great white shark.

People have always been scared of sharks, but *Jaws* made things worse. ...

After 1975, the number of large sharks fell quickly. This was not only due to fear of sharks, but also finning....

- 6. What can we learn from paragraph 2?
- A. Sharks were believed to be endangered animals.
- B. Sharks **wouldn't have been killed** without the film *Jaws*. 虚拟,没有.就不会...
- C. People had no idea how scary sharks were if not for the film.
- 😊. **Misunderstanding** towards sharks was deepened due to the film. 误解

People have always been scared of sharks, but *Jaws* made things worse. Many people who saw the film started to believe that sharks were dangerous animals that ate humans. Some started fishing for sharks, killing as many as they could. At that time, nobody cared if sharks were killed, or how many were killed.

7. What influence did finning have on Peter Benchley?

A. He became more interested in shark movies.

 He no longer saw sharks as a **threat** to humans.

C. He decided to protect sharks ~~by rewriting his book.~~ 画蛇添足

D. He admitted being responsible for the deaths of sharks.

同义替换 effect \approx influence

danger \approx threat

Finning would have an unexpected effect upon Peter Benchley, the man who wrote the book the film *Jaws* was based on. In 1980, Benchley came across an awful sight in an area where fishermen were finning, leaving the sea floor covered with dead sharks. Benchley saw sharks being killed and this caused a deep change in him. He came to see people as a danger to sharks, rather than the other way round. From that day on, he fought to protect sharks. He admitted that his book was wrong about sharks' behavior. "Sharks don't target humans," he said.

8. What is the author's attitude towards the future of shark protection?

 Hopeful B. Unsure. C. Mixed. D. **Unconcerned.** 不关心的,无兴趣的

Fortunately, not everyone who watched the film *Jaws* became
afraid of sharks — some became interested in understanding them.
Today, as we learn more about sharks, more people than ever want
to protect them from extinction.

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