

写作训练

正确使用5大句型

句式(一) 简约却不简单的“主语+谓语(vi.)(+状语)”结构

1. 主谓结构中谓语常用来表示主语的动作或状态。这种句型中的谓语动词为不及物动词，后面可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。但不能接宾语，也没有被动语态。常见的不及物动词有：arrive, come, lie, shine, live, walk, fall, rise, happen, exist, ride, occur, agree, write等。

2. 谓语动词也可以是不及物动词短语, 如 come up(被提出), run out(用完), get by(勉强生存), come out(出版), break down(出故障), drop by(顺便拜访), pass out(晕倒)等。

The racing route began at our school gate and ended at the foot of the South Hill.(2020·新高考全国卷 I 写作)

比赛路线从我们学校门口开始, 到南山脚下结束。

An important volleyball match is approaching.(2019·全国卷 II 书面表达)

一场重要的排球比赛即将来临。

In the environment, teachers and students are living happily and
working hard.(2019·全国卷 II 书面表达)

在这种环境下，师生们生活快乐，工作努力。

The upcoming music festival will take place in our school.(2019·全国卷
III 书面表达)

即将到来的音乐节将在我们学校举行。



注意：不及物动词或短语后不能接宾语，要特别注意英汉表达的差异。

①His home broke out a fire last night.(×)

他家昨晚发生了一场火灾。

②A fire broke out in his home last night.(√)



即时训练

翻译句子(主语+不及物动词)

1. (2021·浙江卷读后续写)父亲驾驶的卡车经常半路抛锚。

The truck my dad drove often broke down halfway.

2. (2020·全国卷II 书面表达)上周末，我和我的同学骑自行车去新兴农场摘草莓。

Last weekend, my classmates and I went to Xinxing Farm by bike to pick strawberries.

3. (2019·全国卷 II 书面表达)在比赛中友谊第一。

Friendship always comes first in the competition.

4. (2019·全国卷 II 书面表达)比赛将于下午2点开始，大约持续3个小时。

The competition will begin at 2 p.m. and last for roughly 3 hours.

5. (2019·北京高考书面表达)第二天，我们一早就出发了。

The next day, we set off early in the morning.

句式(二) 众人青睐的“主谓宾(+状语)”结构

“主谓宾”句型之所以受到中国英语学习者的青睐，是因为它跟我们的思维方式最接近，因而这个句型也是考生在写作中运用最多的。它的基本结构是：主语+谓语(*vt.*)+宾语(+状语)

1. 该句型中的谓语是及物动词，如respect, admire, ignore, provide, upset, appreciate等。其后可接名词、代词、动名词、动词不定式或从句等作宾语。

2. 谓语动词也可以是及物动词短语, 如 communicate with(交流), stand for(代表, 象征), get on with(与……相处), look forward to (盼望), come across(偶然碰到), 等等。

Both students and teachers hope to hold such activities again.(2020·新高考全国卷 I 写作)

学生和老师都希望能再次举办这样的活动。

I would appreciate your taking my application into consideration.
(2019·全国卷 I 书面表达)

您能考虑我的申请, 我将不胜感激。

I can communicate with visitors without difficulty.(2019·全国卷 I 书面表达)

我可以毫无困难地与来访者沟通。

I am looking forward to enjoying your wonderful lecture.(2019·天津高考书面表达)

我期待着欣赏你精彩的演讲。

注意：(1)有些“主谓宾”结构的句子虽然短小，但表达的含义更精确，语言更地道。写作中并不一定句子越长越好。

I could not say any word.

→ Words failed me.(单词虽然少，句子更精悍)

(2)在写作中，同学们比较擅长使用主动语态。如果能灵活使用被动语态，会给句子添彩不少。

I am not sure whether all the college graduates can find jobs after graduation.

→I am not sure whether all the college graduates can **get employed** after graduation.



翻译句子(“主谓宾”结构)

1. (2020·新高考全国卷 I 写作)从生活到日常训练, 我们队正在为比赛做准备。

Our team is preparing for the game from living to daily training.

2. (2019·全国卷 I 书面表达)此外, 我还可以详细介绍中国画。

In addition, I can explain the Chinese paintings in detail.



3. (2019·全国卷 II 书面表达)此外，充足的睡眠和健康的饮食无疑会使我们获得胜利。

Besides, enough sleep and healthy diet will unquestionably lead to our winning.

4. (2018·全国卷 I 书面表达)我相信你会玩得很开心。

I have the confidence that you will have a good time.

5. (2021·新高考 I 卷读后续写)他们做了面包，然后继续煮粥。

They made the bread and then went on cooking porridge.



句式(三) 独一无二的“主系表”结构

汉语没有表语这一说法，这样就显得英语的“主系表”结构比较有个性的了，因此我们说此结构是独一无二的。它主要用以说明主语的特征、类属、状态、身份等。它的基本结构是：**主语+系动词(link.v.)+表语**

1. 这种句型无被动语态，也无进行时态。谓语动词需用系动词，表语多为形容词，也可以是名词、介词短语或非谓语动词形式等。

常见的系动词有be，还有感官系动词(sound, look, smell, taste, feel); 变化系动词(become, get, grow, turn, go, fall, run); 持续系动词(remain, keep, hold, stay); 表象系动词(seem, appear, look)等。

Regardless of the risk of getting infected, Uncle Li is responsible and devoted to his job.(2020·全国卷 I 书面表达)

李叔叔不顾感染的危险，对工作负责，尽心尽力。

The traditional Chinese dress looks more beautiful and stylish.(2019·江苏高考书面表达)

中国传统服装看起来更漂亮，更时尚。

Now we feel released and very energetic in class.

现在我们在课堂上感到轻松，精力充沛。



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