

浙江省新高考英语写作



概要写作

概要写作的语言表达技巧



Summary writing Skills

1. 主位描述
2. 要点完整
3. 逻辑清晰

Her first delight was going to **the tower**. **It** was built long ago by the Norman invaders of AD 1066. **This solid stone , square tower** had remained standing for one thousand years. Although **the building** had expanded around it, **it** remained part of a royal palace and prison combined. (主位描述就是段落的主要内容要围绕这个主题来描述，这段描述伦敦塔的文字就是很好的主位描述的例子。)



Summary writing Skills:

1. 同义替换法 (近义词、反义词、词性转换等)
2. 句式转换法 (改变主语、运用非谓语动词短语、with结构、运用同位语等)
3. 压缩长句法 (笼统代替具体, 运用并列结构等)

1. 同义替换

- Dirt on the skin could **prevent people from getting sick.**



Dirt on the skin was **a means to block out disease.**

Dirt on the skin was **a barrier against outside disease.**

1. 同义替换之改变词性

- Baker concludes that people do not have the ability to sense when they are being stared at.

Baker's conclusion is that people are not capable of feeling other's observation.

1. 同义替换之改变词性：使用抽象名词

1. If you fail to pass the drug test, we will have to dismiss you from your job.

 **Failure** to pass the drug test will result in your job **dismissal**. 

2. Your skin will be burnt if you are exposed to the sun too long.

Long **exposure** to the sun will harm your skin.

3. There are many people who are shy.

Shyness is common.

2. 改变句式（运用非谓语动词短语及with结构）

- Unlike bony fish, sharks have no bones; their skeleton is made of cartilage (软骨) which is not as hard as bone.
- There are many different species of sharks that range from the size of a person's hand to bigger than a bus. The whale shark is the largest in the world; the basking whale is the second largest fish. Fully-grown sharks range in size from 7 inches long, up to 50 feet long. Most sharks are intermediate in size,

and 红色部分是该部分的主题句，绿色部分是主要信息，写概要时可以用with结构和现在分词结构把这些信息概括进去。

↓
With only cartilage making up their skeleton, sharks come in various sizes, ranging from 7 inches long to 50 feet long.

2. 改变句式（更换主语）

请用一句话来概括下面这段文字（你能写出几种表达法？）

- The person at a restaurant who talks on the phone through an entire meal, **ignoring** his kids around the table; the woman who talks on the phone in the car, **ignoring** her husband; the teen who texts messages all the way home from school, **avoiding** contact with kids all around him.


2. 改变句式（更换主语）

1. **Cell phones** rob us of our quality time with family members and friends alike.
2. Due to cell phone addiction, **kids, couples and friends** lack quality time and company from parents, spouses and fellows .
3. With cell phone dependence disease, **people** tend to give their attention to cell phones rather than their beloved ones.
4. **It** is easier for people addicted to cell phones to neglect / overlook their family members and friends.

2. 改变句式(同位语结构)

Christmas is the day to celebrate the birth of Jesus. It is a western public holiday and is celebrated with religious services. It is, however, becoming a phenomenally popular holiday both to the young and businessmen in China.

Christmas的同位语

Christmas, a western religious holiday, is now prevalent among Chinese young people and businessmen.

3. 压缩长句

- a. 删除细节及重复
- b. 减少例子
- c. 简化描述
- d. 整合信息
- f. 用单词替换短语词组， 名词性短语代替从句、非谓语动词结构、with 结构、同谓语结构等

3. 压缩长句：从具体到笼统

- There are some people, called shopaholics, who can't control their desire to spend money and buy things. This kind of addictive behavior can lead to large financial problems, family conflict, and deep unhappiness.



1. Shopaholics can bring themselves severe troubles.
2. Shopaholics can find themselves in a troubled situation.

用 severe troubles / a troubled situation 这种笼统的表达替代上文的具体的三个问题。

3. 压缩长句：名词或动词（并列结构）代替句子

- ~~Actually, vacation happiness is based on the following top rules.~~ **First**, choose your travel companions wisely, ~~because nothing contributes more significantly to a trip than the right companions.~~ **Second**, don't spend your vacation time in a place where everything is too expensive ~~so as to maintain a positive mood.~~ **Third**, shop wisely, ~~for meaningful experiences provide more long-term happiness than physical possessions.~~



To make your vacation satisfying, you should **choose the right companion and destination** and **be** a wise shopper.

3. 压缩长句：整合信息

Topic sentence

- ~~People with depression are often very afraid of talking to someone except their doctors. They can easily be ashamed of their condition and consequently they try to hide it. You shouldn't be surprised if a depressed friend won't open up to you. However, when he or she does, you should let the words flow. Don't be judgmental and never interrupt! Listening is not an easy skill, as it's likely that you can't help voicing your opinion.~~



Depressed people tend to keep silent. However, once they speak to you, be a good listener.

一篇好的概要所具备的语言表达特点：

1. 使用抽象名词
2. 使用非谓语动词结构
3. 使用with结构
4. 使用名词、动词短语的并列结构
5. 使用同位语结构
6. 使用从句或其它特殊句型
7. 使用高级的词汇
8. 使用恰当的连接副词

以下为一些好的概要表达，请关注它们的语言表达特点。

1. 使用抽象名词

- English conversations often start with the weather, a cultural **norm** that few commentators truly understand. (要点1) One typical **misconception** is that the English **enthusiasm** for the weather is ridiculous as it is too boring. (要点2) Another is that the **charm** of English weather lies in its **changeability**. (要点3)) Actually, the English weather-speak is not about the weather, but a way to make a conversation, a method of **socializing**.

2. V-ing / V-ed 表伴随、结果、原因等

The idea of “melting pot”, **initiated from** a Frenchman, describes America as a creation of mixed races from worldwide. It got wide acceptance among Americans while rejected by some immigrants fearing losing their own cultures. Actually, recent immigrants **sticking to** their own cultures, are changing America, and Americans are concerned about the separation of the nation. America is now compared to a salad bowl, **meaning** different groups, as part of this country, still keep their own cultures and languages.

3. 使用With 结构

4. （名词/动词短语） 并列结构

- China's ecommerce market is growing to be the largest worldwide, **with** an expanding online-shopping population and increasing online spending. The growth is due to multiple factors: **higher family incomes, easier Internet access and better shipping services**. Basically, Chinese favor online shopping for **its wider choices, more reasonable prices and convenience**. Nevertheless, ecommerce in China is still developing at its early stage.

5. 使用同位语结构

6. 使用定语从句

- Chocolate comes from the seeds of the cacao tree, **a native plant of the Amazon region of South America**. Ancient Americans had a long tradition of drinking chocolate, attaching a cultural and medicinal significance to it. After being discovered by Columbus, chocolate began to be spread across Europe and the rest of the world. With the demand for chocolate growing fast, cultivation started in Africa, **which** has now become the largest chocolate producer worldwide.

7. 使用高层次词汇或词组

- Releasing helium balloons damages the environment. They eventually fall down on the earth and **pose a threat to** animals. Besides, although they're **technically biodegradable**, it takes time, which means they will stay as garbage on the planet for a long time. **Currently** helium balloon releasing **is restricted or banned** in some areas, but to really **tackle** this problem requires further and greater efforts **on a global scale**.

8. 使用合适的连接副词

- A new research shows that student strain often coexists with teacher exhaustion. Students, who find their requirements unsatisfied as a result of teachers' low-level management over class, may feel overwhelmingly stressed. **Conversely**, teachers, who encounter great teaching challenge from students, tend to be burned out. **Therefore**, more sufficient resources and support for teachers should be guaranteed, or students are likely to be ruined.

8. 使用合适的连接副词

- 用于概要写作衔接的最短连接词：

but, and , also, then, besides, thus, therefore, yet, however,
additionally, accordingly, moreover, meanwhile, for, nevertheless,
despite, though, otherwise, unlike, instead, actually, whereas ,
similarly, oppositely, ...

概要写作中常见的逻辑关系 “cause & effect” 表达方式:

事件关系

影响

Influence/affect/ impact
have an influence on
have an effect on
have an impact on

导致

lead to
contribute to
bring about
result in /account for
owing to

由于

due to
as a result of
result from / be down to
as a consequence of ,

and consequently

and thus,

allow

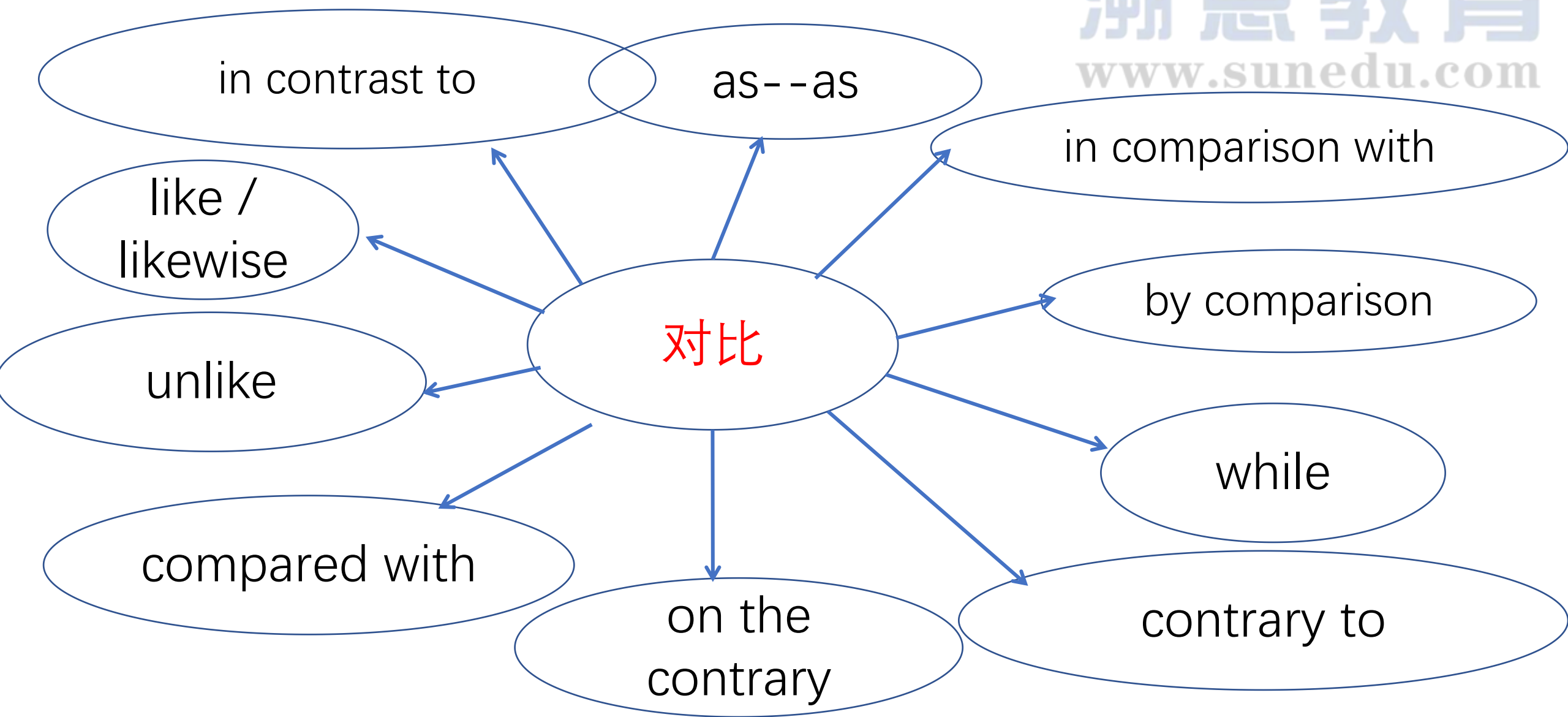
drive

encourage

make possible

概要写作中常见的逻辑关系“对比”的表达方式:

溯恩教育
www.sunedu.com





总结：提高概要写作语言表达

- 要围绕主题表达，思路清晰，逻辑通顺。
- 语言简练，运用词义转换、句式转换、具体变笼统、压缩长句等方法改写句子。
- 学习概要的一些语言表达特点，有意识地积累训练。

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