

第一章 记叙文

Narration

学习要点

- 记叙文的概念、基本结构与写作要点 Concept, Basic Structure, and Essentials
- 记叙文范文与赏析 Samples and Appreciation
- 记叙文学生写作实例分析 Case Studies of Students' Writings
- 记叙文常用句型 Commonly Used Sentence Patterns
- 记叙文写作练习 Writing Practice

第一节 记叙文的概念、基本结构与写作要点

Concept, Basic Structure, and Essentials

一、记叙文的概念与基本结构

Concept and Basic Structure

记叙文，又称记事文或叙述文，是按照时间顺序叙述人物的经历和事情的产生、发展和变化过程的文章。记叙文主要的叙事方式有顺叙、倒叙、插叙和夹叙夹议。顺叙（in sequence of time）通常是按事情发生的先后顺序进行叙述；倒叙（flashback）则把事件的结局提到前面叙述，然后再按时间的进展顺序进行叙述。插叙（narration interspersed with flashbacks）是在叙述过程中，由于某种需要，暂时把叙述的线索中断，插入与之相关的另外一件事。夹叙夹议（narration interspersed with comments）是一面叙述事情，一面对这件事情加以分析或评论。

写记叙文时，主题要明确，不是罗列琐碎的小事，而是有目的地将有意义、有价值的重要事件呈现给读者，因此要围绕主题思想精心设计情节。另外，记叙文的叙述要清楚，应当具备时间、地点、人物、事件、原因和结果这六个要素，可以使用第一人称叙述，也可以使用第三人称叙述。总之，首先要确定叙述的主题，做细致的观察后，再进行切题的叙述。

记叙文当然以记叙为主，但描写文、议论文、说明文等也都有记叙的成分。所以说，掌握记叙文是学习写作其他各类文章的基础。

下面是两篇记叙文的范文：

【范文 1】

A Seaside Holiday

Once we spent our holiday at the seaside. When we arrived at the seaside, the weather was fine and everything around us was beautiful. The sea was all blue with seagulls hovering to and fro. Some boats were floating on the still sea and some speed boats were rushing quickly across the water.

We all enjoyed a pleasant time. Most of us swam in the sea. We played and splashed water onto one another. Having swum for a while, we went to the shore and bathed in the sun on the sand ground. Some went boating. They sang as they boated. The others played games at the shore.

We all spent the time happily. When it was time to go back, we were all reluctant to leave. We were freshened by the sea wind and fascinated by the scenery. The bath in the sea made us healthy and comfortable. I should say a holiday at the seaside is really enjoyable and profitable.

本文是一篇典型的记叙文，具备了记叙文的六个要素。

第一段段首句是该段主题句。开篇点明写作目的，传达重要信息，向读者介绍了我们去海滨度假时的情景。仅此一句话就交待了时间、地点、人物、事情、原因五个要素。第二段的首句是本段的主题句。接下来是对主题句的详述：我们玩得很开心，在海里游泳、打水仗、划船、唱歌、做游戏，足够的细节描写使文章生动有趣。第三段段首句是本段的主题句。接着就借海风和风景来抒发内心的感受。最后一句也是全文的结论，即：海滨度假确实是既快乐又有意义。记叙文的另一要素“事情的结果”在结尾句体现了出来。

【范文 2】

The Insurance Office

A man went to an insurance office to have his life insured. The manager of the office asked him how old his parents were when they died.

“Mother had a bad heart and died at the age of thirty. Father died of tuberculosis when he was thirty-five.”

“I am very sorry,” said the manager, “we cannot insure your life as your parents were not healthy.”

As the man was leaving the office, depressed, he met a clerk, who had overheard the conversation.

“You must not be so frank and tell the truth,” said the clerk, “no office will insure you if you speak like that. Use your imagination a little.”

The man went to another office and was shown into the manager’s room.

“Well, young man, how old were your parents when they died?”

“Mother was ninety-three, and she died from a fall off her bicycle. Father was ninety-eight and he died while he was playing football.”

The manager immediately agreed to insure the man’s life.

这是一篇以叙事为主的记叙文，记叙了一名男子申请人寿保险的经过，文中运用的对话很精彩。前三段引用申请人的话，叙述了他诚实却受挫的经历，经理和公司职员的话表现了保险公司的伪善。后面几段叙述了他在另一家保险公司说起谎来，结果申请却顺利通过。最后一段画龙点睛，既是对上文的发展，又起到了深化主题的作用。

二、记叙文写作要点 Essentials

1. 人称角度

记叙文写作时视点的掌握非常重要。记叙文常用第一人称或第三人称记述。用第一人称的视角记叙，使人感到亲切，读者很容易产生身临其境之感。这种形式常用在写自传、本人经历或记叙耳闻目睹的事件；用第三人称的视角记叙，使人感到客观。这种形式常用在对重大事件的客观报导，以及记叙他人的经历或事迹。

下面看一例以第一人称写的记叙文：

【范文 1】

An Adventure

One sunny morning in summer I left my sister’s house and went for a walk along a hilly path. It was a warm day and there was no one on the path. At the end of the path I was sitting down to rest when a big black dog suddenly appeared. It ran up to me barking and lay down at my feet. I touched its head. When I started to walk home, it followed me and it would not go away. It had a collar round its neck but there was

no name on the collar. When I got home, I rang up the nearest police station. I told the police that I had found a big black dog. I said that I would keep it until its owner called for it. I gave the police my name and address. Two days later an old gentleman came to my home to ask about the dog. He said he had lost his dog because it hated riding in cars. One day it jumped out of the open window of his car. He offered me ten dollars, but I did not take the money. Then he gave me his name and address and invited me to visit him.

该文虽然只有一段，却是一篇典型的记叙文。作者以第一人称的形式叙述自己在夏天的一个早晨的经历。这篇记叙文行文流畅，主题鲜明，表达清楚。段首句 One sunny morning in summer I left my sister's house and went for a walk along a hilly path 交待了人物、事件、时间和地点，然后按照时间的先后顺序进行叙述：从早晨离开姐姐家去散步，坐下来休息到狗的出现，然后到家给警察局打电话，再到狗主人的出现。注意本文用的时态有一般过去时、过去进行时和过去将来时等。

下面看一例以第三人称写的记叙文：

【范文 2】

Just the Way You Are

Mark Tucker produces and delivers multimedia slide presentations to audiences across the country. One night, following one of his shows on the East Coast, a woman came up to him and said, "You know, you really should be using my son's music in your show."

So Mark started to give her the usual rap. First, her son should make a demo tape. It didn't have to be professional, he explained. In fact, her son could just go into his bedroom and play some simple chords on his guitar—just enough to give Mark an idea of the type of music he played.

After he had explained the whole process, the woman gave him a funny look and said, "Well, my son is Billy Joel."

As soon as he had recovered from the shock, Mark quickly assured her that her son would not need to send a demo tape! He then listened as this woman urged him to consider using one particular song her son had written. She felt it contained a positive message about self-worth that would fit Mark's work beautifully. And she went on to describe how the seeds of that song had been planted in his early childhood.

As a young boy, she explained, Billy Joel often wanted to be someone else, someone different from who he was. It seems he was teased a lot because he was shorter than the rest of the kids. It was common for him to come home from school and complain that he wasn't good enough.

His mother, of course, never believed that her son was anything less than perfect. So every time he expressed something negative about himself, she said to him, "Don't worry—it doesn't matter. You don't have to be like anyone else because you're already perfect. We're all unique, we're all different. And you, too, have something wonderful to share with the world. I love you just the way you are."

In this case, the words of a mother who unconditionally loved her son came back many years later in the form of a song. You see, as Billy Joel grew up, he learned who he was and he found his dream of creating music for the world. And millions of people got to hear with their hearts, as his mother did, the words of his Grammy Award-winning song:

*Don't go changin'
to try and please me...
I love you just the way you are.*

该文用第三人称的写法叙述了 Mark Tucker 制作多媒体幻灯片并在全国各地示范展览的过程中发生的故事。作者在文章的开始部分向读者介绍了事件发生的时间、地点和背景。他仅用一句话就将这些内容全概括了：One night, following one of his shows on the East Coast, a woman came up to him... 此刻，读者不知不觉地被引入故事的情节之中。作者在文中还采用了插叙的写作手法讲述故事，如：As a young boy, she explained, Billy Joel often wanted to be someone else, someone different from who he was.

作者立足于事件之外进行叙述，虽然不能使读者置身于事件之中，但作者能够较自由地从不同角度和侧面来展现事件的经过，表达不同人物的思想感情。时间、场面变换灵活，给人以自然顺畅之感。

2. 时间顺序

按照时间顺序，要有恰当的叙事角度，适当安排次序，先发生的事件先说，后发生的后说。但有时也用倒叙，先交待事情发生的结果，再叙述原因。常用的表达时间顺序的词和短语有：first, second, third, after that, next, meanwhile, while, afterward, later, whenever, finally, from then on, soon after, during 等。

阅读下面的一段文章，并注意文章中所用的 first, second, third。

We planned a surprise party for Lucy recently. She never had a birthday party and she was twenty-one years old. First, we carefully made a guest list. We included many of her friends from school, a few of her other friends from church, and all of her brothers and sisters. Second, we planned a suitable menu. We needed some refreshing drinks and food. We were going to serve fruit punch and coffee. We also wanted chicken sandwiches, a birthday cake with twenty-one candles, and ice cream. Third, we planned entertainment. A boy did magic tricks skillfully. Another boy played the guitar well. We all liked group singing. We had a lot of records and a record player. Everyone helped. The party became a secret community project.

该段的第一句概括了本段的中心：时间 (recently)，人物 (we)，事件 (planned a surprise party for Lucy)。第二句话解释为什么要举行宴会。下面的几个句子按照时间的顺序介绍了为宴会做出的安排。最后两个句子是对本段的归纳和总结。

3. 对话

叙述文中对话的使用，即运用直接引语，也很重要。从对话中可以区分出事情的变化，也间接衬托出说话者的个性与见解。幽默的对话可引发读者的好奇心与兴趣。写历史事件时，一般不用对话形式，但应包括记叙文的六要素和重点的细节叙述，同时应按照时间顺序记叙。

阅读下面的一篇文章，仔细体会对话在叙述文中的运用。

A Fantasy

When the Ambassador of Escalopia returned home for lunch, his wife got a shock. He looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state.

“What has happened?” she asked. “How did your clothes get into such a mess?”

“A fire extinguisher, my dear,” answered the Ambassador drily. “University students set the Embassy on fire this morning.”

“Good heavens!” exclaimed his wife. “And where were you at the time?”

“I was in my office as usual,” answered the Ambassador. “The fire broke out in the basement. I went down immediately, of course, and that fool, Horst, aimed a fire extinguisher at me. He thought I was on fire. I must definitely get that fellow posted.”

The Ambassador's wife went on asking questions, when she suddenly noticed a big hole in her husband's hat.

“And how can you explain that?” she asked.

“Oh, that,” said the Ambassador. “Someone fired a shot through my office window. Accurate, don’t you think? Fortunately, I wasn’t wearing it at the time. If I had been, I would not have been able to get home for lunch.”

本文摒弃了平铺直叙的手法，而是在叙述中运用了人物对白，使得语言生动、幽默、人物活泼，充满活力，避免了枯燥、乏味、单调的叙说。在人物对话中，要注意标点符号的正确使用。

运用对话时必须注意以下几点：

1) 一句对话，不论长短，必须是完整的一段话。

2) 话本身要用引号，与对话有关的标点符号都应放在引号里面。如：

Unexpectedly, the problem was solved for her. One day a wrinkled old white neighbor said to her, “Can you read?”

3) 对话本身第一个词的首字母必须大写。如：Lucy asked, “Where do you live?”

4) 如果对话分几部分，引号应分别使用。如：

“What has happened?” she asked. “How did your clothes get into such a mess?”

“A fire extinguisher, my dear,” answered the Ambassador drily. “University students set the Embassy on fire this morning.”

第二节 记叙文范文与赏析

Samples and Appreciation

【范文 1】

Because She’s My Friend!

One day during the war, an orphanage was hit by shells which killed two children and wounded others, one of the wounded being a little girl. On being informed of the accident, doctors and nurses from a nearby hospital rushed to the scene with first aid kit. A careful check indicated that she was so seriously wounded that save an instant rescue she would die of bloodshed and shock.

So a blood transfusion was badly needed. But her blood type was not in agreement with that of any of the doctors or nurses. Still some orphans there who were left unscathed from the bombardment could be available for the transfusion.

Thus on telling them that the little girl was going to die unless her depleted blood was replenished, a woman doctor asked if one of them would donate blood to the dying girl.

Silence reigned. Then a small shaky hand was seen barely raised, which was retracted instantly before it was lifted again. “Oh, thank you,” said the doctor, “and may I know your name, please?”

“It’s Peter.”

Then he hurriedly lay flat on a straw mat. After a cotton swab was applied to his arm for sterilizing purpose, a needle was stabbed into his arm. He kept silent and motionless while the blood was being drawn from him. A little while afterwards he suddenly sobbed, quivered, and swiftly covered his face with his hand. “Does it hurt, Peter?” asked the doctor. He simply shook his head. But moments later he sobbed again and tried once more to cover up the painful expression on his face with his hand. And again the doctor asked him if it was the stabbing that hurt. But he again shook his head.

By and by his continual sobbing turned into low and continuous weeping, his eyes being closed, and he bit his small fist in a desperate attempt to stop weeping.

The doctor queried him as to the cause of his weeping and proceeded to soothe him by talking to him in a tender voice. Then the boy stopped weeping abruptly and looked as if nothing had happened.

After the episode, the doctor said to those who were present, “He must have imagined he was going to die, fearing that his blood would be drained completely from his body in order to save the life of the little girl.”

“But why had he offered to donate his blood in the first place?” asked somebody.

The doctor turned to redirect the question to the little boy. And he answered, “Because she is my friend!”

赏析：这是一篇以第三人称叙述的记叙文，以事件发生的先后顺序来写，情节围绕“为友谊将生命置之度外”这一主题展开。文章第一段段首句包含了记叙文的四个要素：时间、地点、人物和事件，是本段的主题句。接下来围绕主题句通过叙述细节来发展，故事情节真实感人。文章的冲突在于男孩勇敢地给朋友输血却又抑制不住恐惧和胆怯。故事的高潮发生在结尾处，Because she is my friend! 一句话揭示了故事所要表达的真谛，使读者顿悟：A friend in need is a friend indeed.

【范文 2】

Little Sister of the Poor*Kenneth L. Woodward*

With a will of iron and a heart of love, Mother Teresa served the dying and desperate in India and around the world.

When she died last week in Calcutta—just days after her 87th birthday—she was known the world over as Mother Teresa. Thin and bent, she had been hospitalized with numerous illnesses over the last two years. That night, after finishing dinner and her prayers, Mother Teresa complained of a pain in her back. “I cannot breathe,” she told a doctor summoned to her side. Moments later, she died. Shortly after, her nuns tolled a huge metal bell and some 4,000 people gathered in the rain outside—among them many of the street people she had served for so long. Inside, Mother Teresa’s body was washed, dressed and laid on a bed of ice. One by one the nuns filed past, touching her bare feet in a traditional Indian gesture of respect.

Widely regarded as a living saint, Mother Teresa was perhaps the most admired woman in the world. When she appeared at the side of John Paul II, it was the pope who stood in the tiny nun’s shadow. Although she was a Roman Catholic, her simplicity and true concern for the dying, the abandoned and the outcast transcended the boundaries of religion and nationality. “By blood and origin I am Albanian,” she once said of herself. “My citizenship is Indian. I am a Catholic nun. As to my calling, I belong to the world.”

When Sister Teresa first came to India, she taught slum children in Calcutta whose parents were too poor to send them to school. The children called her Mother Teresa, and that is who she became. One day, as she later recalled, she found a woman “half eaten by rats” lying in the street. She sat with her, stroking her head, until the woman died. With that experience a new vocation—and a new religious order—was born. She decided that her goal would be to minister to the “unwanted, unloved and uncared for” who filled the streets and slums of her adopted city. And to that end, she gathered a small group of nuns around her.

Mother Teresa’s first clinic was in an old hostel that had once served pilgrims to the temple of Kali, the Hindu goddess of death. She and her nuns converted it into a shelter where the desperate people they found abandoned on the streets of Calcutta could die in peace.

The clinic's neighbors objected to the moans and smells, and they complained to the civil authorities. But when a police commissioner arrived to close down the clinic, he was so stunned by the horror and misery that he said he would stop Mother Teresa only when the neighbors persuaded their wives and sisters to take over the work the nuns had started. None came forward.

Building shelters for the dying was Mother Teresa's signature service. Poverty was her chosen way of life. When Pope Paul VI gave her an expensive car that he had used during a visit to Calcutta in 1964, she sold it—without ever stepping inside—and used the money to build a clinic in West Bengal.

Today, Mother Teresa's order numbers more than 4,500 nuns, with 550 centers in 126 countries. Their range of concerns has also expanded to include AIDS patients, drug addicts and victims of domestic violence. Led by Mother Teresa, the sisters have fed the hungry in Ethiopia, treated radiation victims at Chernobyl and helped families made homeless by an earthquake in America.

None of this was achieved through prayer alone. Mother Teresa possessed iron resolve and her tireless efforts to gain support for her clinics proved nearly irresistible. Church authorities and civil authorities gave way to her arguments; chiefs of state who wanted to be identified with her work paid her visits and even begged her to establish clinics in their countries. She accepted celebrity as the price of expanding her missionary outreach.

As her fame grew, so did her honors. Among the most significant were the Bharat Ratna, or Jewel of India—that country's highest civilian award—and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize. At her request, the Nobel committee skipped the usual lavish dinner for the prizewinner, and gave the money to the poor.

But Mother Teresa also had her critics. Advocates of women's rights protested her steady fight against both abortion and birth control. There were medical authorities who said her work let governments ignore their responsibilities toward the poorest members of society. Even the Catholic Church was sometimes uneasy about her independent ways. But to the millions of Indians who called her Mother, and to the millions more who deeply admired her countless acts of mercy, Mother Teresa lit a path to saintliness and invited others to follow it.

赏析：本文是采用倒叙法，以第三人称写的新闻报道式记叙文。文章第一段的第一句开门见山，明确了中心思想：Mother Teresa 凭着自己钢铁般的意志和爱心为印度和全世界垂死挣扎和绝望的人们鞠躬尽瘁。下面紧接着叙述了这位穷人修女、

诺贝尔和平奖得主的生平事迹。文章措辞优美，平行结构的使用、长短句的结合以及简单句和复合句的搭配使用，使得句式变化多样。

文中平行结构的使用具有很强的节奏感，强调此人具有非凡的气质和性格。如：with a will of iron and a heart of love; the dying and the desperate; thin and bent; her goal would be to minister to the “unwanted, unloved and uncared for” who filled the streets and slums of her adopted city.

文章句式变化多样，如分词结构的使用：Widely regarded as a living saint, Mother Teresa was perhaps the most admired woman in the world. 倒装句的使用：Among the most significant were the Bharat Ratna, or Jewel of India—that country’s highest civilian award—and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.

在写作中应注意句式的变化，避免过多地使用简单句，那样会使文章单调、乏味。一些较复杂的结构，如独立主格、分词结构等也可使用。

【范文 3】

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein (1879–1955) was famous for his ideas about the universe. He profoundly influenced science in many fields. Some of his ideas made possible the manufacture of the atom bomb, as well as television and other inventions. He was also distinguished for his work for peace and justice.

Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany in 1879. Where he was about two years old, the family moved to Munich. As a boy, Einstein was slow to learn to speak and did not do well in elementary school. But by the time he was fourteen, he had recovered from a slow start to the extent that he taught himself analytical geometry and calculus. When he was seventeen, he went to technical school in Zurich, Switzerland, where he studied mathematics and physics.

Upon graduation he went to work in the Swiss-Patent Office in Bern. There he worked out his famous Theory of Relativity. Later in 1921, he earned the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work.

In 1939, six years after he fled European fascism and settled at Princeton University, Einstein, an avowed pacifist, signed a letter to President Roosevelt urging the United States to develop an atomic bomb before Nazi Germany did. Roosevelt heeded the advice and formed the “Manhattan Project” which secretly developed the first atomic weapon.

Einstein died in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1955. Almost to the end of his life, he kept searching for laws that would explain still more of the universe.

赏析：这篇文章属于传记式叙述，为他人立传一般用第三人称写。第一段叙述爱因斯坦的生平：伟大的物理学家，他提出的关于宇宙的观念闻名天下。在下面的几个段落里，按照时间顺序简要介绍他的一生，其中包括他的学习、工作和业绩。最后一段讲他几乎到了生命的尽头，他依然继续探索能解释更多的宇宙现象的规律。

第三节 记叙文学生写作实例分析 Case Studies of Students' Writings

【学生习作 1】

Outline:

1. Briefly narrate the illness or the injury of a student.
2. How my classmates, teachers and I helped him.
3. The importance of helping each other.

The Day My Classmate Fell Ill

It was a Friday morning in the spring of 2003, as one of my classmates, Tom was struck down by the SARS virus he was immediately sent to hospital.

The news spread quickly in campus. At first, we were terrified and wondered if we were to be infected too. However, through our government's publicity on mass media, we gradually conquered the fear and set out to try our best to help him. Some teachers provided him for daily necessities while some students recorded the English class contents for him so that Tom could not be left behind. With our care and concern, Tom recovered quickly.

Such an incident teaches us a good moral. Our society is full of love, warm and peace, in which everybody from man to woman, from person to person, from individual to individual, tends to be very helpful. Just like a famous song goes, "The world will turn into heaven only if everyone contributes a little." And I do believe that it's my great honor to live in this love-filled paradise!

分析：这篇文章是2003年9月的四级全真作文题，属于记叙文体。本文分三个段落，结构完整，主题鲜明。开篇第一句就明确了主题，交待了人物、事件、时间以及事情发生的原因。第二段一开头描述了我们大家对这位同学的病的感受。接着描述了我们的老师和同学是如何帮助他的，并穿插了必要的细节描述。文章最后说明了我们的社会需要爱与关怀，只要人人都献出一点爱，世界将会变成美好的人间。但文章中也存在一些问题：

(1) 不间断句子

Tom was struck down by the SARS virus he was immediately sent to hospital. (Para. 1)

句与句之间应有逗号或分号隔开。

可改为：As Tom, one of my classmates, had been struck down by SARS epidemic, he was rushed to a hospital.

(2) 介词使用错误

The news spread quickly in campus. (Para. 2)

应改为：The news spread quickly on campus.

(3) 词语搭配不当

Some teachers provided him for daily necessities... (Para. 2)

provide 的搭配用法是 provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for sb., 因此句中的 provided him for daily necessities 应改为 provided him with daily necessities.

(4) 语言累赘

... in which everybody from man to woman, from person to person, from individual to individual, tends to be very helpful. (Para. 3)

非限制性定语从句后面，用 everybody 一个词就够了。

【学生习作 2】

Directions: You witnessed a traffic accident. Please give an eye-witness account of the traffic accident. Your essay should include the following:

1. When and where the traffic accident took place.
2. Your witness of the accident.
3. Your analysis of the cause of the accident.

An Eye-Witness Account of a Traffic Accident

My name is John. I am studying at a college. A week ago I saw a traffic accident that is living in my mind.

It was on Saturday morning, it was at about 9:00, June 15th, I went out of the university to visit a friend at another university. I was walking leisurely on the sidewalk. At this moment I heard a loud sound. Two vehicles crashed just at the crossing. It is about 10 meters away. Two taxis crashed into each other. It was a traffic accident.

I went up and found that the two taxis were badly damaged. The roofs of the two taxis were out of shape. One door of a car was knocked off and laid on the road. One driver was bleeding, and the other was shut in the taxi. Some people were trying to help the driver come out of the damaged car. One man was calling to the traffic police station. A lot of cars were stopped and blocked the road.

From the braking tracks on the road, the two taxis were driving too fast. But it is just one of the reasons. In my opinion, the taxi drivers are eager to take more passengers. They want to make a little more money. On the other hand, both drivers don't care about one another. Both of them wanted to drive in front of another. Therefore, the accident was inevitable. Authorities concerned should give the drivers to understand that a little slower, a little safer. Taking care of others' lives means to take care of your own life.

分析：这篇文章是2003年6月的四级全真作文题，属于记叙文体。文章分为四个段落。第一段交待了人物和发生的事件。第二段交待了事件发生的时间、地点。第三段交待了事情发生的经过。第四段交待了事情发生的原因。本文结构完整，主题鲜明。事情的细节也穿插其中。但有些语句之间衔接不自然，简单句使用得较多，有一些语言错误。

(1) 指代不清

第一段：that is living in my mind

可改为：the memory of which lingers on my mind

(2) 句型单调

It was on Saturday morning, it was at about 9:00, June 15th, I went out of the university to visit a friend at another university. 如果把两个单句变成一个复合句，用时间副词 when 把两者连接起来效果更好：It was at about 9:00 in the morning of Saturday, June 15th, when I went out of my university campus to visit a friend of mine at another university.

(3) 句与句之间缺乏连贯

From the stopping track on the road, the two taxis were driving too fast.

可改为: From the braking tracks on the road, it was clear that both taxis were running wild at exorbitant speed. 这样, 前后句子之间就更连贯。

(4) 动词用法错误

句子 Taking care of others' lives means to take care of your own life.

这里, 动词 mean 后应接动名词, 应改为: Taking care of others' lives means taking care of your own life.

第四节 记叙文常用句型

Commonly Used Sentence Patterns

一、记叙文开头常用句型

Opening Sentence Patterns

1. After some event..., someone did something...
2. After some years of doing something I have discovered...
3. After graduation from... I went to work in...
4. A little over a year ago, someone began doing something...
5. At the age of... someone did something / something happened to someone...
6. Before someone did something, he/she had done something else...
7. I was... years old when some event happened...
8. I had no idea of what lay in store for me the first time I stepped into...
9. It was a warm/cold (month) day in (some year), someone was doing something...
10. I had only once done something. It happened in (a certain month) some year ago.
11. I had applied for and obtained the job on (date). And I...
12. We began our (activity/work/job) on (month date, year)...
13. While I was doing something, I saw advertised in (a newspaper / a magazine / on TV) a... post in (some company).
14. Like many other... someone had experienced...
15. Just as the saying goes: "Time and tide wait for no man." The event, in which I was involved is not only a renewed vindication of the saying but quite an exhortative expansion on the truism the saying implies.
16. Once in a newspaper, I read of...

17. Not long ago I heard the following interesting anecdote about...
18. Once upon a time there lived... who...
19. The story you are about to read is almost unbelievable, but it is true. It happened in...
20. The story was told by...
21. Several months ago, in the heat of summer, I...
22. The story/case/incident is not rare/unusual, it is one of thousands of...
23. I grew up in...
24. My first lesson made such a deep impression on me that I will never forget.
25. Perhaps the most interesting person I have ever met is...
26. Last Sunday my friend and I went to...
27. The day... was one of the most important...
28. I learned a valuable lesson when I was only ten.
29. Years ago, a great man remarked...
30. Since I was ten years old, I...

二、记叙文过渡段落常用句型 Transitional Sentence Patterns

1. What is worse is that...
2. As fate would have it, ...
3. While everybody was rejoicing at..., things took an abrupt change.
4. A very similar story can be told from...
5. The case is only one example of...
6. The next morning, ...
7. Such... I could not forget.
8. Knowing...
9. But that's only part of the story. Perhaps the most remarkable part about it is...
10. When I..., I had to...
11. After we got there, ...
12. By the time he was...
13. The first sense of... I ever knew was upon...
14. One evening... came on.
15. From then on he...

16. First of all, I was impressed by...

17. Several weeks later...

三、记叙文结尾常用句型

Ending Sentence Patterns

1. There is no such thing as an endless tale, is there? Likewise my narration has to come to an end now. And the last words I would like to add to my narration are that...
2. It can be safely said that a variety of morals can be drawn from such a misfortune as narrated above.
3. To this day I can still recall...
4. The lesson I learned...
5. After a while, they...
6. Whenever I recall... I cannot help...
7. Seeing... was the most... that I...
8. To the millions of... who..., she...
9. There, that is a true story.
10. Should we...?
11. The story may be unbelievable, but it still has a realistic significance now.
12. ... was the perfect ending of the perfect day.
13. Such a dilemma we often meet in our daily life.
14. The tale may not be true, but its underlying moral...
15. Whatever I had met with during..., I was glad that I finally...

第五节 记叙文写作练习

Writing Practice

1. Write a composition based on the following outlines.

Narrate an experience that impressed you most in your life. It might be something that happened to you or to others. Your essay should include the following points:

- ◎ When and where the story took place.
- ◎ What happened.

The procedure:

Prewriting: At this stage you should focus both on determining what specific subject matter would fit your narrative piece best and on what an approach you would take to appropriately deal with the subject matter in your narrative piece.

- ◎ Draw an outline:
 - (1) the time and place of occurrence of the instance
 - (2) the major phases in the process in which the instance developed
 - (3) the people who were involved.
- ◎ Work on the three points listed in your outline one by one by trying to collect all the details relevant respectively to each of the three points, so as to make yourself comprehensively familiar with the whole process, within the frame of which the instance developed.

Drafting: At this stage you are expected to be ready to put what is in your mind concerning the instance into written words.

- ◎ Draft, on a slip of paper, three paragraphs in such a way that each paragraph expatiates on one of the three points specified above.
- ◎ Make feasible plan for composing your narrative piece.
 Topic: _____ Tentative title: _____
 Place: _____ Time: _____
 People involved: _____
 Details to include (what happened)
- ◎ Write the first draft.

Revising: A way to improve your composition.

- ◎ Read your paper carefully and objectively.
- ◎ Mark parts or aspects you like and those you think weak and need improving.
- ◎ Check the details/examples and see if they support your central idea and if you have better ones to replace them.
- ◎ Rewrite what you think ineffective and supply more powerful details if you can. Cut out whatever detail that does not relate to the topic.

Editing: Another way to improve your composition by eliminating the technical errors it contains.

- ⊙ Check your spelling.
- ⊙ Check your grammar: subject-verb agreement, verb forms, tenses, etc.
- ⊙ Make sure you use correct punctuation marks.
- ⊙ Observe essay format: capitalization, indentation and spacing.
- ⊙ Make sure your paper has a title.

2. Write about a farewell party or an occasion of reunion you have experienced in 150-170 words.

- ⊙ List all occasions of farewell-bidding and reunion you have experienced in the first place, and then choose one of them as the subject of your piece.
- ⊙ Recall what actually happened on the occasion and your feelings towards the occasion.
- ⊙ Write down what you have recalled in detail.