

## 英语作文中的“过渡词”

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英语作文的“过渡词”可使作文文辞优美,衔接自然,布局精细,可提升作文的得分档次。现归类如下:

### 1. 表并列关系的过渡词

and, also, as well as, or, too, not only ... but also, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor

### 2. 表递进关系的过渡词

besides, in addition(加之,除...之外), moreover(此外,而且), what's more(更重要的是), what's worse(更糟糕的是)

### 3. 表转折对比的过渡词

but, however, yet, instead, on the other hand, on the contrary(相反), although, despite, in spite of, whereas(而), unlike, nevertheless(然而), not only ... but also, here ... there, years ago ... today, this ... that, the former ... the latter, then ... now, the first ... whereas the second, once ... now, on the one hand ... on the other hand, some ... others

### 4. 表原因的过渡词

because, because of, since, as, for, now that, thanks to, due to(由于)

### 5. 表结果的过渡词

so, thus, therefore, as a result, so that, then, thereby(从而), hence(因此), so ... that, such ... that

### 6. 表条件的过渡词

if, unless, on condition(条

件是), as/so long as(只要)

### 7. 表时间的过渡词

when, while, after, before, until, as soon as, later, afterwards(事后), soon, lately, recently, since, from then on, eventually, in the meantime, then, suddenly, at the same time, next, early this morning/year/century, after a while, in a few days, now, presently, finally, at last, all of a sudden, from now on, at present, immediately, the moment

### 8. 表特定的顺序关系的过渡词

first, firstly, second, secondly, third, thirdly, above all, first of all, then, next, finally, in the end, at last, afterward(s)(后来), meanwhile(几乎同时), thereafter(在那以后), last, finally, eventually(终于)

### 9. 表换一种方式表达的过渡词

in other words, that is to say, to put it another way

### 10. 表进行举例说明的过渡词

for instance, for example, like, such as

### 11. 表陈述事实的过渡词

in fact, actually, as a matter of fact, to tell you the truth

### 12. 表强调的过渡词

certainly, indeed, above all, surely, most important, in fact, no doubt, without any doubt, truly, obviously

### 13. 表比较的过渡词

like, unlike, in the same way, similarly, similar to

### 14. 表目的的过渡词

for this reason, for this purpose(为此), so that, in order to, so as to

### 15. 表总结的过渡词

in a word(总之,简言之), in general, in short(总之), above all, after all, generally speaking, to sum up, finally, in conclusion, at last, in summary

### 16. 用于“启”的过渡词语(常用于段落或文章的开头)

first, first of all, at first, in the first place, firstly, to start with, recently, now, at present, lately, currently, It is often said that ...

As the proverb says ...

It goes without saying that ...

Many people often ask ...

### 17. 用于“承”的过渡词语(通常用在段落中的第一个扩展句中)

second, similarly, in addition, besides, then, furthermore, moreover, what is more, what is worse, for example, for instance, certainly, surely, obviously, in other words, especially, particularly, in particular, indeed, still, third, truly, in fact, at the same time, no doubt,

It is true that ...

Everybody knows that ...

It can be easily proved that ...

No one can deny that ...

The reason why ... is that ...

There is no doubt that ...

To take ... for an example (instance) ...

We know that ...

What is more serious is that ...

### 18. 用于“转”的过渡词语(通常用在段落中的第二个扩展句中)

but, however, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast, in any case, at any rate(无论如何), nevertheless(虽然如此), otherwise, or, or else, while, whereas, but, despite, in spite of ...; yet, instead,

I do not believe that ...

Perhaps you'll ask why ...

This may be true, but we still have a problem with regard to ...

Though we are in basic agreement with ..., yet differences will be found.

That's why I feel that ...

### 19. 用于“合”的过渡词语(通常用在段落中的结论句或文章的结论段中)

in a word, in general, in short, above all, after all, generally speaking, to sum up, finally, in conclusion, at last, in summary, there all(毕竟), eventually, hence, in short, in conclusion, in a word, in sum(总之), on the whole(就整体而言), to sum up

From this point of view ...

On account of this we can find that ...

The result is dependent on ...

Thus, this is the reason why we must ...

## 智抓听力 乐在其中

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2009年湖南高中学业水平测试的号角已吹响!如何应对英语听力技能的20分?笔者归纳为“四抓”:抓根本——内化品格;抓容量——多向思维;抓规律——遵路识真;抓珠线——学以致用。综合为一句话即“智抓听力,乐在其中。”现分述如下:

### 一、抓根本——内化品格

抓根本,就是抓听力训练。听力训练是提高英语听力水平的途径,要有目的、有步骤、讲策略、持之以恒地进行。高中生已进入到了学英语的中级阶段,要在系统语言知识、扩大词汇量与知识面的同时扎实听力基本功,即要在听音、辨音、对英语单词、句子甚至语流迅速做出反应上多下功夫。只有对大脑皮层反复进行英语语流的刺激,才能实现英语语流听觉上的自动反应,才能学好英语。

### 二、抓容量——多向思维

在听力训练中,既要能准确无误地听出某些重要的数据、年代、人名、地名及事实,又要兼顾把握大意。这就必须把精听与泛听结合起来,交替练习。训练时穿插安排,把一个故事或报告分成精、泛段落,有部分精听,其余泛听。在精听时,要首先熟悉听力材料中的生词,对难句可以反复听,而泛听则首先着眼于大意,不必了解每个细节。精听遍数不限,直到完全听懂为止。泛听遍数由材料难度和自己的程度来决定,一般不要超过三遍,否则就失去了泛听的意义。泛听时,不宜中途打断,要一气呵成。精听则可在句子之间或困难之处停下重听。

### 三、抓规律——遵路识真

听力训练,要智抓命题特点,教给学生遵路识真的规律。

主旨大意题此类题要求根据所给信息归纳原文的主题或者最合适的标题。一般为主观性问题,多为Wh-question形式。常见有下列问题:

What does the passage talk about? / What is the passage / talk mainly about?

What is the main idea of the passage / talk? What is the best title of the passage?

事实细节题在听力考试中事实细节题的考查最多,常见的问题是4W1H。

### Where-question

常见问法:

Where does the conversation most probably take place? / Where are the speakers now?

对这类问题,应注意对话或短文的关键词语,通过关键词语判断地点。一般情况下,试题常出现的地点有:商店、餐馆、车站、机场、医院、邮局等。

### When-question

关于这类问题,要注意以下几点:

●根据表示时间的关联词来判断事件发生的时间,如before, after, then, until, later, immediately等。

●听清楚有关数字和数字之间的关系,然后进行简单的计算。

●掌握年、月、星期的表达方法。注意一些表示时间的词,如quarter, a couple of days, eve, dawn, day break

### Which / Who-question

Who常用来提问说话人的身份,动作的执行人或接受者;Which主要对某种具体的事物进行提问。常见形式如下:

Who is the speaker? / Which subject will Jack take? / Which language is Jack speaking?

### Why-question

这类问题主要对原因进行提问,常与文中表示原因的句子形成因果关系。因此要注意because, for, since, as, so that等引导的句子或短语。

### How-question

主要提问:年龄、距离、速度、价格、数量等;说话人对事物的反应,动作的方式等。问题的主要形式如下:

How old is the man? / How long does it take them to get there if they take plane?

### 四、抓珠线——学以致用

听力训练的一个主要也是非常有效的技巧就是做听写笔记。要做好的笔记需要我们迅速做两件事。第一,抓住主题;第二,记下重要的细节。做笔记的速度要与说者的思维速度保持同步。做听写笔记的一般原则是将听到的词和句子精简到最精练的程度,用最少的记录来体现最完备的内容。做笔记过程中,一些常见的拉丁词很有用。例如,i. e.“那就是”;eg.“例如”;以及etc“等等”。就一段对话或谈话做记录的方法之一是分别在不同的地方写下不同说话者的话,比如分成单独的列或行。这有助于我们正确概括每个说话者的观点和思想。

简言之,高中学业水平测试英语听力技能的“四抓”,方向是根本,容量是阶梯,规律是灵丹,珠线是钥匙。只要认真落实,尽能收效上乘,事半功倍,乐在其中。

## How to use the games in Primary English Teaching

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I Since there are some functions of games,how do we use the games in Primary English Teaching?

a. According to the teaching content.

There are some effective ways in teaching. Such as English songs, chant, rhyme, games, competition and so on. But the games are considered as the best ones. According to the teaching content, we should choose different kinds of games. For example, magic eyes, quick response, guessing game and so on. Generally speaking, the words and the short sentences, we can use individual games which can be done by only one group. For example: high and low voice, little detective. For long sentences, we should use the games which must be completed by two or more groups. Such games can encourage students to do good co-operate with others. For example,driving the train, talking on two sides of the river, complete the sentences and so on.

b. According to the characteristics of students.

“Interest is the best teacher.” when students are interested something, he will be happy to learn, take the initiative to learn. Pupils are lively,active. Theycan't stay at the classroom for long .So teachers should create a relaxed, happy, harmonious, equal classroom learning atmosphere.According to the development of children's personality, the children in Primary school are interested in amusing games.Sometimes we can use:

1. Climb the lift\ the mountain\the tree. 2. Look at the mouth and guess. 3. Drives the train. 4. High and low voice. 5. Quick response,Etc.c: Control the time.

We can use collective games or team work, but we must consider about the time. There are only about 40 minutes on one class, more individual games will waste plenty of time. It is very important not to play a game for too long. Students will begin to lose interest.

II The methods of controlling the class.

1 Simple English and little Chinese.

For pupils,they often can't understand what the teacher said,so they don't know what to do and how to do it.Teachers should introduce the rules in English. Teacher must give the correct order before the games, so that the children can understand what they should do and what they need not to do, the class will be in order.Also you can use the body language, actions.For example,in the lesson “Asking the way”,I teach “Excuse me”.In order to show the polite way,I shake hands with my students,then the students can know we should be polite to each other.

2 Teacher's evaluation.

We 'd better choose the game which is full of challenge, when they win the game, Teacher give points to them. Scoring is still an important part of game.We can use:

1 Plant the apples on the trees. 2.Add scores.

3. Hang the flags,etc.

### III Conclusion

Games are the most useful method not only for children, but also for teachers. On one hand, it makes students learn the boring things in a cheerful language environment, and makes them have a high enthusiasm on learning. On the other hand, it releases the teacher's burden of having classes.Primary English teaching is an important task, especially for primary school teachers. This essay proves an inseparable relation between game and teaching. By means of the analysis of some influence of game in primary school teaching has been expounded clearly. This essay has a general discussion on the importance of game in teaching. However, the discussion is very limited and further discussions on this problem should be made in future. It is hoped that this thesis will be useful to some Young Learner's English teacher.