# 英语选修四话题作文范文优选88篇

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*英语选修四话题作文范文 第一篇As the most evolved creature in thisplanet，wehuman beings are in possession of two kinds of most powerful...*

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第一篇**

As the most evolved creature in thisplanet，wehuman beings are in possession of two kinds of most powerfulcapability, which are listening and talking. Compared with talking,more often than not, the significance of listening is way ahead inour life.

The most typical example of the importance of talking liesin the exchange among family members. When we are accustomed totalking without listening, in the process of which we might onlyfocus on ourselves, feeling of others are ignored and even listening, the essential passport towardsmutual understanding, the relation among our family members may bitby bit go alienated .

Besides , listening can also promote the efficiency ofteamwork and efficiency is of the utmost consequence in such afast-tempo society.

Talking is a window through which we convey ourselves ,while listening is a door via which we understandeach other . A life without mutual listening isjust like a house without adoor. Careful listening , so atleast it seems to me , is a necessity but not a luxury in our dailylife as well asin our work .

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第二篇**

The problem of well-known campus tourism has caused wide public concern over the recent years，There is no doubt that these campuses have thick artical aura .But campus is just a place for students，should we make it so economical?This issue has caused wide public one can deny the fact that a persons education is the most important aspect of his life，we should not interrupt its quietness，The reason why we have to make our campuses is that they can provide us with elits for society. Just like our old idioms says，While there is life，there is precious our campuses are，For a long run，we should not open the campus to ，some people think the advantage of making our campus open is that their special artical lack of distinct culture，some travelling places will not attract tourists any should make it for all.

Before giving my opinion，I think it is important to look at the arguments on both sides.

each one is particial，in a nother word any one has its own think No one can deny the basic fact that it is impossible for students to master make their study in a noisy campus .so i agree with the first is the most important problem for our cant get a better education，we get nothing.

In conclusion，we must take into account this problem rationally and place more emphases on the phenomenon should be given more in any word the education is forever on the first place.

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第三篇**

重点短语梳理

1 if not 如果不…. If so 如果这样，

oneself sth 自认为是…consider sb sth 认为某人是…

then 从那时起

for a way to do sth 寻找做某事的途径。

to 幸亏，由于，因为(to为介词)

…of… 摆脱，除去get rid of 除去…

7. be satisfied with 对……感到满意

8 would rather do than do宁愿，宁可…也不…=woulddo rather than do

9with the hope of 满怀希望..

some way 在某种程度上

damage to 对… 造成危害。

up 增强，强大

13. lead to 导致，造成(to为介词)

14. focus on 集中(注意力、精力等)于

15. keep…from/of 使……免受(影响、伤害等)

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第四篇**

重点句型再现

1 She spent years observing andrecording their daily activities.

她花去多年的时间观察和记录它们的日常活动。

(spend+时间/金钱+doingsth 花时间或金钱去做某事)

2 Only after her mother came to help her forthe first few months was she allowed to begin her project. 她的母亲头几个月来帮过她的忙;这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

(only位于句首并修饰状语，句子要发生部分倒装，将助动词或联系动词置于主语之前)

3 Following Jane’s way of studing chimps,our group are all going to visit them in the forest.

我们一行人将按照Jane研究猩猩的方法去森林里拜访他们。

(-ing作方式状语。注意非谓语动词作状语时的区别：-ing主动/进行/延续，-ed被动/过去，to do主动/将来)

seemed that she had been verybusy in her chosen carrer travelling abroad to study as well as writingbooks and articles 看起来她忙于所选择的和写作一样的到国外研究。

(Itseemed that+从句：似乎是，看起来好像是。 as well as还有)

made her succeed later on wasthe kindness and consideration she showed to all her patients

后来使她成功的是她对所有病人献出的爱心和体贴。

(Whatmade her succeed主语从句。了解what引导的名词性从句的译法，明白它们在句中的成分：作主语、宾语、表语、同位语)

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第五篇**

Unit 2 Working the land

【重点词汇、短语】

1. struggle 斗争

2. expand 使变大，伸展

3. thanks to 幸亏，由于

4. rid 摆脱

5. rid…of 摆脱，除去

6. be satisfied with 对…感到满意

7. would rather宁愿

8. therefore 因此

9. export 出口

10. regret 后悔，遗憾

11. build up 逐渐增加，建立，开发

12. lead to 导致

13. focus on 集中与

14. reduce 减少

15. keep...free from/of 使…免受影响

16. comment 评论，议论

【重点句型】

1. Have you ever grown any plants? If so, what did you do to grow them? If not, what kind of plant would you like to try growing?

你种过植物吗?如果种过的话，你是怎么种植的?如果没有种过的话，你想要尝试种植什么植物?

△ If so为省略句式，意为“如果是这样的话”，if用作连词，so 用来代替上文的内容，以避免重复。If not 意为“如果不是这样的话，否则，要不然”，意义与If so 相反。

2. In 1974, he became the first agricultural pioneer in the world to grow rice that has a high output.

1974年，他成了世界上第一位种植高产水稻的农业先锋。

△不定式放在表示次序的词如the first, the last以及the only, the very, the right, the best等词后面作定语,且与所修饰的名词之间构成逻辑上的主谓关系。

3. Using his hybrid rice, framers are producing harvest twice as large as before. 用他的杂交水稻， 农民种出的粮食是以前的两倍。

△“…times as+形容词/副词的原级+ as”为常见的倍数表达法，意为“是……的几倍”。

This room is three times as big as that one.

这个房间是那个房间的三倍大。

知识拓展

英语中常见的倍数表达法还有：

This room is twice bigger than that one.

= This room is three times the size of that one.

这个房间是那个房间的三倍大。

The output of TV sets in our factory is 15 times that of ten years ago.

= The output …is 15 times what it was ten years ago.

我们厂电视机的产量是前的15倍。

【语法总结】

动名词

动词的ing形式如果是名词，这种形式叫做动名词。动名词具有名词的性质，因此在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语等。

一. 动名词的四种形式及其意义

①基本形式：doing (表示主动)

②被动式：being done(表示被动)

③完成式：having done(表示主动和完成)

④完成被动式：having been done(表示被动和完成)

例如：

Travelling in space by ordinary people will be common in the future.

在未来，普通人在太空旅行将会是普遍的事情。

Freddy and his band could go nowhere without being followed by their fans.

Freddy和他的乐队到哪里都被他们的粉丝跟着。

I have no idea of his having done such a thing against you.

我不知道他做过这样一件违背你的事情。

Many customers complain of having been given short weight at that shop.

很多顾客抱怨在那家商店被缺斤少两过。

二. 动名词的语\_能

动名词在句中可以做主语、宾语、表语和定语等。

Learning English is very difficult .(作主语)

学英语非常困难。

I enjoy dancing.(作动词宾语)

我喜欢跳舞。

I have got used to living in the country.(作介词宾语)

我已经习惯了住农村。

His job is driving a bus.(作表语)

他的工作是开车。

The washing mashine woks well.(作定语)

这台洗衣机非常好用。

三. 注意事项

1. 只接动名词(不能接不定式)作宾语的28个常用动词

practice、consider、enjoy、finish、give up、imagine、keep、put off、risk、suggest、admit、advise、allow、appreciate、avoid、delay、deny、discuss、dislike、escape、excuse、fancy、forbid、mention、 mind、miss、permit、prohibit

2. 既可接不定式也可接动名词，但含义完全不同的8个动词

remember to do sth. 记住要做某事(未做)

remember doing sth. 记得做过某事(已做)

forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事(未做)

forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事(已做)

regret to do sth. 遗憾要做某事(未做)

regret doing sth. 后悔/抱歉做过某事(已做)

try to do sth. 努力做某事

try doing sth. 尝试做某事

mean to do sth. 计划做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

can’t help to do sth. 不能帮助做某事

can’t help doing sth. 情不自禁做某事

go on to do sth. 继续做另一件事

go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事

stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事

stop doing sth. 停下正在做的事情

3. it 做形式主语，动名词做真正主语位于句末的重要句型

It is no use/not any use/hardly any use/useless doing

It is no good / not much good doing

It is no worthwhile doing

It is a waste of time doing

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第六篇**

Topic: ① recently, ① ② what surprised us most is that ② ③ ③ indeed, ③ there are many reasons to explain. ④, ⑤ the main reason is that there is something else in ⑤. ③ thirdly, ⑦.

Therefore, we should consider these comprehensively. On the one hand, on the other hand, on the other hand, in a word, what elective courses should we take in this part? According to a recent survey conducted by China Daily, you can take a few minutes Time to write an essay entitled \_what elective courses to choose\_, at least according to the Chinese syllabus given below: Nowadays, there are more and more elective courses offered by various universities. Students can choose their favorite courses from the elective courses in Chinese universities.

Topics range from literature to engineering, from society to chemistry. When asked why they choose elective courses, different students will give different answers. Some of them choose elective courses that are easier to learn, and students will be able to easily win credits.

Other students think that they have chosen the elective courses that they are most interested in, while others choose practical courses because they believe that these courses will help them find a better choice after graduation Good job as for me, I chose two elective courses, academic English (EAP), and economics, the former will give me more knowledge to read and write academic s; the latter is very important, because everyone must understand a little bit of economics in order to live better in the era of market economy.

中文翻译：

题目：①最近，①②最让我们吃惊的是②③③确实，③④有很多原因在解释④，⑤主要原因是⑤⑥还有什么，⑥⑦第三，⑦⑧因此，⑧⑨综合考虑这些，⑨⑩一方面，⑩另一方面，总之，这部分选什么选修课，根据《中国日报》最近的一项调查，你可以用几分钟的时间写一篇题为“选择什么选修课”的短文，至少要按照下面给出的中文大纲写几个字：现在，各种大学开设的选修课越来越多，学生们可以从中国大学的选修课中选择自己喜欢的课程。题目包括从文学到工程学，从社会学到化学的一切。当被问及为什么选择选修课时，不同的学生会给出不同的答案，他们中的一些人选择了更容易学习的选修课，学生们将能够轻而易举地赢得学分其他学生认为他们选择了他们最感兴趣的选修课其他人选择实践课程是因为他们相信这些课程会帮助他们在毕业后找到更好的工作至于我，我选择了两个选修课，学术英语（EAP）而经济学，前者将使我有更多的知识来阅读和撰写学术论文；后者很重要，因为每个人都必须懂一点经济学，以便在市场经济时代生活得更好。

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第七篇**

20\_英语专业四级作文考试形式以材料作文为主题，要求字数为不少于200词。新东方在线英语专四频道整理了20\_英语专业四级作文范文供专四考生们参考引用。

My View on a Minor at College

In order to be more competitive in their future career, many college students choose to work on a minor besides a major. This is quite demanding in that they have to work much harder than those who choose to concentrate on their major only. However, I think it is quite rewarding to have a minor on the side. You may argue that it is only sensible to concentrate on one’s major and work hard in quest of excellence. It is true for students who have a low level of aptitude and are doing poorly in their own major. To them, a minor would only mean a distraction and affect their performance in their major. But considering the severe employment situation in the present job market, walking with two legs is always better. The reason for this is quite obvious. If a student works solely on a major, he or she is confined to the same field of learning for a career. But if a student could manage to work on a minor on the side, it would definitely make a difference. Despite the extra work required of the minor, those who choose to have a minor could have one more chance for his or her employment compared to those who don’t choose one, for they can not only learn more but also can be more competitive in their future hunting for jobs. In conclusion, a minor for college students is demanding but rewarding so far as the factor of future employment is concerned.

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第八篇**

Step 1 Revision

1 Check the homework exercises.

2 Ask the Ss a few random questions to revise future time and introduce the topic of the unit. For example: What lessons do you have this afternoon / tomorrow? Are you going to do anything special this evening? What do you think the weather will be like tomorrow? What are you going to do on Saturday evening? Are you planning to do anything on Sunday?

Step 2 Presentation

SB Page 25, Part 1. Ask questions about the picture, and get Ss to tell you what they think is happening. Teach the new words majority, goods, industry. Read the introduction aloud.

Step 3 Reading

Say Now read the dialogue silently and find out this information: What is being planned at this company? Allow the Ss a few moments to carry out the task. Check the answer. (A new factory may be built.) See if the Ss can guess the meaning of out of work.

Step 4 Dialogue

Speech Cassette Lesson 65. Play the tape of the dialogue for the Ss to listen and follow. Go through the dialogue briefly and make sure the Ss understand it. Ask questions like these: What are people at the company talking about? Who is going to make the decision? Why does the company need to build a new factory? What is the difficulty? Why do some people want the new factory to be built? Why are some people against the new factory? Explain that may have plans expresses uncertainty about the future. Play the tape again. This time the Ss listen and repeat. Then let the Ss practise the dialogue in pairs. You may wish to ask one pair to act the scene in front of the class.

Notes:

a People have been talking of it a lot recently.:

Note the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to express an activity which started in the past and is still continuing.

b I simply don‘t know. = I honestly don’t know.

c Right now = At this moment

d The problem is … it. = Finding land for building the new factory is a problem ( . difficult).

e The majority of people = Most people

f a number of people = quite a lot of people

g out of work = do not have jobs

h But some people … built on. = Some people do not want them to build a factory on good farm land. Note the structure not want something to be done.

i I can see the problem. = I understand the problem.

j is likely to happen = will probably happen

k It‘s quite likely: Quite emphasizes likely and increases the possibility.

Step 5 Practice

SB Page 25, Part 2. Demonstrate how to make sentences from the table, then get a few Ss to make example sentences. Then let the Ss do this exercise in pairs. At the end get Ss to write down 5 sentences from this table in their exercise books.

Step 6 Workbook

Wb Lesson 65, E. 1 - 4.

After Ex. 1 is done orally, get the Ss to write the answers in their exercise books.

Both E. 2 and 3 should be done in pairs first. Then check the answers with the class. Get Ss to translate the sentences into Chinese and ask them to think if they will be able to put them back into English. Pay attention to the sentence structures.

When doing Ex. 4, warn the Ss not to do word for word translation. Special attention should be paid to the sentence patterns and word order.

Step 7 Consolidation

With a good class you can give the Ss the following phrases and get them to make up a dialogue. Write these phrases on the Bb.

I believe you’re right.

What are the problems then?

What do you think is likely to happen?

Write them up on the Bb and demonstrate with a good S how it is possible to make up a dialogue.

A: I think the company will buy more land.

B: I believe you‘re right.

A: But it isn’t likely that the manager will make a decision soon.

B: What are the problems then?

With an ordinary class, just practise the dialogue in Part 1 again.

Homework

Finish off the Workbook exercises.

Do Ex. 1 and part of Ex. 4 as written work.

高中英语必修四unit2教案

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第九篇**

四级万能英语作文

Nowadays, there are more and more [某种现象] in

[某种场合]. It is estimated that

[相关数据]. Why have there been so many

[某种现象]? Maybe the reasons can be listed as follows. The first one is

[原因一]. Besides,

[原因二]. The third one is

[原因三]. To sum up, the main cause of

[某种现象] is due to

[最主要原因]. It is high time that something were done upon it. For one thing,

[解决办法一]. On the other hand,

[解决办法二]. All these measures will certainly reduce the number of

[某种现象].

模块(1)

Nowadays ,there are more and more XX in some big cities . It is estimated that

( 用具体数据说明XX现象). Why have there been so many XX ? Maybe the reasons can be listed as first one is that

( 原因一 ) .Besides,

( 原因二 ) . The third reason is

( 原因三 ).To sum up ,the main cause of XX is due to

( 指出主要原因 ) .

It is high time that something were done upon it. For one thing ,

( 解决建议一 ).On the other hand ,

(解决建议二 ). All these measures will certainly reduce the number of XX .

模块(2)

Currently,XX has been the order of the day .This does demonstrate the theory --- nothing is more valuable than XX .

It is clear that (XX的第一个优点). If you (支持XX的做法), as a result ,your dreams willcome true . On the contrary, if you (不支持XX的做法). Failure will be following with you .It turns out that all your plan falls through .

No one can deny another fact that (XX的第二个优点) .You donn\'\'t have to look very far to find out the truth , in respect that we all know (举例证明优点二) . It will exert a profound influence upon (说明XX优点三的影响).

With reference to my standpoint ,I think (7).

模块(3)

For most of us today ,(人们针对XX的态度和举措).From above ,we can find that the reasons why (归纳现状) are as primary reason ,i think, is (第一个原因).Second,(第二个原因).The third reason, actually ,is (第三个原因

).The significance for (重申造成现状的最重要原因) 。Therefore ,(我的建议).

模块(4)

These days we often hear that ( 1 ).

It is common that ( 2 ).

Why does such circumstance occur in spite of social

protects? For one thing ,( 3 ).

For another,( 4 ). What is more,since ( 5 ),it is natural that ( 6 ).

To solve the problem is not easy at all ,but is worthtrying .We should do something such as ( 7 )to improve he present situation ,and i do believe everything will be better in the future .

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十篇**

【重点词汇、短语】

1. human beings 人类

2. campaign 运动，战役

3. behave 行为

4. shade 阴凉处

5. move off 离开，启程

6. observe 观察

7. respect 尊重

8. argue 讨论，辩论

9. lead a...life 过着…的生活

10. crowd in 涌入脑海

11. support 支持

12. look down upon/on 看不起

13. refer to 查阅，参考，涉及

14. by chance 碰巧

15. come across 偶遇

16. intend 计划，打算

17. deliver 提送，生(小孩)，接生，发表(演说)

18. carry on 继续，坚持

【重点句型】

1. She also discovered how chimps communicatewith each other and her study of their body language helped her work out theirsocial system.

她还发现了黑猩猩之间是如何交流的，而她对黑猩猩身势语的研究帮助她弄清楚了黑猩猩的社会体系。

△ work out 解决、解答、计算出;产生结果、发展;锻炼;作出、制订出

2. She is leading a busy life but she says …

她过着忙碌的生活，但是她说……

△ lead a …life = live a …life 过……的生活

3. Many people look down upon poor people. 很多人瞧不起穷人。△ look downupon / on 蔑视;轻视;瞧不起

Youmustn’t look down upon/ on the disabled.

你绝不能瞧不起残疾人。

4. If the word group refers to differentmembers, use a plural verb.

如果 group(作主语)指的是各个成员，谓语动词用复数。△ refer to 指的是：提及;谈到;提到;查阅、参考

5. By chance I came across an article about adoctor called Lin Qiaozhi, a specialist in women’s diseases.

很偶然地，我看到了一篇关于林巧稚大夫的文章，她是一名妇科专家。

△ by chance=by accident 偶然地，意外地

6. Why not study at medical college like LinQiaozhi and carry on her good work?

为什么不像林巧稚那样去读医学院，继续她的伟大事业呢?

△ carry on 继续;坚持

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十一篇**

In the University, we will have some elective courses. Some students think that these courses are distracting and time-consuming. Therefore, I don\'t think it is necessary to open elective courses.

Students can find some different things and broaden their horizons. As for the advantages, the elective courses should be opened first, and the elective courses are more interesting because most students choose their own majors for future development In fact, they are not interested in their major. If students can choose the courses they are interested in, they will be bored in class.

They will learn a lot of elective courses to provide students with learning opportunities. Students can complete their campus life through elective courses. Campus life gives students great , and students can choose to play or learn some useful things The latter is a wise choice that we can better prepare for.

Finally, elective courses are good for students.

中文翻译：

在大学里，我们会有一些选修课，有些学生认为这些课程分散注意力，很费时，所以我认为不必开设选修课，学生可以发现一些不同的东西，开阔他们的视野，至于优势，选修课应该先开放，选修课更有趣，因为大多数学生选择自己的专业是为了将来的发展，所以他们实际上对自己的专业不感兴趣，如果学生能选择自己感兴趣的课程，他们就会在课堂上感到厌烦，他们会学很多选修课，给学生提供学习的机会，学生可以通过选修课来完成自己的校园生活，校园生活给了学生很大的自由，学生可以选择玩或学一些有用的东西，后者是我们可以更好地为之做准备的明智选择最后，选修课对学生是有好处的。

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十二篇**

重要词汇拓展

1 sunburn v.日晒，晒黑→sunburntadj.晒黑的

2 struggle v./n.挣扎，奋斗，努力 struggle against struggle for struggle with

3 decade n.十年，十年期

4 super n.冗员, 额外人员;[口]特级品, 特大号商品; 超级市场adj特级的, 极好的, 非凡的

5. hunger n.饥饿，渴望/v.使饥饿→hungryadj.饥饿的;渴望的

n. 产量，输出，input输入，消费

adj 引起烦恼的，令人不安的，disturb v. 打扰，麻烦

vt.扩大, 扩展,张开, 使发, 详谈; 引伸

9. circulate v.循环，流通→circulationn.循环，流传

10. battle n.战役，战斗v.搏斗，奋斗

11. therefore adv.因此，所以

12. rid vt 摆脱，除去

n 自由，自主→free adj 自由的，免费的

v.配备，装备→equipmentn.设备

15. export v.输出，出口n.输出(品)→import v.输入，进口n.进口(品)

n 国籍，national adj 国家的，民族的nation n. 国家

n 工作，职业，占领occupy v.占用，使从事，把注意力集中于...占领, 占据

v.使迷惑，使为难→confusedadj.感到迷惑的confusing adj.令人迷惑的

19 regret v./n.后悔，遗憾→regretfuladj.后悔的，遗憾的

n.生产，制造，productive可生产的，可制造的，produce –v 生产，制造

n. 发现，发觉，discover-v发现，

v. 集中，聚焦，n 焦点，中心点

23. reduce v.减少，缩减→reduction n.减少，缩减

24 comment n./v.评论，议论

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十三篇**

语法剖析(动词的-ing形式作定语、表语和补语)

一、动词-ing形式作表语

1. 表示主语的内容 ,可以转换到句首作主语

Her job is keeping the lecture hall as cleanas possible. (= keeping the lecture hall as clean as possible isher job)

她的工作是尽量使报告厅保持干净。

2. 表示主语具有的特征、性质和状态(动词ing 相当一个形容词)

Theproblem is quite puzzling.

这个问题很令困惑。

3.常用来作表语的现在分词有astonishing, amusing, confusing,disappointing, boring, encouraging, inspiring, moving, tiring, interesting,surprising等。

全析提示：动词-ing形式作表语时，其逻辑主语往往是句子中的主语，但用作表语的-ing形式也可带有自己的逻辑主语。

What worries me most is her staying too lateevery night. (staying too late every night的逻辑主语是her)

二、动词-ing形式作定语

1 单个的动词-ing形式可以作前置定语，一般具有两种含义。

①说明被修饰名词的用途和性能。

a reading room = a room which is used forreading 阅览室

running shoes =shoes forrunning 跑鞋

a working method =a method for working 工作方法

②表示所修饰的人或物的动作或状态，在意思上接近一个定语从句，可以表示正在进行的动作，也可表示经常性动作或当时的状态。

developing countries = countries that aredeveloping发展中国家

an ordinary-looking house = a house thatlooks ordinary看起来很普通的房子

a puzzling problem = a problem that puzzlessomebody困扰人的问题

2 作定语的动词-ing形式如是一个短语，则应放在被修饰词的后面,做后置定语，相当于一个定语从句。

They lived in a house facing south.(=which isfacing south) 他们住在一所朝南的房子里。

Do you know the boy playing basket?(=Whois playing basket)你认识在打篮球的那个男孩吗?

The man visitingJapan(=the man who is visitingJapan) is my uncle

正在访问日本的那个男人是我的叔叔。

三、动词-ing形式作宾补

1、动词-ing形式作宾语补足语常放在宾语后面，表示一个正在进行的主动性的动作，强调一个过程或一种状态。

When we returned, we found a strangerstanding in front of the house.

2、当主句转换为被动结构时, 原来作宾语补足语的动词-ing形式便转换为主语补足语。

They found the film very exciting. =The film is found very exciting.

3、能用-ing形式作宾语补足语的几类动词:

1) 表示感觉和心理状态的感官动词，(常见的有see, hear, feel, smell, find, notice,observe, look at, listen to等)+ sb + doing sth(作宾补)

I felt somebody standing behind me.

2) 表示指使意义的动词使役动词，(常见的有have, set, keep, get, catch, leave等)+sb/sth + doing sth (作宾补)

We kept the fire burning all night long.我们让火整夜燃烧着。

I won‘t have you running about in the room. 我不允许你在房间里跑来跑去。

4、see, hear, feel, watch等动词之后用-ing形式和动词不定式作宾语补足语的区别：

We heard the telephonering. We heard the telephone ringing.

前者表示动作正在进行，后者表示(或强调)动作的全过程。

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十四篇**

Traveling with a companion

Traveling can be wonderful. It introduces us to new experiences, broadens our minds and helps us relax. However, not everyone likes to travel in the same way. Some people prefer to travel alone so that they can do what they like during their trip without having to worry about anyone else. Others like to have a companion to share the experience with. I am one of the latter, because I believe that traveling with someone has many advantages.

When I travel with a companion, I have someone with whom to share what I experience. We can talk over the day’s events and discoveries, and this will make them more interesting. In addition, it is often comforting to have a familiar person around when we are in a strange environment. When I am traveling in a foreign country, I may be unable to speak the language or may be confused by the local customs. With a travel companion, I will always have someone to talk and share my feelings with. Finally, a travel companion can make the journey easier and safer. We can help each other to take the journey easier and safer. We can help each other to take care of our bags and get information, as well as keep each other company while waiting in long lines.

To sum up, I prefer to travel with a companion rather than travel alone. I believe it adds enjoyment and comfort to may trip. And when we return from our journey, my friends and I can share our wonderful memories.

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十五篇**

1. 主语从句

Why he would reject such a good offer remained unknown all these years.

Whether we can succeed or not depends upon our efforts.

What you have done for us will be in our memory forever.

It is common knowledge that honesty is the best policy.

It is well-known that…

It is self-evident that…

It goes without saying that…

It is universally acknowledged that…

2.宾语从句

They believe that the central government’s decision to develop the western part of the country and the success of Beijing’s bid to host the 20\_ Olympics will open up further opportunities for the country’s development.

We cannot understand why he was so cruel to his roommates.

Experience from foreign countries suggests that no aircraft manufacturers can survive depending only on their domestic market.

3.表语从句

This is where she lived when she was young.

Quality is what counts most.

The problem is not who will go, but who will stay.

What we want to know is whether the government may take measures to tackle this problem. The question is which one you may choose.

4.定语从句(限定性和非限定性)

As is shown/demonstrated/illustrated/depicted/described…in the cartoon/ picture/ graph/ table…,

There are many reasons why I want to study in your university. It is estimated that tens of billions of yuan is spent on cigarettes every year in our country, which is a huge waste.

The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

5.状语从句(时间，原因，地点，条件，让步，转折等)

When the man is enjoying the cigarette, the smoke becomes a monster (怪物) which will devour him.

Whatever the reason, there are still some problems with student use of computers. Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well.

6.分词短语做定语或状语

Prof. Kang came to our university, giving us a lecture on how to acquire English better. Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before.

7.强调句

It was him who gave us much hope for the future.

8.倒装句

Only through these measures can we hope to solve the problem.

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots.

9.省略句

If so, we have to give it up.

If necessary…

Whatever the reason…

We totally agree with what you have just said.

11.设问句

Do you still remember the boy who cried wolf for several times so no one would trust him?

12.被动句

Some measures should be taken to deal with the problem.

He is said to have accomplished a lot of great deeds.

Many people believe that…(It is believed that…) The government and the public should pay enough attention to…(Enough attention should be paid to…from both the government and the public.)

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十六篇**

As a famous saying goes, “Never go out there to see what happens,go out there to make something happen.” Simple as the sayingis, its meaning is profound and thought-provoking, which is meantto tell us that we aresupposed to be creative instead of acting as theonlooker.

Conspicuous are the impacts of being creative and I would like toexplore the following aspects. To begin with, it is to leading a team to makeconstant progress what water is to fish, which can be best illustrated by an example concerning an player, Yao Ming. Moreover, this kind of innovation also makes it possible for anation to promote its international statusand improve the comprehensive competitiveness.

From my perspective, keeping creative is so essential thatadequate importance must be attachedto it. Only when we literally realize the key roleit plays can we become better selves in theforeseeable future.

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十七篇**

重要词汇拓展

1. statement; n. 陈述;说明state-vt. 陈述;叙述;声明

问候，迎接，打招呼greeting–n敬礼，致意greetings 问候语，致词

.代表，象征representative-n. 代表

4.. association; n. 社团;联系;联想associate;vt.使发生联系, 使联合adj. associated联合的, 关联的

5. curious adj. 好奇的curiouslyadv. 好奇地

–n 宿舍

7. approach; vi.&vt.接近;靠近n.接近;方法;途径. approachable -adj. 可到达的;可亲近的

8. defend -vt. 保护;保卫defense- n. 防卫;防卫设备;防御

9. major--adj. 主要的minor--adj. 较小的;次要的

猛冲，突进.

-vt. 误解;误会misunderstanding-n. 误解;误会understanding --n. 谅解, 理解

成人，成年人adj 成人的，成熟的

13. spoken- adj. 口语的unspoken-adj. 非口语的;未说出口的

14. function-n 作用，动能，只能v-起作用，运转

adj. 可能的

—adj 错误的，假的true 真的，正确的

. 安逸;舒适vt.减轻(痛苦;忧虑)easeful--adj.舒适的, 安逸的

18. truly-- adv. 真实地;真诚地;真正地true--adj. 真实的,真正的

19. anger- n. 怒气;怒火angry-- adj. 生气的

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十八篇**

In order to keep a slim body and to be more attractive in appearance, many people, especially girls, would like to lose weight by eating less. Some people worry that dieting is bad for our health, while others dont agree. In my opinion, dieting is not good for most people.

为了保持苗条的身材，在外观上更具吸引力，许多人，尤其是女孩子，都想通过少吃来减肥。有人担心，节食有害健康，而其他人则不同意这一观点。在我看来，节食对大多数人来说，都是不利的。

First, dieting is harmful to peoples health. It has been proved that if one begins to eat less to keep slim, he or she will be much weaker than those who dont. Young peoples bowels must work in an orderly way every day. If a 20-year-old girl eats less than what her body needs, her metabolism will slow down because there is not so much food to be digested each day. As a result，this young girl will become both physically and mentally slow as a 40-year-old one. How terrible it is! Second, dieting may affect our lives. In this modem society, people need to be very energetic to face severe competitions in their study or work. Dieting will surely reduce their energy and in turn affect their lives badly.

首先，节食是对人们的健康有害。这一点已经得到证明，如果一个人开始少吃来保持身材苗条，他或她将比那些不这样做的人更虚弱。年轻人肠胃必须每天都在有条不紊地工作。如果一个20 岁的女孩吃得比其身体需要的要少，她的新陈代谢会减慢，因为每天没有那么多的食物要消化。结果，这个年轻的女孩在身心方面将变得像一个40 岁的人那么缓慢。这是多么可怕的事情!第二，节食可能会影响我们的生活。在这个现代社会中，人们需要非常有活力来面对学习或工作中繁重的`竞争。节食肯定会减少他们的能量，反过来又严重影响他们的生活。

In conclusion, I believe that dieting is not advisable for most people, except for those who are told to do so by doctors.

总之，除了那些被医生告知节食的人之外，我认为节食对大多数人来说是不可取的。

**英语选修四话题作文范文 第十九篇**

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Living in the 21st century(生活在21世纪的.优缺点)

Living in the 21st century offers certain advantages,such as a higher standard of living, but it also has some disadvantages, such as a polluted environment.

To begin with, most people now have more money for less hard work. They earn higher salaries than before and enjoy better social security, such as social welfare for laid-off workers and disability insurance.

Secondly, because of the advance in medical technology which leads to better medical care and treatment, people’s life expectancy is longer. Moreover, most people now can afford to buy foods of high nutrition and enjoy their leisure time.

Thirdly, modern conveniences such as radio, TV, internet, various vehicles and labour-saving machines in the home, all greatly facilitate human communication, transportation and housework as well.

Nevertheless, living in the 21st century also has its disadvantages. The most serious one is the increasingly polluted environment; air is filled with smog and water is

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