

Super English 卓越英语



English Compositions for Middle School (Pictures for English Writing)

ZHUO YUE YING YU ZHONG XUE JING YU ZUO WEN
(KAN TU ZUO WEN PIAN)

中学英语作文

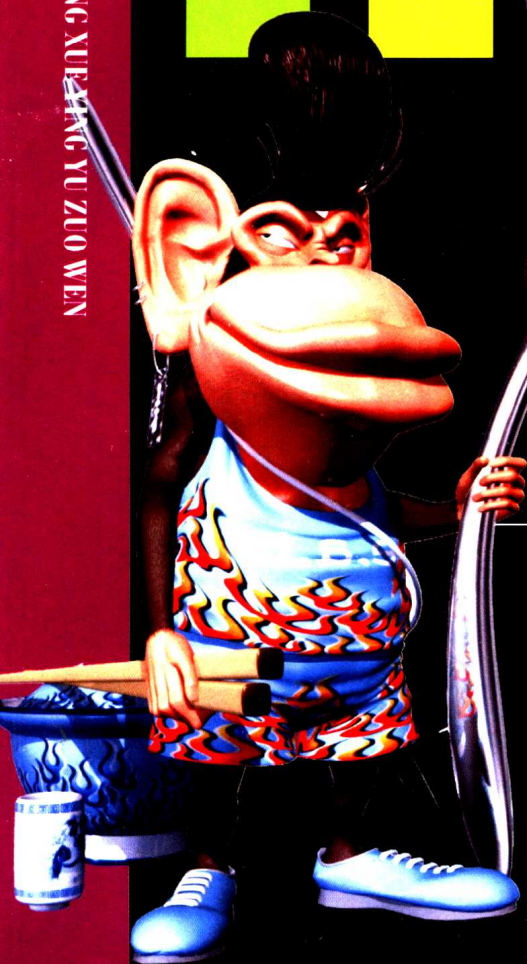
看图作文篇

丛书主编 艾群

审 读

Elaine Wren Padbury [美]
Msafiri Sinkala

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出版：吉林教育出版社
印刷：兴华印刷厂
发行：吉林教育出版社
开本：880×1230 1/32
字数：232.3千字
版次：2003年修订版.2003年3月第三次印刷
印数：30001-40000

ISBN 7-5383-4275-3/G · 3897
定价：11.00元



编者的话

高中英语教学的目的是“在义务教育初中英语教学的基础上，发展听、说、读、写的基本技能，培养在口头上和书面上初步运用英语的能力”。而在这四种能力中，写作能力的培养则是一个漫长而又艰难的过程。不少的同学时常一动笔就会出现这样或那样的错误。原因之一就是没有得到大量的和有效的写作训练。

看图写作较之提供材料的写作可以避免过多地使用汉语提示，避免学生根据汉语提示进行直接的对译，还可培养学生进行文义重组的能力。看图写作训练很受中学师生欢迎。这也是近年来的高考题多采用看图作文的形式来测试考生的英语书面表达能力的主要原因。

为了让中学生能有更多的机会进行英语看图写作训练，有效地提高他们的英语书面表达能力，笔者编写了《中学英语看图写作与训练》一书。

本书按照由浅入深，循序渐进的原则进行编写，尽可能地使用多种体裁来反映图画所表现的内容。全书共分四章：第一章：记叙文；第二章：应用文；第三章：说明文；第四章：议论文。在第一章的前面先讲清本节所运用的体裁在写作时应注意的问题，给出了范文，然后再根据这篇范文进行写作指导。最后还附有大量的练习，供同学们训练。在每道训练题之后，还附有一篇 Possible Version，供读者参考。

笔者相信，读者运用本书对自己的英语写作能力进行训练后，一定会在英语书面表达能力方面有一个较大的突破。

由于编写时间仓促，书中难免有所疏漏。不足之处，敬请读者及同行批评指正。

编者

卓越英语系列丛书



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看图写作应注意的几点

看图作文一般应遵循如下几个步骤：

1. 认真读图，把握中心。一般说来，所给出的几幅图都是围绕一个中心展开的。它们讲述的通常是一个小故事或小事件，这个小故事或小事件就是这组图画所要表述的中心。

2. 初步构思，考虑用词、句型和时态。在把握住了文章的中心后，应在内心构思一个基本的框架，并考虑使用恰当的词语、短语和句型，以充分地表达文章的内容。尽可能地充分利用所学的短语或句型来表述具体的内容。这是体现自身能力的重要一环。

3. 联词成句，然后再联句成文。运用适当的单词或短语正确表达各图的意思。然后再将各图的单个的句子串联起来。串联时，要注意使用适当的连接词语或过渡性语句，以使上下文更为紧凑。

4. 反复审读，修改错误。一篇文章写好后，最好进行检查，看短文中是否有错误，如拼写、用词、时态、语态及表达方面的错误。

在写作的过程中，还应注意：

1. 宜详则详，该略则省。对于一些细节方面的内容，如果是文章必不可少的细节，在写作时不可将这些细节忽略。如是可有可无的细节，则可视具体情况进行增删。据此，我们在读图时，一定要注意阅读各图中的一些细节内容，看其是否影响文章的内容。如2000年高考试题中的书面表达，是一位目击证人写的一份有关交通事故的报告。图中的内容，如车号、车辆的颜色、司机的性别及汽车的运行方向都属于短文的细节内容。如果少了这些内容，则文章就会有所欠缺。

2. 注意所给的汉语提示。一般来说，看图写话中的汉语提示往往给定了有关的时间、地点、人物等相关信息，有的还规定了文章所采用的体裁，如使用书信、留言、日记还是其他的什么体裁。因此，在审题的过程中我们一定要注意所给的汉语提示。

3. 文章中最好少用直接引语，代之以间接引语，

4. 在上图与下图之间注意根据具体的情况加上适当的过渡性语句，以使文章过渡自然，而不至于让读者觉得文章中出现跳跃现象。



第一章 记叙文

看图写话大多都是要求写一篇记叙文，叙述图中所描述的事情。

记叙文(Narration)通常以记叙和描写为主，以记人叙事为主要内容的一种文体。它是叙述人们的经历或者事物发展变化过程的一种表达方式，它的基本特点就是陈述过程。

写记叙文时，应注意记叙文的六大要素不可或缺。记叙文的六大要素包括时间、地点、人物、事件、经过和结果，我们在写作的过程中都应将其叙述清楚。在写看图作文时，时间、地点、人物等要素一般在汉语提示中或图片解释中会给出，有时，也可能出现有关要素不确定的情况。

如果图中所给的时间不清楚，我们可用较为含糊的时间如 one day, one morning/afternoon/evening/night 等。

如果图中所给的人物身份不确定，我们可根据相关信息确定有关人员的身份，然后再进行文章的写作。

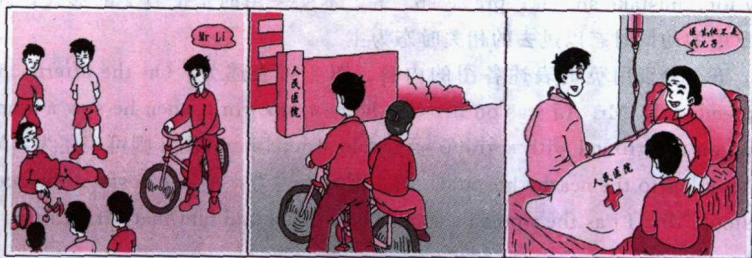
记叙文一般都记叙过去发生的事情，因而短文所使用的时态通常是与过去相关的时态：一般过去时、过去完成时、过去进行时、过去将来时。当然，也可根据具体的情况使用其他的时态。



A. 助人为乐

范文 1:

下面几幅图记叙的是 Mr. Li 在 9 月 2 日下午在下班回家的路上所经历的事情。请以 “He Isn't My Son” 为题写一篇 100 个单词左右的短文。



Possible Version:

On the afternoon of September 2, Mr. Li was on his way home from work when he saw a woman lying on the ground with a group of people around her. He went up to her and got to know that she had suddenly fallen ill. "She must be taken to the hospital at once," Mr. Li thought. Therefore he went up and carried her up, set her at the back of his bike and took her to the nearby hospital. At the hospital, Mr. Li paid the money for her and took good care of the woman. The doctor thought Mr. Li the son of the woman and praised him a good son. Hearing this, the woman told the doctor that Mr. Li was not her son. The doctor was surprised to hear it.

写作指导:

一、审题: 所给的汉语说明, 往往对书面表达的多个方面提出要求或提供信息。从本文的汉语说明中, 我们可以看出如下几点: 1. 要求以 “He Isn't My Son” 为题, 写一篇短文。这就说明了文章只能以第三人称的形式来

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写；2. 从所给的时间可以看出，本文应是以记叙过去的事情为主的记叙文；3. 地点是在下班回家的路上。

二、读图：阅读完本题所给的几幅图后，我们可以看出，本文主要讲的是 Mr. Li 在下班回家的路上送一个素不相识的女人上医院的经过。本文的体裁应是记叙文。

三、确定几个关键的要素：时间 (September 2)、地点 (On his way home)、人物 (Mr. Li)、事件 (救人)、经过 (路上到医院)、结果 (受到赞扬)。

四、确定词语和句型：下面的词语或句型可能用到的：on one's way to; when; see sb. doing sth.; fall ill; take sb. to hospital; at once; therefore; pay for; mistake sb. as; praise sb. 等。本文采用的是记叙文的形式，因而文章中的动词时态以过去的相关时态为主。

五、分别用英语表述各图的内容。图 1 可表述为：On the afternoon of September 2, Mr. Li was on his way home from work when he saw a woman lying on the ground with a group of people around her. 图 2 则可表述为：Mr. Li took her to the nearby hospital. 图 3 则可表述为：At the hospital the doctor mistook Mr. Li as the woman's son. The woman told him that Mr. Li was not her son.

六、将各图所表述的内容串连起来。这时，要注意加上适当的连接词语及过渡句。下文中括号内的内容就是增加的内容：

On the afternoon of September 2, Mr. Li was on his way home from work when he saw a woman lying on the ground with a group of people around her. (He went up to her and got to know that she had suddenly fallen ill. "She must be taken to the hospital at once." Mr. Li thought.) Therefore, he went up and carried her up, set her at the back of his bike and took her to the nearby hospital. (At the hospital, Mr. Li paid the money for her and took good care of the woman.) The doctor mistook Mr. Li as the son of the woman and praised him a good son. (Hearing this, the woman told the doctor that Mr. Li was not her son. The doctor was surprised to hear it.)

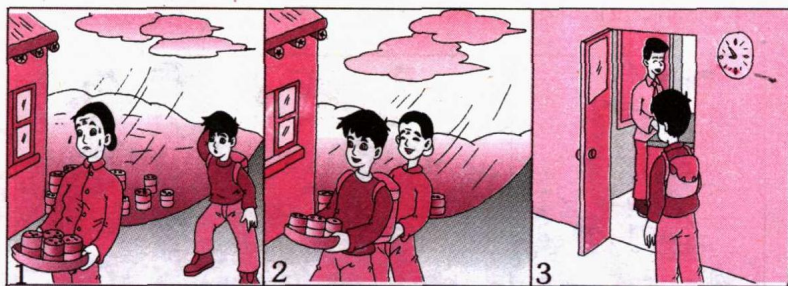
七、复查。

范文 2

阅读下图，请以 "On the Way to School" 为题写一篇短文。图中的小男



孩名叫 Xiao Fei。注：hive coal (蜂窝煤)



写作指导

一、审题：这是一篇记叙文，最好使用第三人称和一般过去时，对于动作感强的画面主要使用过去进行时，给人身临其境之感，人物也更具体感。另外要根据画面合理确定时间概念。

二、读图：这三幅画通过白描手法，详细逼真地记叙了小飞在大雨来临之际全力以赴，帮助老奶奶搬运蜂窝煤的经过。

三、关键要素：时间 (yesterday morning)、地点 (老奶奶家、教室)、人物 (小飞、老奶奶)、经过 (帮助搬煤)、结果 (受到表扬)。

四、备选词汇：walk on one's way to school, a heavy rain, get in some hive coal, out of breath, sing high praise for

五、

Possible Version:

Yesterday morning, Xiao Fei was walking on his way to school when it was blowing hard and a heavy rain was about to fall. Just then, Xiao Fei saw an old granny was getting in some hive coal. Seeing this, he hurried up and began to help her get in the coal. He didn't leave until they finished getting in all the coal and it took them over half an hour. He hurried to school quite out of breath. When he reached his classroom, he found that class had already began. It was nearly nine o'clock! The teacher kindly asked him what had happened. When he knew all this, he sang high praise for Xiao Fei.

范文 3

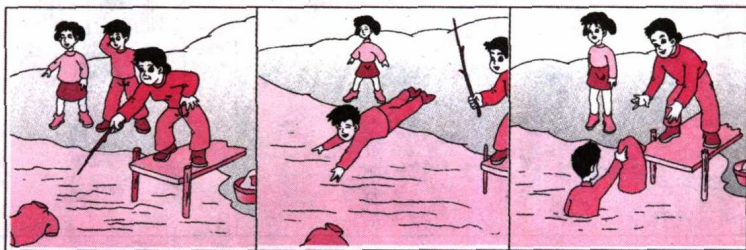
阅读下图，请以“Let Me Help You”为题写一篇短文。图中跳入水中的

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小男孩名叫 Ba Xi。

参考词汇: stick: 棍子



写作指导:

一、审题: 这篇短文的题目叫 Let Me Help You, 但在写作文时人称的使用可灵活掌握, 即使用第一、三人称均可。主要采用一般过去时, 造句时主要使用简单句, 同时可以考虑并列句、从句、状语短语的使用, 这样就会使文章的表达显得灵活、生动。

二、读图: 这幅图画简单易懂, 人物神态栩栩如生, 在写作时也可增加心理描写。

三、关键要素: 人物 (Ba Xi 与他的伙伴、洗衣妇女)、时间 (可巧设, 如 one day 等), 地点 (河边)、事件 (Ba Xi 跳入水中帮洗衣妇女打捞衣物)。

四、备用词汇: on one's way to school, by the river, wash away by water, out of one's reach (够不着), jump into the water, pass...to...

五、

Possible Version:

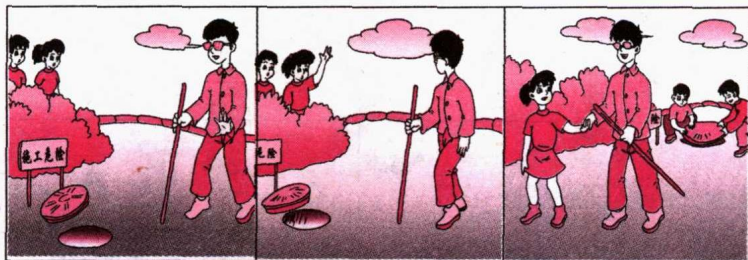
One day on their way to school, Ba Xi and some children saw a woman washing clothes by the river. Just then, one of her clothes was washed away by the water. The woman took a stick and tried to catch the dress in the water, but it was too short and the dress was out of her reach. Seeing this, Ba Xi took off his clothes. He said "Let me help you." and jumped into the river. He got hold of the dress, and passed it to the woman. How happy the woman was! She sang high praise for the boy.

范文 4

阅读下图, 以 "This Way, Please" 为题, 写一篇短文。



参考词汇：井盖：lid 下水道：sewer 拐杖：walking stick



写作指导

一、审题：艳阳高照，花红草绿，儿童们快乐地奔向学校，这时一位盲人艰难地走过来想穿过马路。一位小朋友及时地伸出友爱的小手搀扶盲人顺利通过。

二、读图，这几幅图画清新、温馨、充满友爱和欢乐，写作时应做到详略得当。

三、关键要素：人物（盲人，几位小朋友）地点、（马路上）、事件（小朋友搀扶盲人过马路，避免了危险）

四、备用词汇：sing and dance, in front of, fall into, shout to, take...to the safety, cover...with

五、

Possible Version:

It was early in the morning and three children were walking happily on their way to school. They were singing and laughing when they saw a blind man walking in front of them. The blind man was walking slowly with a walking stick in his hand. Just then they saw a big hole in front of him. A few more steps, and the blind man would fall into the sewer. They shouted to him and warned him of the danger in front of him. The little girl ran up to him and took him to the safety. The other two boys carried the lid together and covered the hole with the lid.

范文 5

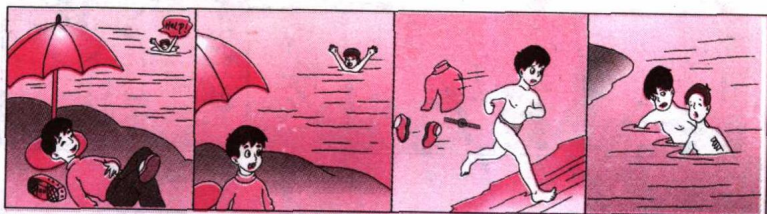
下图中的外国青年名叫 Mike，来自美国，他在中国的一所大学学习汉

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语，图中所记叙的是去年暑假期间他在海边游玩时的一件事情，请根据所给的信息写一篇短文。

参考词汇：beach：沙滩



写作指导

一、审题：在材料作文中，审题这一步至关重要。因为我们首先要弄清楚写作目标、任务，我们手头有哪些可以利用的资料、信息以及怎样有效利用这些已知材料，然后通过适当途径串写成文。

二、读图：结合文字交代、观察画面，我们可以看出：这几幅漫画要求我们叙述 Mike 奋不顾身，入水救人的感人故事。

三、关键要素：人物（Mike，落水儿童）、地点（海边）、经过（欣赏音乐——听见呼救——跳入水中——救出儿童）。

四、备用词汇：study Chinese by a sea, enjoy music, look out, sink into the water, throw off, in a moment, thank

五、

Possible Version:

Mike is from the USA. He is studying Chinese in a university in China. Last summer Mike was having his holiday by a sea. One day he was lying comfortably on the beach and enjoying music when he heard a cry for help. He stood up, looked out and saw a boy waving his hand in the air. He was sinking into the water. Immediately he threw off his clothes and watch, jumped into the sea and rushed to the boy. In a moment, he arrived at the boy. He carried the boy and swam to the bank with great strength. They got to the bank at last. The boy was saved. He thanked Mike time and again.

范文 6

下图记叙的是 Xiao Ming 在回家的路上的有关情况。请根据有关信息写一篇短文。

参考词汇: tie: 捆, 绑 handle: 手柄



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写作指导

一、审题: 老少两代人, 倾盆大雨中演绎一段感人故事。事件简单、意义深刻, 在我国政府提出“以德治国”的方略的当今, 尤显其现实意义。

二、读图: 滂沱大雨中, 小明放学回家, 巧遇一淋得湿透的老人, 小明主动让伞, 两人一起愉快地向前走, 雨幕中留下两个美丽的背影。

三、关键要素: 人物 (小明, 老人)、地点 (雨中, 路上)、经过 (让伞, 感谢)。

四、备选词汇: with an umbrella, walk in the rain, be wet through, hold the umbrella, long enough, go on their way home

五、

Possible Version:



第一章 记叙文

One afternoon Xiao Ming was on his way home with an umbrella when he saw an old man walking in the rain. The old man didn't have an umbrella and he was wet through. Xiao Ming went up to him and tried to hold the umbrella for the old man but he failed. He was too short and it was difficult for him to hold it long enough. Then he saw the old man's stick and he tried hard to tie it to the handle of the umbrella. This time the umbrella was made to be long enough and it stopped the old man from getting wet. The old man was pleased and thanked Xiao Ming. Then they both went on their way home.

范文 7

下面四幅图是 Li Ming 在给弟弟李华送鞋的过程中发生的一件事，请根据所给的内容，以 “My Boots Are Wet” 为题，写一篇短文。

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写作指导

一、审题：这是一篇记叙文，要求使用一般过去时简要描述画面故事。

二、读图：这组漫画采用幽默、夸张的手法讲述了一对父子间、兄弟间发生的趣事。在阅读漫画时，要结合文字提示，尽量弄准人物之间的关系，以免闹出笑话。

三、关键要素：人物（李明兄弟及其父），故事背景（雨中），经过（走路大摇大摆，雨水灌入鞋中），结果（一个人吃惊，一个人困惑）。

四、备选词汇：begin to rain, send...for..., a pair of boots, drip into, stand under a roof, to one's surprise

五、

Possible Version:



Yesterday afternoon, Li Ming and his father were at home. At around 5:30 it began to rain. Thinking that his small son Li Hua might be on the way home from school, Mr. Li told his elder son to send the boots for Li Hua. It was raining hard and Li Ming took up an umbrella and a pair of boots and rushed out. He was running all the way with the pair of boots swaying back and forth in his hand. Sometimes the rainwater would drip into the boots, but he didn't know it. At last, Li Ming found his brother standing under a roof. He went up to his brother and gave him the boots. Li Hua was happy to receive the boots, but to his surprise, the boots were full of water. Li Ming still didn't know what was the matter.

范文 8

阅读下面各图, 并根据图中所描述的内容, 写一篇短文, 描述 Tom 和 Mary 在街上散步时所发生的一件事情。



卓越英语系列丛书

写作指导

一、审题: 这是一篇记叙文。记叙了两个学生在路上向一位妇女伸出援助之手, 男孩致伤住院, 女孩帮他补习功课的经过。

二、读图: 因为画面内容丰富, 线索清晰, 我们可以选好句型、短语后一气呵成。

三、关键要素: 时间 (one day)、地点 (in the street, in the hospital)、人物 (Mary, Tom, a woman)、经过 (街上行走, 妇人求助, 见义勇为, 住院养伤, 补课)。

四、备选词汇: walk in the street, ask sb. to do sth., carry, fall, be se-



riously hurt, worry about, help...with...

五、

Possible Version:

One day Tom and Mary were walking in the street. They were passing by a shop when a woman asked them to help her carry a heavy box on to her car. The two were willing to help the woman and went up to her. It was such a heavy box that they had to help carry it together. Step by step, they were carrying it towards the car. Then suddenly, the box fell right to the foot of Tom. He cried with pain because it was seriously hurt. Then Tom was taken to the hospital and had to stay there for quite some time. How worried Tom was about his lessons when he was lying in bed all day. But to his joy, Mary came to the hospital every day to help him with his lessons, so that he didn't fall behind others in his lessons.

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范文 9

阅读下面各图，并根据图中所给内容写一篇短文，描述图中的内容。



写作指导：

一、审题：本文是一篇记叙文，通过画面记叙了女孩小梅在雨中得到同学帮助的情况。

二、读图：观察画面我们可以看出，这个故事情节较简单，在写作时要尽量做到言简意赅、干脆利落。

三、关键要素：要有把握地使用描写天气、人物、动作、心理活动的一些词汇和表达法。