

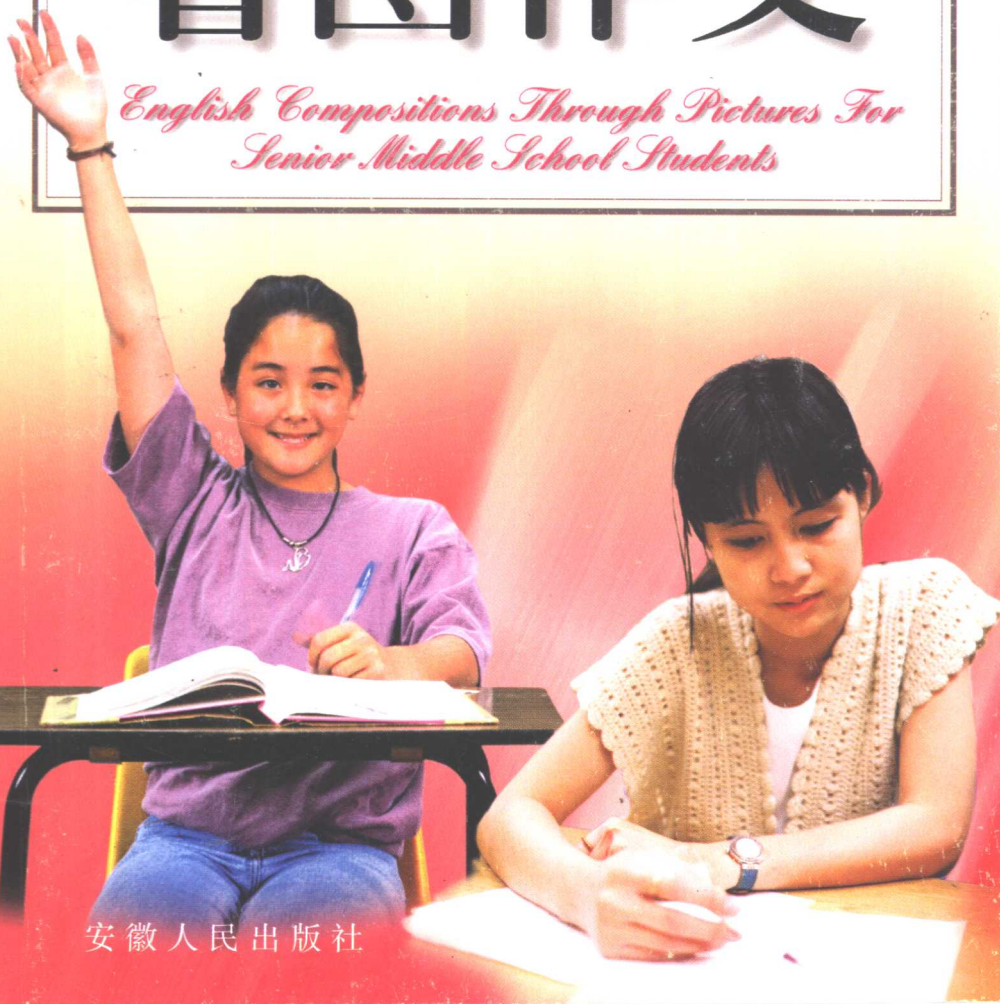
著名英语教育专家

杜效明主编

金版

高中英语 看图作文

*English Compositions Through Pictures For
Senior Middle School Students*



安徽人民出版社

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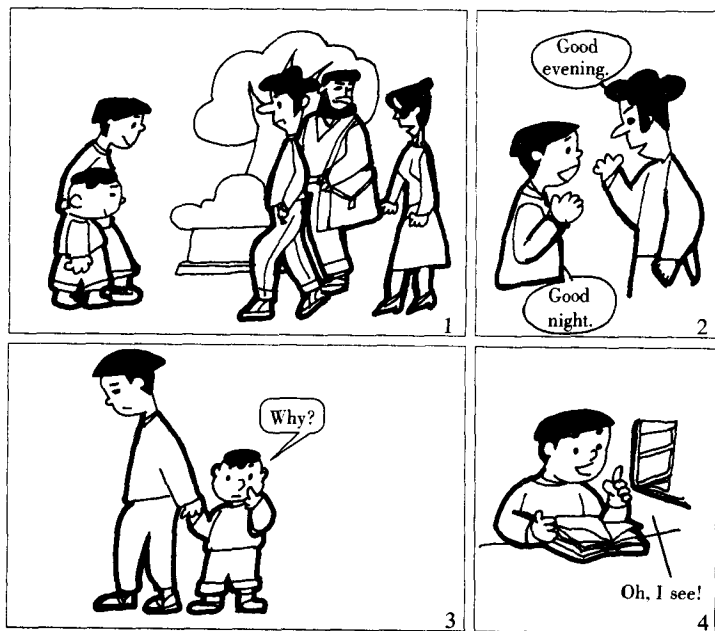
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1. "Good Evening" or "Good Night"? “晚上好”还是“晚安”?

写作要求

观察下图,把你今天晚上见到外国人并错打招呼的情景记述下来,决心以此为戒,努力学好英语,不再犯类似错误。注意:叙述时可以加入必要的细节,但不得使中心游离于主题之外。

图画材料



写作提示

本文从一次误用“Good night”,经查证而正确区分了“Good night”与“Good evening”的不同内涵,激励了“我”努力学好英语的决心。描写时应注意图与图之间的关系,使其连贯、完整。

遣词造句

1. “我与某人”的英语排列顺序是 sb. and I; “散步”用 take/have a walk 即可; “晚饭后”既可用短语 after supper, 亦可用从句 after we had supper, 但 supper 前习惯都不加冠词。

2. “与某人打招呼”的动词是 greet, 若说“向某人道声晚安”则必须用 say “Good night” to sb.。

3. “回来的路上”用 on the way back, 注意 back 前不能加 to; “我一直在想”最好用动词 wonder 的进行时, 才能体现其当时忐忑不安而又急于想知道某事的心理。

4. “查词典”常用的有以下几个词或词组: consult/refer to /turn to a dictionary; look sth. up in the dictionary (较少用 look up a dictionary)。

5. 与本文有关或可能用得着的词或词组还有:

偶遇某人: come across sb. /run into sb. /meet with sb. /meet sb. by chance/meet sb. by accident

与某人分手: part with sb. / part from sb. /say good-bye to sb.

犯错误: make a mistake/do sth. wrong

词/用词/短语/习语: word/term/phrase/expression/idiom

作文范例

“Good Evening” or “Good Night”?

My little brother and I were taking a walk after supper one day when we

1. "Good Evening" or "Good Night"?

met some foreigners, who were also taking a walk.

"Good night." I greeted them as they came along. But to my great surprise, they seemed to be puzzled a moment, then smiled and said "Good evening" to us instead.

On our way back, I was wondering why they didn't greet us with "Good night" as I did. I was so anxious to know the correct answer that I looked it up in the dictionary as soon as I got home. Only then did I realize that it is wrong to say "Good night" when people meet in the evening. "Good night" is an expression used when people part with each other late in the evening while "Good evening" is an expression used when people greet each other early in the evening. From this I've got to know I have much more to learn in the future. So I've decided to work harder at English and won't make such mistakes again.

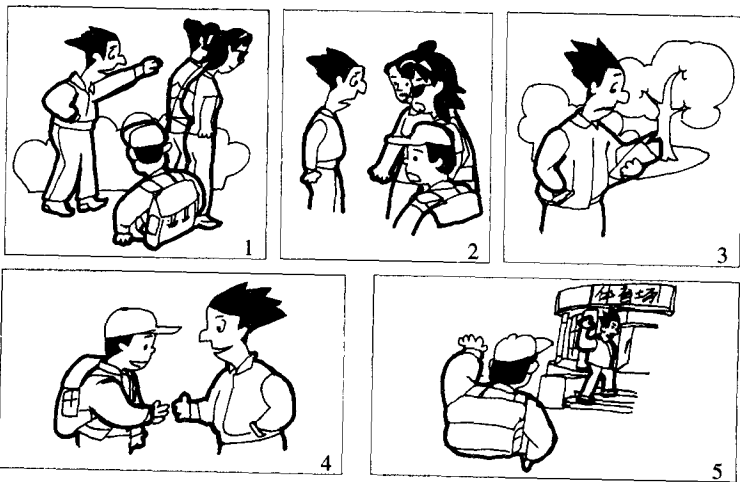
2. Foreigners? 外国人?

写作要求

你9月12日(星期二)中午放学遇到一件趣事,一个外国人将两个染黄发的女孩当成外国人,上前问路未果。最后我帮他找到了目的地。请你以日记的形式记录下来。

- 要求:1. 情节合理、过渡自然。
2. 语言流畅、语法正确。
3. 提示词:体育场:stadium。

图画材料



写作提示

1. 应注意日记的形式。
2. 在英语中, 日常生活中的日记可用现在时叙述, 且常省略主语 I, 但用于作文中, 则常用过去时态, 而且主语不宜省略。

遣词造句

1. “看到某人做某事”常用 see/notice/catch sight of sb. doing 句型; “从……出来”用 come/go/walk out of; 自然的“金发”用 fair/golden hair; “把……染成黄色”用 dye...yellow; “像外国人”用 be like a foreigner。

2. “使某人大为吃惊的是”既可用 much to one's surprise; to one's great surprise 或 to one's astonishment 短语, 也可用句型 sb. be surprised to do; It be surprising that...或 What surprises sb. is that...等。“把……(误)认为”是 (mis) take...for...。

3. 表示“某人感到失望”的结构是 sb. be/feel disappointed 或 to one's disappointment; “不知所措”常用的是 sb. be at a loss what to do 或 sb. doesn't know/has no idea what to do。

4. 图 4 暗示着别人不懂英语才导致外国人误把“黄发”当同胞。“别人”宜用 no one else 或 no other person 才不会导致逻辑错误。

5. “与……道别”可根据情况选用 say/wave good-bye to; “直到……才……”多用 not...until...句型。

作文范例

Foreigners?

Sept. 12 Tuesday

I was coming home after school this morning when I saw a foreigner rushing up towards two “foreign girls” who had just come out of a shop. But a moment

later he was saying sorry to them. I looked up. To my great surprise, the two girls were not foreigners at all. They were really Chinese with their hair dyed yellow, which made them exactly like foreigners from the back. No wonder the real foreigner took them for his folks!

Seeing that the foreigner was quite at a loss what to do, I came up and asked him in English if he needed help. He immediately cheered up and told me he wanted to go to the stadium, but no one else could understand him. Considering that it was not easy for him to get there alone, I asked him to come with me. And we didn't wave good-bye to each other until we saw the entrance to the stadium.

I came home late for lunch, but I felt very happy.

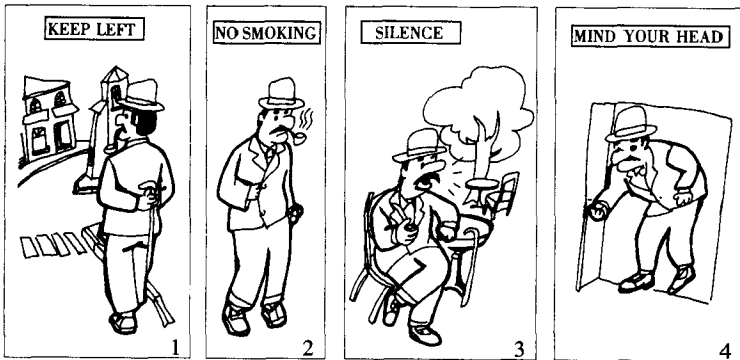
3. A Man Disobeying Rules

一个不遵守制度的人

写作要求

仔细观察下面四幅图画,用英语写一篇短文,词数 100 左右。要求只就图画进行描述,不必从议论的角度进行评述。

图画材料



写作提示

这是一组教育意义很强的幽默画。假定画中人物是你的邻居史密斯先生,通过他对几个指示牌的反应,说明了他是一个不守规矩的人。画面中人物动作可以用一般现在时态表示。

遣词造句

1.“在街上”可以用 in/on the street;“在右边”可以写成 on the right

(side);“靠左”可以写成 keep left 或 on the left (side)等。

2.“禁止吸烟”可以写成 no smoking;“在墙上”可以用介词短语 on the wall;“熟视无睹”可以用 have none of ...;“点着”可以用动词 light;“与……不同”可以用 be different from...等。

3.“公共场所”可以用 in some public places;“大声喧哗”可以用 speak/talk loudly;“对……讨厌”可以用 show one's dislike to sb. 等。

4.“弯下腰,低下头”可以用:bend down one's head;“从……经过”可以用 go through 等。

作文范例

A Man Disobeying Rules

One should keep rules. But some people don't. My neighbour Mr Smith is a person of such a kind. He wouldn't like to obey rules like most people in public. For example, when he walks in the streets, he walks on the right side while all the others keep left. In some places, there are notices such as "No smoking" on the walls. But he has none of it. He purposely lights his cigarette to show he is different from others. In hospital, libraries and theatres, people always show their dislike to him when he speaks loudly. Though he doesn't always obey rules, sometimes he has to. He has to bend his head when he goes through the gate with a notice "Mind Your Head".