

高考英语作文之“看图作文”

写作“金纲”

金纲一

- 写作步骤：
 - 1. 用中文描述图片 —— 审题
体裁、人称、时态、中心
 - 2. 用中文列出要点 —— 十句作文法
 - 3. 用英语转述句子 —— 句子骨干
 - 4. 用英语组织篇章 —— 合适的连接词

金纲二

- 近几年来，看图作文在高考书面表达中时有出现。由于这类题型的特点是：形象、直观、内容具体，且在图画的前面一般还有文字说明，因此考生一般都有话可写且不会走题。但在写作时应注意的是：

- 1. 仔细阅读图画及文字说明，首先应确定文章体裁。这类文章一般以记叙文或说明文为主。
- 记叙文：要抓住记叙文的六要素：时间(when)、地点(when)、人物(who)、事件(what)、原因(w~)和过程(how)。即：五个“W”和一个“H”。根据图画提示把这六个问题写清楚了，至少可得及格分数。

- 说明文：一般先要把图画联系起来，弄清楚图画的目的、意图；然后进行抽象概括，找出一个说明对象，接着根据图画从时间、过程、步骤等方面加以解释、说明；最后进行总结，得出结论。对事物进行说明时，一定要做到条理清楚，明了易懂。如**20**典型例题考英语试题，作者首先告诉对方已经为他找到了房间，接着介绍房间的情况，最后征求对方的意见。

- 2. 确定人称。如果以日记、回忆录等形式来写，一般采用第一人称；如果是以讲故事的形式来写，则一般采用第三人称来写比较方便。但不管用哪种人称，全文都必须一致。
- 3. 确定时态。根据图画内容及所采用的文章体裁，确定文章所要用的时态。切记全文时态的一致性。

- 4. 发挥联想要合理、适度。这类文章的说明一般都要求考生作适当的联想和发挥，以便使上下文能更好地连贯起来。但联想和发挥一定要根据图画做到合情合理，不能过多地胡乱联想和发挥。

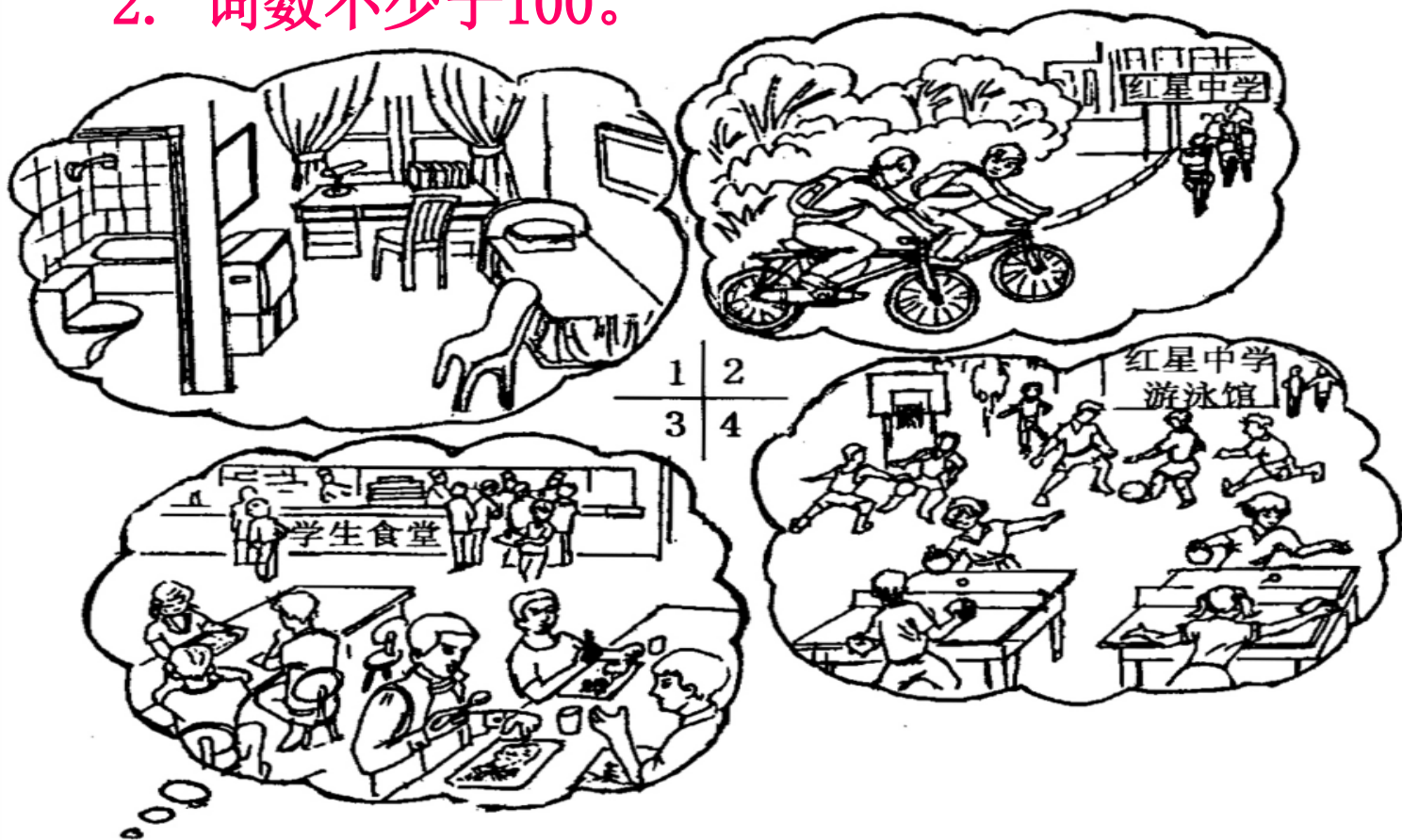
- 5. 虚实结合，详略得当。对于图画中的内容，该详细叙述、描写的，就必须详细、具体；可以一笔带过的就一笔带过。也就是平常老师所讲的有时要泼墨如水，而有时又要惜墨如金。如图画中所有的时间、数字或言论需一词不漏地写清楚，而有些过程或原因则可适当简略。

金纲二： 高考北京卷

美国中学生jeff将要来你所在的红星中学学习中文，经协商安排住在你家。假设你是李华，请给Jeff写一封信，按照下图顺序介绍他来中国后的生活安排。

注意：1. 信的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于100。



- 1、你来这里以后，我们为你提供了一个房子。
- 2、房里面有床，桌子，椅子电视。
- 3、房子里还有一个洗手间。
- 4、学校离我家很近，我们可以一起骑单车去上学。
- 5、中午我们在学校的食堂就餐。
- 6、我相信你会喜欢中国菜的。
- 7、饭后还可以和朋友聊天。
- 8、我们学校下午4点下课，课后你可以和同学们去打球或游泳。
- 9、那一定很有趣的。
- 10、如果你还有什么问题或要求，请告诉我们。
- 11、我们将尽力让你在北京过的愉快。

Dear Jeff,

I'm Li Hua from Beijing Hongxing Middle School. I'm very happy to learn that you're going to stay with my family while you're in Beijing.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

Dear Jeff,

I'm Li Hua from Beijing Hongxing Middle School. I'm very happy to learn that you're going to stay with my family while you're in Beijing.

While you are here, we'll provide you with a room of your own with a bed, a desk, a couple of chairs and a TV. You'll also have your own bathroom. Our school is quite close to our home, **so** we could go to school together by bike. At noon we'll eat at the school dining hall. I'm sure you'll like the delicious Chinese food there, **and** enjoy talking with friends over lunch. Classes in our school usually finish at 4 in the afternoon. You can then join other students in playing ball games or swimming. It'll be a lot of fun.

If you have any questions or requests, please let me know. We'll try our best to make your stay here in Beijing a pleasant experience.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

金纲三

- 高考英语看图作文必背句式:
- 1.Recently, the problem of ... has aroused people's concern. 最近,.....问题已引起人们的关注.
- 2.The Internet has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life. It has brought a lot of benefits but has created some serious problems as well.
- 互联网已在我们的生活中扮演着越来越重要的角色.它给我们带来了许多好处,但也产生了一些严重的问题.
- 3.Nowadays, (overpopulation) has become a problem we have to face.
- 如今, (人口过剩)已成为我们不得不面对的问题了.

- 4.It is commonly believed that ... / It is a common belief that ... 人们一般认为.....
- 5.Many people insist that ... 很多人坚持认为.....
- 6.With the development of science and technology, more and more people believe that...
随着科技的发展,越来越多的人认为.....
- 7.Alot of people seem to think that ... 很多人似乎认为.....
- 引出不同观点

- 8. People's views on ... vary from person to person. Some hold that However, others believe that....人们对.....的观点因人而异.有些人认为....., 然而其他人却认为.....
- 9. People may have different opinions on ...人们对.....可能会有不同的见解.
- 10. Attitudes towards (drugs) vary from person to person.人们对待吸毒的态度因人而异.
- There are different opinions among people as to ...关于....., 人们的观点大不相同.

- 11. Different people hold different attitudes toward (failure). 对(失败)人们的态度各不相同。
- 结尾
- 12. Taking all these factors into consideration, we naturally come to the conclusion that...
- 把所有这些因素加以考虑,我们自然会得出结论
.....
- 13. Taking into account all these factors, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that ...
- 考虑所有这些因素,我们可能会得出合理的结论
.....

- 14.Hence/Therefore, we'd better come to the conclusion that ...
- 因此,我们最好得出这样的结论.....
- 15.There is no doubt that (job-hopping) has its drawbacks as well as merits.
- 毫无疑问,跳槽有优点也有缺点.
- 16.All in all, we cannot live without ... But at the same time we must try to find out new ways to cope with the problems that would arise.
- 总之,我们没有...是无法生活的.但同时,我们必须寻求新的解决办法来对付可能出现的新问题.

提出建议

- 1.It is high time that we put an end to the (trend).该是我们停止这一趋势的时候了.
- 2.It is time to take the advice of ... and to put special emphasis on the improvement of ...
- 该是采纳.....的建议，并对.....的进展给予特殊重视的时候了。
- 3.There is no doubt that enough concern must be paid to the problem of ...
- 毫无疑问,对.....问题应予以足够的重视.
- 4.Obviously, ... If we want to do something ... , it is essential that ...
- 显然,如果我们想做某事,很重要的是...
- 5.Only in this way can we ... 只有这样，我们才能.....
- 6.It must be realized that ...我们必须意识到.....

预示后果

- 1. Obviously, if we don't control the problem, the chances are that ... will lead us in danger.
- 很明显,如果我们不能控制这一问题,很有可能我们会陷入危险.
- 2.No doubt, unless we take effective measures, it is very likely that ...
- 毫无疑问,除非我们采取有效措施,很可能会.....
- 3.It is urgent that immediate measures should be taken to stop the situation.
- 很紧迫的是,应立即采取措施阻止这一事态的发展.

论证

- 1.From my point of view, it is more reasonable to support the first opinion rather than the second. 在我看来,支持第一种观点比支持第二种观点更有道理.
- 2.I cannot entirely agree with the idea that ...我无法完全同意这一观点.....
- 3.Personally, I am standing on the side of ...就个人而言,我站在.....的一边.
- 4.I sincerely believe that ...我真诚地相信.....
- 5.In my opinion, it is more advisable to do ... than to do
在我个人看来,做.....比做.....更明智.
- 6.Finally, to speak frankly, there is also a more practical reason why ...

给出原因

- 1.This phenomenon exists for a number of reasons.
First, ... Second, ... Third, ...
- 这一现象的存在是有许多原因的.首先,;第
二,,;第三,
- 2.Why did ...? For one thing ..., for another
Perhaps the primary reason is...
- 为什么会.....?一个原因是....., 另一个原因是
.....;或许其主要原因是.....
- 3.I quite agree with the statement that ... The reasons
are chiefly as follows.
- 我十分赞同这一论述,即....., 其主要原因如下:

列出解决办法

- 1. Here are some suggestions for handling ...
这是如何处理某事的一些建议.
- 2. The best way to solve the troubles is ... 解决
这些麻烦的最好办法是.....
- 3. People have figured out many ways to solve
this problem. 人们已找出许多办法来解决这
个问题.

批判错误观点和做法

- 1.As far as something is concerned, ... 就某事而言,
.....
- 2.It was obvious that ...很显然,.....
- 3.It may be true that ..., but it doesn't mean that ...
可能.....是对的,但这并不意味着.....
- 4.It is natural to believe that ..., but we shouldn't ignore that ...
认为.....是很自然的,但我们不应忽视.....
- 5.There is no evidence to suggest that ... 没有证据表明.....

金纲四： 如何连接

- 1.强调 : still, indeed, apparently, oddly enough, of course, after all, significantly, interestingly, also, above all, surely, certainly, undoubtedly, in any case, anyway, above all, in fact, especially, obviously, clearly.

2.比较: like, similarly, likewise, in the same way, in the same manner, equally.

- 3.对比: by contrast, on the contrary, while, whereas, on the other hand, unlike, instead, but, conversely, different from, however, nevertheless, otherwise, whereas, unlike, yet, in contrast.

金纲五：

如何写叙事类看图作文

？

题型分析：

根据给出的图片判断：该写作任务是写一篇叙事类记叙文。该类作文以叙述事件为主，要通过完整的故事情节和生动形象的语言，使读者在享受故事情节的同时有所感悟。写作时要注意把记叙文的六要素：时间、地点、人物、起因、经过和结果交代清楚。

一、基本结构

第一段——交代清楚事件的背景；

第二段——叙述事件的起因、经过及结果；

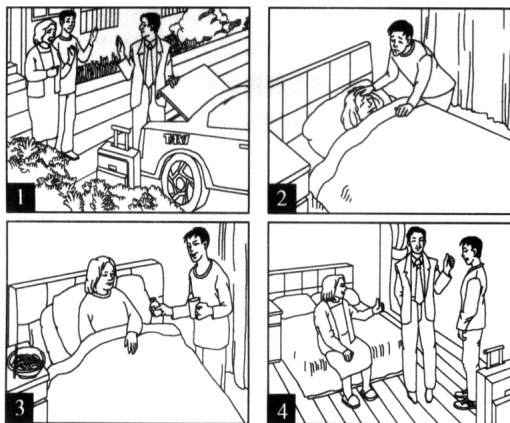
第三段——发表感想等。

金纲六： [实战演练一]

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班的学生李华，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，用英语写一篇周记，记述爸爸出差期间，妈妈生病，你照顾她的过程。

注意：1.周记的开头已为你写好；

2. 词数不少于 80。



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