**Writing**

**A看圖寫作要點：**

1. 詳細解讀每張圖主要的傳達意思， 花幾分鐘思考整篇故事的大綱，並決定好合理的結局。
2. 說故事時一開始就要交代who, where, when, 然後以what, how, why 作為故事發展。
3. 文章可分成二~三段，包含『起、承、轉、合』， 每張圖大約寫3~5句。
4. 通常用**過去式**，可用第一或第三人稱來描述，請為圖中的主要人物命名，以方便敘述。
5. 運用聯想或推理來串連情節，並用適當的轉承語 (At first, Then, Next, But, While, Finally…) 使得圖與圖之間的發展通暢自然。
6. 結論通常是正面且具有教育意義，可用下結論， 提出警示、呼籲 或得到的經驗、教訓收尾。

範文請參考妙妙卷 及Translation by Topics p.29, 55, 106

**B. 短文寫作架構**

(a) 文章寫作 (b) 段落寫作

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 導論 Introduction (1段)   |  | | --- | | 主題句Topic sentence(s) (1~2句) | | 發展句Supporting sentences (好幾句) | | 結論句Concluding sentences (1~2句) | |

|  |
| --- |
| 內文 Body (3段) |

|  |
| --- |
| 結論 Conclusion (1段) |

(c) 兩段式寫作

|  |
| --- |
| 第二段  Topic sentence(s)  +  Supporting sentences  +  Concluding sentence(s) |

|  |
| --- |
| 第一段  Topic sentence(s)  +  Supporting sentences |

**◎Top sentence(s):** 對議題提出看法，目的是限制主題討論的範圍，以主導段落發展的要點，讓讀者一讀便知要討論什麼。

**◎Supporting sentences:** 詳細闡述主題句，可運用舉例(examples)、細節(details)、小故事(stories)、 事實或統計數字(facts or statistics)、理由(reasons)、解釋或說明(explanations)、原因或結果(cause/effect)、比較或對照(compare/contrast)等技巧。---注意邏輯次序，使用適當的轉承語。

**◎Concluding sentence(s)**: 總結段段落的文意有下列兩種方式：

(1)用不同的文字重述主題句與提供省思。 (2)預測未來或提出呼籲、建議或解決方法等。

範文請參考Translation by Topics p.54,133

**常用轉承語:**

\*\*轉承語可以使前文與後文關係更緊密， 論點間的銜接更順暢，強化文章的語意連貫性(cohesion & coherence)，並使讀者更容易抓到段落的重點。

1. 與時間相關的轉承語: 常用於記敘文與看圖作文

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 起初 | at first / in the beginning |
| 然後 | then / afterward(s) / later on / after that / following that |
| 隔天 | (on) the next day / (on) the following day |
| 那時 | at that time(moment) |
| 立刻 | immediately / at once / instantly / without delay / in no time |
| 不久之後 | soon / shortly / before long |
| 從那時候起 | from then on / since then |
| 同時 | at the same time / meanwhile / in the meanwhile / during the period / simultaneously |
| 突然間 | suddenly / all at once / all of a sudden |
| 最後 | finally / eventually / at last / in the end / in the long run |

Example

圖片上為 一張塵封已久的聖誕卡，請敘說這張卡片背後可能發生的故事，故事內容應有合理的結局。

One Christmas Eve in junior high school, I entered my classroom and immediately spotted a lot of cards on the desk next to mine. While other classmates were busy exchanging their greetings, I sat at my desk pretending to study. Several times, my classmates walked in my direction with their lovely cards. When they came near, my heart was beating fast. Full of hope, I looked at the cards with greedy eyes. However, it turned out that those cards just passed by me again and again.

Later on, the girl sitting beside me took out more cards from her schoolbag than those she had received. I asked her why she had prepared so many cards. “For the sake of friendship,” she replied. Then, she took out a card with my name on it！At that moment, I came to realize why she was so popular. After learning a lesson, I brought late home-made cards to school to distribute to my classmates. To me, the Christmas of that year meant not only the birth of Jesus Christ but also my becoming a little more grown-up. ==> 結論以作者的感想與成長作為結尾

1. 看圖寫作請用第一或第三人稱
2. 時態：過去式，過去完成式
3. 常用於議論的轉承語

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 依我 之見 | personally / in my opinion / as far as I am concerned |
| 一般來說 | generally (speaking) / in general / by and large |
| 首先 | first (of all) / firstly / in the first place / to begin with / for a start |
| 此外 | also / besides / additionally / in addition / moreover / furthermore / what’s more |
| 一來… 二來… | for one thing, …; for another, … |
| 一方面..另一方面.. | on the one hand, …; on the other hand, …. |
| 事實上 | in fact / actually / in reality / in effect / as a matter of fact |
| 然而 | however / nevertheless / nonetheless / though |
| 無疑的 | undoubtedly / without (a) doubt / undeniably / needless to say/ no doubt |
| 最重要的是 | most importantly / most important of all / most of all / above all |
| 最後 | lastly / last but not least / finally |
| 簡言之  總之 | in brief / in short / to be short / to put it simply / to put it in a nutshell  to sum up / in sum / in summary / in conclusion / in a word / all in all / |

1. 常用於承接前文的轉承語

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 同樣的 | similarly / likewise / in the same way |
| 舉例來說 | for example / for instance / Take…as an example. / Take…for example. |
| 因此 | thus / hence / therefore / as a result / in consequence / consequently |
| 換句話說 | in other words ; that is (to say) / to put it another way |
| 相對的 | by contrast / in contrast / conversely |
| 相反的 | on the contrary / on the other hand |

Example

上大學之後，住外縣市的學生往往面臨住宿的抉擇--『住學校宿舍』或『在外租屋』，請寫一篇英文作文說明你偏好哪種住宿選擇，並說明原因。

I would choose to live in a dormitory rather than in an apartment for three reasons. First of all, due to my tight budget, I might not be able to afford to rent an apartment. Since I have to work my way through college, I can save more money by living in a dormitory. Second, I prefer to live in a dormitory for its convenience. Living on campus means that I do not have to rush in the morning. What’s more, I can have more opportunities to interact with my schoolmates and receive the latest information on campus events. Last, I can enjoy the social atmosphere of my dormitory life. A dormitory is much like a family. Living with my roommates, I can share my laughter and tears with them. In conclusion, I would rather live in a dormitory because of my financial situation as well as the convenience and friendly atmosphere of a dormitory.

1. 依序列舉三項理由🡺依重要性排列
2. 結論句重申立場並重述三個理由

根據報導，臺灣高中生參加課外補習的比例高達七成以上。請以一位高中生的立場，寫一 篇英文作文，談論此現象。文章分為兩段，第一段說明造成這個現象可能的原因，第二段 則從你自己或朋友的經驗，提出你對這個現象的看法