

三年级作文《我的老师》怎么写：四步写出温柔耐心的数学老师

三年级写《我的老师》，很多同学第一句就是“我的老师非常好，又温柔又耐心”。这句话谁都能写，后面就容易没话说了。写好这篇作文，可以按四步来。

第一步，只选一个特点。老师身上可以写的东西很多：严厉、幽默、写字好看、跑步快。题目要求写温柔耐心，就抓住“耐心”这一个词，其他特点全部放下。一篇三百字的作文塞不进两个特点，塞进去哪个都写不深。

第二步，挑三个场景。什么叫场景？就是有时间、有地点、有动作的一件小事。写数学老师，可以用这三个：黑板上画线段图、课桌旁弯腰讲题、放学时递来一颗糖。三个场景要不一样：一个在黑板前，一个在座位边，一个在放学路上；一个写老师怎么教，一个写老师怎么关心人，一个写老师的小动作。场景选好了，作文就不会空。

第三步，写出“变”。全文要有一个变化：从怕数学到爱数学。开头写怕在哪里，比如“应用题像一团乱麻，我怎么也理不清”；中间三个场景就是变化的原因；结尾写现在的样子，比如“现在遇到不会的题，我会主动举手问”。有了这个“变”，三个场景才串成一条线。

第四步，语言朴实。少用形容词，多用动词和对话。“老师耐心地给我讲解”是空话，“老师弯下腰，指着本子上的第二行问我：‘这一步你是怎么想的？’”才是文章。写完读一遍，把“非常”“十分”“特别”圈出来，一个段落里出现两个，就删掉一个。

按这四步列提纲：开头两句话写怕数学，中间三段各写一个场景，结尾两句话写变化。照着提纲写，三百字很好凑满，而且每句话都有内容。

How to Write a Third-Grade Essay About My Teacher: Four Steps to Portray a Patient Math Teacher

When third-graders write an essay called My Teacher, many start with "My teacher is very nice, gentle and patient." Anyone can write that sentence, and then the rest of the essay easily runs dry. A good way to write this essay is to follow four steps.

Step one: pick only one quality. A teacher can be described in many ways: strict, funny, neat handwriting, fast running. If the topic asks for gentleness and patience, hold on to the single word "patient" and drop everything else. A three-hundred-word essay cannot fit two qualities; force them in and neither one goes deep.

Step two: choose three scenes. What is a scene? A small event with a time, a place, and actions. For a math teacher, try these three: drawing a line diagram on the blackboard, bending down beside a desk to explain a problem, and handing over a piece of candy after school. The three scenes should differ: one at the blackboard, one at the seat, one on the way home; one shows how the teacher teaches, one shows how the teacher cares, one shows a small gesture. With good scenes, the essay will

not be empty.

Step three: show the change. The essay needs one turn: from fearing math to loving math. At the beginning, say what the fear feels like, for example "word problems were a tangled ball of yarn I could never sort out"; the three middle scenes explain the change; the ending shows the present self, for example "now when I meet a problem I cannot solve, I raise my hand first." With this turn, the three scenes string together into one line.

Step four: keep the language plain. Use fewer adjectives and more verbs and dialogue. "The teacher explained patiently" is empty; "The teacher bent down, pointed at the second line in my notebook and asked, how did you think of this step?" is writing. After finishing, read the essay once, circle every "very" and "extremely", and if a paragraph has two, delete one.

Build an outline from the four steps: two opening sentences about fearing math, three middle paragraphs with one scene each, two closing sentences about the change. Follow the outline, and three hundred words fill up easily, with content in every sentence.