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# 一定要背的 经典英语作文36篇

新版

ENGLISH COMPOSITIONS  
FOR RECITATION

赖世雄  
/ 主编

纯正美语，朗朗上口，极易背诵  
构思新颖，题材广泛，素材丰富  
解析详尽，举一反三，下笔轻松  
美音光盘，听说并进，一举多得



外文出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS  
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# 人 物 篇

## Characters

1. My Neighbor
2. My Mother
3. My Brother



## Unit 1 My Neighbor



Next to us lives Mr. Zhang, who is a street-sweeper. He is in his early sixties and looks quite stern; but, in fact, he is easy to get along with and is always considerate of others. Even though he is uneducated, he is a pleasant man to talk to.

Rain or shine, he goes out to work in the early morning when there is little traffic on the road. Because uncaring people litter the streets with so much garbage, he cannot take a rest until noon. To my surprise, he never complains about his hard and dirty work. In a word, I don't look down upon him just because he is a street-sweeper; instead, I respect my kind neighbor.

### 我的邻居

我们家隔壁住着一位张先生，他是一个清洁工。他年约60岁出头，看起来很严肃；但事实上，他很容易相处而且总是为别人设想。虽然他没受过教育，但和他交谈是件令人愉快的事。

不论晴雨，他都会在一一大早路上车辆行人还很少时就出去工作。因为没有公德心的人会在街道上乱丢大量的垃圾，所以他直到中午才能休息。令我惊讶的是，他从不抱怨他那辛苦又肮脏的工作。总之，我不会因他是个清洁工就看不起他；相反地，我尊敬我的这位好邻居。





## 下笔方式

1. 主题句：文章一开头便说明邻居为何人。
2. 发展句：描述这位邻居的为人和工作态度。
3. 结论句：对这位身为清洁工的邻居不但不轻视，反而尊敬。



## 短语解析

1. **get along with ...** 与……相处

例：It is hard to get along with Mr. Brown because he is very stubborn.

（与布朗先生相处很难，因为他很固执。）

2. **be considerate of ...** 为……着想，体谅……

例：We should be considerate of the handicapped.

（我们应该为残障人士着想。）

3. **even though ...** 即使/虽然……

例：Even though she is beautiful, I don't like her.

（即使她很美丽，我也不喜欢她。）

4. **rain or shine** 不论晴雨

例：Rain or shine, my mother always brings me a box lunch.

（不论晴雨，午餐时我妈妈总是会给我送来便当。）

5. **litter + 地点 + with + 东西** 在某地乱仍……

例：Little Johnny always litters his bedroom with newspapers and magazines.

（小约翰尼总是在他的卧室乱仍报纸和杂志。）



## 6. to one's surprise 令某人惊讶的是

**例:** To my surprise, Sally is going to get married to a foreigner.

(令我惊讶的是, 萨莉将嫁给一个外国人。)

## 7. in a word 总之

**例:** In a word, the accident resulted from his carelessness.

(总之, 那场车祸起因于他的不小心。)



## 范文句型分析

1. Mr. Zhang, who is a street-sweeper, lives next to us.

→ Next to us lives Mr. Zhang, who is a street-sweeper.

我们家隔壁住着一位张先生, 他是一个清洁工。

**解说:**

a. 本句为地点副词短语置于句首的倒装句。

**注意:**

地点副词 (here、there), 或地点副词短语 (in the room、at the station、by the window等), 置于句首时, 其后须用倒装句, 此类倒装句全按动词的性质进行变化, 句型有下列三种:

(1) 主语 + 不及物动词 + 

地点副词
地点副词短语

→ 

地点副词
地点副词短语

 + 不及物动词 + 主语

**例:** An old woman sat there by the window.

→ There sat an old woman.

By the window sat an old woman.

(那儿/窗边坐着一位老太太。)

本文即属此用法。

(2) 主语 + be动词 + 过去分词 + 

地点副词
地点副词短语



→ 

地点副词 地点副词短语	+ be动词 + 过去分词 + 主语
----------------	--------------------

例: A temple is located on top of the hill.

→ On top of the hill is located a temple.

(那座山顶上坐落着一间寺庙。)

(3) 主语 + be动词 + 现在分词 + 

地点副词 地点副词短语	+ be动词 + 主语
----------------	-------------

→ 现在分词 + 

地点副词 地点副词短语	+ be动词 + 主语
----------------	-------------

例: Some students were playing in front of the classroom.

→ Playing in front of the classroom were some students.

(有些学生正在教室前面玩耍。)

\* 此类地点副词或地点副词短语所形成的倒装句,其好处是由于倒装句的主语在句尾,之后可接定语从句、分词短语或介词短语,用以修饰主语,扩大主语的内容,因而避免主语在句首修饰语过多及与动词相距过远的毛病。

b. street-sweeper 清洁工

sweep [swi:p] vt. 打扫, 清扫

三态为: sweep, swept, swept

例: Mark quickly swept the floor after he spilt a glass of milk.

(马克在打翻一杯牛奶后很快就清扫了地板。)

2. He is in his early sixties and looks quite stern; but, in fact, he is easy to get along with and is always considerate of others.

他年约60岁出头,看起来很严肃;但事实上,他很容易相处而且总是为别人设想。

解说:

a. in one's 

early sixties	
mid-sixties	
late sixties	



某人年约 | 60岁出头 |  
              | 65岁左右 |  
              | 接近70岁 |

例: He is still in good shape in his early nineties.  
(他年约90岁出头, 但身体仍很硬朗。)

b. **stern** [stɜ:n] a. 严肃的

例: Although Prof. Newton is stern, we all like him.  
(虽然牛顿教授很严肃, 但我们全都喜欢他。)

c. **get along with ...** 与……相处

例: How are you getting along with the manager?  
(你与经理相处得如何?)

d. **considerate** [kən'sɪdəɪt] a. 体谅的

considerable [kən'sɪdəəbl] a. 相当的, 大量的

be considerate of ... 体谅……, 为……设想

= be thoughtful of ...

例: Jimmy is nice; he is always considerate of his wife.  
(吉米人很好, 对太太总是很体贴。)

Bud made considerable improvement on this exam.

(巴德这次考试大有进步。)

3. Even though he is uneducated, he is a pleasant man to talk to.

虽然他没受过教育, 但和他交谈是件令人愉快的事。

解说:

a. **even though ...** 即使/虽然……

b. **uneducated** [ˌʌn'edʒuketɪd] a. 未受教育的, 无学问的

educated [ˈedʒuketɪd] a. 受过教育的, 有学问的

\* educated常用well来修饰。

例: Uncle Bill is a well educated gentleman.



(比尔叔叔是一位受过良好教育的绅士。)

c. **pleasant** [ 'pleznt ] *a.* 令人愉快的

例: It's pleasant to go on a picnic on a sunny Sunday.

(在阳光普照的星期天外出野餐是件令人愉快的事。)

4. Rain or shine, he goes out to work in the early morning when there is little traffic on the road.

不论晴雨,他都会在一一大早路上车辆行人还很少时就出去工作。

解说:

a. **rain or shine** 不论晴雨

= whether it rains or shines

= whether it's a rainy day or a sunny day

注意:

rain or shine为副词短语,通常置于句首,用来修饰其后的主句。

例: Rain or shine, the postman must go out to deliver the mails.

(不论晴雨,邮递员都必须出去递送邮件。)

b. **traffic** [ 'træfɪk ] *n.* 交通(量)

例: The traffic is always heavy on Chungshiao West Road.

(忠孝西路上的交通流量总是很大。)

5. Because uncaring people litter the streets with so much garbage, he cannot take a rest until noon.

因为没有公德心的人会在街道上乱丢大量的垃圾,所以他直到中午才能休息。

解说:

a. **uncaring** [ ʌn'keərɪŋ ] *a.* 不关心的,漫不经心的

caring [ 'keərɪŋ ] *a.* 关心的

例: We were all upset by Roger's uncaring attitude toward the tragic news.

(罗杰对那悲痛消息不关心的态度使我们都很不高兴。)



Despite all the abuse he went through, Mr. Kingsley is still very caring towards other people.

(虽然金斯利先生曾受过不少虐待, 他仍然很关心别人。)

b. **litter** [ 'lɪtə(r) ] *vt.* 乱丢垃圾; 使脏乱 & *n.* 垃圾

例: The room was littered with cigarette butts after the party.

(聚会过后, 房间里丢满了烟蒂。)

Litter floating in streams and rivers is a sad sight.

(垃圾漂浮在溪流和河川中是个很可悲的景象。)

c. **garbage** [ 'gɑ:bɪdʒ ] *n.* 垃圾

garbage、litter、trash、rubbish 皆表示“垃圾”, 且均为不可数名词, 如表示一件垃圾时, 其前须用 a piece of 来修饰。

例: Don't dump your garbage into the river.

(别把垃圾倒进河里。)

d. **rest** [ rest ] *n. & vi.* 休息

take a rest 休息一下

例: Jim took a rest after reading for three hours.

(吉姆在读了3小时的书后停下来休息一下。)

The farmer spent twenty minutes resting under a tree.

(那个农民在树下休息了20分钟。)

6. To my surprise, he never complains about his hard and dirty work.

令我惊讶的是, 他从不抱怨他那辛苦又肮脏的工作。

解说:

**complain** [ kəm'pleɪn ] *vi. & vt.* 抱怨, 不满

complain about + N/V-ing 抱怨……

例: Every time I see Lily, she complains about her lazy husband.

(每次我看到莉莉, 她都在抱怨她那位懒惰的丈夫。)

Mr. Brown complains that his boss always finds fault with him.

(布朗先生抱怨他的老板老是对他吹毛求疵。)



7. In a word, I don't look down upon him just because he is a street-sweeper; instead, I respect my kind neighbor.

总之，我不会因他是个清洁工就看不起他；相反地，我尊敬我的这位好邻居。

**解说：**

a. **in a word** 总之

= to sum up

= in a nutshell

= in conclusion

**例：**In conclusion, it's unwise of you to lend Sam money.

(总之，你借钱给山姆是不明智的。)

b. **look down upon sb** 瞧不起/轻视某人

= despise sb

despise [dɪ'spaɪz] *vt.* 轻视

look up to sb 尊敬某人

= respect sb

**例：**We should not look down upon the poor.

(我们不该轻视穷人。)

All the students look up to their principal.

(所有学生都尊敬他们的校长。)

c. **instead** [ɪn'sted] *adv.* 相反地，而

**例：**Joe didn't go to school; instead, he went to a movie with his girlfriend.

(乔没有去上学，而是和女友去看电影。)



## Unit 2 My Mother



My mother was an elementary school teacher until she retired two years ago. She devoted herself to teaching for forty-five years. That is, she spent the best part of her life educating her students. Although she isn't a teacher now, she is still very much concerned about the development of education in Taiwan.

Though Mom is no longer a career woman, she is busy all the time. Each day she gets up early to prepare our breakfast and does all the housework. In addition, she goes to a temple and volunteers to help the priests and worshippers with little chores. As Teacher's Day is drawing near, I wish her eternal health and happiness. After all, mothers are the world's greatest educators.

### 我的妈妈

我妈妈本来是个小学老师，她在两年前退休了。她献身教育达45年之久。换句话说，她把最美好的青春岁月用来教导她的学生。虽然她现在不是老师，但她仍然很关心台湾的教育发展。

虽然妈妈不再是职业妇女，但她仍然无时无刻不在忙碌。她每天都早起准备我们的早餐和做所有的家务。此外，她也到一座寺庙去自愿帮助那些僧侣及信徒们做些小杂事。因为教师节快到了，我祝她永远健康快乐。毕竟，妈妈们是世界上最伟大的教育家。





## 下笔方式

1. 主题句：妈妈在退休前是一位小学老师。
2. 发展句：叙述妈妈奉献大半生于教育，退休后仍热心助人。
3. 结论句：天下的妈妈皆是最伟大的教育家。



## 短语解析

1. **devote oneself to + N/V-ing** 某人献身/致力于……

例：Mr. Goodman devotes himself to his family.

（古德曼先生将自己的全部身心奉献给他的家庭。）

2. **spend + 时间名词 + (in) + V-ing** 把时间花费于……

例：Mr. Gamble spends all his free time playing mahjong.

（甘布尔先生的空闲时间都花在打麻将上。）

3. **be concerned about ...** 关心……

例：Tom is never concerned about others' problems.

（汤姆从不关心别人的问题。）

4. **no longer ...** 不再……，已不……

例：Rob no longer lives in this city.

（罗布已不住在本市了。）

5. **In addition, S + V** 此外，……

例：Andy is unreasonable. In addition, he complains all the time.

（安迪不可理喻。此外，他老是在抱怨。）