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写人作文

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SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL [高中版]

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《写人作文英语写作指导》

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前 言

为了全面贯彻落实中央各级领导关于加强我国外语教学改的指示精神,经中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会第六届理事会研究决定举办首届全国中学生英语写作大赛。本套丛书即根据此次大赛精神,按照《中学英语教学大纲》和《新课标》的具体要求,精心编写而成。

本套丛书吸取了最近几年全国中学生英语写作大赛评卷小组及高考英语评卷小的经验总结,并能针对近几年大赛参赛者的参赛作品及高考考生书面表达的失误与不足进行精要分析,在打破学生英语写作汉语思考这一习惯性思维的基础上,给学生充分的想象和创造空间,使其积极地进行英语写作,达到逐步提高英语写作能力的目的。

本书特点如下

◆全国重点中学有实践教学经验的特级教师及外语教研专家、学者亲临指点编写,极具权威性。

◆本套丛书紧跟英语大赛内容,体现现行英语教学实际,是真正能为英语教和学提供帮助的一本实用的书。

◆本套丛书包罗英语作文的全部文体,新颖且富有趣味性,“精彩的故事你我都有,不同的风采才是你我的独特之处。”

◆据不同的文体设置精彩新颖的栏目,让你读故事,讲英语,品味异国情调,聆听黄河情怀。

本书精选百余篇短文,按文体分类,引导学生欣赏其精妙之处,通过练习,达到学习致用、举一反三、逐步提高写作水平的目的。

本书在编撰过程中参考了大量的英文名著,报刊杂志,并从互联网上下载了部分人物传记,在此对上述文章书籍的作者深表谢意。

编 者

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第1章

中华儿女

第一节

英语范文

人物简介

孔子是我国古代教育家、思想家和哲学家和,儒家思想的创始人。若论对中国几千年封建社会的影响,少有出其右者。本文简介了他的国君思想。

Confucius^① was born five hundred and fifty years before Christ^②. Unlike Jesus Christ, he did not bring word of God to people. He was a clever teacher and a philosopher, looking for truth and wisdom. Most of his teaching was about life in the world.

Confucius was very keen^③ to give people

生词注解

- ①Confucius: 孔子
- ②Christ: 耶稣基督
- ③keen: 热心的, 渴望的

some good rules. Someone asked him, "What does a country need?" Confucius answered, "Enough food, a good army and a good leader." The person then asked, "Which one is the

most important?" Confucius answered, "An army is not very important. All men must die, so food is not the most important. But if the leader of the country is not good, then everything will be bad."

巩|固|练|习

请用英语写一篇短文, 介绍中国现任中央军委主席江泽民。

第 二 节

英|语|范|文

人物简介

1949年以前的很长一段时间内, 我国的桥梁、铁路的设计和建造都依赖外国。我国科学家茅以升打破了这种垄断, 设计建造了难度相当大的钱塘江大桥, 并且为我国培养了

Mao Yisheng was a bridge engineering expert. He was born in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province. He graduated from Tangshan Technical Institute, Jiaotong University in 1916. He received MS from Cornell University, USA in 1917 and Ph.D from Carnegie Mellon University in 1920.

In 1930s, he broke foreign monopoly^① and took charge of the design and organization of the construction of Qiantang

不少桥梁和铁路专家。他的
开创精神值得我们学习。

生词注解

①monopoly: 垄断, 垄断权

②milestone: 里程碑

③initiated: (过去式) 创始

④elicitation: 引导, 启发

⑤mechanics: 力学, 机械学

⑥promoter: 创始人

Bridge, a double-deck railroad combine bridge with the foundation of 47.8 meters deep under complex natural conditions. The bridge was a significant achievement and became a milestone^② in China's bridge history. He initiated^③ elicitation^④ method in education, devoted himself to education reform and trained many outstanding talents for bridge engineering. He was in charge of the China Academy of Railways Sciences for more than 30 years and made remarkable contributions to the development of railway science and technology. He was a pioneer in soil mechanics^⑤ and an outstanding promoter^⑥ of popular science. He died in 1989.

巩 固 练 习

请用英语写一篇短文,介绍中国著名建筑师梁思成。要点如下:

1. 1901 年 4 月 20 日出生于广东省新会。1923 年毕业于清华大学。1927 年在美国获得理科硕士学位。1947 年获普林斯顿大学荣誉博士学位。

2. 1928 年在东北大学创立建筑系。1946 年在清华大学设立建筑系。

3. 1949 年以后积极参加北京市的城建工作,是人民英雄纪念碑和北京十大建筑的主要设计者之一。曾任清华大学建筑系主任,培养了许多优秀的建筑师。

第 三 节

英 | 语 | 范 | 文

人物简介

中国人长期以来被称作“东亚病夫”。拿奥运金牌是新中国几代体育工作者的梦想。许海峰第一个圆了这个梦想，以致前国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇说，许海峰夺冠的这一天，对于全体中国人民来说，都是一个“很有纪念意义的一天”。

生词注解

- ① marksman: 神枪手, 射击手
- ② pistol: 手枪
- ③ shooting range: 射击场
- ④ spectators: 观众
- ⑤ flocked: (过去式) 聚集
- ⑥ proceeded: (过去式) 进行
- ⑦ consecutive: 连续的
- ⑧ faltered: (过去式) 犹豫, 踌躇
- ⑨ trigger: 扳机
- ⑩ decisively: 果断地

Xu Haifeng, marksman^①, was born in Hexian county, Anhui Province on August 10, 1957. He won the gold medal at men's free pistol^② event at the 23rd Olympic Games in 1984. It was the first gold medal won by Chinese athletes in the history of Olympic Games.

In the shooting range^③ in the Prado Recreation Area in Los Angeles, 80 athletes from all over the world were taking part in the world were taking part in the men's free pistol event in front of a huge crowd spectators^④ and journalists. In the beginning, the journalists flocked^⑤ behind world champion Ragnar Skanaker of Sweden. However, as the competition proceeded^⑥, their attention was drawn by a Chinese athlete in the No. 40 position. It was Xu Haifeng. At this time, Xu still had his last 10 shot to fire. He marked one ten rings and two consecutive^⑦ nine rings. Then he faltered^⑧ a little in the noise of the journalists and

scored lower rings with the next two shots. A sigh rose among the spectators. Xu sat down and closed his eyes for a while. As he took up his pistol again, he was completely calmed and scored nine and ten rings in a row. Before firing the last shot, he raised and put down the gun twice as all spectators held their breath and watched him. Then he pulled the trigger[®] decisively[®]-ten rings.

巩 固 练 习

请用英语写一段人物介绍,介绍少年体育明星孙淑伟。内容如下:

1. 孙淑伟,男,14岁,广东人。
2. 训练项目:跳水。
3. 取得成绩:第11届亚运会冠军,第6届世界游泳锦标赛冠军(亚运会:the Asian Games,游泳锦标赛:swimming championships)。
4. 其他情况:从小喜欢游泳,8岁进广东省跳水队,13岁进国家队,一年后夺得第11届亚运会金牌。

第 四 节

英 语 范 文

人物简介

鲁迅是文化战线的一面旗帜,

Lu Xun is a pen name of Zhou Shuren. He was a great writer. He wrote stories, poetry, essays, literary criticism and literary history.

毛泽东给予他极高的评价。本文简单地介绍了他在文学方面的成就。特别是他第一个用白话创作小说这一开历史先河的贡献。

生词注解

① worth his salt: 称职, 胜任

② journals: 杂志, 期刊

He is called the father of modern Chinese literature. His first story "A Madman's Diary" is considered the first story written in modern Chinese. The classic Chinese literature by Lao Zi and Confucius for example, were written in literary Chinese which is different from the language spoken by everyday folks. Any scholar worth his salt^① would have written in this literary style. Lu Xun chose to begin writing the way people talk. At the same time, he was

well educated and learned and used the language very colorfully, and had a large vocabulary. His stories were published in literary journals^② of the time and then were collected and published as books.

巩|固|练|习

请用英语写一篇短文, 简单介绍雷锋的生平事迹。

第 五 节

英|语|范|文

人物简介

中国过去被称为“贫油国”, 工

Li Siguang was a geologist. He was born in Huanggang, Hubei Province. His nationality was Mongolian. He received M. sc and Sc. D

业生产和日常生活一直靠“洋油”。李四光经过研究,坚信中国地下有石油。在他的理论指导下,我国相继在大庆和胜利开采了石油,结束了中国依赖“洋油”的历史。本文是对他的理论和生平的简单介绍。

生词注释

- ① stratigraphics: 地层学
- ② quaternary: (地) 第四纪, 第四纪的
- ③ glaciation: 冰河作用, 冰蚀
- ④ crustal: 外壳的, 地壳的
- ⑤ tectonic: (地) 地壳构造的
- ⑥ geomechanics: (复用作单) 地球力学; 地质力学
- ⑦ paleontology: 古生物学
- ⑧ penetrating: 深刻的
- ⑨ geoscience: 地球科学

from Birmingham University, UK in 1919 and 1927. He was one of the founders of the Geological Society of China.

In his early days, Li made intensive studies on fasulinides from the viewpoint of mechanics and stratigraphics^① of China. He discovered the presence of Quaternary^② glaciation^③ in China. His studies on the crustal^④ structure and crustal movement were based on the mechanics consideration and led to the concept of “tectonic^⑤ system”, such as the Neocathaysian and Cathaysian system in China and the establishment of a new discipline “geomechanics^⑥”. With the application of geomechanics, he found three trending belts occurring within the territory of China. This led to the discovery and successful exploration of gas and oil fields in Daqing and Shengli regions as well as the distribution of other mineral resources.

With the combination of detecting active tectonic systems and measurements of stress fields in earth crust, he made earthquake predictions possible. In his late years, he published “Astronomy, Geology, Paleontology^⑦” which produced penetrating^⑧ influence on the overlapping fields of different scientific disciplines. He contributed greatly to the development of geological education and geoscience^⑨ in particular and geology in general. He died on April 29, 1971.

巩固练习

根据下面的提示,用英语写一篇短文,介绍数学家吴文俊。

1. 吴文俊,数学家。出生于上海。
2. 1940 年毕业于上海交通大学。1949 年在法国获博士学位。
3. 1957 年当选为中国科学院院士。中国科学院系统工程研究所名誉主任。
4. 2001 年获得国家科学技术一等奖。
5. 研究方向为应用数学。

第六节

英语范文

人物简介

写画家和作家一样,写画家也必然涉及他的作品,同时要用到许多美术方面的专有词汇。在阅读的过程中,要注意积累描写不同职业的人物时的不同词汇,扩大自己的词汇量,以后碰到写此类人物时就会得心应手。

In the early 1980s, a young man went on a journey to the Qinghai-Tibet plateau^① and discovered the beauty of this boundless, isolated^②, and silent land. The man, Wu Changjiang, is now an associate professor in the Block Painting Department of the Central Academy of Fine Arts. Wu Changjiang's paintings are noted for their freshness, harmony^③ and mellowness^④. His paintings are simple yet as thought-provoking as poetry.

Wu Changjiang believes that the rules of

生词注解

- ①plateau: 高原
- ②isolated: 孤立的, 隔绝的
- ③harmony: 协调, 和谐
- ④mellowness: 柔和, 圆润
- ⑤impressionism: (绘画、文艺等方面的) 印象主义; 印象派
- ⑥abstraction: 抽象派
- ⑦proportioned: 匀称的, 成比例的
- ⑧marsh: 沼泽, 湿地
- ⑨galloping: 飞跑的
- ⑩depiction: 描绘, 描写
- ⑪sketch: 速写, 素描
- ⑫meticulous: 细致的
- ⑬gallery: 画廊, 走廊

art cannot be changed. The only thing that an artist can do, he says, is to find the rules, follow them, and make good use of them. Wu also believes that there is no clear dividing line between true-to-life painting and impressionism^⑤ or abstraction^⑥. His paintings are well proportioned^⑦ and balanced between black and white, movement and stillness, dark and light, cold and warm colors. Wu Changjiang has studied the strong points of others to enrich his artistic creation. His watercolor paintings combine the techniques of Western watercolor painting and those of traditional Chinese painting. In the Vast Grassland, a Tibetan man rides

a horse, followed by two other horses. The man is crossing a marsh^⑧ with a small pond that reflects him on his galloping^⑨ horse. Yet this painting is different from similar depictions^⑩ of the Native-American areas in the United States and of the grassland in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region because it has the original taste of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The expression and the shape are harmonious and accurate, forming a special feature of the artistic world of Wu Changjiang.

From the great number of sketches^⑪ by Wu Changjiang one can sense that the painter has devoted himself to experiencing life, and the viewer feels refreshed upon seeing his sketches. The simple lines are enough to depict a vivid picture, and from the shaking lines, one can feel the intense emotion of the painter.

Wu Changjiang uses a wide range of topics for his art, and he is meticulous^⑫ in his drawing. Each of his works has its own theme and features its own characteristics. No wonder his paintings have been awarded

at home and abroad and collected by art galleries^③ in China and Japan and museums in Britain and the United States.

巩固练习

根据下面的提示,用英语写一篇短文,介绍著名青年歌手刘洁。

1. 1997 年在电影《爱情麻辣烫》中扮演角色。后在电视连续剧中扮演主角——一位歌手。
2. 发行过的专辑有:“Have You Changed After Being Away for so Long?” “You Are Happy, So Am I.” “Whoever You Are.” “Men.” 等。
3. 喜爱运动,特别喜欢打台球(billiards)和保龄球(bowling)

第七节

英语范文

人物简介

张艺谋被称为中国电影界的奇才、怪才。他从摄影师到演员,再到导演,不论做什么都会有一些奇思妙想,都会取得巨大的成就。他执导的电影《红高粱》获 1988 年第 38 届柏林国际电影节“金熊奖”。1991 年电影《大红灯笼高高挂》获威尼斯电影节“银狮奖”。

Not one less, a Chinese film directed by Zhang Yimou, won the Golden Lion Prize for the best movie at the 56th Venice Film Festival in September.

The film tells the story of a substitute teacher^① in a Chinese village who tries hard to bring back to school a boy unable to attend classes. Zhang says that it is the most satisfy-

1992 年电影《秋菊打官司》获威尼斯电影节“金狮奖”。
1999 年电影《一个都不能少》获第 56 届威尼斯电影节“金狮奖”。

ing film he has ever directed.

“It illustrates my concern for all the school children in China. I hope all the people who see this film will be touched because the emotion expressed in it is borderless and is not restricted by politics.” he said at the film festival’s press conference.

生词注释

- ①substitute teacher: 代课教师
②Red Sorghum: 《红高粱》

This is the third time that Zhang, a famous Chinese director, has won a prize at the Venice Film Festival. His Raise the Red Lantern won the Silver Lion Prize in 1991. One year later, he won the Golden Lion Prize for the film Qiu Ju Goes to Court.

Zhang has won other prizes at international film festivals. For example, he was awarded the Golden Bear Prize for his film Red Sorghum^② at the 38th Berlin International Movie Festival in 1988.

巩 固 练 习

请你用英语写一篇短文,介绍一下 TCL 的总裁李东生先生。要点如下:

1. 1957 年生于广东省。1982 年毕业于华南科技大学无线电系。现为 TCL 集团总裁。
2. TCL 集团现在是中国最大的五家电子企业之一,也是国家重点扶持的 512 家企业之一。
3. TCL 现已成为中国的著名品牌,他本人也因其贡献获得了许多奖励。

第八节

英|语|范|文

人物简介

医护人员被称为“白衣天使”，他们的职责是救死扶伤。精湛的医术和高尚的道德情操是他们的立身之本。下文正是从上述两个方面对万大夫进行了描述。

生词注解

- ① surgery: 外科
- ② outpatient: 门诊病人 outpatient department: 门诊部
- ③ human-anatomy: 人体解剖
- ④ hemorrhoids: (常用复)痔
- ⑤ fistulas: (常用复)瘻, 瘻管
- ⑥ rectal: (解)直肠的, 近直肠的
- ⑦ therapy: 理疗
- ⑧ acupuncture: 针刺, 针刺疗法
- ⑨ accumulated: (过去式)积累
- ⑩ accuracy: 准确, 精确, 精确度
- ⑪ neural: 神经的, 神经系统的
- ⑫ muscular: 肌肉的
- ⑬ acclaimed: (过去分词)受到赞扬
- ⑭ exquisite: 精湛的
- ⑮ meticulous: 过细的, 细致的
- ⑯ unhealed: 未愈合的
- ⑰ adroit: 灵巧的
- ⑱ anus: 肛门
- ⑲ prostatic: 前列腺炎的

Dr. Wan Chunfa is a vice director of the surgery^① section at the outpatient^② department of the Shanghai Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine. He is well known for having treated many difficult and complicated cases. In the 1960s, Dr. Wan was engaged in human-anatomy^③ research in the Shanghai No. 2 Army Medical College. He studied for over ten years under Shen Chuqiao, a famous doctor of traditional Chinese medicine in Shanghai. In his 30 years of clinical practices, Wan has treated many serious cases. Dr. Wan is especially known for his treatment of hemorrhoids^④ and fistulas^⑤. Patients suffering from rectal^⑥ bleeding are cured and can get about freely the day after they receive Dr. Wan's painless injection therapy^⑦. For patients with severe hemorrhoids, Dr. Wan uses acupuncture^⑧. Wan Chunfa has accumulated^⑨ rich experience in acupuncture, which he performs with exceptional accuracy^⑩, taking into consideration the neural^⑪ system and channel-point locations as well as the