



一定要背的经典 英语作文36篇

English Compositions for Recitation

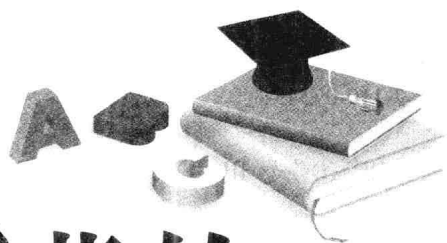
挑战高分作文，背这本就够了。

赖世雄◎著

- 由赖世雄教授及外籍教师刻意以同等的语调供与，以利背诵。
- 汇8大主题，在同类主题的比较中学会如何下笔，如何构思。
- 重要词句解析详尽，辅以例句，提升遣词造句能力。
- 附美音MP3，跟着背诵，口语、发音问题一并解决。



纯正美音MP3



一定要背的**经典** 英语作文**36**篇

English
Compositions for Recitation

赖世雄◎著



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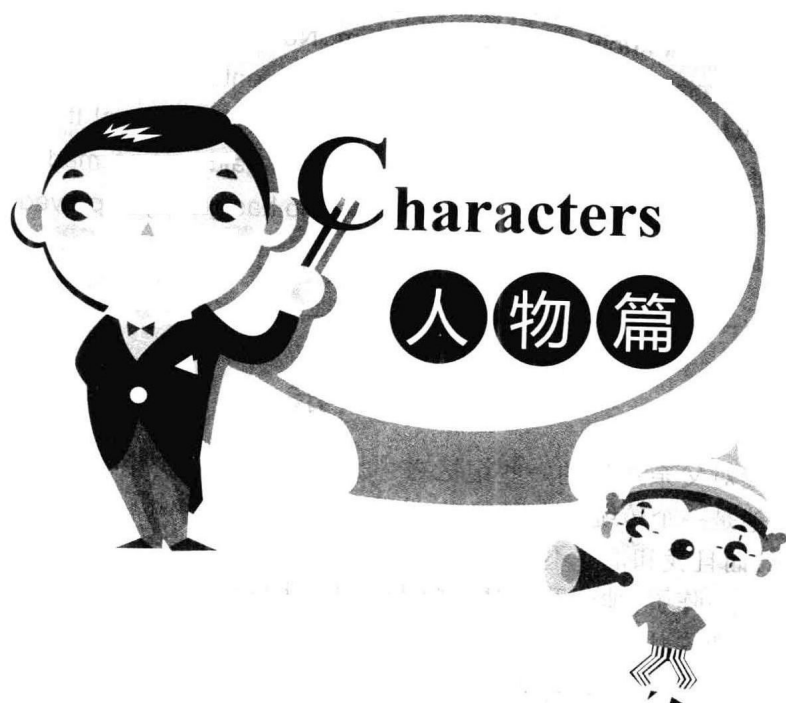
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My Father

One of my earliest memories of Dad is that he would often leave the house at dawn to go jogging. He was a traditional Chinese father, which means that he didn't show his affection for his kids easily. And he and I didn't talk much.

Some time ago, he made me go jogging with him. I hated it because I didn't know what to say to him. Needless to say, I did not enjoy exercising with Dad. However, as time went by, he and I began to talk while jogging. Later, he even began to tell me jokes! It was a side of him that I had never seen before. I'm glad that he made me go jogging with him because our relationship has greatly improved as a result.

我的父亲

我对父亲最早的一些记忆之一是他以前常在黎明时离家去慢跑。他是一个传统的中国父亲,这意味着他不轻易对儿女表露他的情感,而且我和他并不常交谈。

前一阵子,他叫我和他去慢跑。我讨厌和他慢跑,因为我不知道要和他说什么。不用说,我不喜欢和爸爸一起运动。然而,随着时间推移,我和他开始慢跑时交谈。后来,他甚至开始讲笑话给我听!这是我以前从未见过的一面。我很高兴他要我和他去慢跑,因为我们的父子关系因此大为改善。



下笔方式:

1. 引导句: 我对父亲最早的一些记忆之一是他以前常常在黎明时离家去慢跑。
2. 发展句: 父亲是位传统的中国父亲, 不常表露他的情感, 也少与我交谈; 前一阵子, 父亲叫我陪他慢跑, 此后, 我才渐渐见到他的另一面。
3. 结论句: 我很高兴他叫我和他去慢跑, 因为我们的父子关系因此大为改善。



短语解析:

1. **at dawn** 在黎明时

例: The hikers got up at dawn and started climbing the mountain.
(那些徒步旅行者在黎明时起床开始爬山。)

2. **make + 人 + V** 叫某人……

例: Bart's teacher made him stay behind after school.
(巴特的老师叫他放学后留校。)

3. **Needless to say, S + V** 不用说, ……

例: Needless to say, if you often tell lies, no one will trust you.
(不用说, 如果你时常说谎, 就没有人会信任你。)

4. **as time goes by** 随着时间流逝

例: Unspoiled beaches are getting harder to find as time goes by.
(随着时间流逝, 未遭破坏的沙滩越来越难找到了。)

5. **as a result** 因此

例: Sally didn't show up for work for two weeks. As a result, she was fired.
(萨莉两个星期没去上班。因此, 她被解雇了。)



范文句型分析:

1. One of my earliest memories of Dad is that he would often leave the house at dawn to go jogging.

我对父亲最早的一些记忆之一是他以前常在黎明时离家去慢跑。

解说:

- a. **memory** ['meməri] *n.* 记忆; 记性

in memory of ... 为纪念……

例: Rick has a very good memory; he remembers almost everything he reads.

(里克的记忆力很好;凡是他读过的东西几乎都能记得。)

A statue was erected in memory of the dead leader.

(有人建立了一座雕像以纪念那名去世的领袖。)

- b. **would often V** 以前常常……

例: When Jim first started dating Sherry, he would often bring her flowers.

(吉姆刚开始和雪莉约会时常送她花。)

- c. **at dawn** 在黎明时

dawn [dɔ:n] *n.* 天亮时分,黎明,破晓

注意:

表时刻,介词用at,如: at dawn(在黎明时),at noon(在正午时),at dusk(在黄昏时),at night(在晚上),at midnight(午夜12点),at ten o'clock(在10点整)等。

例: The criminal was scheduled to be executed at dawn.

(那名罪犯定于黎明时被处决。)

- d. **go jogging** 去慢跑

2. He is a traditional Chinese father, which means that he didn't show his affection for his kids easily.

他是一个传统的中国父亲,这意味着他不轻易对儿女表露他的情感。

解说:

- a. 上列句中的 which 为关系代词,代替其前整个主句 "He is a

traditional Chinese father”, which 在所引导的定语从句中作主语,且 which 之前须加逗号。

例: Wayne failed the exam, which means that he had to repeat the course.

(韦恩没有通过考试,这意味着他得重修这门课。)

b. **traditional** [trə'dɪʃənəl] a. 传统的

例: The young couple didn't want to have a traditional wedding.

(那对年轻情侣不想举行传统的婚礼。)

c. **affection** [ə'fekʃən] n. 情感

show one's affection for... 对……表露某人的情感

例: The dog showed his affection for his master by licking her face.

(那只狗舔女主人的脸,表达它对主人的感情。)

3. And he and I didn't talk much.

= And he and I seldom talked.

而且我和他并不常交谈。

4. Some time ago, he made me go jogging with him.

前一阵子,他叫我和他去慢跑。

解说:

a. **some time ago** 一段时间以前

some time 一段时间

sometime ['sʌmtaɪm] adv. 某时(不明确的时间,可用于过去时或将来时,通常与一明确时间副词或副词短语连用)

sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] adv. 有时候

例: He'll stay here some time.

(他会在这儿待一阵子。)

I saw Jennifer sometime the day before yesterday.

(我在前天某个时候见过詹妮弗。)

The basketball star will visit Taiwan sometime next Summer.

(该篮球明星将于明年夏天的某个时间来台湾访问。)

Old Mrs. Wilson sometimes gets lost in her own house.

(威尔逊老太太有时会在自己家里迷路。)

b. **make + 人 + 动词原形** 叫某人从事……

被动用法:

be made to + 动词原形 被要求 / 命令做……

例: Jack's mother made him paint the kitchen.

= Jack was made to paint the kitchen by his mother.

(杰克的妈妈叫他粉刷厨房。)

5. I hated it because I didn't know what to say to him.

我讨厌和他慢跑,因为我不知道要和他说什么。

解说:

代词 it 于本文中代替其前的句子 “he made me go jogging with him”。

6. Needless to say, I did not enjoy exercising with Dad.

不用说,我不喜欢和爸爸一起运动。

解说:

a. **Needless to say, S+V** 不用说, ……

= It goes without saying that + S + V

例: Needless to say, people who are careful with their money are more likely to become rich than those who are not.

(不用说,用钱谨慎的人比用钱不谨慎的人更有可能致富。)

b. **enjoy** [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *vt.* 享受;喜爱

* enjoy 之后须接名词或动名词作宾语,而不可接不定式作宾语。

例: Melody enjoys watching videos with her boyfriend.

(美洛蒂喜欢和她的男友一起看录影带。)

7. However, as time went by, he and I began to talk while jogging.

然而,随着时间流逝,我和他开始慢跑时交谈。

解说:

as time goes by 随着时间(一天天)过去 / 流逝

= as time passes

= with the passing of time

例: As time went by, Mr. Chen became accustomed to life in Canada.

(随着时间流逝,陈先生适应了加拿大的生活。)

* accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* 习惯的

8. Later, he even began to tell me jokes!

后来,他甚至开始讲笑话给我听!

解说:

joke [dʒəuk] *n.* 笑话

tell a joke 说笑话

play a joke on sb 开某人玩笑

例: The boys spent the evening telling jokes.

(那些男孩整晚都在讲笑话。)

The old soldiers played a joke on the new recruits.

(这群老兵开那些新兵的玩笑。)

9. It was a side of him that I had never seen before.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

这是我以前从未见过他的一面。

解说:

句型分析:

(1) 代词,代替其前“he even began to tell me jokes”,作主语。

(2) 不完全不及物 be 动词。

(3) 名词,作表语。

(4) 关系代词 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 (3) 的 a side; that 相当于 which,作 (4) 中 seen 的宾语,可予省略。

10. I am glad that he made me go jogging with him because our relationship has greatly improved as a result.

我很高兴他要我和他去慢跑,因为我们的父子关系因此大为改善。

解说:

a. **relationship** [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] *n.* 关系

例: The two brothers never had a good relationship.

(那两兄弟的关系一直不好。)

b. **improve** [ɪm'pru:v] *vi.* 改善,进步 & *vt.* 改良,使进步

例: The political situation in that country has improved over the past few years.

(过去几年来,该国的政治状况已有改善。)

You need to improve your grades if you want to get a scholarship.

(如果你想得到奖学金,成绩就要进步。)

c. **as a result** 因此 (= as a consequence)

例: The only bridge across the river was destroyed in the storm; as a result, the explorers were trapped.

(过河的唯一一座桥梁在暴风雨中被冲毁;因此,那些探险家被困住了。)

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,他是一个清道夫。他年约 60 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,他都会在一一大早交通流量还很小时就出去工作。因为那些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,我不会因他是个清道夫就看不起他;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: 对这位身为清道夫的邻居不但不轻视, 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帮我送便当来。)

5. **litter + 地方 + with + 东西** 在某地乱丢……

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

(小约翰尼总是在他的房间乱丢报纸和杂志。)

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,他是一个清道夫。

解说:

a. 本句为地方副词短语置于句首的倒装句。

注意:

地方副词 (here、there), 或地方副词短语 (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做变化, 句型有下列三种:

(1) 主语 + 不及物动词 + | 地方副词 |
| 地方副词短语 |

→ | 地方副词 | + 不及物动词 + 主语
| 地方副词短语 |

例: An old woman sat there by the window.

→ There sat an old woman.

By the window sat an old woman.

(那儿 / 窗旁坐着一位老太太。)

本文即属此用法。

(2) 主词 + be 动词 + 过去分词 + | 地方副词 |
| 地方副词短语 |

→ | 地方副词 | + be 动词 + 过去分词 + 主语
| 地方副词短语 |

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

→ On top of the hill is located a temple.

(那山顶上坐落着一间寺庙。)

(3) 主语 + be 动词 + 现在分词 + | 地方副词 |
| 地方副词短语 |

→ 现在分词 + | 地方副词 | + be 动词 + 主语
| 地方副词短语 |

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。)

- * 此类方副词或地方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** 清道夫

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就很快地清扫了地板。)

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 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'sɪdərɪt] a. 体谅的

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

be considerate of ... 体谅……,为……设想