

Super English 卓越英语

双色版



English Compositions for  
Middle School (Characterization)

ZHONGXUE YINGWU ZHONGXUE XINGWEI ZUOWEN  
(ONE PERSON PLAY)

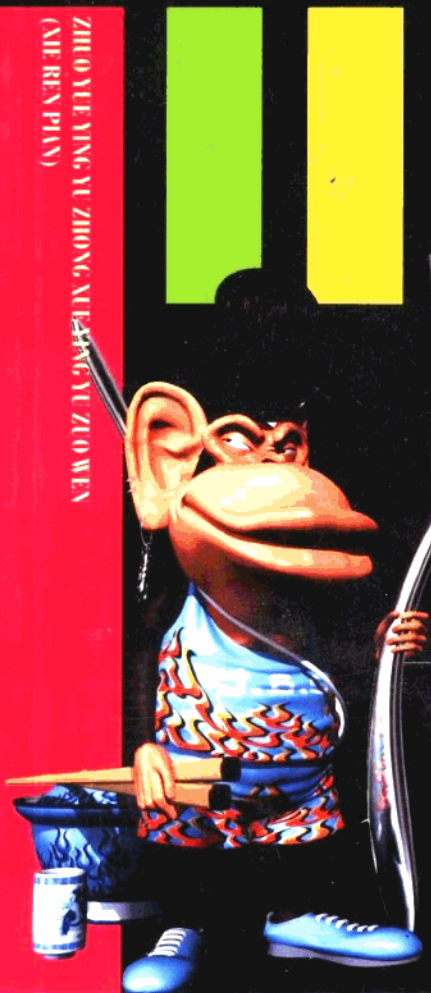
# 中学英语作文

写人篇

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## 编者的话

全日制高级中学英语教学大纲规定高中英语教学的目的是“是在义务教育初中英语教学的基础上，巩固、扩大学生的基础知识，发展听说读写的基本技能，培养在口头上和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力。”自1992年全国范围内开始使用新教材以来，学生的听说能力确实有了相当大的提高，过去那种“哑巴英语”、“聋子英语”的状况已有很大改观。但学生的写作能力并没有明显的长进，某种程度上还有所下降。特别是在写作过程中，先用汉语思考，然后译成英语，从而造成汉语式英语的情形非常普遍。还有一些同学，虽然能写出合乎英语语法的句子，但文章缺少洋味，经多年练习也没有实质性的突破。另一方面，作为中学教学“指挥棒”的高考，在命写作题时却裹足不前，给考生的限制条件太多，窒息了学生的想象力和创造性，也直接影响到中学英语教学，考生始终围绕少数几个题型训练，无法真正提高写作水平，形成写作能力。

为了弥补上述两个缺陷，作者精选了170篇短文，试图通过对这些文章的赏析，就人物描写这一个方面引导读者欣赏它们在写法上的精妙之处，再通过练习，将学到的写作手法，写作特点，常用句型和词汇用到自己的作文中，达到学以致用，举一反三的目的。逐步提高写作水平。

本书将170篇短文分为两部分，第一部分85篇，按写作的侧重点分为中华儿女、域外名人、名人逸事、大众脸谱、幽默小品、语言描写、动作描写、心理描写、外貌描写共九章，每章分为若干小节，每节又由简介、范文、注释和练习四部分构成。第二部分85篇，按写作特点或人物类型与第一部分一一对应，作为参考答案附录于后供读者查阅、对照。当然这些答案只是一种可能的写



法，读者完全可以按照自己的理解与想法去写，然后参照参考答案找出不足，加以修改。也可以将范文和参考答案对照阅读，从中发现描写同类人物时所用的共同词汇，句子结构和写作方法，在自己的写作实践中尝试使用。

本书在编撰过程中参考了大量的报刊杂志、英文名著，并从互联网上下载了部分人物传记，未能一一注明，在此对上述文章、书籍的作者深表谢意。

编撰这样的一本书还是一个新的尝试，再加上作者水平有限，书中难免存在错漏之处，**恳请使用此书的读者不吝批评指正。**

吕明祥



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## 第一章

## 中华儿女

### 第一节

I. 简介: 天生的优势如果缺乏后天的努力, 照样会一事无成; 先天的不足却可以用后天的勤奋来弥补。身高只有 1.5 米的邓亚萍, 凭借顽强的毅力和刻苦的训练, 终于取得了成功, 就充分说明了这一点。

#### II. Passage:

#### Deng Yaping — A Ping-Pong Star

Deng Yaping, a world champion in Ping-Pong, is a girl of 23 from Henan Province. At the age of 4, she learnt to play Ping-Pong under her father. In 1983, when she was 8 years old, she won the championship in the National Competition of the Amateur Sports Schools. In 1988 she entered the National Training Team. Since she was only 1.5 meters tall, she had made great efforts to improve her foot-work<sup>1</sup>. Her hard work proved that height didn't count for much. She won the gold medals one after another. She won the gold medals in the 11th Asian Games' Table Tennis Competition and the 41st World Table Tennis Tournament, and in both the 25th and the 26th Olympic Games she won gold medals.

#### III. Notes:

foot-work: 步法

#### IV. Exercise:

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

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下:

孙淑伟, 男, 14 岁, 广东人。

训练项目: 跳水。

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)

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; 1991 年年初获得第 6 届世界锦标赛冠军。

## 第二节

I. 简介: 桑兰早就有了“鞍马皇后”的美誉, 但真正震撼世界的, 还是她受伤后冷静面对现实, 勇敢地迎接生活的挑战, 始终以微笑面对生活的勇气和忍着巨痛坚持锻炼身体, 争取早日生活自理的毅力。学习本文选取典型事例表现人物特点的写法。

### II. Passage:

When the 17-year-old Chinese athlete, Sang Lan was badly hurt in the gymnasium during the 4th World Goodwill Games, the doctors repeatedly asked Sang whether she understood what it means to her. Surprisingly, Sang remained quiet and calm. She responded<sup>1</sup> to the doctors, "Yes, I understand." She continued, "It does not matter, I can still be a useful person to society."

On June 11, 1981, Sang Lan was born into a typical family in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province. In May 1986, the 5-year-old girl enrolled in a gymnastic class at the Municipal School of Physical Culture. At first, she was a "hard-ankled, flat-footed, typically-sprung<sup>2</sup>" kid. But following her coach's strict demands, Sang would perform daily basic training exercises hundreds of times. "Sang Lan is a diligent<sup>3</sup> girl with an unusual tolerance<sup>4</sup> for pain—an



ability that has enabled her to progress faster than other kids," her coach says.

In 1994, Sang Lan joined the national gymnastic team. In 1997, after competing in both the National Gymnastic Championships and the 8th National Games, she won first place and was dubbed the "Queen of Vaulting". But such titles were not enough to Sang. She wanted to be the world champion.

The 4th World Goodwill Games posed<sup>6</sup> as the perfect opportunity for Sang to achieve her dreams. But now, many shake their heads, muttering<sup>7</sup> what a shame it is that she should have received such an injury moments before her dreams could come true.

In November, Sang Lan was sent to one of the best rehabilitation<sup>8</sup> centers in the United States—the Rusk Rehabilitation Center. From then on, Sang Lan diligently performed her physical exercises for more than 10 hours a day. Gradually, she was able to move her body from her wheelchair to her bed and back. With the help a hand-splint<sup>9</sup>, she could independently eat, comb her hair, brush her teeth, write, use a computer keyboard, dress herself and control her wheelchair so that she may "stroll"<sup>10</sup> about her room. Sang could even use her elbows to lift the upper part of her body from the wheelchair. At the time, the strong girl said, "Although the doctor told me that it was unlikely that I would ever stand up again, I've never given up hope for myself ever. I believe that there is a great possibility that a new medicine will be found to treat my injuries. I do not believe I will be paralyzed<sup>11</sup> forever."

Sang's smiling face has been widely publicized<sup>12</sup> in the United States. Once someone asked her how she was able to keep smiling after such a terrible tragedy. Sang responded, "Well, why not face your life with a smile? I've been paralyzed, so why should



there be somebody else suffering for me?" Her courageous smile has moved America.

Former US President Carter once went to the hospital to visit Sang Lan. He encouraged her to continue being strong, and he expressed President Clinton's sincerest sympathies.

On the evening of December 31, 1998, Sang Lan, dressed in an orange down jacket with a Chinese flag printed in the front, appeared as a distinguished guest at the crowded Times Square. When the bell rang for the New Year, she and Mr. Giuliani, the mayor of New York, pressed the 1999-countdown button. Sang is the first foreign guest to have the honor since 1991. Mayor Giuliani said in his speech, "Ms. Sang Lan is a model of bravery. It is she who will bring the world together when we welcome the year 1999."

Full of emotion<sup>13</sup>, Sang Lan said, "I've never regretted being a gymnast. I've only just begun a new living style, one that I have never known before. I will not let down<sup>14</sup> all those who have cared about me. I will continue doing my physical exercises, studying, and improving my special skills so that I may be a useful person to the society and live as a normal human being."

### III. Notes:

1. respond: 作答、回答
2. typically-sprung: 典型的、青春期的
3. diligent: 勤勉的、勤奋的、用功的
4. tolerance: 忍受, 坚韧性
5. dub: (以某种称号) 授予
6. pose: 形成, 成为
7. mutter: 轻声低语, 咕哝
8. rehabilitation: 恢复





9. hand-splint: 夹板
10. stroll: 在……溜达
11. paralyze: 瘫痪
12. publicize: 宣传; 公布
13. emotion: 感情, 情绪
14. let down: 使失望; 辜负

#### IV. Exercise:

请用英语写一篇文章, 介绍当代青年学习的榜样——自强不息的残疾人张海迪。要点如下:

五岁时患重病, 高位截瘫。

以顽强的毅力与疾病做斗争, 热心帮助他人。

自学了英、法、德等多门外语。自学完了大学课程和研究生课程, 拿到了硕士学位。

翻译了《海边诊所》等多部英文小说。自己创作了至少三本书。

### 第三节

I. 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。

#### II. Passage:

Dr. Wan Chunfa is vice director of the surgery<sup>1</sup> section at the outpatient<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>4</sup> and fistulas<sup>5</sup>. Patients suffering from rectal<sup>6</sup> bleeding are cured and can get about freely the day after they receive Dr. Wan's painless injection therapy<sup>7</sup>. For patients with severe hemorrhoids, Dr. Wan uses acupuncture<sup>8</sup>. Wan Chunfa has accumulated<sup>9</sup> rich experience in acupuncture, which he performs with exceptional accuracy<sup>10</sup>, taking into consideration the neural<sup>11</sup> system and channel-point locations as well as the muscular<sup>12</sup> functions. Dr. Wan is highly acclaimed<sup>13</sup> by his patients for his exquisite<sup>14</sup> medical skills. Careful, earnest, and meticulous<sup>15</sup>, Dr. Wan has removed foreign bodies from patients' unhealed<sup>16</sup> wounds with his adroit<sup>17</sup> hands, and once he removed a three-centimeter fishbone from a patient's anus<sup>18</sup>.

Many patients and their families like to think of Wan Chunfa as their family doctor, and Wan treats his patient like family members and shares their worries. In the past ten years he has served as a member of the Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the Shanghai Association of Surgery and a member of the Shanghai Medical Cooperative Center for Prostatic<sup>19</sup> Diseases.

### III. Notes:

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

#### IV. Exercise:

请用英语写一篇短文, 简单介绍你熟悉的一位大夫。

### 第四节

I. 简介: 林巧稚大夫是我国妇产科学和现代护理科学的创始人。本文记叙了她在两个方面所做的开创性的工作。

#### II. Passage:

Lin Qiaozhi was born in Xiamen, Fujian Province on December 23rd, 1901. She received MD from Peking Union Medical College in 1929. She was a professor and chairman of the Department of Obstetrics<sup>1</sup> and Gynecology<sup>2</sup> at Peking Union Medical College Hospital. She was also the vice president of Chinese Academy of Medical Science.

In her early years, Lin was engaged in the study of intrauterine<sup>3</sup> fetal<sup>4</sup> respiration<sup>5</sup>. She made a thorough investigation on the occurrence and expansion of choriocarcinomas<sup>6</sup> and the occurrence and treatment of women's pelvic<sup>7</sup> tuberculosis<sup>8</sup>. She had consummate<sup>9</sup> medical skills and excellent medical morality<sup>10</sup>. She also made great contributions to the propagation<sup>11</sup> of popular science and



to the maternal<sup>12</sup> and child health care. In 1955, she became a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. She died in 1983.

### III. Notes:

1. obstetrics: (复) 产科学, 助产术
2. gynecology: (医) 妇科学
3. intrauterine: 子宫内的
4. fetal: 胎儿的
5. respiration: 呼吸
6. choriocarcinomas: 卵巢癌
7. pelvic: 骨盆的
8. tuberculosis: 结核病
9. consummate: 完美的
10. morality: 道德, 美德
11. propagation: 普及, 传播
12. maternal: 母亲的

### IV. Exercise:

根据下列提示, 用英语写一篇短文, 介绍中央电视台节目主持人孙小梅。

小时候喜爱音乐, 拉过小提琴。16岁进北京广播学院学习。

主持中央电视台最短的两个节目《下周银屏》和《电视你我他》

特别注意向赵忠祥等老一辈主持人学习。非常喜欢主持人的工作。

## 第五节

1. 简介: 解放前很长一段时间, 我国的桥梁、铁路的设计和建设都被外国垄断。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, 并且为我国培养了不少桥梁和铁路专家。他的开创精神值得我们学习。



## II. Passage:

Mao Yisheng was a bridge engineering expert and educator. 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<sup>1</sup> and took charge of the design and organization of the construction of Qiantang 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<sup>2</sup> in China's bridge history. He initiated<sup>3</sup> elicitation<sup>4</sup> 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<sup>5</sup> and an outstanding promoter<sup>6</sup> of popular science. He died in 1989.

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## III. Notes:

1. monopoly: 垄断, 垄断权
2. milestone: 里程碑
3. initiated: (过去式) 创始
4. elicitation: 引导, 启发
5. mechanics: 力学, 机械学
6. promoter: 创始人

## IV. Exercise:

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:

1901年4月20日生于广东省新会。1923年毕业于清华大学。



1927 年在美国获理科硕士学位。1947 年获普林斯顿大学荣誉博士学位。

1928 年在东北大学创立建筑系。1946 年在清华大学设立建筑系。

1949 年以后积极参加北京城市建设工作，是人民英雄纪念碑和北京十大建筑的主要设计者之一。曾经任清华大学建筑系主任，培养出了许多优秀的建筑师。

## 第六节

I. 简介：中国人长期以来被称作“东亚病夫”，拿奥运金牌是中国几代体育工作者的心愿。许海峰是第一个圆了这个梦想的中国人，以致萨马兰奇说，许海峰夺冠的这一天，对于全体中国人来说，都是一个“很有纪念意义的一天”。

### II. Passage:

Xu Haifeng, marksman<sup>1</sup>, was born in Hexian county, Anhui Province on August 10, 1957. He won the gold medal at men's free pistol<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> in the Prado Recreation Area in Los Angeles, 80 athletes from all over the world were taking part in the men's free pistol event in front of a huge crowd of spectators<sup>4</sup> and journalists. In the beginning, the journalists flocked<sup>5</sup> behind world champion Ragnar Skanaker of Sweden. However, as the competition proceeded<sup>6</sup>, 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<sup>7</sup> nine rings. Then he faltered<sup>8</sup> a little in the noise of the journalists and scored lower rings with the next two shots. A sigh rose a-



mong 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<sup>9</sup> decisively<sup>10</sup> — ten rings.

### III. Notes:

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

### IV. Exercise:

请用英语写一篇短文, 介绍原辽宁省大连市市长薄熙来。

## 第七节

I. 简介: 鲁迅是文化战线的一面旗帜, 毛泽东给予他极高的评价。本文只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先河的贡献。

### II. Passage:

Lu Xun is a pen name of Zhou Shuren. He was a writer. He wrote stories, poetry, essays, literary criticism and literary history. 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<sup>1</sup> 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. In no way can what he did be considered "a darning down". His stories were published in literary journals<sup>2</sup> of the time and were then collected and published as books.

### III. Notes:

1. worth his salt: 称职, 胜任
2. journals: 杂志, 期刊

### IV. Exercise:

请用英语写一篇短文, 简单介绍雷锋的生平事迹。

## 第八节

I. 简介: 中国过去被称为贫油国, 工业生产和日常生活一直靠“洋油”。李四光根据自己的研究, 坚信中国有油。在他的理论指导下, 相继在大庆和胜利找到了石油, 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介。

### II. Passage:

Li Siguang was a geologist. He was born in Huanggang, Hubei Province. His nationality was Mongolian. He received M. Sc and Ph. D 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 fusulinides from the viewpoint of mechanics and stratigraphics<sup>1</sup> of China. He discovered the presence of Quaternary<sup>2</sup> glaciation<sup>3</sup> in China. His studies





on the crustal<sup>1</sup> structure and crustal movement were based on the mechanics consideration and led to the concept of "tectonic<sup>2</sup> system", such as the Neocathaysian and Cathaysian system in China and the establishment of a new discipline—"geomechanics<sup>6</sup>". 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<sup>7</sup>" articles which produced penetrating<sup>8</sup> influence on the overlapping fields of different scientific disciplines. He contributed greatly to the development of geological education and geoscience<sup>9</sup> in particular and geology in general. He died on April 29, 1971.

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### III. Notes:

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

### IV. Exercise:

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。