

加拿大华裔中小學生英語作文 (1)

世界亮堂堂

It's a Great World



主編 蔣曉 丁雯

要點注釋 詞匯學習

作文指導 技巧分析

成語研究 句子欣賞

民風簡介 一篇一練



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前 言

少年朋友们，当你看到这本书的书名时，一定会想：哇，世界亮堂堂！多么好听的书名！是的。这本书不但名字好听，内容好看，还带给你一个在轻松快乐的环境下学习英语的好机会。读写训练在英语教学中是一个非常重要的环节，只要你愿意学，只要你坚持学，这本书会让你获益匪浅，让你开阔眼界，让你爱上英语！

少年朋友们，你知道吗？这本书的中英文作者都是和你年龄相仿的孩子，而且都是中国人。所不同的是，他们从小生长在国外，从小接受西方教育，英语是他们的第一语言。读着他们的妙趣横生的习作，你一定会受到很多启发。双语人才，这是 21 世纪对你们的要求！

西方科学家、教育家认为，每个孩子都有学习语言才能，这是上帝给予人类的礼物！少年朋友们，现在的你正是这份礼物最大的受益者！好好珍惜吧，抓紧分分秒秒，别让时间老人把上帝送给你的最宝贵的礼物悄悄带走！我们深信，经过努力，经过奋斗，你一定能成为合格的双语人才！

行！你一定行！

蒋晓 丁雯

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I'm Learning English and Chinese 我学英文和中文



When I was just over¹ one year old, I moved to² Canada³ with my parents. After I arrived in Canada, my parents sent me to a daycare facility⁴. The teacher there taught me to speak and write English. After I turned five years of age, my kindergarten teacher said my English was fine, but my mother saw⁵ that I was having trouble with⁶ my Chinese.

My parents were very worried, so they sent me to a Chinese school. At the school I met many students similar to⁷ me, and we studied together. I was very happy to meet our teacher, Mrs. Ding. She read us short Chinese stories and taught us how to write Chinese; she is a very good teacher. Currently⁸, she is teaching us Chinese language textbook 3. I can now understand many Chinese characters and can speak fluent Chinese.

I'm pleased that I can now understand both English and Chinese.



omments (文章评析)

这篇文章的作者讲述了自己为什么要同时学习英文和中文两种语言,以及学习两种语言的心情和感受。我们的同学们也在学习这两种语言,但是,我们所处的语言环境不同。你们能够练习着把自己学习语言时的心情和感受用英语写出来吗?

Word study (词语学习)

● **move to a place:** 搬家,原意是“移动到一个新的地方”。比如:搬到农村 move to the country, 搬到城里 move to the city, 搬到海边 move to the seaside, 搬到南方 move to the south, 搬到北方 move to the north, 搬到西部 move to the west。从一个地方搬到另一个地方,可以说 move from a place to another place。比如:从农村搬到城里 move from the country to the city, 从城里搬到农村 move from the city to the country, 从北方搬到南方 move from the north to the south 等等。

● **have trouble with:** 在某方面有困难。在语言学习方面有困难 have trouble in language study, 在数学方面有困难 have trouble with mathematics, 在语文方面有困难 have trouble with Chinese。做某事有困难或者有问题,可以说 have trouble doing something。讲话讲不清楚,可以说 have trouble speaking clearly, 学会游泳很难,是 have trouble learning to swim, 早上起早有困难,是 have trouble getting up early in the morning 等等。

Writing practice (写作练习)

用英语写两三段关于你学习语言的情况。你可以谈一谈你在学习什么语言,谁是你的英语老师,谁是你的语文老师,你对语言学习有什么感受,你现在学得怎么样了,等等。(Write a few paragraphs of your language learning experience. You can tell us what languages you are learning, who is your English teacher, who is your Chinese teacher, how you feel about learning languages and how you are doing now.)

Glossary (词汇表)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. to be just over 刚刚超过 | 5. to see 注意到 |
| 2. to move to 搬到...去住 | 6. to have trouble with 在...有困难 |
| 3. Canada 加拿大 | 7. be similar to 与...相似的 |
| 4. a daycare facility 日托中心, 亦为 day care center | 8. currently 目前 |

2 *Never Cry Anymore*

两眼不再泪汪汪



The first time I went to a Chinese lesson, I was scared. But mom and dad¹ said: “Don’t be scared. You must learn Chinese.” As I walked into the room I saw many people, all of whom I did not know. The more I thought about it the more² afraid I became. Soon tears rolled down my cheeks. That year, I was six.

After learning *pinyin*³, I felt very happy, because we were going to start learning how to write characters. When we started to learn how to write characters, I thought it was really hard. I could never write across, down, curve and slash strokes⁴; learning and learning, I cried again. But the strange thing was, while I was slowly learning how to write more characters, I found out that learning to write characters was not so hard anymore. It was getting easier and easier⁵. What my mother said was right: “You have to learn Chinese well now, for when you grow up, it will become more difficult.”

Now when I go to Chinese class I never cry anymore. I like learning Chinese.



Comments (文章评析)

文章谈到小作者初学中文的经历。开始的时候，他（她）是恐惧（I was scared），害怕（afraid），哭鼻子（tears rolled down my cheeks）。然后，感到高兴

(happy), 也不感到难学了 (not so hard anymore), 而且, 越学越感到容易 (It was getting easier and easier), 也不再哭鼻子了 (I never cry anymore)。整个过程写得生动、自然、流畅。

Writing technique (写作技巧)

当你描述一个过程的时候, 你可以说开始做某事的时候, 你如何如何, 然后做了某事以后你如何如何, 现在你又如何如何。这篇作文恰好分为三段, 第一段开头用 The first time I went to a Chinese lesson, 第二段开头用 After learning pinyin, 第三段开头用 Now ...。这样把所描述的事情串联起来, 使之成为完整的一个叙述。

Writing practice (写作练习)

写一篇三个自然段的作文, 描述一下你学做某事的经过。(Write a three-paragraph composition, describing an experience of yours in learning to do something.)

Glossary (词汇表)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. mom and dad 妈妈和爸爸 | 4. stroke 笔触 |
| 2. more 更多 | 5. easier 更容易 |
| 3. pinyin 拼音 | |

3 *After Growing Up*

长大以后



I am nine years old this year. February the twenty fifth of each year is my birthday. Each year that day is also the happiest day of all; my mom and dad will allow me to invite many friends over¹ to celebrate my birthday.

“When you are ten years old, you’ll have to learn how to cook,” says my dad. “I promise on the day when you are ten years old to buy you a hamster². But you will have to take care of it on your own³.” says my mom. I think that by the time I am ten, I will definitely be able to take care of a hamster.

Then I thought: when I am eleven years old, I must start to learn how to help my mom do some house chores⁴ and help my dad wash the car. When I am thirteen years old, I will become more independent and will be able to do many things. I will help my mom and dad wash the dishes and clean up⁵ around the house.

At school, I must study hard. When I am eighteen, I want to leave home and go to a famous university to study and become a doctor. This way, I can cure⁶ sick people and take away their pain.



I also want to travel to many different places.

Comments (文章评析)

这篇作文写出了一个孩子对未来的憧憬,表达了决心和将来的志向,以及家长对孩子的期望。孩子的打算很具体,谈到帮助妈妈做家务 (help my mom do some house chores),帮助爸爸洗车 (help my dad wash the car),并且决心努力学习 (I must study hard),将来上名牌大学 (go to a famous university),当医生 (become a doctor),为病人解除痛苦 (cure sick people),周游世界 (travel to many different places)。文章写得很生动,语言也很流畅。

Idioms (习惯用法)

invite someone over: 邀请某人到家里来做客。这个短语里虽然没有“家”这个词,但是已经有了到家里来的含义了。这是因为 over 这个词的用法。over 这个词在这里作副词用,接在动词后面,包含从一个地方到另一个地方的意思。例如:走过去到门前 (walk over to the door),急匆匆地赶到上海 (rush over to Shanghai),晚上有朋友过来做客 (have some friends coming over tonight),请朋友过来一起吃晚饭 (invite friends over to dinner) 等等。

Writing practice (写作练习)

写一篇短文,描述一下你个人的理想、打算。你可以参考以下提示:你今年多大岁数? 你在哪里上学? 你都学哪些课程? 你有什么理想、打算? 近期的目标? 长远的目标? 你为什么如此打算,你如何努力实现你的目标,等等。(Write a short essay, describing your plans for the future. What do you want to be when grow up? Why do you want to do that? How are you planning to achieve your goals? Etc.)

Glossary (词汇表)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. to invite ... over 邀请...到家里来 | 4. house chores 家务事,也称 household chores |
| 2. a hamster 仓鼠 | 5. to clean up 彻底打扫干净 |
| 3. on one's own 独立地,独自地 | 6. to cure 治病 |



Don't Laugh at Me

不要笑话我



Each person, when they were young, did many cute things¹. Now, I'll tell you two stories of mine when I was young; hopefully you won't laugh at me.

When I was only eighteen months old, my great grandfather passed away². My grandpa, grandma, my mother and I went to "He Fei, An Hui" to attend my great grandfather's funeral³. There, for the first time, I saw my three aunts. They all liked me; always played with me, and told me many stories. I also liked to play with them.

One day, the youngest of my three aunts was playing with me. I played and played, but then I had to go to the washroom⁴. I knew where the bathroom was, so I slowly walked in the direction of it. Coincidentally⁵, my second aunt was there and the door was locked, so I couldn't get in. My mom thought I wanted to play with my second aunt and said to me: "Your aunt can't play with you right now." But I still wanted to go inside. At that time I didn't know how to speak, so I couldn't say why I had to go to the washroom. My mom took me away, but I went back again and again, until I finally went to the bathroom on the ground⁶! Then everybody knew why, and started laughing.

When I was four years old, there was a time when my mom

and dad brought me to the beach⁷ to play. My mother said: "Be careful, if you fall into the water, you will not be able to see mom and dad anymore," and I replied: "I'm not scared. If I can't see mom and dad, I still can see the fish."



I think each person will remember the cute stories of incidents⁸ that happened to them when they were young.

Comments (文章评析)

这篇文章讲述了作者童年的故事。童年的时候,我们每个人都有一些难忘的记忆。其中有一些是美好的回忆,有一些可能是不太美好的经历,还有一些是天真可笑的故事。你能回想起一两件令人捧腹的故事吗?

Think and discuss (思考讨论)

- Where were you born?
- Who did you play with when you were small?
- What games did you play?
- What games do you play now?
- What books did you like to read?
- What is the most memorable thing in your childhood?
- What do you remember from early childhood memory?
- Tell your classmates one or two cute stories from your childhood.
- How did you spend your childhood?
- Did you ever do or say something quite foolish, funny or cute?

Glossary (词汇表)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. cute things 可笑的事 | 5. coincidentally 碰巧,偶然地 |
| 2. to pass away 去世,离开了;
die 的委婉语 | 6. to go to the bathroom on the ground
在地板上大(小)便 |
| 3. funeral 葬礼 | 7. beach 海滩 |
| 4. washroom 洗手间 | 8. incident 事情,事件 |

5 Mom and Dad's Blessing

父母的祝福



My name is Jiang Zhao-yi. "Jiang" is my last name¹; "Zhao-yi" is my first name². "Zhao" means to start; "yi" means to be happy. Mom and dad gave me this name because they want me to be forever happy and successful. My English name is Jasmine, meaning jasmine flower. Jasmine is a white and beautifully scented³ type of flower. Mom and dad gave me this name because they want my heart to be like a jasmine flower, pure and beautiful. I really like my two names. Thank you mom and dad!

Tomorrow, September the fourteenth, is my birthday. I am one year older. I will be ten.

Now I am ten. I want to take care of a cute⁴ little dog, but I know that my mom and dad won't agree; but buying a fluffy toy dog shouldn't be out of the question⁵.

I am ten now. I want to improve my badminton⁶ skills, using both left and right hands, to take down⁷ my opponent.

I am ten now. I am already an elementary school grade 5 student. I can study and finish my homework on my own. Mom and dad, please don't worry about me. I won't let you down⁸.

I hope all ten-year-old kids will be like me, happy and successful.



Comments (文章评析)

这篇作文讲述了作者名字的来历、生日、个人喜好和简单的学习情况。可以看出小作者有一个幸福快乐的童年。小作者也很懂事，让爸爸妈妈放心，他(她)不会让他们失望(Mom and dad, please don't worry about me, I won't let you down.)。

Cultural notes (文化知识)

中国人姓名的排列与英美人姓名的排列顺序是不同的。中国人家庭姓氏在前，个人的名字在后，而英美人的家庭姓氏在后，名字在前，如：Tom Jones, Jones 是姓，Tom 是名。中国人的名字蒋肇怡按照英美人的习惯就要改成肇怡蒋。肇怡的爸爸妈妈给她取的英文名字是 Jasmine (茉莉花)。中国文化传统里习惯用花名给女孩儿起名字，如：芝、花、兰、梅、菊等等。

Word study (词语学习)

英语里有一类动词，叫做短语动词。一个短语动词一般由一个动词加一个副词构成，如：turn on, take off, 等等。短语动词的一个特点是它的词义不能完全从动词和副词的含义中推测出来。本篇文章里有两个短语动词，一个是 take down, 另一个是 let down。take down 有“拿下、取下、写下、录下、咽下、欺骗、使下降、衰弱”等含义。let down 的含义是“使…失望、辜负、排出、把气放掉、放长(衣服)、(飞机)减速下降、放松、松懈”等等。

Glossary (词汇表)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. last name 姓 | 5. to be out of the question 不准许, 不可能 |
| 2. first name 名 | 6. badminton 羽毛球 |
| 3. beautifully scented
气味芳香的 | 7. to take down 打败(对手),
原意为“把…从高处拉下来” |
| 4. cute 可爱的 | 8. to let sb. down 使某人失望 |