

QQ图书



# 英语作文

## 初中生 玫瑰卷



CHUZHONG  
SHENG  
YINGYU  
ZUOWEN

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QQ ZUOWEN

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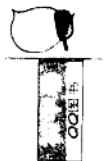
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## 人物风云



### 人物风云

#### 作

大千世界,为各种人物提供了叱咤风云的舞台,他们的魅力让我们涌出一阵冲动,因此,我们心中有那么几句话,想告诉身边的人,告诉世人,让他们都来欣赏我心目中的那个他(她)的风采,都来分享我对此人的怀想。不管他(她)是生在我们这个时代,还是遥不可及的前代,但他们的魅力却是跨越了时空,驻留在我们的心中。这就是介绍型写人文章和怀想型写人文章的精神源泉。

#### 介绍型

一、要先对人物的生平有所了解,尤其是他一生所致力于的事业,是介绍的关键,这自然是文章的内容来源。如,下面有一篇文章,是对马可波罗这个人物的介绍,那你最起码得知道他是哪个国家,哪个时代的人,知道他的生平的主要事迹就是来到中国,并写了著名的《马可波罗游记》,向西方人介绍了中国这个东方神秘古国,从而引起西方人打开东方大门的欲望。

二、因为偏重于介绍,所以一般不会集中写一件事,而是从多方面入手,突出重点,所谓的重点就是此人的生亮点。

三、最后,让自己参与进来,从这个人物身上你学到了什么,或者你对这个人物有什么评价等等。

四、时态上,一般采用过去时,因为这些人物都已是历史人物了。

#### 怀想型

一、怀想型的写人文章,一般具有抒情性质,就是此人的事迹让你感动或敬佩或难忘,因而,借此文章来抒发你的感念之情。这类文章,因为对象是令自己付出了某种感情的人,所以,你对此人不用说是比较了解的,且印象深刻。以下面文章中的《我心目中的英雄》为例,首先“我”是因为



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GO ON





明白赵云的品格及英雄事迹，才对这位长胜将军产生敬佩之情的。

二、不同于介绍性文章的多方面入手，怀想型的文章侧重于人物的性格、品质及令你感动的事迹。

三、在抒情时，要说明他令你青睐的原因，如，赵云将军的文武双全，有勇有谋，以及为救阿斗，而大战长坂坡的英雄事迹等等。

四、收尾时，要再次表明自己的感情倾向，再次点题。



*All for one, one for all.*

人人为我，我为人人。

——[法] *Dumas père* 大仲马

*Other men live to eat, while I eat to live.*

别人为食而生存，我为生存而食。

——*Socrates* 苏格拉底

*Easy come, easy go.*

易得者亦易失。

——*Hazlitt* 赫斯特

Marco Polo

Marco Polo, one of the greatest **travelers** of the middle





## 人物风云

ages, was born in a **wealthy** family in Venice of northern Italy, in 1254. He was only 17 years old when he started on his journey to China, where he found a nation with a history many thousands of years old and with a civilization far ahead of that in Europe. We might not know Marco Polo's adventures. Had it not been **by accident**? In 1298 the city-states of Venice and Genoa went to war. Marco Polo was taken prisoner by the **Genoese**. He told his tale to a fellow prisoner, who suggested that the story be **written up**. This resulted in his famous book *The Travels of Marco Polo*. In 1299 Marco Polo was **set free**. Then he returned to Venice, where he died in 1324.



**!** **wealthy**: *adj.* 富有的, 富裕的

e.g. *If we want everyone to be healthy, wealthy and happy, strict birth control is quite essential.*

如果我们想使每个人都能过健康、富裕和幸福的生活,就必须实行严格的计划生育。

**!** **by accident**: 偶然, 无意中; 不小心

e.g. *He met her old friend by accident.*

他偶然间遇到了他的老朋友。

**!** **go to war**: 开战

e.g. *People in the world hope that the two countries will not go to war.* 世界人民不希望两个国家打起来。

**!** **Genoese**: *adj.* 热那亚的, 热那亚人的; *n.* 热那亚人

e.g. *Genoese love peace as well as people in other countries.*

热那亚人像其他国家人民一样爱好和平。

**!** **write up**: 详细写(某事)

e.g. *Please write up what you saw and heard.*

把你的见闻详细地写下来。





**free** : 释放

e.g. *Out of sympathy with these slaves, he didn't set them free.*  
他并没有释放这些奴隶,他对他们没有丝毫的同情。

**【注释】**



① traveler (n. 旅行者) 是由 travel (v. 旅行) 加上后缀 -er 构成的, 后缀 -er 可表示“从事某活动的人”如:

work (v. 工作)——worker (n. 工人);

speak (v. 讲, 说)——speaker (n. 演讲者)

teach (v. 教授)——teacher (n. 老师)等。

除此以外, 后缀 -ar, -or 也可表示此意义, 如:

lie (v. 说谎)——liar (n. 说谎者);

sail (v. 航海)——sailor (n. 航海者)。

② He was only 17 years old when he started on his journey to China, where he found a nation with a history many thousands of years old and with a civilization far ahead of that in Europe. 句中 where 作为关系副词, 引导一个非限定定语从句, 修饰 China。

③ Had it not been by accident? 这句话的时态为过去完成时。

④ He told his tale to a fellow prisoner, who suggested that the story be written up. 句中 who 作为关系代词, 引导非限定定语从句修饰 prisoner。suggest 后面的宾语从句必须用虚拟语气, 即: who suggested that the story (should) be written up. 表示主张、劝诫、命令或建议之类的词, 如, advise, order, insist, persuade 等, 引导的从句都需用虚拟语气, 即用 that+ (should) be 句型。

⑤ In 1299 Marco Polo was set free. Then he returned to



## 人物风云



Venice, where he died in 1324. 句中 where 作为关系副词, 引导一个非限定定语从句, 修饰 Venice.

### 点评

本文按照时间的顺序简要记述了 Marco Polo 的一生, 介绍了从 1254 年到 1324 年间他做的重要事件。文章条理清楚, 给人以清晰完整的印象。

### 参考译文

### 马可·波罗

马可·波罗, 中世纪著名的旅行家, 于 1254 年出生在意大利北部威尼斯一个富有的家庭。他年仅 17 岁时就踏上了通往中国的旅程。在中国, 他发现这片国土上的文明开化的历史要比欧洲早好几千年。我们无法了解马可·波罗的冒险经历。也许他到中国只是偶然? 1298 年威尼斯州和热那亚州之间爆发了战争, 马可·波罗被热那亚人抓进了监狱。他把他的故事讲给他的难友听, 难友建议他把那些经历写成书。于是产生了著名的《马可·波罗游记》。1299 年马可·波罗获释, 其后返回威尼斯, 直至 1324 年谢世。

### 相关链接

马可波罗是世界历史上第一个将地大物博的中国向欧洲人作出报道的人, 他在他的游记中以 100 多章的篇幅, 记载了中国的 10 多处城市和地区, 对当时中国的自然和社会情况作了详细描述。因此, 马可波罗被誉为“中世纪的伟大旅行家”、中西交通史和中意关系史上的友好使者。



11.00



"I did not tell half of what I saw." Marco Polo said so before his death. "I believe it was God's will that we should come back, so that men might know the things that are in the world, since, as we have said in the first chapter of this book, no other man, Christian or Saracen, Mongol or pagan, has explored so much of the world as Messer Marco, son of Messer Niccolo Polo, great and noble citizen of the city of Venice."

### Deng Xiaoping

Deng Xiaoping was born in Guang'an County, Sichuan Province in China on August 22, 1904. His family was very poor. When he was sixteen, he went to France to study *communism*.

In 1924, he joined the Chinese Communist Party, and began his *revolutionary* work. He did very well in every war, so he became an important leader of the Chinese Communist Party.

When he became old, he *advanced* a new suggestion—**Reform and Open to the world**. So from then on, China changed a lot. On how to solve the Hong Kong problem, he gave a piece of good advice—**One Country With Two Systems**. So now China can be reunited.

Now there are many books about him, such as **A Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping**. Some people have read it, and all of the world will remember him forever.



【词汇】

WORD

**communism**: n. 共产主义

e.g. Chinese people believe in communism.

中国人信奉共产主义。





## 人物风云

**!** **revolutionary**: *adj.* 革命的; 大变革的

e.g. a museum of the Revolutionary era

美国革命时代博物馆

**!** **advance**: *v.* 提出

e.g. He advanced a novel theory during the seminar.

他在讨论会上提出新奇的理论。

### 【注释】



- ① Reform and Open to the world 改革开放
- ② One Country With Two Systems 一国两制
- ③ A Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping 《邓小平选集》

### 点 评

文章按时间顺序为我们讲述了邓小平的一生,尤其是突出了他在抗战期间以及在“改革开放”的当代作出的伟大贡献。本文重点突出,文笔较好。



### 参考译文

## 邓小平

邓小平于1904年8月22日出生于中国四川广安。他家境贫困,16岁时赴法学习共产主义。

1924年他加入中国共产党,从此开始了他的革命工作。他在战争中表现出色,因此成为了中国共产党重要领导人之一。

在晚年的时候,邓小平提出了“改革开放”政策,从此中国发生了翻天覆地的变化。在香港问题上,他提出了“一国两制”





的方针,使祖国统一成为可能。

现在有许多关于邓小平的书,比如像一些人已经读过的《邓小平选集》。邓小平将永远活在全世界人民的心中。



### 相关链接

邓小平用 22 个字,简洁朴实地表达了他对祖国和人民的爱:“我是中国人民的儿子,我深情地爱着我的祖国和人民。”文革中,邓小平几经几落。1973 年 2 月,邓小平从江西下放回到北京,毛泽东第一次召见他,开口就问:“你在江西这么多年做什么?”千言万语不能表达邓小平在江西时的所思所想、所受所得,于是邓小平只用两个字回答:“等待”。

邓小平每到一个地方,讲话都十分干脆,句句切中要害,不拖泥带水。1992 年邓小平南巡讲话:“不管白猫黑猫,抓到老鼠的就是好猫。”邓小平的很多话传遍神州,家喻户晓。

### A Hero I Know

The novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* unfolds in front of us part of our history along with a series of heroes. Cao Cao is generally believed to be a person who reaches the high position through unscrupulous scheming. Liu Bei is depicted as gentle but ambitious while Sun Quan, intelligent but emotional. But in my opinion, Zhao Yun is the real hero.

Zhao Yun is a powerful, wise and benevolent general. Being tall and sturdy, he has an impressive bearing and a commanding appearance. He has immense skill in martial arts and at the same time was wise-and-courageous, unlike Zhang Fei. He is always a winner, but very modest. As we all know, Zhao Yun is famous for the battle of Chang Ban Po. This is the most heroic part in this novel. In order to save Liu Bei's son, Zhao Yun





fought against many enemies at all costs. He killed more than 50 generals on Cao Cao's side. His bravery *intimidated* his enemies. So his reputation spread far and wide.

Now Zhao Yun is not only a hero in the novel, but also in the computer games. Both his appearance and ability impress us deeply. More and more players prefer Zhao Yun to Guan Yu or anyone else. Zhao Yun will always be my *idol*.

### 【词汇】

**depict**: *v.* 描述, 描写

e.g. She depicted the accident vividly.

她把这件事描述得很生动。

**ambitious**: *adj.* 有雄心的

e.g. They are ambitious although they are poor.

他们虽穷却很有志气。

**benevolent**: *adj.* 慈善的

e.g. a benevolent fund 施善基金

**immense**: *adj.* 非常好的, 大量的

e.g. He made an immense amount of money in business.

他在生意中赚了一大笔钱。

**intimidate**: *v.* 胁迫

e.g. He said he would never be intimidated by big names and authorities. 他说他决不会被名人、权威所吓倒。

**idol**: *n.* 偶像, 崇拜物

e.g. The football player is the idol of many young people.

这位足球运动员是许多年轻人崇拜的偶像。







## 【注释】



- ① *The Romance of Three Kingdoms* 《三国演义》(中国古典小说)
- ② through unscrupulous scheming 通过无耻的阴谋(手段)
- ③ Being tall and sturdy...是分词短语作原因状语,正因为高大健壮,才更体现出赵云的“惊人毅力和大将风度”。
- ④ martial arts 武术(指功夫、柔道、空手道等)
- ⑤ wise-and-courageous 智勇双全
- ⑥ Chang Ban Po 长坂坡(位于湖北当阳)
- ⑦ at all costs 不惜一切(= at any cost)

## 点 评

青年人心目中总会有自己的英雄,作者在他的文章中突出描写了一位中国古代英雄赵云的英武形象和伟绩。文章构思新颖,语句运用得当,人物刻画逼真,用词广泛,是一篇很好的写人文章。



## 参考译文

## 我心目中的英雄

《三国演义》这部小说,给我们展示了一段由众多英雄演绎的中国历史。曹操通常被认为是通过无耻手段来谋取高位的人;刘备的形象是待人和蔼,富有雄心;而孙权则是英明而又

