降E大调第三交响曲

 英雄交响曲（贝多芬创作的四乐章交响曲）一般指降E大调第三交响曲（贝多芬创作交响曲）

《降E大调第三交响曲》（The Symphony No.3 in E flat major，Op.55，又名《英雄交响曲》），是德国作曲家[路德维希·凡·贝多芬](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%B7%AF%E5%BE%B7%E7%BB%B4%E5%B8%8C%C2%B7%E5%87%A1%C2%B7%E8%B4%9D%E5%A4%9A%E8%8A%AC/581912" \t "_blank)作于1804年的交响曲，作品55号。

交响曲第一乐章描绘了英雄在战斗中成长；第二乐章是葬礼进行曲，亦是贝多芬独创；第三乐章是谐谑曲；第四乐章是凯旋进行曲式的终曲。[1]

这首交响曲从内容到形式都富于革新精神，感情奔放，篇幅巨大，和声与节奏新颖自由。他在曲式结构上作了革新，如用一首庄严的葬礼进行曲作为第二乐章，用一首谐谑曲作为第三乐章，都是前所未有的。全曲宏伟壮阔。

"The Symphony No.3 in E flat major" (The Symphony No.3 in E flat major, Op.55, also known as "Heroes Symphony"), was composed by the German composer Ludwig van Beethoven in 1804 Symphony, Op. 55.

The first movement of the symphony depicts the hero growing up in battle; the second movement is the funeral march, which is also Beethoven's original creation; the third movement is the scherzo; the fourth movement is the finale of the triumphal march. [1]

This symphony is full of innovation in content and form, with unrestrained emotions, huge length, and novel and free harmony and rhythm. He made innovations in the musical structure, such as using a solemn funeral march as the second movement and a scherzo as the third movement, which are unprecedented. The whole song is grand and magnificent.

约翰·济慈（英文：John Keats，1795年10月31日—1821年2月23日），19世纪初期英国诗人，浪漫派的主要成员。[1]

1815年就读于伦敦国王大学，1817年开始写作。1818年到1820年，先后完成《[伊莎贝拉](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%BC%8A%E8%8E%8E%E8%B4%9D%E6%8B%89" \t "_blank)》《圣艾格尼丝之夜》《海壁朗》《[夜莺颂](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A4%9C%E8%8E%BA%E9%A2%82)》《[希腊古瓮颂](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%B8%8C%E8%85%8A%E5%8F%A4%E7%93%AE%E9%A2%82)》《[秋颂](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%A7%8B%E9%A2%82)》等作品。1821年2月23日，因肺结核病逝于意大利罗马，享年25岁。[1]

济慈与[雪莱](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%9B%AA%E8%8E%B1/172759" \t "_blank)、[拜伦](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%8B%9C%E4%BC%A6/224909)齐名，被推崇为欧洲[浪漫主义](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%B5%AA%E6%BC%AB%E4%B8%BB%E4%B9%89)运动的代表

John Keats (English: John Keats, October 31, 1795-February 23, 1821), a British poet in the early 19th century, a major member of the Romantic School. [1]

He studied at King's University London in 1815 and began writing in 1817. From 1818 to 1820, he successively completed works such as "Isabella", "St. Agnes Night", "Sea Wall", "Ode to Nightingale", "Ode to Ancient Greek Urn" and "Ode to Autumn". On February 23, 1821, died of tuberculosis in Rome, Italy, at the age of 25. [1]

Keats is as famous as Shelley and Byron, and is regarded as a representative of the romantic movement in Europe

珀西·比希·雪莱（英文原名：Percy Bysshe Shelley，公元1792年8月4日—公元1822年7月8日），英国浪漫主义民主诗人、作家，第一位社会主义诗人、小说家、哲学家、散文随笔和政论作家、改革家、柏拉图主义者和理想主义者[1]  ，受[空想社会主义](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%A9%BA%E6%83%B3%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%B8%BB%E4%B9%89/821744" \t "_blank)思想影响颇深[2]  。

雪莱生于[英格兰](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%8B%B1%E6%A0%BC%E5%85%B0/1064478)[萨塞克斯郡](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%90%A8%E5%A1%9E%E5%85%8B%E6%96%AF%E9%83%A1/3072163)霍舍姆附近的沃恩汉，12岁进入[伊顿公学](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%BC%8A%E9%A1%BF%E5%85%AC%E5%AD%A6/1226155" \t "_blank)；1810年进入[牛津大学](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%89%9B%E6%B4%A5%E5%A4%A7%E5%AD%A6/247247" \t "_blank)；1811年3月25日由于散发《无神论的必然》，入学不足一年就被牛津大学开除；1813年11月完成叙事长诗《[麦布女王](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%BA%A6%E5%B8%83%E5%A5%B3%E7%8E%8B/62301" \t "_blank)》；1818年至1819年完成了两部重要的长诗《[解放了的普罗米修斯](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%A7%A3%E6%94%BE%E4%BA%86%E7%9A%84%E6%99%AE%E7%BD%97%E7%B1%B3%E4%BF%AE%E6%96%AF/4449875" \t "_blank)》和《[倩契](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%80%A9%E5%A5%91/6155437)》，以及《[西风颂](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%A5%BF%E9%A3%8E%E9%A2%82/4450525)》；1822年7月8日逝世。[3]

雪莱是英国文学史上有才华的抒情诗人之一，被誉为“诗人中的诗人”[4]  ，与[乔治·戈登·拜伦](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%B9%94%E6%B2%BB%C2%B7%E6%88%88%E7%99%BB%C2%B7%E6%8B%9C%E4%BC%A6/10926524" \t "_blank)并称为英国浪漫主义诗歌的“双子星座”[5]  。

Percy Bysshe Shelley (English original name: Percy Bysshe Shelley, August 4, 1792-July 8, 1822), British romanticist democratic poet, writer, first socialist poet and novelist , Philosophers, prose essays and political commentators, reformers, Platonists and idealists [1], are deeply influenced by utopian socialism [2].

Shelley was born in Warnham near Horsham, Sussex, England, and entered Eton College at the age of 12; entered Oxford University in 1810; on March 25, 1811, due to the distribution of "Atheistic Necessity", the enrollment was less than one year He was expelled from Oxford University; completed the narrative long poem "Queen Maibu" in November 1813; completed two important long poems "Liberated Prometheus" and "Cian Qi" from 1818 to 1819, and " Ode to the West Wind"; died on July 8, 1822. [3]

Shelley is one of the talented lyric poets in the history of English literature. He is known as the "Poet of Poets" [4] and is also known as the "Gemini" of British romantic poetry with George Gordon Byron. [5] .

《呼啸山庄》是英国女作家勃朗特姐妹之一[艾米莉·勃朗特](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BE%E7%B1%B3%E8%8E%89%C2%B7%E5%8B%83%E6%9C%97%E7%89%B9/237655" \t "_blank)的作品，是19世纪英国文学的代表作之一。

小说描写吉卜赛弃儿希斯克利夫被山庄老主人收养后，因受辱和恋爱不遂，外出致富。回来后，对与其女友凯瑟琳结婚的地主林顿及其子女进行报复的故事。全篇充满强烈的反压迫、争幸福的斗争精神，又始终笼罩着离奇、紧张的浪漫气氛。此作品多次被改编成电影作品。[1]

"Wuthering Heights" is the work of Emily Bronte, one of the Bronte sisters of the British female writer, and is one of the masterpieces of English literature in the 19th century.

The novel describes that Heathcliff, an outcast Gypsy child, was adopted by the old owner of the villa, and he went out to get rich because of humiliation and unsuccessful love. After returning, the story of revenge against the landlord Linton who married his girlfriend Catherine and his children. The whole article is full of strong fighting spirit against oppression and striving for happiness, and it is always shrouded in a bizarre and tense romantic atmosphere. This work has been adapted into movie works many times. [1]

“第二十二条军规”来自于《第二十二条军规》。该军规规定：飞满32架次的人可不再执行任务，但下级必须服从司令官的命令。又规定：疯子可以停止飞行，只要你提出申请；同时规定：只要你能提出申请，就证明你不疯，你就必须执行飞行任务。

如果你再去执行任务，那你准是真疯了，这是一个可以自我循环论证的圈套，没有具体条文，然而又无所不包，无所不在。

《第二十二条军规》没有首尾相接的、完整的故事情节。它采取超现实的荒诞笔法描写现实世界的荒唐，用夸张的手法把生活漫画化，让幽默的笑声隐含着绝望和悲伤。在人物塑造上作者运用“反英雄”的写法，把主人公尤索林塑造成卑微猥琐、行为怪癖、贪生怕死的胆小鬼形象。

小说主人公尤索林求生存的过程表明，“第二十二条军规”是强权的象征。尤索林来到已成废墟的罗马，发现一些女孩子被一些大兵赶出了住处，问来问去，都是根据“第二十二条军规”。

“第二十二条军规”是不存在的，没有什么文本可以让你去了解，去反驳，去控诉。但是它又无所不在。它是官僚化体制的象征，它代表着残暴专横的凶险环境的本质。它就是如此滑稽、如此可怕。

"Catch 22" comes from "Catch 22". The military regulations stipulate that people who have flown 32 sorties can no longer perform tasks, but subordinates must obey the command of the commander. It is also stipulated that a madman can stop flying as long as you submit an application; at the same time, it is stipulated that as long as you can submit an application, it proves that you are not mad and you must perform the flying mission.

If you perform tasks again, then you must be really crazy. This is a trap that can be self-circulated. There are no specific provisions, but it is all-encompassing and omnipresent.

There is no complete storyline in Catch-22. It uses surreal absurdity to describe the absurdity of the real world, uses exaggerated techniques to caricature life, and makes the humorous laughter imply despair and sadness. In the characterization, the author uses the "anti-hero" writing method to portray the protagonist Yusolin as a humble, wretched, eccentric, cowardly image of life and fear of death.

The survival process of the protagonist, Yusolin, shows that "Catch-22" is a symbol of power. Yusolin came to Rome, which was in ruins, and found that some girls had been driven out of their residences by some soldiers, and asked them all according to "Catch-22".

"Catch 22" does not exist. There is no text for you to understand, refute, or complain. But it is everywhere. It is a symbol of a bureaucratic system, and it represents the nature of a brutal and tyrannical and dangerous environment. It is so funny and so scary.

《魔戒》（The Lord of the Rings）又译《指环王》，是[英国](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%8B%B1%E5%9B%BD/144602" \t "_blank)作家、[牛津大学](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%89%9B%E6%B4%A5%E5%A4%A7%E5%AD%A6/247247)教授[约翰·罗纳德·瑞尔·托尔金](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%BA%A6%E7%BF%B0%C2%B7%E7%BD%97%E7%BA%B3%E5%BE%B7%C2%B7%E7%91%9E%E5%B0%94%C2%B7%E6%89%98%E5%B0%94%E9%87%91/48570)创作的长篇奇幻小说。该书是《[霍比特人](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%9C%8D%E6%AF%94%E7%89%B9%E4%BA%BA/548764)》的续作，被公认为近代[奇幻文学](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A5%87%E5%B9%BB%E6%96%87%E5%AD%A6/5410741)的鼻祖。经过十二年的创作和四年的修改，《魔戒》于1954年至1955年出版。全书分为三部：《护戒同盟》《双塔奇兵》《王者归来》。

《魔戒》主要讲述了[中土世界](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%9F%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C/6755542)第三纪元末年[魔戒圣战](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%AD%94%E6%88%92%E5%9C%A3%E6%88%98/7851074)时期，各种族人民为追求自由而联合起来，反抗黑暗魔君[索伦](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%B4%A2%E4%BC%A6/10826708)的故事。

《魔戒》在[Waterstones](https://baike.baidu.com/item/Waterstones" \t "_blank)书店和[英国电视四台](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%8B%B1%E5%9B%BD%E7%94%B5%E8%A7%86%E5%9B%9B%E5%8F%B0/10035101" \t "_blank)共同举办的票选活动中被评为“20世纪之书”，在[亚马逊](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%BA%9A%E9%A9%AC%E9%80%8A/21766" \t "_blank)举办的票选活动中被评为“两千年来最重要的书”。《魔戒》已被翻译成六十多种语言，并衍生出插画、音乐、电影、电视剧、广播剧和电脑游戏等产品。2001年至2003年，由[彼得·杰克逊](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%BD%BC%E5%BE%97%C2%B7%E6%9D%B0%E5%85%8B%E9%80%8A/4210081" \t "_blank)执导的《指环王》系列电影上映，该系列电影共荣获17项奥斯卡金像奖，其中《[指环王3：王者归来](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%8C%87%E7%8E%AF%E7%8E%8B3%EF%BC%9A%E7%8E%8B%E8%80%85%E5%BD%92%E6%9D%A5" \t "_blank)》荣获11项奥斯卡金像奖，成为奥斯卡历史上获奖最多的影片（和《[宾虚](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%AE%BE%E8%99%9A/16539" \t "_blank)》及《[泰坦尼克号](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%B3%B0%E5%9D%A6%E5%B0%BC%E5%85%8B%E5%8F%B7/6162581)》并列）

"The Lord of the Rings" (The Lord of the Rings), also translated as "The Lord of the Rings", is a long fantasy novel by the British writer and Oxford University professor John Ronald Riel Tolkien. The book is a sequel to "The Hobbit" and is recognized as the originator of modern fantasy literature. After twelve years of creation and four years of revision, "The Lord of the Rings" was published from 1954 to 1955. The book is divided into three parts: "League of the Rings", "The Two Towers" and "The Return of the King".

"The Lord of the Rings" mainly tells the story of people of various races uniting in pursuit of freedom and resisting the dark lord Sauron during the Lord of the Rings Holy War at the end of the Third Age of Middle-earth.

"The Lord of the Rings" was named the "Book of the 20th Century" in a vote jointly organized by Waterstones Bookstore and British Television Four, and was named "the most important book in two thousand years" in a vote organized by Amazon. "The Lord of the Rings" has been translated into more than sixty languages, and products such as illustrations, music, movies, TV dramas, radio dramas, and computer games have been derived. From 2001 to 2003, the "Lord of the Rings" series directed by Peter Jackson was released. The series won 17 Oscars. Among them, "The Lord of the Rings 3: The Return of the King" won 11 Oscars, becoming The most awarded film in Oscar history (tied with "Ben Xu" and "Titanic")

《哈利·波特》  
《哈利·波特》（英语：Harry Potter），英国作家J·K·罗琳的儿童奇幻文学系列小说，描写主角哈利·波特在霍格沃茨魔法学校7年学习生活中的冒险故事；该系列被翻译成75种语言，在超过两百个国家出版，所有版本的总销售量5亿，名列世界上最畅销小说之列。繁体中文版由皇冠文化出版。美国华纳兄弟电影公司把这7集小说改拍成8部电影，前6集各一部，第7集分两部。哈利·波特电影系列是全球史上最卖座的电影系列，总票房收入过77亿美元，在多国上映。此外还有位于佛罗里达的主题乐园，与大量衍生作品，使作者罗琳本人在此作品完成后跻身英国最富裕的女性人物之列。  
  
Harry Potter is a series of seven fantasy novels written by British author J. K. Rowling. The novels chronicle the lives of a young wizard, Harry Potter, and his friends Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The main story arc concerns Harry&apos;s struggle against Lord Voldemort, a dark wizard who intends to become immortal, overthrow the wizard governing body known as the Ministry of Magic and subjugate all wizards and Muggles.  
Since the release of the first novel, Harry Potter and the Philosopher&apos;s Stone, on 26 June 1997, the books have found immense popularity, positive reviews, and commercial success worldwide. They have attracted a wide adult audience as well as younger readers and are often considered cornerstones of modern young adult literature. As of February 2018, the books have sold more than 500 million copies worldwide, making them the best-selling book series in history, and have been translated into eighty languages. The last four books consecutively set records as the fastest-selling books in history, with the final instalment selling roughly 2.7 million copies in the United Kingdom and 8.3 million copies in the United States within twenty-four hours of its release.  
  
8. 普罗米修

普罗米修斯（英语：Prometheus；古希腊语：Προμηθεύς），在希腊神话中，是泰坦神族的神明之一，名字的意思是“先见之明”。他是大地之母盖亚与乌拉诺斯的女儿忒弥斯与伊阿珀托斯的儿子。与伊比米修斯是兄弟，两兄弟曾一同被囚禁在塔尔塔洛斯中。  
普罗米修斯与智慧女神雅典娜共同创造了人类，普罗米修斯负责用泥土雕塑出人的形状，雅典娜则为泥人灌注灵魂，并教会了人类很多知识。当时宙斯禁止人类用火，他看到人类生活的困苦，帮人类从阿波罗偷取了火，因此触怒宙斯。宙斯为了惩罚人类，将潘朵拉的盒子放到人间。再将普罗米修斯锁在高加索山的悬崖上，每天派一只鹰去吃他的肝，又让他的肝每天重新长上，使他日日承受被恶鹰啄食肝脏的痛苦。然而普罗米修斯始终坚毅不屈。几千年后，赫拉克勒斯为寻找金苹果来到悬崖边，把恶鹰射死，并让半人半马的肯陶洛斯族的喀戎来代替，解救了普罗米修斯。但他必须永远戴一只铁环，环上镶上一块高加索山上的石子，以便宙斯可以自豪地宣称他的仇敌仍被锁在高加索山的悬崖上。  
  
In Greek mythology, Prometheus is a Titan god of fire. Prometheus is best known for defying the gods by stealing fire from them and giving it to humanity in the form of technology, knowledge, and more generally, civilization. In some versions of the myth he is also credited with the creation of humanity from clay. Prometheus is known for his intelligence and for being a champion of humankind, and is also generally seen as the author of the human arts and sciences.He is sometimes presented as the father of Deucalion, the hero of the flood story.  
The punishment of Prometheus as a consequence of the theft of fire and giving it to humans is a popular subject of both ancient and modern culture. Zeus, king of the Olympian gods, sentenced Prometheus to eternal torment for his transgression. Prometheus was bound to a rock, and an eagle—the emblem of Zeus—was sent to eat his liver (in ancient Greece, the liver was thought to be the seat of human emotions). His liver would then grow back overnight, only to be eaten again the next day in an ongoing cycle. According to several major versions of the myth, most notably that of Hesiod, Prometheus was eventually freed by the hero Heracles. In yet more symbolism, the struggle of Prometheus is located by some at Mount Elbrus or at Mount Kazbek, two volcanic promontories in the Caucasus Mountains beyond which for the ancient Greeks lay the realm of the barbarii.  
  
9. 亚里士多德  
亚里士多德（希腊语：Αριστοτέλης，Aristotélēs，前384年6月19日－前322年3月7日），古希腊哲学家，柏拉图的学生、亚历山大大帝的老师。他的著作牵涉许多学科，包括了物理学、形而上学、诗歌（包括戏剧）、音乐、生物学、经济学、动物学、逻辑学、政治、政府、以及伦理学。和柏拉图、苏格拉底（柏拉图的老师）一起被誉为西方哲学的奠基者。亚里士多德的著作是西方哲学的第一个广泛系统，包含道德、美学、逻辑和科学、政治和形上学。  
  
Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and polymath during the Classical period in Ancient Greece. Taught by Plato, he was the founder of the Lyceum, the Peripatetic school of philosophy, and the Aristotelian tradition. His writings cover many subjects including physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theatre, music, rhetoric, psychology, linguistics, economics, politics, meteorology, geology and government. Aristotle provided a complex synthesis of the various philosophies existing prior to him. It was above all from his teachings that the West inherited its intellectual lexicon, as well as problems and methods of inquiry. As a result, his philosophy has exerted a unique influence on almost every form of knowledge in the West and it continues to be a subject of contemporary philosophical discussion.

英雄格言

莎士比亚  
  
1.Shakespeare说：to be or not to be ,that's a question.  
  
2.Shakespeare说:成功的骗子，不必再以说谎为生，因为被骗的人已经成为他的拥护者。  
  
3.Shakespeare说:美满的爱情,使斗士紧绷的心情松弛下来  
  
4.Shakespeare说:不要和意志坚定的人争辩,因为他们可以改变事实.  
  
5.Shakespeare说:上帝是公平 掌握命运的人永远站在天平的两端 被命运掌握的人仅仅只明白上帝赐给他命运！  
  
7.Shakespeare说:人们可支配自己的命运，若我们受制於人，那错不在命运，而在我们自己  
  
所罗门王  
  
1.所罗门王说：一句责备话入聪明人心，强如责打愚昧人一百下，败坏之先，人心骄傲，尊荣之前，必有谦卑。  
  
2.所罗门王说：一句责备话入聪明人心，强如责打愚昧人一百下。  
  
3.所罗门王说：虚空的虚空，凡事都是虚空。  
  
亚里士多德  
  
1.亚里士多德说：心智的暴力，可以不流血即取人命 的确是这样................  
  
2.亚里士多德说：心智的暴力，可以不流血即取人命。败坏之先，人心骄傲；尊荣之前，必有谦卑。  
掩盖事实真相的让步，只会让人远离真理！  
  
邱吉尔  
  
1.邱吉尔说:失去的永远不会比手上现在握住的多  
  
2.邱吉尔说虚空的虚空 虚空的虚空 一切都是虚空  
  
泰戈尔  
  
1.泰戈尔说：“可能”问“不可能”：你住在哪里 ，“不可能”回答说：在那无能为力的梦里