

读后续写常用句式

学习建议：

1. 熟识续写常用句式，语法结构（一课时）：
2. 做书本练习；
3. 好句背诵（至少每组选出两句背诵并默写）

句型 1: Doing..., 主 + 谓...

doing作状语，逻辑主语与句子的主语一致，构成主动关系；有时可以在doing前加before, after, while等；但如果是被动关系，使用过去分词done作状语。例如：

1) **Seeing** (see) tears in Mike's eyes, Annie decided to promise to the boy that she would let Mark cut her hair, too.

看到迈克眼里含着泪水，安妮决定向男孩保证，她也会让迈克剪掉她的头发。

2) **Hesitating** (hesitate) a little, Mark promised to Annie that he would work hard at his English.

迈克犹豫了一下，向安妮保证他会努力学习英语。

3) **Finding** (find) a clinic nearby, they went inside and told the receptionist what had happened.

他们在附近找到一家诊所，进去告诉接待员发生了什么事。

4) **Ignoring** (ignore) her words, the man walked away quickly.

那人无视她的话，很快走开了。

句型2: 主+谓..., doing/done...

doing作伴随状语，与句子的谓语动词同时发生，逻辑主语与句子的主语一致，构成主动关系；该句型可以以并列谓语的形式出现，转换为：主+谓...and 谓...；如果是被动关系，应该使用过去分词done作伴随状语。例如：

1) The girl began kicking and swinging, **trying** (try) to get free of the man's hold.

女孩开始又踢又晃，试图摆脱这个男人的控制。

2) Her father was lying on his back, **trapped** (trap) under the truck.

她父亲仰面躺着，被困在卡车下面。

3) Bitter memories of the man's harsh words came **flooding** (flood) back to her.

她又痛苦地想起了那个男人刺耳的话。

4) Her dad was still conscious, **yelling** (yell), "One more try!"
她爸爸仍然清醒，大声喊道：“再试一次！”

5) "It's OK," Mama said, **comforting** (comfort) me with a hug.
“没关系，”妈妈说，用拥抱安慰我。

句型3: 主1+谓..., 主2 + doing/done ...

有时独立主格成分放在句首: 主2 + doing/done, 主1+谓...

逻辑主语2与doing构成主动关系, 构成独立主格, 有时前面有介词with, 在句中作状语。该句型有时可以转化为并列句: 主1+谓...and 主2+谓...。例如:

1) He stood there, tears of gratitude welling (well) up in his eyes.

--He stood there **and** tears of gratitude were welling (well) up in his eyes.

他站在那里, 眼里涌出感激的泪水。

2) The girl staring (stare) at him, he didn't know what to say.

姑娘两眼望着他, 他不知道说什么好。

3) She opened the letter, *her hands **trembling** with excitement.*

--She opened the letter **and** her hands **were trembling**
(tremble) with excitement. (改为并列句)

她打开信，激动得双手发抖。

4) "Don't stand in my way," Tim yelled out **and** his voice was
quivering with rage.

--"Don't stand in my way," Tim yelled out, *his voice **quivering** with
rage.*

“别挡我的道，”蒂姆喊道，他的声音因愤怒而颤抖。

句型4: 主+谓1..., (谓2...,) and 谓3...

描述一系列的动作，构成并列谓语。两个动作的结构：
主+谓1... and (then) 谓2...。例如：

1) The adults put on performances, chatted, **and then** **said** (say) goodbye.

大人们表演，聊天，然后道别。

2) She stopped the truck safely outside the garage **and then** **rushed** (rush) back to the basement.

她把卡车安全地停在车库外面，然后冲回地下室。

3) Peter rushed to the scene **and** **was astonished** (astonish) to find the cat in good shape.

彼得赶到现场，惊讶地发现猫的身体状况很好。

4) She yawned **and** **turned** (turn) to look back at her house across the street.

她打了个哈欠，转过身来，回头看看街对面的房子。

句型5: 表情感类的形容词, 主 + 谓...

主 + 谓..., 表情感类的形容词

情感类的形容词在句中作状语, 说明主语的情感状态, 可以转化为Feeling adj, 主+谓...。有时可以放在句后: 主+谓..., +表情感类的形容词。例如:

1) *Eager and **excited*** (*excite*), she waved her hands, trying to attract others' attention.

她既热切又兴奋, 挥动双手, 想引起别人的注意。

2) To Annie's delight, surrounded by his classmates, Mark seemed like a rock star, *cheerful and **proud*** (*pride*).

令安妮高兴的是, 在同学们的簇拥下, 马克看起来像一个摇滚明星, 开心又自豪。

3) **Exhausted** (*exhaust*) and scared, Jane lay down near a stone, missing her family.

简又累又怕，躺在一块石头旁边，想念着她的家人。

4) And then they jumped, laughed and screamed, *totally* **unaware** (*aware*) of the people passing by.

然后他们跳着，笑着，叫着，全然不觉过往的行人。

句型6: 方式副词(ly), 主 + 谓...

方式副词在句中作状语, 修饰谓语动词, 一般放在宾语后, 但有时根据需要可以放在句首, 有时放在实义动词前。例如:

1) **Gently** (gentle), she **picked up** the first baby, ran back outside and laid it on the sidewalk.

轻轻地, 她抱起第一个婴儿, 又跑出去, 把它放在人行道上。

2) **Quickly** (quick), she **followed** the sound to a stream.

匆匆地, 她顺着声音来到了小溪边。

句型7: 句子副词, 主 + 谓...

句子副词在句中作状语, 修饰整个句子, 放在句首, 引出句子。例如:

1) And **amazingly** (amaze), the boys recovered soon.
令人惊讶的是, 这些男孩不久就康复了。

2) **Fortunately** (fortune), the cat was still alive, though badly injured.
幸运的是, 这只猫虽然受了重伤, 但还活着。

句型8: 地点状语或表示运动方向的副词 + 谓(vi) + 主(名词)

该句型是一个全部倒装句，主语必须是名词，谓语动词为不及物动词，常见的表运动方向的副词有：in, out, off, away, up, down, outside, inside等。例如：

1) Ahead **sat** (sit) an old woman.

前面坐着一位老妇人。

2) **Away** went the crowd one by one.

人群一个接一个地离开了。

句型9: 时间状语, 主 + 谓...

时间状语一般放在句末, 但有些时间状语放在句首, 能使行文连贯, 逻辑合理, 结构紧凑。如: **shortly afterwards, hours later, for the first time, before long, at that moment, after that, several minutes after that, after seemingly a long time, after what seemed a long time, in the meanwhile, before I knew it, It wasn't long before...**等。例如:

- 1) **A few minutes** **later**, another helicopter flew overhead.
几分钟后, 另一架直升机飞过头顶。
- 2) **For** **the first time in her life**, Maria felt frightened and lonely.
玛丽亚有生以来第一次感到害怕和孤独。

句型10: 强调句型: It was 被强调成分 that (主语)+谓语....

除了强调句型, 在突出某一成分时, 还可以用部分倒装句型。

1) It was then that he knew what had happened.

--Only then did he know what had happened. (改为倒装句)

Not until then did he know what had happened. (改为倒装句)
到那时他才知道发生了什么事。

2) It was not until he got home that he knew what had happened.

-- **Not until he got home did** he **know** what had happened.

(改为倒装句)

当他到家以后才知道发生了什么事情。

3) An excellent idea occurred to my mind at the crucial moment.

-- **It was** at the crucial moment **that** an excellent idea occurred to me. (改为强调句)

在这个关键时刻，我想到了一个好主意(急中生智)。

常用句式盘点

读后续写常用句式

10. 强调句型: It was 被强调成分
that (主语)+谓语...

9. 时间状语, 主+谓...

8. 全部倒装句→地点状语或表示运动方向
的副词+谓(vi)+主(名词)

7. (句子副词修饰整句), 主+谓...

6. (方式副词-ly修饰谓语动词), 主+谓...

1. (Doing...作状语), 主+谓...

2. 主+谓..., (doing/done...作伴随状语)

3. 主1+谓..., (主2+doing/done...)
有时独立主格成分放在句首: (主
2+doing/done,) 主1+谓...

4. 主+谓1..., (谓2...,)and 谓3...

5. (情感类形容词作主补) 主+谓...

10个句型的综合运用

在实际运用中可将这10个句型组合运用，或者根据句法加入状语从句、名词性从句或者是定语从句，这样，你就可以在这10个句型的基础上写出语法结构比较复杂的句子。看下面句子，说一说是哪几个句型的组合运用。

句型5

1. **Speechless and happy**, she held her son tightly into her arms, **with tears welling up in her eyes**.

句型3

她高兴地说不出话来，紧紧地抱着儿子，眼里泪水涌动。

2. **Finding a clinic nearby**, they went inside **and** told the receptionist what had happened.

他们在附近找到一家诊所，进去告诉接待员发生了什么事。

3. **Carefully laying the note aside**, I cleaned up the broken pieces of the ball, **wishing I could stick them together**.

我小心翼翼地把纸条放在一边，把球的碎片清理干净，希望能把它们粘在一起。

4. **Exhausted and scared**, Jane lay down near a stone, **missing her family**.

简又累又怕，躺在一块石头旁边，想念着她的家人。

5. **Hesitantly**, she unlocked her bicycle, **somehow suddenly feeling very tired**.

她慢慢地打开自行车的锁，不知为什么觉得很疲惫。

6. **Wordlessly**, he looked at his mother, **still holding the food**.

他一言不发地望着母亲，还是端着那些食物。

7. *At the front door* stood her dear husband *who suffered great anxiety when Jane was nowhere to be found.*

在前门站着她亲爱的丈夫，他在找不到简的时候非常担心。

8. *After long hours of work*, he returned home, *exhausted and hungry.*

长时间的工作以后，他回到家，又累又饿。

9. *At the back of the crowd* was Mike, *determined not to be left behind.*

迈克在人群的后面，决心不被抛在后面。

10. *Unbelievably*, Alice was not injured in the least *and* she jumped to her feet in a flash.

难以置信的是，爱丽丝根本没有受伤并且她很快一跃而起。

The End