## 读后续写速成

## “万能公式”造句法

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# Part1 万能句型详解

**“万能公式”**

**时间/地点/过渡，sb，with sth in one's hand，doing sth2，did sth1, doing sth3, feeling(looking) ….**

某某时间(地点)，**某个人**，手里拿这个啥，**做着第一件事儿**的同时，做了第二件事，同时还做着第三件事，感觉如何如何，(或看上去如何..)....

**【举例】Of course, Arthur, still running on the Park Avenue, with the suitcase in his hand, refused to stop, trying his best to look for a taxi.**

**当然，亚瑟还在公园大道上奔跑，手里拿着手提箱，拒绝停下来，尽力找出租车。**

下面我们我们准备好一个简单句，然后参考这个总句型，手把手教大家造成长难句。

简单句：

**He saved the little girl. 他救了那个小女孩。**

### 如何编“时间”

如何编出高质量的“动词”：

一、根据生活常识想象：这个动词之前或之后，会做啥动作比较合理。

二、看文章的划线词，找灵感：名词和动词(名词也可以提示动词，比如water对应的动词可以是drink，look for等)。

找到动词后，如何处理：

一、(最简单方式)直接变成when/after时间状语从句。

二、(升级转化)变成“伴随状语”

三、(升级转化)变成and并列句。

\*\*状语从句如何变成并列句和伴随状语，请看语法部分：“状语从句的瘦身”

【举例】

参考答案：

**After he ran into the room, he saved the little girl.**

**Running into the room, he saved the little girl.**

**He ,running into the room, saved the little girl.**

**He saved little the girl, running out of the room.(如果写在后面，动作需要重新造，表示结果，如sending her to hospital)**

### 如何编“地点”

如何“编”出地点：

①方法一：参考文中给出的关键词(浙江卷，就直接参考划线词)

②方法二：自己根据句意自己编

**【为什么地点可以参考划线词：划线词的秘密】**

划线词绝大部分是名词，而动词很少甚至没有。

原因：动词推动故事情节发展。动词如果是划线词就会限制考生的想象力，这与读后续写的初衷是违背的。

【参考公式】 时间/地点/过渡，sb，with sth in one's hand，doing sth2，did sth1, doing sth3, feeling(looking) ….

【参考答案】

In the villa(别墅)，he saved the little girl.

### 如何编“过渡词”

**过渡SHOOT：**Suddenly/ Hopefully/ Obviously/ Of course/To one's surprise，

**操作步骤：**

如果短时间内自己有更适合的过渡词，且保证能写对的情况下，就用自己的。

如果没有思路，就在这五个里面挑选。

【参考公式】 时间/地点/过渡，sb，with sth in one's hand，doing sth2，did sth1, doing sth3, feeling(looking) ….

【参考答案】

To our surprise, he saved the little girl.

### 如何编“with +工具”

万能公式内容解密④with+道具

四种选择：

with sth. in one's hand

with sth. on one's head

with a smile on his/her face

with the help of sb.

【例句】她站在那里，脸上带着微笑。

She stood there, with a smile on her face

【参考公式】 时间/地点/过渡，sb，with sth in one's hand，doing sth2，did sth1, doing sth3, feeling(looking) ….

【参考答案】

He， with the help of a firefighter， saved the little girl.

### 5、如何编“情绪和心理”

首先要准备好情绪和心理的单词：

正能量的情绪，如：

thrilled(兴奋的excited) ,

overjoyed (欣喜若狂的，快乐的：joyful)

amazed(惊讶的)

delighted(高兴的)

satisfied (满足的)

**负能量的情绪，如:**

sacred(害怕的)

worried(担心的)

ashamed(羞愧的)

nevous (紧张的)



【参考答案】

**He saved the little girl，feeling nervous.**

# Part 2万能公式变通思维

**一、状语的位置可以变化:**

只要是状语，在三个位置上，都符合语法要求。如：

① With a suitcase in my hand, I entered the room.

② I, with a suitcase in my hand, entered the room.

③ I entered the room with a suitcase in my hand.

**二、状语的数量可以加减:**

万能公式提供了最完整的状语的形式，具体写作时不可能做到这么完整，也没有必要。

**选取状语**

状语数量可增减，位置可变化

(选择2-3句，放在前中后的位置上)

To our surprise, he ,with the help of a firefighter,saved the little girl,feeling nervous.

Running into the room, he saved the little girl,feeling nervous.

In the villa, he,with the help of a firefighter,saved the little girl, running out of the room.

......

**状语材料：**

①when he ran into the room

②running into the room

③in the villa

④to our surprise

⑤with the help of a firefighter

⑥feeing nevous

# Part 3 时间状语的积累素材

**1. ..., (and) then... 然后;接着(一系列的动作),作副词，不作连词**

We took a bus to the city center **then** caught a train to London.

We took a bus to the city center **and then** caught a train to London.

He drank a glass of whisky, **then**another **and then** another.

We lived in France **and then**Italy before coming back to England.

**2. after that,... 然后; 此后**

**After that**, they began to discuss the meeting to be held in the evening.

His father had died ten years earlier **and after that** his mother had remarried.

**Several months after that**, we signed a contract.

We lost touch**after that**.

**3. shortly (afterwards)，不久,...=soon=not long after(...),...=shortly after(...),... (...)过后不久。**

**afterwards 不久之后(某个事件或已提及的时间); 美语用afterward；前可加soon或shortly,意义相同。**

**段时间+ after，afterwards或later 用于表示一段时间的短语之后,表示多少时间以后; 表示多少时间以前可用段时间+before；表示...之前不久用shortly before...；**

**Shortly after**, she called me.

I took this picture **not long after sunrise.**

**Shortly afterwards**, police arrested four suspects

**Soon afterwards** he and his girlfriend broke up.

James was taken to hospital but died**soon afterwards.**

**Shortly afterwards**he was seen in a bar in town.

**Soon afterwards** he separated from his wife.

She wrote about i**t six years afterwards.**

**Ten minutes later** he left the house.

**Hours later** we reached the outskirts of New York.

The accident happened **shortly before midday**

**4. before long,...不久**

**Before long** Harry came running behind us.

**Before long**, he got the news of his father's death.

The work will be finished **before long**.

**5. later on 以后; 后来**

**Later on** I learned how to read music.

I may have to ask for your advice **later on**.

**A little later**, the lights went out.

**6. at that time(那时)=at that moment, 在那一刻**

**At that moment,** he heard Gill's key turning in the lock of the door.

He showed up **at that moment.**

**At that moment** my heart was full of joy and thankfulness.

**7. in a flash 立刻、转瞬之间**

The answer had come to him **in a flash**.

Several years passed**in a flash.**

**8. in a while(minute)=soon 过一会，过不久=in no time(马上)**

I thought yesterday that he would be here **in no time.**

One of the boys upset the oil-lamp and **in a minute** the whole room was in a blaze.

**9. early in the morning 一大早**

**Early in the morning,** hikers pack everything that they will need for the day's hike

She was also warned it was unsafe to run **early in the morning** in the neighbourhood.

They have to get up**early in the morning.**

**10. in the late afternoon 傍晚**

The students came back to school**in the late afternoon.**

The fighting began **in the late afternoon** and continued all night.

**11. the next/following morning,第二天早上**

**The next morning** I telephoned him and gave him his notice.

**After breakfast the next morning** they sat around for an hour discussing political affairs.

**12. early the next morning，第二天一早**

I got up **early the next morning**to jog

He set out for London **early the next morning**.

We decided to make a bicycle trip, so we started**early the next morning.**

**13. at last, in the end,finally,eventually,...语义上是可指经过很长时间的周折,等待,耽搁"终于","最后"。**

**Eventually**the baby stopped crying and we managed to get some sleep.

**In the end,** I decided that the best thing to do was to ask Billy for help.

**The plane eventually**arrived at 6:30--over three hours late.

**At last** the rain stopped and the players came back on the field.

It seems more and more likely that the human race will **eventually** destroy itself.