# 读后续写技能训练之三

# 修辞手法

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**【挑战】请说出下列四张图的修辞手法？**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Scout was as brave as a lion. Scout像狮子一样勇敢。**  **请在P5找答案。** |
|  | **You are the apple of my eye. 你是我的掌上明珠。**  **请在P8找答案。** |
|  | **The sun is smiling at us. 太阳在对我们微笑。**  **请在P10找答案。** |
|  | **She cried so long that she made a lake.**  **她哭了这么久，泪流如河(造出了一个湖)。**  **请在P13找答案。** |

# simile明喻

**明喻**，明确的比喻 将具有某种共同特征的两种不同事物连接起来的一种修辞手法。明喻的表达方法是：A像B. 例如 雪花象鹅毛一样飞舞.

## Part 1：by using simile marker “like”——用like作喻词

1. The smile on her face shone like a diamond. (情感描写)

她脸上的笑容像钻石一样闪闪发光。

2. I feel like I am floating in an ocean of sadness.(情感描写)

我感觉自己像漂浮在悲伤的海洋中。

3. The scenery along the journey is just like a breath-taking landscape painting. (景物描写)

沿路的风景就像一幅美丽的山水画卷。

4. The icy wind started howling, cutting my face like a sharp knife.(景物描写)

寒风开始咆哮，像锋利的小刀一样刺痛了我的脸。

5. Clusters of stars decorated the vast sky like sparkling jewels.(景物描写)

繁星像珊珊发光的珠宝一样装饰了浩瀚的天空。

**小试牛刀**

1. 这本书陪伴了我很久就像一位我的老朋友似的。

2. 他茫然地看着我就像一个傻子。

3. 他就像一头疯牛一样冲我吼。(mad cow)

4. 他非常着急就像热锅上的蚂蚁一样。

5. 他僵在那里一动不动就像一块石头。

**参考答案：**

1. The book has accompanied me for quite a long time like an old friend.

2. He looked at me blankly like a fool.

3. He shouted at me like a mad cow.

4. He is anxious like an ant on a hot pan.

5. He stood still like a stone.

## Part 2：by using simile marker “as...as”——用as..as作喻词

1. The smile on her face was as vibrant as the sun on a summer day(情感描写)

她脸上的笑容和夏天的太阳一样充满活力。

2. Father rushed to his son's school, only to discover the building was as flat as pancake煎饼.(景物描写)

父亲冲到儿子的学校后，才发现这座建筑已经变成一片废墟。

3. I reached out to touch her face, which was as cold as the ice. (人物描写)

我伸手去摸她的脸，发现她的脸像冰一样冰冷。

更多搭配：

as busy as a bee 忙忙碌碌

as hungry as a wolf 饥肠辘辘

as proud as a peacock 傲如孔雀

as brave as a lion 勇猛如狮

as pretty as a picture 美如画

**【牛刀小试】**

1. 我的心和蜂蜜一样甜。

2. 他的心和石头一样硬。

3. 他的身体和牛一样壮实。

4. 我们面前的景色美如一幅画。

5. 这辆公交车走的像蜗牛一样慢。

**参考答案：**

1. My heart is as sweet as honey.

2. His heart is as hard as a stone.

3. His body is as strong as a cow.

4. The scenery before us is as beautiful as a picture.

5. The bus went as slowly as a snail.

## Part 3：by using simile marker “as if”——用as if作喻词

1.Mrs Sather looked at my eyes as if (she were) seeing my inner self locked away inside. (动作描写)

Sather老师看着我的眼睛，仿佛看到了我灵魂深处封闭的自我。

2. She swept her son into her arms with her eyes wet as if she wanted to squeeze the breath out of him.(动作描写)

她眼睛湿润，把儿子拥进怀里，仿佛想把他的呼吸挤出来。

3.Her hair grew greyer and greyer, as if( it were )covered with snow and frost.(肖像描写)

他的头发越来越白了，简直像盖了一头皑皑的霜雪。

4. She felt as if her heart had been ripped from her body.(情感描写)

她感觉自己心好像从她的身体里被撕开了。

**【牛刀小试】**

1. 他感觉彷佛整个世界都崩塌了。

2. 他在操场上自由地奔跑彷佛他是一只快乐的小鸟。

3. 他无辜地看着我好像他什么都不知道似的。

4. 他感觉他的心脏被刀子捅了一刀。(stab)

**【参考答案】**

1. He felt as if the whole world had fallen apart on him.

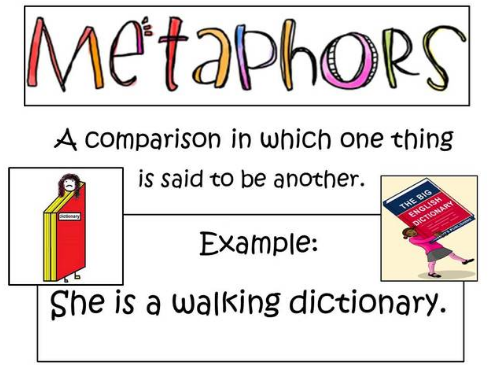
2. He was running on the soprts field as if he was a happy bird.

3. He looked at me innocently as if he didn't know anything.

4. He felt as if his heart had been stabbed by a knife.

# 第二部分metaphor暗喻

Metaphor：It is a figure of speech containing an implied comparison, in which a word or phrase ordinarily and primarily used of one thing is applied to another. Unlike simile, a word or a phrase that compares one thing to another, using the words like or as.

暗喻是比喻修辞的一种，用一种事物比喻另一种事物，本体喻体都出现，中间常用喻词“是”等连接，有时不用喻词。暗喻的典型形式为：甲是乙，而不用like, as等喻词。

Money sometimes **is** a poison.钱有时候是一种毒药。

She is a walking dictionary. 她是一本活字典。

## Part 1：by using the link word “be”——通过be动词联系

1. Her hair **was** a flowing golden river streaming down her shoulders. (肖像描写)

她的头发像是一条流淌在她肩上的金色河流。

2. The beatutiful park was a scented carpet of color.(景物描写)

美丽的公园就是一个芬芳的彩色地毯。

3. Stop being such a baby. (人物描写)

别这么幼稚好不好。

4. Life is an unexplored river. full of twists and turns.(哲理)

生活就像一条未被涉足的河流，有各种曲折。

## Part 2：by using the verbs——通过动词联系

1. I felt a lump in my throat, tearing welling up in my eyes.(情感描写)

我如鲠在喉，泪水湿润了眼眶。

2. He doesn't have an idea of his own. He just parrots what other people say.(人物描写)

他没有自己的观点，只会鹦鹉学舌。

3. A heavy silence blanketed the room.(环境描写)

整个房子沉浸在一片寂寞中。

4. The boy wolfed down the food.(动作描写)

小男孩狼吞虎咽。

**【牛刀小试1】**找出下面句子里面的修辞

1. My very thought was like the ghostly rustle of dead leaves.

2.He looked as if he had just stepped out of my book of fairy tales.

3. Wind and rain now whipped(鞭打) the house.

**参考答案】**1. 明喻 2.明喻 3. 暗喻

**【牛刀小试2】**

1. My mother is like a coat in winter, offering warmth to me.

2.The wind sounded like a roar of a train passing by.

3. Household and medical suplies streamed in by plane, train, truck and car.

**【参考答案】**1. 明喻 2. 明喻 3. 暗喻

**【牛刀小试3】**找出下面片段里面的修辞

1. Yesterday, I went to the park. I rode my bicycle through the evergreen trees which were as tall as skyscrapers. The sun shone through clouds, which were floating pieces of cotton candy in the sky.

昨天，我去了公园。 我骑着自行车穿过那些像摩天大楼一样高的常青树。 阳光透过云层照射进来，那是天上飘着的棉花糖。

1. Peple were laughing and enjoying the company of their families and friends. I rode past a giant garden of beautiful pink, yellow and purple flowers:it was a scented carpet of color. The park is like a oasis (绿洲)in the city.

佩普尔笑着，享受着家人和朋友的陪伴。 我骑过一个巨大的花园，花园里开着美丽的粉红色、黄色和紫色的花：这是一条有香味的彩色地毯。 公园就像城市里的绿洲(绿洲。

# 第三部分 personification拟人

Personification拟人：It gives human form of feelings to animals, or le and personal attributes(赋予) to inanimate (无生命的) objects, or to ideas and abstractions(抽象).

与汉语拟人完全相同，就是赋予物以人的语言属性。这种拟人化的修辞手法读起来使人感到特别形象生动，富有情趣。

## Part 1：把自然现象当作人来描写

1. The wind stood up and gave a shout . (景物描写)大风凛冽，发出怒吼。

2. The breeze gently kissed her cheeks. (景物描写)微风轻柔地亲吻着她的脸庞。

3. The feathery snowflakes danced in the night air, making a beautiful picture.(景物描写)

鹅毛般的雪花在空中飞舞，像一幅美丽的图画。

4.The mist swallowed him up. (景物描写)薄雾把他包围起来。

5.The icy wind started howling, stinging my face.(景物描写)寒风开始咆哮，刺痛了我的脸。

6. Stars winked at me in a darkening sky.(景物描写)夜空中星星向我眨眼睛。

7. Immediately, an absolute darkness ruled the forest.(景物描写)顷刻间，黑暗统治了森林。

## Part 2：把含蓄抽象的概念当作人来描写

1. Fear seized/swallowed him.(情感描写)恐惧把他吞噬了。

2. Anger choked my words.(情感描写)我气得说不出话来。

3. A good idea suddenly struck me.我突然想到一个好主意。

4. Smile took hold of him.(情感描写)他笑容满面。

5. Anxiety torn him into pieces.(情感描写)她焦虑不安，十分崩溃。

6. Courage/Confidence deserted him.(情感描写)他没信心了。

7. Excitement deprived me of all power of speech.(情感描写)我兴奋的啥也说不出来了。



## Part 3：把动物当作人来描写

1. In the dead of night, the crickets蟋蟀 played on the terrace of the house.

寂静的夜，蟋蟀旁若无人地在房子的阳台上玩。(景物描写)

2. Birds on the tree are singing a beatiful song.(景物描写)

树上的小鸟在树上唱着美妙的歌曲。

3. The frogs are giving a concert---mixed chorus.(景物描写)

青蛙在举办音乐会---混声大合唱。

4.Fireflies patrol the grass with small lanterns (景物描写)

萤火虫提着小灯笼在草丛中巡逻。

**【牛刀小试】**

1. 夏天的微风轻轻地抚摸着我的脸。

2. 细雨轻轻地亲吻着我的脸颊。

3. 我能听到到处都是鸟儿在歌唱。

4. 这个教堂目睹了这个城市20年的变化。

**【参考答案】**

1. The summer breeze touched my face gently.

2. The drizzle kissed me on my cheek gently.

3. I could hear birds singing everywhere.

4. The church has witnessed the city's changes in the past 20 years.

# 第四部分 hyperbole 夸张

Hyperbole：It is the deliberate use of overstatement or understatement to achieve emphasis.

夸张是比喻修辞的一种，是以言过其实的说法表达强调的目的，它可以加强语拾势，增加表达效果。



## Part 1：使用数词或量词

1. My heart broke in about a million pieces.(情感描写)我的心成了碎片。

2. She was half dead with fear.(情感描写)她吓得半死。

3. Thanks a million.非常感谢你。

4. I‘ve told you a million times.我都告诉你多少次了。

5. The backpack weighs a ton.背包很重。

## Part 2：使用动词

1. The young girl brought the house down with her perfomance.

这位年轻姑娘的表演博得了满堂喝彩。

2. It made me jump out of my skin. (情感描写)吓得我魂不附体。

3.I almost laughed my head off.(情感描写)我都快笑死了。

4. My blood froze.(情感描写)我的血液都凝固了。

5. She cried her eyes out. (情感描写)她痛哭涕流。

6. It brought her heart into her mouth.(情感描写) 让她的心悬到了嗓子眼。

7. My heart sank when he left.(情感描写)当他离开时我心都碎了。

## Part 3：使用形容词和副词

在日常对话中，人们常用形容词或者副词去修饰微不足道的事情，目的就是为了渲染一种气氛，强调某种意义的事情。

如副词：extremely；awfully；terribly；perfectly；horribly等等

形容词：miserable; horrible; splendid等等

例如： It's beautiful, heavenly beautiful.(景物描写)

那儿很漂亮，就像天堂那般漂亮。

## Part 4：使用介词短语

1. She went home in a flood of tears.(情感描写)她泪如泉涌地回家去了。

类似表达：She shed floods of tears.

2. When they told the news, I was over the moon/ on the top of the world.(情感描写)

当他们告诉我这个消息时，我乐不可支。

3. He was bent out of shape(情感描写)

他非常生气(气到变形)

**【牛刀小试1】**

1.The wind whispers in the tree.

2. The noise was loud enough to wake the dead.

3. His speech brought the house down.

4. The old Venice fell asleep again.

**【参考答案】**1.拟人 2. 夸张 3.夸张 4. 拟人

**【牛刀小试2】**

1. The sun broke through the clouds and jumped out of the sea.

2. The birds danced happily on the branch.

3. She eats like a bird.

**【参考答案】**1. 拟人 2. 拟人 3. 明喻

1. The loud music almost drove me up a wall.

2. The night gently lays her hand at our feverd heads.

3. The volcano spit out lava from its mouth.

4. He is dying for this opportunity.

参考答案：1. 夸张 2. 拟人 3. 拟人 4. 夸张