



读后续写微技能之无灵主语

他想到一个好主意。

He had a good idea

A good idea came

A good idea occurred

无灵主语

I have studied English for two years and a half. But I have some difficulties in learning it.

Two years ago, my English was very poor. I failed many times in the exams. I was very worried, but I did not give up. I made up my mind to learn it well. I asked my classmates who learnt English well to help me. I did more English exercises to improve myself. I read aloud to my teachers and classmates. And I made great progress in English.



无灵主语概念

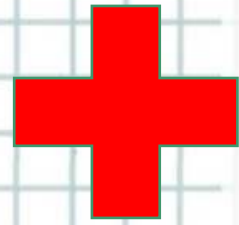
非人称主语句采用“无灵主语” (inanimate subject), 表示抽象概念、心理感觉、事物名称或时间地点等, 但谓语却常常使用“有灵动词” (animate verb)表示人或社会团体的动作和行为, 这类句子往往带有拟人化(personification)的修辞色彩。例如:

Night approaching, darkness ruled the forest.

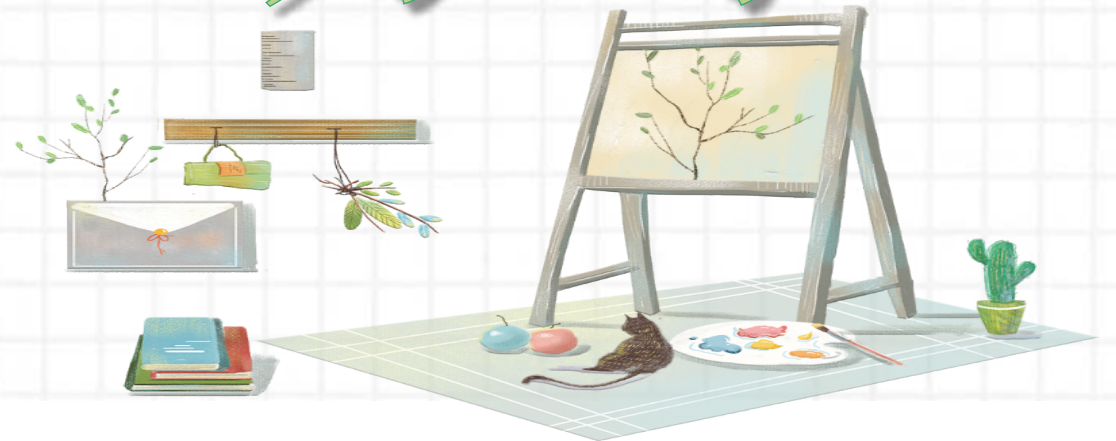
↓ ↓
无灵主语 有灵动词

英语写作

无灵 主语



有灵 动词





Reasons to use inanimate subject

a. I love you all.

→ *My love **goes** to you all.*

更生动

I forgot his name.

→ *His name **escaped** me/ **slipped** my mind.*

b. *Life **told** us that no pains no gains.*

Motherland, always,

***is drawing** the heart of overseas Chinese.*

更客观



无灵主语种类(Observe & Summarize)

Group 1:

Panic seized her. 她突然惊慌失措。

Despair choked her words. 她绝望得说不出话来。

A great sense of relief flooded over him. 他深感宽慰。

Fear slowly creeps up on her. 恐惧慢慢地蔓延到她身上。

Summary 1 : 主语是 情绪状态的抽象名词

常见的谓语：seize(侵袭，突然控制)，choke(使哽咽)，flood(使大受感动，充满)，creep(不知不觉地产生)，grip(紧抓)，give way to(被...代替)，desert, tear 等词。



1. 情绪状态词

开心 happiness, joy
 兴奋 excitement
 放松 relaxation
 满足 satisfaction
 惊讶 surprise, amazement
 伤心 sadness
 绝望 hopelessness
 不满 disappointment
 愤怒 anger
 焦虑 worry, anxiety
 疲惫 tiredness
 恐惧 horror, fear



+有灵动词

逐渐出现 crept over
 涌现 welled up in,
flooded over
 撕裂 tore into pieces
 抛弃 deserted
 抓住 caught, gripped,
seized

一阵/种...

a wave/ sense/ flush of+情
绪词

Courage deserted him. 他没有勇气了。

A great sense of relaxation flooded over him. 他感到非常轻松。

A sense of horror suddenly seized him. 他突然感到不寒而栗。

Rewrite the sentences.

1. His confidence suddenly deserted him(不自信) when he had to speak.

2. He felt horrible.

→ **A flush of** horror suddenly seized him.

3. He felt very anxious.

→ **A wave of anxiety** **tore** him into pieces.

4. I am proud that you can run an online store successfully.

→ **A sense of pride** often wells up in my mind because of your running an online store successfully.

无灵主语种类

Group 2 :

Maoming has witnessed great changes in recent years.

茂名见证了最近几年的的巨大变化。

The following year saw the death of his mother.

第二年他的妈妈去世了。

The town boasts a beautiful lake.

这个镇引以为荣的是有个美丽的湖。

Summary 2 : 主语是表示 地点或时间 名词

常见的谓语：witness(见证)，find, see, boast (有引以为荣的事物) 等。

2. 地点或时间词

time

place

+有灵动词

见证 saw

witness

发现 find

引以为傲 boast

1. That chilly afternoon **witnessed** him walking in the snow.
2. The town **boasted** a beautiful lake.
3. That period of time **found** his great changes.

Finish the sentence.

1. 最近几年里，随着中国经济的腾飞，中国文化也引起世界瞩目。
(2022年北京卷)

Recent years have found Chinese culture attracting worldwide attention as well as China's economy booming.

Rewrite the sentences.

2. The opening ceremony will be held in the school gym.

→ The school gym will witness the opening ceremony.

3. At dusk(黄昏), he was crying in the street.

Dusk found him crying in the street.

无灵主语种类

Group 3 :

The thick fog blanketed the field.

浓雾笼罩着整个大地。

An earthquake came like a thief in the night , without warning.

地震到来，犹如夜贼，不作预告。

The rain prevented tourists from enjoying the full moon.

雨使得游客无法欣赏到满月。

Summary 3 : 主语是表示 自然现象 等名词

常见谓语 : blanket, come, bring, prevent, strike, hit, threaten 等词。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
<https://d.book118.com/197141020050006056>