



叙事文体的情节





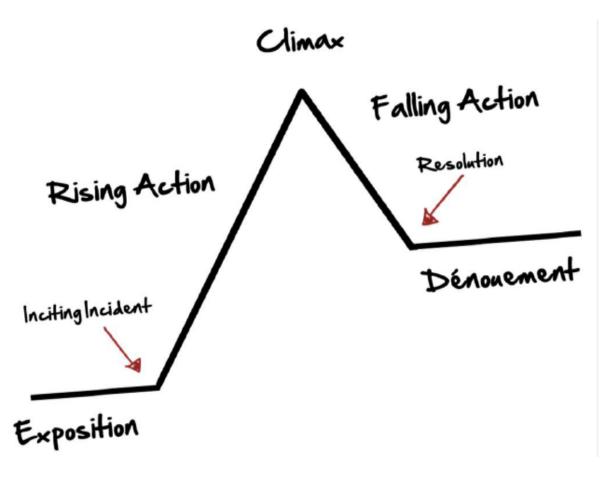
读后续写题型是高考新题型,2016年10月 在浙江高考中开始使用。读后续写是一篇记叙 文截去后面部分,让考生续写截去的部分。 读后续写的体裁一般采用记叙文。记叙文更 贴近生活,更具趣味性,有更大的想象空间, 连贯性更强,语言的难度适中,因此更适合学 生进行读后续写。





情节是叙事文的核心要素,叙述一系列生活事件 的发展过程,如联系、矛盾、同情、反感等。情节 由一系列展示人物性格和表现人物与人物、人物与 环境之间相互关系的具体事件构成。读懂记叙文的 关键是抓住情节。抓住了故事情节,就理解了文章 的脉络,为续写奠定坚实的基础。情节一般包括开 端、发展、高潮、结局等部分,有时还有序幕和尾 声。





溯恩药育 www.sunedu.com

Exposition是序幕,即故事的背景; inciting incident就是引起故事矛盾或冲突 (conflict) 的事件, 也可以理解为冲突 的起因(conflict and its cause); rising action就是围绕冲突故事主人公采取一系 列的行动; climax就是冲突达到了高潮, 不是所有的故事都有高潮; falling action 就是冲突向得以解决的方向发展; resolution就是冲突得到了解决; 尾声 denouement就是冲突得以解决后的情况 说明,有时resolution和denouement很 难区分。

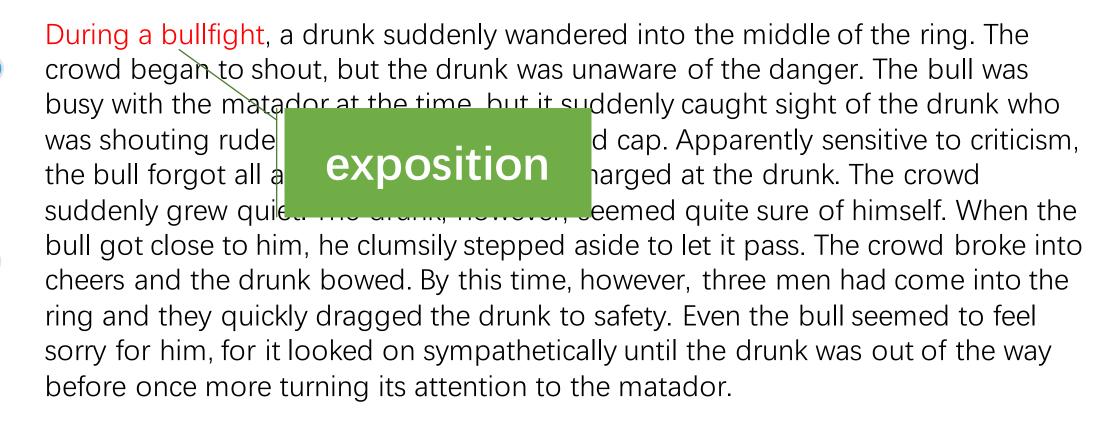






案例分析:情节













During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly wandered into the middle of the ring. The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger. The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap. Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk. The crowd suddenly grew quiet. The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself. When the bull got close to him, he clumsily stepped aside to let it pass. The crowd broke into cheers and the drunk bowed. By t e into the rising action ring and they quickly dragged the to feel sorry for him, for it looked on sym the way

before once more turning its attention to the matador.





climax





falling action(resolution)







