

态度鲜明的 It 句型

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广东高考的读写任务中大都要求我们谈谈对某件事或某个现象的看法。

时间	话题
2009 年	对“该不该禁止游客和动物拍照”进行讨论
2010 年	对用金钱鼓励孩子学习的现象进行讨论
2012 年	就老师影响学生的话题谈谈你的想法
2013 年	谈谈你对平凡工作的想法

英语中有哪些地道的句型可以帮助我们鲜明地表达自己的态度?

It 句型包括非指代性 it 充当形式主语或宾语的三种句子: 第一种是 it 作主语表示时间、日期、天气等的句子; 第二种是 it 作形式主语或形式宾语的句子; 第三种是 it 做引导词的分裂句, 也就是我们常说的强调句。

限于篇幅, 我们在这里只讨论第二种, 这是构成“看法+事件(现象)”信息结构的典型句式。所以我们可以借这类 it 句型明确地表达自己对某一件事或某种现象的态度。

It 充当形式主语或形式宾语时, 真正的主语或宾语是后面的不定式、从句或动词-ing 短语。

1. It 充当形式主语替代不定式 to do 表示的真正主语。

句子结构: It is + *adj.* (形容词) + to do sth

形容词主要有以下三类:

Necessity & Importance (重要性): important, necessary, vital, essential, crucial...

Ease and difficulty (难易): easy, easier, difficult, hard, tough...

Evaluation(评价):

(general 总括) good, nice, better, best, wonderful, bad, worse...

(specific 具体) convenient, interesting, right, wrong, useful, useless, polite (impolite), possible(impossible), proper (improper), legal(illegal)...

态度	事件(现象)
(1) It is essential	to keep a balance between study and a social life.
(2) It is difficult	to find people who are willing to do this job.
(3) It is improper	to judge a book by its cover.

解析: 例(1)、(2)中作者对事件的重要性或难易程度表明了自己的态度。例(3)中作者对现象做出了具体的评价(以貌取人不适宜)。

2. It 充当形式主语替代从句表示的真正主语。

句子常用结构:

(1) It + *v.* (动词) + that

It seems/appears that...

It is said/reported/found/assumed that...

(2) It is + *n.* (名词) + that...

It is a wonder/ a pity/ a shame that...

(3) It is + *adj.* (形容词) + that...

It is clear/likely/possible/true that...

形容词主要有以下三类:

Certainty (确定程度): clear, obvious, evident, apparent, possible, likely, true...

Affective (情感类): annoying, disappointing, amazing, embarrassing, fair...

Importance(重要性): important, necessary, vital, essential, crucial, critical...

态度	事件(现象)
(4) It seems	that someone forgot to lock the door.
(5) It was a shame	that they lost the game.
(6) It is annoying	that the woman fought with another on the subway.
(7) It is essential	that we keep a balance between study and a social life.

解析: 例(4)中作者表达了对事件的不确定。例(5)、(6)则用情感类的名词(耻辱)或形容词(令人气愤的)鲜明地表达了作者对现象的看法。例(7)作者表述了事件的重要性。

3. It is+ a waste of time/ no use+ V-ing

态度	事件(现象)
(8) It is a waste of time	arguing with him.
(9) It is no use	complaining about the environment.

解析: 例(8)中作者认为跟他争论纯属浪费时间。例(9)中作者觉得抱怨环境没有用。

如果我们要强调这是某人的观点时, 则可以借助 it 充当形式宾语的句型。

4. sb + V + it + *adj.* (形容词) / *n.* (名词) + to do sth/ that/ V-ing

常用动词: think, find, believe, consider, feel, make

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