

写好作文段落的方法 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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首先，一个段落必须有一个中心即主题思想，该中心由主题句特别是其中的题旨来表达。整个段落必须紧扣这个主题(stick or hold to the topic)，这就是段落的统一性(unity)。其次，一个段落必须有若干推展句，使主题思想得到充分展开，从而给读者一个完整的感受，这就是完整性(completeness or adequateness)。再者，一个段落不是杂乱无章的，而是有机的组合，句子的排列顺序必须合乎逻辑，从一个句子到另一个句子的过渡必须流畅(smooth)，这就是连贯性(coherence)。下面我们就对这三个标准分别加以说明。

1. 统一性
Joe and I decided to take the long trip we'd always wanted across the country. We were like young kids buying our camper and stocking it with all the necessities of life. Bella bakes the best rhubarb pie. We started out in early spring from Minneapolis and headed west across the northern part of the country. We both enjoyed those people we met at the trailer park. Joe received a watch at his retirement dinner. To our surprise, we found that we liked the warm southern regions very much, and so we decided to stay here in New Mexico.
My name is Roseanna, and I like to keep physically fit. I used to weigh two hundred pounds, but I joined the YMCA for an exercise class and diet program. In one year I lost eighty pounds. I feel much better and never want to have that much weight on my five-foot frame again. I bought two new suitcases last week. Everyday I practice

jogging three miles, swimming fifteen laps, lifting twenty-pound weights and playing tennis for one hour. My mother was a premature baby. nbsp ; 从上面两个例子可以看出, native speakers同样会造出来irrelevant sentences。卷面上如果这种句子多了, 造成偏题或离题, 那问题就更严重了。 2 . 完整性 nbsp ; Physical work can be a useful form of therapy for a mind in turmoil. Work concentrates your thoughts on a concrete task. Besides, it is more useful to work ---- you produce something rather than more anxiety or depression. nbsp ; 由于四级统考的作文部分只要求写一篇100 ~ 120个词的三段式短文, 每一段只有大约40个词左右, 因此, 要达到完整就必须尽可能地简明。例如: nbsp ; 段首句所表达的主题思想是一种看法, 必须有具体事例加以验证。上述两个推展句只是在文字上对主题作些解释, 整个段落内容空洞, 简而不明。如果用一两个具体的例子的话, 就可以把主题解释清楚了。比如下段: nbsp ; 连贯性包括意连和形连两个方面, 前者指的是内在的逻辑性, 后者指的是使用转换词语。当然这两者常常是不可分割的。只有形连而没有意连, 句子之间就没有内在的有机的联系; 反之, 只有意连而没有形连, 有时行文就不够流畅。 nbsp ; 段落中句子的排列应遵循一定的次序, 不能想到什么就写什么。如果在下笔之前没有构思, 边写边想, 写写停停, 那就写不出一气呵成的好文章来。下面介绍几种常见的排列方式。 nbsp ; We had a number of close calls that day. When we rose, it was obviously late and we had to hurry so as not to miss breakfast ; we knew the dining room staff was strict about closing at nine oclock. Then, when we had been driving in the desert for nearly two hours ----- it must

have been close to noon ---- the heat nearly hid us in ; the radiator boiled over and we had to use most of our drinking water to cool it down. By the time we reached the mountain, it was four o'clock and we were exhausted. Here, judgement ran out of us and we started the tough climb to the summit, not realizing that darkness came suddenly in the desert. Sure enough, by six we were struggling and Andrew very nearly went down a steep cliff, dragging Mohammed and me along with him. By nine, when the wind howled across the flat ledge of the summit, we knew as we shivered together for warmth that it had not been our lucky day. nbsp ; B. 按位置远近排

列(spatial arrangement)。例如： nbsp ; 本段的写法是由远及近，从远处(" from a distance ")写起，然后 " get closer " ，再到(" ten feet away ")，最后是 " inside the pagoda "当然，按位置远近来写不等于都是由远及近。根据需要，也可以由近及远，由表及里等等。 nbsp ; a. 按重要性顺序排

列(arrangement in order of importance) nbsp ; 这一段谈的是表达能力，它的重要性与职业，身份有关，从 " not need much skill"或 "of little importance"到 "more important"，最后是 "most important"。 nbsp ; If a reader is lost, it is generally because the

writer has not been careful enough to keep him on the path. This carelessness can take any number of forms. Perhaps a sentence is so
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