中学英语
重点梳理
系列丛书

高中英语写作

ADVANCED ENGLISH WRITING
FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

文采飞扬

主编　赵颖楠　焦艳存

全面梳理基础知识
系统归纳所学内容
透彻讲解重点要点
反复练习各种用法
结合实际学以致用
有效提高写作技能

金盾出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书根据近年高考书面表达测试的特点和要求，设计出高分点金术、分类集训、分项集训、实战演练等框架，在遣词、造句、谋篇、布局几方面做了细致讲解和精心点拨。本书构思新颖、结构严谨、内容丰富、实用性强，可最大限度满足高中学生在英语写作方面的需求，最大幅度提高他们的写作水平。

本书主要供高中生、英语爱好者和英语教师使用。

前言

国家教育部颁布的《基础教育课程改革纲要》指出：基础教育改革的重点是培养学生积极主动的学习态度，倡导使学生主动参与、乐于探索和勤于动手的教学方式，提高学生搜集和处理信息能力、自主获取新知识的能力、分析和解决问题的能力以及交流与合作的能力。

新《英语教学大纲》和《英语课程标准》的颁布也要求广大教师必须掌握新的教学理念、教学策略和教学方法，使我国的英语教育更好地适应社会、经济和科技的发展，满足日益增长的全球化的需要。我们必须看到，尽管我们的外语教学改革取得了前所未有的发展，但是，我们的教学水平还远远不能满足信息时代的发展需求。

我们知道，教育质量提高的关键在于教师，而具有先进的教学理念、扎实的语言基础和全面技能的教师主要靠高等师范院校来培养。河北师范大学外国语学院部分专家、教授在完成好培养高素质英语教育人才的同时，充分发挥师范院校的优势和特点，结合他们多年的科研成果和教学经验，借鉴国内外英语教学的长处，与多所重点中学长期工作在教学一线的骨干教师一道，联手打造了这套《中学英语重点梳理系列丛书》。

该套系列丛书共十册，分为初、高中两部分，各包括语法、听力、口语、阅读和写作五个分册。系列丛书紧扣新《英语教学大纲》和《英语课程标准》，最大限度地运用汉语母语与英语学习的特点和规律，积极调动学生学习英语的兴趣，充分发挥学生自主学习的主观能动性，对培养全面发展的高素质人才有着积极的促进作用，是广大中学生和英语爱好者不可或缺的良师益友。

《高中英语写作文采飞扬》是《中学英语重点梳理系列丛书》中的一册，根据高考书面表达测试的特点，设计出高中英语写作的高分点金术、分类集训、分项集训、实战演练等几部分框架。纵观本书，有以下四个特点：

1．点金术和训练，主要从组织好文章的框架结构入手，讲解深入浅出，例证丰富，评析精当，起到总览全局的作用。

2．分类集训，主要是针对记叙文、应用文、议论文、说明文等不同文体，从写作要求、写作特点、写作技巧等方面进行深入阐述。其中"名题剖示"栏目列举了近年全国高考真题及北京、上海两地模拟试题中最为典型的作文题目，题后附加的分析，亦堪称点睛之作。"精品练习"栏目则精选了体裁广泛的练习，以期通过适量练习，提高学生的写作水平。

3．分项集训，旨在通过热点话题及校园话题写作和实例分析，快速提高读者的英语思维能力与作文应试水平。其中"习作评析"栏目更是针对习作优缺点进行了全面分析，在谋篇、布局、遣词、造句几方面，做了精心点拨。

4．实战演练与冲刺，内容全部选自全国各省市"书面表达"的试题。部分优秀短篇，希望同学们能够背诵，脑海中语言储备丰富了，书面表达能力一定能够得到升华。

我们衷心希望广大读者使用这套值得信赖的系列丛书。同时，我们也殷切希望您对该书的不足之处不吝指正。

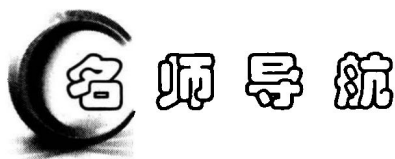《中学英语重点梳理系列丛书》总策划　卢祥之

2004 年 4 月

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名师导航

　　"写"是书面表达和传递信息的交际活动。培养学生初步的写作能力，是英语教学的目的之一。教学大纲对"写"的能力作了要求：它要在"读"的基础上进行培养和提高。《考试说明》对书面表达也作了要求：根据所给写作情景（目的、时间、地点、内容）写一篇单词数为 100 左右的短文。英语新课程标准对高中毕业生在听、说、读、写四个语言技能中"写"一项的要求为：能写出连贯且结构完整的短文；能叙述事情或表达态度；能根据课文写摘要；能在写作中做到文体规范，语句通顺；能根据用文字图表提供的信息写短文或报告。

　　近几年来，情境作文为高考英语作文的一大趋势。情境作文是一道综合性较强的试题，它可以考查出考生对语法和词汇的掌握情况，也可以考查出考生的逻辑思维能力。

　　此外，高考英语考试说明规定，对作文题进行评阅时将从四个角度入手：内容要点，词汇和语法结构的数量，应用词汇和语法结构的准确性及上下文的连贯性。另外，单词拼写、标点符号的使用及书写也会在一定程度上影响考生的成绩。

　　综上所述，根据考纲要求高中生应该写出文体规范、切中题意、条理清楚、语言准确得当、语句通顺、内容连贯、结构完整的短文，并且短文所涉及的事实应符合学生的年龄特点。要在规定的考试时间内完成一篇合格乃至优秀的英语短文，必须具有扎实的基础知识，包括单词、词组、句型和语法。在具备一定基础知识的前提下，还要掌握一定的解题技巧，包括解题步骤和应试策略。

● 书面表达高分一点通

▶写好句子点金术

句子是作文的基本单位，一个句子表达一个完整的思想。成功的作品是由清晰的合乎语法规则的句子所组成的。而对句子结构、句子类别和句子特征的理解有助于写出好的句子。为了把文章写好，同学们应先从译好句子入手练习写作。这些年高考英语试卷中直接给出汉语句子让同学们翻译的命题没有了，代之以试的是书面表达题，这同样要求学生有较强的汉译英能力。要打好句子基础需要注意以下几方面：

1. 句子结构要严谨

结构严谨是指书面写作中不论句子长短，只表达一个中心思想，力求清晰、简洁。例如：

（1）On the evening of Friday, 4th December, a week before she left for Chicago, Mrs. Smith had an accident while she was driving home from the supermarket.

此句虽然比较长，但中心思想只在 Mrs. Smith had an accident。

（2）I was walking in the park yesterday morning, and saw a snake.

（3）Ernest Hemingway was an American novelist, and he won a Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

例（2）和例（3）是口语化的句子，书面表达更倾向于较正式的句式。总而言之，句子结构喜严谨，忌松散。建议将这两个句子分别改为主从复合句或把其中一个句子改为修饰性短语以及同位语：

Yesterday morning, while I was walking in the park, I saw a snake.

Ernest Hemingway , an American novelist, won a Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

2. 句子内容要明晰

句子内容明晰指的是句子表达必须清楚，不能造成歧义。例如：

He told his father that **he** was wrong.

这个句子在意思上往往给人造成误解，划线部分的 he 究竟指的是他本人呢还是他的父亲呢？如果将句子改动一下，句子内容就变得非常明晰。

He told his father that **his father** was wrong.　　或

He told his father that **he himself** was wrong.

3．句子要合乎逻辑，这包括意义和结构两个方面

（×）Being a student, we all wish to learn English well.

（✓）As students, we all wish to learn English well.

（×）*First make a fire and then you should make the coffee.*

（✓）First make a fire and then make the coffee.

4．句意要完整，避免句子片段独立出现

句子片段包括从属分句和短语，它们仅仅是句子的一部分，不能独立存在。例如：

Although he was tired.

Spent too much time watching TV.

Selling newspapers on the crowded streets.

The boy who is playing there.

要使上面附属分句和片语产生意义，必须把它们附属在它们的句子中，才能成为完整的一句话。下面是改正后的句子。

Tom continued to work although he was tired.

His son spent too much time watching TV.

We found the boys selling newspapers on the crowded streets.

The boy who is playing there studies in Class 3.

5．避免错误的省略

有时不属片段的句子也可能是不完整的句子，这是因为句子中缺少某些必要的词。通常这些词决定着句子语法结构的完整和意义的完整。

常见的错误省略：

（1）介词的省略

有些词需要固定的介词与之搭配使用，当它们出现在并列结构中时，除非它们所需要的介词是一致的，否则介词不能省略。例如：

（×）William has confidence and ambition（抱负，理想）for his new job.

（✓）William has confidence in and ambition for his new job.

（2）部分谓语的省略

错误地省略部分谓语，会使句子结构失去平衡。例如：

（×）Li Ming always has and always will do his best to finish his work.

（✓）Li Ming always **has done** and always will do his best to finish his work.

6．避免累赘

累赘指的是句子中使用了不必要的词。例如：

（×）His name is called Li Ping.

（✓）He is called Li Ping.

（✓）His name is Li Ping.

（×）He has improved his handwriting better.

（✓）He has improved his handwriting.

▶写好段落点金术

☑ 语篇的整合

书面表达题所提供的内容要点，通常是分条叙述，相互之间没有明确的逻辑关系，这样要使主题得到升华，既要保持文章的完整性，又要注意句子的前后连贯性。这就要求我们写文章时将要点句子连珠成串，使之成"形"。这一工序被称为语篇的整合。

要做到"行文连贯，表达清楚"就需要按照一定的时空顺序整合文章。在有些不连贯的地方适当用一些过渡性的连接词。过渡性词语能承上启下，帮助读者理解文章的思路，密切句子间的逻辑联系，从而使整段文字衔接自然流畅，使文章脉络清晰，意思连贯。

请比较下面两段文字：

A

In the last twenty years or so, some undeveloped countries have increased their food production. Their populations have at the same time grown faster. The standard of living hasn't improved. The increase in food production has been achieved at the expense of using up marginal lands (边际土地). There has been no gain in the productivity of land labour.

B

In the last twenty years or so, some undeveloped countries have increased their food production. Their populations, **however**, have at the same time grown faster, **and so** their standard of living hasn't improved. **What's more**, their increase in food production has been achieved at the expense of using up marginal lands. **As a result**, there has been no gain in the productivity of land labour.

以上两段内容相同，所不同的是 A 段未使用过渡性词语，B 段使用了过渡性词语；A 段看不出意义的重心，缺乏条理，不流畅。B 段写得语意连贯，表达得井井有条。

按功能来分，常用的连接词或过渡词：

表并列：and, also, as well as, and then…

表强调：above all, indeed, surely, certainly, of course, after all, without any delay, at least, at most…

表转折：but, yet, however, although, otherwise, in spite of…

表对比，比较：just like, just as, in the same way, on the contrary, on the other hand, instead…

表时间：now, then, afterwards, five minutes later, soon, soon after, before long, shortly after, just now, just then…

表顺序，动作过程：first, firstly, first of all, second, secondly, at first, at last, finally, next, then…

表结果：thus, therefore, so, as a result, seeing that, luckily, unfortunately…

表原因：because, for, since, as…

表总结、结论：finally, in conclusion, in a word, in general, generally speaking, in short, as you know, in the end...

表解释和说明：that is to say, namely, for example, actually, and so on, such as, according to this, for this reason...

表递进：besides, what's more, in addition, even, once more, what was worse...

需要注意的是：使用过渡性词必须根据上下文需要的原则，力求自然，决不可牵强附会，让人感到别扭。

演练：
PRACTICE

1. 假如你非常喜欢"动物世界"这个电视节目，请你按照段落写作的要求，根据以下提示写一段话，并尽可能多地使用连接词或过渡词。

1）我喜欢"动物世界"这个节目；

2）第一，我喜欢小动物；第二，主持人把节目办得生动活泼；第三，通过节目了解了许多我过去不知道的东西，例如，各种动物和它们的生活，人与动物、自然与人类的关系及保护动物的意义等。

3）动物是自然的一部分，与人类密不可分。人类要生活得好就必须保持生态平衡。

2. 请选用恰当的过渡性词语填空：

besides, and, first, second, third, however, on the contrary, otherwise, therefore, in spite of their differences, instead, for some reasons, but

Lucy and Lily are twins __1__ they are different in three ways. __2__, Lucy studies a lot. She wants to get all A's. __3__ she is always praised by her parents after she finishes final examinations. __4__, Lily rarely studies. She doesn't care about her grades. She just wants B or C. __5__, Lucy never has time for sport. She doesn't have time to play. __6__, she sometimes watches a game. __7__, Lily spends most of her time playing basketball. __8__, Lucy doesn't like parties. She thinks parties usually last until late night __9__ she needs lots of sleep. Lily loves parties. She goes to bed very late. __10__, she doesn't seem to need as much sleep as Lucy. __11__, Lucy and Lily are good friends.

Keys:

1. "Animal World" is my favorite program.（主题句）**First,** I like small animals very much.（发展句 1）**Second,** the host has the ability to make the program lively and interesting.（发展句 2）**Third,** from the program I gained a lot of knowledge about animal life which I didn't know before. By watching the program I understand the relationship between people and animals and the relationship between people and nature. Also I know the importance of nature protection.（发展句 3）The animal is part of nature and a close friend of human beings. If we want to live well, we must protect animals to keep nature in balance. I should let everyone understand this and show our love toward nature and animals and stop doing harm to them.（结尾句）

2. Lucy and Lily are twins **but** they are different in three ways. **First,** Lucy studies a lot. She wants to get all A's. **Therefore** she is always praised by her parents after she finishes final examinations. **On the contrary,** Lily rarely studies. She doesn't care about her grades. She just wants B or C. **Second** , Lucy never has time for sport. She doesn't have time to play. **However,** she sometimes watches a game. **On the contrary,** Lily spends most of her time playing basketball. **Third,** Lucy doesn't like parties. She thinks parties usually last until late night **but** she needs lots of sleep. Lily loves parties. She goes to bed very late. **For some reasons,** she doesn't seem to need as much sleep as Lucy. **In spite of their differences,** Lucy and Lily are good friends.

☑ 段落的扩展

确定了段落的主题后，必须用相应的扩展句来分析和说明，使作者的观点和思想更具有说服力。在一个段落中，我们常用几种不同的方法来扩展主题句。常用的扩展方法有叙述法、举例法、比较分析法、分类法、因果分析法和综合法。

（一）叙述法

根据所叙述对象的不同，叙述法又可分为两种形式：按时间顺序和按空间顺序。

1. 按时间顺序进行叙述：

一般来说，叙述一件事情或进行人物传记的写作时，最常用的方法就是按照时间顺序，也就是按照事件发生的先后顺序加以描述。比如：

The Olympic Games has a long history. It originated in 776 BC in Olympia, a small town in Greece. Gradually, the event became a religious , patriotic and athletic occasion where winners were

honored with wreaths and special privileges. However, it was banned in 394 AD by Emperor Theodosius, after they became professional circuses and carnivals. The modern Olympic Games began in Athens in 1896 as a result of the initiative of Baron Pierre de Couberin, a French educator whose desire was to promote international understanding for athletics. Nine countries took part in the first Games. Because of the Second World War, the Games was cancelled for two times in 1940 and 1944. Now the Games has become the biggest and most important sports event in the world, and over 150 countries participate in the Games held every four years.

上段是按照时间的先后顺序描述了奥运会发展的历史和曲折过程，使读者对奥运会的历史有一个大致的了解。

2．按空间顺序进行叙述：

空间顺序法是以空间的变换次序作为叙述顺序的方法。描写事物时，通常能够依据其所在的或所发生的地点及相互空间关系（上下、左右、前后、远近等）来叙述。在进行空间描述时，要把握住事物的位置、方向和位移关系，参照点要清楚。常见的方法有：

（1）由远而近或由近及远。

（2）以中间某一点为参照点，然后按顺时针或逆时针方向的顺序描述。

（3）从某一点起，以一个固定的点为参照物，由此展开。如：

As you enter the east gate of the school, a tall, white building will stand in front of you, with the library lying on the left and the teaching building on the right. Go ahead and at the back of the white building you will see the playground, where many students are playing football and basketball. Standing on the playground, you will notice a river to the west of the campus and a park to the north.

这一段只描写了一所中学的大概轮廓。当你走进校园，首先映入你眼帘的是一座白色的高大建筑物，它的左边是图书馆，右边是教学楼。在白色大楼的后面是学校的操场。站在操场上，你将会看到校园的西边是一条小河，北面是一所公园。学校的位置和轮廓用寥寥几笔就交代得非常清楚，使人看了一目了然。再如：

Although I was only ten years old when my grandmother died, I can still remember her clearly as if she were before me now. Although she was in her eighties when I was a child, her hair remained shiny black. Her tanned face was wrinkled, yet the creases of her face would rearrange themselves into a smile when she was happy. Her eyes were the darkest brown I have ever seen, and they sparkled as she laughed. As a widow she always dressed in black, and over her tiny shoulders she unusually wore a heavy shawl. Her tiny feet were encased in slippers made of black leather that made a slapping sound as she walked.

这是一段人物描写，描写的对象是"我的祖母"。作者从祖母的头发谈到脸上的皱纹和眼睛的表情，从身上的穿着一直谈到脚上的鞋子。从上到下，把祖母的特征描写得栩栩如生。

（二）举例法

有时候，为了说明一个问题，我们往往用具体的事例来加以说明。这种展开段落的方法叫做举例法。一般常把主题句放在段首，用具体的事实和例子对其进行说明和阐述。比如：

People in different parts of our country have very different ideas about what is good to eat. （1）If you are a Cantonese, for example, you would consider the meat of snakes and rats your favorite dish. （2）If you were living in the northwestern provinces, you would probably enjoy the roasted meat of sheep and goats. （3）People from Sichuan province are known to prefer dishes with hot pepper. （4）Whereas people from Suzhou often prepare dishes with sugar.

本段围绕着主题句"来自不同地区的人们对饮食有着不同的见解"展开，段落的发展部分用了四个实例阐明主题：（1）广东人喜欢吃蛇肉。（2）西北地区的人喜欢吃烤羊肉。（3）四川人喜欢吃辣味食品。（4）苏州人做菜常放糖。

常见的用于举例的词语和句型：**for example, for instance, such as , such… as , like, an example of…, take…for example, There are many examples to show that…, one example is…, another example is that…**等。

（三）比较分析法

在描写或叙述两个或两个以上的事物时，我们常用比较的方法进行，这就是比较分析法。比较分析法是对两个或两个以上的事物的相同点和不同点进行比较和分析，共同为说明主题句服务。比如：

Part-time jobs have both advantages and disadvantages for students. It can provide them with a good chance to earn money to support themselves, especially some students from poor families. Being able to earn money gives them a feeling that they have become adults, and therefore make them feel more mature. However，they might become money-oriented. Part-time jobs in business can foster a sense of competition, which is very important for students in the future, but it may take a bad effect on their studies. Part-time jobs may enhance a young person's social development, but it may distract students' attention, and some even play truant. So while we call for students to have part-time jobs after school, sound guidance should be given to these young people.

上段所说的是学生在课后做 part-time job 的问题。因为做兼职工作对他们自身的发展有很大的好处，但同时可能会造成一些不良的后果。因此，作者从正反两方面入手，对它的好处和坏处都进行了阐述，最后总结：我们提倡学生在课后做兼职工作，但要对他们进行正确的引导，使学生能朝着健康、积极的方向发展。

同步练习：

1. 请你根据下列表格中所列的内容，写一段话，描述出大象的特征。

名　　称	大　　象
高度(baby)	91 厘米
重量(baby)	91 千克
生活的地方	丛林中
食物	植物、带汁的小树枝、果汁
工作	运输、举树

2. 请你根据下列提示，写一段话，描述你的房间。

房间的左边是一张大而舒适的沙发，沙发旁边是一台落地台灯，灯的右边是床，床边墙上有很多歌星的照片，靠床有一张桌子靠着窗户。房间右边是书架，书架旁边是个柜子。

3. 根据下列提示写一段话，说明"乘火车旅行比乘飞机旅行好"。

（1）坐火车比乘飞机便宜。

（2）火车的速度比较慢，更有利于观光。

（3）坐火车旅行更安全。

Possible versions:

1. The elephant is the biggest animal that lives on land. The height of a baby is 91 centimeters and weight is 91 kilograms. It usually lives in the jungle. It lives on leaves, young juicy branches of trees and fruit. It can do some heavy jobs, the elephant is usually friendly to humans and themselves.

2. My room is small but tidy. Coming into the room, you will see a big, comfortable sofa on the left. I often sit in it and read books. Beside it is a stand-lamp. To the right of the lamp, there is a bed. Above the bed on the wall are some photos of my favorite singing stars. Next to the bed, there is a desk by the window. I study and do my homework at the desk. On the right of my room is a bookcase. There are a lot of books in it. Next to the bookcase, there is a closet. I keep my clothes, shoes and my guitar in it.

3. I think train travel is better than plane travel. First, train travel is rather cheap, but travel by plane is too expensive to afford for most of us. Second, train travel offers more chance to enjoy beautiful views than plane travel does although travelling by train is much slower than by plane. If we have not anything in urgency, why not relax ourselves by travelling while enjoying the lovely country views along the way? Finally, train travel is safer. When there is an accident, most of the passengers can get off the train quickly; on the contrary, a plane crash often kills everyone on board.

（四）因果分析法

因果分析法一般用于解释产生某种结果的原因或分析某些原因所带来的结果，常用于议论文、说明文中。

用因果分析法的段落常采用两种形式：先陈述结果，后分析原因；或是先陈述原因，后分析其带来的结果。比如：

The railroad proved to be the most viable solution to the great American problem of distance. Rail transportation was fast, reliable, relatively cheap to construct, and usable even in winter. Able to go almost anywhere, even over the Allegheny barrier, the railroad defined terrain and weather. Early experiments with railroads involved the use of various kinds of power, including wind, dogs, horses and finally steam. The first important line was begun by the Baltimore and Ohio Company significantly on Independence Day in 1828. At the colorful dedication ceremony, the first stone was laid in Baltimore by Charles Carroll, then age ninety, the only surviving singer of the Declaration of Independence. But the steam locomotive for railroads, truly a declaration of independence from primitive transportation, was not, as commonly supposed, a Yankee invention. It had already been used to a limited extent in England.

上段采用的是第二种形式：即先陈述了 The railroad proved to be the most viable solution to the great American problem of distance，然后从各个方面加以分析，阐明了造成该原因的结果。又如：Figures can be deceiving. For example, Time magazine recently reported that the average Yale graduate of the class of 1944 was making $ 35,111 a year. Well, good for him! But what exactly does that figure mean? Is it proof that if you send your child to Yale you won't have to work in your old age and neither will he? What kind of sample is based on? You could put one Texas oilman with two hundred hungry writers and report their average income as $ 35, 111 a year. The figure is exact, but it has no meaning. In ways similar to this, the facts and figures pour forth every day. They are used to point out the truth, when in fact they inflate, confuse and over-simplify the truth. The result is "number nonsense".

上段采用的是第一种形式，先说明 Figures can be deceiving 这个结果，然后又用具体的事例和数据分析说明，最后得出了结论 The result is "number nonsense"。

表示原因的过渡词语有：**because of, as a result of, result from, because, since, due to, owing to, thanks to** 等。

表示结果的过渡词语有：**result in，so a result，thus，so that，therefore，consequently** 等。

（五）分类法

有时候，为了说明一个事物的特征和与其他事物的差异，我们常把它分成若干个类型来说明。这种展开段落的方法叫做分类法。如：

Activities can be divided into categories（种类）according to the number of calories（卡）they use up. One kind of activity is a sedentary（坐着的）activity. A person who is reading, writing, watching TV, or playing cards uses 80 to 100 calories an hour. Another kind of activity is a light activity. A person who is doing a light activity，like cooking，dusting or walking slowly，uses 110 to 160 calories an hour. A third of activity, moderate activity，uses 70 to 240 calories an hour. A fourth group，vigorous（用力的）activities，uses 250 to 350 calories an hour. These are activities such as walking fast，bowling or golfing. Finally a person who is doing a strenuous（剧烈的）activity uses 350 or more calories an hour. These are activities such as swimming，playing tennis，or dancing.

上段通过使用热量的多少，把人的活动分为五种，并对每一种都做了说明。

（六）综合法

以上我们介绍了五种扩展段落的方法，但是，在实际的段落扩展中，我们会同时运用到几种不同的方法去扩展段落，即交叉使用两种或两种以上的段落扩展法，使文章的结构更加严谨，表达的主题更加完整。如：

The computer is a wonderful machine. It has a lot of types. Today most computers have a memory. That means information can be stored in them and can be taken out anytime needed. So computers are used a great deal in many ways. The oldest of computers is the abacus, used in China long ago. It has been changed for centuries. Scientists and technicians have been making computers smaller and cheaper while at the same time they have been made easier to use. Computers have worked faster and faster now. Computers can do many kinds of work. They can be used in doing business work，in science research work, in science of medicine，in some large factories，even in our