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便用汉语构思文章，同时将汉语句生硬地译成英语，结果是非驴非马，无法理解。

(3) 用词搭配不当。英语语言的一大特点是其丰富的习惯用语和固定搭配，包括动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语等。例如（花费很多时间做某事）“spend much time in...”不能改成“take much time in...”。词与词之间的固定搭配是由历史形成的，有的看起来不符合逻辑，但却是地道用法。

(4) 词汇量小，表达困难，拼写错误。部分学生能在写作中运用的词汇太少，有的知道用法但又拼写不出来，结果只能用中文取而代之。

(5) 句子逻辑关系混乱。有的学生写作时因受汉语结构的影响，对句子中的主谓语及状语之间的位置安排不妥，造成逻辑混乱。例如：Our English class often told stories. 应改为：We often told stories in our English class.

(6) 不会运用关联词转承上下句子和段落。关联词即过渡词，使上下句子和段落合理衔接，承上启下，使表达合乎逻辑，同时结构严谨，文章紧凑。例如：

People learn English to use it. Some learn it to study or work abroad. Others learn it to read books and magazines in English or have something to do with English-speaking foreigners.

采用适当关联词，改进为：People learn English for practical purposes: Some learn it to study or work abroad, while others learn it to read or communicate in English.

(7) 语法错误。语法错误主要表现为：

A. 分不清及物与不及物动词。例如 rise 和 raise; hear 和 listen 等。

B. 被动语态与主动语态的误用。如：Great changes have been taken place in our country. 应改为：Great changes have taken place in our country. Beijing has built a lot of factories. 应改为：A lot of factories have been built in Beijing. He can't make himself understanding. 应改为：He can't make himself understood.

C. 词类混淆，将动词或形容词误作名词，将名词或动词误作形容词等。例如：difficult 和 difficulty; pleasure 和 pleased 等。

D. 混淆可数名词与不可数名词。例如：help, practice 等。

E. 冠词、情态动词、介词、代词等方面的错误。例如：a English book;

should did; must done 等。

## 6. 怎样做好大学四、六级考试作文题

在大学英语四、六级考试中，作文题是能够最快提高考分的部分，也是技巧发挥最充分之处，即耗功最小收获最大之处。但是，目前作文却很容易被考生忽视，当然也就成了考试中吃亏最大之处。下面就作文提出几点意见，供大家参考。

### (1) 关于作文考分

从1997年起大学英语考试作文采用最低分制，以下列方法计算成绩：作文分0分者，最后得分一律不及格，作文得不到6分者：最后得分 = 原统计总分 - 6 + 实得作文分。例1：原统计总分为63分，实得作文分为2分，最后得分 =  $63 - 6 + 2 = 59$ 分。例2：原统计总分为80分，实得作文分为4分，最后得分 =  $80 - 6 + 4 = 78$ 分。

### (2) 怎样才能写好作文

作文要得高分，主要是靠平时打好功底。怎样才能打好作文功底呢？第一是多写，写又有两方面：一是就有关话题写短文，二是写日记。每天坚持写，尽管开始有点吃力，也写得不好，但只要坚持下去，你就会有收获。刚开始写作时，不要过多地考虑语法，要多利用汉英词典，碰到不会写的词，查一下。个别地方，实在写不出，可以空着。要尽量套用你从课本上或其他英语读物上背下的英文句子。我们初学写作，有个毛病，每写一个句子，都怕写得不对。这是不好的，这样就很难坚持写下去。练习写作的第一步是自由发挥：把你就某个主题想到的词、句统统写下来，不管对错好坏，等全部写下后，再来提取有用的材料，按篇章和语法把这些材料组成文章。第二步是发散思维，比如写 Television，我们可以这样去思考：电视能把一个活灵活现的外部世界带到我们面前，接下来可写电视给我们带来的好处，但事物总是存在矛盾性的，再接下来写电视可能带来的坏处，最后根据自己的感受做出一个结论，提出要注意的问题，这篇作文不就完成了？自由发挥与发散思维，解决了大家写作中最大的困难——无话可写。

打好作文功底还要多背范文。背范文的前提是多阅读，甚至朗读英语短文，碰上精彩的或具有代表性的短文将其背下来，背下十几篇范文，对你的

## 1) 用冒号引出小结、解释、系列成分或同位语:

The essence of his warning was: obey the law or lose the funds.

The winners could choose one of the three prizes: a new car, a trip to Europe, or a lifetime supply of canned crab meat.

A good career has one essential quality: Challenge.

## 2) 冒号用于引语或陈述句之前:

The speaker rose to his feet and said: "Students and teachers, I wish to call your attention to. . ."

At the meeting he made an important announcement: he would resign from the committee in two weeks.

3) 冒号在记时间时可用来区分小时与分钟, 可以表示赛事的比分, 可以在事务性信件中放在称呼之后, 可以在演讲稿中放在对主席和听众的称呼之后:

I will be there at 8:40 p. m.

China beat Japan 3:2 in women's volleyball tournament.

Dear Sir; or Dear Mr. Smith;

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen;

## (5) 破折号 (一)

## 1) 破折号表示思想的中断或语气的改变:

Harvey decided to go to — but you wouldn't be interested in that story.

Mary told me — would you believe it? — that she preferred a quiet vacation at home.

## 2) 破折号把同位语或插入语分开:

Her roommates — Jane, Laura, and Ruth — are spending the weekend with her.

His old problems — such as asthma and high blood pressure — are still worrying him.

## 3) 破折号有时在一系列名词之后引出一个总结性的从句:

Poor management, insufficient supply of raw material, and shortage of skilled workers — these were the main causes of the failure of the factory.

4) 在叙述对话时有时用破折号代替引号:

— Have you seen my hat?

— It's on the chair over there.

5) 破折号有时可用来标明副标题或作者:

The Growth of the Green Parties.

— A General Survey

Ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country.

— John, F. Kennedy

(6) 问号 (?)

1) 问号用在直接问句之后, 但间接问句后不用问号:

Did you study English literature at college?

Who cleaned the room?

He asked, "Where do you live?"

"Where are you from?" she asked.

He asked me where I lived.

2) 陈述句和祈使句被用做问句时, 句末也加问号:

He gave you the book?

Pay ten *yuan*?

3) 放在括号中的问号表示不能肯定它前面的那个词、数字或日期的准确性:

The author of this strange book was born in 1078 (?) and died in 1135.

(7) 感叹号 (!)

1) 感叹号用于感叹句以及抒发某种强烈感情的感叹词或短语之后:

How wonderful it is!

What a nice girl!

Wow! What a strange hat!

*IV. Add periods, question marks, or exclamation points wherever needed in the following sentences, and circle any punctuation marks that are not needed. If a sentence is already punctuated correctly, write OK to the left of it.*

1. The sign on the mailbox read, "William Morris, Esq. ."
2. He asked whether I had played varsity
3. UNESCO is quite active in Africa.
4. "Did you return the package?" she asked.
5. They think the legislative delay is intolerable.
6. Hiram P Luce, BA, edited the anthology.
7. Her former home is Washington, D. C. .
8. "Ready!!!" he shouted.
9. The talk was titled "When Will We Have Rights"
10. The report will be available at noon.

*V. In the following sentences add semicolons wherever they are needed or where they should replace commas and circle any semicolons that are not needed. If a sentence is already punctuated correctly, write OK to the left of it.*

1. A foreign coin jammed the vending machine, however, the coin was soon dislodged.
2. Although we found the atlas, the map of Iowa was missing.
3. She called to say she would arrive at noon, therefore, we ran out for groceries.
4. His face tightened with tension, he clenched his fists.
5. Hoping that he would be able to play the entire game, Smith practiced diligently.
6. They had met twice before, nevertheless, he did not remember her.
7. The horse, which was not used to a saddle, bucked, kicked, and shook its

## 第二章 写作要素

### 第一节 词汇

文章的基本要素包括词、句、段，它们对完整地表达思想有着极其重要的作用，是除了审题以外，决定文章成败的关键。为此，我们在选词时必须认真琢磨，仔细推敲。

#### 一、选词应清晰

所选用的词要能清晰地表达思想，为了达到这一目的，我们应尽量使用通俗易懂、具体可感的词，避免运用艰涩莫测、抽象怪僻的词。因此，在下述两项中，我们选用 B 项的词，而不选用 A 项的词。

A	B
ancestral residence	home
paternal guardianship	father's care
maternal affection	mother's love
punctual	on time
assiduous	hard-working

#### 二、选词应准确

所选用的词要能准确地表达思想，以免引起误解。要做到这一点，绝不是轻而易举的事。首先，我们必须有较大的词汇量。其次，我们应了解所选词的内涵与外延。

例如，Mary has a balanced body. 一句中的 balanced 一词就用得不准确，

### 3. 使用比喻性词语

比喻性词语的新鲜活泼和形象具体能给读者以较深的印象，具有强大的感染力。例如：

- a. as cunning as a fox 狡猾如狐狸
- b. as free as the air 自在如空气
- c. as straight as arrow 直如箭
- d. as wet as a fish 湿若鱼

### 四、受语境的影响

人们在不同的场合常采用不同的词语。因此适合于某种场合的用词并不一定适用于另一种场合。例如，正规书面语的词语不适用于非正式的交谈，而日常会话中的词语却不能用于严肃、正式的文章。因此，注重写作中用词的得体与准确是颇为关键的。但是在各种不同文体风格的文章中常会出现用词方面的错误，具体表现在：赘词现象、表达陈腐、搭配不当等。

#### 1. 赘词现象 (wordiness)

赘词现象指的是行文时用词不够简洁，过于繁琐。此类错误在大学生的英语作文里较为常见，可通过删除多余词语的方法进行改进。用词冗长主要有以下几种类型：(1) 用词繁琐；(2) 句型单调，多为并列句，且 but, and 等连词用得太多；(3) 用词上故弄玄虚，往往弄巧成拙；(4) 使用行话；(5) 用词重复等。

##### (1) 用词繁琐

A. There is a man in our neighborhood, and he has written three novels. (赘词)

B. A man in our neighborhood has written three novels. (简洁)

在上例中，句 A 显得太啰嗦，there is a man 与 and he 有重复之嫌；句 B 则较为简洁。

##### (2) 句型单调，且 but, and 等连词用得太多

在大学生的作文里，常可见到这样的现象，即句型较为单调，多为简单



句或并列句，且多数句子都是通过 but, and 等连词连接起来的。这类句子往往给人一种不够精练简洁的感觉。此类现象可通过改变句型得以改进。例如：

A. The test was hard, and the students were resentful, and their instructor was irritated. (赘词)

B. Because the students resented the hard test, their instructor was irritated.  
(简洁)

A 句为简单句，连词 and 使用过多，有点啰嗦。相比之下，B 句使用了复合结构，显得简练。

### (3) 用词上故弄玄虚，往往弄巧成拙

在学生的作文中，还经常出现这样一种现象，即有些学生喜欢在用词上故弄玄虚，故意选用一些偏词或表达方式，以显得学识渊博。例如：

1) A. Our horse Hap has gone to the big round-up in the sky. (赘词、造作)

B. Our horse Hap has died. (简洁)

2) A. Due to the fact that he was enamored of Angela, Thomas comported himself in such a way as to appear ridiculous. (赘词)

B. Because he was in love with Angela, Thomas behaved foolishly. (简洁)

3) A. I regret extremely the necessity of your departure. (赘词)

B. I am sorry you must go. (简洁)

### (4) 使用行话 (jargon)

行话指各行各业的专业用词，往往是一般人不理解的。使用行话颇受业内人士的青睐，具体表现为在日常会话与写作中常使用带有专业术语的词语，以显得学识渊博。其实，行话使用也是赘词现象的一种。崇尚使用行话的人常坚持这样的原则：尽量少用单个词；多用抽象的表达方式；在表达上力戒平庸，追求标新立异，在谈话与写作中常重复出现以 -wise 结尾的合成词和诸如 frame of reference, in terms of, point of time 等短语。因此，喜欢使用行话的人在谈到预算时，往往用 “consider the status budgetwise” 代替 “look at the budget”，以显得更为专业化。在谈论青少年的犯罪问题时，他们常说：“examine social conditions in terms of juvenile delinquency” 而不说 “study crime among the young”。此外，喜欢使用行话的人还常使用诸如 “critique”，“utilize”，“finalize”，“culturally deprived”，“the classroom learning situation”，

(3) The course is of a very difficult nature. (可改为 The course is very difficult.)

(4) Jerry was aware of the fact that he was risking his savings. (改为 Jerry was aware that he was risking his savings.)

从以上例子可以看出, 要想清楚地表情达意, 要尽量使用通俗、具体的词语, 尽可能少用抽象词语。

### 3. 陈腐过时 (triteness)

陈腐过时具体表现为某些习语使用过多。下面是一些常见的例子:

upset the applecart (破坏某人的计划)

an ace up the sleeve (应急的妙计)

nipped in the bud (防患于未然)

absence makes the heart grow fonder (小别胜新婚)

few and far between (稀少)

at one (fell) swoop (一下子, 一举)

on pins and needles (坐立不安)

up on Cloud Nine (高高在上)

make one's heart blood boil (使人热血沸腾)

Grim Reaper (死亡)

eat one's heart out (忧伤过度)

last but not least (最后但同样重要的)

having a ball (尽情作乐)

face the music (勇于承担后果)

as luck would have it (碰巧, 不巧得很)

as straight as a die (绝对真实, 非常老实)

quick as a wink (霎时, 瞬间)

to the bitter end (拼到死)

ignorance is bliss (无知是福)

此外, 在谈话或写作中, 也要尽量避免使用文学作品或谚语中陈腐的习语。

23. **cannot help but**: cannot help but 意为“不得不”，后接原形动词。该词组也可分别写成 cannot help (后接动名词) 和 cannot but (后接动词原形)。如: He cannot but attempt it. He cannot help attempting it.

24. **capital, capitol**: capital 意为“首都”，指一座城市。capitol 意为“国会大厦”或“州议会大厦”，指一座建筑。此外，capital 也可用做形容词，含有“主要的”“优秀的”的意思。

25. **case**: 该词往往含糊不清，最好少用。

26. **chairperson**: 在谈话或写作中，最好以 chairman 或 chairwoman 替代 chairperson。

27. **cite, site**: cite 意为“引用”“引证”“传讯”。site 意为“地点”“场所”“现场”。例如: Thomas cited Einstein as his authority. George was cited by the police for drunken driving. We visited the site where our new home will be built.

28. **claim**: claim 意为(根据权利)“要求”“索取”“声称”。如: He claims to be the heir of a very wealthy man.

29. **complement, compliment**: complement 意为“补充物”。compliment 意为“赞美的话”“敬意”。例如: Her navy blue shoes and bag were a complement for her gray suit. My compliments to the chef were sincere.

30. **considerable**: considerable 常含有“值得重视的”“重要的”之意。当用来表示“相当大(或多)的”意思时，该词只能用于日常会话或非正式の場合。

31. **contact**: contact 意为“看见”“与……见面”“与……交流”[口语体]。I must contact my agent.

32. **continual, continuous**: 这两个词均表示“连续的”。continual 意为“连续的”“反复的”，表示有间断的连续。如: The interruptions were continual. continuous 意为“连续不断的”，表示无间断的连续。如: For two days the pain was continuous.

33. **convince, persuade**: convince 意为“使确信”“使信服”，后面常接介词 of。persuade 含有“说服”“劝服”之意，后面常接动词不定式短语。例如: I convinced him of the soundness of my plan. I persuaded him to wash

词, quotation 是名词。

82. **reason is because**: 该用法不太符合语言习惯, 因为在英语里, 主语 + 系动词结构应后接表语, 但在此短语中 because 是个引导状语从句的从属连词, 不能后接表语。例如: The reason I was late is that I had an accident. (正确) The reason I was late is because I had an accident. (错误)

83. **respectfully, respectfully**: respectfully 意为“尊敬地”。respectively 意为“各自地”“分别地”。例如: The young used to act respectfully toward their elders. The men and women took their seats on the right and left respectively.

84. **reverend**: 该词不是名词, 是形容词, 意为“可尊敬的”“应受尊敬的”, 常与 Mr. 和人名一起连用。如: Reverend Mr. Gilbreath, the Reverend Earl Gilbreath, the Reverend J. E. Gilbreath.

85. **savings**: savings 是名词, 意为“存款”“储蓄”。在学生的作文中, 常出现该词的单复数误用现象。如: The 10 percent discount savings of nine dollars. (错误) The 10 percent discount saving of nine dollars. (正确)

86. **some**: 该词不能用于表示“一点儿”“几分”。如: She is some better after her illness. (错误)

87. **sometimes, sometime, some time**: sometimes 即“有时”“时而”。如: Sometimes we play football, and sometimes we play basketball. sometime 意为“任何时候”“在某个不固定的时候”。如: New students will come to our school sometime next term. some time 指“短时间”, 如: She left Shanghai for Tokyo some time ago.

88. **species**: 该词单、复数同形, 如: one species 或 three species。该词表示某类植物或动物。

89. **stationary, stationery**: stationary 是形容词, 意为“静止的”“固定的”。stationery 是名词, 意为“文具”“信笺”。

90. **statue, stature, statute**: statue 意为“雕像”“塑像”, stature 指“身高”“身材”, statute 即“法令”“法规”等。

91. **super, fantastic, incredible**: 这组词均含有“极大的”“惊人的”之意。它们都是俚语, 最好不要用于正式书面语。

92. **suppose, supposed**: suppose 意为“猜想”“假定”。而 supposed 则常

It was raining hard. They could not work in the fields.

错误:

The essay is poorly organized, there is no central idea.

正确:

The essay is poorly organized; there is no central idea.

The essay is poorly organized; there is no central idea.

错误:

The principal of the school may do something to reduce the pupils' homework load, he may, for example, stop assigning homework for Saturday and Sunday.

正确:

The principal of the school may do something to reduce the pupils homework load — he may, for example, stop assigning homework for Saturday and Sunday.

以上3句错句,并不是指这些句子存在着语法错误,而是指这些句子错误地使用了标点符号。

有些大作家为了某种特殊的效果,经常使用一些不完整的句子。但是,学生应该写出语法结构完整的句子,避免那些缺少主语或谓语的句子。

It is hard to hear a new voice, as hard as it is to listen to an unknown language... Why? — Out of fear. The world fears a new experience more than it fears anything.

Because a new experience displaces so many old experience. And it is like trying to use muscles stiff for ages. It hurts horribly.

— D. H. Lawrence

He was, I think, very handsome. I gather this from photographs and from my own memories of him, dressed in his Sunday best and on his way to preach a sermon somewhere, when I was little. Handsome, proud, and ingrown, “like a toe-nail,” somebody said.

— James Baldwin

第一段中的三个句子(“Why?” “Out of fear.” “Because a new experience...” )和第二段中的第三句(“Handsome, proud...” )在结构上是不完整的,但是我们感觉这些句子非常有力。尽管如此,我们应该非常小心地使用

这类句子，只有在我们熟练地掌握了写作的经验和技巧后才能尝试这类句子。

### 一、长句和短句

句子是文章段落的基本要素，对完整地表达思想有着极其重要的作用。按照句子的长短我们可以把句子分为长句和短句。长句和短句在表达内容和方式上存在着一定的差别，所以在文章段落的写作中，我们要了解长句和短句的特点，并且巧妙地运用。

#### 1. 长句的运用

和短句相比较而言，长句通常用来详细地表达一系列复杂的、相互关联的思想，因为长句包含有许多的修饰成分。我们通常使用长句来解释一些观点和理论，或者用来描写事物的细节。所以长句多用于法律、政治和一些理论性的文章，因为这类文章对概念和思想的准确表达程度要求很高。如果长句用得恰到好处，会取得意想不到的效果。

Art, in the sense here intended — that is, the generic term subsuming painting, sculpture, music, dance, literature, drama, and film — may be defined as the practice of creating perceptible forms expressive of human feeling. I say “perceptible” rather than “sensuous” forms because some works of art are given to imagination rather than to the outward senses. A novel, for instance, usually is read silently with the eye, but is not made for vision, as a painting is; and though sound plays a vital part in poetry, words even in poetry are not essentially sonorous structures like music. . .

“Feeling” as I am using it here covers much more than it does in the technical vocabulary of psychology, where it denotes only pleasure and displeasure, or even in the shifting limits of ordinary discourse, where it sometimes means sensation (as when one says a paralyzed limb has no feeling in it), sometimes sensibility (as we speak of hurting someone’s feelings), sometimes emotion (e. g., as a situation is said to harrow your feelings, or to evoke tender feeling), or a directed emotional attitude (we say we feel strongly about something), or even our general mental or physical condition, feeling well or ill, blue, or a bit above ourselves. As I use the

要好得多。从属连词和并列连词一样，可以把短句连成长句，但是从属连词比并列连词更能准确地表达内容之间的关系。我们使用从属连词不但可以使表达更为准确，同时还可以有变化地使用句型结构。我们列出以下的从属连词，可以帮助大家在以后的写作学习中更好地使用从属连词：

after, as long as, if, so far as, since, because, in case, in order that, as, before, once, as much as, as if, every time, till, provided (that), so (that), now that, until, while, though, although, unless, when.

### Exercises

*Combine each of the following groups of short sentences into the best long sentence you can write. Don't change any of the key words and don't leave out any information.*

1. The day was damp. The day was dismal. The day was cold. It was winter. The old man worked all day. He worked in the woods. He died on his way home.

2. It was nearly dark. A snowmobile appeared. The snowmobile was roaring. It was running without lights. It hit Mrs. Clifford.

3. Peg entered the room. Lisa was in the room. Lisa lay on his couch. Lisa appeared to be asleep. Lisa's hair was long. It nearly touched the floor. On Lisa's stomach was her cat. Its name was Tikky.

### 二、简单句、并列句、复合句及并列复合句

按照句子的结构，我们可以把句子分为简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句。

#### 1. 简单句

简单句使用起来强而有力，而且表达非常简洁。简单句的形式根据其主语和谓语动词的形式，我们可以把它分为以下几种：

## ①简单句可以只有一个主语和一个谓语。

The mother is dressing her baby.

The party ended early.

He lost his wallet last week.

The city was destroyed by the earthquake.

## ②简单句的主语可以由两个或两个以上的成分组成。

Ralph and Cindy are sitting under the tree.

Her speech and performance moved the audience.

## ③简单句的谓语动词可以由两个或两个以上的成分组成。

He is reading and writing at the same time.

The factory chimney smoked and polluted the air.

## ④简单句也可以由多个主语和多个谓语动词组成。

Manny, Luwella, and Mary lubricated my car, replaced the oil filter, and cleaned the spark.

## 2. 并列句

并列句是由两个或两个以上思想内容相关的简单句构成。我们通常使用并列连词或者分号来连接这些简单句。并列句中的这些简单句所表达的内容是相关的，不存在孰重孰轻的现象，它们之间的关系是并列关系（coordination）。让我们来看看下列的并列句，这些并列句中包含的简单句所表达的内容和思想是同等重要的：

(1) I stayed but he left.

(2) I sang, she danced and he played the piano.

(3) Do you want to go alone or would you like to have me for company?

(4) Let us start early; we have a long way to go.

(5) I'm busy today, can you come tomorrow?

(6) Open your books at page 45; don't begin to read yet.

在句（1）中并列的是两个短短的陈述句，用 but 连接起来。

句（2）里有三个并列的陈述句。前两个句子之间有逗号，后两个句子之间用 and 来连接。在句（3）中被 or 连接起来的两个句子是疑问句。句（4）



中一个是祈使句，一个是陈述句，连接这两个分句的是分号。句（5）中的第一个分句是陈述句，第二个分句是疑问句，连接它们的是逗号。句（6）的前后两个分句都是祈使句，它们之间用的是分号。从这些例句中我们可以看到并列句中的分句都是独立分句，都是处于并列的关系之中的。

并列句中的分句常常用逗号或分号连接起来，如在句（2）、（4）、（5）、（6）中那样。又如：Time's up, come quickly! 这两个分句很短，意思也紧凑，所以用逗号合适。如果它们的关系不密切，就可以分成两个独立的简单句。如果一个句子里两个分句都较长，或其结构中有逗号时，用分号来连接两个分句就比用逗号更为清楚。例如：

Any medicine can be dangerous; for example, even aspirin can cause illness.

在一般情况下，并列句中的分句多用并列连词。并列连词有 and, or, but 表示联合、选择或转折等不同的关系。连词前可用或不用逗号。一个句子中如有两个以上的并列分句，而且是要用同样的并列连词时，通常只在最后一个分句前用这个连词，其他分句之间只用逗号。例如：

John has already left, Mary is going to leave, but I haven't made any decision yet.

除了 and, or, but 等并列连词外，有些并列关联连词如 either... or, neither... nor, not only... but (also) 等也可以连接并列分句。例如：

Neither I would consult him nor he would ask me for advice.

Not only was the room well decorated, but also meal was ready.

## Exercises

*Combine the following pairs of simple sentences. Use a comma and a joining word (and, but, for, so) to connect each pair.*

1. My son is studying computer science. My daughter is majoring in communication.
2. We are watering the trees. We don't have any rain for a month.