



第十一讲 写作之段落的写法

【考点说明】

“华约”及“卓越”联盟英语考试中的作文和翻译结合在一起，其一般是给出一段话，要求考生先将这段话进行翻译，然后就这段话描述的现象或者观点，在 30 分钟内写成一篇文章 120 或 150 字的作文，发表自己对此的看法。

写作一般是由不同的段落构成的，具体的某个段落一般是由句子构成的。自招的作文一般为议论文，就给出的一段话中体现的观点、哲理或者描述的现象，要求考生发表看法，因此一般某个段落是由主题句和拓展句（支撑主题句的细节）构成的。

综上所述，掌握每个段落里句子的写法和合理安排全篇所有的自然段是写好作文的关键。

【题型特点分析】

段落是构成文章的一组句子。段落必须表达完整的意思：或描写事物，或争论某事，或对某事提出疑问，或要求什么，或给事物下定义，或驳斥某观点。

一个典型的段落通常由三部分组成：(1)主题句；(2)说明或支持主题的拓展句；(3)结论句（有些段落没有该部分）。

示范段落 1:

We all know that cigarette smoking is a dangerous habit because it causes health problems. Doctors say it can be a direct cause of cancer of the lungs and throat and can also contribute to cancer of other organs. In addition, it can bring about other health problems such as heart and lung diseases. It is clearly identified as one of the chief causes of death in our society.

[分析]这是一个典型的段落，可概括提纲如下：

主题句： We all know that cigarette smoking is a dangerous habit because it causes health problems.

拓展句： 1. Doctors say“can be a direct cause of cancer of the lungs and throat and can also contribute to cancer of other organs.

2. It can bring about other health problems such as heart and lung diseases.

结论句： It is clearly identified as one of the chief causes of death in our society.

从以上提纲可见，主题句提出了一个问题： What kind of health problems does cigarette smoking cause? 随后的两个拓展句回答了这个问题，结论句总结了拓展句并再一次强调主题句。



一个好的段落应该具有以下三个特征：1) 完整性；2) 统一性；3) 连贯性。

1. 完整性

段落的完整性指的是段落得以充分展开。作者一写好主题句，就应该用细节进行拓展，细节越充分越好。例如，你认为“Riding motorcycles is dangerous”，你就应该用你所知道的事实证明这一观点是正确的。你可以使用数字，列举例子，进行描绘等等。

例：

Ever since the time of the Greeks, drama has played an important role in man's lives. The Greek tragedies and comedies were a central part of the citizens' lives in ancient Greece. During the Middle Ages, Bible stories were acted out in churches, and some wandering companies of players performed in the streets. In modern times, drama is brought into people's homes through the magic of television.

[分析]

主题句：Ever since the time of the Greeks, drama has played an important role in man's lives.

细节：(1) ancient Greece; (2) the Middle Ages; (3) modern times

作者根据各个不同历史时期提供细节，举例说明戏剧的重要性。

2. 统一性

一个好的段落应该具有统一性。统一性就是一个中心思想统领整个段落。每个细节都应支持主题句，不应有无关的细节。为了支持主题，要尽可能多地提供细节，但又要避免滥用细节。

读下面段落，然后找出毛病。

①Innovations, whether practical or aesthetic, are often resisted by the general population. ②When the early experiments in the field of aviation began their work, there were many who said, “If God had wanted man to fly, he would have given him wings.” ③The Wright brothers made the first powered flights in a heavier-than-air craft in 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. ④Even today there are many who strongly object to modern art and music as being nothing more than “splashes of paint and honking horns”. ⑤The painter Picasso's well-known masterpiece "The Three Musicians" is done primarily in blues and browns,

[分析]

主题句：Innovations, whether practical or aesthetic, are often resisted by the general population.

拓展细节：

(1) People's objection to the early experiments in the field of aviation.



(2) People's objection to modern art and music.

无关细节:

(1) The Wright brothers' experiment in flight.

(2) Picasso's well-known masterpiece "The three Musicians".

3. 连贯性

段落的连贯性指的是句子以清晰、符合逻辑的顺序连接。连贯性使读者能够找出每个观点之间的联系以及这些观点与主题句的联系。

(1) 使用同一时态

如果随意而毫无理由地改变时态,那么不管作者连句的技巧多么高超,段落也不可能取得连贯性。在写作时,可以使用现在时或过去时。选用哪一种取决于作者处理材料的方式。

(2) 使用某种逻辑顺序

常用的逻辑顺序有: 1) 时间顺序; 2) 空间顺序; 3) 重要性顺序; 4) 熟悉度顺序。

(3) 使用连接成分

使用某些连接词和短语,重复某些关键词,可以大大增加段落的连贯性。某些连接词、短语和关键词可以起黏着物的作用,把各部分连接起来,使句子间的关系更加清楚。连接成分主要有以下三种

a. 连接词语;

b. 代词: 代词用于提醒读者注意其先行词,以此把有关的部分连接起来;

c. 重复关键词语。

例:

Until recently daydreaming was viewed as a waste of time. ②Or it was considered an unhealthy escape from real life and its duties. ③But now some people are taking a fresh look at daydreaming. ④And it may be that more people are suffering from a lack of daydreaming than are suffering from too much of it.

[分析]

顺序: 熟悉度和对比关系

连接词语: until recently, or, but, and, then

代词: it

重复关键词: daydreaming

【解题技巧】



一篇好的作文不仅要求每个段落写的好，同时要求文章的段落之间有合理的逻辑关系。而在写作中，文章的首尾段尤其重要。鉴于此，下面的解题技巧主要从两个角度出发：

- ◆ 微观：每个段落里主题句、拓展句及结论句如何去写；
- ◆ 宏观：全篇段落应该如何布局（已在写作第十讲-文章构思及确定文章结构中涉及到），尤其是文章的首尾段如何去写。

一、如何写好主题句和拓展句

作者的首要任务是让读者知道所写段落要谈的是什么，这就是每段的主题句的作用。因此主题句应该阐明段落的主要思想，所有支持主题句的细节和描述都与这一主要思想有关。

✓ 主题句

1. 主题句通常有以下三种形式

1)肯定句

例如：The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before.

2)疑问句

例如：How do you think people will solve the problem of wildlife protection?

3)不完整句

例如：And the working man?

初学者最好使用肯定句作为主题句。

2. 主题句出现的位置有以下四种情况

1)段首：主题句经常居于段首，以便读者浏览主题句就可掌握文章的概要。这个位置适用于写提供信息或解释观点的段落。

2)段末：用推理方法展开段落时，主题句往往位于句末。

3)段中：有时为了使段落多样化，主题句也可以居于段中。

4)隐含：有时候，尤其在写叙述性或描写性段落时，当所有的细节都围绕着一个显而易见的主题时，可以不用主题句。

3. 如何写主题句

1)要写合乎语法的句子



例 1: Two causes of the American Civil War. (分析: 这个句子是个不完整的句子, 不合乎语法, 因此不能用作主题句。)

例 2: There were two causes that led to the American Civil War. (分析: 重写后的句子合乎语法, 是个较好的主题句。)

2) 要使用限定词限定主题

为了正确表达观点, 好的主题句经常使用关键词或词组来限制这一观点。

例 3: Air travel is more convenient than train for at least three reasons. (分析: 从这一主题句我们得知作者要写 air travel, 他将把 train 和 air travel 作 convenience 方面的比较, 并且陈述 reasons。由此可见, 作者在 convenient 和 reason 两方面限制他的主题。)

3) 要注意主题的可写性

所定的主题不能太笼统, 也不能太具体。

例 4: In Hemingway's story "Soldier's Home", Krebs tells his mother that he wants no part of God's Kingdom. (分析: 这个句子太具体以至于无东西可写, 无法展开段落。)

例 5: In Hemingway's story "Soldier's Home", Krebs is a lonely, cynical veteran. (分析: 这个句子可作为主题句, 因为可以围绕 "lonely, cynical" 展开段落。)

例 6: Let me tell you something about overpopulation. (分析: 这个句子太笼统, 作为一个段落的主题太大, 难于驾驭。)

例 7: Why has the world population been increasing so rapidly in the last decades? (分析: 这个句子是个较好的主题句, 作者用 "the reasons for overpopulation in the last decades", 从 "原因" 和 "时间" 两方面限制了主题, 能在一个段落内论述。)

✓ 拓展句

拓展句是对主题句的进一步阐述, 是在主题句的基础之上运用各种方法进行说明、描述、议论、比较等等。因此, 拓展句与主题句之间有着非常紧密的联系, 主题句是拓展句的“纲”, 限定了拓展句只能写什么, 不能写什么; 拓展句也要紧紧围绕主题句中所包含的一些关键词进行展开, 以达到论证或说明主题句的作用。

例如:

① There are two main reasons why I have decided to attend Kingston University next year. ② First of all, there is the question of money: Kingston's tuition is reasonable and I don't even have to pay it all at once. ③ This is very important, since my father is not a rich man. ④ With Kingston's "deferred payment plan," my father will be able to pay my tuition without too much difficulty. ⑤ The second reason is the fine education which I feel I will receive there in agriculture, my chosen field. ⑥ It is a well-known fact that Kingston hires only the finest professors in its Agriculture Department. ⑦ Moreover, the university requires



all agricultural students to get practical experience by working on farms in the area while they are still going to school.

[分析]

(1)该段落的主题句是：①There are two main reasons why I have decided to attend Kingston University next year. (2)拓展句是从②到⑦。(3)在拓展句中，作者提出了两个理由：理由 1 - financial consideration(其中还补充了两个细节：a. reasonable tuition , b. deferred payment plan); 理由 2- quality of education(a. fine teachers; b. experience)。

由此可见，段落的拓展依赖于支持主题句的细节。拓展段落的方法很多。通常每个段落以一种方法为支配方法，必要时，可运用其他一种或数种方法作为辅助方法。上面的段落使用因果法作为支配方法，分类法作为辅助方法。

拓展句的具体写法：

1. 语言形式上

1) 平行结构的运用

平行结构作为一种使句子变得紧凑而错落有致的写作方式,有以下功效:句式优美、表达清晰、重点突出,使用尽可能少的词传达了尽可能多的信息.例如:主题句为 Video games are a kind of entertainment. 利用平行结构拓展为: They bring pleasures to youngsters, train them to respond quickly, stimulate their imagination in electronics. 不难看出，此处内容丰富具体、行文流畅，有极强的说服力。

2) 句式灵活多变

若文中的简单句出现得太多，就会显得单调、含混、不生动。要写出生动而鲜明的句子，可通过乔姆斯基的转化生成语法中的嵌入方式来实现。一个简单句，嵌入定语、状语、补语后，变得生动有趣。如: Books telling people how to adapt themselves to the society are worth reading. 读起来比 Books are worth reading. 更耐人寻味,是由于前一个句子中的主语前加了一个复杂的定语。再如:Harry stood at the edge of the path, watching the cars running. 这是一个简单句后附上了伴随状语，使句子更加生动。

在拓展主题句时，注意适时地变换句式，是一种有效的写作策略，同时能使文章产生意想不到的文学效果。

3) 使用符合英美人表达习惯的习语

能将诸如 attach great importance to, leave a deep impression on, in due course, get the jump on 等习语运用到文章中，反映了作者一定的语言功底和较高的英语表达水平。



4) 连接手段的补充

准确地使用一些 signal words, 能让松散的拓展句自然地衔接起来, 而且整个段落层次分明、前后连贯。

常用于表示因果关系的连词有:so, hence, thus, therefore, as a result 等。

常用于表示递进关系的连词有:besides, moreover, furthermore, additionally 等。

常用于表示转折关系的连词有: however, nevertheless, but, yet, on the other hand 等。

常用于表示对比关系的表达方式有:Some prefer...others long for...;We can compare A with B...;...have something in common; Each has its positive and negative aspects.等。

常用于举例说明的表达方式有:A simple example is...; take...as an example...; n illustration will make the point clear.; First, consider the case of...

常用于总结全文的表达方式有:in a word, to sum up, in short, thus, the reason why we must...; On account of this we find that...; From this point of view...

2. 内容上

1) 化抽象的概述为细节的描述

抽象的概述总会给人言之无物的感觉, 若再进行具体的描述, 文章内容顿时充实起来, 变得有血有肉, 不再枯燥乏味, 似乎有生命力了。例如:Music is everywhere. 这是一个内容抽象的主题句, 我们找到切入点后, 可在 everywhere 上做文章, 于是接下来可拓展为:We can hear it in restaurants, airports, hospitals, supermarkets and many other public places. 再如:People can acquire skills through recreation. 这也是个概述, 若充实以下内容就丰富多了, 即: They can learn to fish, paint, plant flowers and do paper cutting. 另外, 这里的 learn to 正好与 acquire 相对应。

2) 从不同角度选材

选材时应考虑到段落的单一性和完整性, 单一性即一个中心思想,完整性就是要避免支离破碎或内容仅局限在某一狭窄的范围内.材料要做到涵盖面广, 而且愈典型愈好, 但也不能凭空编造, 应以事实为基础, 这样一来, 就避免了片面性或谬误。例如:主题句为 Science and technology benefits human being much. (科学技术给人类带来益处), 在展开此主题句的过程中, 可从农业、医学、电讯业等不同角度来补充材料, 行文如下:Science makes it possible for a nation to ensure food and clothing(农业方面), science can make people live longer(医学方面), and it's science that makes it a small world(通讯方面)。



✓ 结论句

段落由三个部分组成，最后一部分就是结论句。结论句通常与主题句一样包含有段落的中心思想，然而所用措辞与主题句不同。在示范段落 1 中，主题句是 We all know that cigarette smoking is a dangerous habit because it causes health problems. 结论句是: It is clearly identified as one of the chief causes of death in our society.

1. 把握主题句的关键词

例如在关于 cigarette smoking 的示范段落 1 中，中心思想是 the health problems caused by cigarette smoking, 关键词是 health problems。

2. 总结细节，回答主题句中隐含的问题

示范段落 1 中，隐含的问题是 What are the health problems caused by cigarette smoking?

结论句做出的回答是 It is identified as one of the chief cause of death in our society.

3. 用不同的措辞表达同一中心思想

在上述段落中，主题句的关键词是 health problems，而在结论句中，关键词是 causes of death。

示范段落 2

Our neighborhood has been greatly changed. When I last visited there, about half of the homes had been torn down to make way for a superhighway. The remaining buildings were plastered with billboards and surrounded by traffic signs and litter. Now the whole neighborhood has become dirty, noisy and full of cars.

[分析]

主题句: **Our neighborhood has been greatly changed.**

主题句关键词: **changed**

主题句隐含的问题: **How has the neighborhood changed?**

细节: **(1) a superhighway built — noisy and full of cars**

(2) full of billboards, traffic signs and litter — dirty

结论句: **Now the whole neighborhood has become dirty, noisy and full of cars.**

结论句关键词: **dirty, noisy and full of cars**

结论句总结了细节并回答了主题句提出的问题。



二、段落的具体写法

1. 事实与数据法

1) 什么是事实与数据法

事实是可以客观证实的事情。例如：The sun rises in the east. 是个事实。Oil and water do not mix. 也是个事实。两者都可以通过实验证明是真实的。但是 Eating carrots improves eyesight. 也许是真实的也许不是真实的。这不是个事实，是一种看法。数据是一个数字事实，用于给某一主题提供有意义的信息。例如：There are twenty-five students in the class.

例 1

The term “population explosion” is usually applied to the rapid growth of population over the last three centuries. In the two hundred years from 1650 to 1850, world population doubled and reached its first billion. In the next eighty years, it doubled again, and by 1975, it had doubled once more to a total of 4 billion. By the year 2000, it is estimated that it will exceed 6 billion and possibly approach 7 billion unless there is a major reduction in birth rates or a major increase in death rates.

[分析]

主题句：The term “population explosion” is usually applied to the rapid growth of population over the last three centuries.

提供信息：数据 1:1650—1850; double, reach 1 billion

数据 2:1850—1930; double again, reach 2 billion

数据 3:1930—1975; double again, reach 4 billion

数据 4:1975—2000; exceed 6 billion, approach 7 billion

例 2

A snake is a strange animal. It walks on its ribs and it smells with its tongue. Since its teeth are sharp like needles and not good for chewing, it swallows its food whole.

[分析]

主题句：A snake is a strange animal.

事实 1: walks on its ribs and it smells with its tongue

事实 2: swallows its food whole



2) 用事实与数据写段落的方法

①不要把事实与看法混为一谈。事实是真实的，因为它们已被证实。然而看法只是人们的主观想法，不一定真实。因此，记住用事实而不是用看法支持你的观点。

②不要使用不相关的数据。如果你为了增加观点的可信度而使用不相关的数据，即使这些数据是真实的，也会引起误解。

2. 叙述法

1) 什么是叙述法

叙述法回答了“发生了什么”这一问题。叙述经常用于讲述一系列事件。这种方法常用作小说、传记的支配方法，也可用作其他各种文体的辅助方法。例如，轶事、寓言等都是用叙述形式阐述某一观点。

例 1

I was seven years old when I first became aware of the terrible power of guilt. For piling our toys into the toy box, Mother had rewarded my brother and me with five shiny pennies each. If I had ten pennies instead of just five, I could have bought a gingerbread man with raisin eyes and sugar-frosted hair. The image danced in my head all day, until, finally, I crept into my brother's room and stole his five pennies. The next morning, as my brother and I were dressing to go to school. I had all ten pennies in the pocket of my coat, cramming one of my father's handkerchiefs on top of them. As my brother and I lined up in front of Mother to be kissed goodbye, she looked at my bulging pocket with amazement. "What on earth do you have in your pocket?" She asked, "It's nothing," I said, as offhandedly (漫不经心地) as I could. "It's nothing at all." Bewildered, but too busy to investigate any further, Mother kissed me goodbye. I ran out the door and down our gravel path as fast as my feet could carry me. But the farther from home I got, the more miserable I became. The shiny pennies in my pocket felt oppressively like one-ton boulders(巨石). And I was haunted by the idea that I had become a thief. Forgotten was the gingerbread man, for whose sake I had stolen my brother's pennies. Finally, unable to bear my horrible feeling of guilt, I ran back home to blurt out my crime to my mother.

[分析]

在上面段落中，作者在主题句中阐述了他的观点：**I was seven years old when I first became aware of the terrible power of guilt.** 然后用一件轶事作为支持这一观点的细节，叙述发生了什么事，并说明了他的观点。

2) 写叙述段落的方法

①只着重叙述有意义的事件和经历。尽量避免日常琐事和无聊事，只使用那些有助于阐明你观点的事件和经历。

②保持始终如一的着眼点。不管叙述是以第一人称或第三人称进行，都要尽量使语言从叙述者的着眼点反映叙述者的见解和意向。

③



精锐教育

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