

# 英语主体段的展开方法

## 一、列举法

列举法可以说是英语应试作文中一种最常见的方法，这种方法常见于议论文中。作者首先在主题句里提出自己的观点，然后列举出一系列的具体事实和依据来说明其观点。

### 1. 写作步骤

- 1) 首先用主题句点明主题内容;
- 2) 然后选择适当的关联词分别列举内容;
- 3) 最后从段落内容中得出合乎逻辑的结论。

### 2. 写作模式

↗ 事实 1 ↘  
主题句 → 事实 2 → 总结  
↘ 事实 3 ↗

### 3. 常用词语

- 1) 表示先后顺序的序数词: first, second, third
- 2) 表示并列关系的副词: firstly, secondly, finally, next, then, last
- 3) 表示并列关系的词语: one, another, other, first of all, in addition, moreover, besides, furthermore

例 1: Nuclear power could be a source of energy for many years to come. However, there are several problems which have to be solved. **The first one** is the disposal of radioactive waste. This is highly harmful and remains active for thousands of years. **Another** problem is the possibility of an accident that liberates radioactive material into the environment. **Still another** problem with the development of nuclear energy is the danger of its being turned into the production of atomic bombs.

文中“However, there are several problems which have to be solved”是段落的主题句，表明在核能源的发展方面存在问题有待解决。接下来作者用列举法列举了三个方面的问题，段落中使用的连接词是 the first one, another, still another.

例 2: John likes to fly as an airline passenger at night rather than during the day for four reasons. **First**, it costs less. For example, he would have to pay \$ 125 to fly from San Francisco to Mexico City by day. But by night, the fare is \$75. **Second**, the plane is less crowded on night flights. Because of this, Paulo rarely has to sit three abreast when he flies at night. As a result, he has more room to stretch out. **Third**, night flights are quieter than day flights. For instance, John can study or read without being distracted by loud conversations or by people walking up and down the aisle. **Fourth**, passengers on night flights can usually sleep quite comfortably if they

want to. They do this by folding up the armrests between three empty seats. This allows a passenger to lie down for a nap under a blanket. For these reasons, John rarely reserves a daytime flight on a commercial airline.

在此例中, 作者在第一句主题句中概括出约翰喜欢晚间坐飞机, 原因有四。接下来在扩展部分把四种原因一一道来。使用的连接词是 first, second, third, fourth, 最后一句对全段做了一个概括性的总结。纵观全段, 条理清晰, 结构工整, 是成功运用列举法的一个典范。

#### 4. 注意事项

在利用列举法展开段落时, 要注意所列举内容的顺序。主要顺序如下:

1) 有时可以以时间发展的顺序来安排素材, 这时只要把握住时间的脉络, 就不难做到段落的连贯。

2) 有时可以按空间顺序发展段落, 就是根据事物的位置及其相互关系来安排素材。这种位置关系往往是写作者的观察顺序。

3) 在大学英语写作中, 经常使用列举法按照事物重要性的顺序来发展段落, 通常的顺序是由非重要到重要、由特殊到一般。

## 二、举例法

在写作中, 我们经常需要举例来阐明要表达的思想。举例法就是举出实例, 阐述主题句思想的方法。举例法简单易行, 能以生动的例子使空泛、抽象的观点具体化, 具有较强的说服力和感染力。大学英语作文往往要求作者提出某种观点并加以阐述, 以使读者相信这种观点的合理性, 因此, 在段落的发展中如果能够援引适当的例子来阐述自己的观点, 将会起到事半功倍的效果。

### 1. 写作模式

举例法的写作模式和列举法很相似, 但这种模式并不是一成不变的, 所举例子的数量也要视具体情况而定, 有时可以是一个, 有时可以是多个。

↗ 例子 1 ↘  
主题句 → 例子 2 → 总结  
↘ 例子 3 ↗

例如: Unlike human beings, animals communicate with one another by means of cries: **for example**, many birds utter warning calls at the approach of danger; apes utter different cries, **such as** expression of anger, fear and pleasure. But these various means of communication differ in important ways from human language. **For instance**, animals' cries are not articulate. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack, **for example**, the kind of structure given by the contrast between vowel and consonants. They also lack the kind of structure that enables us to divide a human utterance into words.

本段的中心话题是动物之间的交流方式与人类使用语言来进行交流的方式是不同的。这

原本是一个比较抽象的、专业性较强的话题，但作者通过举例的方式，生动具体地阐述了自己的观点。

## 2. 举例法的分类

根据说明主题的例证材料，举例法基本上分为数据举例、引语举例和事件举例三种。

### 1) 数据举例法

顾名思义，就是援引数据来说明自己观点的方法，数字的使用能增加文章的权威性和可靠性。在前面谈过的段落中，作者采用数据举例法，运用数字的对比，具体而真实地证实了段落的主题，非常有说服力。

John likes to fly as an airline passenger at night rather than during the day for four reasons. First, it costs less. **For example**, he would have to pay \$125 to fly from San Francisco to Mexico City by day. But by night, the fare is \$75. Second, the plane is less crowded on night flights...

用于数据举例的词语:

some, about, or so, approximately, the approximate number of, the average of, the proportion of... to... in the proportion / ratio of...

### 2) 引语举例法

引语举例法是直接或间接引用名人或权威的话语或研究成果来证实自己观点的方法。以下例文的作者用 estimated that 和 said 分别间接、直接地引述电脑专家 Donn B. Parker 的言论来说明段落主题。

The costs to the victims of computer crime are very high. In his book, computer expert Done B. Parker estimated that financial losses to business from computer thefts would exceed \$ 10 billion in 1978. Although Parker's estimate is based on documented cases, no one really knows the extent of computer crime because thefts by computers are almost impossible to discover. **“There is just no reliable way to detect computer thefts Parker said.” It is not just the money they control, they control data, and data is power.”**

用于引语举例的词语:

said that, as ... said, continue to say that, stated (that) ,as stated, believe (that)

### 3) 事实举例法

事实举例法就是举出相关的事实或实例来说明自己观点的方法。这种举例方法是最常见，也是说理性最强的一种。下例以人们很难客观地评价某一个人为主题，采用了 Jack 和 Sam 两个人的实例说明这一观点。

It is very difficult to evaluate another person's performance objectively. For example, Jack recently wrote irresponsible remarks about her instructor because she was failing the course. Her friend Sam wrote a marvelous description of the same instructor because he was receiving an A in the course. Both Jack and Sam were not fairly evaluating the instructor. They

were influenced by the grades they were earning and were biased in their judgment.

用于事实举例的词语和句型:

- ① for example, for instance, for another example, that is, namely, such as, like
- ② This can be shown / illustrated by...
- ③ To take ... as an example,
- ④ One example is...; another example is ...
- ⑤ A is just an illustration of B.
- ⑥ A good example of X is ...
- ⑦ There is enough evidence to show / support / indicate that...

### 3. 注意事项

- 1) 所选的例子一般是读者能感受到的具体的事情,或是读者较为熟悉的日常事件或现象,
- 2) 所举的例子应该尽量典型、具体、有代表性,并能服务于写作目的。
- 3) 举例数量应适可而止,多了显得罗嗦,少了说明不了问题。
- 4) 举例的顺序要安排得当,一般的安排顺序是由非重要到重要,由熟悉到不熟悉,由过去到现在。

## 三、定义法

定义法是通过下定义对概念或术语进行解释或说明,以达到阐明观点、解释问题的目的。大学英语写作中定义法的使用不同于词典中的同义词替换,而是需要提供更多、更具体的解释。定义法可以是对某一事物的解释,对某一过程的描述,也可以是对某一概念或术语的定义。

### 1. 写作模式

用定义法展开的段落一般包括两个部分:一部分是定义句,用以阐明被定义物的种属和类别;另一部分是扩展部分,展开叙述有关方面的内容,如被定义物的性质、特征、结构、原理、用途等。因此,定义法的最基本模式是:

**定义对象 + 动词 + 总类名词 + 引导词 + 定义对象所具有的区别性特征**

例如: Homesickness(定义对象) is (动词) a mental state (总类名词) in which (引导词) one feels slow-spirited in account of absence from home(区别性特征)。

有的定义对象无法用一个词或者一个句子就解释明白,必须将其转化为主题句,或者发展成一个段落甚至一篇文章。

例 1 What, then, is generation gap? Generation gap refers to the distance and contradiction between the old and the young. It's a common phenomenon that exists everywhere in the world and influences both the old and the youth, Generation gap results in different understanding and appreciation of the great and constant changer of the world, different

reaction to new things, and different attitudes to traditional principles and belief.

本段先用提问的方式提出主题, 然后用定义法自问自答, 解释说明了什么是“代沟”。接下来说明这一现象的广泛存在, 并阐述这一现象会导致的种种结果。

例 2 Natural resources are the supplies we draw from a bountiful earth, such as food, building and, clothing materials, minerals, water and energy... There are two categories of natural resources: renewable resources and mineral resources. Resources derived from living matter, such as food, clothing, and wood, are renewable resources because they are replenished each growing season. Even if one season's crop is consumed, the next season brings a renewed larger. But mineral resources such as coal, oil, atomic energy, copper, iron, and fertilizers are not renewed each season. They are nonrenewable.

本段先用定义法对自然资源进行概括说明, 然后将自然资源分成可再生资源和非可再生资源两大类, 接着通过举例法分别分析这两种资源的特点。

例 3 Looking forward to the future, one wonders what personal qualities will be needed for success. Possibly the four essential qualities are flexibility, honesty, creativity, and perseverance. First, our rapidly changing society requires flexibility—**the ability to adapt oneself to new ideas and practices**. Second, honesty, **the capacity both to tell and face the truth courageously**, will be important in all aspects of personal and public relations. in addition, creativity will be required to meet the constantly changing world around us. Finally, perseverance, **the ability to hold on at all costs** will be required in a society where competition for space, food, and shelter will increase with a growing population.

此段说明了获得成功必须具备的个人素质: 适应能力、诚实、创造力和韧性。四种要素之间分别用了 first, second, in addition, finally 词语连接, 并对这四个方面分别加以定义。

## 2. 常用词语及句型

① be defined as, be explained, be understood, be described, be interpreted, illustrate, refer to

② This (word) means...

③ The meaning of this word is...

④ This (word) can be defined as...

⑤ In other words...

⑥ The definition of...is...

⑦ As the term suggests...

## 3. 注意事项

1) 定义法通常要对某一术语或概念进行解释, 在解释的过程中要避免使用需要解释的词语本身或其同根词。如: Economics is the study of economy. 此定义中用 economy 解释

economics, 犯了循环定义的错误。

2) 定义的范围要避免太窄或过宽, 范围太窄或过宽都不利于下文的展开。

3) 由于被定义的词语本身可能比较生疏, 因此在解释的过程中要避免使用生词难词, 否则会使文章晦涩难懂。

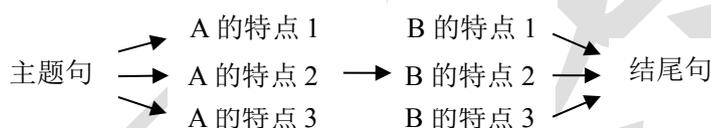
#### 四、比较—对比法

比较—对比法是论述性作文中发展段落的一种使用频率较高的方法。

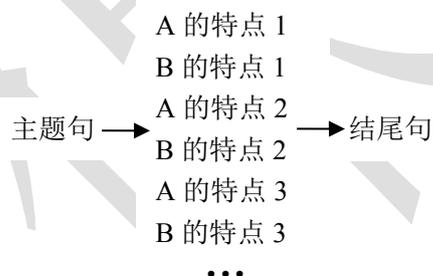
比较对比的内容涉及事物的优点和缺点(advantage vs. disadvantage)、长处和短处(strength vs. weakness)、益处和害处(benefit vs. harm)等等。严格地讲, 比较—对比法可分为比较法和对比法两种, 分别用来说明事物的相同点和不同点。如果强调不同的人物、事物在某些方面的相同之处, 用比较法; 如果强调相同的人物、事物在某些方面的不同之处, 则用对比法。在实际写作中, 这两种方法经常一起使用, 既比较相同点, 又对比不同点, 以使文章更有说服力。

##### 1. 写作模式

###### 模式一:



###### 模式二:



例 1 The American car of the 1980s is quite different from its old models. The striking difference is the size. While the old models were large and spacious, the newer ones are smaller and more compact. In the past, cars were also constructed of heavier materials. Nowadays light-weight aluminum and plastics have replaced the heavy-weight materials of yesterday. Engines are now more fuel efficient. Ten years ago the average American car got ten miles per gallon to compete in the market. Many of these differences are advantageous to today's driver, but unfortunately these smaller lighter cars are not as safe if an accident occurs.

以上段落主题句后的发展部分从四个方面用对比法说明了新型车和旧型车的不同之处: 大小规模不同、材料不同、耗油量不同以及安全程度不同。该段的展开模式是: 主题句(不

同点)→A1, B1→A2, B2→A3, B3→A4, B4。

例 2 I have two good friends. They are quite different in character and yet have something in common. One of them is a jolly fellow and fond of company and the other is a quiet and rather unsociable sort of chap. The jolly one likes all kinds of games. He is clever, but he doesn't care much for books. The other one, however, likes being alone and loves reading. He never plays games. In spite of all these differences, they are both so kind and sympathetic, so honest and straight-forward, so loyal and true. They are both fine and unselfish fellows. I like them both.

这篇文章既写出了两位朋友的共同点, 又写出了他们之间的差异, 通过对比和比较, 把两个人的性格生动具体地描写出来。本段采用的展开模式与上一例相同。

例 3 Secondary education and college education require different ways of learning. In secondary education, the acquisition of basic knowledge is essential, and consequently, the students are supposed to follow the teacher's instructions closely, memorize a lot of details and do plenty of drills. On the other hand, the aim of college education is for the students to major in one particular field and develop their potential ability. So instead of relying on the teacher too much, the students should work mostly in dependently and do a lot of thinking, so as to study in depth. Thus, on entering college, the freshmen must adjust themselves to the new ways of learning.

这一段落通过对比法阐明了高中阶段和大学阶段不同的学习方法。在主题句之后先探讨的是高中阶段的学习目的, 以及由此决定的学习方法, 随后谈的是大学阶段的学习目的和方法。两部分由连接词 *on the other hand* 连接。因此段落的展开模式是: 主题句→A1, A2, A3→连接词→B1, B2, B3→结尾句。

例 4 Both the camera and the eye have converging lens system. Simple cameras have a single lens and more expensive cameras have a number of lenses. In the eyes, the corner acts as a lens and so the eye may be regarded as having two lenses. **However,** their ways of focusing are different. In the camera, the image is focused on the film by moving the front lens backwards. The further away the object, the closer the lens must be to the film. The eye does its focusing by making its lens thinner or thicker. A thick lens is needed for objects that are close.

作者在主题句后采用了比较和对比的方法来发展主题——照相机和眼睛都有聚焦系统。先谈的是聚焦系统的相似之处, 后谈两者的聚焦方式有所不同。此段的对比比较发展模式为: 主题句→相同点 A1, B1→连接词→不同点 A2, B2。

## 2. 常用词语及句型

1) 用于比较法的词语: like, the same as, similarly, in the same manner, in common, in comparison with, resemble, compare with, compared with

2) 用于对比法的词语: unlike, on the other hand, in contrast to, on the contrary, but, yet, although, however, nevertheless, whereas, while, conversely, likewise, in spite of, differ from, be

different from

3) 用于比较法的句型:

- ① The similarity between...and...lies in...
- ② ...is similar to...in...
- ③ ...has something / many features in common with...
- ④ ...is the same as...
- ⑤ ...and...share similar...

4) 用于对比法的句型:

- ① The obvious differences between...and...are...
- ② The difference between...and...lies in...
- ③ ...differ from...in...
- ④ Compared with A, B has some / many / more advantages.
- ⑤ ...has nothing / little in common with...

5. 注意事项

1) 在使用比较一对比法时, 文章的层次比较多, 结构较复杂, 因此要注意文章的结构安排。两种写作模式选定其一之后, 不要再做更改, 否则两种模式混杂在一起, 会使文章条理不清, 杂乱无序。

2) 比较一对比法针对事物的相似点或不同点进行分析比较, 因此在写作过程中要选中事物的可比点, 有了可比之处才可以进行比较。

## 五、因果分析法

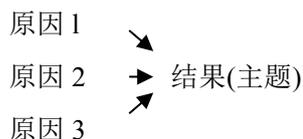
因果分析法是依据事物内部的因果关系来展开的, 由于人们分析问题的方法不同, 因而就产生了根据事物的原因推出结果或根据事物的结果分析其原因等方法。在写作过程中, 主题句与支持句, 甚至主要的支持句与次要的支持句之间存在一种因果关系。

我们在展开段落进行分析说明或论述时, 可能出现的情况多种多样, 可以先因后果, 也可以先果后因。以下将对可能出现的情况逐一进行分析。

1. 原因型

有的段落侧重于分析原因, 由一系列的原因推导出某一结果。

写作模式:



例如: Perhaps the invention of agriculture marked the beginning of a differentiation between men's and women's role. Men continued to hunt, and women became food gatherers and tended the field. Men later became agriculturists as well, when the hunt no longer provided enough

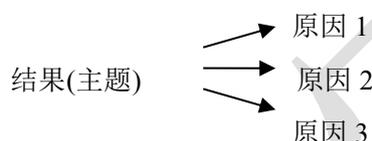
sustenance for the community. The biological fact that women bear children, and that each time they give birth they are unable, for a time, fully to play their role in the provision of sustenance and other work for the family, slowly gave rise to more distinct men's and women's role. Men who are physically stronger took on such "natural" roles as warriors, and in most cases men became chiefs, commanders, and kings. As a result, in the course of history, as matriarchal systems became minorities in many cultures, the roles of men and women in many societies became increasingly gender-oriented and differentiated.

本段先列举了一系列原因，由于生活生产需要、家庭的需要、生理的需要，推导出最后的结果：男女性别不同，导致不同职责慢慢形成。

## 2. 结果型

有的段落侧重于分析结果，由某一结果分析出一系列原因。

写作模式：



例如：What I remember most is running down the driveway to our house, clutching my back and screaming with pain, and then feeling the agony of my hands soaked in iodine. This is experience **was the result of** my habit as a child of collecting stray dogs and bringing them home. It began one dusty day in the middle of summer when I introduced a stray dog to our family of five dogs, calling the five by name, petting the stray, and trying to make everybody feel at home. Nobody was happy about the situation but me, and soon a fight started, with my hands on the stray dog in the middle of it. In seconds, my hands were riddled with dog bites. Because the shock was so great, I did not feel the pain at first in my hands. Instead, my back jerked out of shape, and I ran down to the house humped over, like an old lady. My frantic mother looked to see what was wrong with my back as I screamed to her, "No. My hands! My hands!" Blood gushed from the punctures the dogs had made. My mother ran for the medicine chest, grabbed a bottle of iodine, and poured the whole bottle over my hands.

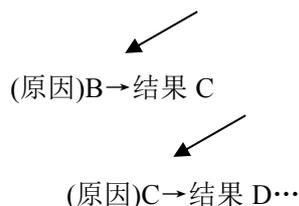
作者在段落开头即点明了事情的结果，接下来通过详细而生动的语言解释了产生这一结果的原因，段落写作方式是先果后因。

## 3. 递进型

这种因果关系较为复杂，阐述的某一原因 A 可能产生结果 B，而结果 B 又成为另一结果 C 的原因。每一层原因和结果之间都是一种递进关系。

写作模式：

原因 A → 结果 B



例如: As the price of everything from toothpaste to tuition increases, workers demand higher wages to keep up with rising costs. This can produce further increases in prices or a decreased demand for manufactured goods, or both. Since production tries to keep pace with demand, decreased demand is followed by decreased production. This, in turn, can lead to layoffs and unemployment, which further decrease the demand for goods.

物价高涨→工人要求增加工资→物价更加高涨 / 对产品需求量减少→产品生产量减少→工人失业→进一步降低人们对产品的需要。这就是一种因果连锁反应。

#### 4. 常用词语

1) 表示原因: because, because of, since, on account of, for, due to, in that, owing to, for this reason, This explains why..., The reason why...is that...

2) 表示结果: so, as a result of, result in, lead to, cause, be caused by, thus, therefore, consequently, accordingly, so that, so as to, hence, contribute to

#### 5. 注意事项

1) 在分析因果关系时, 要尽量做到公正、客观, 在逻辑上要尽量严密、准确, 这样才能使自己的分析让人信服。

2) 因果关系法要求写作的逻辑关系及推理过程必须严谨, 否则会使文章凌乱, 出现整体不一致的现象。

3) 要清楚一个原因可以导致多种后果, 反之, 一种后果也可能是由多种原因产生的。在实际写作中, 既可以从阐述原因开始, 进而罗列种种后果; 也可以先陈述后果, 再来分析产生这种后果的原因。一般来说, 后者更容易操作。

### 六、分类法

分类法就是按照一定的标准对有包含关系的一系列事物进行分组归类, 其目的是使读者对这些互相关联的事物有一个系统全面的认识, 既了解各种事物的共性, 又了解某一事物的个性。

例 1: We may say that anyone who speaks English belongs to the English speech community. For convenience, we may classify the speakers into two groups: **One** in which the speakers use English as their native language, **the other** in which the speakers learn English as second language for the purposes of education, commerce, and so on. In **the former** group we, obviously, would include England, Canada, the United States, Australia, and New-zealand. Naturally, not all people in these countries speak English natively, but a larger majority does. **In the latter** group we would

include among many others, India, Denmark, Kenya, Burma, Turkey, Ethiopia, and the Philippines. Not all these use English for the same purpose or to the same extent, but each uses English for important social and commercial activities.

作者将讲英语的人分成两种：把英语作为母语的人和把英语作为第二语言的人，接着再对两个群体所在的国家 and 地区分别进行了阐述。

例 2: According to Comrade Li, the fifteen students of his class fall into three groups. Seven of them work hard and study well. They always get good marks in examinations and are often praised by the teachers. Li calls them “good students”. The monitor, the secretary of the Youth League branch, and the captain of the class volleyball team, are quick in finding out what their fellow students are interested in or what they should do as a collective. They always organize proper activities at the proper time, so Li calls them “good organizers”. Four other students are very kind to their classmates, always ready to lend them a helping hand. They help to clean the classroom and the corridor even when they are not on duty. Li says that they are “good comrades”. “What about yourself?” someone asks him. “I’m a group by myself—a good observer.”

这一段文章风趣幽默，作者成功地用分类法把班上十五个学生分三个类别描写，既具体又生动。

#### 1. 常用词语及句型

- ① the first, the second, the former, the latter, fall into, divide...into..., classify...into, put into, arrange.
- ② ...may be divided into the following kinds.
- ③ ...may be categorized into several kinds.
- ④ There are...(major, chief, main, some) kinds / sorts/ types / classes / sections of...
- ⑤ The classification is based on...
- ⑥ ...may be classified into several types.

#### 2. 注意事项

1) 明确段落的主题和分类的标准，分类的标准必须与作者的目的相一致。同时要有所侧重，突出写作目的。

2) 同一事物根据不同的分类标准可以有不同的分类方法，为避免彼此交叉覆盖，分类的过程中要使用唯一的分类标准。而且在某一个分类标准之下，分类要彻底，不能有疏漏。

3) 总类与分类之间必须要有逻辑关系。

### 七、过程分析法

过程分析法一般用于描述一个事件的完整过程或某一操作步骤，这种方法常用于科技文章或操作说明书中。

例如: Few people like to cook, but everyone likes to eat. Cooking can be fun and can be easy,

too. If you want to make something that is quick, easy, and delicious, follow this recipe for spinach pie. **First**, beat 2 eggs. Add 6 tablespoons of flour and continue to beat until the mixture is smooth. **Then**, add a 10-ounce package of frozen spinach. The spinach should be chopped. Stir the mixture. Next, add 1.5 cups of cheese, and 1.5 teaspoon of salt. Mix well. **After that**, grease the bottom and sides of a backing dish. **Then**, pour the mixture into the dish. **Finally**, cover the dish and put it in the oven. Bake the spinach pie for 1 hour at 350°C. The pie will serve four people. After you take the pie out of the oven, you will need to let it cool for a few minutes. Then, serve it with a fresh green salad, warm bread, and red wine. Fresh fruit may be nice for dessert.

这篇短文通过使用 first, then, next, after that, then, finally 这些连接词语,使读者清楚地了解了做菠菜馅饼所需要的原料及其制作过程。

#### 1. 常用词语

to begin with, first (second, third...), first of all, finally, next, then, after that, more importantly, last but not least...

#### 2. 注意事项

1) 过程分析法用于描述事情的经过,或叙述生产流程、试验反应、操作和制造过程等重要的活动,所以在使用这种方法时,要注意按一定的时间、程序、步骤进行一步一步的叙述,一层一层的分析,不能漏掉重要情节。这样读者才能清楚地跟随描述,了解全过程。

2) 过程分析法的段落多使用祈使句,而且常用代词 you 做句子的主语,动词常用一般现在时及被动语态。

### 八、综合法

在实际写作中,有时可能只用某一种方法展开段落。但多数情况下,同一段落中,我们会使用多种方法来阐述主题,使用多种手段阐述主题的方法,我们统称为综合法。

例 1 Balloons have been used for sports for about 100 years, There are two kinds of sports balloons: gas and hot air. Hot air balloons are safer than gas balloons, which may catch fire. Hot balloons are preferred by most balloonists in the United States because of their safety. They are also cheaper, and easier to manage than gas balloons. Despite the ease of operation on a balloon, pilots must watch the weather carefully. Sport balloon flights are best early in the morning or late in the afternoon, when the wind is light. Over the years balloonists had tried unsuccessfully to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It was until 1978 that three American balloonists succeeded. It took them just six days to make their trip from their home in the United States to Paris, France. Their voyage captured the imagination of the whole world.

段落的主题句中用了分类法,说明气球可以分为两类:充气气球和热气球。接下来用了比较法说明热气球要比充气气球安全;同时,作者还用了因果分析法说明热气球以其安全性能为美国人所青睐。整个段落综合运用了分类法、比较法以及因果分析法。

例 2 Poetry is a branch of literature which explores ideas, emotions, and experiences in a distinctive form and style. Poetry, sometimes called “verse”, depends greatly on the rhythms and sounds of language for its special effects. Poetry, even more than prose (all other writings), depends on precise and suggestive wording. In other words a poem says much in little space. Poetry differs from prose in obvious ways, also. Most often the first word of every line begins with a capital letter, even in the middle of a sentence. Poems sometimes contain rhythms, and often they have a particular rhythm, like music.

本段首先通过下定义的方法说明了 poetry 的含义，接着用比较对比的手法指出 poetry 与 prose 以及 music 的异同，同时又采用了举例法说明 poetry 与 prose 的区别。因此该段综合运用了定义法、比较对比法和举例法。

### Exercises

1. 阅读下面的段落并指出其中所使用的展开段落的方法。

1) Clouds can greatly affect the temperature of the earth's surface. When there are many clouds in the sky, all of the sun's rays cannot reach the earth. The cloudy day, then, will be cooler than the cloudless day. Clouds also prevent the earth from cooling off rapidly at night. For this reason, countries such as England, Scotland, Northern land, which are often covered by clouds, have a relatively constant temperature. The weather in these cloudy areas is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. On the other hand, places such as deserts, which have few or no clouds, have very sharp variations in temperature between night and day as well as between summer and winter.

2) Students' failure to pass through college education are due to a variety of causes. But some of the causes can be traced to non-adaptive behavior on the part of the student himself. The most important cause may be the students' poor study habits, such as insufficient preview and review, failure to hand in their assignments, etc. Then too many social activities take up most of their time. Such poor budgeting of time keeps them from concentrating on their studies. Another cause of their academic failure is their lack of motivation. When they can find well-paid jobs without a university degree, how can they feel obliged to study hard? Therefore, in order to achieve success at college, one must be well adapted to college life. The sooner, the better.

2. 给下列句子中被比较或对比的成分划线，并给表示比较和对比的词语加上括号。

- 1) The United States has a democratic form of government, just as Great Britain does.
- 2) The United States operates under a two-party system; Great Britain does also.
- 3) The governments of Great Britain and the United States are quite dissimilar in several

aspects.

4) Unlike the United States, which has a written constitution, Great Britain has no written constitution.

5) The methods of getting a law passed in Great Britain is almost the same as the method of getting a law passed in the United States.

3. 给下列句子中陈述原因的部分划线, 并引出原因的词或词组加上括号。

1) The computer is a learning tool since it helps children to master maths and language skills.

2) A medical computer system is an aid to physicians because of its ability to interpret data from a patient's history and provide a diagnosis.

3) Public transportation is becoming popular because the cost of gasoline has been rising.

4) Smog results from chemical air pollutants being trapped under a layer of warm air.

5) The patient's death was the result of the doctor's negligence.

4. 用分类法重新排列下列句子。

1) For students who enjoy talking to people, sales jobs are ideal.

2) There are several part-time jobs for college students who need money to help pay their bills.

3) Other people prefer working in department stores.

4) And those who like to keep their surroundings clean and neat might find that being dishwashers, stockroom persons, or janitors fills their needs for both money and job satisfaction.

5. 用过程分析法重新排列下列句子。

1) After you have completed the list, determine what your purpose will be for relating the events.

2) Our final step is to edit your work, and write your paragraph in an appropriate paragraph form.

3) Your first step is to jot down the events to be related and arrange them in time order.

4) As you revise your sentences, make certain that you use appropriate time order connectives.

5) Thus, your second step is to compose a topic sentence with a controlling idea.

6) Writing a time order paragraph is a process divided into several steps.

7) Whatever your purpose is, state it as the controlling idea in your topic sentence.

8) Your next step is to select those events that support the controlling idea, and then use them to compose your supporting sentences.