

Combining Sentences 组合句子

一些学生喜欢写短句，因为他们觉得如果写得更长且更复杂，他们更可能犯错误。然而，较长的句子能连接思想，这使得读者更容易理解。

研究这些句子。重要的信息已被圈出。

I have a friend.

My friend studies science.

My friend studies at the university.

每个句子都包含一个重要信息。每个句子中的最重要信息可以用来创建更长、更流畅的句子。注意这些较短的句子中的想法是如何在这些较长的句子中结合的。

My friend is a science student at the university.

I have a friend who studies science at the university.

一个词或词形可能会改变或被省略，但想法不会改变或被省略。记住，通常有不止一种方式来组合句子。研究这些句子。重要的信息已被圈出。

There was a storm yesterday.

It was strong.

It moved quickly toward the city.

现在阅读这些更长、更流畅的句子：

Yesterday, a strong storm moved quickly toward the city.

There was a strong storm that moved quickly toward the city yesterday.

将多个短句组合成一个较长句子的策略，使用第二个例子作为参考：

- 寻找重要的名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词短语和时间词。
- 用形容词和名词创建名词短语。（strong storm）
- 用副词和动词创建动词短语。（moved quickly）
- 决定哪个重要的名词/名词短语应该是较长句子的主语，哪个应该是宾语。
- 决定在何处包含关于时间、地点或方向的任何信息。（toward the city）
- 在必要时使用逗号来指示想法之间的关系。（Yesterday,）



ACTIVITY 21 | Combining sentences

Combine the ideas into one sentence. You may change the word forms, but do not change or omit any ideas. There may be more than one answer.

1. Andrew is a teacher.
Andrew is reliable.
Andrew teaches at my high school.

2. There are answers.
The answers are correct.
The answers are on the website.

3. Rachel takes Tai Chi classes.
The classes are at a park.
The park is popular.

Students do Tai Chi in Chongqing, China.



Activity 21, page 23

Possible answers:

1. Andrew is a reliable teacher at my high school.
2. There are correct answers on the website.
3. Rachel takes Tai Chi classes at a popular park.