

多者比较小作文举例-表格

- ◎ 审题
- ◎ 纯粹的多者比较
- ◎ 全篇分段原则：多数服从少数
- ◎ 段内数据挑选：最大最小值

多者比较小作文举例-表格

◎ 第二段层次结构

- ◎ 1. 总体概括：建的越早，就越长
- ◎ 2. 最大值London：最老，1878；最长，1997km
- ◎ 3. 二大值Paris：二老，1900；二长，1503km
- ◎ 4. 中间值：Tokyo, Washington, Los Angeles
- ◎ 5. 最小值：最新，1978；最短，11km

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◎ 第二段范文第1句-总体概括

- ◎ The earlier a subway was built, the longer it is.
- ◎ Older subways are longer.
- ◎ The length of a subway increases with its age.

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- ◎ 第二段范文第2句-最大值London
- ◎ 简单版: London subway is the oldest. It was built in 1878. It is also the longest, at/with 1997 kilometers.
- ◎ 给力版: London subway stays in top position in terms of age and length, which has a history of 133 years and is about 180 times longer than M subway.

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- ◎ 第二段范文第3句-二大值Paris
- ◎ The next one is Paris subway, which was constructed in 1900 and is 494 kilometers shorter than London subway.

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- ◎ 第二段范文第4句-中间值
- ◎ This is followed by Tokyo, Washington and Los Angeles.
- ◎ Tokyo, Washington and Los Angeles maintain the middle positions.

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- ◎ 第二段范文第5句-最小值M
- ◎ M subway ranks the last, which was opened a century later than London subway and has a route of merely 11 kilometers.

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- ◎ 第三段范文第1句-最大值Tokyo
- ◎ Tokyo subway owns the largest carrying capacity, which holds about 32 times as many passengers as that of M subway per year.

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- ◎ 第三段范文第2句-二大值Paris
- ◎ Paris subway takes the second place, at 2, 400, 000 each year.
- ◎ 第三段范文第3句-中间值
- ◎ London, Washington and Los Angeles maintain the middle positions.

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- ◎ 第三段范文第4句-最小值M

- ◎ In contrast, M subway transports the smallest number of passengers, at 122, 000 annually.

- ◎ 第四段范文-结尾

- ◎ In conclusion, there are striking differences in age, length and carrying capacity among the subway system in 6 cities.

多者比较小作文举例-柱状图

