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常见雅思写作错误分析

写作常见错误:

1. 审题错误 (直播课讲解)
2. 思路不连贯 (直播课讲解)
3. 词法错误
4. 句法错误

3. 词法错误

误: Many new employees lack of work experience.

Lack experience 缺乏 (vt.) 经验

Lack of experience 经验的缺乏 (n.)

Access the Internet 上网

Have access to the Internet 有网络的途径

Cancel the meeting 取消会议

The cancellation of the meeting 会议的取消

Respect teachers

Have respect for teachers

Understand foreign cultures

Have a better understanding of foreign cultures

Visit the museum

Pay a visit to the museum

The number of visitors **to** the museum 去博物馆的游客数量

The number of visitors **of** the museum 博物馆的游客数量

Participate **in** the meeting 参加会议

Participants **in** the meeting 参加会议的人

不及物动词用法错误

误: This trend exists many problems.

正: This trend has many problems.

误: More and more road accidents were happened in some cities.

正: More and more road accidents happened in some cities.

形容词和动词用法错误

误: This problem is concerned by the general public.

正: The general public **is concerned about** this problem.

误: allow sb. for doing sth.

People are suggested to do sth.

正: **allow sb. to do sth.**

It is suggested that people should do sth.

误: Consumers are easy to be influenced by advertisements.

误: Consumers are easily to be influenced by advertisements.

正: Consumers are likely to be influenced by advertisements.

正: It is easy for consumers to be influenced by advertisements.

正: Consumers are influenced by advertisements easily.

正: This job is easy to do.

正: To do this job is easy.

正: It is easy to do this job.

词性不分, 各种分不清

1. 形容词和副词 easy / easily; careful / carefully
2. 名词和形容词 health/healthy; benefit / beneficial
3. 名词和动词 effect / affect; complaint / complain
4. 主格和宾格和所有格 they / them / their
5. 原形和过去式和过去分词 fall / fell / fallen
6. 单词弄混 rise / raise; course / cause; fell / felt

冠词使用错误

1. 可数名词单数的前面加 the/a
2. 可数名词复数、不可数名词, 前面不需要加 the, 特指的时候可以加 the
3. society; access; mankind 前面不需要加 the
4. only; same; first; second; largest 前面加 the

单复数使用错误

1. different lifestyles
2. food 泛指食物不加 s, 如果有几种食物可以加 s
3. living with parents 作主语, 谓语动词应该使用单数第三人称, 加 s
4. 非限定性定语从句 which 指代前面整句话的意思, which 后面的谓语动词应该使用单数第三人称, 加 s

不要自创表达, 不要随意搭配, 尽量使用范文里面的词汇搭配

4. 句法错误

一个简单句里面不能出现双谓语

误: Young people are tend to become dependent on their parents.

误: The advertisement is really make people buy many unnecessary goods.

误: Young people live with parents become dependent on their parents.

介词后面只能写名词

误: Some people play video games very late at night, which leads to they cannot focus on their work in the daytime.

正: Some people play video games very late at night, **which** makes it difficult for them to focus on their work in the daytime.

正: Some people play video games very late at night, **so that** they cannot focus on their work in the daytime.

误: Living with parents leads young people to become dependent.

正: Living with parents makes young people become dependent.

正: Living with parents leads to young people's lack of independence.

介词后面只能写名词

正: Tourism develops rapidly, **with** a large number of tourists **travelling** to this country every year.

误: Tourism develops rapidly, with a large number of tourists travel to this country every year.

不能全是从句，却看不到主句

误: Some people who travel to other countries for sightseeing, which can broaden their horizons.

误: As the competition is very intense in the job market, which

leads to a high unemployment rate.

注意状语从句的结构完整

误: Many young people choose to live with their parents after graduate from university.

正: Many young people choose to live with their parents after they graduate from university.

正: Many young people choose to live with their parents after graduating from university.

注意定语从句的结构完整

误: Some students choose to do part-time work after school, which they can earn some money.

正: Some students choose to do part-time work after school, which enables them to earn some money.

误: who living in the city

正: who live in the city

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