

语法（包括词法和句法）的正确和错误直接关系到雅思写作能否考到 6 分以上。也是写作考 7 的最基本的要求！

每个同学都应该了解语法的基本规则，避免低级的语法错误。

老徐写作班里面会提供五节造句语法的录播福利课，课程里面会讲解造句的技巧和规律，也会总结最常见的造句和用词错误。

请找出以下句子中存在的错误并且改正（做完之后对照参考答案，了解这些错误的原因）（这些都是同学们在写作中最常出现的高频错误。不要直接看答案。一定要先自己做，做完再去对照后面的答案。基础不好的同学可以做两遍或者三遍，隔一段时间做一遍）

这个练习可以帮你巩固写作最重要的词法和句法知识点，提高对于写作语言错误的敏感度，避免考试丢分！（可以结合写作班里面的 45 个造句练习和五节造句语法录播福利课一起使用）

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1. Schools should reward top students who have highest score.
2. If they spend too much time on housework, they may not have enough time to do their work, in that case, they may perform poorly in the workplace.
3. We encourage men to share housework with women, it does not mean that housework should be allocated to husband and wife equally.
4. There are an increasing number of people choose to spend holidays overseas.

5. The percentage of people traveled by bike or on foot decreased significantly.
6. Comparing with fossil fuels, nuclear power can provide more energy and it does not produce carbon dioxide.
7. For those students who do not have self-control probably will mimic those wrong behavior from TV programs.
8. If the household tasks could be divided according to the family's situation would be better.
9. Parents buy a large quantity of toys may distract children from their study.
10. The retirement communities can provide various activities contribute to increase old people's quality of life.
11. The time which spends in watching TV should be controlled strictly.
12. Using fossil fuels will produce carbon dioxide, which is a kind of greenhouse gas causes global warming.
13. Many young people move from rural areas to cities, which there

are more educational resources and job opportunities.

14. It is better for parents to send young children to childcare centers, where have professional teachers and workers.

15. Many people do not understand that how important it is to protect wild animals.

16. The number of Australian tourists increased to 20 thousands.

17. It seems reasonable for government to restrict the use of fresh water to protect the environment.

18. When the river polluted, fishes would die.

19. As the government's money is limited, which is expected to be spent on medical services, transport and so on.

20. By contrast, although the sales of apples in the UK increased slightly from one million to 5.5 million pounds in 2004.

21. Too much homework makes students stressful and tired.

22. Students who rarely watch TV may be limited to gain knowledge.

23. Students are easier to find jobs after graduation if they do some part-time jobs in the university.

24. Taking part in sports activities in spare time can decline the stress at work.

25. Many young people decide move to cities to look for better jobs.

26. If criminals could receive education and training in prison, they would avoid to commit crimes again after they are released.

27. As the rapid development of economy, people's living standard has improved.

28. Children who lack of parents' love and care may become sensitive and introverted.

29. If children are allowed to watch TV, parents need not to accompany them all the time.

30. Travelling abroad can broaden children's horizons and have a better understanding of foreign customs and culture.

31. It is conveniently to search information on the Internet.

32. Before the final step of delivered to customers, all bricks produced need to be packed.

33. If young people live with their parents after graduate, they may become dependent on their parents.

34. Automation may lead to the lost of job opportunities, and many farmers will become jobless in the end.

35. Although teachers in the childcare center are experienced, they have to take after a large number of children, sometimes they may neglect some children's emotions.

36. The government needs to strengthen supervision in some important tourist sites and arise the public's awareness of protecting the environment.

37. Men and women do the household tasks together can give women more time to pursue their careers.

38. The number of students significantly grew up to 26000 in 2008.

39. Parents tend to concern children's safety after they leave home.

40. As young adults leave the hometown and live in large cities,

they rarely see their parents and parents missing them very much.

41. Other benefit of taking a gap year is that young people can become independent.

42. People adopted an useful method to solve this problem.

43. A large amount of people choose to ride the bicycle to the office instead of driving the car.

44. Robots are used on the assembly line to replace human labor, which is capable of increasing the efficiency and guarantee workers' safety.

45. Travelling to different places can broaden students' horizons and become more mature to deal with problems.

46. Advertisements are so attractive that they often promote consumers to buy more than they really need.

47. If the school should allow students to use mobile phones in the campus has long been a topic of discussion.

48. Many elderly people prefer to live in the nursing home which equipped with professional caregivers and necessary medical facilities.

49. It is seemed that some students will unable to find jobs after graduation because that they learn in the university is not useful.

50. A common problem that people facing in today' society is that many of them have difficulty in balance their work and other parts of life.

参考答案和详细解析

1. Schools should reward top students who have highest score.

解释: 最高级前面需要冠词 the

改: Schools should reward top students who have the highest score.

2. If they spend too much time on housework, they may not have enough time to do their work, in that case, they may perform poorly in the workplace.

解释: 独立的句子之间相连, 需要有连词。in that case, therefore, then, even 这种词看着像连词, 其实都属于副词, 不能连接两个句子。

改: If they spend too much time on housework, they may not have enough time to do their work, and in that case, they may perform poorly in the workplace.

3. We encourage men to share housework with women, it does not mean that housework should be allocated to husband and wife equally.

解释: 独立的句子之间相连, 需要有连词。不能把两个单独的句子用逗号连接在一起。句子写完应该打句号, 另起一句, 首字母需要大写。

改: We encourage men to share housework with women, but it does not mean that housework should be allocated to husband and wife equally.

改: We encourage men to share housework with women. It does not mean that housework should be allocated to husband and wife equally.

4. There are an increasing number of people choose to spend holidays overseas.

解释: there be 句型本身就是完整的句子, 不能再出现其它谓语动词, 需要使用定语从句或者分词来修饰名词 people

改: There are an increasing number of people **who** choose to spend holidays overseas.

改: There are an increasing number of people **choosing** to spend holidays overseas.

5. The percentage of people traveled by bike or on foot decreased significantly.

解释: 句子里面不能出现两个谓语动词 **travelled** 和 **decreased**, 如果有两个谓语动词, 可以做成从句, 或者使用分词。

改: The percentage of people **who** traveled by bike or on foot decreased significantly.

改: The percentage of people **travelling** by bike or on foot decreased significantly.

6. Comparing with fossil fuels, nuclear power can provide more energy and it does not produce carbon dioxide.

解释: 使用分词做状语的时候, 分词的形式要和句子的逻辑主语保持一致。(nuclear power 被用来和 fossil fuels 做比较, 所以应该使用过去分词 **compared**, 表示被动的含义)

改: **Compared** with fossil fuels, nuclear power can provide more energy and it does not produce carbon dioxide.

7. For those students who do not have self-control probably will mimic the wrong behavior from TV programs.

解释: 加了 **for** 以后变成了介词短语, 变成了句子的状语, 导致这句话没有了主语。介词短语不能作为句子主语。

改: **Those students** who do not have self-control probably will mimic the wrong behavior from TV programs.

8. If the household tasks could be divided according to the family's

situation would be better.

解释: 这句话写了一个条件状语从句, 但是这句话的主句却没有主语。

改: If the household tasks could be divided according to the family's situation, it would be better.

改: Dividing the household tasks according to the family's situation would be better.

改: It would be better to divide the household tasks according to the family's situation.

9. Parents buy a large quantity of toys may distract children from their study.

解释: 不能拿一个句子去当另一个句子的主语。Parents buy a large quantity of toys 基础不好的同学遇到这种情况, 就写成从句+主句的形式, 不容易犯错。

改: If parents buy a large quantity of toys, it may distract children from their study.

改: Parents' buying a large quantity of toys may distract children from their study. 改成动名词作主语也可以。

10. The retirement communities can provide various activities contribute to increase old people's quality of life.

解释: 和第9句犯了同样的错误, 不能拿一个句子 The communities can provide various activities 去当另一个句子的主语。可以把后面的部分改成定语从句。

此外, contribute to 的 to 是介词, 介词的后面应该写动名词。

改: The retirement communities can provide various activities, which contributes to increasing old people's quality of life.

改: Various activities provided by the retirement communities can contribute to increasing old people's quality of life. 也可以用 various activities 作句子的主语, 同时用过去分词 provided 来修饰。

11. The time which spends in watching TV should be controlled strictly.

解释: 定语从句的主语 **which**, 指代 **time**, 时间“被花在看电视上”, 需要使用被动语态。或者干脆把定语从句修饰 **time** 改成过去分词修饰 **time**

改: The time **which is spent** in watching TV should be controlled strictly.

改: The time **spent** in watching TV should be controlled strictly.

12. Using fossil fuels will produce carbon dioxide, which is a kind of greenhouse gas causes global warming.

解释: 定语从句里面出现了两个谓语: **is** 和 **cause**, 所以后面用了定语从句 **that** 来修饰 **greenhouse gas**

改: Using fossil fuels will produce carbon dioxide, which is a kind of greenhouse gas **that** causes global warming. (注意这里的 **that** 不能省略, 因为 **that** 是定语从句 **causes global warming** 的主语)

改: Using fossil fuels will produce carbon dioxide, which is a kind of greenhouse gas **causing** global warming. 把 **causes** 改成现在分词也可以。

13. Many young people move from rural areas to cities, which there are more educational resources and job opportunities.

解释: **which** 叫作关系代词, 在定语从句里面担任主语或者宾语。这句话的定语从句 **there are more educational resources and job opportunities** 已经是完整的句子, 所以应该把 **which** 改成 **where**, **where** 叫作关系副词, 等于 **in which**, 在定语从句里面作为从句的状语。

改: Many young people move from rural areas to cities, **where** there are more educational resources and job opportunities.

另一种改法, 保留 **which**, 作为从句的主语, 后面接谓语动词。

改: Many young people move from rural areas to cities, **which have** more educational resources and job opportunities.

14. It is better for parents to send young children to childcare centers, where have professional teachers and workers.

解释: 这里的定语从句需要一个主语, 而不是状语, 所以需要使用 **which**, 关系代词 **which** 作为定语从句的主语。

改: It is better for parents to send young children to childcare centers, **which** have professional teachers and workers.

改: It is better for parents to send young children to childcare centers, **where** there are professional teachers and workers. 或者把后面的定语从句改成完整的句子, 然后用关系副词 **where** 引导。

15. Many people do not understand that how important it is to protect wild animals.

解释: 使用带疑问词 **how** 的宾语从句, 不需要 **that**。

使用普通的宾语从句, 就把疑问词 **how** 去掉。

改: Many people do not understand **how important** it is to protect wild animals.

改: Many people do not understand **that** it is important to protect wild animals.

16. The number of Australian tourists increased to 20 thousands.

解释: **hundred, thousand, million** 这样的单词, 前面有数字的时候, 仍然使用其单数形式。

改: The number of Australian tourists increased to 20 **thousand**.

17. It seems reasonable for government to restrict the use of fresh water to protect the environment.

解释: **government** 是可数名词, 单数形式的前面需要冠词 **the**

改: It seems reasonable for **the** government to restrict the use of fresh water to protect the environment.

18. When the river polluted, fishes would die.

解释: 这里的污染是指河流被污染, 需要使用被动语态。被动语态的写法是“be+过去分词”。

改: When the river **is** polluted, fishes would die.

19. As the government's money is limited, which is expected to be spent on medical services, transport and so on.

解释: 这句话里面有原因状语从句, 有定语从句, 却没有主句。

改: As the government's money is limited, **it** is expected to be spent on medical services, transport and so on.

改: The government's money, **which is limited**, is expected to be spent on medical services, transport and so on. (非限定性定语从句作为插入语)

20. By contrast, although the sales of apples in the UK increased slightly from one million to 5.5 million pounds in 2004.

解释: 这句话只写了让步状语从句, 却没有主句。

改: By contrast, the sales of apples in the UK increased slightly from one million to 5.5 million pounds in 2004.

21. Too much homework makes students stressful and tired.

解释: **stressful** 是修饰“造成压力的事物”, 而修饰“人的压力大”应该使用 **stressed**。例如 **tired** 修饰人, 而 **tiring** 修饰事物。

改: Too much homework makes students **stressed** and tired.

22. Students who rarely watch TV may be limited to gain knowledge.

解释: 知识面受到局限, 没有 **be limited to do sth.** 这样的句型, 这

是属于根据自己的中式思维想法造出来的句子。

改: Students who rarely watch TV may **be limited in** their knowledge.

23. Students are easier to find jobs after graduation if they do some part-time jobs in the university.

解释: 这种句式属于典型的中式思维造句。没有 **people are easy to do sth** 这样的句子。

改: Students **are more likely to** find jobs after graduation if they do some part-time jobs in the university.

改: **It** is easier for students to find jobs after graduation if they do some part-time jobs in the university.

24. Taking part in sports activities in spare time can decline the stress at work.

解释: **decline** 如果表示“下降”，是不及物动词，这里需要使用及物动词 **reduce**

改: Taking part in sports activities in spare time can **reduce** the stress at work.

25. Many young people decide move to cities to look for better jobs.

解释: **decide** 作动词的用法是 **decide to do sth**. 这些动词用法在句法福利课里面有过总结。

改: Many young people **decide to** move to cities to look for better jobs.

26. If criminals could receive education and training in prison, they would avoid to commit crimes again after they are released.

解释: **avoid** 作动词的用法是 **avoid doing sth**. 这些动词用法在句法福利课里面有过总结。

改: If criminals could receive education and training in prison, they would **avoid committing** crimes again after they are released.

27. As the rapid development of economy, people's living standard has improved.

解释: As 表示“因为”,是连词,后面要接句子,如果后面接名词,应该使用介词 **due to**, 或者 **because of**。

改: **Due to** the rapid development of economy, people's living standard has improved.

改: **As** the economy develops rapidly, people's living standard has improved.

28. Children who lack of parents' love and care may become sensitive and introverted.

解释: **lack** 是及物动词,后面没有 **of**。**lack** 作名词的时候后面才有 **of**。

改: Children who **lack** parents' love and care may become sensitive and introverted.

改: The **lack of** parents' love and care may make children sensitive and introverted.

29. If children are allowed to watch TV, parents need not to accompany them all the time.

解释: **need** 的否定式有两种: 1.作为情态动词,否定式是 **need not do sth.**; 2.作为行为动词,否定式是 **do not need to do sth**, 或者用将来时态 **will not need to do sth**。

改: If children are allowed to watch TV, parents **need not** accompany them all the time.

改: If children are allowed to watch TV, parents **will not need to** accompany them all the time.

30. Travelling abroad can broaden children's horizons and have a better understanding of foreign customs and cultures.

解释: have a better understanding of 和前面的主语 travelling abroad 不一致。当句子写长了之后, 一定要注意主语和谓语之间、谓语和宾语之间的搭配是一致的。

改: Travelling abroad can broaden children's horizons and **they** will have a better understanding of foreign customs and cultures.

31. It is conveniently to search information on the Internet.

解释: 作表语的应该是形容词。副词用来修饰动词。

改: It is **convenient** to search information on the Internet.

改: People can search information **conveniently** on the Internet.

32. Before the final step of delivered to customers, all bricks produced need to be packed.

解释: 所有的介词后面都是写名词或者动名词。Of 是介词, 所以不能接 delivered, 应该接动名词。

改: Before the final step of **being** delivered to customers, all bricks produced need to be packaged.

33. If young people live with their parents after graduate, they may become dependent on their parents.

解释: before 和 after 可以作为连词使用, 后面接句子。或者作为介词使用, 后面接名词。

改: If young people live with their parents **after they graduate**, they may become dependent on their parents.

改: If young people live with their parents **after graduation**, they may become dependent on their parents.

34. Automation may lead to the lost of job opportunities, and many farmers will become jobless in the end.

解释: 词性需要分清楚, lost 是 lose 的过去式和过去分词, 它的名词是 loss。平时需要多看范文, 注意单词的词性。

改: Automation may lead to the **loss** of job opportunities, and many farmers will become jobless in the end.

35. Although teachers in the childcare center are experienced, they have to take after a large number of children, sometimes they may neglect some children's emotions.

解释: 犯了两个错误, 首先正确的词汇搭配是 look after 和 take care of, 经常有同学把词汇搭配记混了。其次, although 是从句, 后面跟了一个主句。当需要再接其他句子的时候, 还需要有连词。

改: Although teachers in the childcare center are well-experienced, they have to **look after** a large number of children, **so** sometimes they may neglect some children's emotions.

36. The government needs to strengthen supervision in some important tourist sites and arise the public's awareness of protecting the environment.

解释: 把单词的意思和用法记混了。Arise 是“出现”的意思。这里表达的是“提升公众的意识”, 应该用 raise。关于各种话题的词汇搭配, 可以参考老徐雅思技巧班的写作词汇表。

改: The government needs to strengthen supervision in some important tourist sites and **raise** the public's awareness of protecting environment.

37. Men and women do the household tasks together can give women more time to pursue their careers.

解释: 不能用一个句子作为另一个句子的主语, 这种情况写成从句就不容易出错了。也可以用动名词做句子的主语。

改: **If** men and women do the household tasks together, **it** can give women more time to pursue their careers.

改: **Sharing** the household tasks between husband and wife can give women more time to pursue their careers.

38. The number of students significantly grew up to 26000 in 2008.

解释: 有两处错误。**Grow** 表示上升, 类似于 **increase** 和 **rise**, 但 **grow up** 是成长的意思。另外, 写小作文的时候, 副词 **significantly** 通常都是放在动词 **grow** 的后面。基础不扎实的同学认真复习图表作文 Task1 的课程讲解。

改: The number of students **grew significantly** to 26000 in 2008.

39. Parents tend to concern children's safety after children leave home.

解释: **concern** 这个词的用法非常多, 查词典就能看到。**Be concerned about** 表示担心。**Concern** 做及物动词表示“使...担心”“涉及到”。考试的时候尽量用词典里面的规定用法, 用自己有把握的用法, 不要想当然地造句。

改: Parents tend to **be concerned about** children's life after children leave home.

40. As young adults leave the hometown and live in large cities, they rarely see their parents and parents missing them very much.

解释: 把句子成分分清楚, 前面是 **as** 引导的原因状语从句, 后面的主句由并列句组成, 并列句的后半部分没有谓语动词。所以不是 **missing**, 而是动词 **miss**。

改: As young adults leave the hometown and live in large cities, they rarely see their parents and parents **miss** them very much.

41. Other benefit of taking a gap year is that young people can

become independent.

解释: 主语应该是 **another benefit**。很多同学分不清 **other**, **another** 和 **others** 这几个单词。

Another 后面接单数名词, 表示“另一个”。

other 后面接复数名词, 比如 **other benefits**, 表示“其他的一些好处”。

the other 可以作代词, 直接使用, 表示“另外一个(一共是两个)”。

the other 后面也可以接单数名词, 比如 **the other benefit**, 表示“另外一个好处(一共是两个好处)”。

Others 表示“其他的东西”, 后面不能再接名词。

改: **Another** benefit of taking a gap year is that young people can become independent.

42. People adopted an useful method to solve this problem.

解释: **useful** 的发音是辅音开头, 所以冠词应该使用 **a**, 而不是 **an**。很多同学考试的时候容易把 **a** 和 **an** 用错, 通常是因为粗心导致的错误。

改: People adopted **a** useful method to solve this problem.

43. A large amount of people choose to ride the bicycle to the office instead of driving the car.

解释: 用 **number** 修饰可数名词, 用 **amount** 修饰不可数名词。

改: A large **number** of people choose to ride the bicycle to the office instead of driving the car.

44. Robots are used on the assembly line to replace human labor, which is capable of increasing the efficiency and guarantee workers' safety.

解释: 后面的 **guarantee** 也应该使用动名词, 因为 **guarantee** 是跟着 **of**。很多同学在写并列结构的时候, 经常忘了句子前后保持一致。这种一致既包括形式上的一致, 也包括语义上的一致。

改: Robots are used on the assembly line to replace human labor,

which is capable of increasing the efficiency and **guaranteeing** workers' safety.

45. Travelling to different places can broaden students' horizons and become more mature to deal with problems.

解释: 和上一句的问题一样, 前后不一致。这句话有两个并列的谓语动词, 但是第二个谓语动词 **become more mature** 和前面的主语 **travelling to different places** 在意思上不一致。

改: Travelling to different places can broaden students' horizons and **they** become more mature to deal with problems.

改: Travelling to different places can broaden students' horizons and **make them** become more mature to deal with problems.

46. Advertisements are so attractive that they often promote consumers to buy more than they really need.

解释: **promote** 这个单词后面应该接名词, 但是没有 **promote sb to do sth** 这样的句型。在写作句法福利课第一节课对于动词的常见用法有总结。大家考试的时候优先使用自己有把握的正确词汇。

改: Advertisements are so attractive that they often **prompt / encourage / tempt** consumers to buy more than they really need.

47. If the school should allow students to use mobile phones in the campus has long been a topic of discussion.

解释: 主语从句应该用 **whether** 引导, 不能用 **if**。如果引导的是宾语从句, 那么 **whether** 和 **if** 都可以。

改: **Whether** the school should allow students to use mobile phones in the campus has long been a topic of discussion.

48. Many elderly people prefer to live in the nursing home which equipped with professional caregivers and necessary medical

facilities.

解释: 对于定语从句和分词的认识不清晰。可以用定语从句修饰名词, 也可以用分词修饰名词。但是不能把两者弄混在一起。

改: Many elderly people prefer to live in the nursing home **which is equipped** with professional caregivers and necessary medical facilities.

改: Many elderly people prefer to live in the nursing home **equipped** with professional caregivers and necessary medical facilities.

49. It is seemed that some students will unable to find jobs after graduation because that they learn in the university is not useful.

解释: 这句话有三处错误。1. **Seem** 这种词属于系动词(类似于 **be** 动词), 不能把 **seem** 当被动语态使用。2. **Unable** 是形容词, 形容词不能直接作谓语, 需要有 **be** 动词。3. 分清楚 **that** 和 **what**, **what** 引导的是名词性从句, 可以作为句子的主语或者宾语。而 **that** 引导的是定语从句, 修饰前面的名词。这里的 **because** 后面的句子需要有一个主语, 所以应该是 **what** 不是 **that**。

改: It **seems** that some students will **be** unable to find jobs after graduation because **what** they learn in the university is not useful.

50. A common problem that people facing in today' society is that many of them have difficulty in balance their work and other parts of life.

解释: 这句话有两个错误。1. **that** 后面的定语从句应该有谓语动词, 但是 **facing** 是分词, 不是谓语动词。2. 介词 **in** 后面应该写名词或者动名词, 这里“平衡”是作为动词使用, 显然需要写它的动名词形式 **balancing**。

改: A common problem that people **face** in today' society is that many of them have difficulty in **balancing** their work and other parts of life.

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