



"石马上登机!"



零基础全科雅思课

土豆教育出品

高途

T. 土豆教育

写作-如何提升写作语法-准确性-课程讲义

第一部分 核心内容

一、雅思写作语法评分标准

1. 雅思写作评分标准

- 词汇丰富程度(Lexical resource)
- 语法多样性及准确性(Grammatical range and accuracy)
- 连贯与衔接(Coherence and cohesion)
- 写作任务回应情况(Task response)

2. 语法多样性及准确性(Grammatical range and accuracy)

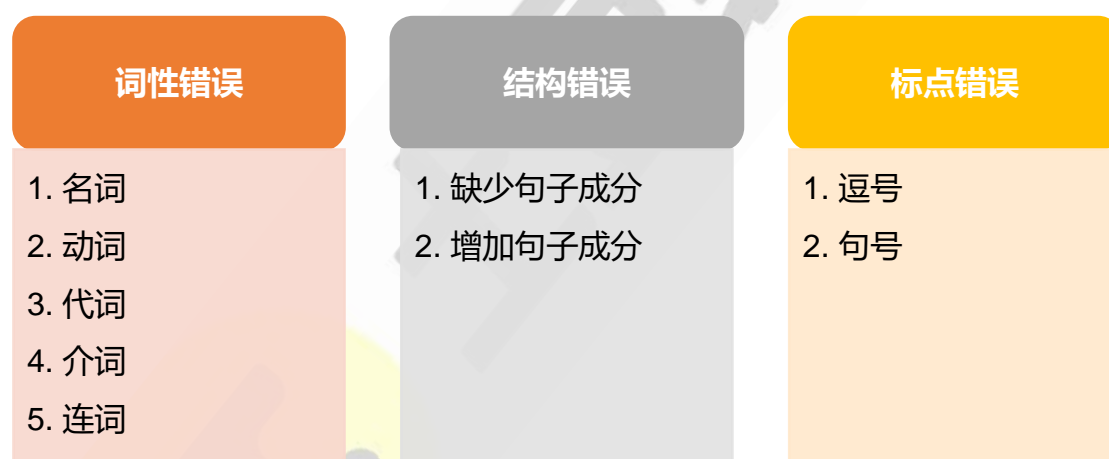
5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses only a limited range of structures (有限的语法结构) • attempts complex sentences (尝试使用复杂句) but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences (准确性不如简单句) • may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty (经常出现语法/标点符号错误) ; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader (造成阅读困难)
6 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms (综合使用简单和复杂句) • makes some errors in grammar and punctuation (语法和标点符号有一些错误) but they rarely reduce communication (但, 很少影响交流)

7 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a variety of complex structures (运用各种复杂的语法结构) • produces frequent error-free sentences (多数句子准确无误) • has good control of grammar and punctuation (对语法和标点符号掌握较好) but may make a few errors (但, 有少许错误)
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要求一：语法准确，标点准确；

要求二：句式多样，结构复杂；

二、写作语法问题一：准确性



1. 词性错误

1) 名词错误

名词是指代人、物、事、时、地、情感、概念、方位等实体或抽象事物名称的词。

① 名词分类错误

英语中要重点注意区分可数名词和不可数名词，可数名词有单复数之分，不可数名词没有单复数之分。

不可数名词一般分为 2 大类：

- 物质名词，表物质和材料，如，paper, water, meat 等
- 抽象名词，表动作，状态，情感等抽象概念，如，fame, happiness 等

1. _____ (Iron/Irons) is important in making red blood cells, which carry oxygen around the body.
2. Though young people lack working _____ (experiences/experience), they are full of energy and new ideas
3. It is important to give children _____ (rooms/room) to think for themselves.

② 限定词错误

限定词与名词的关系最为密切，总是直接或间接地使用在名词的前面，以限定名词所指的范围，对名词起到定量或不定量，泛指或特指等限定修饰作用。

✓ 数量词汇

限定词与名词的关系最为密切，总是直接或间接地使用在名词的前面，以限定名词所指的范围，对名词起到定量或不定量，泛指或特指等限定修饰作用。

可数名词	单数	a, an, one, each, another, every
	复数	both, few, a few, a number of, a couple of, many, several, these, those
不可数名词		little, a little, less, much, a bit of, a great amount/deal of
复数名词和不可数		some, any, no, all, plenty of

练习 选择正确的限定词。

1. Each/These nation has its own language and culture.
2. It took a Tanzanian 6.4 cents to afford the amount of/the number of water needed each day.
3. A large number of/A little students were attracted by electronic resources.
4. Some people believe that it is good to share as many/much information as

possible in scientific research.

2) 动词错误

动词是在句子中用来表示动作的词，通过变形表示句子的时间和状态，是一个句子最基本的组成部分。

① 分类错误：及物动词 VS.不及物动词

及物动词 vt.：后面可以直接加宾语的动词。

不及物动词 vi.：后面不能直接加宾语，需要借助于其它介词才能接宾语的动词。

Incorrect: Skills that enable children to succeed the job market can first be learned in school.

Correct: Skills that enable children to succeed **in** the job market can first be learned in school.

② 变形错误

动词的过去式和过去分词的规则变化都是加-ed，但有些动词的过去式和过去分词是不规则变化，使用时需注意。

Incorrect: Texting and cyber slang have **creeped** into students' more formal writing and as a consequence, many students no longer use appropriate language.

Correct: Texting and cyber slang have **crept** into students' more formal writing and as a consequence, many students no longer use appropriate language.

③ 时态错误

现在完成时错用为一般过去时：现在完成时表示过去所发生的动作对现在产生的影响或产生的结果，常与 yet, just, before, recently, lately, ever, never, since+时间点和 for+时间段，等表示时间的短语搭配使用。

Incorrect: The chart shows the percentage of American people who **visited** Singapore (use) since 1995.

Correct: The chart shows the percentage of American people who **have visited** Singapore (use) since 1995.

练习 使用单词的适当形式补全下面的句子。

1. In 2010, the percentage of American male students reported to be using drugs _____ (rise) to 50%.
2. The chart shows the percentage of American students who _____ (use) illicit drugs since 2000.

主谓一致

主谓一致即指**主语**和**谓语**在**人称和数**上需**保持一致**的关系。即主语是单数，谓语动词用单数形式；主语是复数，谓语动词用复数。

Eating products treated with pesticides _____ (cause) digestive problems or even cancer.

What students have absorbed in class _____ (decide) how well they can perform in final examinations.

The poor often _____ (lack) access to education, adequate housing and health services.

Neither the government nor local companies _____ (take) action to protect the environment.

There _____ (be) **quite serious health consequences** of sedentary life in front of a computer.

写作中常涉及的主谓一致如下：

- **动名词和句子**做主语。
- **the + adj.** 表示**一类人**作主语时，谓语动词用**复数**。
- **either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, whether...or...****就近一致**。
- **There be 句型**中，**多名词并列**做主语，**be 动词就近一致**。

练习 使用单词的适当形式补全下面的句子。

1. Not only the students but also their teacher _____ (be) required to attend the meeting.
2. The world's problems _____ (be) often solved by advances in science and technology.

3. The number of parents invited by school yesterday _____ (be) almost fifty, but a number of them _____ (be) absent for different reasons.
4. Being successful _____ (mean) that people should make great efforts to do everything.

3) 代词错误

代词一般是指代替名词或名词短语的词。代词易错点为：**代词与被指代内容不一致**，例如，被指代的物体为复数 books，而代词却使用单数 it。

① 指代错误

He was knocked down by a bicycle, but **it** was not serious. (删除 it)

② 指代歧义

She told my sister that **she** was wrong. (x)

My sister was told that she was wrong. (√)

③ 无指代

I am going to the lecture on modern Chinese drama, because **he** is a dramatist I like. (he 换成 the speaker)

练习 修改下列句子。

1. Fast food restaurants have become widespread, and people like to eat at **it** because **it** is cheap and convenient.
2. One beneficial side of math and philosophy is that **we** help people enhance logical thinking.
3. If a person is from a country with strong and old customs, it will be difficult for him to adopt new **one**.

4) 介词错误

介词是把名词(或相当于名词的成分)与动词、形容词或另外名词联系起来，以表示**前后词语之间的关系**。学生易犯的介词错误，一般分为 3 大类：①漏加介词 ②

介词宾语错误 ③介词误用。

① 漏加介词

尽管介词是虚词，但是对于读者来说，要想顺利理解文章，介词必不可少。

Incorrect: The great Nobel Prize-winning Irish poet, Seamus Heaney, gave me a stanza a poem he wrote that hangs the wall my office the White House.

Correct: The great Nobel Prize-winning Irish poet, Seamus Heaney, gave me a stanza **from** a poem he wrote that hangs **on** the wall **of** my office **in** the White House.

② 介词宾语错误

介词不能独立使用，在介词后面必须带有宾语。其宾语形式主要是**名词**，或者为**性质类似名词的成分**，比如**代词、数词、动名词或动名词短语及名词性从句**。

Incorrect: In fact, with the strategy focusing on **generate** profits, some companies will try to reduce unnecessary steps in manufacturing.

Correct: In fact, with the strategy focusing on **generating** profits, some companies will try to reduce unnecessary steps in manufacturing.

③ 介词误用

介词的选择经常取决于介词前面的**形容词、名词或动词**，日常学习中需多加记忆。

练习 判断下列句子的中的介词是否使用恰当。

1. Both the authorities and citizens are **responsible about** the improvement of medical care and education networks.
2. People are more likely to use computers to find **information in** artworks and items rather than go to museums or art galleries.
3. It is important to **prepare on** children's essential knowledge in many aspects of life.

5) 连词错误

连词是一种虚词，不能独立担任句子成分，而只起连接词与词，短语与短语以及句与句的作用。

① 多用连词

受汉语翻译的影响，中国学生经常表达“因为...所以...”“虽然...但是...”，而英语

中，同样表达只需出现一个词汇即可。

Incorrect: **Although** some argue that consumers can find new and useful product information or even learn something from advertising, **but** I still think modern society is inundated with too much advertising.

Correct: **Although** some argue that consumers can find new and useful product information or even learn something from advertising, I still think modern society is inundated with too much advertising.

② 少用连词

✓ 两个完整的句子不可以直接写在一起，中间需要加连词。

Incorrect: The results of the study were inconclusive, more research needs to be done on the topic.

Correct: The results of the study were inconclusive, **so** more research needs to be done on the topic.

Correct: **Because** the results of the study were inconclusive, more research needs to be done on the topic.

✓ 多于一个的名词、动词、形容词等出现的时候，需要使用并列连词 “and,” “but” 或者 “or”。

Incorrect: Smoking, drinking are banned in many places of work.

Correct: Smoking **and** drinking are banned in many places of work.

③ 误用连词

在各种从句中区分各个连词的使用情况，对于易混连词重点区分。

Incorrect: Some parents wonder **that** giving children pocket money will help them cultivate a sense of responsibility.

Correct: Some parents wonder **whether/if** giving children pocket money will help them cultivate a sense of responsibility.

练习 修改下列句子。

1. Not all students are supposed to be artists, they must be given the right to choose what they are interested in.
2. Although punishment is vitally important to prevent misdeeds, but only light punishment is encouraged to use for early age children.

2. 结构错误

1) 缺少句子成分

主语：动作的发出者（位于动词/动作前）

谓语：动词

宾语：动作的接受者(谓语动词/动作后)

- ✓ **Incorrect:** Should lend a hand to poor countries in order to help people in need.
- ✓ **Correct:** **Wealthy countries** should lend a hand to poor countries in order to help people in need.
- ✓ **Incorrect:** In developing countries, the labour force desperately lacking skilled workers who well-trained in schools.
- ✓ **Correct:** In developing countries, the labour force **is** desperately lacking skilled workers who **are** well-trained in schools.
- ✓ **Incorrect:** Machines have replaced in many industries, leading to unemployment and a displaced labour force.
- ✓ **Correct:** Machines have replaced **humans** in many industries, leading to unemployment and a displaced labour force.

主语从句：主语（**That** +句子）+ be 动词+表语

主语（**That** +句子）+ 谓语（+宾语）

Incorrect: The over-consumption of fried food may lead to obesity is common knowledge.

Correct: **That** the over-consumption of fried food may lead to obesity is common knowledge.

Correct: **It is** common knowledge **that** the over-consumption of fried food may lead to obesity.

2) 增加句子成分

受汉语影响，很多学生会在一个句子结构中出现多个动词或动词短语，从而造成双谓语结构。

Incorrect: There are more people pay constant attention to this issue.

Correct: There are more people **who** pay constant attention to this issue.

Correct: There are more people **paying** constant attention to this issue.

Correct: More people pay constant attention to this issue.

3. 标点错误

1) 逗号

①分隔开两个句子

②不可以用在介词后

③用于句首的介绍性短语后 ④隔开插入语（不必要的单词、短语和从句）

练习 下列句子中逗号使用是否正确。

- 1) When it comes to eating people differ in their tastes.
- 2) Ada Lovelace and Charles Babbage were two of the most influential figures in, the history of computer science and mathematics.
- 3) In conclusion to some extent although some arguments arise when gaining knowledge about history is likely to bring no value to the society it seems to me that its ultimate benefits are significant.

2) 句号

一句话写完并且有完整的句子结构组成。

注：句号后首字母大写。

练习 下列句子中句号使用是否正确。

Some people maintain that a college education should guarantee that students hunt a good job. They believe that university should place itself as a platform for training students to apply their knowledge and skill in the workplace. Also, they consider idealistic the view that a college education should aim at encouraging academic achievements and cultivating character.

第二部分 语言知识

一、 单词

collaborate /kə'læbəreɪt/ v. 合作；协作

oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ n. 氧；氧气

electronic /ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk/ adj. 电子的；电子器件的

cyber /'saɪbə(r)/ adj. 网络的

slang /slæŋ/ n. 俚语

appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ 合适的；恰当的

illicit /ɪ'lɪsɪt/ adj. 非法的；违法的

pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ n. 杀虫剂；除害药物

digestive /daɪ'dʒestɪv/ adj. 消化的；和消化有关的

sedentary /'sedntri/ adj. 需要久坐的

dramatist /'dræmətɪst/ n. 剧作家；编剧

widespread /'waɪdspred/ adj. 分布广的；普遍的；广泛的

philosophy /fə'lɒsəfi/ n. 哲学

stanza /'stænzə/ n. (诗的) 节，段

inconclusive /ˌɪnkən'kluːsɪv/ adj. 非决定性的；无定论的；不确定的

misdeed /ˌmɪs'diːd/ n. 恶行；不义之举

punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ n. 惩罚；处罚；刑罚

desperately /'despəreɪtli/ adv. 绝望地

unemployment /ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/ n. 失业；失业人数

idealistic /ˌaɪdiə'lɪstɪk/ adj. 理想主义的；空想的

cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ v. 耕；耕作；种植；栽培；培育