



"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-书写规范和衔接方式 1

一、词汇基础

1.1 尝试写出以下符号、缩写和说法所代表的具体英文含义。

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 & | 2 etc. |
| 3 e.g. | 4 No. |
| 5 TV | 6 Q&A |
| 7 i.e. | 8 kinda |
| 9 gonna | 10 wanna |

1.2 你知道下面这些连接词的意思以及它们表示的逻辑关系吗？

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 1 and | A 并列 |
| 2 but | B 因果 |
| 3 so | C 转折 |
| 4 because | D 让步 |
| 5 although | E 原因 |

二、能力培养——书写规范

雅思写作是很正式的写作形式，要求语言风格和语体形式都正式且标准。要求结构完整、逻辑合理、措辞合理，符合学术写作规范。

2.1 正式的写作文体中不能使用缩写或简略形式，如

don' t → do not; can' t → cannot; isn' t → is not;

e.g. → for example; etc. → and so on; & → and。

2.2 正式的写作文体中不要或尽量少使用人称代词，尽量改为客观描述的句子，

如：

You never know what new measures the President will take. → Informal

One never knows what new measures the President will take. → Formal

2.3 为了避免出现人称代词，有时候可以转换为被动句或 there be 句型：

We're going to hold a conference next week. → Informal

The conference will be held next week. }

There will be a conference next week. } Formal

2.4 避免使用口语化的词语表达，如 kinda, gonna。

Children in remote rural areas **are gonna** have no chance to get a better education. → Informal

Children in remote rural areas **are likely to** have no chance to get a better education. → Formal

2.5 尽量使用正式的词语，如

kids → children; a lot of → many/much, a large number of, an increasing number of 等; more and more → increasingly, a growing number of 等。

练一练：

判断下列每组句子中，哪一组是正式写作文体，并在正确的句子后划√。

1. A lot of modern technologies can contribute to our life conveniences, e.g. GPS

system can help us find the destination easily. □

Many modern technologies can contribute to our life conveniences, for example,

GPS system can help us find the destination easily. □

2. You need to learn from the mistake and avoid repeating it next time. □

One needs to learn from the mistake and avoid repeating it next time. □

三、能力培养——衔接方式

3.1 并列连词

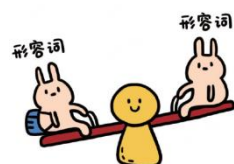
并列连词能够将简单句组合成并列句，可以避免句子结构单调，信息零碎。并列连词可以连接多种结构，如名词（短语）、动词、形容词、副词、甚至是句子。



名词与名词



动词与动词



形容词与形容词



副词与副词



句子与句子

3.2 连接词

连接词：句子之间或句子成分之间使用，帮助整合观点并阐明段落、句子成分之间的关系。

常用连接词：

并列 addition	and, also
转折 transition	but, yet, however
原因 reason	because, since
条件 condition	if
结果 result	so, therefore
举例 example	for example, for instance, such as

练一练：

你能准确地选出下列每组句子间的逻辑关系吗？

1. Children should not watch too much TV.

because / such as

Some programmes are not suitable for them.

2. The Internet makes the world close.

also / however

The persons in real life drift apart.

3. Maria likes reading fictional novels.

and / if

She likes reading books about history.

四、巩固练习

4.1 请改正以下句子中存在的雅思书写规范问题。

1. Two problems faced by young people today are heavy working pressure & instability.

2. Some parents think it is OK to simply leave the children to their grandparents.

4.2 请从方块中选择正确的单词或短语填入空白处，完成句子。

For example also if since

1. She's a photographer and _____ writes books.

2. _____ we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.
3. I'll pay you double _____ you get the work finished by Friday.
4. Some people, students _____, can get cheaper tickets.

五、本课小结——书写规范和衔接方式

