

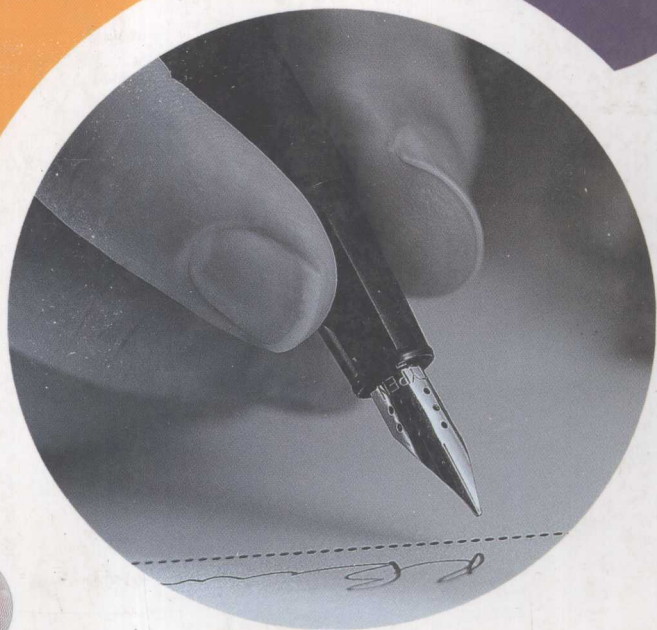
IELTS

用 智 慧 打 败 雅 思

实用 *Practical Skills For* *IELTS Writing* 雅思写作

详解出题原则，发散作题思路
剖析各类解题方法

智慧 =
实力 + 技巧



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实用雅思写作

陈坚林 编著

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前 言



目前,有关雅思写作考试的参考用书种类繁多,大多数都是直接提供考生各类雅思写作的范文或范文加上部分讲解,当然这对考生来说可能解决一时的燃眉之急,应付一下考试,但不能从根本上使读者真正了解雅思写作(或英文写作)的实质,从而不能有效地帮助考生真正克服英文写作上的难点。《实用雅思写作》就是为弥补这一不足而专门编写的雅思考试参考用书,旨在帮助广大读者较为全面地了解英文写作的方法和技巧,并熟练地运用于雅思考试和今后的学业之中。

《实用雅思写作》从实用的角度出发,对英文写作的方法和技巧作了较为完整的介绍和讲解,使不懂英文写作的考生能从最基本的英文句子(句型)写作学起,逐渐过渡到英文的段落和篇章的写作,从易到难,循序渐进,在较短时间内一步一个脚印地学会英文写作的基本方法、基本技巧和文章写作的基本类型。

众所周知,英文的写作技巧和文章类型多种多样,但雅思写作考试所要求的却相当有限,《实用雅思写作》就是针对这些有限的写作技巧和文章类型进行了精心设计和编写。本书共有十个章节,分别讲述了英语写作中句子、段落以及篇章的构成与写作,其内容包括描述(物体描述、空间描述和过程描述)、比较与对比、因果分析、观点论述、图表描写等文章写作类型,以及定义、分类、归纳、演绎等写作技巧。《实用雅思写作》选材广泛,且紧扣雅思写作主题。突出实用性是编写此书的主要宗旨,因而,作者在编写过程中充分考虑到雅思写作考试的实际需要,选择了大量与考试内容相关的写作练习和范文,讲解力求简明实用,易懂易学。本书练习多样,针对性强,并附有练习答案及大量的范文,因此,既适用于短期的雅思强化培训,又适合广大雅思考生自学之用。相信考生们通过短期的强化学习定可较为全面地掌握并运用英语写作的基本方法和技巧,在雅思考试中取得好成绩。

在编写过程中,作者曾参考了近年来国内外有关英语写作的论著,并采用了其中的一些观点和文字材料,在此特向有关作者深表谢意。限于作者水平,疏漏和不当之处恐在所难免,恳请广大读者和同行不吝赐教。

编 者



目 录

C O N T E N T S

Unit 1 句子 (Sentences)	1
引言 (Introduction)	1
简单句 (Simple Sentence)	2
并列句 (Compound Sentence)	4
复合句 (Complex Sentence)	6
Unit 2 段落 (Paragraph)	13
引言 (Introduction)	13
主题句 (Topic Sentence)	14
段落的统一性 (Unity of Paragraph)	17
段落的连贯性 (Coherence of Paragraph)	19
Unit 3 描写 (Description)	24
引言 (Introduction)	24
描写角度 (Angle of Description)	25
描写的空间顺序 (Space Order in Description)	30
Unit 4 过程描写 (Description of a Process)	36
引言 (Introduction)	36
过程描写的特点 (Characteristics in Description of a Process)	38
描写的时间顺序 (Chronological Order in Description of a Process)	40
Unit 5 分类 (Classification)	48
引言 (Introduction)	48

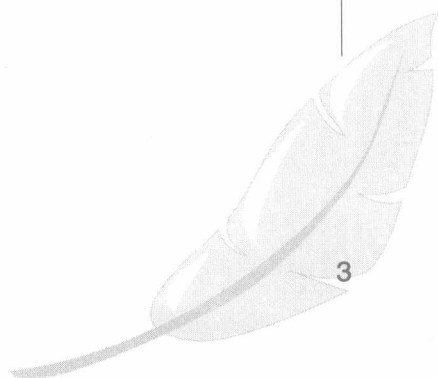


分类标准(Principle of Classification)	48
分类顺序(Logical Sequence of Classification)	51
分类法的运用(Application of Classification)	53
分类法的词汇与句型(Patterns and Vocabulary of Classification)	54
Unit 6 定义(Definition)	56
引言(Introduction)	56
定义表达方式(Types of Definition)	58
定义的发展(Development of Definition)	61
Unit 7 比较与对比(Comparison/Contrast)	64
引言(Introduction)	64
写作语法与词汇(Grammar and Vocabulary in Comparison/Contrast)	67
写作方法(Organization in Comparison/Contrast)	71
Unit 8 因果关系(Cause and Effect)	76
引言(Introduction)	76
因果关系的表达方式(Types of Cause and Effect)	78
写作方法(Organization in Cause and Effect)	82
Unit 9 论述(Argument)	85
引言(Introduction)	85
论据的运用(Application of Argument)	86
论证方法(Ways of Argument)	88
Unit 10 图表的理解与描写(Understanding and Description of Graphs and Tables)	96
引言(Introduction)	96
线状图(Line Graphs)	96
饼状图(Pie Graphs)	101
条状图(Bar Graphs)	106
表格(Tables)	110



Key to the Exercises 115

写作范文 (Model Essays) 138





Unit 1

句子 (Sentences)



引言 (Introduction)

句子由词汇构成,文章由各种句子按逻辑关系组织而成。因此,要写好一篇文章,首先就要学好写句子。但在英语写作中哪些是完整的句子,哪些看上去像句子,其实却不是呢?请看下列这段文字。

(1) My Aunt Mary visited us last Saturday. (2) Brought her two dogs with her.
 (3) She treats them as if they were kings. (4) One of the dogs always snaps at me.
 (5) The other dog with cold or something. (6) Hate those animals. (7) As a matter of fact, I don't like Aunt Mary either.

这段文字由七句话组成,初看似乎也很通顺。但仔细读一下,这七句话中,只有(1)、(3)、(4)、(7)是完整的句子,因为这几句句子都表达了它们的话题部分,即“谁”——句子(1)中的 My Aunt Mary,句子(3)中的 She, 句子(4)中的 One of the dogs 和句子(7)中的 I。从句子结构上讲,这些都是主语部分。其次,这些句子都表达了“谁要干什么”,即谓语部分。如:(1) visited us, (3) treats them, (4) snaps at me, (7) don't like Aunt Mary。然而,句子(2)、(5)以及(6)就显得不够完整,只能被看作是“碎语”(sentence segments)。

碎语通常是各种词语的组合,但不能用以表达一个完整的意思。碎语可以是句子中的某一部分,也可以是一个相对独立的从属结构(如:I learn English. Because it is useful.)。句子虽然也是由各词语组合而成,但能表达一个完整的意思。



Task 1

Read the following carefully. Write **S** if the group of words is a **sentence**, and write **F** if the group of words is a **fragment**.

- _____ Going to school.
- _____ Going to work isn't fun.
- _____ Stuck in traffic.



4. _____ I sent it yesterday.
5. _____ Johnson works here.
6. _____ Apples mainly from the North.
7. _____ When I was a boy.
8. _____ He is sick with cold.
9. _____ I hate these animals.
10. _____ No money in the bag.

**简单句 (Simple sentence)**

简单句在结构上通常包括两个最基本的部分：主语和谓语。谓语最基本的形式是动词(包括 to be 等连系动词)

句子的基本结构如下：

主 语 部 分	谓 语 部 分
He	is tall.
Her sister	is 20 years old .
It	is raining hard.
They	have only one child.
The old man	takes a walk in the park.

应该说英语句子中的主谓语是非常重要的,因为在中文的简单句中,有时会出现没有主语或动词的现象。比如把上面前三句话译成中文,“is”这一动词就不需要,第三句中的“it”也不需要。因此,初学者要特别注意平时所写的句子是否有主语和谓语这两个最基本的句子成分。

**Task 2**

Read the following carefully and change the fragments into sentences.

1. The train slowly toward the station.

2. Your idea good to me.

3. I suffered a lot. When I was a boy.

4. The person in charge of handling complaints.



5. My friend from America.

6. Visited me last week.

7. My mother in the room.

8. Wanted to see a doctor.

9. Impossible to own a car.

10. I learn Japanese. Because it is useful.

Task 3

Read the following sentences and then underline the predicate for each of them.

1. She brought her two dogs with her.
2. She treats them as if they were kings.
3. One of the dogs always snaps at me.
4. I hate those animals.
5. As a matter of fact, I don't like Aunt Martha much either.

Task 4

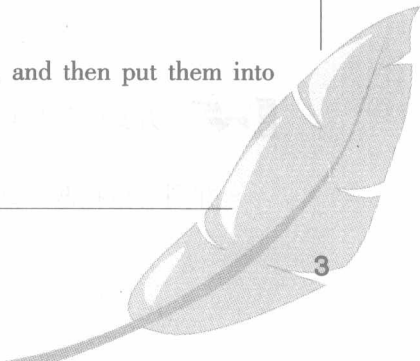
Read the following sentences and then underline the subject for each of them.

1. The person in charge of handling complaints will see you soon.
2. An act of depression caused the accident.
3. My brother and sister visited me last weekend.
4. Picture frames of all shapes and sizes dotted the wall.
5. John and she saw that movie last night.

Task 5

Read the following groups of words and phrases carefully, and then put them into readable sentences. Make some changes if necessary.

1. the, he, be, United, study, in, go, States, to
-





2. street, a , the, of, accident, corner, the, around, take place, serious, last week

3. door, try, he, open, to, the, lock, but, it, somebody, from, side, other, the

4. arrive, for, late, students, yesterday, some, class

5. son, check, his, my, never, work, for, mistakes, in, written, spelling

要写出一句完整的句子,还必须注意以下两点:

1. 句子的第一个字母要大写。

2. 句子结束时要写上结束的标点符号,如句号(period)、问号(question mark)或感叹号(exclamation mark)。

 **Task 6**

Each group in the following exercise contains several sentences. Rewrite each group, giving each sentence in the group a capital letter and an end mark.

1. i saw him yesterday he looked sick he said he had a cold

2. our spy at the palace just contacted us he has found the emperor's secret

3. my friend Harriet called me last night she asked me if she could borrow my car what never i told her she couldn't have it do you think i did the right thing

4. we went to that show it was terrible we left before it was over we had never seen a show that was so bad

5. have you seen my dog it got loose last night i hope i find it soon let me know if you see it



并列句(Compound Sentence)

并列句包括两个或两个以上的分句(即简单句),并能表达两个或更多的意



义,而这些意义的表达都具有相同的重要性。

例如:

The man knocked at the door and (he) waited for an answer.

这句话中, knocked at the door 和 waited for an answer 都是同一人做的,因此第二句中的 he 可以省略。而且句中表达的两个意义具有同等的重要性,用并列连接词 and 加以连接。

常用的并列连接词有 and, but, yet, so, both... and..., either... or..., neither... nor..., not only... but also... 等。注意: both... and... 和 either... or... 的否定形式都是 neither... nor...。

Task 7

Join the following pairs of sentences using the conjunctions given in the brackets.

1. Tom was in Britain last year. Now he has returned home. (but)

2. The talk on the radio was not amusing. It was not interesting.
(neither... nor...)

3. He told me to leave. He told me never to call again. (not only... but also...)

4. I have often invited him here. He has never come. (yet)

5. Hurry up. You will be late. (or)

6. The manager told him he must work hard. He must leave the company. (either... or...)

7. She sent a present to my brother. She sent a present to me. (both... and...)

8. My mother lives abroad. My father lives abroad. (both... and...)

9. Alice finished her housework. Alice went out shopping. (so/and)

10. He does not eat too much. He does not drink too much. (neither... nor...)

11. He told me I could stay here. He told me I could go away. (either... or...)



-
12. I bought a new car last year. I am not satisfied with it. (but)
-
13. My wife will not go to the concert tonight. I will not go to the concert tonight.
(neither... nor...)
-
14. He needs a new suit. He needs a new pair of shoes. (not only... but also...)
-
15. I received your E-mail. I received your letter. (both... and...)
-
16. You must score two more goals. You will lose the match. (or)
-
17. I forgot my umbrella. I had to return home. (so/and)
-
18. She bought very few things. She spent a lot of money. (yet)
-
19. He did not tell me the truth. I misunderstood him. (either... or...)
-
20. He learned how to read English. He learned how to write it. (not only... but also...)
-



复合句(Complex Sentence)

复合句包括一个主句和一个或多个分句。主句表达句子的主要意义。分句表达从属意义。例如:

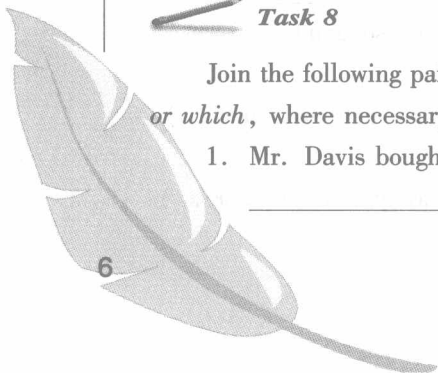
As soon as he got to his office(分句), the telephone rang(主句).

复合句通常由各种关系代词或关系副词加以连接。换言之,就是用各种关系代词或关系副词把不同的意义连接起来构成复合句。

Task 8

Join the following pairs of sentences using the relative pronouns *who*, *whom*, *whose* or *which*, where necessary.

- Mr. Davis bought a new house. He has furnished it beautifully.
-





2. Mary has been looking for a *sports* book everywhere. She has now found it.

3. There were a lot of people at the party. I had not met them before.

4. That is the man. I spoke to you about him last week.

5. The firemen went into the building. It was full of smoke.

6. I have a few relatives. They live in the country.

7. My sister's friend came to see me. Her parents died last year.

8. He worked at this company all his life. This is the company.

9. The vase was very valuable. My younger brother broke it.

10. A friend of mine will be coming tomorrow. I received a letter from him.

11. The man came to visit me. He has just arrived from the Far East.

12. There are several people here. I do not know their names.

13. Is he your friend? Did you go to the cinema with him yesterday?

14. He has sent me a number of letters. I have not had time to answer them.

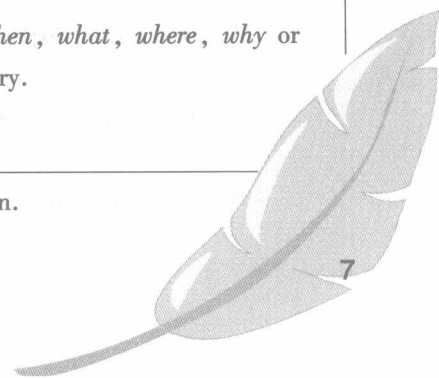
15. The elephants escaped from the circus. They have been caught.

Task 9

Join the following pairs of sentences using the words *when, what, where, why* or *how*, where they are needed. Make some changes if necessary.

1. Why did he refuse to see me? You must find out.

2. I must leave now. I have already told you the reason.





3. How did you find out my address? Please tell me.

4. This is the shop. She bought her new hat at this shop.

5. When did you last hear from him? Write and let me know.

6. He wanted me to do something for him. He did not tell me what it was.

7. What did he tell you? I would like to know.

8. How many letters did you write to him? You cannot remember.

9. Did he leave the firm? Ask him why.

10. When did you buy this picture? You must surely remember.

11. He asked me to meet him at a certain place. This is the place.

12. How did he recognize you? I cannot understand it.

13. Where did he put the book I lent you? Please ask him.

14. What time does the train arrive? No one seems to know.

15. He was going somewhere. He would not tell me the place.



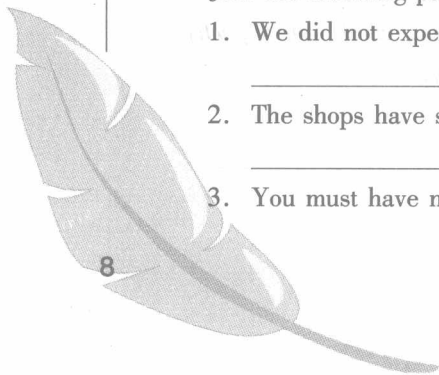
Task 10

Join the following pairs of sentences using the conjunctions in the brackets.

1. We did not expect you. You did not let us know you were coming. (because)

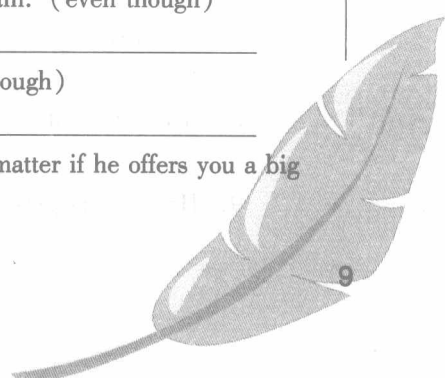
2. The shops have shut. We should go home. (now that)

3. You must have not understood the question. I will repeat it. (since)





4. It is raining heavily. I will not go out. (because)
5. I did not tell him. I was afraid I would hurt his feelings. (because)
6. You had better not stay too long. I have a lot of work to do. (as)
7. We should go home. The sun has set. (now that)
8. He is sure to pass the examination. He has worked so hard. (since)
9. She has bought a car. It will be easy for her to get to work. (now that)
10. I did not go to the theater. I could not get tickets. (because)
11. I wrote to him several times. I received no answer. (although)
12. He plays well. He is still not good enough for the football team. (in spite of the fact that)
13. We are determined to get there. It does not matter how far away it is. (however)
14. The journey takes too long. It does not matter if you go by plane. (even if)
15. I am sure he will not come. It does not matter how long you wait. (however)
16. We are going on an excursion. The weather is bad. (in spite of the fact that)
17. He speaks English well. He has never been to Britain. (even though)
18. She was very busy. She was able to help me. (although)
19. I should not work for him if I were you. It does not matter if he offers you a big salary. (even if)





20. I still think the film is poor. It does not matter if so many people enjoyed it (even though)

注意:用中文表达因果关系和转折关系时,通常同时用“因为”和“所以”,及“虽然”和“但是”这些成双的词语。然而,用英语表达因果和转折的关系,只需用一个连接词即可;because 和 though (although)。

但是,中国学生由于受到母语的影响,往往会写出这样的句子:

Because I was not there, so I cannot tell you what happened.

Though I was not there, but I could imagine the situation.

上述两句中的 because 和 so, though 和 but 与学生母语中的“因为……所以……”和“虽然……但是……”等同了起来。英语的正确的写法应该是:

Because I was not there, I cannot tell you what happened.

Though I was not there, I could imagine the situation.

Task 11

Join the following pairs of sentences using *so... that...* or *such... that...*, where necessary.

1. He was glad to see me. He asked me to stay for the night.

2. He was tired. He could not get up in the morning.

3. I have many friends abroad. I cannot write to all of them.

4. He is a good driver. I am surprised to hear he has had an accident.

5. He is an interesting person. It is a pleasure to hear him talk.

6. It is a good film. It would be a pity to miss it.

7. She was very angry. She refused to see him.

8. It is a beautiful evening. We should go for a walk.

9. He is a shy person. He dislikes talking to strangers.