

雅思
培训教材

雅思写作 起跑线

[澳] Geoff Lemon 编著
王红梅 秦建鹏

雅思宝典 | 基础篇

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Preface

为了帮助广大雅思考生，在短期内迅速掌握英语写作技巧，提高写作能力，顺利通过雅思考试，以满足出国留学、移民及工作等方面的需要，北京雅思学校针对英语基础薄弱、词汇量欠丰富的考生，精心组织了具有丰富教学经验的全国一流师资队伍，特编写《雅思写作起跑线》一书以飨读者。本书由浅入深地介绍了雅思考试写作部分的应试策略及技巧。其最大的特点是技巧性强，完全贴近考试，其中涵盖了大量近年来出现的考题，针对相应的考题列出了不同的范文，考生可以此作为参考，为日后的考试做准备。此外，本书将留学类及移民类考试分开讲解，将常见题型分类表述，更能让考生有目的地分开复习，提高学习效率。

与本书相配套的还有《雅思阅读起跑线》、《雅思口语起跑线》及《雅思听力起跑线》，考生复习时如能配套使用效果更佳。

北京雅思学校是经北京市教育委员会批准，全国最早进行雅思培训研究的专业化、正规化学校，专门进行雅思培训、研究雅思未来考试发展方向、英语学习及教学等。学校师资力量雄厚，有写作界权威老师赵岚、听力界名师杜小鹏及雅思界有丰富教学经验的卢峭梅、苏乐舟、丁雪明、朱宁、连煦老师等等。学校先后编辑出版了大量的雅思培训教材和辅导书籍，其中部分教材被全国二十余家单位作为培训教材使用。七年来的不断积累、发展，在全国独家推出了阶梯式教学法，并根据考生英语基础水平不同，开设了从预科、基础、强化、精品到高分班的阶梯式教学，还特聘雅思专家免费量身订做适合不同层次学习者的课程，针对性强，效果佳。北京雅思学校成为雅思培训界的佼佼者和领航者，在业界有较好的口碑，深受全国学员的青睐，已帮助十万余名雅思考生取得了理想的成绩。学校始终坚持“以学员为中心，以质量做保证”的诚信服务宗旨，并设有专业网站 www.ielts-school.com，为考生及时提供最新的雅思考试、学习信息。

由于该书编写时间仓促，错误之处敬请广大读者批评指正。

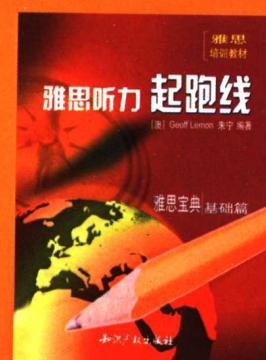
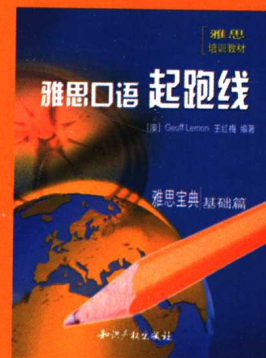
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内容简介

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第一章 基础写作

第一节 句子结构

一、基本句型

句子由词汇构成,用来表达一个完整的意思,其中至少有一个主语和一个动词,大致上句子可分为简单句(Simple Sentences)、并列复合句(Compound Sentences)和主从复合句(Complex Sentences),其中,简单句是最基本的句型,每个简单句中只有一个主语和一个动词。典型的英文句子都符合以下结构:

1. SV (主语 + 动词) 如:

Subject (主语)	+	Verb (动词)
The crowd		cheered.
I		study and work.
My head		hurts.
My lead and neck		hurt.
The flowers		are blooming.
It		is raining.

注意:句子的主语可以是并列的,如“My head and neck”;其动词也可以是并列的,如“study and work”。

2. SVC (主语 + 动词 + 补语)

句中也可以带有补语,放在系动词后,用来描述主语,补充句意,主语的补语也叫做表语,用来说明主语的身份,特征和状态。如:

Subject (主语)	+	Verb (L. V) (动词)	+	Complement (补语)
He		is		a doctor. (名词)
The boy		is		smart. (形容词)
He		is		twenty (years old). (数词)
The old man		is		in good health. (介词短语)
My intention		was		to help him. (不定式)
Her hobby		is		singing. (动词 ing 形式)

注:除 be 之外的常用系动词(Link Verb)有:

① become, turn, go, come, grow, get 等表示“变得”、“成为”,如:

Her face became red. The weather turned cold in winter. The river grows wider. The old man went blind.

② remain, stay, keep, continue, stand 等表示保持某一状态,如:

He kept silent about the case. The milk remained fresh for a week. He stood coral to his friend.

③ appear, seem 等表示“显得,好像”,如:

The house appears large. The girl seemed to have caught a cold.

④ smell, sound, taste, look, feel 等表示“感观,实感”,如:

The soup tastes good. Your idea sounds reasonable.

3. SVO (主语 + 动词 + 宾语)

动词也可以有自己的宾语,表示受动作影响或制约的人或物,是动作的承受者。如:

Subject (主语)	+	Verb (动词)	+	Object (宾语)
I		don't understand		English. (名词)





We	have	one child.
宾语可以是名词、代词或名词词组，也可以是不定式、动词 + ing 形式或名词从句。如：		
Subject (主语)	+	Verb (动词) + Object (宾语)
The girl	wants	to get married. (不定式)
The boy	likes	playing football. (动词 + ing)
We	don't believe	what you said. (名词从句)
They	study	English in America. (名词 + 介词短语)
The old man	takes	a walk in the park every day.
The girl	wants	to get married soon. (名词 + 副词)
He	shone	his shoes before going out. (在某些情况下句中需有状语意义才完整。)

注意：英文中句子的宾语常是一个复合宾语，即：宾语 + 宾语补足语，宾补的构成有多种情况。如：

We made him captain of our team. (名词)
 The teacher told the students to be quiet. (不定式短语)
 They always keep the door open. (形容词)
 The man called his dog back at once. (副词)
 She had her hair cut. (分词)
 They consider the boy above others. (介词短语)

其结构常常取决于句子的谓语动词，其中：

① 构成“动词 + 名词/代词 + 不定式”结构的动词有 advise, allow, ask, cause, command, compel, enable, encourage, expect, force, inform, need, notify, oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, require, teach, tell, trouble, urge, want, warn, wish 等，例：

I'll get someone else to do it. They persuaded him to give up smoking.

另外，有些动词后的宾补是不带“to”的不定式，这样的动词有：have, hear, help, let, make, notice, see, watch 等，例：

I'll help you feed the dog. What makes you think so? He saw a girl get in the car and drive off.

② 构成“动词 + 名词/代词 + 名词”结构的动词有 call, name, make, elect, choose, appoint, nominate, think, find, consider, leave 等，例：

They call the boy tiger. We made/chose/elected/appointed him monitor. We must keep it a secret.

③ 构成“动词 + 名词/代词 + 形容词”结构的动词有 make, keep, paint, find, imagine, suppose, prove, think, believe, consider, leave, get (ready), drive (mad) 等，例：

We'll get everything ready in time. We must keep the room clear. They found the story instructive.

④ 构成“动词 + 名词/代词 + 分词”结构的常见动词有 see, hear, notice, watch, feel, keep, find, get, have, leave 等，其中，补足语可以是现在分词，也可以是过去分词，主要根据意思决定。例：
 She could feel her heart beating violently. You'd better have/get your eyes examined.

基本句型练习：

1. 分析下列句子，划出句子的主语 (S)、谓语动词 (V)、宾语 (O)、补语 (C) 或状语 (A) (如果有)。

- ① In my country, most of the people speak Chinese.
- ② None of us are married.
- ③ She works in an office.
- ④ Mother put the kettle on the store.
- ⑤ Pride goes before a fall.
- ⑥ A lot of students are in the lab.

⑦ We considered Jack a loyal friend.

2. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- ① _____ (control) costs at a newspaper is important.
- ② Journalist must not _____ (make) mistakes in their reports.
- ③ The whole building was _____ (burn down) in the big fire.
- ④ When someone begins _____ (think) only of the past, it is usually a sign of old age.
- ⑤ My job is _____ (clean) the windows.
- ⑥ What he says sounds _____ (encourage).
- ⑦ Something must _____ (do) to stop the river from _____ (pollute).
- ⑧ They _____ (marry) for 10 years.
- ⑨ I saw the boy _____ (knock down) and the driver _____ (drive) off.

3. 把下列句子译成英文。

- ① 说是一回事，做是另一回事。
- ② 我们都喜欢放风筝。
- ③ 那个老人的身体很好。
- ④ 那个老人终身贫穷。
- ⑤ 天气持续晴朗。
- ⑥ 许多孩子在电脑游戏上花了太多的时间。
- ⑦ 父亲给 Jack 买了一辆汽车。
- ⑧ 我们打算把房间漆成白色。
- ⑨ 孩子们发现学英文很难。
- ⑩ 我们认为他是个骗子（说谎者）。

二、“It” 结构

1. “It” 作为虚词出现在句子中，作句子的主语但无实际意义，指时间，距离，天气，气候。

It's very dry, for this is desert country. (指气候)

It will be very cold after the snow. (指天气)

It's Sunday today. (指时间)

It's nine o'clock now.

It's time for fun. (指时间)

It's an hour's drive to our school from my house. (指距离)

It's only a short distance to the beach.

2. “It” 指环境、情况。

It's too noisy for us to study here.

It's amusing whenever he tells a joke.

It was exciting when we saw our football team win the match.

3. 用于固定表达方式。

Whose turn is it next? It's your turn.

It looks as if he is sick today.

It seems as if he'll be able to pass the exam.

用于 It is / has been... since... 句型中。

It is / has been a long time since we met last.

注意：在以上用法中，不要把省略形式 it's 与物主代词 its 混淆。

4. 如果需要突出句子的某个成分，可以使用 It is... that/who 结构强调该部分。





He saved the drowned boy.

It was he who saved the drowned boy. (强调主语 “he”)

The dog bit him yesterday.

It was the dog that bit him yesterday. (强调主语 “the dog”)

It was him that the dog bit yesterday. (强调宾语 “him”)

She sent me a Christmas card.

It was a Christmas card that she sent me. (强调直接宾语 “a Christmas card”)

He met an old friend at the airport yesterday.

It was yesterday that he met an old friend at the airport. (强调时间状语)

It was at the airport that he met an old friend yesterday. (强调地点状语)

He had a car accident when he was in Paris.

It was when he was in Paris that he had a car accident. (强调时间状语)

“It” 结构练习:

1. 将下列句子译成英文。

- ① 别忘了带伞，很可能要下雨。
- ② 学好英文对我们来说很重要。
- ③ 他看上去像是病了。
- ④ 看来他们对这件事知道的不少。
- ⑤ 从我们上次回家乡到现在已经 5 年了。
- ⑥ 是该起床的时候了。

2. 强调句中划线部分。

- ① Dr Jones invited Jack to dinner.
- ② Jack joined the party 2 years ago.
- ③ Jack finished his paper last week.
- ④ He found a wallet on the floor.

三、“There be” 结构

“There be” 结构的句子通常用来表示“存在” (something exists), 即存在句, 主要由 “There + be + 名词” 构成, “There” 用来引导一个句子, 但它不是句子的主语, 也没有任何意义, 句中真正的主语是 “be” 后的名词。

There are several possible answers to that question.

There is no need to argue.

There were two colleges in this city in the year 1995.

There had been 50 colleges up till 1999.

There used to be a bookstore nearby.

除 “be” 之外, 有些不及物动词也可以与 “There” 构成存在句, 用于描写事物, 即 “There + V.” 如: exist, lie, remain, stand, appear, occur, live, come 等。

There exist contradictions everywhere in life.

There lies a river in the valley.

There stands a house on the hill.

There occurred another problem.

注意: 在一段话里不要太频繁地使用 “There be”, 过多使用这一结构会使文章显得很沉闷, 有些句子完全可以改写, 避免使用 “there be”。如: There is someone at the door. 改为: Someone is at the door.

“There be” 结构练习：

改正下列句子中的错误。

- ① There is a car wait outside.
- ② There are so many car accidents there years.
- ③ There are all the books in the box.
- ④ Nothing was on the table.

四、主谓一致

一句话中，谓语动词的数应与主语一致，而中文没有这个概念，因此它是英语学习过程中的一个难点。如：

My brother is single. (单数)

My sisters are married. (复数)

在“**There be**”结构中，**be** 的单复数由作主语的名词决定。如：

There is a cat under the table. (单数名词)

There is no water left. (不可数名词)

There are 50 students in the classroom. (复数名词)

注意：如果在“**There be**”结构中，有几个并列的主语，那么动词的数与最邻近的一个主语一致。如：

There is one desk and two chairs in my office. (与 one desk 取得一致)

注意：在句子主语后面跟短语的时候，往往容易导致错误。

- 有介词短语修饰时

介词短语通常用来表示时间、地点、方式或从属关系等。虽然可以跟在主语后面，起修饰作用，但不是主语的部分，在考虑主谓一致问题时，大多可以忽略不计。

- 跟有“as well as + 名词”结构时

这一结构属于附加成分，不是主语的一部分，不影响真正主语与动词的一致。如：

Jack as well as his classmates is going to the movies on Sunday.

此外，与 as well as 结构用法相同的还有：along with, together with, not to mention, instead of, but, except, rather than, besides, including。如：

No one but Tom and Jack wants to go.

The children together with their father are swimming in the river.

集合名词作主语时，动词的数要与主语取得意义上的一致。即：当主语表示不可分的整体概念时，动词用单数；当主语表示个体的集合，强调成员时，动词应用复数。如：

Our football team is a good one. (指整体)

The team are trying on their new shoes. (强调个体)

常见的集合名词有：family, class, team, army, crew, crowd, group, staff, cast, government, audience, public, company, orchestra 等。

1. 单数主语

① 不定式，动词 + ing 形式及名词从句作主语，谓语动词用单数。如：

To see is to believe. (seeing is believing)

Reading aloud is very important in learning a language.

What the poor guy needs is just a piece of bread.

② 不定代词，如：anyone, something, everything, nobody, the other, another 等表示人或物，作主语时，谓语动词用单数。如：

Everyone is here.

Someone is waiting for you at the door.





③ 由 every, each, either, neither, one of 等修饰主语时, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Each book is listed in the card catalog.

One of my friends needs help.

注意: one of 后的名词必须是复数, each of 后的名词必须是复数, every 和 each 后名词为单数。

④ many a 和 more than one 修饰单数名词, 表示许多时, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Many a book has been written on the subject.

More than one person has been killed in the car crash.

⑤ the number of + 名词复数, 表示“……的数目”, 谓语动词用单数。如:

The number of the students here is fifty.

2. 带有量词的主语

① 当 a lot of, plenty of, all of, the rest of, most of, a part of, 等及分数或百分数 + of + 名词作主语时, 谓语动词与 of 后的名词保持一致。如:

All of the work has been finished. (与不可数名词 work 一致)

The rest of the boys are playing football. (与复数名词 boys 一致)

A part of the story is not true.

One third/most of his time is devoted to writing.

② a/the kind of, a series of, a pair of 等 + 名词, 谓语动词用单数。如:

This pair of shoes is very expensive.

This kind of man is always happy.

③ A number of 表示“许多”用来修饰复数名词, 谓语动词用复数。如:

A number of people have seen the film “Titanic”.

3. 复数主语

① 不定代词 both, few, many, several 等作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

Both of them like dancing.

Many were injured in the accident.

② 只有复数形式的名词如: clothes, glasses, trousers, shorts, scales, spectacles 等作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

His clothes look good.

③ 表示总称的名词如: people, police, cattle, public 等作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

The police have caught the thief.

④ more than + 数词 + 名词复数, 如:

More than 500 workers have attended the protest march.

⑤ 分数或百分数 + population 时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

The population of this country is very large, and 80 percent of the population are black.

4. 并列主语

① 用 and 或 both...and 连接两个主语, 谓语动词通常用复数。如:

Mary and Jane are good friends.

Both Tom and Jack have a passion for football.

注意: 指同一个人, 同一事物或同一并列主语, and 后面的名词没有冠词, 谓语动词用单数。如:

The poet and writer has given a talk about writing.

Time and tide waits for nobody.

比较:

The editor and the publisher of the magazine are coming to our party (两个人)

The editor and publisher of the magazine is coming to our party (指同一个人)

② and 连接由 each, every, no, many a 修饰的主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Many a boy and many a girl goes to the disco at weekends.

Every silver knife and fork has to be cleaned.

③ 用 or, either...or, neither...nor, whether...or, not only...but (also) 连接的主语, 谓语动词的数取决于最接近它的名词或代词的数, 即采取就近一致原则。如:

Neither we nor the teacher knows the answer.

Neither the teacher nor we know the answer.

另外, 倒装句中也应取就近一致原则。如:

Between to two windows hangs a mirror and two pictures.

5. 定语从句的主谓一致

① 在关系代词作主语从句中, 谓语动词的数与先行词保持一致。如:

Those who are against the proposal please put up your hands.

This is the boy who sells newspapers

② one of + 复数名词作先行词时, 从句谓语动词用复数。如:

This is one of the houses, which were destroyed in the fire.

He is one of those people who always think they are right.

注意: 当限定词 the only 修饰 one 时, 从句谓语动词用单数。如:

She is the only one of the girls who is willing to help us.

6. 意义一致

① 作为整体概念的时间、距离、金钱、度量衡等名词短语作主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Fifty years is not a long time in history.

Thirty dollars is too much to pay for a T-shirt.

A hundred miles is a long way to go.

Ten pounds (of pork) is quite enough.

② 作国名、书名、剧名、报刊名的复数名词, 以及以 -ics 结尾的名词指学科时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

The United States is one of the largest countries in the world.

Physics is a difficult subject.

③ the + 形容词作主语, 如果指一类人, 谓语动词用复数。如:

The injured have been taken to hospital.

The old are taken good care of in China.

④ 如果指抽象概念, 谓语动词则用单数。如:

The new and progressive always triumphs over the old and obsolete.

The beautiful is not always the useful.

主谓一致练习:

1. 用所给动词适当形式填空。

① Everyone knows smoking _____ (be) bad for health.

② Mr. Smith together with his students _____ (have) climbed to the top of the mountain.

③ No one except my close friends _____ (know) anything about the matter.

④ Someone _____ (be) using the phone.

⑤ Neither of us _____ (have) passed the exam. We both failed.

⑥ A number of the children in China _____ (have) never used computers.

⑦ The number of books on sex published in China _____ (be) growing.

⑧ One third of the population in this country _____ (enjoy) drinking coffee.

⑨ Neither he nor I _____ (be) able to persuade father to change his mind.

⑩ Three years _____ (be) long enough for completing this project.





- ⑪ The Green family _____ (be) already sitting at the table ready for dinner.
⑫ To start smoking _____ (be) quite easy, but to give it up _____ (need) course.

2. 翻译下列句子。

- ① 不是他去，就是我去。
② 我们每个人都知道他在想什么。
③ Jack 和 Tom 都喜欢踢球。
④ 警方正在搜索一个逃犯。
⑤ 我们应该帮助有困难的人。

3. 判断并改正错误。

- ① This exercise on agreement of subjects and verbs are easy.
② One of the choices facing graduates are immediate fulfillment of their military obligations.
③ He is one of the students who has been invited.
④ 70% of the earth surface are covered with water.
⑤ The poet and writer are to give us a lecture on Friday.
⑥ Jane is the only one of the students who have a car.
⑦ The statistics in your report on oil production are incorrect.

五、复合句

句子是一篇文章中的基本组成部分，这就要求我们首先要能够书写正确的句子。但仅仅是正确的句子，并不一定能构成一篇好的文章。要写好文章，就要求我们要把文章中的句子根据其相对的重要性，有效地结合起来。因此，写文章就需要学会如何有效地构建句子结构，即使用复合句。

1. 并列复合句

并列是写作中的一项重要技巧，我们可用并列词汇、短语，也可用并列句子来表现一句话中的两个或两个以上同等重要的观点或内容。

并列复合句由两个或两个以上的意思相互关联的简单句构成，通常用并列连词或连接性副词来连接句子，并体现二者关系。

① 并列连词

英文中有 7 个常用并列连词：and, but, so, or, for, nor 和 yet。

- and 连接的并列句，引出相似的观点或对句意进行补充。如：

Jack is a fun-loving boy, and sometimes he will play tricks on others.

Think it over and you'll find the answer.

- 用 but 来表示对比或意思上的转折。如：

Jack went to the party, but his brother didn't. (对比、对照)

I'd love to go with you, but I'm too busy. (转折)

- so 表示“因此，所以”用来引出表示结果的句子。如：

The shops were all closed, so I didn't get any food.

My car broke down on my way home, so I was late for dinner.

- or 表示选择即“或，或者”，也可以表示“否则，要不然”。如：

You can tie the boat to that tree or you can just leave it here. (选择)

Hurry up, or you'll be late. (否则)

注：表示“否则”时，也可以用 or else，如：

You must get to the office on time, or else you'll lose your job.

- yet 表达的意思几乎与 but 相同，另外，如果后一句引出意料之外的内容，常可用 yet。如：

He trained hard all year, yet he still failed to reach his best form.