Exercise Book

Pat's Step-by-step Guide to the IELTS Writing Test

作业本

Name:		

Test Date:

备考时间充裕的同学请按顺序完成每天的练习。

备考时间紧张的同学们请从下面的专题列表里找出自己的薄弱环节并优先练习。

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173/5/599

Day 1 作业

问答练习

- (1) 雅思写作考场里应该怎样正确决定 Task 1 与 Task 2 之间的写作顺序?
- (2) 应该如何看待写作考试"打草稿"的问题?

改错练习

请参照您在今天学到的 Academic writing 学术写作的特点找出下面句子里的错误。

- (1) 下面的两个句子从写作风格看存在什么问题?
- (1.1) Mobile phones are so important to our lives. Everyone should use mobile phones!
- (1.2) Some parents aren't good role models for their children

Pat's Note:

good role models 是常考短语,就相当于中文里的"榜样"

[BBC 例句] Professional athletes are not always good role models for children.

(2) 请找出下面句子里的非正式词汇并替换:

Lots of rivers and lakes have been polluted by industrial waste.

Pat's Note:

industrial waste 的意思可不是"工业浪费", 而是指"工业废料"

[BBC 例句]

It is one of the places in the UK where high-level industrial waste is stored.

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^{※ (}如遇任何问题请您立刻复习 Day 1,或致信 Pat: ieltsguru@sina.com。Pat 每天都收到世界各地的很多来信,但只要时间允许就会回复您的)

Day 1 练习答案

● 问答练习答案

- (1) 先很快把两道题都浏览一下,如果觉得 Task 2 好写就一定先写 Task 2,因为大作文占写作部分 2/3 的分数,小作文占写作部分 1/3 的分数,先把分数多的拿在手里。但如果感觉 Task 2 难度很大,那么就坚决先写 Task 1。牢记:写作的 60 分钟里没有任何一分钟可以让你去浪费。
- (2) 在雅思写作考场里没有时间写草稿,只能在试题纸 (Question Paper,也就是印有作文考题的那张纸,请注意不是画有横格线的 Answer Sheet 答题纸)上面的空白处把头脑中闪现出的 ideas、与题目相关的词汇短语等简要地记下,供你在答题纸 (Answer Sheet)上写正文的时候参考。

● 改错练习答案

(1) (1.1) 本句的感情色彩过强,不符合 academic writing 要求平实、以理服人的风格,可以改为:

Mobile phones are important tools for keeping us connected with our family and friends.

(1.2) 英语学术写作里不允许使用缩写形式,必须把 aren't 完整地写成 are not

[**创 10 例句**] An infant **will not** understand what is happening or why he or she is being punished. (如果把这句话里的 will not 缩写成 won't 则是违反学术写作要求的)

[**剑 10 例句**] Punishment **does not** have much of a role to play in this. (在学术写作里不能缩写成 doesn't)

[剑10例句] This situation **is not** as straightforward as it first appears. (在学术写作里不要"随手"写成 isn't)

Pat's Note: 同理, 在真实的英美学术写作里, shouldn't 必须完整地写成 should not, wouldn't 需要写成 would not, don't 和 aren't 应该写成 do not 和 are not, 非正式的 they'll 必须 "不怕麻烦" 地写成 they will, 而 can't 在学术写作 里则应该写成 cannot (注意中间不要留空格)

[剑桥例句] They cannot predict what will happen.

[经济学人例句] Britain's mainstream politicians cannot scare voters.

(2) lots of 是口语表达, 在这句话里它的后面是 rivers and lakes (可数名词), 所以把 lots of 换成朴实无华的 many 就很好。

Day 2 作业

分析练习

请把下面每道题读3遍,确保看清题目里面的每个词,然后确定各题的分论点 (理由),并用简洁的英文把您所想到的分论点表述出来。

注意: 决不要用你根本就没有把握的"大词", 也不要写所谓的"长难句", 就把自己的意思平实地写出来即可, 并且适当注意避免语法错误。

- 1 Some people think that students should focus on a few subjects, while others believe that students should study a wide range of subjects. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.
- 2 Some people think that the media should stop reporting on the details of crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Day 2 练习答案

● 分析练习答案

思考 ideas 的总原则:不要追求"深刻"或者"哲理",明确扣题、表达清楚的 ideas 就是 good ideas for IELTS Task-2 essays。

- 1 主体段分别写集中学习少数课程的好处和广泛学习多个科目的好处,可以通过自己思考或者借助于"裸奔法"得出分论点。您所使用的语言可以比参考答案更简单。
 - (a) ❖ Core subjects (核心课程) can help students to develop important skills.

---- 技能

- ❖ Focusing on these subjects helps them to learn more efficiently. 效率
 - **? 思考:** 这句话里面的谓语动词 help 为什么使用"单三"形式?
- (b) ❖ Studying a wide range of subjects can help students to broaden (升阔) their knowledge and skills. —— 技能

[BBC 例句] Primary schools should encourage children to try new things and broaden their knowledge and skills.

Pat's Note: ②请注意: knowledge (知识) 是不可数名词,不能加复数 s

- ❖ Students who have a good understanding of a wide range of subjects can find jobs more easily after graduation.
- ❖ Art subjects, such as painting and photography, can develop students' interest in art.— 文化 & 乐趣
- 2 主体段分别写媒体报道犯罪细节的坏处与好处,通过高频理由的提示,快速得出分论 点如下:
 - (a) ❖ Most of the reports focus on the details of violent crime. They are likely to increase people's fear of crime. —— 心理健康

Pat's Note:

(i) are likely to... 是雅思作文里的一个常用句型,请注意它的后面要接动词原形, 意思是:很可能会……

[Guardian 例句] These children are likely to have behaviour problems at school.

(ii) increase people's fear of crime 是犯罪类的一个实用短语, 意思是: 增加人们对于犯罪的恐惧感

[BBC 例句] Broken windows make people feel unsafe (不安全的) and increase their fear of crime.

- ❖ Some of the reports are false or misleading (有误导性的). —— 责任
- ❖ They may violate the victims' privacy (可能会侵犯受害者的隐私).

—— 权利

- (b) ❖ These reports give people detailed information about crime, which may help them to protect themselves and their communities (社区). ——安全
 - ❖ These reports can attract (吸引) more viewers, listeners or readers. This means more profit for media companies.

Day 3 作业

我们今天所学的知识要点总结

IELTS 作文里所需的语法知识可以用 "3-3-3-3-3" 来概括:

- ★ 雅思作文的3种句子:简单句、并列句、复杂句。
 - 其中,简单句和并列句往往被中国考生忽视甚至歧视,有的老师甚至一看到学生的作文里出现了简单句和并列句就捶胸顿足,像世界末日要到来了一样。但事实上,《剑4》~《剑10》的官方高分范文里几乎全都含有简单句和并列句。中国同学们在写句子时真正欠缺的是准确度和清晰度,而不是"长难度"。
- **雅思作文句子里的3种核心成分**:主语、谓语、宾语。 当谓语动词是 be 动词 (am, is, are) 时,谓语后面的部分则被称为表语。中国同学们需要特别注意的是:<u>动词不能作主语</u>。如果想用动词作主语那么请用动名词 (verbing)形式。
- ※ 雅思作文句子里有3种修饰成分:定语、状语、补语。 其中,定语和状语更常用。雅思作文里的补语通常是出现在 find + 宾语 + 形容词和 make + 宾语 + 形容词这两种结构里。
- ◎ 简单句里永远只能有一套主谓结构,但可以含有一些修饰成分。
- ≫ 并列句里含有两套主谓结构,在这两套主谓结构之间用 and / but / or 把它们连接起来。
- ◎ 复杂句里含有两套或者更多套主谓结构。其中,含有连接词的主谓结构叫作从句,不含连接词的主谓结构叫作主句。
- **雅思作文里最重要的3类从句是:**宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句。 把这3类基础从句练熟、写正确就已经很好了,坚决不追求"长难句"。
- 宾语从句里的3个常用连接词是: that, what, how。
 其中, that 和 what 在剑桥范文里更常用。
- ≈ 定语从句里的3个常用连接词是: that, who, which。

※ 状语从句的连接词比较多,也是同学们最容易"胡来"的位置。请牢记:只用你真正有把握的连接词,意思写对才是关键,把各种奇奇怪怪的"土豪"连接词留给别人去用吧。我们到 Day 6 还要再说这个事儿。

写好作文句子的总原则

不要一味地写复杂句,简单句和并列句只要写正确同样也都是拿分的。即使写复杂句,也不要写"长难句"。只含有一个主句和一个从句的最基础复杂句对于拿6.5分已经足够了,准确度才是关键。真正会导致考官"面瘫"的并不是正确的基础句式,而正是考生作文里漏洞百出的"长难句"。

识别练习

请快速判断下列句子是简单句、并列句还是复杂句。如果是复杂句,请判断它含有哪一种从句。同时,请抛开成见认真体会 IELTS 高分作文里句子的真实难度。

- 1. This means that change is not always a personal choice.
- 2. These measures can help to reduce the number of cars.
- 3. Some sports professionals have become international stars and those at the top are paid huge salaries.
- 4. Animal testing should be banned because it causes animals to suffer.
- 5. There are several measures that the government can take to solve this problem.
- 6. If better underground systems were built, traffic on the roads would be reduced.
- 7. Although the Internet is a powerful tool for education and business, spending too much time on the Internet can be unhealthy.
- 8. Mobile phones may draw the driver's attention away from the road.
- 9. Some people prefer to live in a house, while others prefer to live in a flat.
- 10. Advertising increases the demand for products and services.

9.
定语从句练习
请选择 that, who 或者 which 填入空格里,让下面的每个句子都变成完整、通顺的句子。
1. They are more independent, is an important factor in academic study.
2. People should be encouraged to buy cars are cleaner and quieter.
3. Young people study abroad can gain a wide range of new skills.
宾语从句练习
请您从 that 和 what 里选择一个填入下面的空格里,让每个句子成为完整、通顺的句子。
1. Some people believe it is better for children to begin learning a foreign
language at primary school.
2. Parents can help children learn is important in life.
3. They think adults should have the freedom to choose they see.
宾补结构练习
请把 find 或 make 填入下面的空格里,让句子完整、通顺。
Security cameras can help to prevent crime and communities safer.
2. Many parents it difficult to control what their children see and do on the
Internet.
判断练习

请判断下面这个高分范文主体段里的每句话分别是简单句、并列句还是复杂句。

① On the other hand, I believe that governments should try to protect minority languages. ② A language is more than a tool for communication. ③ It is an important part of the culture and heritage of the people who speak it. ④ Governments can help to save minority groups' culture and heritage by protecting their languages.

Pat's Note: Ø

- (i) 短语 minority language 是指只有少数人使用的语言, 小语种;
- (ii) heritage 是名词, "文化传承"的意思, 地道英文里也常用短语 cultural heritage

来表示文化传承。

[BBC 例句] This treaty provides important protection for the UK's cultural heritage.

Day 3 练习答案

● 识别练习答案

- 1. 它是一个复杂句。其中, that change is not always a personal choice 这部分是由 that 引导的宾语从句, that 前面则是主句的主语 (This) 和主句的谓语 (means)。
- 2. 这句话里只含有一个主语 "These measures", 所以是一个简单句, "can help to reduce" 是谓语, the number of cars 是宾语。

写雅思作文时不要轻视简单句,通篇都是复杂句的作文读起来其实并不自然,甚至会 很生硬。

剑 10 例句 The question depends on the age of the child.

Pat's Note: 注语 + can help to reduce ... (有助于减少……) 是地道英文写作里提出解决方案时的高频谓语,好记又好用。

实例: (某个措施) can help to reduce the number of smokers.

(某个措施) can help to reduce pollution.

(某种活动) can help to reduce stress. 等等

[BBC 例句] Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to reduce the risk (风险) of heart disease.

- 3. 它是一个并列句。这个并列句里的第一套主谓结构的主语是 many sports professionals, 谓语动词是 have become。第二套主谓结构的主语是 those at the top, 谓语动词是 are paid。在它们之间用 and 连接, 就形成了一个有效的并列句。
- 4. 复杂句。because it causes animals to suffer 这部分是一个原因状语从句,它前面的部分是主句。

Pat's Note: 中文里常说"因为……所以……"。但在地道英文里,一句话里面只要用了 because,就不能再用 so,它们在同一句话里"不兼容"。

5. 复杂句。that the government can take to solve this problem 是一个由 that 引导的定语从句,修饰它前面的名词 measures。

6. 复杂句。If better underground systems were built 这部分是表示假设的条件状语从句,它 后面的部分则是主句。



这句话里的从句谓语和主句谓语都使用了虚拟语气, 用过去时提出建议 或者对将来的情况进行比较客气的假设

7. 复杂句。Although the Internet is a powerful tool for education and business 这部分是一个 让步状语从句,它后面的部分是主句。

Pat's Note: Ø中文里面常说"虽然······但是·····"。但是在英文里、一句话里只要有 although, 就不能再有 but, 它们在同一个句子里"势不两立"。而且请记住: although 的后面一定要紧跟从句,而不是紧跟一个逗号,永远不能这样写: although, X

- 8. 这句话里只含有一套主谓结构, 所以它是一个简单句。
- 9. 复杂句。用 while 形成对比状语从句,和主句进行对比。



注意 在地道英文里, while 的前面可以有逗号, 但 while 的后面却必须直接跟 从句,绝不允许有逗号。永远不能这样写:while,X

10. 它是简单句。请注意: 这句话里的 and 只是连接前后两个名词 (products and services), 而不是连接前后两个主谓结构, 所以这句话并不是并列句。

定语从句练习答案

说明: 在英文语法里, that, who 和 which 在引导定语从句时的用法其实是允许有"交 集"的。但在时间极为紧张的雅思作文考场里。花费宝贵的写作时间在它们之 间纠结是不值得的。所以、Pat 建议您在考场里按这3个简便易行的原则来确 定定语从句的连接词:

- (1) 当修饰前面的事物时,用 that 引导定语从句,例如: schools that ... / cities that ... / buildings that ... / a job that ... 等;
- (2) 当修饰前面的人物时,用 who 引导定语从句,例如: people who ... / parents who ... / children who ... / students who ... 等;
- (3) 当修饰前面的整个主句时,则用 which 来引导定语从句。

- 1. which 是最佳答案。which is an important factor in academic study 是由 which 引导的定语从句,修饰它前面的主句。注意:这个 which 是指前面整个主句所讲的现象(他们更独立),而不是单指主句里面的某个名词。
- 2. that 是最佳答案。that are cleaner and quieter 是定语从句,修饰它前面的名词 cars。
- 3. who 是最佳答案。who study abroad 是定语从句,修饰它前面的 young people

Pat's Note: @

a wide range of 的意思是"多种多样的"。这个短语的后面跟可数名词或者不可数名词都可以,在写作和口语里用起来都很方便也很地道。

说明: **宾语从句**是跟在及物动词或者介词后面的主谓结构。当引导宾语从句时, that 和 what 的区别在于:

that 在宾语从句里只作为形式成分,但是如果去掉 that, 那么宾语从句的意思也并不改变,只是读起来不够正式,所以在学术写作里一般会把宾语从句里的 that 写出来,在口语里则经常可以省略。在雅思作文里,动词 think, believe 和 argue 后面通常都是接 that 从句。

而当 what 引导宾语从句时,它是宾语从句里具有实际意义的成分,如果去掉 what 那么宾语从句就将变得不再完整。

1. that 2. what 3. that 4. what

- make + 宾语 + 形容词是"让……变成某种状态"的意思
 [经济学人例句] These cars can make driving safer, cleaner and more efficient.
- 2. (某类人) find it difficult to ... 是 "(某类人) 感到很难去做某事"的意思 [BBC 例句] Children will **find it difficult to** get up in the morning if they do not get enough sleep.

● 判断练习答案

- ① 这是一个基础复杂句(也就是只含有一个主句和一个从句的复杂句),它含有一个由 that 引导的宾语从句
 - ② 它是一个简单句
 - ③ 它是一个基础复杂句, 含有一个由 who 引导的定语从句
 - ④ 它是一个简单句(这句话里的 and 是连接两个名词,不是连接两个主谓结构)

对于英语基础一般的同学来说,把简单句、并列句和基础的复杂句写熟练、写准确就是提高写作评分标准里的 Grammatical Range and Accuracy 评分项最有效的方法。



Day 4 作业

我们今天所学的知识要点总结

中国考生在作文里出现的语法错误可以概括为"语法七宗罪"。熟记下面的原则,不仅对雅思备考有用,当您在国外读书写论文时也将是重要的纠错指南:

1、主语的罪:

动词原形不能作主语。如果非要用动词作主语,请使用动名词 (verb-ing) 形式;

2、谓语的罪:

谓语的单复数必须和主语里的主干名词的单复数一致,绝不要被主语里面的修饰成分所迷惑。如果谓语是被动的形式 (be + 过去分词),请别忘记给动词加-ed (虽然提醒这样的低级错误让 Pat 听起来像幼教老师,但这些 basic errors 在中国同学们的作文里确实泛滥,"眼高手低"就是对这类错误最好的注解)。同时,请记住这两个特例:

- ① spend 的过去式和过去分词都是 spent (而不是 spended X);
- ② send 的过去式和过去分词都是 sent (而不是 sended X);

3, 宾语的罪:

当一个代词 they 作为动词或者介词的宾语时,需要改用 them。当一个动词作为介词的宾语时,需要改成动名词的形式 (verb-ing);

4、定语和状语的罪:

修饰名词要用形容词,修饰形容词和动词要用副词 (一般是形容词-ly 的形式)。牢记这个基础规则,你就不会在时间紧张的写作考场里对形容词和副词纠结不清了。同时请记住:定语从句里的谓语要和定语从句所修饰的名词单复数一致 (潜台词:如果定语从句所修饰的名词是单数,那么就要对定语从句里面的谓语使用"单三"形式);

5, 介词的罪:

在考前掌握全部介词搭配是不现实的,但至少请记熟最高频的介词搭配: pay attention to, suffer from, reason for 和 contribute to 等。还要记住: 在 think 和 that 之间一定不要 画蛇添足地写 about;

6、逗号的罪:

切记在这4个连接词的<u>后面</u>绝<u>不能</u>紧跟着写逗号: that / because / while / such as。而且雅思作文的句子不是拉面,并不是越长越好,不要无节制地连续用很多个逗号刻意拉长句子,句号该出手时就出手;

7, 时态的罪:

除非你真的确信自己是在论述过去发生的事情,或者你打算用虚拟语气提出委婉的假设或者建议,否则,请坚定地使用一般现在时。

中国同学们在作文里的用词错误很集中,其中最常见的7个用词错误是:

- ◎ benefit from + 宾语的意思是 "从……当中获益", 而 benefit + 宾语的意思是 "让……获益", 两个含义正好相反, 用混当然扣分;
- □ lack 作名词时,它的后面必须有 of。lack 作动词时,它的后面绝不能有 of;
- nowadays 是一个<u>副词</u>, 绝不能修饰名词。而 nowaday (漏掉 s) 则是一个地道英语里根本就不存在、被粗心的烤鸭们杜撰出来的词;
- № rise 是不及物动词,指自身上升,一定不能跟宾语。raise 是及物动词,指提高别的东西或者抚养孩子,必须跟宾语。它们的形近词 arise 在地道英文里其实是指某个现象出现,跟上升完全没关系,而且 arise 是一个很大的词,在以平实为美的雅思作文里最好不要用;
- result in 的意思是"<u>导致某事物</u>", result from 的意思是"<u>由某事物所导致</u>", 两者截然相反,如果用混了考官怎么可能不跟你急呢?如果感觉实在没把握那就只记 result in (lead to 的近义短语)
- economy 是 "经济", economics 是 "经济学", economic 是 "与经济相关的", 而 economical 是 "节省成本的"。如果记不住, 那么就坚持只用 economy 和它的 形容词 economic, 就肯定不会再错下去了;
- knowledge, information, equipment, advice, behaviour, potential 这6个词在雅思作文里都绝不能加s。

写好作文句子的总原则:

忘掉听上去很美的"长难句",平实、易懂、不长也不难、但能写正确的句子才是 IELTS examiners 的最爱, 放下包袱,轻装前进。

语法改错练习

请快速找出下面句子里的错误(有的句子里含有不止一个错误),并请思考如何改正这些错误。

- 1. Punish prisoners may make their behaviours worse.
- 2. The number of cars are increasing in large cities.
- 3. The best way to save endangered animals are by protect the environment.
- 4. Some people argued that the government should give financial support to artists.
- 5. The main reason of this view is that men and women should have equal opportunities.
- 6. People who walks regular are healthier.
- 7. Many children are look after by their grandparents because, their parents have busy careers.
- 8. Some people think about that schools should encourage students to use public transport.
- 9. Good zoos encourage its visitors respecting wild animals.
- 10. These programmes can increase job opportunities for young people and help them to achieve for their potentials.
- 11. Governments should taking measures to improve health education.
- 12. Governments should ensure that taxpayers' money is used efficient.

填空练习

请从每个括号当中选出语法正确的形式填入空格里。

- Advertising encourages people _____ (to buy / buying) products that they do not really need.
- 2. _____(Have / Having) a clear career path (清晰的事业发展方向) can help to increase job satisfaction.
- 3. Tourists contribute to the local economy by _____ (spend / spending) money on food, transport, accommodation and entertainment.

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