



IELTS

雅思写作

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前 言

“雅思(IELTS)”是国际英语语言测试体系(International English Language Testing System)的简称。雅思(IELTS)由剑桥大学地方考试委员会、英国文化委员会和澳洲教育国际开发署联合开发举办。雅思考试是目前欲申请赴往英联邦国家(包括英国)留学、工作或移民人员唯一的英语语言测试手段,考试主要是从听力、阅读、写作和口语四个方面进行考核。

雅思考试于 1987 年进入中国,当时简称为“ELTS”,1988 年由于澳大利亚和新西兰两个国家的加入,所以在前面加了“I”(International)。加拿大在 1998 年将雅思作为评判移民人员英语水平的唯一标准。澳大利亚从 2001 年 7 月 1 日起只接受雅思考试成绩。在美国,越来越多的院校也在逐步把雅思成绩作为申请学位的条件之一。随着出国留学和移民人员的增多,参加雅思考试的人数逐年上升。据不完全统计,每年参加雅思考试人数在 10 万以上。但是,由于雅思考试与国内的四、六级考试和美国的托福考试大相径庭,许多考生运用过去的经验来应对雅思考试,因而感到举步维艰,牛头不对马嘴,成绩也总是不尽人意。

常言道:“知己知彼,百战不殆。”为了帮助广大雅思考生尽快熟悉其考试形式及内容,了解雅思考试的命题规律,掌握必要的应试能力和策略,取得理想的成绩,我们特编写了此套雅思考试系列丛书。这套丛书由《雅思听力》、《雅思阅读》、《雅思写作》、《雅思口语》和《雅思全真模拟测试题集》五册组成。

这套丛书的特点有以下几个方面:

1. 循序渐进,由易到难

本套丛书,除《雅思全真模拟测试题集》外,每册均由雅思试题简介(包括试题形式、内容、要求等)、基本功训练、专项训练及讲解、应试技巧及模拟测试等部分组成。语言简明扼要,深入浅出,内容由易到难,循序渐进。考生可以逐步了解考试全貌,并逐步提高应试能力。

2. 内容丰富,覆盖面广

本套丛书,包括了雅思考试的方方面面,既有听、说、读、写,又有全真模拟测试题集。考生可先进行单项训练,再进行专项训练,最后进行综合模拟测试训练,以期达到扎实的语言基本功和较高的语言运用能力。

3. 有的放矢,实用性强

本套丛书主要针对雅思考试的四个部分,即听、说、读、写的内容、任务、要求进行细致的讲

解,所提供的应试策略方向明确,易于操作,实用性强。

本套丛书选用的资料涉猎英国、美国、加拿大及澳大利亚等国家的社会、文化、历史等方面。资料来自英语系国家的多种媒体,如广播、报纸、杂志等。

本套教材不但有助于在短期内提高雅思考试的应试能力,同时也可以作为英语专业学生的专项训练用书。

参加本套丛书编写的人员都是长期从事英语出国考试研究与教学工作的一线骨干教师,他们对雅思应试培训有着丰富的经验。

由于我们的时间和水平有限,在编写上难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本套书做出修订,使之更加完善。

编 者

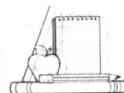
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Chapter One

A Brief Introduction to IELTS Writing

雅思写作考试简介

IELTS 写作介绍

国际英语水平测试(International English Language Testing System),简称 IELTS,是一种得到广泛承认的继续深造再教育和高等教育课程的语言测试系统。英国、澳大利亚、新西兰、北美以及许多母语不是英语,但许多专业课程用英语教学的国家的众多院校均采用这一语言测试系统。

雅思考试全程考试时间为 2 小时 55 分钟。其中,写作在听力、阅读部分之后出现,是笔试的最后一项。在雅思听、说、读、写四门测试中,写作一直被认为是难度最高和最不容易提高成绩的一项。雅思写作考试要求在 60 分钟内完成两篇作文(Task 1 and Task 2)。写作中,以移民为主的培训类(General Training)和以留学为主的学术类(Academic)试题类型有所相同。

Task 1 要求考生在 20 分钟内完成一篇 150 字以上的文章。G 类(培训类)要求考生针对题目的要求写一封信来询问某方面信息或阐明某种状况。到目前为止,出现较多的书信种类有投诉信、请求信、建议信、寻找失物信、邀请信等。而 A 类(学术类)则以考核图表写作为主。考得较多的有曲线图、柱状图、饼状图、表格等。也有可能考到两种不同种类的图。另外,流程图和示意图偶尔也会考到。Task 2 要求考生在 40 分钟内写一篇不少于 250 字的议论文。A 类和 G 类在 Task 2 方面非常相似。考生可能需要对某个观点发表支持或反驳意见,或者是讨论针锋相对的一组观点,或者解释某种问题出现的原因并提出相应的解决办法。

雅思评分按 9 分制。基本上,移民或读语言学校起码要 5 分(Modest User)。留学需要 6 分(Competent User)以上。如果就读的是法律、传媒、管理等名校的研究生,写作最好要达到 7 分(Good User)。但考生最后写作成绩并不是 Task 1 和 Task 2 的简单平均,而是以 Task 2 为主。

雅思写作的评分标准不像大学英语四、六级或托福采用整体式的评分,而是分项式评分(analytical scoring)。也就是说,考官给考生并不只打一个分数,而是根据具体的评分细则分项给分。

书信或图表评分标准:

Task 1(书信或图表)按照以下三方面评分:Task Fulfillment(完成任务);Coherence and Cohesion(连贯与衔接);Vocabulary and Sentence Structure(词汇与句子结构)。

Task Fulfillment 指的是考生是否能够在正确审题的基础上完成题目的指令。具体来说,书



信作文应该完成书信的使命,题目中的每一项要求都不可缺少。图表作文应该在对于图表所给出的数据进行分析的基础上,指出图表的总体趋势和走向,并在点明与总趋势不相吻合的特殊之处同时,还要有数据的支持。

Coherence and Cohesion 指的是文章通过一定的衔接手段(Cohesive Devices)来表明上下文的连贯性(Coherence)。衔接手段,或叫语篇纽带,经常用的有(logical)逻辑、(grammatical)语法和语义(semantic)三方面的连接词(connectors)。

Vocabulary and Sentence Structure 指的是文章的语言表达。5分或5分以下的作文一般语法错误较多。6分作文则一般没有致命的语法错误,用词和句子基本准确。而7分以上的作文用词丰富(Variety)、句子结构复杂(Complexity)。

议论文评分标准:

Task 2(议论文)的三方面评分标准是:Arguments, Ideas and Evidence(论证,论点和论据);Communicative Quality(交流质量);Vocabulary and Sentence Structure(词汇与句子结构)。

Arguments, Ideas and Evidence 涉及对于议论文的内容要求。具体说来,应该是内容切题,论据合理,论证充分。

对于 Ideas(内容)而言,应该注意的是不要出现跑题。有的考生由于词汇量有限,导致题目中的单词不认识,从而写作的时候写的离题了。例如:Nowadays, international tourism is the biggest industry in the world. Unfortunately, international tourism creates tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures. Do you agree or disagree? 如果考生不懂 international tourism 是什么意思的话,这道题是没办法写的。但是,雅思写作涉及的词汇量并不是大得令人生畏,大概有六七千词左右。考生万一碰到个把单词不理解的话,完全可以通过上下文加以推测。比如上面这句话中 tension 可能是个生词,但是如果考生能想到 rather than 表示对比关系的话,可以推断 tension 应该和 understanding(理解)形成反义词,那就应该是接近于误解,即紧张关系的意思。所以,对于单词,考生应该平时注意积累,应试时应根据上下文推断。

有的考生虽然题目里面每个单词都认识,但是依然可能写跑题,那是因为对于所涉及的题材不了解,没话可说。例如:When a country develops its technology, the traditional skills and ways of life die out. It is pointless to try and keep them alive. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? 如果考生丝毫不了解所谓的传统技能和生活方式的话,肯定对此束手无策。雅思议论文涉及 contemporary social issues of common interest(人们普遍感兴趣的当代社会问题),考生应该在平时注意这方面的知识积累和主动思考。

另外,还有的考生不但认识题目中的每个单词,而且也熟悉话题,但依然写跑题,那是因为没有抓住写作重点。事实上,绝大多数考生写跑题都是因为这个因素。例如:There is an increasing number of juvenile delinquents. Analyze the possible causes of this phenomenon, and offer some recommendations. 许多考生都会注意到这道题考的是青少年犯罪话题,而且应该分析原因并提出解决办法。但是,如果原因只写了一段,而建议写了数段的话,那么就是犯了忽略重点的错误。因为,如果没有把原因进行详细分析而贸然提出建议的话,这种建议是缺乏依据的。正确的做法应该是原因写二至三段,结果只写一段。其次,考生还应注意这道题考的不是泛泛的青少年犯罪的原因与解决方法,而是为什么在现阶段青少年犯罪人数越来越多的原因和建议。由此看来,考生应该认真审题,防止产生理解上的偏差。

对于 Evidence(论据)来说,关键要合理,并且能够证明论点。例如:Wild animals have no



place in the 21st century and trying to protect these animals is a waste of resources. Do you agree or disagree? 有的同学这样写道: We can hardly imagine what our life will be like without wild animals. For example, if there is no cat, there will be more mice. The increase in the number of mice will result in the reduction of food resources and the spread of diseases. Thus, it is very important to protect animals. 这里, 猫的论据是不合适的, 因为猫不属于 wild animals(野生动物)。再比如, The university should not provide so much theoretical knowledge but give students more practical training. Do you agree or disagree? 有同学在论证这道题的时候举了赵括“纸上谈兵”的例子, 说赵括就是典型的有很多兵法理论知识, 但是由于缺乏带兵打仗的实际经验, 导致秦赵长平之战中赵兵大败, 自己也命丧沙场, 这就充分说明了只有理论知识没有实际经验的恶果, 所以应该重视实际经验。但这个论据也是不得体的, 因为题目涉及的是大学应该怎么做, 而赵括明显没有上过大学。事实上, 古代的例子通常不适宜在雅思作文中出现, 即便出现了, 许多情况下只是作为反面例子与现今状况形成对比。好的 Arguments(论证)应该是充分并且有力的。这就需要运用多种论证手法。常用的论证手法有: explanation(解释说明), emphasis(强调论证), exemplification(举例说明), cause and effect(因果论证), comparison and contrast(比较与对比), facts and statistics(事实和统计数据), concession and refutation(让步与反驳), classification(分类), definition(下定义), analogy(比喻)等。论证手法的运用还应该和关联词结合起来。

Communicative Quality(交流质量)大体上与 Task 1 的 Coherence and Cohesion 相同, 也涉及文章中代词、关联词、同义和反义词等的运用。常用的关联词有: ①对比 however, although, but, nevertheless; ②结果 as a result, as a consequence, therefore, because of this, otherwise; ③附加 in addition, additionally, and, as well as, furthermore, also, moreover; ④举例 for example, for instance, such as, including; ⑤强调 in fact, indeed; ⑥时间 after, following, before, until, during, between, while 等。

IELTS 写作难点主要有以下几方面:

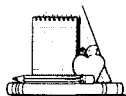
一、篇幅长

A 类考生在 60 分钟内需要完成一篇不少于 150 词的图表作文(REPORT)和不少于 250 词的议论文(ESSAY); 而 G 类考生的任务是完成一篇不少于 150 词的书信(LETTER)和 250 词的议论文(ESSAY)。相当一部分考生对如此篇幅的要求并不恐惧, 认为 just a piece of cake。但是与国内其他外语测试相比, 雅思写作部分不仅体裁多, 字数要求也多。大学英语四、六级考试的字数要求是 120~150 词, 研究生入学考试的作文字数要求为 150 词, 而英语专业八级考试写作部分字数要求为 250~300 词。

二、体裁多

对于 A 类考生来说, TASK 1(图表作文)是个棘手的难题, 要求考生具备分析和描述多种图表的能力, 例如流程图、曲线图、圆形图、柱状图和表格等。

对于大多数 G 类考生而言, TASK 1(信件写作)难度不算太大。但是对于一部分工作多年的考生而言, 要在 20 分钟内用语准确、清楚地写完一封信(投诉信、感谢信、询问信、道歉信或求职信等)也不是件易事。



TASK 2 对于 A/G 类考生来说,都是个棘手的任务,毕竟需要在 40 分钟内用 250 词完成一篇有血有肉、人情入理、修辞得体、层次分明和措词得当的论说文,是具有难度的。

三、题材广

除了图表作文令考生心怀恐惧,TASK 2(议论文)的难度也不小。除了字数要求(用英语写 250 词的文章难倒不少考生),最令人生畏的是 TOPIC 之广泛。最保守估计,IELTS 题库中起码有 200 个写作题目供不同时期的考试使用。笔者把数年来收集的 IELTS 作文考题分别归类,大致有下面几个类别:科技、教育、健康、环保、犯罪、文化传统、时尚、体育运动、动物保护等。

四、要求高

IELTS 作文阅卷考官全部都是受过系统培训的 native speakers,具有丰富的批阅雅思作文的经验。对中国学生存在的问题有相当全面的了解,对充斥整篇文章的 CHINGLISH 相当敏感,更不用提通篇的低级语法错误了。换句话说,有些文章在中国英语老师眼中或许是篇佳作,但在 IELTS 考官眼中极可能是 RUBBISH。



Chapter Two

Basic Skills for Writing

写作基本技巧

一、Sentence Writing 句子写法

句子是能够表达完整意思，在语法上可以独立运用的基本语言单位。一篇文章是由一些语义相关的句子组成，句子的好坏直接影响到一篇作文的质量。所以在造句时应注意以下的问题：

(一)语法规范

任何一个句子，尤其是书面语的句子，首先要做到合乎语法规范，如主谓结构完整、主谓一致、正确的时态、语态以及其他语法规则。

For example:

A series of debates between the two lecturers were scheduled for the next weekend.

(were→was)

There are many students play football on the sports ground.

(play→playing)

People there are not rich to purchase a car.

(People there are not rich enough to purchase a car.)

It is incredible to many people. Cigarette smokers spend money for illness.

(It is incredible to many people that cigarette smokers spend money for illness.)

There is a teacher I shall always remember. Because she has a sweet voice and a pleasant smile.

(There is a teacher I shall always remember because she has a sweet voice and a pleasant smile.)

另外，在造句时尤其要避免犯融合句的错误，所谓的融合句是指两个或两个以上的句子没有适当的标点符号或连接词而融合在一起。

For example:

He does not speak too rapidly, his voice is loud, it can be heard by everyone in the classroom.

应修改为：

He does not speak too rapidly and his voice is so loud that it can be heard by everyone in the classroom.



(二)一致性

句子的一致性在此主要是指意思的完整性,也就是说,一个句子所表达的应该是一个相对完整的意思。

For example:

Bicycles are so popular in China.

1. 这是一个意义很不完整的句子,我们应该对它再做进一步的补充说明,应改成:

Bicycles are so popular in China that almost every family has at least one.

2. Born in London in 1921, he grew up to be a physicist.

句子所陈述的两项事实之间的关系不密切,缺乏一致性。应改为:

He was born in London in 1921 and finally he became a physicist.

3. Many students go to school and live at home. In this way combining the advantages of both school and home.

由于标点符号的误用,使得短语被作为一个独立的句子看待,影响了句子的一致性,可以改为:

Many students go to school and live at home, in this way combining the advantages of both school and home.

(三)连贯性

句子的连贯性是指句子的成分之间连接正确,条理清楚,整体结构自然流畅,融会贯通。句子的连贯性包含两层含义:句子各部分意义上的连贯和句子各部分之间结构上的连贯。在使用复合句时,最容易犯连贯性差的错误。一个句子可以表达两个或多层意思,但各层意思之间必须具有一定的内在联系和逻辑关系,如果将两个完全不同的思想置于同一个句子中,用并列关系或从属关系表示,则完全破坏了句子的连贯性。而且,在使用复合句时,必须弄清楚句子要表达的主要思想和次要思想,并摆好主次之间的关系。除此之外,修饰成分位置不当,平行结构使用不合理以及非谓语动词作状语的误用等等,都有可能破坏句子的连贯性。

For example:

1. He was knocked down, but it was not serious.

在上句中,代词 it 指代不明确,应改为:

He was knocked down, but was not seriously hurt.

2. He told my brother he was wrong.

在上句中,代词 he 指代模棱两可,应改为:

He admitted that he was wrong and said so to my brother.

3. Tom is charming, clever, and a very capable young man.

此句所使用的平行结构有问题,应改为:

Tom is charming, clever and very capable. 或者可以是:

Tom is a charming, clever and very capable young man.

4. To succeed in a scientific research, persistence is needed.

这个句子不定式的逻辑主语与全句的主语不一致,应改为:

To succeed in a scientific research, one needs to be persistent.



5. Looking out of window, a lake can be seen.

分词的逻辑主语与全句的主语不一致，应改为：

Looking out of window, I can see a lake.

(四)句式的多样性

在上面我们已经提到，在写作时要注意句式的变化，使文章读起来富有生气。同样的一个意思可以通过多种句式来表达。

For example :

“需求的增长导致了价格的升高。”这一个意思我们可以通过下列句式来表达：

The cause of/reason for higher prices was an increase in demand.

The/One effect/consequence/result of an increase in demand is higher prices.

The demand has increased. Therefore/So/As a result/ Accordingly / Consequently/Because of this/ Thus/Hence/For this reason/Now, the prices are higher.

Because/As/Since/Now that the demand has increased, the prices are higher.

An increase in demand often causes/results in/leads to/produces higher prices.

Higher prices are caused by/due to an increase in demand.

The prices are higher because of/as a result of/on account of /owing to/through an increase in demand.

The prices are higher because/since/as there is an increase in demand.

在考虑英语句式的变化时，我们一般从以下几个方面入手：

1. 既可以用主动式也可以用被动式。

For example :

Today, we use machines not only in industry but in other sectors of national economy as well.

Today machines are widely used not only in industry but in other sectors of national economy as well.

Some people believe that it will be possible for automatic machines to replace man completely in the future.

It is believed by some people that it will be possible for automatic machines to replace man completely in the future.

2. 既可以用肯定式也可以用否定式。

For example :

I shall go there unless it rains.

I shall go there if it doesn't rain.

Their daily lives don't provide them with the exercise needed to keep them healthy.

Their daily lives fail to provide them with the exercise needed to keep them healthy.

3. 某些修饰成分既可以用在句子前面也可以用在后面，还可以用在中间。

For example :

With a car, people can get around freely.

People can get around freely with a car.

In fact, speaking is one of the most important means of communication.



Speaking is in fact one of the most important means of communication.

4. 既可以是正常语序也可以是倒装语序。

For example:

A new type of TV sets was among the products on display.

Among the products on display was a new type of TV sets.

We did not realize the problem of energy crisis until the end of last century.

Not until the end of last century did we realize the problem of energy crisis.

5. 既可以用简单句也可以用并列句或主从复合句。

For example:

Nowadays a lot of people work in office, spending most of their time indoors.

Nowadays a lot people work in office and they spend most of their time indoors.

There are many means of getting information and they enable us to keep up with what is going on in the world.

There are many means of getting information which enable us to keep up with what is going on in the world.

6. 应用修辞,增强说服力。

适当采用比喻、头韵(即连续数个单词的头音或头字母相同)、夸张等修辞手法,采用幽默、平行结构等写作手法,可以把道理说得更加透彻,把观点表达得更加鲜明,把平淡的内容表现得更加生动,从而更好地传递信息,增添文采,激发读者的共鸣。

For examples:

(1) Many people have tried a thousand times before they achieve their goals. (夸张)

(2) Only a madman would choose to live in a modern city. (夸张)

(3) Our life would be like soup without salt or flowers without sunlight. (比喻)

(4) The best way is to reduce, reuse and recycle. (头韵)

(5) For children, the Internet is another way to waste more hours. (幽默)

(6) If you want to earn a satisfactory grade in the training program, you must arrive punctually, you must behave courteously, and you must study conscientiously. (平行结构)

值得注意的是,比喻等修辞的使用及谚语等的引用关乎着读者对英语文化的理解,因为它们 在英语中的意义往往与我们的理解大相径庭,很容易误用。只有多多学习,认真分析它们的应用 环境,使用起来才能够锦上添花。如果没有十分的把握,切不可生搬硬套,否则会适得其反。

在写作考试短短的时间中,要做到基本无语言错误已非易事,更何况还要注意文章的生动 有趣,以便为高分创造机会。所以,除了注意句子和用词的准确性,增加适度的复合句、并列句 等复杂句型之外,还要加强以下方面的练习:

※使用强调结构

强调(emphasis)是指将句子中的某个成分或者整个句子所传递的信息,通过某种手段加以 突出。这些信息主要是通过词汇手段、语法手段和修辞手段来表现。

1. 词汇手段

英语中,有些词汇可以对句子成分起到强调作用如: only, alone, even, just, ever, all, much, still, a lot/lots, a little, by far, a good/great deal, at all, whatsoever, the hell, on earth 等。



For example :

I know nothing *whatsoever* about the accident.
My sister is *ever* so much beautiful.
The current social problem is *all* important.
What the *hell* have we been expecting?
Time *alone* will show who is right.
You can't live on science *alone*.
Human being will go *just* to be a threat to the nature.

2. 语法手段

(1) 反身代词放在所强调词之后。

For example :

The radio *itself* needs repairing.
These young children *themselves* require looking after carefully.

(2) 助动词 do 放在所强调的谓语动词之前。

For example :

He promised to help us and he *did* help us.
John *does* work hard before exam.

(3) it is/ was ... that 句型。

For example :

It was because the fuel was used up that the engine stopped running.
It is the true love in his heart that moved her to tears.

3. 修辞手段

(1) 把重点摆在句首或句尾。(Fronting or Backing)

For example :

Incorrect grammar and improper construction invariably distract readers' attention.
The history of vocabulary is, in many ways, the record of civilization.
(把重点放在句尾是种“吊胃口”的方法,读者必须读完整句才可明白。)

(2) 在复杂句里,把主句放在从句之后。

除了名词从句和形容词从句之外,因为它们位置较固定,副词从句中有几种的位置灵活,可以在主句之前出现,也可以跟在主句之后。通常我们就把这样的副词从句提前,重点则放在后头的主句。

For example :

When I went to town yesterday, I came upon an old classmate.

(The sentence is much better than “I came upon an old classmate when I went to town yesterday.”)

副词短语更是如此

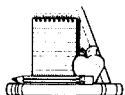
For example :

Because of its durability, steel is commonly used to make knives, razors and other useful tools.

(3) 把较重要或有分量的词语放在后头。(轻重取决于作者的主观判断)

For example :

I was amused and delighted by the classical opera.



(The sentence is better than “I was delighted and amused by the classical opera.”)

That singer's life was brief and tragic.

(The sentence is better than “That singer's life was tragic and brief.”)

(4) 把句子中一系列的项目作逻辑性的排列。

For example:

Tony ate his dinner, watched TV, and then went to bed.

Were you bored with years of study in elementary school, high school and institute of higher education?

(5) 重复 (**Repetition**)

通过对句中关键词的重复以及对同义词或相似表达法的使用,也可以表示强调。

For example:

The picture is very, very beautiful.

But by and large, the country was as glorious, as vast and as overwhelmingly spectacular as those know-nothing kids had expected.

(as 的重复,强调在无知的小孩眼里,这片国土是多么光荣、辽阔和壮观。)

※使用平行结构

句子的平行结构是指句子中相同成分的并列现象,可以是各种词、词组和从句的平行。平行结构可以使意思紧密相关的几个内容用相同的语法结构联系起来,从而可以使句子自然和谐,统一连贯。

For example:

Few people are immune to vanity, jealousy and pretension.

I am hungry, thirsty and sleepy.

They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other.

Severity breeds fear; roughness breeds hatred.

Honesty recommends that I speak; self-interest demands that I remain silent.

※使用修辞性语言

修辞手法是指在词汇基本意思的基础上进行引申和扩展,即用比喻或形象的语言形式来增强表现力,激发读者的想像力。在写作中若能适当的加以运用,会给文章增色不少。修辞手段多种多样,现在选择三种最常见的修辞格介绍给大家。

1. 明喻 (**Simile**)

明喻是通过 like, as 等词把两个本质截然不同而在某个方面却又有相似之处的事务进行比拟,以强调其在某一点上的共同特色。

For example:

He is as sly as a fox.

Her face is like rose—fresh, delicate and beautiful.

2. 暗语 (**Metaphor**)

暗语是同样比较两个事物的相似之处,但这种比较是暗含的,不使用 like 或者 as 而是采



用 A is B 的句式。

For example:

College is a micro-society in the life.

He is a fox.

3. 拟人 (Personification)

拟人就是把人类的某些属性赋予非人类事务,或者将无生命的事务当作人来比拟。

For example:

The little waves, with their soft, white hands, wipe out the footprints in the sands.

The chimney, rank on rank, cut the clear sky.

※使用写作常用的一些基本句型

反复的练习和模仿一些常规句型进行写作对英文的整体语言水平的提高也会起到一定的积极作用。

1. 常用的开始句型

(1) With the rapid improvement in.../growing awareness of..., more and more.../sth...

随着……的飞速发展/越来越多的关注,越来越……

(2) Recently, the

issue
problem
question

of...has been...

近来,某事/某问题引起了人们的普遍关注/成了公众关注的焦点

(3) One of the universal issues we are faced with/ that cause increasing concern is that...

我们面临的一个普遍问题是…… /一个越来越引人关注的普遍问题是……

(4) In the past few years, there has been

a boom
sharp growth
decline in...

在过去的几年里,……经历了突飞猛进/迅猛增长/下降

(5) Nowadays, more/ most

important
dangerous
harmful
undesirable...

for our

society
nation
world
college...

is...

如今对我们社会更(最)为重要的(危险的)事情是……。

(EG: Nowadays, most dangerous for our society is the tendency to take advantage of each other in political circles.)

(6) According to the information given in the table/graph, we can find that...

根据图表资料,我们可以发现……

(7) As can be seen from the table/graph/figure, there is a marked increase /decline/favorable (an unfavorable) change in...



根据图表(数字)显示,……明显增长(下降)/发生了有利(不利)变化。

- (8) As we can see from the table/graph/figure above, drastic/considerable/ great changes have taken place in... over the period of time from... (年份) to... (年份)

据上面图表(数字)所示,从某年到某年某方面发生了剧烈的(相当大的;巨大的)变化。

- (9) The table/graph shows that there is a(n) declining/increasing trend of ... from... (年份) to... (年份)
图表显示,从某年到某年某方面有下降(增长)的趋势。

- (10) Anyone who takes a closer look at the data in the table/graph can be surprised to find that...
任何人只要仔细看一看图表中的资料就会惊讶地发现……

- (11) It is a traditional practice to... in our society.
在我们的社会里……是一个传统的做法。

- (12) It has long been considered only right and proper to... in China.
(在中国)……长期以来被视为是理所应当的。

- (13) As things usually go against sb.'s will, his original intention was to...
往往事与愿违,他本来的目的是要……

- (14) The current situation of..., if approached from the opposite angle, reveals that...
如果从对立的角度来看,……的当前形势显示……

- (15) Everything about... seems (not) to be getting on smoothly/just as one wishes in...
关于……似乎一切进展顺利(正如某人的意愿发展)。

- (16) To sb.'s mind/In sb.'s eye(s), sth. seems/means...
在某人看来,某事似乎(意味着)……

- (17) No one would deny that... 或: Everyone would agree that...
没有人会否认……

- (18) When it comes to... (sth.), most people (the public) maintain(s)/contend(s) that...
说到……,大多数(公众)坚持认为(争辩说)……

- (19) Now it is

widely
generally
commonly

believed
thought
held
accepted
felt
recognized
acknowledged

that...

现在人们普遍认为……

- (20) A public debate has arisen as to/over/concerning...
关于……公众就此展开了一场辩论。

- (21) All that sth. (cloning, the reform in managerial structures, etc.) has done for our society seems like a big step forward in the right/wrong direction, but it has also brought along with it a great worry /benefit to... (the average people.)
某事物(如克隆、经营管理机构改革等)对于我们的社会似乎在正确(错误)的方向走出了