

雅思写作考试简介
写作基础自测
段落写作
雅思写作 Task 1
雅思写作 Task 2

IELTS

雅思写作教程

薛玉秀 董小燕 主编



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前言

Preface



现如今,中外合作办学以其独特的办学优势,实现了中外教学资源的整合优化,致力于培养国际型、复合型、技能型、创新型的高素质国际化人才。为了顺应时代发展、满足社会对人才培养的需要,同时针对目前我国大学生报考雅思英语所出现的实际问题,我们精心构思、策划、编写了雅思系列教材。本书是此听、说、读、写雅思系列教材之“写作”部分。

本教材的内容安排由浅入深、由点及面,一站式解决了词汇、句型、段落、篇章、审题五大难点。从单词的选择运用、句子的准确表达达到段落的起承转合都按照英语写作的高标准精心设计,旨在为学习者奠定坚实的英语写作基础,为学习者顺利达到目标院校的雅思写作要求并最终能够使用地道的英语进行基本写作提供了有力的基础保证。本教材的谋篇布局,按照雅思写作 TASK 1 小作文(学术类为图表写作,普通培训类为书信写作)和 TASK 2 大作文(议论文)两部分来展开。大小作文均分类,且以话题的形式展开,每个话题均有词汇积累、思路拓展、范文及习作分析和练习自测。本教材中事例及范文的选取具有一定的梯度,对每一道雅思写作题目从题型特点、解题思路入手,层层剥茧写作构思角度及策略,既有学生的习作分析,又有官方的范文临摹,既便于学习者自学,又便于教师课堂讲解使用。

本教材覆盖面广,帮助学生多角度、全方位地搜集各类话题的论点论据并列核心词汇,锻炼学生的发散性思维,可谓是雅思写作的百科全书。全书注重加强学习者对中西方社会各领域、各方面知识的了解,列举雅思写作考试常见话题的经典论据,以帮助学习者拓展思路,提高其表达能力。

此外,本教材针对性强,每个话题后均设有基础性自测练习,供国际合作班学生及其他有志于出国进一步深造的学习者查漏补缺、自我检测。习题的选择由易到难,循序渐进,并突显语言的实用性、时代性、思辨性,有利于学习者逐步掌握英语写作技巧。

本教材的参编人员都是具有扎实的英语基本功和多年雅思教学经验的教师,且都有一定的编写教材的经历。希望通过本教材的使用,为雅思教学的进一步发展提供更多更好的理论指导及实践支撑。

在本教材的编写过程中,编者参阅了一些已出版的雅思写作资料及雅思官方网站的部分内容,在此向原作者表示衷心的感谢!同时,感谢江苏大学出版社为本教材的出

版付出辛勤劳动的所有编审人员！

本教材由盐城工学院教材基金资助出版，感谢盐城工学院对本教材出版的大力支持！

由于编者水平有限，本教材尚有疏漏之处，敬请各位专家和读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2016 年 10 月

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第一章 雅思写作考试简介

1.1 雅思写作考试分类

雅思考试分为以留学为主要目的的学术类(Academic,简称A类)和以移民为主要目的的普通培训类(General Training,简称G类)。就写作部分而言,A类和G类试题类型有所不同,但无论是A类还是G类,考生都需要完成两项写作任务,即Task 1和Task 2。

Task 1要求考生在20分钟内完成不少于150字的文章。A类以图表写作为主,考得较多的图表有曲线图、柱状图、饼状图、表格等;也有可能涉及两种或两种以上图表;流程图和地图也偶尔考到。而G类是书信写作,一般包括求职信、感谢信、道歉信、推荐信、邀请信、投诉信、寻找失物信等,主要考查考生日常生活交流的能力。

Task 2要求考生在40分钟内写作一篇不少于250字的议论文。A类和G类写作Task 2考查的内容非常相似。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。议论文考查考生分析问题和表达自己观点的能力。

无论是A类还是G类,Task 1和Task 2的考试时间一共是60分钟。具体分配没有硬性要求。根据不同的字数要求、写作难度和分值比例,建议考生尽可能在20分钟内完成Task 1,这样可以确保留有足够的时间完成Task 2。需要注意的是,字数不够会被扣减相应分数,因此,考生不管写得如何,首先要满足字数要求。

1.2 雅思写作评分标准

雅思评分按9分制,各部分单独计分。基本上,移民或读语言学校的考生写作起码要5分(Modest User)。留学需要6分(Competent User)以上。如果读的是名校的法律、传媒、管理等专业的研究生,写作最好达到7分(Good User)。但考生最终的写作成绩并不是Task 1和Task 2的简单平均。两部分分别评分,互不影响。在最终的成绩中,Task 1的分数占三分之一,Task 2的分数占三分之二。因此,无论是学术类还是培训类考生,写好议论文都是获得高分的关键。

Task 1和Task 2分值从0至9,从2007年7月开始设有半分,考量更加精确细化。

雅思写作的评分标准不像四六级或托福采用整体式评分,而是分项式评分(Analytical Scoring)。也就是说,阅卷老师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。无论是Task 1还是Task 2,阅卷老师都会从Task Achievement(写作任务完成情况)、Coherence and Cohesion(连贯与衔接)、Lexical Resource(词汇丰富程度)、Grammatical Range and Accuracy(语法多样性及准确性)这四个方

思考写作评分标准如下:

IELTS Writing band descriptors (Public version)

雅思考试写作评分标准(公众版)

Band	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ fully satisfies all the requirements of the task ◆ clearly presents a fully developed response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention ◆ skilfully manages paragraphing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ covers all requirements of the task sufficiently ◆ presents, highlights and illustrates key features/bullet points clearly and appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ sequences information and ideas logically ◆ manages all aspects of cohesion well ◆ uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings ◆ skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation ◆ produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a wide range of structures ◆ the majority of sentences are error-free ◆ makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ covers the requirements of the task ◆ (Academic) presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages ◆ (General Training) presents a clear purpose, with the tone consistent and appropriate ◆ clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout ◆ uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision ◆ uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation ◆ may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a variety of complex structures ◆ produces frequent error-free sentences ◆ has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ addresses the requirements of the task ◆ (Academic) presents an overview with information appropriately selected ◆ (General Training) presents a purpose that is generally clear, there may be inconsistencies in tone ◆ presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression ◆ uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical ◆ may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task ◆ attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy ◆ makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms ◆ makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication

Band	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places (Academic) recounts detail mechanically with no clear overview; there may be no data to support the description (General Training) may present a purpose for the letter that is unclear at times; the tone may be variable and sometimes inappropriate presents, but inadequately covers, key features/bullet points; there may be a tendency to focus on details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses only a limited range of structures attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts to address the task but does not cover all key features/bullet points; the format may be inappropriate (General Training) fails to clearly explain the purpose of the letter; the tone may be inappropriate may confuse key features/bullet points with detail; parts may be unclear, irrelevant, repetitive or inaccurate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task has limited control of word formation and/or spelling errors may cause strain for the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fails to address the task, which may have been completely misunderstood presents limited ideas which may be largely irrelevant/repetitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not organise ideas logically may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling errors may severely distort the message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> answer is barely related to the task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has very little control of organisational features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannot use sentence forms except in memorised phrases
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> answer is completely unrelated to the task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fails to communicate any message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can only use a few isolated words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannot use sentence forms at all
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not attend does not attempt the task in any way writes a totally memorised response 			

第二章 写作基础自测

2.1 词汇篇

2.1.1 名词

Ex.1 Judge the subjects in the following sentences are countable or uncountable nouns and underline the correct form of the verbs.

1. Our company hasn't changed its products for over 20 years but now the time *has come/have come* for a rethink.
2. Despite the recent improvement in the economy, unemployment *has continued/have continued* to rise.
3. The ideas in the report *was/were* presented in a very clear way.
4. The data *show/shows* that the number of people buying mobile phones has remained stable for the past two years.
5. Transport to and from the airport *is included/are included* in the price.
6. There *was/were* no facilities like running water or electricity in the village.
7. There *was/were* some important news about the proposed new hospital in the local paper today.
8. All the information *is/are* interesting and well presented, but we need to consider the whole situation very carefully before we reach a decision.

Ex.2 Complete each sentence below with a word from the given box. Not all the words are needed.

worker	workday	workforce	workplace	workload
workaholic	work permit	working life	work experience	

1. Please list your qualifications and relevant _____.
2. The company is reducing its _____ by 20 percent.
3. Many factories treat their management staff better than their _____.
4. He commutes three hours most _____.
5. She spent all of her _____ in a factory and retired at 60.
6. My sister is a real _____—she works nights and even weekends!
7. We've got to find ways of reducing Gail's _____ because she is always so stressed.

8. This is a report into discrimination in the _____.

Ex. 3 Combine the two sentences to make one sentence using a noun phrase. Add prepositions where necessary.

1. Many people buy their own home. The number is increasing.

The number of _____ increasing.

2. A proposal was made by the education department. It was rejected by the government.

The proposal _____ the government.

3. My favorite novel is a story. The story is based on the author's own experience.

My favorite novel _____ own experience.

4. We have computer software. The software's purpose is to predict future earthquakes.

We have computer software _____ earthquakes.

5. A new dictionary is about to be published. The dictionary contains more words than ever before.

A new dictionary _____ to be published.

2.1.2 代词

Ex. 1 Study the following paragraph, and look at the underlined words. What previous ideas in the paragraph do they refer to?

I believe that age is not the only factor that affects how mature or responsible children are. In some families, even very young children are given adult responsibilities. 1 They might have to look after younger 2 members of the family while their parents work, or 3 they might have to do a lot of work around the house. In other families, however, 4 the housework may be taken care of by the parents. In households 5 such as these, the children may not develop any sense of responsibility until much later in life.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Ex. 2 Look at the following paragraph. The ideas are poorly organised and the language is very repetitive. Rewrite the paragraph so that similar ideas are grouped together, and try to avoid repeating the same words.

Teenagers often feel frustrated because of the attitude of their parents. If 1 they do not trust them, how can 2 we ever learn to be responsible? 3 They are really young adults and they don't want to be treated like children any more. Eventually parents need to trust their children and allow them to develop for themselves. If 4 this does happen then they will probably continue to behave 5 in a childish way.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

both each every my neither none this that their those

My home town is smaller than London, but there are some similarities. 1 _____ of the two cities is famous for its architecture. For example, 2 _____ Kuala Lumpur and London have tall, modern buildings, set amongst older historical buildings. Although both cities have rivers running through them, 3 _____ city is by the sea, which is a shame, as I think some of the most beautiful cities in the world are by the sea.

4 _____ major city in the world has one thing in common—being large and busy and 5 _____ is true of both London and Kuala Lumpur. In fact, some people don't like my city because it is so noisy and busy, but 6 _____ is one reason why I love it.

A lot of city markets take place in the day-time, but in 7 _____ home city they don't open until it's dark! Malaysians tend to buy all their groceries at the night markets. In London people tend to use supermarkets for 8 _____ food shopping.

It is always hot in Kuala Lumpur, but London can get very cold. 9 _____ 's probably why you get outdoor restaurants all over Kuala Lumpur all year round whereas in London there are almost 10 _____ in the winter. In some restaurants in Kuala Lumpur, you can go to the kitchen and point at the food and say, "I'll have one of 11 _____, please !" You can't do that in London!

2.1.3 冠词

Ex.1 Underline the correct articles in the following sentences.

- Unvisat is a/the fully equipped observation satellite.
- A/The satellite was launched in 2014.
- With its ten instrument systems it is equipped with -/the best eyes possible and offer everything that -/the scientists could wish for.

Ex.2 In some of these sentences there is a mistake with articles. Look at the underlined words, find each mistake and write the correction.

1. My father likes the classical music and listens to it all the time. _____
2. Sun was shining and it was a lovely day. _____
3. I can play violin. _____
4. I come from United States. _____
5. I've applied to study at University of Greenwich. _____
6. I usually go to work by the bus. _____
7. My husband is doctor. _____
8. Sorry I'm late, car wouldn't start this morning. _____
9. I'm going to take a cruise down River Nile. _____
10. My friend collects antiques. He's always going to auctions. _____
11. I once saw a cat wearing a pink coat and boots! _____

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps with *a/an* or *the* or put a cross (×) if no article is needed.

Borneo Born and Bred

1 _____ Local legends say that 2 _____ Borneo's few thousand wild elephants are descendants from those brought to 3 _____ island from India or Malaysia as 4 _____ gift to 5 _____ sultan in 6 _____ eighteenth century. Biologists from 7 _____ Columbia University's Centre for Environmental Research and Conservation compared DNA samples from Borneo's elephants with Asian elephants in Sumatra, India and elsewhere. 8 _____ findings confirmed their suspicions: Borneo's elephants are genetically different. In fact 9 _____ DNA differences are so great between them and their closest relatives (elephants in Peninsular Malaysia) that 10 _____ populations may have separated up to 300,000 years ago, say 11 _____ scientists. The animals became isolated when 12 _____ island became totally cut off from the mainland due to 13 _____ rise in sea level. Borneo's elephants are, therefore, 14 _____ important, separate population.

2.1.4 数词

Ex.1 Match each amount in the box with two of the amounts below.

26%	99%	one in ten	two out of three	3.5
-----	-----	------------	------------------	-----

1. two thirds _____
2. a tenth _____
3. almost all _____
4. 10% _____
5. about 66% _____
6. three and a half _____

7. one in four _____
8. three point five _____
9. just over a quarter _____
10. practically everyone _____

Ex. 2 Write these amounts in a different way.

1. 49.5% _____
2. 80 out of 100 _____
3. 33 percent _____
4. one in six _____
5. one in a hundred _____
6. 4% _____

Ex. 3 Fill in the gaps with *amount*, *number*, *few*, *little*, *many* or *much*.

How Much Sleep Do We Need?

The 1 _____ of sleep each person needs depends on 2 _____ factors, including age. Infants generally require about 16 hours a day. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the ideal 3 _____ of sleep, although a 4 _____ people may need as 5 _____ as five hours' sleep or as 6 _____ as ten hours' sleep each day. Getting too 7 _____ sleep creates a sleep debt, and eventually, your body will demand that the debt be repaid.

A large 8 _____ of people over 65 have frequent sleeping problems, such as insomnia, and deep sleep stages in 9 _____ elderly people often become very short or stop completely. Microsleeps, or very brief episodes of sleep in an otherwise awake person, are another mark of sleep deprivation. In 10 _____ cases, people are not aware that they are experiencing microsleeps. The widespread practice of burning the candle at both ends in western industrialized societies has created so 11 _____ sleep deprivation that what is really abnormal sleepiness is now almost the norm.

2.1.5 形容词

Ex. 1 Make comparisons.

A. Complete the sentences below with *more*, *less* or *fewer*.

1. _____ time is needed to get an answer to an email than a letter sent by normal post.
2. In developing countries, _____ people have computer access than in industrialized nations.
3. If I had a better job, I would spend _____ money on computer software than

I do now.

4. Fortunately, people have _____ problems with Internet access now than a few years ago.
5. Even though I work hard, I have _____ money to spend on clothes than when I was young.

B. Circle the two words in each group with squares that cannot be used with the word in bold. The first one has been done for you.

1. a higher/ less / bigger / lower / fewer **percentage**
2. a fewer / higher / bigger / lower **level**
3. a larger / greater / fewer / smaller / lesser **amount**
4. a higher / less / lower / fewer / greater **number**
5. a less / higher / bigger / larger / smaller / lower **proportion**

C. Complete the sentences below with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Mobile phones are _____ now than five years ago. (cheap)
2. _____ percentage of Internet users in 2000 was the 18 ~ 24 age group. (high)
3. _____ older people use the Internet than young people. (few)
4. _____ increase in the number of goods purchased online was for books and magazines. (big)
5. Google.com and Yahoo.com are two of _____ Internet businesses. (successful)

Ex. 2 All of the words in Column A can be changed into their opposite meanings by adding a prefix, for example *in-*, *ir-*, or *un-*. Write the correct opposite in Column B.

Column A	Column B
accurate	
ambiguous	
attainable	
definite	
diminished	
discriminate	
flexible	
rational	
reversible	
visible	

Ex.3 Verb participles (ending in *-ed* or *-ing*) can sometimes be used as adjectives. We use the *-ed* ending in a passive way, to describe how something else has made us feel. We use the *-ing* ending in an active way, to describe ourselves. Complete each sentence below by changing the verbs in the box to an adjective in the *-ed* or *-ing* form.

threaten	terrify	astonish	confuse	frustrate
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1. When I saw the puzzled looks, I realized that I would need to start my talk again my explanation was obviously too _____.
2. I felt very _____ when the dog charged towards me snarling and baring its teeth. I really thought he was going to attack me.
3. When I received my test result I was _____, I had never expected to do so well.
4. My parents tell me that as a young child I used to behave very badly in shopping centres. If I did not get my own way I would scream and throw myself on the floor. They say I was _____ and other shoppers would move away in honor.
5. I attended extra lectures to help me understand the advanced mathematical concepts I needed to know for the exam, but in the end I was just as _____ as when I started the course.
6. I knew that if I showed any fear the animal would attack me. I made myself as tall as I could and stared back in a _____ way.
7. The snow was very heavy by the time I arrived at the airport. I could only watch as flight after flight was cancelled. I was really _____ but there was nothing I could do.

2.1.6 副词

Ex.1 Underline the correct words.

Environmentalists and conservationists tell us that there are ways that each of us can help to **1 very reduce/greatly reduce** our impact on the planet. We can **2 work hard/hardly work** to conserve energy and we can invest in equipment to help us create our own power. People **3 say often/often say** that they want to save the planet, but the only way to do this is to **4 take immediately action/take action immediately**.

It is **5 really important/important really** for individuals to **6 responsibly act/act responsibly** and try to reduce their contribution to greenhouse gases. There are several ways we can do this. For example there are mini wind turbines that you **7 can install easily/easily can install** on your roof as well as very efficient solar panels that **8 work good/work well** all year round to provide electricity.

But if this is all too expensive, there are other ways to conserve energy that actually save