

# 写作基础-1 课程笔记

## 【雅思写作内容】

	Task 1	Task 2
A类	图表分析	议论文
G类	书信	

## 【雅思写作规定】

	Task 1	Task 2
时间	20min	40min
字数	At least 150 words (170-200)	At least 250 words (280-320)

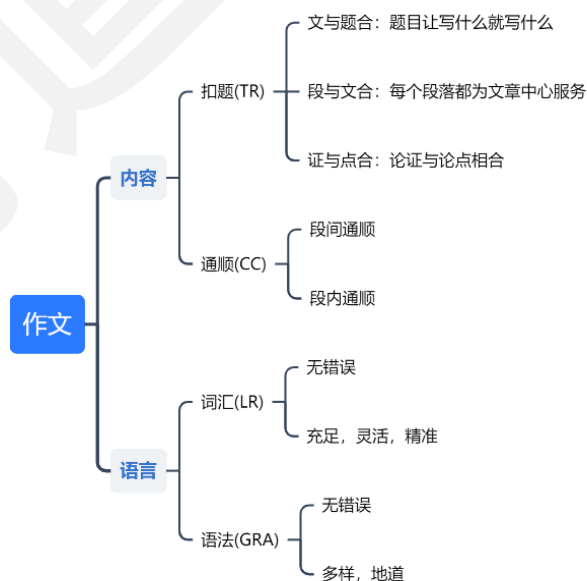
## 【雅思写作评分标准】

### 1. 作文水准:

- Coherence and cohesion
- Task response

### 2. 英语水准:

- Lexical resources
- Grammatical range and accuracy



	正确	多样
语法	无语法、标点错误	灵活运用各种语法
词汇	选词、拼写、形式均正确	充足、灵活、精准

## 语言篇——正确

### 七律法则——规避常见句法错误

找出错误句子:

1. I am really love you.
2. There are many people want this bag.
3. It is raining outside, therefore, we cannot go to the picnic.
4. Birds leave here in autumn, come back in spring.
5. They maybe happy to know this.
6. They like play football.
7. They get very good grades. Because they have made a lot efforts.
8. This methods helping us a lot.

一个**简单句**有且只有一个**动词**

#### ➤ 简单句

- 主语+谓语动词 e.g. It rains.
- 主语+谓语动词+宾语 e.g. I love you.
- 主语+谓语动词+双宾语 e.g. He gave me a book.
- 主语+谓语动词+宾语+宾语补足语 e.g. I want you to leave.
- 主语+系动词+表语 e.g. He is tall.
- 主语+系动词+表语+主语补足语 e.g. It is found interesting.

#### ➤ 动词

- 谓语动词 do
- 系动词 be

### 【规律一】

- 句子中必须有动词，动词的形式需要符合时态的变化规则（比如be doing/have done）
- 单纯的to do/doing/done 不可以直接拿来当动词

- 简单句中不仅有动词，并且最多**只能有**一个动词

I like play basketball. ✘

I like playing basketball. ✔

I like to play basketball. ✔

The air is pollute. ✘

The air is polluted. ✔

## 【规律二】

- 如果一句话有两个动词，通常将后面的动词变形为**doing, to do**或**done**。

- ❖ **to do** 表示还没发生的动作：

1. want to do

2. allow someone to do something

- ❖ **doing** 当动词时，表示既定事实，把动作当做事情来看；**doing**当现在分词时，表示正在发生或主动。

Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ (play) games \_\_\_\_ (do) your homework.

- ❖ **done** 表示完成时、被动：

1. I have finished my job. 我已经完成了我的工作。

2. I had my shirt washed yesterday. 我昨天把衬衣洗了。

## There be 句型

have(拥有)和there be(存在)的区别：

- 我有一本书。 I have a book.
- 桌子上有一本书。 There is a book on the table.
- 中国有很多企业。 There are many enterprises in China.

## 【规律三】

- There be句型中的动词是**be**，所以主句不可以再有其他动词
- 中译英时，不是所有的“有”都要译出来。

There are many people attend the conference. ✘

## 【规律四】

- 句子的主语和动词不可以被一个“,”分开
- 插入语前后均需有“,”

Bad habits which bring about adverse impact, cannot be ignored. ×

Bad habits, which bring about adverse impact, cannot be ignored. ✓

Bad habits, which bring about adverse impact cannot be ignored. ×

## 【规律五】

- “,”不可以连接两个句子
- 连接两个句子需要用连词

I like you. You don't like me. ✓

I like you, you don't like me. ×

I like you, but you don't like me. ✓

## 【规律六】

- 副词无法连接两个句子
- 连接两个句子需要用连词

I like you, however, you don't like me. ×

I like you. However, you don't like me. ✓

I like you. You, however, don't like me. ✓

- ❖ 一类是表示转折的副词，比如：  
however, nevertheless, nonetheless
- ❖ 另一类是表示结果的副词/词组，比如：  
therefore, thus, hence  
in other words, as a result

## 【规律七】

- ✓ 一个句子必须有主句，从句不可以独立成句。
- ❖ 并列连词： and, but, or

- ❖ 从属连词: because, if, although, when.....
- He has got a good grade. Because he studied hard. ✘
- He has got a good grade, because he studied hard. ✔

## 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

### 【定语从句】

- 定语: 修饰名词的成分叫做定语
- 定语从句: 用一个句子作定语
  - ❖ He is the teacher **who helped me a lot in high school.**
  - ❖ Participating in extra curriculum activities **which require students to talk with others** is conducive to their communication ability.
  
- 一句话学会定语从句: 这是他曾住过的房间
  - ❖ This is the room which he lived in. (room换 which 提前)
  - that he lived in. (which 换 that)
  - he lived in. (room 在从句中作宾语可省略)
  - in which he lived. (in the room 看作一个整体)
  - that he lived. (in which 换 that)
  
- 限定性和非限定性
  - ❖ I know the person who is telling the stories. → 限定性定语从句
  - 【限定性】需要限定, 描述的是很多对象中的某一个, 如果不限定就不知道说的是哪一个, 后面的从句起到了限定的作用。
  
  - ❖ I know the person in green, who is telling the stories. → 非限定性定语从句
  - 【非限定性】不需要限定, 描述的是确定的对象, 即便不加以限定, 也可以知道说的是谁, 后面的从句不起限定作用, 只是进行了补充说明。

### 【判断】

- 许多想要节省时间的学生毕业后选择直接上大学。  
Many students, who want to save time, choose going to university directly after graduation.
- 中国运动员, 身着红色上衣, 正在向我们走来。  
Chinese athletes, who wear red jacket, are walking towards us.
  
- This is his father who is a driver.
- This is his father, who is a driver

【补充】

- 后一句的主语指代前面句子中的一个词或者整句话，这时候我们可以用非限定性定语从句将两个句子进行连接：
- 社会发展依靠科学家的奉献。他们致力于推动技术进步。

The development of society relies on the contribution of scientists. They devote themselves to promoting technology advancement.

【我们可以用非限定性定语从句将两个句子连起来，这里的who指代前面的scientists】

→ The development of society relies on the contribution of scientists, who devote themselves to promoting technology advancement.

- 学生选择在毕业后直接去大学， 这可以节省他们很多时间。

Students choose going to university directly after graduation. This may save them much time.

【我们可以用非限定性定语从句将两个句子连起来，这里的which指代前面的主句】

→ Students choose going to university directly after graduation, which may save them much time.

有道考神雅思