

## 写作基础-2 课程笔记

### 捋顺中文表达——

- **问题：**简单粗暴地连词成句
  - ✓ 动宾搭配不当
  - ✓ 主谓搭配不当

## 一、名词的用法——绕过中国学生最常踩的坑

### 1. 名词分类

可数名词	单数	这类名词最多，如 apple, person 等等	
	复数	单数+s	单数名词后加 s，根据不同情况可能会有形式上的变化
		集体名词	这类名词生来复数，比如 people, staff 等等
不可数名词	物质名词	water, air, fire 等等	
	抽象名词	动词的名词化，如 development, translation 情绪的名词，如 sadness, love 动名词，如 swimming, singing 概念名词，如 math, physics	

### 2. 特指

**特指：**所指事物是特定的或者所有人知道的，常用于专有名词或者上文已经出现的。

#### 1) 特定场景下大家都知道的名词

Please open the door.

(一定是说话者面前的那扇门)

#### 2) 某名词表示一类物体，加the表示这类名词中所有人都知道的那一个

We cannot live without the sun.

(太阳是所有人都知道的)

#### 3) 在专有名词前加the

The Tian'anmen is a magnificent building.

(天安门是专有名词)

#### 4) 上文提到的内容

There are some students in the park. One of the students is flying a kite.

(上文已经出现过的人)

除了以上四种情况外，剩下的几乎都是需要用泛指。

【泛指vs特指】

		泛指	特指
可数名词	单数	a/an/the+名词单数	the+名词
	复数	名词复数	
不可数名词		名词	

【例】道路变宽了，缓解了交通压力。

\_\_\_\_\_ (road) is/are broadened, relieving traffic pressure.

- A. Road
- B. The road
- C. Roads
- D. The roads

【the A of B 结构】

- In developing countries, economic growth is relatively faster.
- The economic growth of developing countries is relatively faster.

【判断标准】

- ❖ paper/luggage/news/furniture
  1. 语境
  2. 语境模糊时，看名词前是否可以加“一个”等数量词来修饰。

## 二、分词状语的主谓一致和平行结构——常见的“高级”语法错误

1. 分词状语

- Because students study hard, students get good grades.
- Students study hard, students get good grades.
- Students studying hard, students get good grades.
- Studying hard, students get good grades.

2. 分词状语主谓一致

- ✓ 确定逻辑主语
- ✓ 确定doing/done形式，主动doing，被动done。（主动发出动作；被动承受动作）

判断错误类型：

- 1) Making a lot of efforts, students' grades increased.
- 2) Compared with punishment, students require more encouragement.

### 3. 平行结构

- ✓ 并列句和比较句中，并列的对象或比较的对象属性一致。

#### 【并列句】

- 单个连词常用的是 **and, but, or**，常见的问题出现在“动作”的并列结构上。  
The number increased rapidly in 2000 but decreasing in 2010. ✗
- 连词组合有 **both...and..., either...or..., neither...nor...** 等  
The government should be responsible for **both** the construction of railways and highways. ✗

#### 【比较句】

- Unlike America, China's high-speed rails cover the whole country. ✗
- 公式: **Unlike/different from/compared with that/those which/who..., S which/who...+V.**  
The scores of students who attend training are higher than others.

## 三、指代清晰——字里行间的清爽

### 1. 代词分类

	我	你	他	她	它	我们	你们	他/她/它们
人称代词 主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
人称代词 宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
形容词性 物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性 物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

### 2. 避免指代不清

- ✓ 前方有多个同属性名词，后面不要用代词指代。
  - ✓ 指代的成分要与被指代的名词尽量靠近，这种操作也常常被称作“就近原则”。
  - ✓ 避免代词过度使用。
- Parents and children should have more chats, because parents need to know more about children's thoughts.
  - Young people, who need to take more social responsibility, should respect senior citizens and take care of children.
  - Requiring students to participate in unpaid jobs, teachers are obliged to help students to arrange schedules to avoid the delay of study.