

雅思写作技巧一--怎样使句子多样化 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/10/2021_2022__E9_9B_85_E6_80_9D_E5_86_99_E4_c7_10364.htm 发帖：hdddynbsp ; nbsp ;

句子可长可短，同一件事，可以用不同的句式表达。如果句子清一色是简单句，文章必定很单调乏味。如果全篇充满了冗长的复杂句，读起来也很费力。最好的方法是以简单句为基础，配合适当的并列句和复杂句。简单句可长可短，通常要加些附属成分，如分词短语、介词短语、副词短语、不定式动词短语，以及节缩成分。 nbsp ; (1) The goats grazed

peacefully in the farm and were unaware of the approaching hunter. (

并列分句(1)+2) nbsp ; (3) In the farm, the goats grazed peacefully and were unaware of the approaching hunter. (副词短语+并列分句(1)-(2)) nbsp ; (5) As the goats grazed peacefully in the farm,

they were unaware of the approaching hunter. (原因副词从句+主句) nbsp ; 最后，看看这两个句子要如何多样化呢？ nbsp

; (7) He felt very uneasy.

----- nbsp ; (b) The young pilot felt very uneasy during his first overseas training. nbsp ; (d) Extreme uneasiness seized the young pilot on his first overseas training. nbsp ; (f) It being his first overseas training, the young pilot felt very uneasy. nbsp ; (h) The young pilot was on his first overseas training and felt very uneasy. nbsp ; (j)

When the young pilot was on his/first overseas trainging, he felt very uneasy. nbsp ; (l) The young pilot was on his first overseas training,

so that he felt very uneasy. ; 在上述12个句子中，(a)-(g)是

简单句；(h)是并列句；(i)-(l)是复杂句。简单句除(b)和(g)之外，其他五样，用的人并不多。人们最喜欢采用复杂句，尤其是(j)和(k)这两款；接着便是并列句(h)。如果大多数人的句子只限于(b),(g),(h),(j)和(k)这五种，而其他的则弃如敝屣，不是很可惜吗？

增强英语语句表现力的有效方法

一、避免使用语意弱的“be”动词。

1、把句中的表语转换为不同的修饰语。例如：Weak: The trees are bare. The grass is brown. The landscape seems drab. Revision: The brown grass and bare trees form a drab landscape. (转换为前置定语) Or: The landscape, bare and brown, begged for spring green. (转换为并列结构作后置定语)

2、将作表语用的形容词或名词变为行为动词。例如：1) Weak: The team members are good players. Revision: The team members play well. 2) Weak: One workers plan is the elimination of tardiness. Revision: One workers plan eliminates tardiness.

3、在以“here”或“there”开头的句子中，把“be”动词后的名词代词变成改写句的主语。例如：1) Weak: There is no opportunity for promotion. Revision: No opportunity for promotion exists. 2) Weak: Here are the books you ordered. Revision: The books you ordered have arrived.

二、多用语意具体的动词，保持句意简洁明了。例如：1、Poor: My supervisor went past my desk. Better: My supervisor sauntered (=walked slowly) past my desk. 2、Poor: She is a careful shopper. Better: She compares prices and quality.

三、尽量运用主动语态。例如：1、Weak: The organization has been supported by charity. Better: Charity has supported the organization. 2、Weak: The biscuits were stacked on a plate. Better: Mother stacked the biscuits on a plate.

四、防止使用语意冗长累

赘的词语。例如：1、Wordy: My little sister has a preference for chocolate milk. Improved: My little sister prefers chocolate milk. 2、Wordy: We are in receipt of your letter and intend to follow your recommendations. Improved: We have received your letter and intended to follow your recommendation. 3、Redundant: We had a serious crisis at school yesterday when our chemistry laboratory caught fire. Improved: We had a crisis at school yesterday when our chemistry laboratory caught fire. 4、Redundant: My sister and I bought the same, identical dress in different stores. Improved: My sister and I bought the same dress in different stores. 五、杜绝滥用陈旧词语或难懂的专业术语。例如：1、Weak: They will not agree to his proposals in any shape or form. Improved: They will not agree to any of his proposals. 2、Weak: I need her financial input before I can guesstimate our expenditures next fall. Improved: I need her financial figures before I can estimate our expenditures next fall.

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