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1.结构不平行 例：I was able to raise my TOEFL score by studying hard and I read lots of books. 当使用连词将一系列的单词联接起来的时候，应当使用词性相同或同一类型的短语。 2.不知所云 例：Many companies began using computers mouth.3.段落过长，不分段 主语与动词一致问题 She are a good friend of mine that I has known for a long time. 主语和动词在数方面不一致。 4.句子别扭 We heated the soup in the microwave for too long and the shape of the container changed. 措辞过长或不清。换言之，句子显得滑稽可笑。 5.不要使用缩写 在正式的写作中不要使用缩写形式(can ' t , don\t , it\s , we'll , they\ve等等)，而应当使用单词的完整形式 (cannot , do not , it is , we will , they have等等)。 6.关联词语重复 Since I want to go to a good school, therefore I am trying to raise my test scores. 不能在该句的主要主语和主要动词前使用连词。 7.句子不完整 Many students have a hard time passing all the tests to get into college. For example, my friend in high school. 句子没有主要主语或主要动词，因为其实它应是一个从句。这是一个非常常见的错误，修改的方法是将两个句子连接起来。 8.不要使用get When I got home, I got tired, so I got a book and got into bed. Get太不正式，意思也过于含糊，不适合用在正式的场合。应将get改为一个更加具体的单词，如become, receive, find, achieve, 等等。 9.书写难以辨认 信息不正确 I would like to study in America because all modern technology originated there. 传的信

息不正确，或者让人听起来觉得可能不正确（如果确实是正确的，应当解释为什么这样，因为读者不认为是正确的）。上述例句中，all的意思是百分之百；我们不能绝对地说每一件新东西都是从美国诞生的。为保险起见，应当使用many或most。非英语单词 Computers are very helpful and advantageable. 尽管看起来象个单词，其实不是，至少不是个英文单词。使用这个单词的另一种形式。

10.介词多余 I would like to discuss about something important that you mentioned about to me during yesterday. We went to downtown yesterday to buy a watch. When I first came to the US, I did not have a lot of friends in here. In class, my classmate never mentioned about her husband. 在表示这种意思时此单词不能与介词连用。这种情况常见于downtown，home，there，here等词。这些词语在英语中是副词而非名词，因而不能在它们前面添加介词。

11.跑题或不相关 There are many reasons to buy a car, preferably a nice car. 这个意思与文章的主题无关。

12.陈词滥调 It is okay for children to fail sometimes. 所表达的意思很普通 大多数人都已经知道到了，因而就没有必要再说出来。

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