

雅思听力横听笔记之标点符号 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/12/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E9\\_9B\\_85\\_E6\\_80\\_9D\\_E5\\_90\\_AC\\_E5\\_c10\\_12455.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/12/2021_2022__E9_9B_85_E6_80_9D_E5_90_AC_E5_c10_12455.htm) 标点符号也是IELTS听力的一个考点，迄今为止，IELTS考过两次标点符号，一次是V21的section 1，要求填写party的举办地点Grouche 's，录音中已经说出apostrophe( ' )，许多考生听不懂这个词，但这是这道填空题的关键，即使前面的Grouche写对了答案也不能算正确；另一次是V31的section 3，其中一道题要求填写question mark(?)，这个相对来说比较简单。鉴于此，有必要把常见的一些标点符号以及相关词语作一总结

。 punctuation: The use of standard marks and signs in writing and printing to separate words into sentences, clauses, and phrases in order to clarify meaning ; the act or practice of inserting standardized marks or signs in written matter to clarify the meaning and separate structural units ; . 标点法, 在写作及印刷中运用标准符号或标志以隔开词而形成句子、从句及词组从而使意思清晰，例如: a system of punctuation punctuation mark: any of various standardized marks or signs used in punctuation Quotation mark : inverted comma : one of a pair of punctuation marks “ ” or ‘ ’ used chiefly to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation in which the exact phraseology of another or of a text is directly cited 引号,单引号(用于引文内另一引文的起始和结束处) Apostrophe: The superscript sign ( ) used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case, and the plurals of numbers, letters, and abbreviations ; a mark used to

indicate the omission of letters or figures, the possessive case, or the plural of letters or figures 撇号, 写在字上方的符号 ( ) , 用来表示从单词中省略一个或几个字母、所有格形式及数字、字母、缩写的复数形式, 省略符号, 撇号()[用于 表示省略, 如:cant, (=can not) ; 88(=1988) 表示所有格, 如 boys ; James 表示复数, 如two 0s, four 9s 表示年代, 如the 1980s (读作 the nineteen eighties)20世纪80年代 表示一字中的某一音不发, 如: lectric (=electric)]Comma: A punctuation mark (,) used to indicate a separation of ideas or of elements within the structure of a sentence ; used especially as a mark of separation within the sentence 逗号, 一种标点符号 ( , ) , 用于表示句子结构内思想或要素的分开Full stop: A period indicating the end of a sentence. 句号, 标示一句话结束的句点Colon : 冒号1 ) : a punctuation mark : used chiefly to direct attention to matter (as a list, explanation, or quotation) that follows&nbsp; ; 2 ) : the sign : used between the parts of a numerical expression of time in hours and minutes (as in 1:15) or in hours, minutes, and seconds (as in 8:25:30), in a bibliographical reference (as in Nation 130:20), in a ratio where it is usually read as \*to\* (as in 4:1 read \*four to one\*), or in a proportion where it is usually read as \*is to\* or when doubled as \*as\* (as in 2:1::8:4 read \*two is to one as eight is to four\* Semicolon: a punctuation mark ( ; ) used chiefly in a coordinating function between major sentence elements (as independent clauses of a compound sentence)Question mark : : a mark( ?) used in writing and printing at the conclusion of a sentence to indicate a direct question, 也称作interrogation mark或interrogation

point. Interrogate : 1 : to question formally and systematically 2 : to give or send out a signal to (as a transponder) for triggering an appropriate response Exclamation mark [point] : a mark ! used especially after an interjection or exclamation to indicate forceful utterance or strong feeling ? called also exclamation mark 感叹号, 惊叹号 建议考生在复习时, 除了把已经考过的这两个标点符号 (apostrophe、question mark) 熟练掌握外, 优先掌握 comma、full stop、quotation mark、exclamation mark 这几个词, 推荐使用经典教材《初级英语听力》来练习这些标点符号。

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