雅思写作:最常用错的五组词解析雅思(IELTS)考试 PDF转换 可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/643/2021\_2022\_\_E9\_9B\_85\_E 6\_80\_9D\_E5\_86\_99\_E4\_c7\_643908.htm 小作文中比较集中的错 误在"比较与对比"搞不清楚,所以出现'compare'与 'contrast'的使用错误,这里我们详细说一下。雅思小作文 因为比较模式化,相对来说用错词的情况也少一些。提醒考 生们在常见错误方面应注意:在谈及价位时我们应该用高低 而非大小贵贱来表达,即high/low price 而非big/small price 或 者expensive/cheap price. great value而不是big value. their living condition is poor而非bad等等。其实,小作文中比较集中的错 误在"比较与对比"搞不清楚,所以出现'compare'与 'contrast'的使用错误,这里我们详细说一下。 一 compare与contrast的误用 我们先从两者的定义入手来看两 者的区别。Compare的定义为:to examine people or things to see how they are similar or different. Contrast的定义为:to compare two or more things to show the difference between them. 由定义不难看出前者侧重于找到两个或多个事物的异同,而 后者则侧重于它们的不同。 看个例句: It is interesting to compare their situations to ours./It is interesting to contrast their situations to ours. 前一句翻译为:对比一下我们的情况与他们 的情况会很有趣。 后一句的翻译为:我们的情况与他们的情 况有很大的不同,这很有趣。再看一个引自OXFORD ADBANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY的例子: There is an obvious contrast between the culture of East and West. The company lost \$7 million in contrast to a profit of \$6.2 million a year

earlier. When you look at their new system, ours seems very old-fashioned by contrast. 不难发现, Compare 翻译为"与。。 相比"而contrast可译为"明显不同的是。。。",切记这 种翻译方式就不会用错彼此了。二、介词使用错误1、普通 介词的误用 一般表现为固定搭配错误,如常把provide sb with sth用成provide sb sth. be satisfied with用成be satisfied for等等,虽 然这样的错误看似无伤大雅,但在考官眼里就是影响顺畅阅 读的, 当然会影响最终成绩。解决的办法简单而古老: 把常 见的固定搭配牢记于心,问题自然就解决了。 2、"to"作为 介词的误用 "to"最常见的用法是以动词不定式符号的形式 出现的,所以同学们也已经习惯了"to do"的固定搭配。对 于一些如walk to me, to the left等介词to表方向等常见用法一般 也不会出现错误。但是对于与动词搭配的介词to就会经常犯 错: 如: More and more students have taken to depend on their parents to make decision for them. 这里的 'take to' means 'to begin to do sth as a habit '其中'to'为介词,所以后面只能 接名词或相当于名词的词,如动名词。所以黑体处应改为 "depending on"。"take to"的另一个常用用法也需要牢记 : He hasn 't taken to his new school. (这里 'take to 'means 'to start liking sb or sth') Prefer A to B中的"to"也是介词, 会有 prefer doing sth to doing sth/ prefer sth to sth else, 这里朗阁 海外考试研究中心提醒您 , " prefer to do sth rather than do sth "中的"to"可是真正的不定式符号。 类似的常用用法请同 学们牢记: Be used to doing Be accustomed to doing See to doing Adapt to doing Adjust to doing prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 等等 ,请注意平时仔细积累。 三、assume及claim使用不够准确 我

们知道, think, assume, claim是议论文中常用引出观点的动词 在实际作文中,同学们往往认为几个词的意思是一样的, 完全可以代换,所以拿过来就用。甚至还有同学把consider也 拿过来与之混用。我们首先还是从定义来看这几个词的不同 : Think: to have opinion or belief about sth. 翻译为"认为", 通常接宾语从句来表达比较确定的观点。 Assume: to think or accept that sth is true but without having proof of it. 翻译为"假设 假定",是否有事实依据是不确定的。 Claim: to say sth is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it. 翻译为"声称",用这个词往往意味着不赞同紧跟 其后的观点,所以很少用作'I claim that... Scientist are claiming a breakthrough in the fight against cancer, but in fact, .... 所 以'It is claimed that'通常翻译为"有报道称。。。"。和 'it is reported that'的区别在于后者翻译为"据报道",往 往代表着作者赞同报告的内容, Consider: to think about sth carefully, especially in order to make a decision 翻译为"考虑", 一般不用作引出观点,看个例子: We are considering buying a new car. 所以,提醒您,千万不要在雅思大作文的第一段(观 点表达段)就因为用词把握不准而导致对整篇文章的低分印象 四、表"建议"的词汇后面忘记用虚拟从句这是摘自学生 作文中的一个病句: I suggest he continues his study instead of working after graduation from high school. 因为 'suggest'翻译 为"建议",所以后面的从句应该用虚拟语气,黑体部分应 该改为 "(should) continue "提醒您,一定要牢记以下常见表 "建议"的词汇,而且要记住这些词接从句时要用虚拟语气 : Recommend, suggest, advise 五、such as与for example的混用

我们知道,在表示举例子的时候, such as 与like是完全等同的 , 如: Wild flowers such as/like orchids and primroses are becoming rare. 但是同学们对于Such as、for example 的把握还 是不够准确。我们都知道,后者接句子前者接词语表示举例 子。于是就有了下面的写法: There is a similar word in many languages, such as in French and Italian. 这里的such as改为 for example为好,因为"in French and Italian"其实是"there is a similar word in French and Italian "的简化,所以要用 for example来引出例证。再来看几个类似的例子: It is possible to combine computer science with other subjects, for example physics. 最后,要提醒各位考生,在平时的写作中绝对不能放过任何 的模棱两可,只有平时"斤斤计较"才能做到"写作使人精 确"。编辑推荐:#0000ff>2011年雅思考试时间安排表 #0000ff>2011年各地雅思考试安排表汇总 #0000ff>2011年受假 期影响雅思考试日期及相关考务安排 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com