

IELTS Grammar

by Cadence

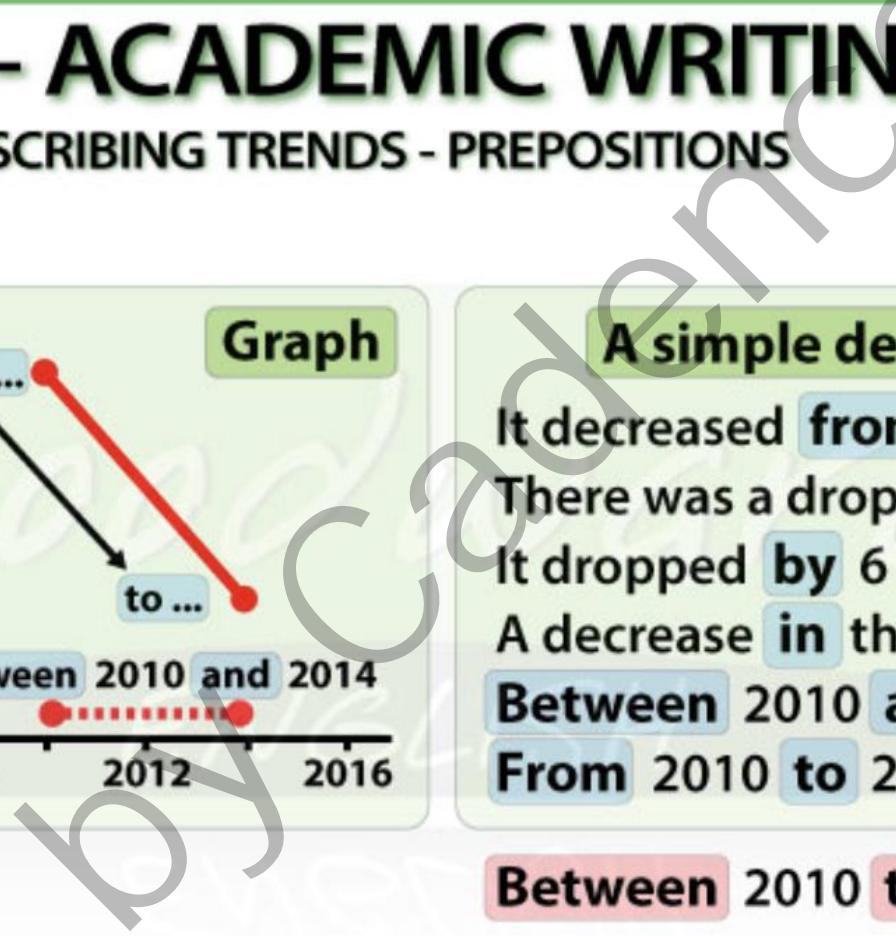


■ Cadence

Writing Task 1

IELTS - ACADEMIC WRITING

DESCRIBING TRENDS - PREPOSITIONS



Graph

Graph showing a decrease in units from 2010 to 2014.

Year	Units
2010	10
2012	4
2014	2

A simple description:

- It decreased **from** 10 **to** 4.
- There was a drop **of** 6 (units).
- It dropped **by** 6 (units).
- A decrease **in** the number of ...
- Between** 2010 **and** 2014 ... ✓
- From** 2010 **to** 2014 ... ✓

Between 2010 **to** 2014 ... ✗

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

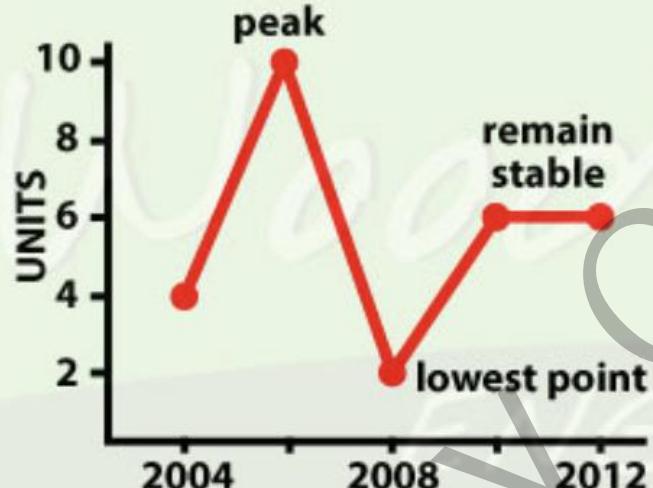
Writing Task 1

IELTS - ACADEMIC WRITING

DESCRIBING TRENDS - PREPOSITIONS



Sales Graph



A simple description:

It started **at** 4 (units) **in** 2004.
It peaked **at** 10 (units) **in** 2006.
It dropped **by** 8 (units) **to** its
lowest point **at** 2 (units) **in** 2008.
It increased **to** 6 (units) **in** 2010.
It remained stable **between**
2010 and 2012.
It finished **at** 6 (units) **in** 2012.

Writing Task 1

- 1 In May, the price of gold rose slightly \$1,500.
2. Holidays to foreign destinations remained constant about 85,000 per month for the last two months of the year.
3. Profits increased 4 million dollars to 6 million dollars last year.
4. From 2001 to 2010, the price of electricity has increased 125%.
5. Bike sales reached a peak 20,000 in September.
6. There is a sharp increase traffic levels from 8am to 9am, nearly 3000 cars traveling on the road.
7. The last decade has seen a steep increase the number of people diagnosed with diabetes.
8. At the start of the year, the turnover of the company stood £1.3 million.
9. During the summer, student numbers at the school fluctuate 150 170 per week.
10. Following this, the number then fell a low 20 per month.

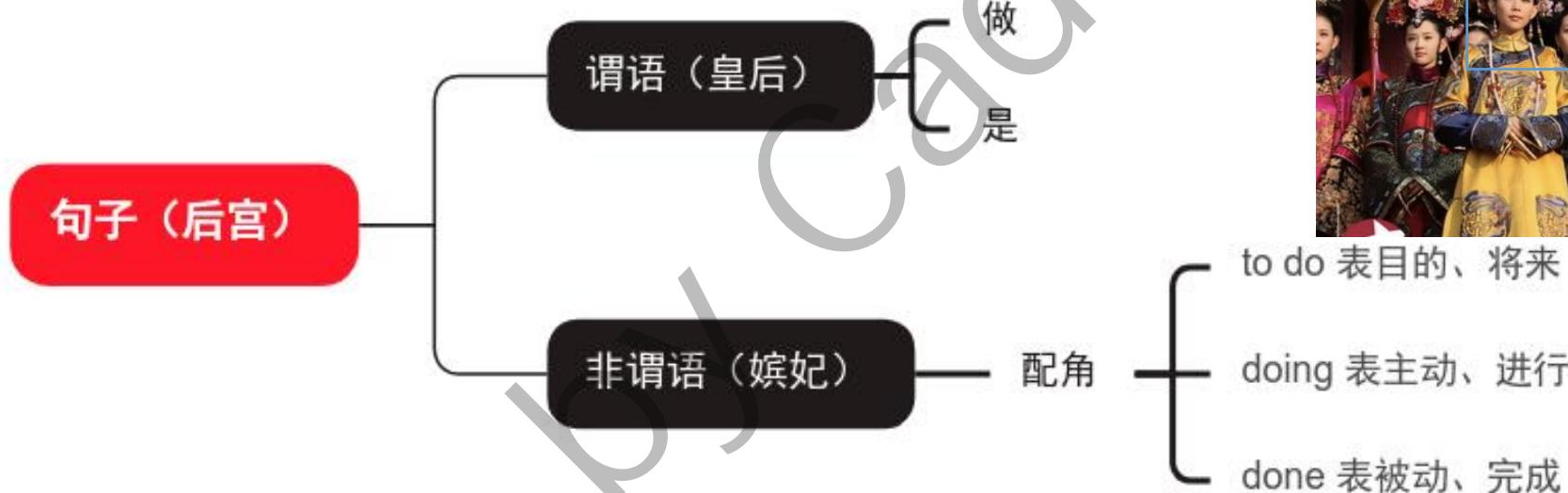
Writing Task 2

1. The government need to dealwith..... this issue immediately.
2. The new law applies ...to..... all citizens.
3. The project consists of..... three stages.
4. Young people suffer.....from..... stress.
5. I agree.....with..... the statement.
6. They are satisfiedwith..... the results.
7. People are usually accustomed ...to..... working under pressure.
8. Although the public is increasingly awareof..... the risks
associated ...with..... fast food, many individuals continue to consume it due to
its low cost and accessibility.

简单句的提升

She likes drink bubble tea.

一个句子→一个谓语



简单句的提升

1. 什么是非谓语动词?

不做谓语的动词

2. 什么时候用非谓语动词?

一主一谓已搭配完成后

3. 非谓语动词有几种

doing/done/to do

4. 非谓语动词的用途

- 相当于名词, 作主/宾/表语 (句子的核心)

- 修饰名词/句子, 作定语/状语 (句子的扩展)

谓语动词判断依据

- 主语发出的动作
- be动词/状态动词
- 能够体现句子时态的动词
- 在句子中是原型或三单的动词

非谓语动词作句子核心(主语)

- doing

In daily life, forgetting actually has clear advantages.

- to do

In daily life, to forget actually has clear advantages.

In daily life, it actually has clear advantages to forget.

Using data is a complex business. (C6T1P1)

=To use data is a complex business.

=It is a complex business to use data.

非谓语动词作句子核心(主语)

当真正主语太长或是 to do / doing 结构时, 英语常用 it 放在句首, 使句子更自然。

It is/was adj. for sb. to do sth. 评价事情本身 (难易、重要、必要等)

It is easy for you to learn English.

It is/was adj. of sb. to do sth. 评价人的品性 / 性格 / 态度

It is wise of you to learn English.

It is a/an n. to do sth. 用名词概括某种行为、现象或评价

It is a common trend to work from home.

It takes sb. 时间 to do sth. 花费时间做某事

It takes me an hour or so to go home.

非谓语动词作句子核心(主语)

=It is no use/good(没有用)/harm(没有坏处) doing sth.

It is no good complaining.

It is a waste of time doing sth.

It is a waste of time arguing with her.

非谓语动词作句子核心(主语)

Recognising the importance of play is not new...(C14T1P1)

It is not new to recognising the importance of play.



It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age.

非谓语动词作句子核心(主语)

Speaking Part 1

What is your favorite way to relax after a busy day?

Well, listening to light music with my family in the living room every night before going to bed is my way to relax. It makes me feel calm and forget all the tiredness from the day.



非谓语动词作句子核心(主语)

To teach is my job.

Teaching is my job.

Which one is correct?

My job is to teach. 不定式
具体的, 一次性的动作

My job is teaching. 动名词
抽象的, 习惯性的动作



To watch TV tonight will be a waste of your time. (一次性)

Watching TV for too long isn't good for your eye. (普适性)

非谓语动词作句子核心(宾语)

But the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s...(C10T1P1)

We can practice English by speaking it more often.

The members of the board decide to vote against the new plan.

非谓语动词作句子核心(宾语)

在及物动词

She loves you but always forgets to say it.

He did not want to risk getting wet.

或介词后

Thank you for inviting me. (动名词)

I dreamed of becoming a teacher. (动名词)

of: be fond of, be proud of, be afraid of...

in: be engaged in, succeed in, be busy in...

to: look forward to, pay attention to, devote oneself to(致力于)

非谓语动词作句子核心(宾语)

sb. can not help/resist/stand doing sth. 禁不住, 忍不住

I can not help thinking about her.

like, love, prefer, hate, begin, start, continue...

to do 具体, 一次性

doing 长期, 习惯, 普适性

非谓语动词作句子核心(表语)

Our main goal is to finish the task on time.

非谓语动词作句子核心(表语)

She asks me to help her.

(主谓宾已齐全, 说明宾语要做的)

I saw him playing basketball when I went to school.

非谓语动词作句子核心(表语)

How to translate 眼见为实？

To see is to believe. = Seeing is believing.

To waste time is to waste life.

To do ... is my dream.= My dream is to do...

主语和表语顺序可以互换，采用的形式要一致

非谓语动词作句子的补充成分（定状补）

_____ (pass) planes can be heard night and day.

Passing (定语)

He bought a _____ car.

used (定语)

I have a lot of homework _____.

to do (定语)

非谓语动词作句子的补充成分

The teacher came into the classroom, _____(hold a book in his hand).

holding a book in his hand (伴随状语)

The teacher came into the classroom, _____(follow by five students).

followed by five students (伴随状语)

I am coming _____(see you).

to see you (目的状语)

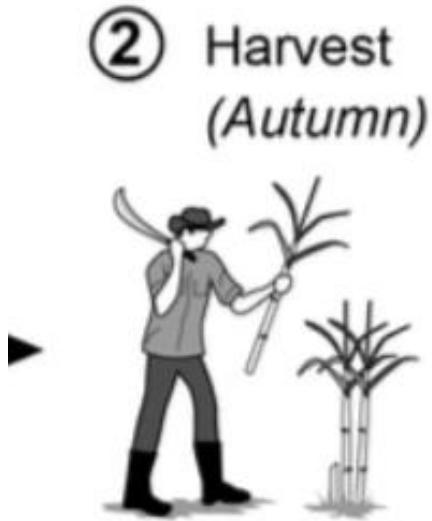
非谓语动词作句子的补充成分



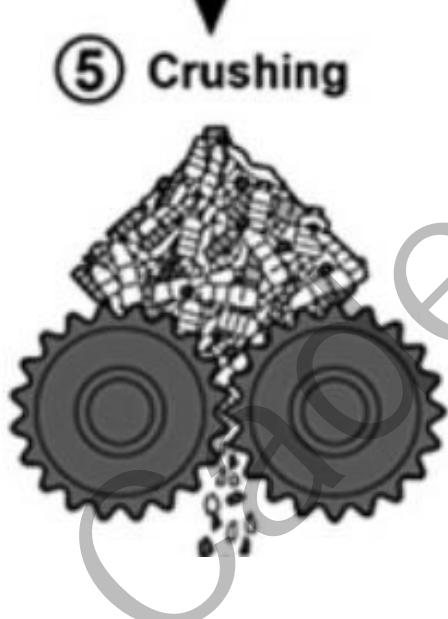
fallen leaves / falling leaves

fall不及物，没有被动语态，不能表示被动的意味，表示已完成，已经落下来的叶子

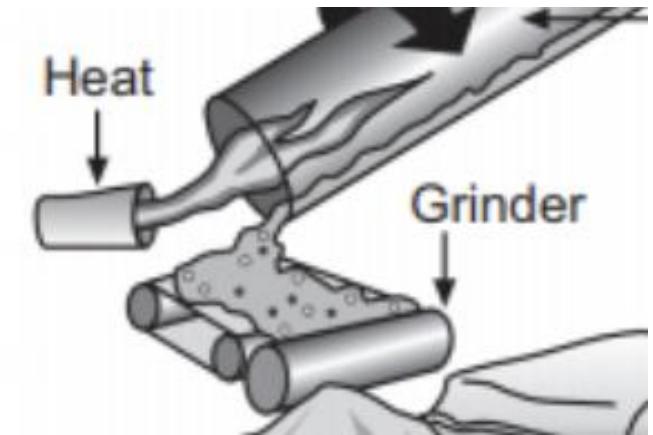
非谓语动词在流程图中的应用



harvested
sugarcanes



crushed
plastics



heated
powder

句子改写

Students who use mobile phones in class may be distracted.

Students using mobile phones in class may be distracted.

If governments invest more in education, they can improve productivity.

Governments can improve productivity by investing more in education.

People want to earn more money so that they can live better lives.

People want to earn more money to live better lives.

形式	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	to do	to be done
进行式	to be doing	× (无被动进行式)
完成式	to have done	to have been done

不定式的动作与谓语动词同时发生时, 或之后发生用一般时态;

We plan **to visit** (visit) the museum tomorrow.

The child wants **to play** (play) outside now.

强调不定式的动作正在进行时, 用进行时态;

She felt the temperature **to be rising** (rise) rapidly.

3.强调不定式的动作在谓语动词之前发生时, 用不定式完成时

She seems **to have finished** (finish) her homework.

形式	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

I couldn't stand(treat)
 Nobody likes(laugh)
 I regretted (waste)
 I remember(take)
 young.

like a child all day.
 at in public.
 so much time before.
 to Beijing when I was

基础形态	语态	一般	进行	完成
to do	主动	to do	to be doing	to have done
to do	被动	to be done	×	to have been done
doing	主动	doing	×	having done
doing	被动	being done	×	having been done
done	被动	done	×	×

非谓语动词作句子的补充成分

... payment was made with chip card developed by the Dutch bank Postbank. (C14T1P2)

Beginning in 1998, she set nine world records. (C9T4P2)

But often they need additional transport to reach their final destination. (C14T1R2)

For example, to bring more joy and passion into your life, you must be open to experiencing negative emotions. (C9T4R2)

副词 + V-ing

此结构在句中主要作状语，用于丰富和精确描述动作的方式或结果。

potentially + V-ing : 潜在结果

inevitably/unavoidably + V-ing: 无法避免

ultimately + V-ing: 最终结果

gradually + V-ing: 渐进变化

possibly + V-ing: 可能性大小

unexpectedly + V-ing: 意外性

subtly + V-ing: 微妙影响

dramatically/rapidly + V-ing: 显著性和速度

AI is revolutionizing education, potentially improving learning efficiency.

Many industries are becoming automated, inevitably reducing the need for manual labor.

The government has implemented strict environmental policies, ultimately improving air quality.

The new government policy could reduce tax rates, possibly boosting consumer spending.

Cultural exchanges have increased in recent years, subtly shaping social norms.