

It's been one year and seven mouths since I joined Webi. Looking back on this journey, it has been a unforgettable, memorable and enjoyable time of my life. I still remember that the first time I had a conversation with my teacher, how shy I was and how difficult it was for me to introduce myself with English freely. But now I'm going to America alone with confidence in my English.

Since the first day I began to learn English, I have been struggling against it. But no matter how hard I tried, how much time I spent, it just didn't wok: I can't remember the vocabularies, I can't grasp the grammars and I can't make sentences. When I graduated from my university, I didn't pass my CET-4 after 3 times tries. If you are reading this letter, you might have the same struggling and tragic stories as me.

Then, should we give up on it? Should we think that we can still live in this world without English? No, of course we shouldn't!

We learn English for not only traveling and speaking with English world, but also knowing the histories and cultures of our world in our limited lives. In history, English has been spread all over the world with wars and invasions. But it has not happened to China, because of the specific geological conditions: there are high mountains in the west, large ice field in north, and boundless sea in east and south of China. So English has never invaded China in history, conversely, which also isolated the most wonderful part of world's history from China. As a human being, we need to know where we came from, what we had been and what we had done, so we will know what we need to do and where and who we will be. That's why we must learn English.

Geographic isolation keeps China's 5000-year history from destroying and invading, but it also has been the biggest barrier to Chinese people to learn English in noways we're in peace. Lack of English environment, for example, in the countryside of China we don't have good English teachers, and we also barely have chance to practice our English with foreigner in our daily life, etc., makes our journey of English learning like the ceaseless tragedies for Tang Monk to see Buddha. What a huge waste of our life! We could have done great things in our work or lives within these times. Even worse, it will be continuing.

Language learning would be easier if we have a foreign teacher with us. To gain such condition, many of us would like to choose an English school, in which you can talk with the foreign teachers. There are lots of such kind of schools in China, such as XDF, EF, etc., but when I started to look for a such school in 2014, the first choice for me was definitely Webi, since I had got known about it when I was in college. That time I had a three months period English courses in Webi. I remembered that the first time I was sitting in the class with many passionate and vivacious students, and funny and inspiring foreign English teacher, I began to have the belief that I can learn English well some day which I never had before. This feeling was always in my mind, so I chose Webi again this time, because I know it has been well and it will be well for me.

Webi is not the kind of school which teaches you the basic grammars and sentence structures. They focus on spoken English training, which means they suppose that you've been learning English for a while, but don't speak it well and freely. This range almost defines every university graduates in China. Even they have passed their CET-4, they barely can speak freely. That's because the traditional method to learn English is by remembering the vocabularies and the grammars, which we have been told since the first day we started to learn English when we were in middle school or high school. You do remember that the time you were remembering the vocabularies loudly with your classmates in your middle/high school class, don't you?

Why remembering is not a good or right way to learn a language, because when you're remembering somethings, there is always some Chinese words in your mind to help you remember them. So when you're using it, first comes the Chinese words, then the English words by checking your brain dictionary. That's how it works. To make English become you second nature, the simple and efficient method is to speak out, there is definitely no other methods better than it, and that's what the method Webi chose. In Webi, speaking is the core of your learning, and it drives all other things move.

The pattern is simple, you have a conversation with the teacher and other students in the class, you found that it's difficult at the beginning, so you have to preview your course material and prepare some other things to help you talk with your teacher, such as, for me, I usually read some interesting information from Wikipedia about the topic (or any other things you'd like to talk with the teacher, the point is not a specific topic but your speaking, the teacher would like to talk anything you would like to talk) we're going to talk about, and try to write down some sentences that I can use in the conversation in the class. If there are some words I can't read, I check the dictionary, If there are some sentences I can't make right, I Google it, etc.. One tip is that always talk things you love or you are interested, that makes your conversation comfortable and you have the willing to speak more.

Even so, you still feel a long hard beginning, maybe more than 2 or 3 months depends on your specific situation. And this time is the most important part of your learning, in which you're seeking your way to learning English, and it has not been figured out yet. I will give you some ways of mine, but as I will discuss later, everyone has to find his own way to do things. Before you find your way, The only (and the most important) advice I can give you is be courageous. Maybe you are afraid of speaking and you can't speak correctly, but first you should stand up. When I was in a impromptu class at the second day I joined Webi, when the teacher asked if somebody wants to give a speech, I raised my hand without any thinking. I don't remember what I have said, but the students and the teacher gave me a round of applause. And that passion drives me to keep learning. Courage is a good thing, maybe the best of things. You still remember that such little and young Frodo Baggins carries on the one ring to Mordor to destroy it in the movie The Lord of Ring, don't you?

Finally, you need to find your way to learn English. First, I want to talk about the way itself. People are always seeking ways to do something. They think some other successful people must have some efficient ways they can learn from them. And there are also many successful people are selling ways to success. But bear in mind that there are no ways better than the way you find yourself, and other's way might don't suit for you at all. And why?

Every sentence has its two meanings, one is the literal meaning, and another I called the experience meaning. For example, once in a class, the teacher Hero said that the right order to learn a language is "LSRW" (listening, speaking, reading then writing). I'm sure you understand the literal meaning of this sentence exactly, but does it mean a good way for you? No, you might even not give it a try, and why is that? Because you have never experienced that this method, or part of it, helped you. Like Sean told Will, in the movie Good Will Hunting, that he can not read the world from a book, because he has never been here. In another words, you will only regard the way your experienced as a good way to do something, because it worked for you, and so you agree with that.

That's an unsolvable problem, you believe other's method a good way by experiencing it yourself. So, obviously, if you're seeking other's method, that method should be less experience meaning and more literal meaning, which means, practicable! So I will only show some practicable methods of mine about English learning to you. In your process of doing some practicable ways, you'll find the best way suit for you. You might find that other's method is wrong, or you'll have better method by your own specific experience. Both would be fine, because you find them!

In the rest of this letter, I'll discuss some common problems of English learning, such as, how to remember vocabularies? how to practice pronunciation? how to make sentences like an English person? How to review your grammars? etc.. In fact, all these problems can be categorised into three problems: pronunciation, make sentences and reading. You don't believe that, do you?

First, pronunciation is the most important part of learning English. Recall that why you can not remember or write down a word, because you couldn't pronounce it correctly. And why you can't speak smoothly and fluently, because you're stuck with the pronunciation of some words. Many students remember a word by it's characters, they keep writing the characters on a paper or note book over and over again. Or even some students are reading a vocabularies book loudly in a class, they might haven't read them correctly. Most English words are composed by some syllables as they are pronounced. If you can read a word correctly, you almost can write it correctly, which means you remember a word by it's voice, not by it's characters (but such feature might not be applicable for other languages, like Chinese). Do you think which of them would be easier?

So the solution is to check a dictionary for pronunciation in your computer or phone, it is simple, right? If so, English learning would have been easier. The biggest hurdle for the most of English learner is that, they can not read most of words correctly, especially for Chinese students, since they have got a wrong beginning about pronunciation (as I mentioned before, especially in the middle/high school in the countryside, most English teachers are Chinese and who can not give the students the standard pronunciation). That means one needs to check a dictionary very often, depends on you level, maybe tens or hundreds of times a day, and thousands even more a week. Can you imagine that you repeat the following things hundreds of times a day: open an app in you computer or phone, type or copy and paste a word to the input box, and then click the speak button to listen the standard pronunciation. I bet you will not. Then, what's the really practicable solution? The best approach I can imagine is compress these steps into a keyboard shortcut. So when I get stuck with a word, I select it by double clicking it and then press the shortcut keys, for me it is 'command+r'. Every time I meet a word I'm not familiar with it, or I'm not sure I can read it properly, I just do these operations quickly. In fact, after I figured out this way, I do it very often, at the beginning, it was almost always more than one hundred a day, and my pronunciation is getting better and better. This convenient method improved my vocabularies and speaking very much.

Both Mac OS and Windows provide the feature to speak the selected text when the key is pressed. You'll say "are you kidding with me? Could it really be that simple?". Why not give it a try! The key thing is, bear in mind, whenever you meet a strange word, read it properly as soon as you can, and don't just put it into a todo list.

The next big question is about how to make sentences like an English person. The answer is also simple: get rid of any Chinese words or meaning from your mind when you are speaking or learning English. But what is the practicable methods exactly?

Well, it begins at grammars. You need to know the English names of every part of a sentence, such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, gerund, subject, object, modals, relative clauses, active, passive, infinitive, past and present participle, etc., then when you are making sentences, you can use these terms to think your sentence. Such as, did I use a correct form of the verb? Oh, it would be the infinitive form of a verb after a modal. This is a comparative sentence, should I use a 'more' before or the comparative degree of the adjective, etc..

When you are thinking your sentences like that, you have began to speak like an English person already. My suggestion about this beginning is to review your grammar with a English grammar book, and I highly recommend the book: The Only Grammar Book You'll Ever Need: A One-Stop Source for Every Writing, since it's short, you can read it over within two days. And from now on, forget about the Chinese words:动名词, 不定冠词, 宾语, 一般过去完成时, etc., from your mind forever!

This is also applicable to your vocabularies. Change the display language of your computer or phone operating system to English. Remove the Chinese words library from your Dictionary app. Try to use English to explain a word. You should look the Chinese meaning of a word as less as you can. This is a long term custom, you should get used to it.

The third, also the most important, part of thinking like an English person is how to translate a Chinese sentence into English. In fact, if your English is good, you will speak English directly, there is even no Chinese word have appeared in your mind. But at the beginning, you still need to know how to say some Chinese sentences in English. The rule is that don't try to figure out a single English word which has an accurately meaning corresponding to the Chinese word. A frequently asked question is 'what is the English adjective of a Chinese adjective: XXXX'. Sometimes, we can not find this kind of word in English, and we also don't need to. For example, for the Chinese sentence: '你是巴金斯家族最有勇气的人', if you do not know the word 'courageous', you can also say: 'You are the person of the Baggins family who dare to do things the others afraid of', or 'If there is a person in the Baggins family who can stand up and against evil, that would be you', or 'Some people are afraid of facing things they don't know, but you are not one of them'. Even you know the exactly adjective, sometimes, the indirect expressing is better than the direct form, such as in the movie The Lord of the Ring, the original script 'You were the one Baggins that showed a real spirit' is better than 'You are the best courageous person in the Baggins family'.

In English, you can use many different sentences to express the same ideas. Think that how a dictionary explain a new word with some more simple words which you have known. The practicable method for this is to use relative clauses instead of a single 'subject+verb+adjective' pattern, you can even use more sentences to express a single Chinese sentence. These are some temporary tips, the ultimate method to train you English mind is by reading.

Practice makes perfect! This rule almost applies to every field. Even you have a good pronunciation and grammars, you still need to practice more to gain a fluent language skill. The question is what should we practice more among listening, speaking, reading and writing. In another words, which is the factors among them that you can improve your English more efficiently by increase the frequency of practicing.

Apparently, you can not listen all day. In fact, there are some problems of listening, such as if there are some strange words, you might get stuck, and for a paragraph, we might need to stop to think some sentences for a while, both for literal meaning or experience meaning. But the listening material, such as radio or audio books, etc., which does not allow you to do that unless you pause it. You can not speak all day too, since there might not be a person you can speak with. And writing all day is even the most difficult thing for a student. But can you read all day? I'm sure you can.

By reading frequently, you can increase your vocabularies. As I have mentioned, we should remember a word by its voice, not by its characters. But pronouncing it properly can not guarantee that you will remember it. And I also said that writing it down on the paper over and over again is not an efficient way too. Think about that you remember something by not only repeating yourself over and over again, but also making your mind think it's important and useful for you. Your brain is smart enough that it will not carry something inessential. Then the question becomes how to tell your brain a word is very important and useful for you.

Well, honestly, the scientist hasn't found that way yet. Imagine that you're reading, then you meet a word you didn't meet before, would the brain think a new word is important for you? 'No, come on, it's just a new guy! who knows?', your brain said. Should you worry about that? For me, I will do nothing but pronounce it properly and check the dictionary what it means (there is also a quick way to look up a word by typing with three figures). This makes sure that I will not get stuck with the strange word, then I will go on reading.

Next time, you see this word again, maybe you can remember that you have seen it before but you didn't remember it as your brain has done nothing, or it still like you never met it before. It doesn't matter, keep doing the same action as before.

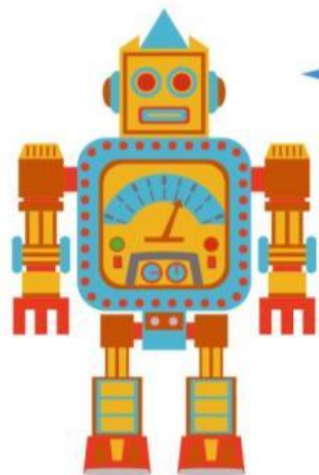
By reading frequently, it also can improve your grammars. This seems obviously, when you see more right sentences, you are entering the world of English. You are completely involved in English. And you will start to think in English way unwittingly.

Read as many as you can, pronounce as proper as you can and think Chinese meaning as less as you can, that's what the methods I'm talking about. As I said, every one has his own way to do things, you could have it a try if you are interested. And in the process of your practicing these methods, I hope you will figure out something different but which is perfect for you, and that you can call it the best method to learn English.

Then back to the farewell. The journey of my struggling with English has ended. Of course my learning will continue, but that can be happened without the care of Webi. A new world and other wonderful journeys of my life are waiting for me. For me, Webi is a place which has provided a wonderful and efficient times of my English learning, and I appreciate and will keep that in my mind.

For my younger sisters and brothers in Webi, I wish you all keep an eye on the end of your journey of English learning. Because there are some other journeys are waiting for you. And that would be a wonderful and exciting part of your life, my friend!

系统评分



作文紧扣主题；针对目标读者，选择了适当的文体和文风。文章选材对路，例证丰富，解释到位，逻辑缜密。写作中，作者能够进行一些有趣的联想，字里行间显现作者出色的洞察力。文章结构清晰，思想表达流畅。开头、主题和结尾之间过渡自然，使文字读起来更加顺畅。句式多样，遣词造句精心巧妙，词汇简明且充分达意。能够用生动的语言使文章产生预期的精彩效果。语法正确，允许有少量拼写、标点、语法和大小写错误出现。

内 容

7.3 / 10

本文能够较好地把握文章主旨，观点明确；
内容较为充实、具体，并且有一定深度；
比较连贯，中心明确，感情真实，准确地传达了写作意图。

语 言

7.7 / 10

文章句法错误基本没有，句式变化多样，复杂句型使用准确；
用词丰富、准确，表意明确。

结 构

2.9 / 5

文章结构完整，条理清晰，表意清楚；
有较多连接过渡词，有连贯性；
句型有较多变化，遣词造句恰当。

写作能力评价


[返回三维写作能力评价](#)

★ 篇章结构

篇章布局逻辑清晰，铺述连贯顺畅；
开篇引人入胜、主体阐述充分、结尾耐人寻味；
善于处理好段落间的过渡与衔接。

★ 思想内容

作者能较好地把握主题，针对目标读者，使用了
合适的文体文风；
内容铺述清晰顺畅；
选材、例证和细节应用恰当。

★ 词汇语法

句式中有少量错误；
句式有一定变化。

★ 写作规范

用词恰当，但仅限于一些简单词语；
语法存在一些小错误，但不影响意思的表达。

★ 句式运用

有少量不太严重的拼写、标点符号或大小写错误。

第3句可能出现错误的句子

▶ But now I'm going to America alone with confidence in my English.

But

While it is not exactly wrong, stylistically 'But' should only be used to start a sentence for dramatic effect and even then rarely.

第4句可能出现错误的句子

But no matter how hard I tried, how much time I spent, it just didn't wok: I can't remember the vocabularies, I can't grasp the grammars and I can't make sentences.

But

While it is not exactly wrong, stylistically 'But' should only be used to start a sentence for dramatic effect and even then rarely.

didn't wok 非句尾情况下, didn't|doesn't|don't后一般接动词原形。请酌情修改。

第5句可能出现错误的句子

When I graduated from my university, I didn't pass my CET-4 after '3 times tries.'

3 times tries 表示“连续”,可参考使用...in a row,请酌情修改。

第6句可能出现错误的句子

In history, English has been spread all over the world with wars and invasions.

spread all over
the world with
wars

spread sth with...意思是“用某物洒满...”如: spread the bread with the cheese, 请酌情修改。

第7句可能出现错误的句子

But it has not happened to China, because of the specific geological conditions: there are high mountains in the west, large ice field in north, and boundless sea in east and south of China.

it has not

happened to 此处宜用一般过去时态,请酌情修改。

China

第 12 句可能出现
错误的句子

The pattern is simple, you have a conversation with the teacher and other students in the class, you found that it's difficult at the beginning, so you have to preview your course material and prepare some other things to help you talk with your teacher, **such as**, for me, I usually read some interesting information from **Wikipedia** about the topic (or any other things you'd like to talk with the teacher, the point is not a specific topic but your speaking, the teacher would like to talk anything you would like to talk) we're going to talk about, and try to write down some sentences that I can use in the conversation in the class.

such as,

such as表示“例如，比如”的意思，在句中，such as后面常跟名词或者名词性短语，表示列举其中的一部分。如：I like fruit,such as apples, bananas. 如果你想引出例句，那么可以使用for example.请根据上下文酌情调整。

Wikipedia 建议检查单词拼写。

第 13 句可能出现
错误的句子

If there are some words I can't read, I check the dictionary, If there are some sentences I can't make right, I **Google** it, etc.

Google 建议检查单词拼写。

第 14 句可能出现
错误的句子

One tips is that always talk things you love or you are interested, that makes your conversation comfortable and you have the willing to speak more.

One tips 这里的tips应使用单数形式，请调整。

第 3 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ Finally, you need to find you way to learn English.

find you way

to learn

建议将这里的way to learn sth改为way of doing sth，请调整。

第 4 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ And there are also many successful people are selling ways to success.

there are also

many successful

there be句型中不能出现多个谓语动词，请调整。

people are

第 5 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ But bear in mind that there are no ways better than the way you find yourself, and other's way might don't suit for you at all.

t suit for you

suit作动词时，可做“合（某人）心意、与（某物）相配”的意思。其正确用法应为suit(suits) sb./sth.，中间不能加介词，请酌情修改、调整。

But

While it is not exactly wrong, stylistically 'But' should only be used to start a sentence for dramatic effect and even then rarely.

第 6 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ Like Sean told Will, in the movie Good Will Hunting, that he can not read the world from a book, because he has never been here.

movie

建议检查单词拼写。

第 7 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ In another words, you will only regard the way your experienced as a good way to do something, because it worked for you, and so you agree with that.

another words, another后只可接单数可数名词，复数可数名词前该用other.请酌情修改。

第 8 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ So, obviously, if you're seeking other's method, that method should be less experience meaning and more literal meaning, which means, practicable!

obviously

Remove wordy 'obviously'

第 1 句可能出现错误的句子 In the rest of this letter, I'll discuss some common problems of English learning, **such as**, how to remember vocabularies?

such as表示“例如，比如”的意思，在句中，**such as**后面常跟名词或者名词性短语，表示列举其中的一部分。如：I like fruit, **such as** apples, bananas. 如果你想引出例句，那么可以使用**for example**.请根据上下文酌情调整。

第 2 句可能出现错误的句子 **'etc.'**

etc 建议检查句首字母是否大写。

第 3 句可能出现错误的句子 In fact, all these problems can be categorised into three problems: pronunciation, make **sentences and reading**. You don't believe that, do you?

sentences and reading. 通常，**and**两边连接的单词的词性应该相同。在本句话中，名词复数和动词ing不能用**and**进行并列，建议修改为两个动词ing的单词，请根据上下文酌情调整。

第 5 句可能出现错误的句子 Many students remember a word by **it's** characters, they keep writing the characters on a paper or note book over and over again.

by it's characters Did you mean 'by its characters'?

第 6 句可能出现错误的句子 Or even some students are reading a **vocabularies book** loudly in a class, they might haven't read them correctly.

vocabularies book 你想表达“词汇书”么？那么可以使用**vocabulary book** 或者**words book**.请根据上下文酌情调整。

第 9 句可能出现错误的句子 they have got a wrong beginning about pronunciation (as I mentioned before, especially in the middle/high school in the countryside, most English teachers are Chinese and who can not give the students the standard pronunciation).

most of English learner 你想表达“大部分的英语学习者”么？那么正确的表达应是：most English learners. 请根据上下文酌情调整。

根据语境，可以判断who这里指代前面出现的English teachers. 那么在并列句中可以使用they替代English teachers. who若用在并列句中，通常是两个疑问代词或疑问副词引导的分句。如：When will he come and who will come with him are unknown. 我们不清楚他什么时候来，和谁一起来。请根据上下文酌情调整。

most of words 在of之后应该用the ('most of the words') 或 "most words".

第 10 句可能出现错误的句子 That means one needs to check a dictionary very often, depends on you level, maybe tens or hundreds of times a day, and thousands even more a week.

on you level 英语中在非句首情况下没有非动词+PRP（人称代词）+名词的表达，建议把人称代词改为物主代词。请酌情修改。

, depends on 根据语境，可以判断depend on在句中作状语。那么应该是depend的非谓语动词形式，即，depending on....请根据上下文酌情调整。

第 11 句可能出现错误的句子 Can you imagine that you repeat the following things hundreds of times a day: open an app in you computer or phone, type or copy and paste a word to the input box, and then click the speak button to listen the standard pronunciation.

in you computer 英语中在非句首情况下没有非动词+PRP（人称代词）+名词的表达，建议把人称代词改为物主代词。请酌情修改。

第 12 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ Then, what's the **really** practicable solution?

really

Intensifier that does not intensify '**really**'. Use sparingly.

第 13 句可能出现错

误的句子

The best approach I can imagine **is compress** these steps into a keyboard shortcut.

is compress

compress既可以作名词，又可以作动词。根据语境这里应该作动词。那么当它用在be动词之后作表语时，可以使用to compress的形式。请根据上下文酌情调整。

第 14 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ Could it **really** be that simple?

really

Intensifier that does not intensify '**really**'. Use sparingly.

第 15 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ " Why not give it a try!

Why

Add a space between sentences

第 16 句可能出现错

误的句子

The key thing is, bear in mind, whenever you meet a strange word, read it properly as soon as you can, and **don't just** put it into a **todo** list.

todo

你想表达的是“to do”吗？注意单词之间要空格。

don't just

非句尾情况下，didn't|doesn't|don't后一般接动词原形。请酌情修改。

第 18 句可能出现错

误的句子

You need to know the English names of every part of a sentence, such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, gerund, subject, object, modals, relative clauses, active, passive, infinitive, past and present participle, etc, then when you are making sentences, you can use these terms to think your sentence.

modals

建议检查单词拼写。

第 19 句可能出现错

误的句子

▶ **Such as**, did I use a correct form of the verb?

Such as,

such as表示“例如，比如”的意思，在句中，such as后面常跟名词或者名词性短语，表示列举其中的一部分。如：I like fruit,such as apples, bananas. 如果你想引出例句，那么可以使用for example.请根据上下文酌情调整。

第4句可能出现错误的句子

Even you know the exactly adjective, sometimes, the indirect expressing is better than the direct form, such as in the movie The Lord of the Ring, the original script 'You were the one Baggins that showed a real spirit' is better than 'You are the best courageous person in the Baggins family'.

movie 建议检查单词拼写。

exactly adjective “准确的形容词”的正确表达应为exact adjective.请根据上下文酌情修改。

Baggins 建议检查单词拼写。

第5句可能出现错误的句子

Think that how a dictionary explain a new word with some more simple words which you have known.

dictionary explain 建议把explain改为explains或explained.请根据上下文酌情修改。

words which 是否少了逗号, 'words, which'. 若使用限制性定语从句, 请使用 'words that'.

some more simple 建议改为some simple或者some simpler.请根据上下文酌情修改。

第6句可能出现错误的句子

In another words, which is the factors among them that you can improve your English more efficiently by increase the frequency of practicing.'

practicing 建议检查单词拼写。

by increase “通过增加...”的正确表达应为by increasing.请根据上下文酌情修改。

another words, another后只可接单数可数名词, 复数可数名词前该用other.请酌情修改。

第 4 句可能出现错误的句子 This **make** sure that I will not get stuck with the strange word, then I will go on reading.

This make

句首不可使用this make的表达，建议把make改为made或makes.请根据上下文酌情修改。

第 5 句可能出现错误的句子 Next time, you see this word again, maybe you can remember that you have seen it before but you didn't remember it as your brain has done nothing, or **it still like** you never met it before.

it still like

英语中没有PRP人称代词（反身代词除外）+形容词/副词+形容词的表达，建议在人称代词后加动词（含be动词）。请酌情修改。

or it still like

当第三人称单数he/she/it作主语时，谓语动词请根据时态要求来选择相应的形式，请根据上下文酌情调整。

第 7 句可能出现错误的句子 This **seems obviously**, when you see more right sentences, you are entering the world of English.

obviously

Remove wordy '**obviously**'

seems

此处建议改为obvious，请调整。

obviously,

第 8 句可能出现错误的句子 As I said, **every one has** his own way to do things, you could have it a try if you are interested.

every one has 人称代词everyone指每个人，Every one指每一个。请自行斟酌其用法。

第 13 句可能出现错误的句子

Because **there are some other journeys are** waiting for you.

there are some

there be句型中不能出现多个谓语动词，请调整。

other journeys are

When I graduated from my university, I didn't pass my CET-4 after 3 times tries.

[近义词]

▲ **pass** [全部显示](#)

释义：to move along a particular course

近义词：[journey](#) [go](#) [fare](#) more >>

Then, should we give up on it?

[词或词组]

★ **give up** [全部显示](#)

用法：give sth up/give up sth 表示放弃某事，如：give up football 放弃足球；give up doing sth 表示放弃做某事，如：give up smoking 戒烟。容易与之产生混淆的词组有：give in，其主要用法如下：1. 让步 He has given in to my views. 他已让步，接受了我的看法。2. 呈交 Please give in your examination papers now. 现在请交上试卷。

The Coast Guard had **given up** all hope of finding the two divers alive.

海岸警卫队已**放弃**了两名潜水员生还的全部希望。

Should we think that we can still live in this world without English?

[近义词]

▲ **still** [全部显示](#)

释义：marked by, done with, or making no sound or noise

近义词：[quiet](#) [noisiness](#) [hushed](#) more >>

No, of course we shouldn't!

[词或词组]

★ **of course** [全部显示](#)

用法：of course 常用于口语表达，有如下几种意思：

1. 当别人请求你某件事时，你强调可以的，如：'Can I ring you back in a minute?' 'Yes, of course.' "我可以稍后再打给你么？""当然可以啊！" 2. 用来强调你说的是对的。如：Do you really believe her?' 'Of course I do!' "你真的相信她么？""当然！" 反义表达有：of course not 表示强调你没有做过某事 近义表达有：certainly=used to agree or give your permission 口语表达：用来表示同意或者允许 **Of course**, I can help you with our math homework.

我**当然**可以教你做数学作业。

Geographic isolation keeps China's 5000-year history from destroying and invading, but it also has been the biggest barrier to Chinese people to learn English in noways we're in peace.

Lack of English environment, for example, in the countryside of China we don't have good English teachers, and we also barely have chance to practice our English with foreigner in our daily life, etc, makes our journey of English learning like the ceaseless tragedies for Tang Monk to see Buddha.

[近义词]

▲ also

释义：in addition

近义词：[further](#) [besides](#) [additionally](#) more >>

▲ history 全部显示

释义：a recounting of past events

近义词：[description](#) [chronicle](#) [account](#) more >>

[词或词组]

★ lack of 全部显示

用法：lack作名词时表示缺乏，相当于shortage. 跟lack相关的搭配有：a complete/total lack of something 完全缺乏某事物，如：Comments are based on a total lack of information.评论基于信息的缺乏 an apparent lack of something 明显缺乏某事物 for lack of something (=because something is not present or does not exist) 由于缺乏某事物，如：Tours are cancelled for lack of bookings.旅行由于没有预定而被取消了。a distinct/marked lack of something no lack of something (=plenty of something) 不缺少某事物

Our eyes do not show a **lack of** sense of beauty but a lack of observation.

对于我们的眼睛，不是缺少美，而是缺少发现。

[近义词]

▲ also

释义：in addition

近义词：[further](#) [besides](#) [additionally](#) more >>

▲ practice 全部显示

释义：to do or perform repeatedly so as to master

近义词：[rehearse](#)

Language learning would be easier if we have a foreign teacher with us.

[近义词]

▲ be

释义：to have reality or life

近义词：[live](#) [exist](#) [breathe](#) more >>

▲ foreign 全部显示

释义：of, from, or characteristic of another place or part of the world

近义词：[strange](#) [exotic](#) [alien](#)

▲ language 全部显示

释义：a system of terms used by a people sharing a history and culture

近义词：[tongue](#) [speech](#) [dialect](#) more >>

To gain such condition, many of us would like to choose an English school, in which you can talk with the foreign teachers.

[词或词组]

★ talk with 全部显示

用法：及物动词词组，talk with somebody, 表示和某人聊天，类似的词组我们还可以用have a conversation with/have a talk with 近义词组：talk to, 两者间的主要区别在于：talk to sb 意思是对某人讲话,介词TO 表示"方向",表示一个人要对另一个人讲话,但是不表示对方也需要讲话,主要是强调告诉某人什么事,而talk with sb 则表达的是和某人一起谈论什么事物,与某人一起交谈,双方都要发表言论,相互沟通,介词WITH表示"一起"。

I have something to **talk with** you.

我有点儿事要和你谈一谈。

[近义词]

▲ choose 全部显示

释义：to make a choice from a number of alternatives

近义词：[opt\(for\)](#) [elect](#) [cull](#) more >>

▲ foreign 全部显示

释义：of, from, or characteristic of another place or part of the world

近义词：[strange](#) [exotic](#) [alien](#)

Webi is not the kind of school which teaches you the basic grammars and sentence structures.

[近义词]

▲ **kind** [全部显示](#)

释义：characterized by kindness and concern for others

近义词：[benevolent](#) [beneficent](#) [altruistic](#) more >>

They focus on spoken English training, which means they suppose that you've been learning English for a while, but don't speak it well and freely.

[词或词组]

★ **for a while** [全部显示](#)

用法：for a while持续一小会儿，近义词组有：for a moment=for a second; 跟a while 有关的搭配有：in a while很快，如：He will be with you in a while.他很快会和你在一起的。a little/short while一会会儿 quite a while=fairly a long time相当长一段时间；all the while某事持续的整个过程 for a moment = for a while = for a second

Relax **for a while** before going to bed.

睡觉前放松一会儿。

[近义词]

▲ **suppose** [全部显示](#)

释义：to take for granted without proof

近义词：[postulate](#) [posit](#) [assume](#) more >>

This range almost defines every university graduates in China.

[近义词]

▲ **range** [全部显示](#)

释义：the extent of one's perception, understanding, knowledge, or vision

近义词：[purview](#) [ken](#) [horizon](#) more >>

▲ **almost**

释义：near to in quantity or amount

近义词：[nearly](#) [approximately](#) [about](#) more >>

Maybe you are afraid of speaking and you can't speak correctly, but first you should stand up.

[词或词组]

★ **stand up** [全部显示](#)

用法：动词词组。结构：stand up 不及物动词词组。容易与之混淆的词组：stand up for sb/sth 支持；维护 例：Always stand up for your friends. 任何时候都要支持自己的朋友。
There were no seats left so I had to **stand up**.
没有座位了，所以我只好**站着**。

[近义词]

▲ **maybe**

释义：possibly but not certainly

近义词：[perhaps](#) [perchance](#) [mayhap](#)

When I was in a impromptu class at the second day I joined Webi, when the teacher asked if somebody wants to give a speech, I raised my hand without any thinking.

[近义词]

▲ **somebody**

释义：an important, influential person

近义词：[eminence](#) [dignitary](#) [character](#) more >>

I don't remember what I have said, but the students and the teacher gave me a round of applause.

[近义词]

▲ **remember** [全部显示](#)

释义：to renew an image or thought in the mind

近义词：[recall](#) [mind](#) [bethink](#) more >>

And that passion drives me to keep learning.

[近义词]

▲ **keep** [全部显示](#)

释义：to have and maintain in one's possession

近义词：[keep back](#) [hold back](#) [hold](#) more >>

▲ **passion** [全部显示](#)

释义：powerful, intense emotion

近义词：[fervor](#) [fervency](#) [ardor](#) more >>

First, I want to talk about the way itself.

[词或词组]

★ **talk about** [全部显示](#)

用法：跟talk有关的搭配有：talk about sth. 讨论某件事；
talk with sb. 与某人交谈；talk to sb和某人谈话，责备某人；
talk in a low voice/小声讲话；talk in a whisper窃窃私语；
talk around/round sb劝服某人改变自己的观点。

In groups, **talk about** things that will happen in the future.

小组**讨论**一下将来会发生的事情。

They think some other successful people must have some efficient ways they can learn from them.

[词或词组]

★ **learn from** [全部显示](#)

用法：learn sth (from sb/sth) (从某人或某物上)学习到...
learn about 是学习关于某一方面的知识，例如：learn about how to swim; learn from 是指从某个地方或者人学到知识，例如：learn from my father; learn to do 是学做什么事情，例如：learn to swim.

So what did we **learn from** this?

那么我们**从中学**到了什么呢？

[近义词]

▲ **efficient** [全部显示](#)

释义：producing or able to produce a desired effect

近义词：[efficacious](#) [effectual](#) [effective](#) more >>

▲ **other**

释义：being an addition

近义词：[extra](#) [additional](#) [added](#) more >>

And there are also many successful people are selling ways to success.

[近义词]

▲ **also**

释义：in addition

近义词：[further](#) [besides](#) [additionally](#) more >>

The practicable method for this is to use relative clauses instead of a single 'subject+verb+adjective' pattern, you can even use more sentences to express a single Chinese sentence.

[词或词组]

★ **instead of** [全部显示](#)

用法：instead of是介宾短语,其意与instead相同,不同之处在于它后面常接宾语,起宾语多由名词、代词、介词、短语、动词 + ing 形式充当。例如：We'll ask Li Mei instead of Mary.我们将去问李梅而不问玛丽。instead意为“代替”“替代”，作副词用,通常位于句尾,如位于句首时常用逗号与后面隔开。instead 在顺接句子中作“代替”讲,而在转折（或逆转）句子中作“然而”讲。例如：Lily isn't here. Ask Lucy instead. Lily不在这儿,去问Lucy吧。[注意]当instead在祈使句中时,只能位于句末。You probably picked up my keys **instead of** yours. 你可能是捡了我的钥匙,而不是你自己的。

[近义词]

▲ **method** [全部显示](#)

释义：the approach used to do something

近义词：[mode](#) [manner](#) [fashion](#) more >>

▲ **even** [全部显示](#)

释义：having no irregularities, roughness, or indentations

近义词：[level](#) [flush](#) [flat](#) more >>

▲ **relative** [全部显示](#)

释义：estimated by comparison

近义词：[comparative](#)

▲ **express** [全部显示](#)

释义：to put into words

近义词：[convey](#) [communicate](#) [articulate](#) more >>

▲ **single** [全部显示](#)

释义：lacking the company of others

近义词：[lone](#) [companionless](#) [alone](#) more >>

You don't believe that, do you?

[近义词]

▲ **believe** [全部显示](#)

释义：to regard(something)as true or real

近义词：[accept](#)

First, pronunciation is the most important part of learning English.

[近义词]

▲ **part** [全部显示](#)

释义：one of the parts into which something is divided

近义词：[piece](#) [member](#) [division](#) more >>

▲ **most** [全部显示](#)

释义：much more than half

近义词：[greater](#) [better](#) [best](#) more >>

▲ **important** [全部显示](#)

释义：having great significance

近义词：[considerable](#) [consequential](#) [big](#) more >>

Recall that why you can not remember or write down a word, because you couldn't pronounce it correctly.

[近义词]

▲ **pronounce**

释义：to produce or make (speech sound)

近义词：[say](#) [enunciate](#) [articulate](#) more >>

▲ **remember** [全部显示](#)

释义：to renew an image or thought in the mind

近义词：[recall](#) [mind](#) [bethink](#) more >>

Many students remember a word by it's characters, they keep writing the characters on a paper or note book over and over again.

[近义词]

▲ **keep** [全部显示](#)

释义：to have and maintain in one's possession

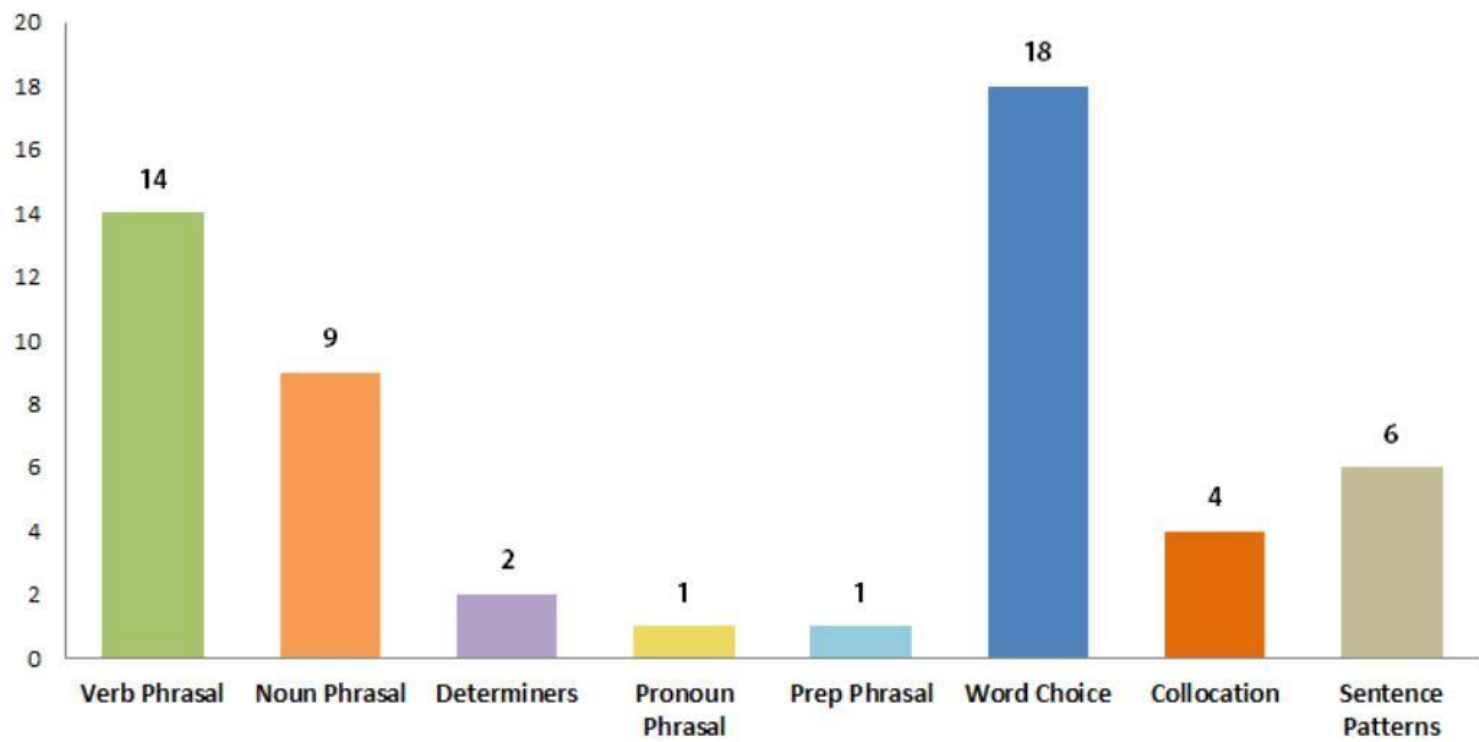
近义词：[keep back](#) [hold back](#) [hold](#) more >>

▲ **note** [全部显示](#)

释义：a brief record written as an aid to the memory

近义词：[notation](#) [memorandum](#)

错误点统计



错误点细分

