# 英语四六级作文必背短语、短句

来源：网络 作者：雨声轻语 更新时间：2024-06-16

*第一篇：英语四六级作文必背短语、短句一、引出开头1：It is well-known to us that……（我们都知道……）==As far as my knowledge is concerned, …（就我所知…）2：Recent...*

**第一篇：英语四六级作文必背短语、短句**

一、引出开头

1：It is well-known to us that……（我们都知道……）==As far as my knowledge is concerned, …（就我所知…）2：Recently the problem of…… has been brought into focus.==Nowadays there is a growing concern over ……（最近……问题引起了关注）

3：Nowadays（overpopulation）has become a problem we have to face.（现今，人口过剩已成为我们不得不面对的问题）

4：Internet has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life.It has brought a lot of benefits but has created some serious problems as well.（互联网已在我们的生活扮演着越来越重要的角色，它给我们带来了许多好处但也产生了一些严重的问题）5：With the rapid development of science and technology，more and more people believe that……（随着科技的迅速发展，越来越多的人认为……）

6：It is a common belief that……==It is commonly believed that……（人们一般认为……）7：A lot of people seem to think that……（很多人似乎认为……）8:It is universally acknowledged that + 句子（全世界都知道...）

二、表达不同观点

1：People\'s views on……vary from person to person.Some hold that……However, others believe that……（人们对……的观点因人而异，有些人认为……然而其他人却认为……）2：People may have different opinions on……（人们对……可能会持有不同见解）

3：Attitudes towards（drugs）vary from person to person.==Different people hold different attitudes towards（failure）（人们对待吸毒的态度因人而异）

4:There are different opinions among people as to……（对于……人们的观点大不相同）

三、表示结尾

1：In short, it can be said that……（总之，他的意思是……）

2：From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that……（从上面提到的，我们可以得出结论……）3：Taking all these factors into consideration, we naturally/reasonably come to the conclusion that……（把所有的这些因素加以考虑，我们自然可以得出结论……）

4：Hence/Therefore, we\'d better come to the conclusion that……（因此，我们最好的出这样的结论……）

5:There is no doubt that(job-hopping)has its drawbacks as well as merits.（毫无疑问，跳槽有优点也有缺点）

6：All in all, we cannot live without……,but at the same time we must try to find out new ways to cope with the problems that would arise.（总之，我们没有……无法生活，但同时我们必须寻求新的解决办法来面对可能出现的新问题）

四、提出建议

1：It is high time that we put an end to the(trend).（该是我们停止这一趋势的时候了）2：There is no doubt that enough concern must be paid to the problem of……（毫无疑问，对……问题应予以足够重视）

3：Obviously ,if we want to do something … it is essential that……（显然，如果我们想要做么事，很重要的是……）

4：Only in this way can we ……（只有这样，我们才能……）5：Spare no effort to + V（不遗余力的）

五、预示后果

1：Obviously，if we don\'t control the problem, the chances are that……will lead us in danger.（很明显，如果我们不能控制这一问题，很有可能我们会陷入危险）

2：No doubt, unless we take effective measures, it is very likely that ……（毫无疑问，除非我们采取有效措施，否则我们很可能会……）

3：It is urgent that immediate measures should be taken to stop the situation（很紧迫的是应立即采取措施阻止这一事态的发展）

六、表示论证

1：From my point of view, it is more reasonable to support the first opinion rather than the second.(在我看来，支持第一种观点比第二种更有道理)2：I cannot entirely agree with the idea that……（我无法完全同意这一观点）3：As far as I am concerned/In my opinion,……（就我来说……）

4：I sincerely believe that……==I am greatly convinced(that)子句.（我真诚地相信……）5：Finally, to speak frankly, there is also a more practical reason why ……（最后，坦率地说，还有另外一个实际的原因……）

七、给出原因

1：The reason why + 句子 ~~~ is that + 句子（...的原因是...）

2:This phenomenon exists for a number of reasons.First,…….Second,…….Third，……。这一现象存在有很多原因的，第一……第二……第三……

3：For one thing,…… For another thing，…… ==On the one hand,……On the other hand……一方面……另一方面……

4：I quite agree with the statement that……The reasons are chiefly as follows.我十分赞同这一论述，即……。其主要原因如下。

八、列出解决办法和批判错误观点做法

1：The best way to solve the troubles is……解决这些麻烦的最好办法是…… 2：As far as something is concerned,……就某事而言，…… 3;It is obvious that……很显然……

4：It may be true that……but it doesn\'t mean that……可能……是对的，但这并不意味着……

5;It is natural to believe that……but we shouldn\'t ignore that……认为……是自然的，但我们不应忽视……

6：There is no evidence to suggest that……没有证据表明……

九、表示好处和坏处

1：It has the following advantages.它有如下优势

2：It is beneficial/harmful to us.==It is of great benefit/harm to us.它对我们有益处 3:It has more disadvantages than advantage.他有很多不足之处

十、表示重要、方便、可能

1：It is important(necessary/difficult/convenient/possible)for sb to do sth.对于某人做……是……

2：It plays an important role in our life.十一、采取措施

1：We should take some effective measures.我们应该采取有效措施

2：We should try our best to overcome/conquer the difficulties.我们应该尽最大努力去克服困难

3：We should do our utmost in doing sth.我们应该尽力去做…… 4：We should solve the problems that we are confronted/faced with.我们应该解决我们面临的困难

十二、显示变化

1：Some changes have taken place in the past five years.过去五年发生了很多变化 2：Great changes will certainly be produced in the international communications.在国际交流中理所当然会发生很多大的变化

3：It has increased/decreased from…to…他已经从…增加/减少到…

4：The output of July in this factory increased by 15%.这个工厂7月份产量以增加了15%

十三、表明事实现状

1;We cannot ignore the fact that……我们不能忽略这个事实…… 2：No one can deny the fact that……没人能否认这个事实…… 3：This is a phenomenon that many people are interested in.4:be closely related to ~~（与...息息相关）

十四、进行比较

1：Compared with A,B……与A比较，B…… 2;I prefer to read rather than watch TV.十五、常用英语谚语

1：Actions speak louder than words.事实胜于雄辩 2：All is not gold that glitters.发光的未必都是金子 3：All roads lead to Rome.条条大路通罗马

4：A good beginning is half done.良好的开端是成功的一半 5：Every advantage has its disadvantage有利必有弊 6：A miss is as good as a mile.失之毫厘，差之千里 7：Failure is the mother of success.失败是成功之母 8:Industry is the parent of success.勤奋是成功之母 9:It is never too old to learn.活到老，学到老 10:Knowledge is power.知识就是力量

11:Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it.世上无难事，只怕有心人 好强的英语系某人的整理～～(看了这些想不过四六级都难~~~)2024-07-24 20:00 |(分类:默认分类)英语四六级写作25个加分句型

一、~~~ the + ~ est + 名词 +(that)+ 主词 + have ever + seen(known/heard/had/read, etc)~~~ the most + 形容词 + 名词 +(that)+ 主词 + have ever + seen(known/heard/had/read, etc)例句：Helen is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.海伦是我所看过最美丽的女孩。

Mr.Chang is the kindest teacher that I have ever had.张老师是我曾经遇到最仁慈的教师。

二、Nothing is + ~~~ er than to + V Nothing is + more + 形容词 + than to + V 例句：Nothing is more important than to receive education.没有比接受教育更重要的事。

三、~~~ cannot emphasize the importance of ~~~ too much.（再怎么强调...的重要性也不为过。）

例句：We cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much.我们再怎么强调保护眼睛的重要性也不为过。

四、There is no denying that + S + V...（不可否认的...）

例句：There is no denying that the qualities of our living have gone from bad to worse.不可否认的，我们的生活品质已经每况愈下。

五、It is universally acknowledged that + 句子~~（全世界都知道...）

例句：It is universally acknowledged that trees are indispensable to us.全世界都知道树木对我们是不可或缺的。

六、There is no doubt that + 句子~~（毫无疑问的...）

例句：There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something to be desired.毫无疑问的我们的教育制度令人不满意。

七、An advantage of ~~~ is that + 句子（...的优点是...）

例句：An advantage of using the solar energy is that it won’t create(produce)any pollution.使用太阳能的优点是它不会制造任何污染。

八、The reason why + 句子 ~~~ is that + 句子（...的原因是...）

例句：The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can provide us with fresh air./ The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can supply fresh air for us.我们必须种树的原因是它们能供应我们新鲜的空气。

九、So + 形容词 + be + 主词 + that + 句子（如此...以致于...）

例句：So precious is time that we can’t afford to waste it.时间是如此珍贵，我们经不起浪费它。

十、Adj + as + Subject（主词）+ be, S + V~~~（虽然...）

例句：Rich as our country is, the qualities of our living are by no means satisfactory.{by no means = in no way = on no account 一点也不}

虽然我们的国家富有，我们的生活品质绝对令人不满意。

十一、The + ~er + S + V, ~~~the + ~er + S + V ~~~ The + more + Adj + S + V，~~~the + more + Adj + S + V~~~（愈...愈...）

例句：The harder you work, the more progress you make.你愈努力，你愈进步。

The more books we read, the more learned we become.我们书读愈多，我们愈有学问。

十二、By +Ving, ~~ can ~~（借着...，..能够..）

例句：By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy.借着做运动，我们能够始终保持健康。

十三、~~~ enable + Object（受词）+ to + V（..使..能够..）

例句：Listening to music enable us to feel relaxed.听音乐使我们能够感觉轻松。

十四、On no account can we + V ~~~（我们绝对不能...）

例句：On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge.我们绝对不能忽略知识的价值。

十五、It is time + S + 过去式（该是...的时候了）

例句：It is time the authorities concerned took proper steps to solve the traffic problems.该是有关当局采取适当的措施来解决交通问题的时候了。

十六、Those who ~~~（...的人...）

例句：Those who violate traffic regulations should be punished.4 违反交通规定的人应该受处罚。

十七、There is no one but ~~~（没有人不...）

例句：There is no one but longs to go to college.没有人不渴望上大学。

十八、be + forced/compelled/obliged + to + V（不得不...）

例句：Since the examination is around the corner, I am compelled to give up doing sports.既然考试迫在眉睫，我不得不放弃做运动。

十九、It is conceivable that + 句子（可想而知的）

It is obvious that + 句子（明显的）

It is apparent that + 句子（显然的）

例句：It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life.可想而知，知识在我们的一生中扮演一个重要的角色。

二十、That is the reason why ~~~（那就是...的原因）

例句：Summer is sultry.That is the reason why I don’t like it.夏天很燠热。那就是我不喜欢它的原因。

二十一、For the past + 时间，S + 现在完成式...（过去...年来，...一直...）

例句：For the past two years, I have been busy preparing for the examination.过去两年来，我一直忙着准备考试。

二十二、Since + S + 过去式，S + 现在完成式。

例句：Since he went to senior high school, he has worked very hard.自从他上高中，他一直很用功。

二十三、It pays to + V ~~~（...是值得的。）

例句：It pays to help others.帮助别人是值得的。

二十四、be based on（以...为基础）

例句：The progress of thee society is based on harmony.社会的进步是以和谐为基础的。

二十五、Spare no effort to + V（不遗余力的）

例句：We should spare no effort to beautify our environment.我们应该不遗余力的美化我们的环境。

还有下面这些是我正在读的一些原版书里的好句子

You can never have too much sky.You can fall asleep and wake up drunk on sky, and sky can keep you safe when you are sad.Here there is too much sadness and not enough sky.Butterflies too are few and so are flowers and most things that are beautiful.Still, we take what we can get and make the best of。你永远不能拥有太多的天空。你可以在天空下睡去，醒来又沉醉。在你忧伤的时候，天空会给你安慰。可是忧伤太多，天空不够，蝴蝶不够，花儿也不够。大多美好的东西都不够。于是，我们去我们所能，好好的享用。——《芒果街上的小屋》

IT is a truth universally acknowledged, that（a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.）这是一条举世皆知的真理，那就是...（套进去^^）——《傲慢与偏见》

There is no royal road to(science.)......路上无坦途。——马克思。

有的时候一个很好的单词作用也是非常强大的哦~可以替换以下哈~这些都是传说中的big words~

1.important =crucial(extremely important),significant(amount or effect large enough to be important)2.common=universal, ubiquitous(if something is ubiquitous, it seems to be everywhere)

3.abundant=ample(enough and usually extra), plentiful(enough for people\'s needs and wants)1 4.stick=adhere, cling(hold on something tightly)1

5.neglect=ignore.(difference: neglect means someone has not paid enough attention to something;ignore means no attention.)

6.near=adjacent(twothings next to each other), adjoin(the same as adjacent)\'

7.pursue=woo(man woos woman, old-fashioned), seek(if you seek sth, you try to obtain it.FORMAL)

8.accurate=precise(precise is exact and accurate in all details), exact(correct in every detail)9.vague=obscure(unknown or known by only a few people)10.top=peak, summit

11.competitor=rival, opponent(especially in sports and politics)1

12.blame=condemn(if you condemn something, you say it is very bad and unacceptable)13.opinon=perspective, standpoint(means looking at an event or situation in a particular way)14.fame=prestige(describe those who are admired), reputation

15.build=erect(you can erect something as buildings, FORMAL), establish 16.insult=humiliate(do something or say something which makes people feel ashamed or stupid)

17.complain=grumble(complain something in a bad-tempered way)18.primary=radical(very important and great in degree), fundamental

19.relieve=alleviate(alleviate means you make pain or sufferings less intense or severe)

20.force=coerces into(coerce means you make someone do something s/he does not want to),compel

21.enlarge=magnify(magnify means make something larger than it really is)

22.complex=intricate(if something is intricate, it often has many small parts and details)23.Lonely=solitary(if someone is solitary, there is no one near him/her 24.small=minuscule(very small), minute, V.A.B8 Q6 w, p$ S

25.praise=extol(stronger than praise), compliment(polite and political)

26.hard-working=assiduous(someone who is assiduous works hard or does things very thoroughly 27.difficult=arduous(if something is arduous, it is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of efforts)28.poor(soil)=barren, infertile(used to describe the soil is so poor that plants cannot be planted on it)

29.fragile=brittle, vulnerable(someone who is vulnerable is easily hurt emotionally or physically)+ 30.show=demonstrate(to demonstrate a fact means tp make it clear to people.)

31.big=massive(large in size, quantity, or extent), colossal(use this word, you emphasize something’s large), tremendous(INFORMAL)+

32.avoid=shun(if someone shuns something, s/he deliberately avoid that something or keep away from it.)% [-?0 B/ X: V

33.fair=impartial(someone who is impartial is able to give a fair opinion or decision on something.)0 U!V0 e/ a\" h0 L8 ~

34.attack=assault(physically attack someone), assail(attack violently

35.dislike=abhor(abhor means you hate something to a extreme extent for moral reasons), loathe(dislike very much)!

36.ruin=devastate(it means damage something very badly, or utterly destroy it.)39.always=invariably(the same as always, but better than always)4

40.forever=perpetual(a perpetual state never changes), immutable(something immutable will never change or be changed)

41.surprise=startle(it means surprise you slightly), astound(surprise you to a large degree),astonish(the same as astound)

42.enthusiasm=zeal(a great enthusiasm), fervency(sincere and enthusiasm)# 43.quiet=tranquil(calm and peaceful), serene(calm and quiet)!44.expensive=exorbitant(it means too expensive that it should be)

45.luxurious=lavish(impressive and very expensive), sumptuous(grand and very expensive 46.boring=tedious(if you describe something tedious, you mean it is boring and frustrating)47.respect=esteem(if you esteem someone, you respect and admire him/her.FORMAL)48.worry=fret(if you fret about something, you worry about it)49.cold=chilly(unpleasantly cold), icy(extremely cold)50.hot=boiling(very hot)

51.dangerous=perilous(very dangerous, hazardous(dangerous, especially to people\'s safety and health)/ {

52.nowadays=currently

53.only=unique(the only one of its kind), distinctive;

54.stop=cease(if something ceases, it stops happening or existing)

55.part=component(the components of something are the parts that it is made of)(h 56.result=consequence(the results or effects of something)57.obvious=apparent, manifest

58.basedon=derived fromcan see or notice them very easily)60.quite=fairly

61.pathetic=lamentable(very uncomfortable and disappointing)62.field=domain(a particular field of thought, activities or interest)63.appear=emerge(come into existence)64.whole=entire(the whole of something)8

65.wet=moist(slightly wet), damp(slightly wet), humid(very damp and hot)!66.wrong=erroneous(incorrect or partly correct)67.difficult=formidable

68.change=convert(change into another form)

69.typical=quintessential(this word means represent a typical example of something)70.careful=cautious(very careful in order to avoid danger), prudent(careful and sensible)

71.ability=capacity, capability(the same as ability)

72.strange=eccentric(if some one is eccentric, s/he behaves in a strange way, or his/her opinion is different from most people)

73.rich=affluent(if you are affluent, you have a lot of money)74.use= utilize(the same as use)

75.dubious=skeptical(if you are skeptical about something, you have doubts on it.)76.satisfy=gratify(if you are gratified by something, it gives you pleasure and satisfaction)

77.short=fleeting, ephemeral(if something is ephemeral, it lasts a short time)78.scholarship=fellowship

79.angry=enraged(extremely angry)

80.smelly=malodorous(used to describe an unpleasant smell)

81.ugly=hideous(if something is hideous, it is very ugly or unattractive)#

82.attractive=appealing(pleasing and attractive), absorbing(something absorbing can attract you a great deal)

83.perse=miscellaneous(a miscellaneous groups consists of many different kinds of things)

84.disorder=disarray, chaos

85.crazily=frantically(used to describe someone who behaves in a wild and uncontrolled way)

86.rapid=meteoric(ATTENTION: meteoric is only used to describe someone achieves success quickly)

87.ordinary=mundane(very ordinary and not at interesting or unusual)88.despite=notwithstanding(FORMAL)

89.best=optimal(used to describe the best level something can achieve)/ 90.sharp=acute(severe and intense)

91.unbelievable=inconceivable(ifyou deem something inconceivable, you think it very unlike to happen ^

92.puzzle=perplex(something perplex someone means it confuses and worries him/her because he/she does not understand it)

93.method=avenue(away of getting something done)

94.famous=distinguished(used to describe people who are successful in their career)95.ancient=archaic(extremely old and extremely old-fashioned)

96.decorate=embellish(embellish means make something look more attractive via decorating it with something else)/

97.possible=feasible(if something is feasible, it can be done, made or achieved)98.so=consequently, accordingly

99.rare=infrequent(doesn’t happen often 100.greedy=rapacious(greedy and selfish)以下是其他的搜集

英语写作常用句型

（一）段首句

1.关于……人们有不同的观点。一些人认为……

There are different opinions among people as to \_\_\_\_.Some people suggest that \_\_\_\_.2.俗话说（常言道）……，它是我们前辈的经历，但是，即使在今天，它在许多场合仍然适用。

There is an old saying\_\_\_\_\_\_.Its the experience of our forefathers，however，it is correct in many cases even today.3.现在，……，它们给我们的日常生活带来了许多危害。首先，……；

其次，……。更为糟糕的是……。

Today, \_\_\_\_, which have brought a lot of harms in our daily life.First, \_\_\_\_ Second,\_\_\_\_.What makes things worse is

that\_\_\_\_\_\_.4.现在，……很普遍，许多人喜欢……，因为……，另外（而且）

……。

Nowadays，it is common to \_\_\_\_\_\_.Many people like \_\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_\_.Besides，\_\_\_\_\_\_.5.任何事物都是有两面性，……也不例外。它既有有利的一面，也有不

利的一面。

Everything has two sides and \_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an exception，it has both advantages and disadvantages.6.关于……人们的观点各不相同，一些人认为（说）……，在他们看

来，……

People’s opinions about \_\_\_\_\_\_ vary from person to person.Some people say that \_\_\_\_\_\_.To them,\_\_\_\_\_.7.人类正面临着一个严重的问题……，这个问题变得越来越严重。

Man is now facing a big problem \_\_\_\_\_\_ which is becoming more and more serious.8.……已成为人的关注的热门话题，特别是在年青人当中，将引发激烈的辩论。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ has become a hot topic among people，especially among the young and heated debates are right on their way.9.……在我们的日常生活中起着越来越重要的作用，它给我们带来了许

多好处，但同时也引发一些严重的问题。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been playing an increasingly important role in our day-to-day life.it has brought us a lot of

benefits but has created some serious problems as well.10.根据图表/数字/统计数字/表格中的百分比/图表/条形图/成形图可

以看出……。很显然……，但是为什么呢？

According to the figure/number/statistics/percentages in the /chart/bar graph/line/graph，it can be seen that\_\_\_\_\_\_ while.Obviously，\_\_\_\_\_\_，but why?

（二）中间段落句

1.相反，有一些人赞成……，他们相信……，而且，他们认为……。

On the contrary，there are some people in favor of \_\_\_.At the same time，they say\_\_\_\_.2.但是，我认为这不是解决……的好方法，比如……。最糟糕的是……。

But I dont think it is a very good way to solve \_\_\_\_.For example，\_\_\_\_.Worst of all，\_\_\_.3.……对我们国家的发展和建设是必不可少的，（也是）非常重要的。

首先，……。而且……，最重要的是…… \_\_\_\_\_\_is necessary and important to our countrys development and construction.First，\_\_\_\_\_\_.Whats more, \_\_\_\_\_.Most important of all,\_\_\_\_\_\_.4.有几个可供我们采纳的方法。首先，我们可以……。There are several measures for us to adopt.First, we can\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.面临……，我们应该采取一系列行之有效的方法来……。一方

面……，另一方面，Confronted with\_\_\_\_\_\_，we should take a series of effective measures to\_\_\_\_\_\_.For one thing，\_\_\_\_\_\_For another，\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.早就应该拿出行动了。比如说……，另外……。所有这些方法肯定

会……。

It is high time that something was done about it.For example.\_\_\_\_\_.In addition.\_\_\_\_\_.All these measures will certainly\_\_\_\_\_\_.7.为什么……？第一个原因是……；第二个原因是……；第三个原因

是……。总的来说，……的主要原因是由于…… Why\_\_\_\_\_\_? The first reason is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.The second reason is \_\_\_\_\_\_.The third is \_\_\_\_\_\_.For all this, the main cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_due to \_\_\_\_\_\_.8.然而，正如任何事物都有好坏两个方面一样，……也有它的不利的一面，象……。

However, just like everything has both its good and bad sides, \_\_\_\_\_\_also has its own disadvantages, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_.9.尽管如此，我相信……更有利。

Nonetheless, I believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_is more advantageous.10

**第二篇：四六级必备用句-作文-英语常用-英语短语**

Cast a glance at匆匆一看leave in the dust迅速离开rare bird 少有的人In question 所提及的at the cost of 付出…的代价get over 克服

in need 在危难之中mean value平均分cometo 涉及

rallying cry 战斗口号a package deal 一揽子计划turn up 翻转，出现

turn around 好转be committed to忠诚于be confined to受限于

be dedicated to献身于be exposed（暴露）toput …down to归因于

be left to受…的支配be drawn to被…吸引centering to 集中于

in reference to关于be subject to使遭受,使经历in turn 反过来，转而

in general通常，总体看at length最终let out释放，发出

let alone 不打扰plan for roles安排任务make for导致，走向

standfor代表take for认为let off放过，宽恕

rather than 不是…而是be said to do 据说ensure sth.确保…发生

assure sb.Of sth.向…保证…confide sth.to sb.向…吐露隐私

be entitled to sth.享有…的权利be authorized to do 授权做某事

for instance 后面接句子such as 可跟名词或名词词组

be qualified to do获准做某事be credited to sb./sth.把…归因于

side with表示在争论中支持其中一方a storm of 暴风雨般的声音

comply with遵守规定，服从命令comply顺从，允诺，同意，答应

bill 账单，法案draft bill 表示议案草案

at thought（sight）of一想（看）到as sb.Put it 正如某人所说的那样

Wistful 向往的，留恋的upkeep保养，维护implicitly含蓄的instinct本能elite精英hypothesis假说，前提

Tremble发抖suggest提出，暗示，建议viable能独立生存的Protest反对object反对affirm证实

approve赞成compatible和谐的相容的inevitable不可避免的Intimately亲密的，亲切的ideal理想attain达到，获得

grant捐款，恩赐，应许exclusion排斥liberate释放

Sentiment情感观点意见情绪revenue税收，收入tribute贡税

regime政体temper心情，脾气，缓和bulk大部分

likewise同样的cope（成功的）处理，应付toward即将到来的shelter收容所track追踪dismiss遣散

address地址，满足，对付crowding挤满coordination配合协调

detect察觉到diffuse扩散dispersed光或颜色分散

dissolve（固体）溶解perceive察觉，感知whereas然而

generate产生trigger引发summon召唤

introduce引进upright竖立的tolerate忍受

penalize对…处罚highlighting强调assessable被评估的negligible微不足道的incredible难以置信的content满足，满意

identifiable可被认同的stimulate促进nutrition营养

improper不适宜durable耐用multiple多种多样

dynamic活动rough 不确切的preliminary初步的Inhabitants居民（涵义面广，客观）people民族，意义较狭窄 native出生在某地的人

assimilation吸收同化。与of连用

**第三篇：英语九上短语必背**

Unit1-8短语

Unit1 1.work with friends/ a group 和朋友一起学习，小组学习

2.make word cards 制作单词卡片 3.read the textbook 读教材 4.listen to tapes 听录音 5.ask the teacher for help 向老师求助

6.watch videos 看录相 7.与….交谈

have conversations with 8.read aloud to practice pronunciation 大声朗读训练发音

9.口语技巧speaking kills 10.take notes 作笔记

11.write e-mails to pen pals 给笔友写电子邮件

12.repeat out loud 大声重复出来

13.keep a diary in English 写英语日记 14.learn from mistakes 从错误中学习15.draw mind maps绘制思维导图 16.(in)that way 用那种方法 17.(in)this way 用这种方法 18.speaking skills 说的技巧 19.spoken English 英语口语

20.increase reading speed 提高阅读速度 21.make mistakes in grammar 犯语法错误 22.be born with…与生俱来的…

23.connect … with… 把…和…联系起来 24.pay attention to … 注意… 25.give a report 作报告

26.get the main ideas获得/理解主要意思 27.read word by word 一个单词一个单词地读

28.remember information bit by bit一点一点地记住信息

29.word groups词群 30.a bad dream一个恶梦

31.so… that… 如此…以至于… 32.so that… 为了…

33.be afraid to do… 害怕做… 34.be afraid of…害怕…

35.an English movie called Toy Story 一部名叫Toy Story的英语电影

36.fall in love with… 爱上… 37.begin to do… 开始做… 38.body language 身体语言

39.the secret to language learning 语言学习的秘诀

40.look … up in a dictionary 有词典里查（单词）

41.have a better understanding of… 对…有更好的理解

42.a lifelong journey 终身旅程

43.develop smart study skills 养成聪明的学习技能

44.on one’s own= by oneself 独自地 45.over and over again 反反复复 Unit2 泼水节the Water Festival 1.龙舟节the Dragon Boat Festival 2.中国春节the Chinese Spring Festival 3.元宵节the Lantern Festival 4.明年next year 5.最喜欢like best

6.增加体重，发胖put on

7.去…度假go to …for a vacation 8.听起来像sound like 9.与…相似be similar to 10.互相，彼此each other 11.冲走，洗掉wash away 12.以…的形状in the shape of 13.中秋节Mid-Autumn Festival

14.在中秋之夜on Mid-Autumn night 15.射下shoot down 16.飞向…fly up to 17.大声呼喊call out 18.摆开，布置lay out

19.…的传统the tradition of..20.回来come back

21.在夜里，在晚上at night 22.结果，因此as a result

23.一个….另一个one..the other… 24.母亲节Mother’s Day 25.父亲节Father’s Day

26.越来越受欢迎more and more popular 27.必须，不得不have to

28.想起，认为，思考think of 29.捉弄某人play a trick on sb.30.装扮，穿上盛装dress up 31.….的精神the spirit of…

32.…的重要性the importance of… 33.关心，在乎care about 34.挣钱make money 35.结束，告终end up 36.是某人想起remind sb.of 37.醒来wake up 38.需要帮助，处于困境中in need 39.…的开始the beginning of 40.不但…而且…not only…but also….41.在…和….之间between..and… 42.分发，发放give out 用法：

1.多么…的….!What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数（+主语+谓语+其他）

2.…多么….!How+形容词/副词（+主语+谓语+其他）！

3.将要，打算be going to 4.在…后in +时间段

5.给某人某物，把某物给某人give上班give sb.Sth.6.计划做某事plan to do sth.7.拒绝做某事refuse to do sth.8.…之一one of +名词复数

9.It is+名词+动词不定式 做某事是…的。10.…认为…怎么样？What..think of 11.让某人做某事 make sb.Do sth.12.过去是…used to be 13.告诫某人做某事warn sb.To sth 14.告诉某人做某事tell sb.To do sth.15.决定做某事decide to do sth.16.承诺做某事promise to do sth.Unit3 1.劳驾，请原谅excuse me 2.到达get to 3.得到一些杂志get some magazines 4.吃晚餐

5.获取有关….的一些信息get some information about..6.一对，一双a pair of 7.在右边on one’s/the right 8.向左/右拐turn left/right 9.在..和..之间between..and… 10.经过，路过go past

11.快点儿，请过来come on

12.在某人去…的路上on one’s way to… 13.早一点儿a little earlier

14.购物中心the shopping center

15.一个吃饭的好地方a good place to eat 16.…的角落/拐角处the corner of..17.在不同的情况下in different situations 18.导入，引入lead in to 19.准时，按时on time 用法：

1.直到…才….not..until..2.咱们做某事吧。Let’s do sth.3.开始做某事start doing sth.4.花费时间做某事spend time doing sth.5.为某事感谢某人thank sb.For(doing)

sth.6.想要做某事would like to do sth.7.盼望做某事look forward to doing sth.Unit4

1.过去常常used to 2.害怕be afraid of

3.时常，有时from time to time 4.变红turn red 5.开始做take up

6.对付，应对deal with 7.不再not…anymore

8.很多关注tons of attention 9.为..担忧worry about 10.当心be careful 11.闲逛hang out 12.放弃give up 13.考虑think about

14.极少数的….a very small number of..15.独处be alone

16.做演讲give a speech 17.当众in public

18.一直，总是all the time 19.在足球队on the soccer team 20.为….骄傲be proud of… 21.不再no longer

22.对…感兴趣be interested in 23.做决定make a decision 24.亲自in person 25.令某人吃惊的是to one’s surprise 26.改变某人的生活chang one’s life 27.尽管even though 28.照顾take care of 29.关心，想着think of 30.为…感到自豪take pride in 31.对…注意，留心pay attention to 32.…之一one of…

33.在过去的几年里in the past few years 用法：

1.过去常常做某事used to do sth.2.害怕做某事be afraid of doing sth.3.必须做某事have to do sth.4.让某人做某事make sb.do sth.5.放弃做某事give up doing sth.6.尽力做某事try to do sth.7.足够..而能够做某事adj+enough to do sth.8.准备做某事be prepared to do sth.9.看见某人在做某事see sb.Doing sth.10.开始做某事take up doing sth.11.开始做某事begin to do sth.12.要求某人做某事require sb.To do sth.13.决定做某事decide to do sth.14.决定做某事make a decision to do sth.15.很难相信….It’s hard to believe that… 16.自从…已经有很长时间了It has been+一段时间+since+从句

17.敢于做某事dare to do sth.18.对某人来说做某事是….的。It’s+adj+for sb.+to do sth.Unit5 短语1.由…制成的be made of 2.在…制造的be made in 3.由…制成的be made from 4.以…著名be famous for 5.例如for example 6.以…闻名be known for 7.据我所知as far as 8.在山腰上on the sides of Mountains 9.用手by hand 10.全世界all over the world 11.对….有益be good for 12.不论，无论no matter

13.在每个月的最后一个星期五 on the last Friday of each month 14.擅长be good at 15.制造高科技产品

make high-technology products 16.地球表面the earth’s surface 17.交通事故traffic accident 18.许多不同种类的 many different kinds of 19.风筝节a kite festival 20.放风筝fly a kite 21.来自be from 22.例如such as

23.把…变成turn…into..24.根据，按照according to 25.放出send out

26.请求帮助ask for help 27.处于困境中in trouble 28.用…覆盖be covered with 29.上升，上涨rise into 30.…的象征a symble of 31.剪纸paper cutting 32.把…放在..上put..on… 33.被…使用be used by 34.被用于做….be used for

35.在春节期间during the Spring Festival 36.好运good luck

37.孔明灯sky lanterns 38.在高温下

at a very high heat 用法：

1.”be+及物动词的过去分词”构成被动语态 2.好像It seems that+从句 3.无论…no matter+从句

4.find it +形容词+that从句

发现…(是怎样的)5.给某人买某物

buy sb.Sth.=buy sth for sb.6.避免做某事avoid doing sth 7.允许某人做某事 allow sb.to do sth.8.想做某事want to do sth.9.学会做某事learn to do sth.10.尽力做某事try to do sth.11.做某事花费多长时间

It takes +一段时间+to do sth.12.过去常常做某事used to do sth.Unit6短语： １．．．．的样式 the style of…

２．如此伟大的一项发明such a great invention ３．被用于．．．be used for ４．偶然，意外地by accident 5.想，考虑think of/about 6.落入，陷入fall into 7.在我们的日常生活中in our daily life 8.一段时间some time 9.茶圣the saint of tea 10.少于，不到less than 11.发生，出现take place 12.在19世纪in the 19th century 13….的普及the popularity of… 14.毫无疑问without doubt 15.以低价at a low price 16.把…翻译成..translate….into… 17.突然，猛的all of a sudden 18.错误的，无意中by mistake 19.最后in the end 20.一个名叫乔治.克拉姆的厨师a cook called George Crum 21.多于，超过more than 22.奥林匹克运动会the Olympics 23.把…分成…pide…into… 24.同时at the same time 25.阻止…做…stop..from doing… 26.梦想，向往dream of 27.不但…而且..not only…but also 28…的数量the number of 29.越来越…….more and more…..30.钦佩，仰慕look up to 31.实现某人的梦想achieve one’s dream 32.记笔记take notes 33.被用于做某事be used to do sth.34.导致，导向be used to do sth.用法：

1.据说….It is said that….2.人们认为….It is believed that….3.要求某人不要做某事ask sb.Not to do

sth.4.教某人做某事teach sb.To do sth.5.需要做某事need to do sth.6.鼓励某人做某事encourage sb.to do sth.Unit7

1.去购物中心 go to the shopping center 2.为…担心 be worried about 3.做兼职工作have part-time jobs 4.打耳洞get one’s ears pierced 5.对…感到兴奋be excited about 6.拍许多照片take lots of photos 7.在我身边by my side

8.穿过田间through the field 9.确信make sure

10.使…避开…keep…from….11.给某人一个拥抱give sb.A hug 12.顶嘴talk back

13.听某人说listen to sb.14.赞同某人agree with sb.15.向…学习learn…from….16.使…避免接近….,使….远离….keep…..away from

17.自己做决定make one’s own decisions 18.应付自己的生活manage one’s own life 19.在大多数亚洲社会in most Asian

societies

20.对某人要求严格be strict with sb.21.挡…的路，妨碍get in the way of 22.实现某人的梦想achieve one’s dreams 23.多么how much

24.进入大学enter university 25.结束end up

26.认真对待be serious about 27.关心care about

28.做出这个选择make this choice 29.最后in the end 30.关闭 keep off 31.用法：

1.被允许做某事 be allowed to do sth.2.停止做某事stop doing sth.3.使某事被做get sth.done 4.应该做某事should do sth.5.做什么what to do 6.需要做某事need to do sth.7.与某人共度时光spend time with sb.8.对做某事感到兴奋be excited about doing sth.9.伤到自己hurt oneself 10.把某物给某人give sth.To sb.11.懊悔做某事regret doing sth.12.允许某人做某事allow sb.To do sth.13.练习做某事practice doing sth.14.照顾自己take care of oneself 15.开始做某事start doing sth.16.继续做某事continue to do sth.17.看见某人做过某事see sb.Do sth.18.喜欢做某事love doing sth.19.不反对多某事have noting against doing sth.20.有机会做某事have a chance to do sth.Unit8 1.在某事上花费属于belong to 2.在野餐中at the picnic 3.参加音乐会attened a concert 4.捡起pick up 5.没什么事nothing much 6.报警call the policeman 7.起初at first 8.在社区里in the neighborhood 9.离开go away 10.在实验室里in the laboratory 11.感觉困倦的feel sleepy 12.追赶run after 13.表达差异express a difference 14.添加信息add information 15.不但…而且…not only…but also… 16.超出，多于more than 17.和某人交流communicate with sb.18.到达某地arrive in+地点 19.一种 a kind of 20.有一个医疗目的have a medical purpose 21.预防疾病prevent illness 22.保持健康keep healthy 23.指出point out 24.战胜敌人a victory over an enemy 25.等待wait for

26.迟到be late for

27.通过电话on the phone 28.用法

1.…怎么了？what’s wrong with….2.过去常常做某事used to do sth.3.看见某人正在做某事see sb.Doing sth.4.做某事有乐趣have fun doing sth.5.可能正在做某事could/might doing sth.6.尽力做某事try to do sth.7.阻止某人做某事stop sb.From doing sth.8.一定已经做了….must have done

9.最…的…之一one of+the+ 形容词的最

高级+名词复数

21.更多时间spend more time on sth.

**第四篇：四六级作文必背必过句型**

说在前面的话：何凯文 四六级考试经典句型，保证会背、会写、会改，考试作文自然水到渠成！反正我六级作文不到20分钟松松默写改写完，字数甚至还超了几个，游刃有余。务必下载打印抓紧时间背诵，考研作文自然也用得上，宁多勿少！

个人话题：（包括话题预测）第一句：（以阅读为预测）

Young people should be encouraged to broaden their horizons with reading more books of great value.It is the best way for them to get a clear perspective of what they are hoping to do with their lives and why.Students with such a perspective are usually the most efficient and motivated ones.According to many surveys, they can definitely gain competitive edge in the future career.参考译文：年轻人应该多读有价值的好书来拓宽他们的视野，这样可以清楚的知道他们想要的是什么以及为什么。有这样视野的学生常常是效率最高的也是最积极的。很多调查都表明在未来的职业中他们一定会获得竞争的优势。第二句：（以团队协作,志愿者活动为预测）

Beyond any dispute, the cultivation of teamwork spirit and cooperative ability was, is and remains to be an integral part in achieving one\'s personal accomplishment.By doing voluntary work, students can not only learn how to communicate with others and work in a team，but also to manage their time and improve their organizational skills.毫无疑问，团队协作能力的合作精神的培养对于实现个人成就而言，过去是，现在，而且一直都会是重要因素。通过参加志愿者工作，学生就能学会如何与他人沟通，如何成为团队的一员，同时学会如果管理时间，并提高自己的组织技能。

第三句：（以设定目标，抓住机会预测）

The ability of setting clear aim/ to seize the opportunity is usually counted as one of the essential factors contributing to the success.Students with this trait can manage their time effectively and increase their likelihood of success.设定清晰的目标（抓住机会的能力）通常被认为是促进成功的必要因素。有这种特征的学生往往能有效地管理时间并且提高成功的可能性。第四句：（以家庭教育；平衡学习和工作关系为预测）

The skill to balance study and work contributes directly to enhancing our academic performance, job hunting and promotion in a system.平衡学习和工作关系的技能直接有利于我们的学习，求职以及以后的升职。（替换句）

The good family education contributes directly to one’s academic improvement/ with the good learning habit and one’s career success/ with the good communication skills.良好的家庭教育将因为好的学习习惯而有利于学习，因为好的沟通技能而有利于事业。第五句：（以社会实践，人际交流，正确选择为预测）

The social practice will provide us with more opportunities to develop our interpersonal communication skills, which may put us in a favorable position in the job market.社会实践能提供给我们更多的机会来培养人际沟通技能，这样使我们在未来的职场上处于有利的位置。（凯文最棒）（替换句）

The ability to make the right choice at the right moment will provide us with the possibility to save more time and energy, which may put us in a favorable position in the job market.在正确的时刻做出正确选择的能力，能给我们节约时间和精力的可能性，这样使我们在未来的职场上处于有利的位置。

社会话题：

第一句：(以AI和智能手机使用在线购物和在线学习为预测。)Over the past decade, the pace of change in our life has increased beyond our wildest expectations.Among breakthroughs driving changes is the wide use of smart devices(the artificial intelligence)which makes online shopping or online learning possible and more convenient.在过去十年间，人们生活改变的步伐之快超越了我们最狂野的想象。在推动这些改变的突破中包括智能设备的广泛使用，这使得网络学习和购物成为可能并变得更方便。第二句：（以节能环保，社会道德传统文化为预测）

With the government’s will and public awareness, corresponding effective measures could really reduce the amount of rubbish we produce.Certainly，nobody wants to see our resources used up and our planet poisoned by waste.有了政府的决心和公众的意识，相应的有效的措施就真的能减少我们制造的垃圾。确实，没有人希望看到我们的资源被耗尽我们的地球被废弃物污染。

With the government’s will and public awareness, corresponding effective measures could really prevent the deterioration of social morality we possibly face.Certainly, nobody wants to see our social harmony damaged and our precious traditional values lost.有了政府的决心和公众的意识，相应的有效的措施就真的能防止我们可能面对的社会道德滑坡。确实，没有人希望看到我们的社会和谐被破坏。我们珍贵的传统价值丢失。第三句：（以全民健身，汽车限号为预测）

In my opinion, focusing on sports facilities is too narrow an approach and would not have the desired results.Youngsters should be encouraged not only to be more physically active but also to adopt a healthier lifestyle.在我看来，仅仅关注运动设施是很有限的解决手段而且也不可能得到全部想要的结果。年轻人不仅应该多锻炼而且应该采取更健康的生活方式。替换句：

In my opinion, the simple limit of car-driving is too narrow an approach and would not have the desired results.Environmental preservation should be enhanced not only with concrete do or do not list but also with the promotion of people’s awareness.我认为，简单的限行是过于狭隘的的解决方式，可能不会达到想要的效果。我们不能只用简单的做什么和不做什么的列表来促进环保，我们还要提升人们的意识。第四句：（以恰当的手段，共享经济为预测）

However, these issues can be addressed strategically within the proper policy adopted.但是,只要措施得当，这些问题还是会很好地解决的。

The shared bicycle and other form of shared economy are the possible solutions to the current sorry state of affairs.共享单车或者其他的共享经济形式是解决当前遗憾现状的可能办法。第五句：（以节约的美德为预测）

We must avoid overindulgence and conspicuous consumption.We must instead continue to recognize the benefits of thrift in order to protect our newfound prosperity.我们必须避免过分放纵和铺张浪费。相反，我们应该继续发扬节俭的优点以守护我们新获得的繁荣。

特别提示：

1.如果考到应用文（书信，告示，演讲，广告，说明书，备忘录，便条等）一定要放飞自我！只要你写的是对的，就不存在low不low！给自己加戏！写就是！实在字数不够再用你背的句子！

2.图画和图表作文第一句一定是简单的描述一下图画和图表就好了！

切记！

**第五篇：四六级作文高分必背句型**

最精华四六级作文高分必背句型

Chapter One 文章开头句型

1-1 对立法 : 先引出其他人的不同看法,然后提出自己的看法或者偏向于某一看法,适用于有争议性的主题.例如(e.g)

[1].When asked about....., the vast majority of people say that..., but I view it a bit differently.说到…, 绝大多数人说…, 但我对此问题的看法稍有不同。

[2].When it comes to...., some people maintain that.......Others argue that the reverse is true.说到…, 有些人认为…, 其他人争辩说反过来是对的。

[3].Now, it is commonly acknowledged that....They claim that...现在，人们通常认为…，他们宣称…。

1-2 现象法 引出要剖析的现象或者问题, 然后评论.e.g

[1].Recently the phenomenon of / that...has aroused public concern.最近以来，…的现象引起了公众的关注。

[2].Recently the issue of...has been brought into focus.最近以来，…的事情已经成为焦点。

[3]....is a new and bitter truth we have to learn to face now.现在，…是一个我们不得不面对的新的而且是痛苦的事实。

1-3 观点法----开门见山,直接了当地提出自己对要讨论的问题的看法.e.g:

[1].Never in history has the change of X been as evident as today.历史上X的变化从未像今天那么明显。

[2].Now people in growing numbers are coming to realize the significance / harmfulness of …现在越来越多的人开始意识到…的重要性 / 害处。

1-4 比较法------通过对过去,现在 两种不同的倾向,观点的比较 , 引出文章要讨论的观点.e.g:

For years,...had been viewed as...But now people are taking a fresh look.多年来，…被认为是…., 但现在人们有了新的看法。

1-5 问题法-----先用讨论或解答的设问, 引出自己观点, 适用于有争议性的话题.e.g:

Should/What......?People’s opinions about this issue vary greatly.Some maintain that…Others argue …

Chapter 2 文章中间主体内容句型

原因结果分析

3-1-1.基本原因---分析某事物时, 用此句型说明其基本的或者多方面的原因.e.g:

[1].Why...? For one thing..For another...[2].The answer to this problem involves many factors.For one thing...For another......Still another...[3].A number of factors contribute to....On the one hand, … On the other hand, ….许多因素造成了….一方面，….另一方面，…

3-1-2 另一原因--------> 在分析了基本原因之后, 再补充一个次要的或者更重要时用!e.g:

Certainly ,...is not the sole reason for....,...is also responsible for the change / problem / phenomenon.当然，…不是…的唯一的原因，…也是造成这种变化/ 问题/ 现象的原因。

3-1-3 后果影响---------分析某事物可能造成的后果或者带来的影响.e.g:

[1].It will produce a far-reaching impact on....它将对…产生深远的影响。

比较对照句型

3-2-1.两者比较---> 比较两事物, 要说出其一超过另一个, 或肯定一事物的优点, 也肯定其缺点的时候用!

e.g:

[1].The advantages gained from A far outweigh the advantages we gain from B.从A 得到的益处远远超过从B 得到的益处。

[2].There is no doubt that it has its negative effects as well as positive effects.毫无疑问，它既有积极影响也有消极影响。

3-2-2.两者相同/相似------> 比较两事物共同都有或者共同都没有的特点时用!e.g:

A and B have several things in common.They are similar in that.....A和B有些共同之处。它们的相像之处在于…。

Chapter Three 文章结尾形式

2-1 结论性---------通过对文章前面的讨论 ,引出或重申文章的中心思想及观点.e.g:

[1].From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that.....从以上的讨论我们可以大胆得出结论，…..[2].In summary, it is more valuable to do A than to B.总之，做A比做B 更有价值。

2-2 后果性------揭示所讨论的问题若不解决, 将产生的严重后果.e.g:

[1].We must call for an immediate measure because the current phenomenon of..., if allowed to

proceed, will surely lead to the heavy cost of.......我们必须马上采取措施，因为如果允许发展下去，当前…的现象必将导致…的巨大代价。

[2].Obviously, if we are blind to the problem, there is every chance that … will be put in danger.显然，如果我们对这个问题熟视无睹，很可能…将会陷入危险境地。

2-3 号召性--------呼吁读者行动起来, 采取行动或提请注意.e.g: paypay off

现在该采取有效措施来纠正这种倾向了。例如, …

2--4 意义性的结尾方式--------> 文章结尾的时候,从更高的更新的角度指出所讨论的问题的重要性以及其深远的意义!

e.g:

Following these suggestions may not guarantee the success, but the attempt might be worth theeffort.It will not only benefit … but also benefit.....遵循这些建议可能并不能保证成功，但这种努力还是值得尝试的，这不仅有益于…，而且有 益于…。

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