

四六级写作提分锦囊

1、考场上，宁愿简单，不要犯错，可拿平均分

到了考场，你的英文水平再也没有改变的余地。此时，切勿为了追求语言表达的华丽和难度而去写很多自己不会的内容，炫技。

重要的是尽量避免语法错误、拼写错误！因为每处错误都会扣分！

2、卷面整洁，字迹工整，第一印象加分

一名阅卷老师，每天要批改很多份试卷，因此，跟高考作文一样，字迹整洁和工整非常重要。

来不及练字的同学，考试的时候避免涂抹太多。

3、字数不用过分纠结，采用三段式，比较合理

建议担心字数过少或字数过多的同学，采用三段式。同时，第二段采用三个论据去论证观点，每个论据，用 2 句话展开。

三段式的基本模型为：

第一段（现象或图片描述，引出观点）；

第二段（原因、建议、影响等多维度或选择一个角度，论证观点）；

第三段（与第二段不同的建议、影响、结果的总结，总结、重申观点）

4、想要拿高分，注意语言的多样性、句式多变

实际上，在写作过程中，长句和短句穿插着写；不同的句式类型，灵活运用；同时，多注意适当地使用关联词。离高分作文的就不远了！

下面教大家一些比较容易记牢和使用的句型：

写作高分必备 5 大句型

1. It is...that... 强调句

It is + 要强调的部分+ that + 句子剩余部分

例：毋庸置疑，人类活动危害了地球。

正常语序：The earth harmed by human activities is an undeniable fact.

强调句：It is an undeniable fact that human activities harm the Earth.

2. Only 开头的倒装句

“only + 状语（从句）” 位于句首引起的倒装句；only 修饰副词、介词短语或状语从句，放在句首。

例：只有等到沙尘暴来了，人们才意识到自己犯了大错误。

正常语序：People realized they had made a big mistake only after the sand storm came.

倒装句：Only after the sand storm came did people realize they had made a big mistake.

3. 使用 not...but... 句型

Treat the earth well, for it is not given to you by your parents but lent to you by your children.

善待地球，它不是你父母馈赠给你的，而是你的子孙借给你的。

4. There be 句型

There is a large percentage of water and land polluted around us.

我们周围有很大比例的水源和土壤受到了污染。

5. so ...that...句型

Human beings are so economy-oriented that they ignore the protection of the environment.

人类总是以经济为导向，以至于他们忽视了环境的保护。

除此以外，还有宾语从句、定语从句、非谓语等都可用于满足句式的丰富多样。

常用英语谚语

1. Actions speak louder than words.
事实胜于雄辩
2. All roads lead to Rome.
条条大路通罗马
3. 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. To err is human, to forgive is divine.
人非圣贤，孰能无过
9. One is never too old to learn.
活到老，学到老
10. Knowledge is power.
知识就是力量
11. Where there is a will, there is a way.
世上无难事，只要肯攀登

形容词

1 明显的: obvious / apparent/ evident/
manifest

2 优秀的: excellent / eminent / top / out-
standing

3 惊人的: surprising/ amazing / extraordi-
nary/ miraculous

4 消极的, 不良的: bad/ detrimental/ baneful/
undesirable

5 美丽的: beautiful/ attractive/ gorgeous/
eye-catching

6 积极的, 好的: good/ conducive/ beneficial/
advantageous

7 贫穷的: poor / needy/ impoverished /
poverty-stricken

8 有活力的: energetic/ dynamic/ animated

9 健康的: healthy/ robust/ sound/ whole-
some

10 富裕的: rich/ wealthy/ affluent/
well-to-do/ well-off

11 流行的: popular/ prevailing/ pervasive

名词

1. 人类: human beings/ mankind / human race
2. 影响: influence/ impact
3. 危险: danger / peril/ hazard
4. 污染: pollution /contamination
5. 老人: old people/the old /the elderly /the aged /senior citizens
6. 幸福: happiness /well-being
7. 老师: teachers /instructors/educators
8. 教育: education /schooling /upbringing
9. 青少年: young people /youngsters /youths /adolescents
10. 优点: advantage /merits / superiority /virtue
11. 责任: responsibility/obligation/ duty /liability
12. 能力: ability/capacity/power/skill
13. 职业: job/ career/employment /profession
14. 娱乐: enjoyment /pastimes /recreation/entertainment
15. 孩子: children /offspring/descendant/kid

动词

1. 提高，加强：improve/enhance/promote/strengthen/optimize
2. 解决：solve/resolve/cope with/deal with
3. 拆除：destroy/knock down/eradicate
4. 引起：cause /trigger
5. 培养：develop/cultivate/foster/nurture
6. 激发，鼓励：encourage/motivate/stimulate
7. 认为：think/assert/hold/claim /argue
8. 完成：complete/fulfill/accomplish/achieve
9. 保留：keep/preserve/retain/hold
10. 有害于：destroy/impair/undermine/jeopardize
11. 减轻：ease/alleviate/relieve/lighten

表证明

1. No one can deny the fact that ...
2. The idea is hardly supported by facts.
3. Unfortunately, none of the available data shows ...
4. Recent studies indicate that ...
5. There is sufficient evidence to show that ...
6. According to statistics proved by ..., it can be seen that ...

表反驳

1.It is true that ..., but one vital point is being left out.

2.There is a grain of truth in these statements, but they ignore a more important fact.

3.Some people say ..., but it does not hold water.

4.Many of us have been under the illusion that...

5.A close examination would reveal how ridiculous the statement is.

6.It makes no sense to argue for ...

7. Too much stress placed on ... may lead to ...

8. Such a statement mainly rests on the assumption that ...

9. Contrary to what is widely accepted, I maintain that

结尾

1. From what has been discussed / mentioned above, we may conclude that ...
2. Therefore, it is not difficult to draw / come to the conclusion that ...
3. As far as I am concerned, I agree with the latter opinion to some extent.
4. From all the reasons / consideration above, it is clear / obvious that ...
5. Taking into account all these factors, we may reach the conclusion that ...
6. Given the reasons / consideration I have just outlined / discussed / presented, I strongly recommend that ...
7. All in all, what really matters is ...
8. It is essential that effective measures be taken to ...
9. From what has been discussed above, we may reasonably draw the conclusion that ...
10. As a result, we should take some effective steps to ...
11. Judging by the figures / statistics, it is not difficult to see that ...

开头

1. Recently the phenomenon has become a heated topic.
2. Recently the problem has been brought into focus.
3. Nowadays there is a growing concern over ...
4. What calls for special attention is that...
5. It is common knowledge that ...
6. It is well-known that ...
7. Many nations have been faced with the problem of...
8. According to a recent survey...
9. With the rapid development of ...

表原因

1. A number of factors are accountable for this situation/contribute to (lead to)(account for) the phenomenon(problem).
2. The answer to this problem involves many factors.
3. The phenomenon mainly stems from the fact that...
4. The factors that contribute to this situation include...
5. The change in ...largely results from the fact that...
6. Part of the explanations for it is that...
7. One of the most common factors (causes) is that ...
8. Another contributing factor (cause) is...
9. Perhaps the primary factor is that...
10. But the fundamental cause is that...