**英语六级作文常用8大句型**（一）

**一、原因**

1.A number of factors are accountable for this situation.

A number of factors might 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. We may blame ...,but the real causes are...

7. Part of the explanations for it is that ...

One of the most common factors (causes ) is that ...

Another contributing factor (cause ) is ...

Perhaps the primary factor is that …

But the fundamental cause is that

**二、比较**

1.The advantage far outweigh the disadvantages.

2.The advantages of A are much [gre](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12498429425?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)ater than those of B.

3.A may be preferable to B, but A suffers from the disadvantages that...

4.It is reasonable to maintain that ...but it would be foolish to claim that...

5.For all the disadvantages, it has its compen[sat](http://liuxue.hujiang.com/sat/)ing advantages.

6.Like anything else, it has its faults.

7.A and B has several points in common.

8.A bears some resemblances to B.

9.However, the same is not applicable to B.

10. A and B differ in several ways.

11. Evidently, it has both negative and positive effects.

12. People used to think ..., but things are different now.

13. The same is true of B.

14. Wondering as A is ,it has its drawbacks.

15. It is true that A ... , but the chief faults (obvious defects )are ...

**三、批驳**

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 ...

# 英语六级作文常用8大句型（二）

**一、举例**

1) A good case in point is ...

2) As an illustration, we may take ...

3) Such examples might be given easily.

4) ...is often cited as an example.

**二、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 ...

**三、开篇**

1) Many nations have been faced with the problem of ...

2) Recently the problem has been brought into focus.

3) Recently the phenomenon has [bec](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12358437290?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)ome a heated topic.

4) Recently the issue has aroused [gre](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12498429425?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)at concern among ...

5) Nowadays there is a growing concern over ...

6) Never in our history has the idea that ... been so popular.

7) Faced with ..., quite a few people argue that ...

8) According to a recent survey, ...

9) With the rapid development of ..., ...

**四、结尾**

1) From what has been discussed above, we can draw the conclusion that ...

2) It is high time that strict measures were taken to stop ...

3) It is necessary that steps should be taken to ...

4) In conclusion, it is imperative that ...

5) There is no easy method, but ...might be of some help.

6) To solve the above-mentioned problem, we must ...

7) In summary, if we continue to ignore the above-mentioned issue, more problems will crop up.

8) With the efforts of all parts concerned, the problem will be solved thoroughly.

9) We might do more cause ; it is important to take actions to ...

10) Taking all these into account, we ...

11) Whether it is good or not /positive or negative, one thing is certain/clear...

# 如何拯救六级作文中那些用烂了的词？（一）

**用烂词之一：许多**

一提到“许多”，无数童鞋的脑海中第一时间浮现了一个词："many"，于是，阅卷老师心中可能如千万只神兽奔腾而过，初中词汇拿来糊弄我！

所以，为了避免阅卷老师的愤怒，我们可以用以下的词汇替换。

**替换词NO.1：numerous**  
栗子：Scientific development meant the growth of numerous professions ancillary to medicine.  
科技发展意味着许多[医学](http://www.hjenglish.com/zt/medicine/)衍生职业的增长。

**替换词NO.2：a host of**  
栗子：The new e-books will include a host of Rough Guide titles.  
新电子书将包括大量的简明指南。

**替换词NO.3：a multitude of**  
栗子：There are a multitude of small quiet roads to cycle along.  
有很多可以骑车的宁静小路。

**用烂词之二：不同的**

提到“不同的”，别跟小编说你没想到"different"一词。。。这个词无形中把你的词汇量拉低，可能让阅卷老师暗中发出  “英语智障”的感叹。

所以为了减少阅卷老师对你智商的无限怀疑，请看下列几个替换词。

**替换词NO.1：various**  
栗子：They've been living and working peacefully with members of various ethnic groups.  
他们和不同民族的人们一起和睦地生活和工作。

**替换词NO.2：a variety of**  
栗子：West Hampstead has a variety of good shops and supermarkets.  
西汉普斯特德有各种各样不错的店铺和超级市场。

**替换词NO.3：diverse**  
栗子：people from diverse cultures  
不同文化背景的人

**用烂词之三：普遍的**

说到“普遍的”，"common"一词脱口而出，貌似还真的一时间找不到其他的词汇呢，于是小编为大家科普以下的几个替换词汇啦！

**替换词NO.1：commonplace**  
栗子：Simpson's much vaunted discoveries are in fact commonplace in modern sociology.  
辛普森的那些被大肆称赞的发现在现代社会学中实际上都不足为奇。

**替换词NO.2：universal**  
栗子：He was probably right to intuit that it was universal.  
他凭直觉认为它具有普遍性，也许他是正确的。

**替换词NO.3：pervasive**  
栗子：It is knowledge directed to the fundamental and pervasive concerns of existence.  
它要回答的是人类生存的根本、普遍的问题。

说过了普遍性，我们来看看唯一性。

**用烂词之四：唯一的**

说到“唯一”，非"only"莫属，然而其实还有其他一些替换词呢！

**替换词NO.1 solely**  
栗子：Remember, happiness doesn't depend upon who you are or what you have; it depends solely upon what you think.--Dale Carnegie  
请记住，幸福不在于你是谁或者你拥有什么，而仅仅取决于你的心态！

**替换词NO.2 unique**  
栗子：Kauffman was a woman of unique talent and determination.  
考夫曼是一个有着超群才智和决断力的女子。

**替换词NO.3 merely**  
栗子：This merely strengthens our resolve to win the league.  
这只会更加坚定我们赢得联赛的决心。

**用烂词之五：贫穷的**

嗯，贫穷就是poor，我们已经形成了使用习惯，然而，还有其他形容“贫穷的”词汇。

**替换词NO.1 needy**  
栗子：Although he was poor, he was quite generous to his needy friends.  
他虽穷, 但对贫苦的朋友很慷慨。

**替换词NO.2 impoverished**  
栗子：The rural people have been impoverished by a collapsing economy.  
经济崩溃使农村地区的人们一贫如洗。

**替换词NO.3 in poverty**  
栗子：The poor man in poverty sleeps on the floor at the doorway.  
那个贫困的可怜人睡在门口的地板上。

看完了贫穷，我们来看看富贵。

**用烂词汇之五：富裕的**

说到富裕，许多人人文，基本就等同于"rich"，但是富贵有很多种呢，不信你看！

**替换词NO.1 wealthy**  
栗子：It had once been the home of a wealthy nobleman.  
这里曾是一个有钱贵族的宅邸。

**替换词NO.2 well-heeled**  
栗子：He'll probably wind up being very well - heeled.  
他也许最终会发财.

**替换词NO.3 well-to-do**  
栗子：This is the part of town where the well-to-do live.  
这地区住的全是镇上的有钱人家。

**用烂词汇之六：大的**

富贵之后，中枪的是“大big”。有些童鞋要问了，难道 “大”不是"big"还是什么呢？当然，你还可以使用以下这些较高级词汇哦！

**替换词NO.1 vast**  
栗子：This vast archive has been indexed and made accessible to researchers.  
这个存量巨大的档案室的所有文件都已编了索引，可供研究人员使用。

**替换词NO.2 massive**   
栗子：We needed to reskill our workforce to cope with massive technological change.  
我们得让工人学习新技能，以应对巨大的技术变革。

**替换词NO.3 enormous**  
栗子：She was a shy, delicately pretty girl with enormous blue eyes.  
她是一个害羞、娇美的女孩，长着一双大大的蓝眼睛。

**用烂词汇之七：新的**

说到“新的”，一般都会想到"new"，似乎替换词蛮少的，其实还是有其他一些可替换词的，比如：

**替换词NO.1 brand new**  
【例句】Net Electronic Map has [bec](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12358437290?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)ome a brand-new way for showing the geographic information。  
【[翻译](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12368437945?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)】网上电子地图已成为一种全新的地理信息展示方式。

**替换词NO.2 fresh**  
栗子：Fresh fruits and vegetables are important and so is bran.  
新鲜的[水果](http://www.hjenglish.com/zt/fruit/)和蔬菜很重要，麦麸也是。

**替换词NO.3 novel**  
栗子：The scriptwriter helped him to adapt his novel for the screen.  
编剧帮助他将其所著小说改编成电影。

# 如何拯救六级作文中那些用烂了的词？（二）

**用烂词之八：重要的**

不造大家六级作文第一句会不会这样写：With the development of ...，XX [bec](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12358437290?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)omes more and more important.不知大家是否中枪，反正小编曾经干过这事，毕竟是经典句型啊。但是，也不得不承认一个事实，那就是略俗，尤其"important"有点扎眼，索性我们把它换了呗！

**替换词NO.1 vital**  
栗子：Support from those closest to you is vital in these trying times.  
在这些困难的时刻，最亲近的人给予你的支持至关重要。

**替换词NO.2 crucial**  
栗子：Talent, hard work and sheer tenacity are all crucial to career success.  
事业要成功，才能、勤奋和顽强的意志都至关重要。

**替换词NO.3 prominent**  
栗子：Political trials were being used to keep prominent activists out of circulation.  
通过对著名活动家进行政治审判使其从公众视线中消失。

**替换词NO.4 cardinal**  
栗子：Respect for life is a cardinal principle of English law。  
尊重生命是英国法律最重要的原则。

**用烂词之九：优秀的**

说到"优秀的"，一般我都习惯的脱口而出“good"，顺便附上翘起的大拇指，然而，这个即使不会说英语的人都能够熟练使用，如果我们这学苦学英语N年的人再张口闭口"good”,是不是有点对不起我们花的学费捏。。。因此，请用下面的词来替代。

**替换词NO.1 excellent**  
栗子：Large overseas-based trusts are an excellent each way bet.  
大型海外基金的投资前景非常好。

**替换词NO.2 outstanding**  
栗子：His citation says he showed outstanding and exemplary courage.  
颁给他的嘉奖令称他表现出非凡的勇气，堪为表率。

**替换词NO.3 extraordinary**  
栗子：She was a woman with extraordinary vibrancy and extraordinary knowledge.  
她是一位充满活力、博学多识的女子。

**替换NO.4 remarkable**  
栗子：He has displayed remarkable courage in his efforts to reform the party.  
在政党改革中，他表现出了非凡的勇气。

**用烂词之十：有趣的**

大家动不动就会说"interesting"，但大家有考虑过"interesting"的背后意思嘛？

当你听到一个外国人尤其是腐国人对你讲这句话的时候，你一定不要以为人家是在夸你，人家只是随便应付一句，千万别当真。反之，如果你对一个老外说"interesting"，那人一定会心里呵呵你一脸。

不过在书面上还是可以用的，只是可以尽量少用，可以换些更加真诚的“有趣”表达方法。

**替换词NO.1 amusing**  
栗子：He was witty, amusing and gifted with a sharp business brain.  
他机智诙谐，具有敏锐的[商业](http://www.hjenglish.com/biz/biznews/)头脑。

**替换词NO.2 entertaining**  
栗子：This is an entertaining yet thought-provoking film。  
这部电影令人捧腹，却又发人深省。

**用烂词之十一：有活力的**

其实相比以上的一些词，energetic也不能算多俗滥，只是，有时，在考场上还真想不到这么多。所以，以下的几个词先预备着吧！

**替换词NO.1 dynamic**  
栗子：The dynamic of the market demands constant change and adjustment.  
市场要有活力，需要不断地改变和调整。

**替换词NO.2 vigorous**  
栗子：He never ceased to chase after his dream in his vigorous youth.  
在精力充沛的年轻时代他从未停止过追求自己的梦想。

**替换词NO.3 animated**  
栗子：His observations gave rise to an animated and lively discussion。  
他的言论引起了一场气氛热烈而活跃的讨论。

**用烂词之十二：充足的**

"aboundant"想必我们每个人在翻字典总能遇到，因为是A字打头的开始几个[单词](http://st.hujiang.com/cihui/)吗，熟悉度可见一斑。然而，除了它，还有其他词也可表示“充足的”。

**替换词NO.1 ample**  
栗子：There'll be ample opportunity to relax, swim and soak up some sun.  
将会有充足的机会去放松、游泳和晒太阳。

**替换词NO.2 plentiful**  
栗子：Best buys of the week are carrots, which are plentiful and cheap.  
本星期买胡萝卜最合算, 因为货源充足,价格低廉.

**替换词NO.3 generous**  
栗子：No one is expecting a very generous pay increase this year。  
没有人指望今年会有大幅度的工资增长。

**用烂词之十三：勇敢的**

说到“勇敢的”，"brave"一词出镜率较高，甚至有些电影名字也用"brave"形容勇敢的，如"brave heart"《勇敢的心》，而迪斯尼直接用"brave"《勇敢传说》为一部动画电影命名。不过，你也有其他的选择。

**替换词NO.1 courageous**  
栗子：It was a courageous decision, and one that everybody admired.  
那是一个勇敢的决定，也是一个为所有人赞赏的决定。

**替换词NO.2 bold**  
栗子：He believes that students should be encouraged to experiment with bold ideas.  
他认为应该鼓励学生们将大胆的观念付诸试验。

**替换词NO.3 fearless**  
栗子：Newborn calves are not afraid of tigers. -- Young people are fearless.  
初生牛犊不怕虎。

**用烂词之十四：合理的**

说到“合理的”，自动关联到"reasonable"，有时候也有点郁闷，难道没有其他词了嘛，这不，替换的其他词就来啦！

**替换词NO.1 sound**  
栗子：She gave me some very sound advice。  
她给了我一些非常合理的建议。

**替换词NO.2 rational**  
栗子：Your choice was perfectly rational under the circumstances.  
在那种情况下,你的选择是相当合理的。

**替换词NO.3 sensible**  
栗子：That sounds very sensible to me.  
我觉得这很合理。

**用烂词之十五：著名的**

 “著名的”一词用处真的很广，人用著名的，物用著名的，于是"famous"随处可见，为了改变这一单调的情形，小编给出几个良心替换词。

**替换词NO.1 renowned**  
栗子：The British are renowned as a nation of dog lovers.  
英国人以爱犬而闻名。

**替换词NO.2 notable**  
栗子：She [bec](http://www.hjclass.com/category/12358437290?ch_source=ipo_qbmh_0_gjcdlwj)ame quite a notable director in the thirties and forties.  
她在三四十年代成了一位名导演。

**用烂词之十六：有益的**

似乎已经形成了习惯，只要有关”有益的“英文词汇，第一时间就把”helpful“用上。但其实还有一些看上去高大上一点的词汇。

**替换词NO.1 favorable**  
栗子：Each nation suppressed news that was not favorable to it.  
每个国家都扣留对它不利的消息。

**替换词NO.2 beneficial**  
It can be beneficial to share your feelings with someone you trust.  
向自己信任的人倾诉感情是很有益处的。

**替换词NO.3 rewarding**  
It is a very rewarding exercise to work this out oneself.  
独自解决这个问题是一次受益匪浅的锻炼。

# 英语六级阅读：选词填空解题步骤

大家可以在平时练习时，注意运用这些技巧进行解题，这样你会发现选词填空这题拿分挺容易的~

**一、认真阅读文章首段首句**

文章首段首句往往会告知文章的背景或是主题，掌握首段首句可以帮助我们确定文章接下来要谈论的内容，做到心中有数，不至于理解错误。如开篇Millions of Americans are entering their 60s and are more concerned than ever about retirement. 这句话就告知我们这篇文章是谈论美国老龄人的退休问题。如果大家通过首段首句不能确定文章主题，可以看一下首段全部内容或是各个自然段的首尾句。

**二、阅读选项，词性分**

我们先来看一下选项特点：

1、10个空格考察的全部是实词

2.、词性分配的基本比例: 3~4个名词正确答案 + 1~2个名词干扰答案；3~4个动词正确答案+ 1~2个动词干扰答案；2~3个形容词正确答案 + 1个形容词干扰答案； 2~3个副词正确答案 + 1个副词干扰答案。

根据选线特点我们把选项中的[单词](http://st.hujiang.com/cihui/)分为四类：动词、名词、形容词、副词。

**三、结合空格前后内容，寻找线索**

注意空格前后的结构和搭配，在选词时，要保证所选的词的词性、单复数、时态和意义均符合文章上下文要求，从而保证文章前后通顺、流畅。同时在做题过程中可以先确定自己比较有把握的单词，这样通过排除法逐渐减少备选词汇。

**四、重读全文，查漏补缺，核实答案**

选择完成后，考生如果有时间可以核查全文，重点看不确定的单词是否选择合理。如果没有时间，大家就只需看自己做题时把握不大的单词，并根据文章进行推敲核实。