

作文升华核心:

适度使用过渡短语及从句（名词性/状语/定语）；从句中穿插固定搭配；适度使用名言警句

一、过渡短语

1. 开头

首先:

- First and foremost
- To start/begin with

广而言之

- In a broad sense

简单地讲

- To put it simply

广泛公认地

- As is universally acknowledged

众所周知

- As is known to all/well known

2. 中间常用

此外:

- Furthermore
- Moreover /What's more
- Additionally/In addition
- Besides
- Apart from that

同时:

- Simultaneously
- Meanwhile
- In the meantime
- At the same time

然而(尽管如此)

- Notwithstanding

- Nevertheless
- Nonetheless
- However

因此

- Consequently /As a consequence
- Hence
- Therefore/Thus

其后,随后,接着

- Subsequently
- Whereafter
- Afterwards

因为, 由于

- By virtue of
- On account of
- Due to
- Owing to
- Thanks to
- As a consequence of

在我看来

- From my own humble perspective (以我拙见)
- On a personal note
- As far as I'm concerned
- From where I stand
- In my view (From my point of view)
- I hold a firm belief that (我坚信)
- I deem that it is advisable for me to do

换句话说

- In other words
- To put it another way

- Namely

一方面.....另一方面

- On the one hand.....On the other hand
- For one thing...For another

事实上（实际上）

- Virtually
- As a matter of fact
- In reality
- Actually

例如

- A case in point is
- This is evident in the case of
- To illustrate(As an illustration)
- Such as the following
- For instance

更重要的是

- More significantly
- More importantly

普遍地(一般来说/通常/大体上/总的来说)

- Broadly/Generally speaking
- On the whole
- In general
- In summary

从...角度

- In terms of

毕竟

- After all

与此相反

- Conversely
- Contrarily
- On the contrary

根本地;彻底地;完全地

- Radically
- Once and for all

最后(终)

- Last but not least(最后但同样重要)
- Ultimately
- Eventually

由于通常情况下

- As is often the case

如前段所述

- As stated in the previous paragraph

然而问题并非如此简单

- But the problem is not so simple

但遗憾的是

- But it's pity that

尽管事实

- In spite of the fact that

因此, 我们坚持认为

- Further ,we hold opinion that

然而, 困难在于

- However the difficulty lies in

同样, 我们要注意

- Similarly, we are supposed to pay attention to doing

不是, 而是

- not... but...

鉴于目前形式

- In view of the present situation

正如上面所提到的

- As has been mentioned above

从这个角度上我们可以说/定义

- In this respect, we may as well (say/define)

然而我们还得看到事物的另一方面

- However, we have to look at the other side of the coin

3. 结尾常用

总而言之 (简言之/总之)

- In conclusion /To conclude
- To sum up
- all things considered
- On all accounts
- In a word

综上所述

- As is mentioned above

简言之

- In a nutshell
- to make a long story short
- In brief / Briefly
- In short

首要的是, 尤其

- Above all

坦白 (地) 说

- To be frank
- Frankly speaking

无论如何（不管怎样）

- Anyway
- In one way or another
- In any case

二、固定搭配

短语

be immersed in 陷入

most often 往往

be endowed with 具有

judging from this 由此看来

be synonymous with 与...相同/似

take advantage of 利用

be originated from 起源于

trace back to 追溯到

be obliged to do 有义务/不得不

make a bid for 争取

embark on 开始/着手做

be doomed to do 注定做

be in urgent need of doing 急需做

think highly of 重视

have a stake in 与...有关

have no stake in 与...无关

hinge on 取决于

strain to do 竭尽全力

in the event of 万一；倘若

triumph over 克服；战胜

get/be accustomed to 习惯于

spare no effort to do 不遗余力地

peg away at/hang on to/persevere in 坚持

various/diverse/A variety/diversity of/assorted 各种各样的

be destined for 以...为目的

That's to say 即; 换句话说 (也就是说, 可放句中做插入语)

be likely to do 可能做

resist doing 拒绝/反对

on condition that 若是/以...为条件

in no circumstances 绝不 (放在句首用半倒装)

attach tremendous/immense significance to 认为...重要

for the sake of 为了...(起见/的利益)

has a huge impact on 对...有巨大影响

with graceful manners 彬彬有礼

a deal is a deal (交易就是交易: 一言为定)

from scratch 从头/零开始

in harmony with 协调一致;与...相合 (常用于句中be动词之后 如What he said is in harmony with me.)

As is mentioned above综上所述

Judging from this 由此看来

be proficient in/have a good command of 精通(熟练)

be synonymous with与...相同/近似

句子

Only in this way/when.... + can/will could sb. do

A wealth of reasons cast light on this phenomenon 许多原因阐明了关于这种现象

It's beyond all doubt that这绝对毋庸置疑

It's obvious that 显而易见

I deem it is advisable to do so because 我认为如此行事是明智的因为

What matters most to sb. is that对某人而言最为重要的是

There's no longer any way to deny that...已成事实, 不容否定

The forms and styles are various and changing.形式和风格丰富多彩、推陈出新

I would appreciate it if you could meticulously take my suggestions/recommendations into account at your earliest convenience.

Looking forward to your reply. 如果您能尽早考虑我的建议，我将不胜感激。期待您的答复。

It's beyond all doubt that "A body without knowledge is like a house without foundation", which (definitely) demonstrates/clarifies the significance of knowledge. (灵活运用)

三、名言警句(谚语)

1.Ten men banded together in love can do what ten thousand separately would fail in. (Thomas Carlyle)

以爱心聚在一起的十个人能够完成一万个分散的人做不到的事情 (托马斯·卡莱尔)

2.Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you are going to get.

生活就像一盒巧克力，你永远不知道你会得到什么。(做一件事，不要听别人说难与否，需要自己去尝试)

3.Each coin has two sides.

事物具有两面性。

4.Better late than never.

迟做总比不做好

5.Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

6.Make hay while the sun shines.

晒草要趁太阳好。(抓紧时机)

7.Knowledge is power.

知识就是力量。

Wisdom is better than gold or silver.

知识胜过金银。

8.Strike while the iron is hot.

趁热打铁。

9.When an opportunity is neglected, it never comes back to you.

机不可失，时不再来。

10.All time is no time when it is past.

光阴一去不复返。

四、词汇替换 (高级词汇)

1.词汇替换

many -> a myriad of 许多, 大量

very bad -> egregious 极坏的

beautiful -> resplendent 辉煌的, 华丽灿烂的

wrong -> erroneous 错误的

1. want(想) → intend to
2. famous(著名的) → well-known; outstanding
3. important(重要的) → crucial; significant; essential
4. remember(记得) → bear in mind that
5. cause(导致) → contribute to; give rise to; lead to; result in
6. helpful(有用的) → beneficial; rewarding
7. many(许多) → numerous; a number of; quite a few
8. beautiful(美丽的) → attractive; eye-catching; appealing; charming
9. improve(提高) → enhance; promote; strengthen
10. finish (完成) → complete; fulfill; accomplish; achieve
11. serious(严重的) → severe
12. develop (发展, 培养) → cultivate; nurture
13. keep (保持) → preserve; maintain; hold
14. solve (解决) → resolve; settle; cope with; deal with
15. cheap(便宜的) → economical; inexpensive
16. difficult(困难的) → challenging
17. job(工作) → career; profession
18. because(因为) → due to; in that; for the reason that; now that
19. very(非常) → extremely; highly; profoundly
20. happy(高兴的) → delighted; pleased
21. clever(聪明的) → brilliant; intelligent
22. bad(不好的) → awful; terrible
23. only(仅仅) → merely; barely
24. so (因此) → therefore; consequently; as a result
25. and(和) → as well as; along with; in addition
26. clear(明显的) → obvious; apparent; evident
27. meeting(会议) → conference
28. problem(问题) → issue; dilemma

29. happen(发生)→occur; take place; come about
30. show(显示)→indicate; reveal
31. get(得到)→acquire; attain; obtain; gain
32. think of sth.(想到) → sth. occur to sb.
33. in fact(事实上)→as a matter of fact
34. usually(通常地)→more often than not
35. join(参加)→take part in; participate in
36. thank(感谢)→appreciate
37. consider(考虑)→take account of
38. ignore(忽视)→neglect; pay no attention to
39. like(喜欢)→be fond of; be keen on; be attached to
40. very(非常)→terribly; extremely; surprisingly; pretty; highly; badly; quite; simply; perfectly; totally
41. good(棒)→ great / wonderful; excellent; fantastic; brilliant; fabulous; superb; terrific; meaningful; educational
42. beautiful(漂亮的)→ attractive; appealing; fascinating; eye-catching; gorgeous
43. surprising(不可思议的)→ amazing; extraordinary; miraculous
44. important(重要的)→ significant; essential; crucial ; critical; indispensable; decisive; dominant; predominant; determinant
45. big(庞大的)→ enormous; tremendous; gigantic; vast; boundless

2.高级词汇

adv

- comprehensively 全面地
authentically/veritably/genuinely 真正地
exclusively 专门地，特有地
considerably 相当，非常
invariably 始终不变地，总是
increasingly 日益，越来越多地
presumably 大概，可能，据推测
simultaneously 同时发生地
spontaneously 自发/然地,不由自主地
virtually 事实上，实际地
triumphantly (欣喜)胜利地，成功地

somewhat 稍微, 有点, 达到某种程度

outwardly 表面上, 外表上地

optimistically 乐观地

intentionally 有意地, 故意地

inevitably 必然地, 不可避免地

formerly 原先地, 以前, 从前

explicitly 明确地

forcibly 强行地, 有力地

deliberately 深思熟虑地, 审慎地, 故意地

adj

prosperous 成功的, 繁荣的

magnificent 壮丽的, 宏伟的, 令人印象深刻的

ardent 热心的; 热情洋溢的

cozy 舒适的, 惬意的

radiant 容光焕发的; 光辉灿烂的

detached 超然的; 冷漠的; 客观的 (公正的)

terrific 极大的, 非常的; 极好的, 了不起的; 可怕的, 恐怖的, 骇人的

gorgeous 华丽的; 极好的; 令人愉悦的

agreeable 令人愉悦的; 惬意的

gracious 亲切/和蔼的, 高尚的; 雅致的

adorable 可爱的, 值得崇拜的

五、优秀表达及事例

表达

1. 主语从句的满分表达就是it作形式主语:

It is common knowledge that.....是一个常识。

It is my belief that...= I think that...我认为.....

It is self-evident that.....是显而易见的。

It has been found that...人们已经发现.....

It is beyond dispute that.....是毋庸置疑的。

人们普遍认为/众所周知.....

It is universally acknowledged that...

It has been widely accepted that..

It is generally agreed that...

2.从句中套从句

③ 很多女生都穿上了漂亮的裙子，这个事实表明夏天已经来了。

【思路分析】这个句子中有两个从句：第一个是同位语从句，第二个是宾语从句。

【翻译】The evidence that many girls have worn beautiful skirts suggests that summer is in the air.

⑥ Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

【难句精讲】句子从总体上看是主系表结构，主句谓语是 is，表语 one of a number of pieces 后面跟了 that 引导的定语从句。该定语从句是主谓结构，主语是先行词 pieces，谓语是 have appeared。现在分词短语 making the point 做后置定语同样修饰 pieces。后面是 that 引导的同位语从句，该从句由两个分句构成，主干是 the reason is largely because of... but it is also because of... the reason 后面跟了定语从句。复杂的部分是表语中的 because of 结构。because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession，这部分乍一看是语法错误，但其实是

because of 引导的原因中还有一个原因，我们翻译为“由经济大萧条引起的需求下降”；需要注意的是 but 在此处显然不表示转折，而是表示递进。

【词汇解析】stubbornly 指“顽固地；倔强地”；the Great Recession 指“经济大萧条”。

【参考翻译】最近出现很多和戴维森观点一致的文章，这些文章都在阐明一个观点：我们今天之所以会出现如此居高不下的失业率和不断下降的中产阶级收入，很大程度上是因为经济大萧条导致的需求下降，同时也是全球化和信息技术革命的结果，这两方面的进步使得机器和外国劳工以前所未有的速度取代本国劳动力。

3.定从

每当作文中出现名词（短语）时，同学们都可以试着加定语成分，这样不但能使句子丰满生动，而且也能有效地把句子拉长。但是也不能把句子写得太长，作文还是讲究长短句相结合，只有长句的话，改卷老师会疯掉的。



文化“火锅”，既美味又营养

上图是 2010 年考研写作真题，加上定语描述的结果是：

In the vivid and simple cartoon, a hot pot which looks not only delicious but also nutritious, cooking while it is smoking (状语), is filled with different cultures including Chinese and western ones such as Buddha, kung fu and Shakespeare.

★ 总结

以后一定要养成一种习惯，句子中只要有名词（短语）就试着加定语成分。

4. 状语从句

常用引导词（连词）：because, since, as, for 等。

特殊引导词：seeing that, now that, in that, considering that, given that 等。这些词虽然不常用，但是和常用的引导词相比，用法没有太大区别。

需要注意的是，有一些介词短语，也翻译成“因为”，但它们后面只能跟名词（短语），不能跟从句：because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, for the sake of, as a result of 等。

▼ 举例

因为粗心，他昨天出了一场车祸。

【翻译】Because he was careless, he had a car accident yesterday.

或 Because of his carelessness, he had a car accident yesterday.

【提示】需要注意的是，在这批表示“因为”的介词短语中，due to 通常放在句末，不放在句首；而 owing to 通常放在句首，不放在句末；其他短语的位置则可前可后。如：

① The marriage can last long due to tolerance between the couple.

② Owing to tolerance between the couple, the marriage can last long.

(6) 条件状语从句。

常用引导词(连词): if, unless (表示 if not) 等。

特殊引导词: as/so long as (只要), only if (只要), providing/provided that (假如), supposing (that) (假如), in case that (以防), on condition that (如果) 等。

▼ 举例

① 只要有一丝机会, 我就不会放弃。

【翻译】I will never give up so long as there is a ghost of a chance.

② 你可以借这张专辑, 条件是不把它借给别人。

【翻译】You can borrow the album on condition that you don't lend it to anyone else.

【提示】事实上, 条件状语从句经常会与虚拟语气结合使用。(详见第六章)

(7) 让步状语从句。

常用引导词(连词): though, although, even if, even though 等。

特殊引导词: as, while (做“虽然”之意讲, 用在句首), no matter... (无论……), in spite of the fact that (虽然, 尽管), whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever 等。

让步状语从句绝对是作文中的经典表达, 就像我们即使只穿一件很普通的衣服, 但是如果佩戴了一条很华丽的丝巾, 瞬间就能衬托出我们的气质! 当我们的表达过于绝对的时候, 用上表示让步的引导词, 如 although, 效果就会变得很好了。

▼ 举例

① 他虽然经历了多次失败, 但依然坚持梦想。

【翻译】Although/Though he failed again and again, he still holds on to his dream.

② 虽然肝炎患者痊愈了, 但仍须对其进行定期的健康检查。

【翻译】The regular physical examination must be given to a patient whoever has recuperated from hepatitis.

③ 自动化机器虽然有很多优点, 但它们只能干人们吩咐它们干的事。

【翻译】As automatic machines have many advantages, they can only do the jobs they have been told to do.

① 描述图画 [2012 年英语 (一) 考研写作真题]



In this simple but meaningful caricature, a man who looks rather depressed (定语) is saying "All is over" when covering his face with a hand (时间状语). By contrast, another one active as well as optimistic (定语) is saying "Luckily, there still exists a little", as a bottle of water falls on the ground (地点状语).

② 写一个分析原因的句子。

为什么有不少人赞成放鞭炮? 大家的回答通常是“可以增加节日氛围”。可以翻译为:

Setting off firecrackers can create a festive atmosphere.

为这个句子加上定语、状语、同位语, 这句话会瞬间变得非常耀眼。

Although quite a few individuals argue that it sounds too noisy (让步状语), setting off firecrackers, an ancient Chinese tradition for thousands of years (同位语), can create a festive atmosphere of joy and excitement (后置定语) when almost all Chinese are gathering with their families or their friends at home (时间状语).

5.虚拟

(1) 以下情况从句用“should + 动词原形”表示虚拟, 并且 should 可以省略。

以防: in case that, for fear that, lest 等。

“命”(命令): order, direct, command 等。

“贱”(建议): suggest, advise, propose 等。

要求: ask, request, require, demand 等。

用虚拟

是必要/紧急的: It is necessary/important/urgent that...

竖着看汉字, 连成一句话: 以防命贱, 要求用虚拟是必要/紧急的。(你的命不好, 写作文的时候多用以上列举的这些虚拟语气, 命就好了。虽然本句话编得很离谱, 但目的是让你记住常见的使用“should + 动词原形”的情况。)

▼ 举例

① 我的朋友要求我尽快减肥。

【翻译】My friend asked me that I should lose my weight as quickly as possible.

② 大学密切关注大学生心理问题是非常必要的。

【翻译】It is necessary that universities should pay close attention to the issue of mental health of university students.

③ 我的建议是学生要自己复习总结, 而不只是听课。

【翻译】My proposal is that students review and summarize by themselves instead of just listening to the lecture.

【解析】不只是 propose 的动词形式, 名词形式后也是“should + 动词原形”表示虚拟, 且 should 可以省略。

④ 建议宠物主人遛狗时要牵着狗。

【翻译】It is suggested that pet owners should walk their dogs on a leash.

⑤ 考研学生要意识到心态的关键作用, 这很重要。

【翻译】It is quite crucial that postgraduate students should be aware of the key role of mentality.

(1) 写作。

其实倒装可以作为强调的一种方式，因为要强调某一部分，所以把它放到句首去。

▼ 举例

① 我妈妈如此善良，以至于她受到了我们村男女老少的尊重。

【翻译】So kind is my mother that she is respected by men and women, old and young in the village.

② 只有当疫情彻底结束时，我们才能实现真正的自由。

【翻译】Only when the pandemic is completely over will we be truly free.

③ 虽然他看起来很傻，但事实上他是两个公司的老板。

【翻译】Silly as he looks, he is virtually the boss of two companies.

写作有三宝，虚拟倒装强调好

6. 插入语

(1) 写作。

插入语使语言显得更正式，所以在一篇作文中使用3~4次插入语很正常。前面给出的插入语基本上都是万能的，所以同学们完全可以灵活使用。

② Thus, the anthropological concept of “culture,” like the concept of “set” in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

【难句精讲】插入语 like the concept of “set” in mathematics 显然不表示观点，而是修饰 culture 的定语成分，可以按照定语的翻译方法来处理。主句的谓语动词是 is，句子显然是主谓表结构：the anthropological concept of “culture” is an abstract concept。makes possible 译为“使……成为可能”，makes 和 possible 中间缺少宾语，但是 possible 后面又多了一部分，所以这一部分便是 makes 和 possible 中间的宾语。

【词汇解析】anthropological 是形容词，指“人类学的”；set 在这里指“集合”；immense amounts of 是对 many 的替换。

【参考翻译】所以，人类学上“文化”的概念，类似于数学上“集合”的概念，是一个抽象的概念，这个概念（重复先行词，定语后置）使很多具体的研究和理解成为可能。

③ Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society.

【难句精讲】插入语 in its strongest form, 不表示观点, 也不是定语, 直接翻译并且用小括号括起来即可。主句谓语是 came to believe in, 句子是主谓宾结构: Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism。其中 which 引导定语从句, 修饰前面的 linguistic determinism, 定语从句中又包含由 and 连接的两个并列的宾语从句共同做 states 的宾语。

【词汇解析】come to do sth. 指“开始做某事”; in its strongest form 指“以其最强烈的形式; 在最极端的时候”; imprison 指“关押; 限制”。

【参考翻译】沃尔夫开始相信某种语言决定论, 这种理论(重复先行词, 定语后置)(以最极端的方式)认为, 语言限制人们的思想, 并且语言的语法结构会对社会文化产生深远的影响。

事例

1. After the devastating earthquake hit Sichuan Province, people across whole country made united efforts to reconstruct the stricken area and rebuild the confidence of people suffering the disaster. (当四川发生破坏性地震后, 全国人民团结起来重建灾区, 重塑灾区人民的信心。)

综述

1. 习惯使用同位语(从句)/非限制性定从/非谓语过渡/ 结果/目的/让步状语从句等
- 2.
3. 适当使用虚拟语气(常规虚拟/错综时间条件/It is high time that +sb should do /did)、
4. 倒装(Only in this way will/Only with hard work can you/Only when; So excited was he that he can't help laughing at midnight)、
5. 强调句(It is ...that) It is to account for the phenomenon that there exist numerous factors here. 有很多因素可以解释这一现象
6. 灵活表达:
7. 常规单词使用固定搭配替换(use->take advantage of、many->a variety of);
8. 句子使用主语从句(形式主语)/动名词/不定式做主语/with +名词后置定语
- 9.
10. 4. 适当使用谚语、高级新颖词汇(习惯用副词修饰)
11. As the proverb says, 'Nothing is impossible to a willing heart'.
12. big->tremendous/enormous 巨大的; extremely distinguished/remarkable/extraordinary 极其卓越的, 非凡的;
13. comparatively amiable 相当地和蔼可亲
- 14.
15. 5. 适当结合古今事例(In ancient times; Nowadays; In modern life), 使用前后对比(while), 将目的/原因升华到高级层次(如For one thing, more citizens can have access to museums and appreciate the history and culture.) (to experience the essence and spirit of ...), 结尾亦可上升到国家/民族层次(As Chinese, we are obligated to make joint efforts /spare no effort to safeguard our historical relics and contribute to the development of our country. Only in this way will the country be more and more prosperous and harmonious.)

17 | 将各个过渡词、固搭、语法等娴熟运用，形成自己的独特风格，当成品给人赏心悦目，清新自然之感，方为佳作。

By人间有味是清欢