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雅思写作 GRA 手册



新航道国际教育集团雅思写作项目组

前言

语法是语言结构的基础，它确保了句子的清晰和逻辑性。在写作正式的雅思议论文时，准确表达思想是至关重要的，良好的语法可以帮助避免歧义和混淆，使文章更易读和更具说服力，有助于形成逻辑严谨的句子和段落结构。在雅思写作中，逻辑推理是建立观点、论证和结论的基础。正确使用语法可以帮助作品的逻辑线索清晰、条理分明。语法规则涉及到文法、标点和句法，这些都对文章的文风和语气产生重要影响。因此，学习英语语法不仅是提高语言表达能力的关键，也是写作正式议论文必不可少的基础。通过良好的语法掌握，作者能够更有效地传达思想、论证观点，并提升文章的整体质量和影响力。

正是出于以上初衷，本学科项目组旨在助力语法、文法基础薄弱的学员快速突破 GRA 的技能障碍，合力编著了本册学辅产品。秉承着“语法要为语用而用”的基本原则，册中悉数罗列了雅思写作中常见的语法结构与文法现象，巨细无遗地以高分例句进行了展示与剖析。本册以语法点为单元、以雅思大小作文为最终呈现形式，结构短小精悍，难度梯度上升，实为 GRA 目标冲 7 选手的不二之选。

在此特别感谢北京学校、长沙学校、成都学校、重庆学校、大连学校、福州学校、广州学校、哈尔滨学校、杭州学校、合肥学校、济南学校、昆明学校、南京学校、南宁学校、宁波学校、青岛学校（按学校首字母排序）对本手册编纂工作的大力支持和辛苦付出！

此次编辑覆盖规模较大，笔者众多，偶有疏漏，其中难免出现疏漏，还望各位读者不吝批评斧正。

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一. 平行结构

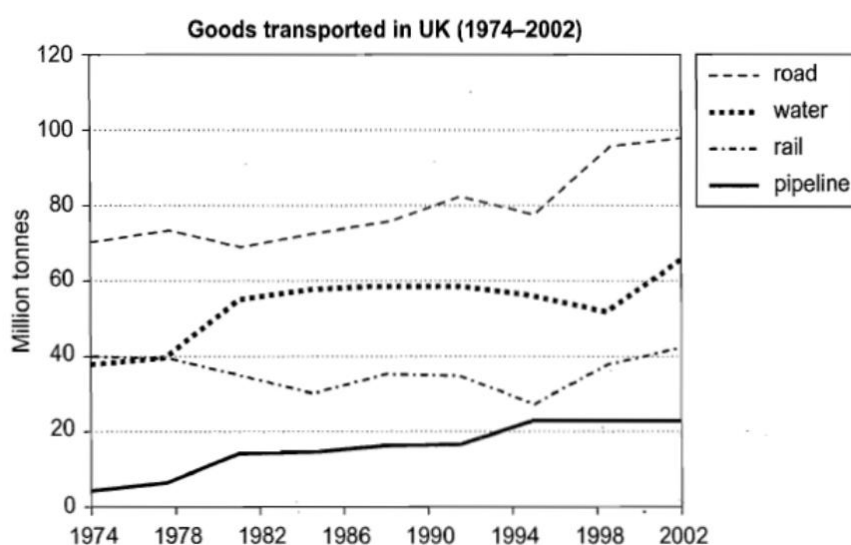
1.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句展示

The quantity of goods delivered by water remained steady from 1974 to 1978, increased sharply to 1982, plateaued till 1998, and rose again until 2002.

3. 中文翻译

从 1974 年到 1978 年，通过水路运输的货物数量保持稳定，从 1978 年急剧增加到 1982 年，然后在 1998 年之前保持稳定，直到 2002 年再次上升。

4. 要点解释

平行语法是指在句子结构中使用相似的形式、结构或模式来强调等同或相关的元素。这种语法结构的使用可以使句子更加清晰、易读和具有说服力。

5. 更多建构

Describing proportions: The survey revealed that 25% of respondents owned a smartphone, 45% owned a tablet, and 30% owned both.

Describing processes: First, the raw materials are collected and transported to the factory. Next, they are processed and refined. Finally, the finished products are packaged and distributed.

1.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Doctors encourage older people to take regular exercise, but there are few of them taking enough physical exercise. What are the causes and what solutions could be taken to solve the problem?

2. 例句演示

The issue of inadequate exercise presents a challenge, impacting **not only** the lives of older individuals themselves, **but also** throughout the society as a whole.

3. 中文翻译

运动不足的问题是一个挑战，不仅影响老年人本身的生活，而且影响整个社会。

4. 要点讲解

平行结构（Parallel Construction）是通过连接词连接的两个及两个以上的相同结构，即词、短语或句子的平行结构。这里用到 **not only...but also...** 来表示缺乏运动不仅对 A 有影响也对 B 有影响。

5. 更多建构

Healthcare providers should play a pivotal role in educating older adults about the benefits of exercise and tailoring exercise recommendations to individual abilities and health conditions.

6. 中文翻译

翻译：医疗保健提供者应在教育老年人关于运动的好处和根据个人能力和健康状况制定运动建议中发挥关键作用。

7. 要点讲解

这里使用 **and** 来连接两个非谓语动词 **educating** 和 **tailoring**，既可以表达并列，即表示 Healthcare providers 在 educating older adults about the benefits of exercise 和 tailoring exercise recommendations to individual abilities and health conditions 都扮演重要作用。同时，**and** 也可以起到递进的作用，即表示医疗保健提供者应发挥关键作用，教育老年人了解运动的好处，并根据个人能力和健康状况制定运动建议。

二. 倒装

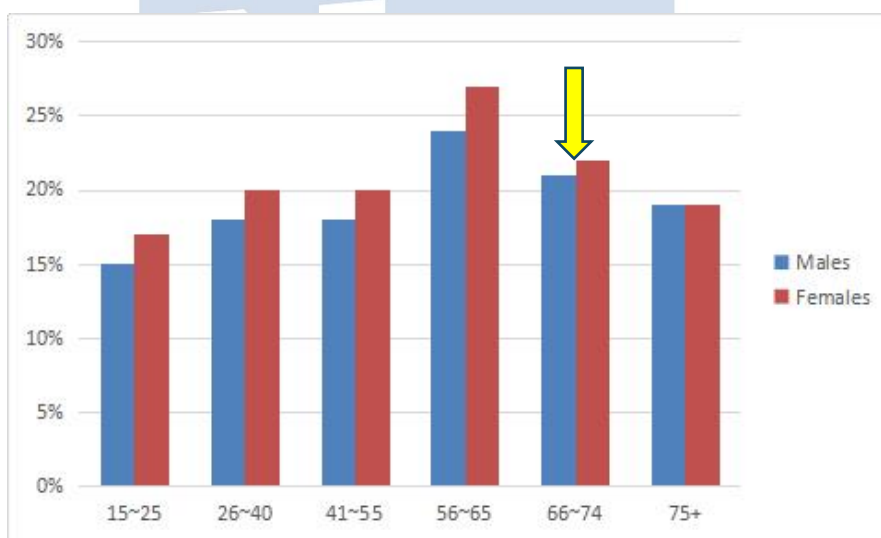
2.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The chart below shows the percentages of both males and females who ate five kinds of fruits and vegetables per day in the UK in 2006.

Summarize the information by selecting **and** reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words



2. 例句演示

Only when males and females turned 75 years old and more were their numbers equal to each other at roughly 19 percent.

3. 中文翻译

只有当男人和女人达到 75 岁及以上的时候他们的数据才彼此相等在 19%左右。

4. 要点讲解

倒装句的使用绝大多数是起强调作用，通常情况下在小作文当中只使用一次，因为它所修饰

的数据往往是“独一无二”的。正因如此，考生只需要积累几个常见的倒装句就可以。例如，“Only when/after + 系动词/助动词”引导的半倒装最为常用。需要注意的是，倒装句的动词位置比较特殊，切记要放在主语的前面。如果是强调状态，需要用 be 动词；如果强调动作，需要用“助动词”或者“情态动词”来完成倒装。同时，时态也要与题目的时间相一致。

5. 更多建构

Never before the age of 75 did the number of males who ate five kinds of produce outnumber it of females.

2.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Organizing tours to remote places and communities is becoming more and more popular. Is it a positive or negative development for the local people and environment?

2. 例句演示

Not only could these tours bring diseases they are not equipped to handle, but also could bring pollution and environmental damage through a disruption to the ecosystem or destruction of the natural scenery.

3. 中文翻译

这些旅游不仅会带来他们无法应对的疾病，而且还会通过破坏生态系统或破坏自然风景而带来污染和环境破坏。

4. 要点讲解

倒装句的结构在写作中比较常见，其中考生比较常用到的是 not only... but also，具体到倒装句的结构，当 not only 位于句首时，为了强调这部分内容，通常会使用倒装结构，即 not only 后面的主语和动词会交换位置，形成 "not only + 动词 + 主语" 的结构。
在本句中，not only 位于句首，将情态动词 could 放在 these tours 主语前倒装。

5. 更多建构

Not only would tourists harm the wildlife by leaving behind rubbish, but also destroy habitats or plant life.

三. 插入语

3.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The table below shows personal savings as a percentage of personal income for selected countries in 1970, 1990 and 2000.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Personal savings as a percentage of personal income

Countries	1989	1999	2009
Mexico	5.6	11.5	19
France	18.7	12.5	13.6
Germany	13.8	13.8	11.8
Italy	29.5	17.6	11.4
Japan	17.6	12.1	13.6
UK	9.2	8.2	11.1
USA	8.2	5.5	4.0

2. 例句演示

By 1999, Italy, though its personal saving rate evidently dipped to 17.6%, still headed the list of all the seven countries.

3. 中文翻译

到 1999 年，意大利的个人储蓄率虽然明显下降到 17.6%，但它仍然位居七个国家之首。

4. 要点讲解

插入语这一语法现象在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意的一点在于：英语中的插入语是插在句子中的一个单词，短语或各种从句例如状语从句、定语从句，通常被逗号或者破折号隔开，它与句子的其他部分之间没有语法上的关系。在雅思写作中比较推荐插入在主语和谓语或者系语之间。在本句中，though its saving rate dipped to 17.6% 作为一个让步状语从句插入在了主语 Italy 和系动词 was 之间。

5. 更多建构

The lowest rate of individual savings, by stark contrast, was witnessed in the USA, standing at only 5.5%, marginally less than one third of that in Italy.

3.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Some people think zoos are cruel and all the zoos should be closed. However, some people think zoos are useful to protect the rare animals. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2. 例句演示

A solid majority of people, who opine that caging animals in zoos are cruel and thus all of them should be thoroughly shut down, have their own legitimate reasons.

3. 中文翻译

绝大部分认为把动物关在动物园里非常残忍，因此所有动物园都应该彻底关闭的人们有他们自己正当的理由。

4. 要点讲解

插入语这一语法现象在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意的一点在于：英语中的插入语是插在句子中的一个单词、短语或各种从句例如状语从句，定语从句，通常被逗号或者破折号隔开，它与句子的其他部分之间没有语法上的关系。在雅思写作中比较推荐插入在主语和谓语或者系语之间。在本句中，who advocate that caging animals in zoos are cruel and therefore all of them should be entirely closed 作为一个定语从句插入在了主语 people 和谓语 have 之间。

5. 更多建构

These wild animals cooped up in cages, because of being reared by zookeepers on a daily basis, are prone to live a carefree life and then would bit by bit impair their innate capabilities that would otherwise enable them to subsist and thrive at a natural habitat.

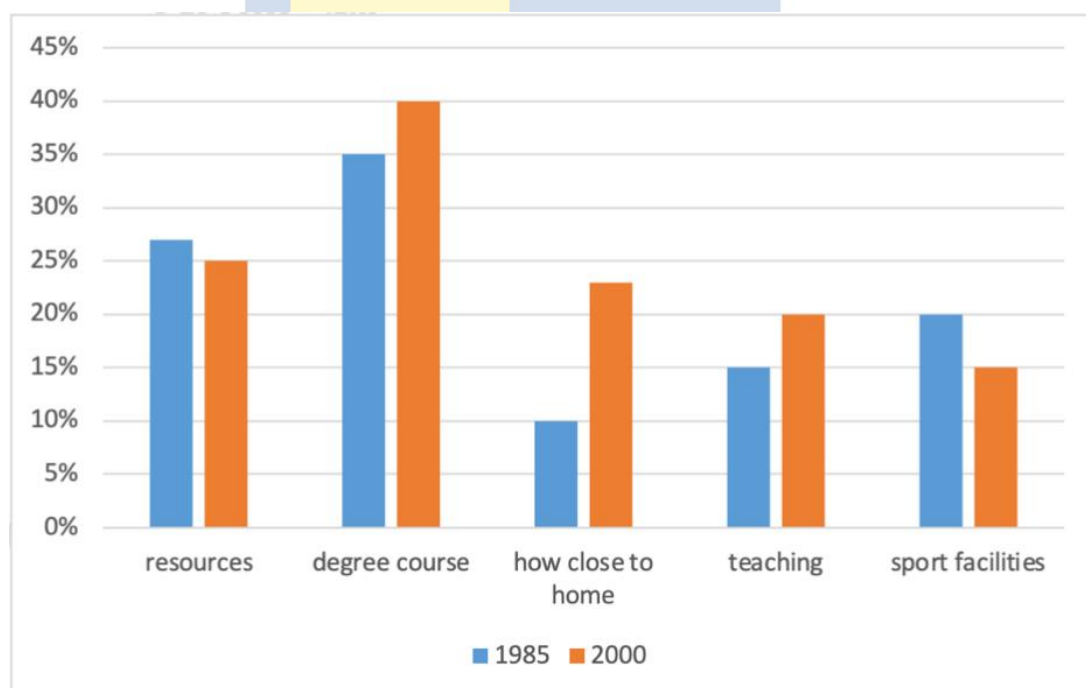
四. 强调句

4.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The chart shows the reasons why UK students chose one university between 1985 and 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

例句演示

- 原句: In 1985, 35% of UK students chose a university based on the degree course offered, while this percentage increased to 40% in 2000.
- 强调句: It was **in 1985** that 35% of UK students chose a university based on the degree course offered, while this percentage increased to 40% in 2000.

3. 中文翻译

- 原句: 1985 年, 35% 的英国学生根据所提供的学位课程选择大学, 而这个比例在 2000 年增加到了 40%。
- 强调句: 在 **1985 年**, 35% 的英国学生根据所提供的学位课程选择大学, 而这个比例在 2000 年增加到了 40%。

4. 要点讲解

1. 强调时间

- ◆ 强调时间的用法在于将时间成分突出，使其成为句子的焦点。
- ◆ 在例句中，强调 1985 年使读者更加关注这一特定年份。

2. 强调主语或宾语

- ◆ 强调句不仅可以强调时间，还可以用来突出主语或宾语。例如：
 - It was **the degree course** that attracted most UK students in 1985.
 - It was **the resources** that were less prioritized in 2000.

3. 结构一致性

- ◆ 在使用强调句时，保持原句的时态和结构的一致性非常重要。确保在转换为强调句后，句子的原意不变。

5. 更多建构

1. 强调原因

- ◆ 原句: The main reason why UK students chose a university in 2000 was the degree course.
- ◆ 强调句: It was **the degree course** that was the main reason why UK students chose a university in 2000.

2. 强调对比

- ◆ 原句: In 1985, teaching quality was a less significant factor than in 2000.
- ◆ 强调句: It was **in 2000** that teaching quality became a more significant factor compared to 1985.

通过以上模块的讲解和例句的展示，相信大家能够更好地理解和掌握强调句的使用方法。在实际的雅思小作文写作中，适当地使用强调句不仅能够使文章更有层次感，还能有效地突出重点信息。

4.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Once children start school, teachers have more influence on intellectual and social development than parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

2. 例句演示

Children are influenced by various factors on their way of growth. While it is inevitable that the shade of parents will follow the whole life of their offspring, I tend to agree with the opinion that since children step into school, it is teachers who play a more influential role in the cultivation of intelligence and social skills of children.

3. 中文翻译

孩子们在成长过程中受到各种因素的影响。虽然父母的影响不可避免地会伴随他们的后代一生，但我倾向于同意这样的观点，即自从孩子们踏进学校，老师在培养孩子们的智力和社交技能方面起着更重要的作用。

4. 要点讲解

强调句通常用于强调句子中的某一部分，通常是句子的主语、宾语、状语等。强调句的基本结构如下：

It +be 动词+被强调部分+who / that +句子其他部分

在雅思大作文中，强调句能帮助我们写出更高大上的开头段总论点句，也可以将它放在结尾段，用于总结和重申总论点，强调我方观点的正确性。在比较类、绝对词类是否同意、双边讨论类、报告类题型中，都常见到这类句子。另外在主体段论述中也可以使用强调句。

5. 更多建构

In conclusion, although the impacts of parenting cannot be absolutely ignored, it seems to me that it is teachers who have a more important role in the development of intellectual and interpersonal qualities for the next generation. （在结尾段使用强调句）

It is also with the guidance of parents that the young have learned how to talk with others in a polite and respectful manner. （在论述中使用强调句）

五. 同位语

5.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

2. 例句演示

The figure for Turkey was the highest at 4.35%, approximately twice as large as that for Spain and Ireland alike in which consumers expended the least on this category among other countries.

3. 中文翻译

土耳其的数据最高，为 4.35%，这个数字是西班牙和爱尔兰的数据的两倍左右，这两个国家的消费者是所有国家中在这一领域上花费最少的。

4. 要点讲解

在本句中，approximately twice as large as that for Spain and Ireland alike 这部分形容词短语被用作 4.35% 这个数字信息的同位语，用逗号将被修饰对象 4.35% 和同位语部分隔开。小作文数据图里，可以用形容词短语作同位语这样的高分语法点来体现出不同数字之间的倍数关系或者相对大小关系。

5. 更多建构

Turkey ranked highest at 4.35% among all the countries, while Spain and Ireland showed similar and also the lowest percentages of spending on this category that were roughly half of the figure for Turkey.

5.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Some people say advertising has positive economic effects. Others think it has negative social impacts because it will make people dissatisfied with who they are and what they have. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2. 例句演示

Today, there is a widespread belief (voice) that advertising has positive economic influences; nevertheless, others are more concerned about its repercussions for the common people since marketing campaigns provoke people's dissatisfaction with life.

3. 中文翻译

现如今，人们普遍认为广告会对经济产生积极的影响；然而，其他人则更关心它对普通民众的影响，因为营销活动激起了人们对生活的不满。

4. 要点讲解

同位语从句是指在复合句中充当同位语的从句，属于名词性从句的一种。其作用是对前面的抽象名词进行解释说明，并在逻辑上存在主表关系（即被解释说明的词=同位语）同位语从句的引导词主要包括 that, whether, when 等，其中 that 引导的同位语从句频率最高，其中 that 只起连接作用，在从句中不充当任何成分，不能省略。同位语从句是一种结构比较容易掌握的句型，并且可以在作文相对固定位置（开头段和结尾）模仿使用。

5. 更多建构

- ❖ While it is true that advertising has positive economic influences, the notion that marketing campaigns provoke people's dissatisfaction with life overstates its repercussions for the common people.
- ❖ Those defending its economic implications for businesses are unaware of the fact that the economic blessings are at the cost of people's satisfaction with who they are and what they have.
- ❖ From what has been discussed above, it is my conclusion that advertising can be both a blessing and a curse, depending on what people value more in a given context.

六. 非谓语动词 doing

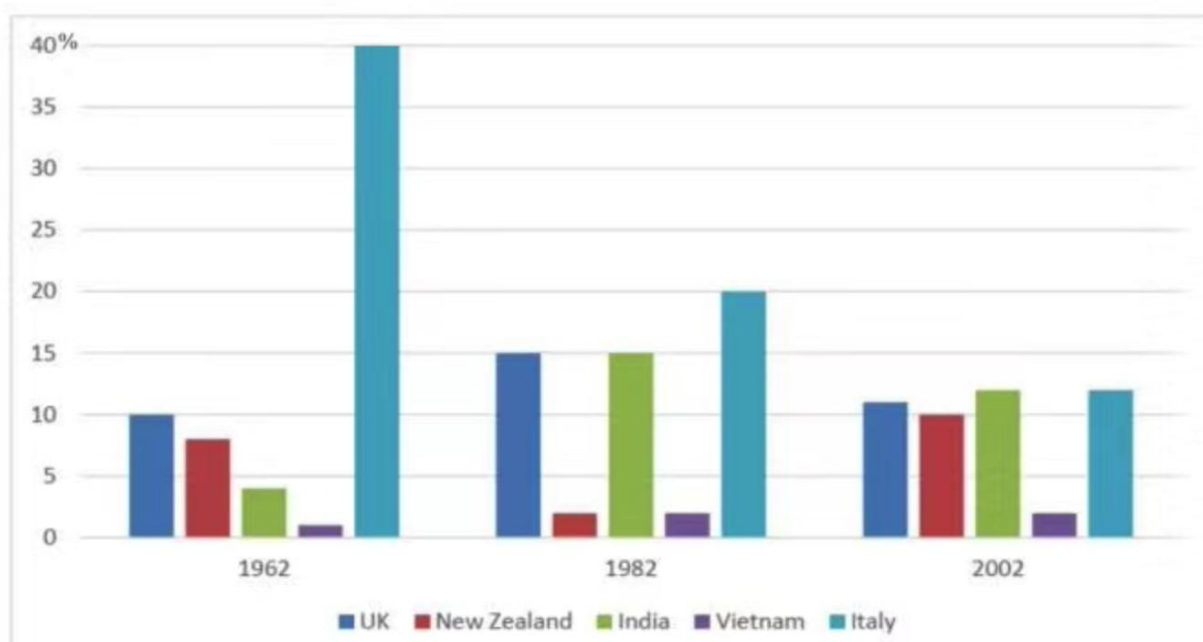
6.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The bar chart shows the change of percentages of different immigrants to Australia from five countries in 1962, 1982 and 2002.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

Starting from 40% in 1962, the proportion of Italian Australians decreased sharply to 20% in 1982, which was followed by a further shrinkage to the bottom of 12% in 2002.

3. 中文翻译

从1962年的40%开始，意大利裔澳大利亚人的比例急剧下降到1982年的20%，随后进一步萎缩到2002年的12%。

4. 要点讲解

非谓语这一语法现象在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意的一点在于：整个句子的主语和选定

非谓语动词是否存在逻辑上的主被动关系，确认好关系后再去选用非谓语动词具体的 **done** 形式还是 **doing** 形式。在本句中，笔者为学习者精心设计了这样一个多年份进行紧密连接的固定句型，强烈建议各位同学进行死记硬背然后上考场直接套用。句式为：**starting from xx, the xx of xx decreased/ increased to xx in xx, which was followed by a xx in xx.** 在该句中，xx 为具体的数据 or 年份 or 趋势词，需要学生自行填入进去。在遇到多年份的数据类作文时，笔者依托多年的考试经验告诉学子：展现自己的句法多样性和词汇丰富度非常关键！尤其是句式的多样性 **syntactic complexities**，如果做的好了，能够让你的作文鹤立鸡群，一眼被考官甄别出来，是大大不同于绝大多数高中生写出的文稿的。

5. 更多建构

Compared with the year of 1962, when there were 40 people having Italian origins out of every 100 new Australians, the year of 1982 witnessed a sharp proportional decrease to 20%, and there was a further shrinkage to the bottom of 12% in 2002.

6.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Some people say that advertising has positive economic effects. Others think it has negative social effects because it will make people feel dissatisfied with who they are and what they have. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2. 例句演示

For as long as civilization has existed, those wishing to sell their wares have resorted to advertisements to build awareness of their products, aiding the expansion of their respective nation's economies.

3. 中文翻译

自从文明出现以来，那些希望出售其商品的人就会利用广告来建立对其产品的认识，从而有助于扩大各自国家的经济。

4. 要点讲解

非谓语的常用形式包括现在分词，过去分词以及不定式，这里我们以现在分词表示伴随的情况为例来了解它的使用。现在分词表伴随可以体现出句子内部的因果关系，在写作时可以根据其在句子中的位置来定义，大部分情况下现在分词放在句首会表示原因，而放在句子后半部分的话则通常表示结果，在例句中的 *aiding* 及后面的部分就是说明使用广告来扩大影响带来的结果。

5. 更多建构

Focusing on showing how women need their products by instilling a sense of low self-esteem or negative body stereotypes, advertising may lead to serious social issues like eating disorders and unhealthy amounts of plastic surgery.

七. 非谓语动词 done

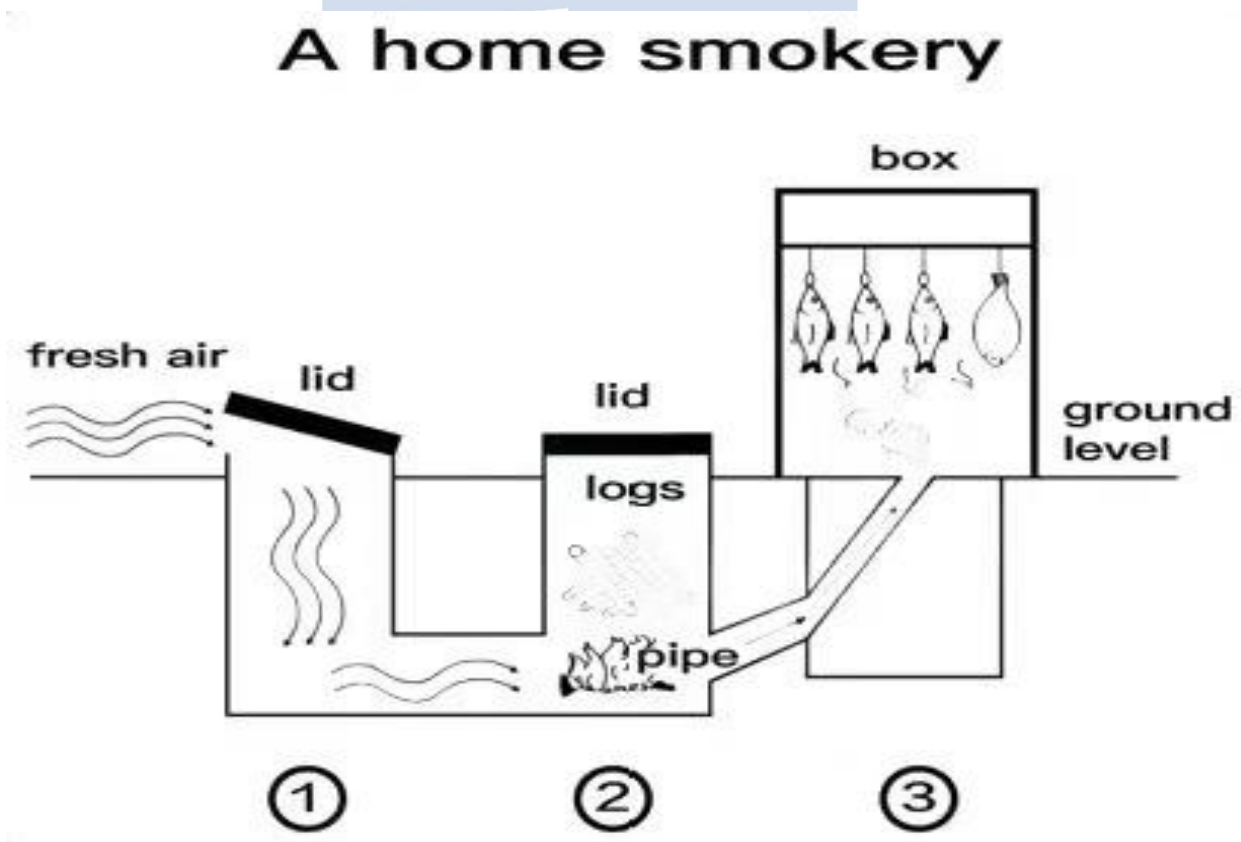
7.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The diagram below describes the structure of a home smoker and how it works.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句展示

Burning, which is the core process of home smokery, produces hot gas that immediately passes through a narrow pipe and goes into a box placed at the ground level, which encloses several hanged fish and other types of meat.

3. 中文翻译

燃烧是家庭熏烟的核心过程，它产生的热气会立即通过一条狭窄的管道，进入放置在地面上的一个盒子，盒子里装着几条悬挂着的鱼和其他类型的肉。

4. 要点讲解

非谓语这一语法现象在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意：整个句子的主语和选定非谓语动词是否存在逻辑上的主被动关系,确认好关系后再去选用非谓语动词具体的 done 形式还是 doing 形式,本文讨论的是非谓语的 done 形式。在本句中, "placed" 和"hanged" 都是用作非谓语动词,它们被用来描述"a box" 和"several fish and other types of meat" 的状态或动作。具体来讲, "placed" 表示"box" 的状态,即“把箱子放在……”,它是形容词"a box" 的补语;进一步描述箱子的位置,我们在 placed 后添加地点状语即可,即"placed at the ground level" 。同样的, "hanged" 也是非谓语的过去分词形式,用来修饰 "fish" 和 "meat"。这里的 "hanged" 同样表示被动语态,表示这些食物是被悬挂的。这种用法被称为“形容词性非谓语动词”,用来修饰名词。这种用法可以使句子更加简洁明,同时突出了动作的顺序和关联。

5. 更多建构

Burning, which is the core process of home smokery, produces hot gas that immediately passes through a narrow pipe and goes into a box. The box is placed at the ground level, and it encloses several hanged fish and other types of meat.

新航道®
NEW CHANNEL

7.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

In many countries around the world, rural people are moving to cities, so the population in the countryside is decreasing. Do you think this is a positive or a negative development?

2. 例句展示

The influx of people into cities results in overcrowding, strained infrastructure, and increased pollution. Urban areas, burdened by rapid population growth, struggle to provide adequate housing and services, creating new social and environmental problems.

3. 中文翻译

大量人口涌入城市会造成过度拥挤、基础设施紧张以及污染加剧。由于快速的人口增长带来的负担，城市区域难以提供足够的房屋和服务，造成了新的社会和环境问题。

4. 要点讲解

非谓语动词是一种非常有效的工具，可以替换一个完整句子，帮助考生提高句子结构的多样性和复杂性。它的 ed 形式表达被动含义，可以使表达更简洁，提高信息量以及强调逻辑关系。在例句中，出现了三次非谓语动词 ed 形式，它们的效果如下。首先，strained 描述了 infrastructure 的状态，表示基础设施因人口涌入而“受到了压力”或“紧张”。Increased 描述污染的状态，表示污染因为人口涌入而“增加”。这样使用过去分词可以避免重复和冗长，同时提供具体和生动的描述。再来，burdened by rapid population growth 这个过去分词短语提供了关于主语（urban areas）的额外信息，同时表示一种被动状态，说明“城市地区被快速的人口增长所负担”，此外，它可以直接将人口快速增长与城市地区的负担联系起来，表明因果关系。因此，非谓语动词的 ed 形式能使句子表达简洁、提高信息量以及强调逻辑关系。

5. 更多建构

The influx of people into cities results in overcrowding, infrastructure **that is strained**, and pollution **that has increased**. Urban areas, **which are burdened by rapid population growth**, struggle to provide adequate housing and services, creating new social and environmental problems.

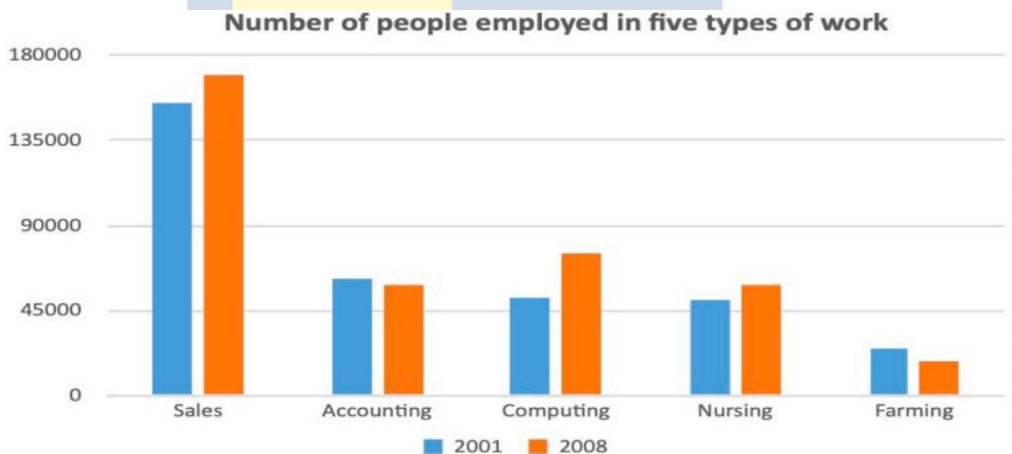
八. There be 句型

8.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The chart below shows the number of people employed in five types of work in one region of Australia in 2001 and 2008.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



2. 例句演示

Although there was a marked increase in demand for employees in the computing and nursing sectors, a dwindling demand for farm workers and accountants was illustrated.

3. 中文翻译

虽然计算机和护理部门对雇员的需求有所增加，但对农场工人和会计师的需求却在减少。

4. 要点讲解

There be 这一语法现象是可以运用于雅思写作 Task1 中非常高频的一个语法知识点，主要用于描述动态图中趋势的变化，这一句型从本质上来说属于倒装句的范畴，因为在考官的范文中出现频率也是非常高的。在动态图的趋势变化描述中，我们常常使用 **There was + a / an + 程度 adj. + 趋势 n. (+ 时间段 + 数据变化)** 或 **There was + a / an + 趋势 v-ing + trend (+ 时间段 + 数据变化)**。常见的搭配可以是 **There was a marked increase ... / There was an exponential decline... / There was a rising trend ... / There was a falling trend...** 等等，在该句中，我们使用了 **There be** 句型来描述了概括信息，即整体的趋势描述，因此没有加上具体的时间段和数据变化，但如果是在主体段中描述具体某个变化对象的趋势时，一般需要加上具体的时间段和数据变化；同时该句中还采用了让步的方式，实现了不同趋势之间的对比。

5. 更多建构

A more apparent variation can be witnessed in computing, recording an exponential rise of 17,000 employees, to 75,000 in 2008 whereas there was a modest ascent in the number of nurses from 56,000 to 59,000.

8.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

People think that old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2. 例句演示

On the other hand, there are plenty of dilapidated buildings serving no function other than to take up space and act as homes for squatters, which has triggered a series of problems in city planning and people's sense of satisfaction.

3. 中文翻译

另一方面，有很多破旧的建筑除了占用空间、成为擅自占地者的家园外没有任何其他功能，这引发了一系列在城市规划和人们满意度方面的问题。

4. 要点讲解

There be+主语+doing/done，表示“有某人/某物+做某事/被做某事”，其中主语后动词用现在分词还是过去分词形式取决于动作是主语主动完成还是被完成即可。在例句中这些破旧的建筑是主动实现一些功能的，所以使用的是现在分词 serving.

5. 更多建构

It is undoubted that there have been a large number of buildings representing a specific period of architecture or playing significant roles in a country's culture, so they deserve to be preserved for future generations.

九. 并列复合句

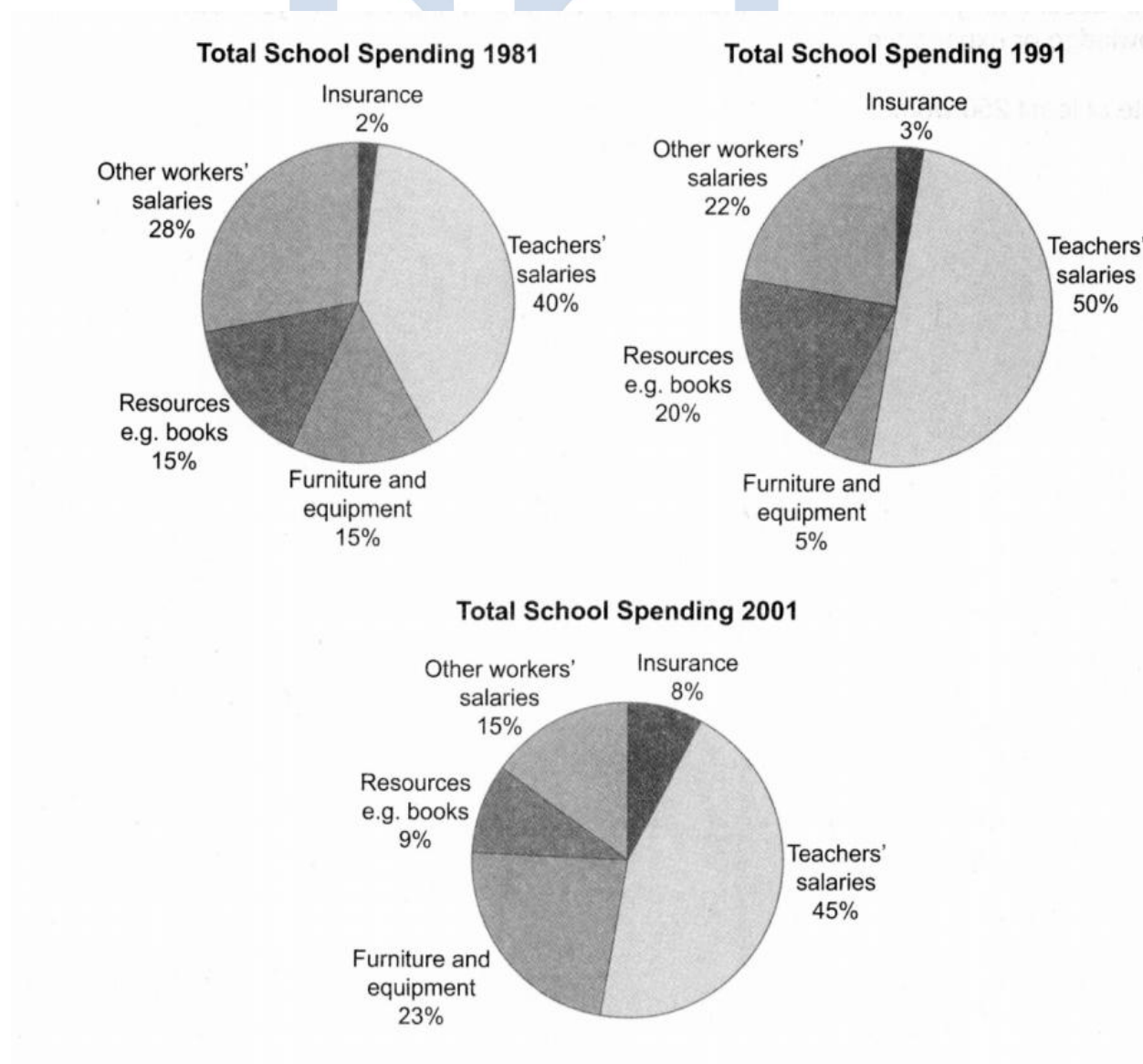
9.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

Overall, teachers' salaries constituted the largest cost to the school, and while spending increased dramatically for equipment and insurance, there were corresponding drops in expenditure on things such as books and on other workers' salaries.

3. 中文翻译

总的来说，教师的薪水构成了学校最大的开支，而在设备和保险的支出大幅增加的同时，书籍以及其他工作人员薪水的支出却相应减少了。

4. 要点讲解

并列复合句是一种常见的语法结构，它通过并列连词如“和”（and）、“或”（or）、“但是”（but）来连接两个或多个独立的句子。在此例中，“and”用于连接一个简单句和一个复杂句。后面这个复杂句又由状语从句及主句构成。即“while spending increased dramatically for equipment and insurance”是从句部分，后面的 there be 是主句。这种句型非常适合用于小作文中对多个动态数据进行总结，就像在本图中这个句子不仅完成了描述了最大的支出比例的功能，还同时概括了不同支出项目的整体趋势变化。

5. 更多建构

To sum up, teachers' salaries were the school's primary expense, and the budget for equipment and insurance saw a significant rise; however, funds allocated for books and other staff wages experienced a notable decrease.

9.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world. Do you think this is a positive or negative development? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

2. 例句演示

Some may argue that all people are entitled to have access to the same products, but I say that local objects suit local conditions best, and that faceless uniformity worldwide is an unwelcome and dreary prospect.

3. 中文翻译

有人可能会争辩说，所有人都有权利使用相同的产品，但我认为，本地的物品最适合本地的条件，而全球范围内的面目模糊的一致性是一种不受欢迎且令人沮丧的前景。

4. 要点讲解

并列复合句是一种常用的语法结构，通过“和”（and）、“或”（or）、“但是”（but）等并列连词将两个或多个独立句子连接起来。具体来讲：“Some may argue that all people are entitled to have access to the same products”是一个完整的句子，而“but”引入了另一个完整的句子“I say that local objects suit local conditions best, and that...”。在这其中，“and”连接了这个句子中的两个宾语从句，增加了句子的深度和信息量。考生在使用时需要判断两个句子之间的逻辑关系，是并列关系使用“and”，转折关系使用“but”。

5. 更多结构

While it's true that some believe everyone should have equal access to identical products, I contend that items crafted locally are ideally matched to their immediate environment, and the prospect of a global standardization devoid of character is neither inviting nor inspiring.

十. 主从复合句

10.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The table compares the proportion of water usage for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in six countries of the world in the year 2003.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

	Domestic(%)	Industrial(%)	Agricultural(%)
Australia	65	2	33
China	6	7	87
Canada	11	81	8
Russia	19	62	19
Turkey	16	11	73
UK	23	73	4

2. 例句演示

While the United Kingdom and Canada used much less water for agriculture than the other four countries (4% and 8% respectively), with most of the water being used for industry, the proportion of water used for agriculture was much higher in China and Turkey (87% and 73% respectively).

3. 中文翻译

与其他四个国家相比，英国和加拿大的农业用水要少得多分别为 4% 和 8%，大部分用水都用于工业，而中国和土耳其的农业用水比例要高得多分别为 87% 和 73%。

4. 要点讲解

主从复合句是由一个主句和一个或多个从句组成的句子。主句是句子的主体，而从句则依附于主句，是主句的一个组成部分。例句中出现的是让步状语从句，让步状语从句的使用最值得考生注意的首先是它表达的概念-尽管，即使。主从句分别描述的对象存在对比的逻辑关系，考生要注意描述对象的选择。接下来考生需要注意让步状语从句中连接词的使用：

- 虽然 though 和 although 可以互换使用，但 although 语气更重，多用于句首。
- 不可与 but 连用：although 和 though 不可与 but 连用，但可以与 yet 和 still 连用。

5. 更多建构

Although Australian industrial water usage was the lowest of the six countries at 2% of total water usage, unlike the other countries, Australia invested most of its water usage domestically at 65%, which is also the highest proportion of the six countries.

10.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

More and more people buy and use their own cars. Do you think the advantages of this trend for individuals outweigh the disadvantages for the environment? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

2. 例句演示

When people frequently drive cars, this accelerates the depletion of exhaustible fossil fuel, which induces the thorny issue of energy shortfalls.

3. 中文翻译

当人们频繁开车，这加速了可耗尽的化石燃料的消耗，从而引发了棘手的能源短缺问题。

4. 要点讲解

主从复合句是指含有两个或更多主谓结构的句子，其中有一个（或更多）主谓结构充当整个句子的某一（些）成分这一语法现象。从句按其复合句中的作用，分为名词性从句(主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句)、定语从句和状语从句等。

在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意的一点在于：复合句中的从句不能单独成句，它们从属于主句并充当主句的一个成分。在本句中，“this accelerates the depletion of exhaustible fossil fuel”为主句的主句，“When people frequently drive cars”为时间状语，“which induces the thorny issue of energy shortfalls”为非限制性定语从句。简言之，整个句子结构为：时间状语从句+主句+非限制性定语从句。

因此，在雅思写作中考生们可以尝试使用从句来提供背景信息或补充细节信息，从而使得句子论述更充分。

5. 更多建构

As the extensive use of private cars leads to congestion and increased demand for infrastructure, such as roads and parking facilities, urban sprawl is inevitable at the cost of green space and habitat loss, which results in further compromising environmental sustainability.

十一. 名词性从句之主语从句

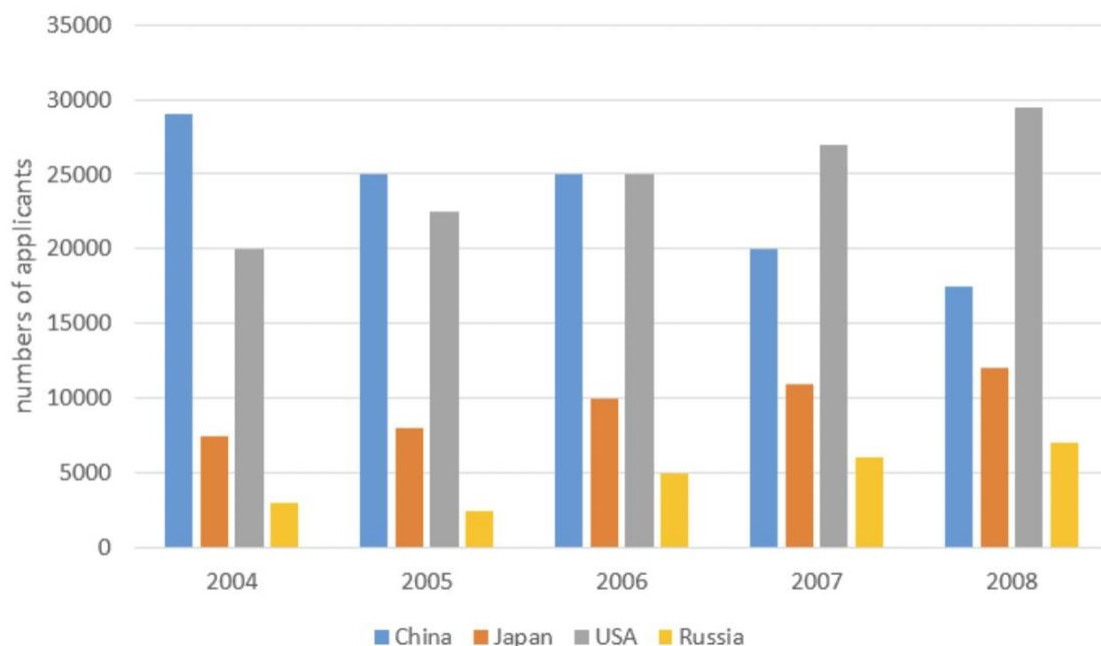
11.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The chart shows the number of applicants from four different countries in universities in one European country.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

It is noteworthy that Chinese students outnumbered their American counterparts for the first two years, but they were exceeded by Americans after 2006.

3. 中文翻译

值得注意的是，在前两年中国学生的人数超过了美国学生（的人数），但在 2006 年之后，他们被美国学生超过了。

4. 要点讲解

在小作文的写作中，名词性从句中的主语从句这一语法现象使用频率非常高，经常被应用于突出图表主要特征和关键数据。在例句中，句子使用 it 作为形式主语，真正主语为 that 引导的从句。在写作具体句子时要注意主语从句引导词的选择是否正确，要注意检查从句的句子成分是否完整和准确。

5. 更多建构

It is worth mentioning that most applicants came from China and the USA, whereas Russian students showed relatively little interest.

11.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

If people go to live in another country, they should follow the local customs and traditions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2. 例句演示

It is true that with the world becoming increasingly globalized, people in an increasing number are migrating to other countries. Accordingly, whether the immigrants should embrace the customs and traditions of the host country has become a contentious issues. In my opinion, immigrants' compliance with indigenous unwritten law of living style and tradition could exert some desirable outcomes, but it is also reasonable and justifiable to keep their own customs and traditions.

3. 中文翻译

的确，随着世界日益全球化，越来越多的人移民到其他国家。相应地，移民是否应该接受东道国的习俗和传统变成了一个有争议的问题。在我看来，移民遵守当地的不成文的生活方式和传统可以产生一些理想的结果，但保持自己的习俗和传统也是合理和正当的。

4. 要点讲解

名词性从句之主语从句这一语法现象是可以运用于雅思写作 Task2 中非常高频的一个语法知识点，它的含义是在复合句中充当主语的从句，通常放在主句谓语动词之前，或者为了保持句子结构的平衡由形式主语 it 代替，而从句就放在句子末尾，形成 It... that-clause 的形式。在该段中，第一句通过使用 It is true that.....这个主语从句引出了这个题目探讨的现象，常见的高频表达还有 It is quite common these days that...; 如果在描述现象或趋势时想要明确情感色彩或者在表明立场部分或论证部分使用的话，那么还可以衍生出如下表达：It is ridiculous that..., It is a boon / bane that , It is a general complaint that ..., It is a worrying situation that....., It is necessary that, It is undeniable that...等等。第二句通过使用 Whether ... has become a contentious issue 这个主语从句引出了人们的争议点，常用于辩论类文章中表达不同的人有不同的观点，类似的表达还有 Whether has drawn public's attention..., Whether...has stirred such debate among...。

5. 更多建构

It is undeniable that through engaging into a wide array of local practices, such as festival celebrations, immigrants can gain profound insights into the values, belief, and historical contexts of the culture they are in.

十二. 名词性从句之宾语从句

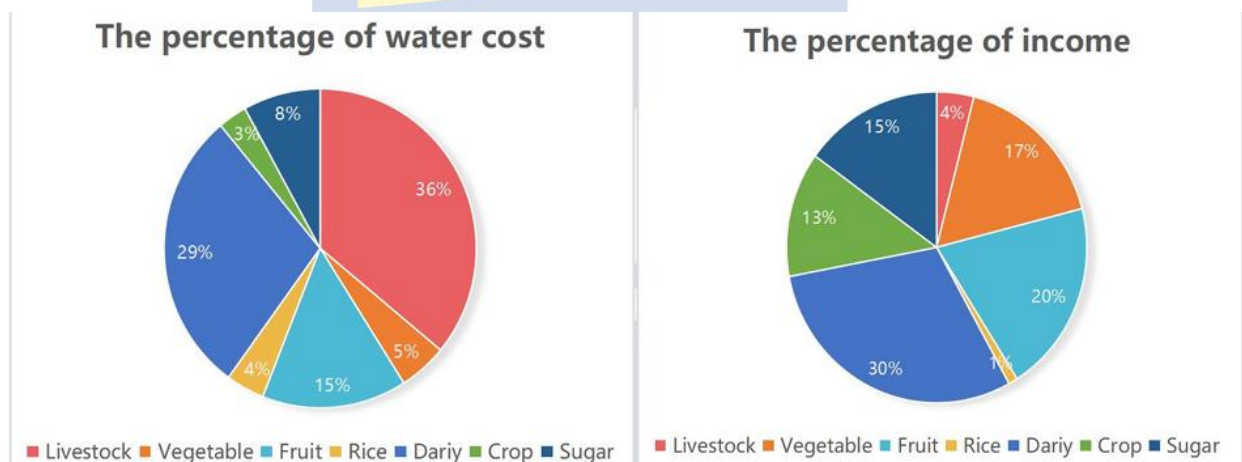
12.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The charts below show the water consumption and income of Australian agricultural products in 2004.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

In the first chart, we see that the overwhelming percentage of water was devoted to livestock-raising, with 36% of total water usage.

3. 中文翻译

在第一张图表中可以看到绝大多数的水被用于畜牧业，占总用水量的 36%。

4. 要点讲解

宾语从句这一语法现象在小作文中的使用相对较少。一般用于三个位置：开头段的题目改写，作为主体段的段首句，用来概括图表或者段落的内容，结尾段用来概括总结。这个语法结构比较简单，以陈述语气的从句为主。在陈述语气的宾语从句中，连接词 **that** 可以省略。同时宾语从句中也可以结合其他语法结构，比如被动语态，分词 **doing/done** 做定语，以及用介词短语 **with** 来补充表达数据等。

在本句中，**that** 从句还可以和“**it can be seen that...**”这个主语从句结构以及“**as can be seen from the first chart,...**”这个状语从句结构替换。

5. 更多建构

Overall, we find that it pays to grow more fruits, vegetables, crops and sugar, while cultivating livestock seems to be an unworthy choice.

总的来说，我们发现种植更多的水果、蔬菜、农作物和糖是有利的，而饲养牲畜似乎是一个不值得的选择。

12.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Extreme sports such as sky diving and skiing are very dangerous and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

2. 例句演示

Extreme sports are thought be risky, yet people hold different opinions about whether these sporting activities should be strictly prohibited. I strongly believe the potential risks can be minimized with necessary precautions, and therefore governments should impose a ban on these sports.

3. 中文翻译

极限运动被认为是有风险的，但是人们对于这项运动是否应该被禁止有着不同的看法。我坚信通过有效的预防措施风险是可以降到最低的，所以我认为政府不应该去禁止这项运动。

4. 要点讲解

宾语从句在大作文当中的使用是非常广泛的，几乎在每个段落当中都可以用到。

从议论文的角度，开头介绍的时候，如果我们采取的方式是通过介绍争议点进行引入，我们可以用到 **whether** 引导的宾语从句。同样在表达立场的时候我们也会用到 **that** 引导的宾语从句。所以从语法的角度来说，宾语从句可以被看作是开头段写作最重要的语法点。在完成这个句子的时候，学生们需要注意的是，如果是 **whether** 引导的介宾从句，后面的信息一定要跟一个完整的句子，而不是短语。固定句式固然会有帮助，但是我们要保证后面添加的实质性的内容在语法上是没有问题的。

5. 更多建构

Although extreme sports have been gaining incredible popularity in recent years, a number of people are concerned about the potential safety hazards brought about by these risky sports. My firm conviction is that with necessary precautions taken, the would-be risks can be minimized and thus it is not a wiser choice to prohibit these sporting activities.

十三. 名词性从句之表语从句

13.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The table compares the proportion of water usage for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in six countries of the world in the year 2003.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

	Domestic(%)	Industrial(%)	Agricultural(%)
Australia	65	2	33
China	6	7	87
Canada	11	81	8
Russia	19	62	19
Turkey	16	11	73
UK	23	73	4

2. 例句演示

A noticeable feature is that the greatest amount of domestic use came from Australia as it accounted for 65%, almost twice the figure for agricultural use.

3. 中文翻译

一个值得注意的特征是最大量的家庭用水来源于澳大利亚，因为它的占比达到了 65%，几乎是农业用水数据的两倍。

4. 要点讲解

表语从句是实际写作时非常实用的语法结构，它只能置于主句之后，且主句的谓语动词只能是系动词，大多数情况下跟在 be 之后。常见的表语从句连接词包括 that, what, who, when, where, which, why, whether, how, whoever, whichever, whatever，需要特别注意的是 if 不能引导表语从句，仅 whether 可以。由于 be 动词引导的表语从句相对简单，考生的使用频率也比较高，但要特别留意主句和从句的结构是否写完成，是否出现丢失或冗余谓语动词的现象。

5. 更多建构

What the table demonstrates is how the water consumed for agricultural, industrial and domestic purpose differed in six different countries in the year of 2003.

Another significant point is that Russia had the equal share of water usage in domestic area and agriculture, with 19% for both.

13.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Some people think the advertisement has positive economic effects, while others think it has social impacts because individuals are not satisfied with who they are and what they have. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

2. 例句演示

A debatable topic is whether advertisement would foster the sense of dissatisfaction and materialism among individuals.

3. 中文翻译

一个极具辩论性的话题是广告是否会增加人们的不满足感和物质主义。

4. 要点讲解

大作文当中，表语从句的应用也多数是跟在 be 动词之后，that 引导的表语从句占比最高，但活用 whether/ when/ why/ how 引导的表语从句也能增加语法结构的丰富性。如果能将主语从句（what/whether 引导）结合表语从句来使用，也能组合成复合复杂句，从而提高 GRA 的评分。

5. 更多建构

An evident merit brought by advertisement is that consumer spending can be promoted as the advantages of products are publicized to stimulate demand in the market.

广告带来的一个明显好处是可以促进消费者的花费，因为产品的优势得到了推广，由此刺激了市场需求。

What the opponents hold is that advertisements perpetuate materialism and consumerism, leading to dissatisfaction and discontent among individuals.

反对者持有的观点是广告会延续物质主义和消费主义，导致了人们的不满情绪。

What manufacturers and advertisers really concern is how to showcase their products and services so as to increase sales and revenue.

制造商和广告商真正关心的是如何展示自己的产品和服务，以便于增加销量和收益。

Advertisements create a culture of comparison and inadequacy, and that is why individuals often feel pressured to conform to social norms and purchase products to validate their self-worth.

广告会营造一种攀比和短缺的氛围，这也是为什么人们在遵从社会规则，购买产品来确认自我价值的过程中常常感觉到压力。

十四. 名词性从句之同位语从句

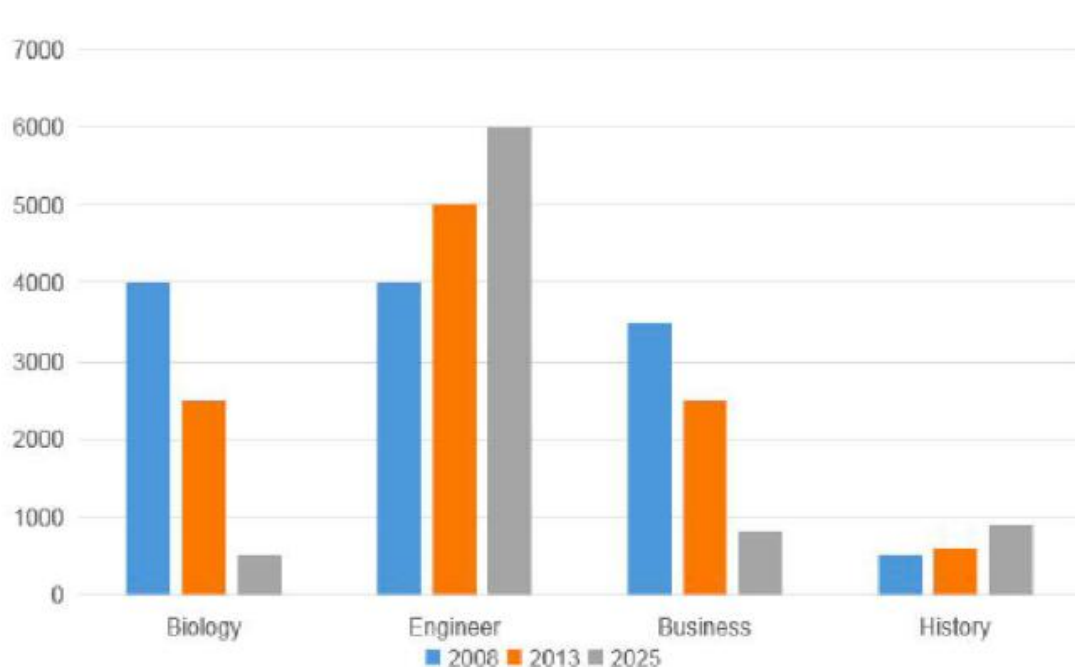
14.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The chart below shows the changes in the number of students applying four different courses at a university in 2008 and 2013, as well as the projection for 2025.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

History is noteworthy not only for its low popularity in both 2008 and 2013, as the applicants numbered only in the hundreds each year, but also for the forecast that the number of applicants, despite some increases, will remain below 1000. This unpromising future may also happen to Biology and Business, as the anticipated numbers of applications are below 1000.

3. 中文翻译

历史值得注意，不仅是因为它在 2008 年和 2013 年的低人气，每年的申请者只有数百人，而且还因为预测申请者人数尽管有所增加，但仍将保持在 1000 人以下。这种不乐观的未来也可能发生在生物和商业领域，因为预计申请人数低于 1000 人。

4. 要点讲解

同位语从句这一语法现象在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意的一点在于：被解释说明的这个核心名词务必得是抽象名词。在本句中，核心名词即为 **forecast**，表示“预计、预测”一意。那么这个“预计”到底是怎么样的内涵呢？即是 **forecast** 后 **that** 引导的这个句子所表示的意思：**the number of applicants, despite some increases, will remain below 1000.** 注意此句中的 **despite some increases** 是一个介词短语作插入语的现象。整个段落的生成逻辑是：笔者在观察后图表后，决定先写历史。描述历史的这个句子尤为值得注意：它只有一个句子，一个由 **not only ... but also ...** 贯穿的句子。语法上首先注意平行结构的要求，其次注意 **as** 引导的状语从句对前半句的情况做了状语修饰。最后注意 **number** 作为动词的用法，此处为不及物动词，意思“计数为，计数是”。后面的 **in the hundreds** 表计数方式。**numbered only in the hundreds** 的意思是“以百来计数”。言至于此，笔者发现了奇妙之处：可以顺着历史的将来，把生物和商科的“惨淡的将来”一起写了。

5. 更多建构

In terms of Engineering, not only did it in the past have enormous popularity, which is represented by 4000 and 5000 applications, it also will be the most desirable course according to the projection, and the anticipated number is 6000. 再次注意：又是一个由 **not only ... but also ...** 贯穿的句子，并且，这里还出现了倒装。此处的倒装现象要求前后两个分句是同一个主语。

新航道®
NEW CHANNEL

14.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

先天才能与后天养成

It is generally believed that some people are born with certain talents, for instance for sport or music, and others are not. However, it is sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become a good sports person or musician. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2. 例句演示

原句: education systems are based on the belief that all children can effectively be taught to acquire different skills.

同位语: all children can effectively be taught to acquire different skills 对 belief 的内容进行了具体的展开和说明。

3. 中文翻译

教育系统建立在这样一个信念上: 所有儿童都能有效地被教授以习得不同的技能。

4. 要点讲解

1. 同位语可以对某个名词进行特定的, 详细的解释, 使该名词能更充分的理解, 尤其是解释复杂抽象的名词概念时。比如, 例句中 belief 这个抽象概念的具体含义则是在 that 后面进行详细的展开, 说明这个信念到底是什么

2. 起到强调作用, 对某个名词进行二次强调。比如: The president, a skilled orator, captivated the audience with his speech.

5. 更多建构

1. The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that a young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world

2. Unfortunately, it is not always the case that new things are promoted because they have good impacts for the majority of people.

通过以上模块的讲解和例句的展示, 相信大家能够更好地理解和掌握同位语从句在大作文中的使用方法。在大作文写作中有很多抽象名词都可以利用同位语来补充和展开, 比如某种 fact, view, belief, truth, phenomenon 等等, 适当地使用同位语能使文章变得具象化而不是泛泛而谈, 也可以充实句式的多样性。

十五. 形容词性从句

15.1 Task1

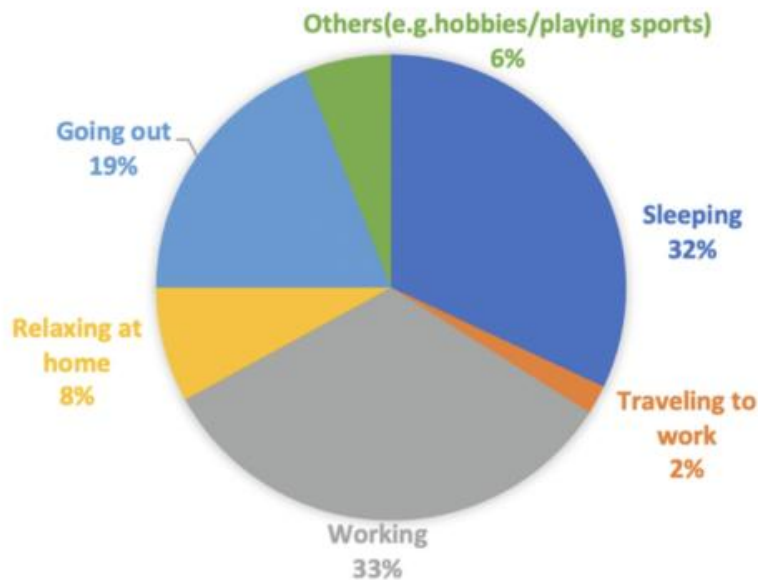
1. 生成背景

The pie charts below show the percentage of time working adults spent on different activities in a particular country in 1958 and 2008.

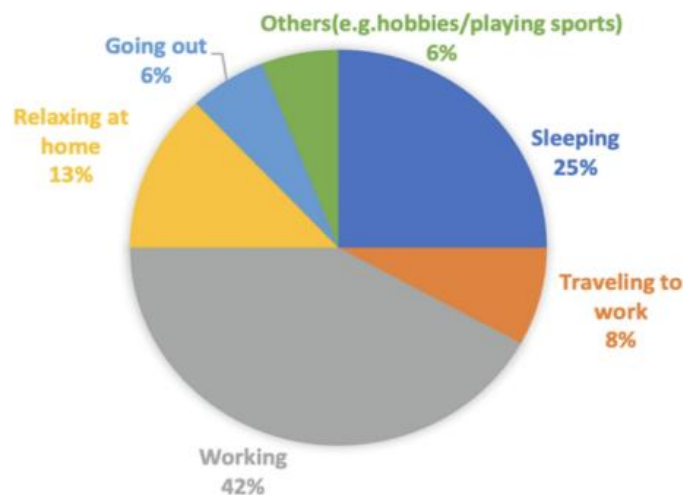
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of day doing different activities 1958



Percentage of day doing different activities 2008



2. 例句演示

More time was allocated to relaxing at home in 2008 when this activity represented 13% of time in a day.

3. 中文翻译

在 2008 年，更多的时间被分配到在家放松，当年这项活动占了一天时间的 13%。

4. 要点讲解

形容词从句其中的一个功能是避免名词的重复，指代该名词并对其解释或补充说明，雅思小作文中我们可以充分利用这个特点进行写作。上面的句子本来可以写做两个句子：More time was allocated to relaxing at home in 2008. In that year, this activity represented 13% of time in a day. 但这样写，‘in 2008’和‘In that year’是重复概念，我们可以利用形容词从句的特点，把可以修饰时间的关系副词‘when’放在‘2008’的后面避免重复，同时在从句内给出具体的数据 - 13%。这样，原本的两个简单句被合并在一起，表达的意思没有改变，但句式更加简洁、美观，同时复杂句式的使用又可以增加考官对我们的文章的青睐，这种简单但实用的句式值得烤鸭们拥有。

5. 更多建构

The figure for the portion of day that people spent travelling to work increased dramatically in 2008 when it quadrupled to 8%.

15.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

Nowadays, many people use social media every day to get in touch with other people and news events. Do you think the advantages of this way outweigh the disadvantages? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

2. 例句演示

The main negative impact that social media has on individuals is the risk of privacy invasion.

3. 中文翻译

社交媒体对个人的主要负面影响是有隐私侵犯的风险。

4. 要点讲解

形容词性从句（也被称作定语从句）是修饰语中的一种很常见的语法结构。但大家要注意，中文和英文修饰语的位置往往不同 - 中文修饰语一般在名词的前面；而英语中，修饰语经常出现在名词之后。所以，利用英语经常会出现修饰语后置这一语法现象进行中译英，可以有效避免翻译出的句子“中式化”，写出更加地道的英语句子。例如上面例句的中文翻译，“负面影响”前面的内容是它的修饰语，即“社交媒体对个人的”；而在翻译成英语时，最地道的方式是置修饰语于“负面影响”之后，这里可以使用‘that’引导的形容词性从句，即‘The main negative impact that social media has on individuals...’。

5. 更多建构

The first step towards the invasion of privacy is that the users' personal details are collected; such information as location, phone number and e-mail address, are all collected by the company that runs social networking sites.

十六. 副词性从句

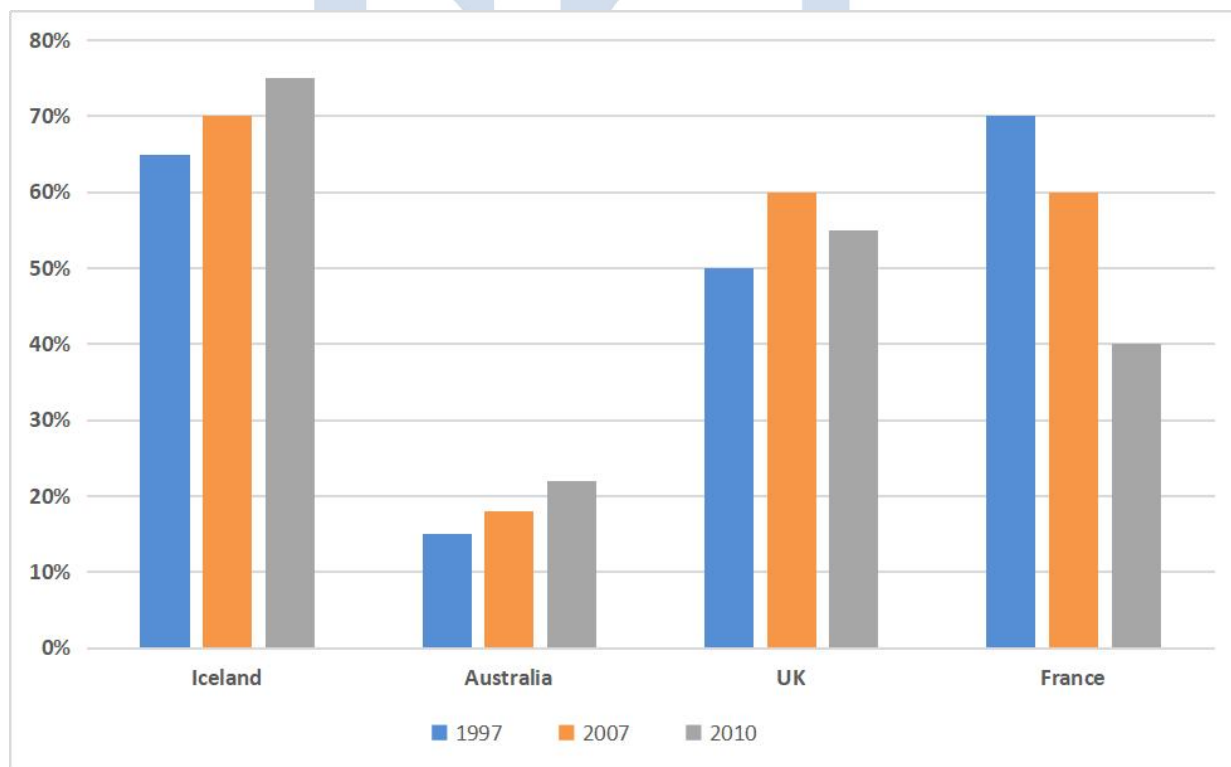
16.1 Task1

1. 生成背景

The chart below shows the percentage of renewable energy in four countries between 1997 and 2010.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



2. 例句演示

The proportion of renewable energy in the UK increased to 60% in 2007, before this figure fell to 55% in 2010.

3. 中文翻译

在英国，到 2007 年的时候，新型能源的比重先增加到 60%。之后，这个数据呈现出下降的趋势，2010 年的时候达到了 55%。

4. 要点讲解

但是中所周知的是小作文的题目要求中提到 Summarize the information by selecting and reporting main features and make comparisons where relevant. 我们可以用到 before 引导的时间状语从句。这个句型体现在动态图当中，如果不同的阶段趋势是不一样的，我们可以通过 before 来呈现出不同的趋势。不仅满足了语法多样性，也可以做好前后的衔接，提升 CC 的分数。在这个句子中，我们需要注意的是指代。因为前后两者的主语是一致的，所以为了多样性，我们往往会用代词。想比于 it, this figure 这个指代更为清晰，可以让读者直接了解到指代的是哪个数据。

5. 更多建构

From 1997 to 2007, the use of renewable energy saw a rise to 60%, before decreasing to 55% in 2010.

16.2 Task2

1. 生成背景

People believe that they should be able to keep all the money they earn and should not pay taxes to the state. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

2. 例句演示

While some might argue that people are entitled to full ownership of what they earn, I still believe paying taxes to the state is of vital importance and should be implemented earnestly.

3. 中文翻译

虽然有些人可能会争论说，人们有权完全拥有他们所获得的收入，但我仍然认为向国家纳税是至关重要的，并且应该被认真执行。

4. 要点讲解

副词性从句，也称为状语从句，是在写作中应用极为广泛的一种结构。它种类繁多，形式灵活。比较常见的包括时间状语从句，原因状语从句，结果状语从句，让步状语从句，比较状语从句等。这一语法现象在使用中尤其值得各位考生注意的一点在于：一般是由连词连接从句，可以放置于主句的前面或者后面。但是从句不能自己独立成句。在本句中，while 引导了让步状语从句，用于表达反方观点，之后在主句中给出了自己的观点。

5. 更多建构

if taxation were canceled, there would be a scarcity of government budget, hence leading to substandard healthcare, poorly maintained roads, and unqualified schools.

如果取消税收，将会出现政府预算的短缺，从而导致医疗保健不达标、道路维护不善和学校质量不合格等问题。

在这个句子中，由 if 引导了条件状语从句，同时结合了虚拟语气结构（对现在的虚拟）和分词做状语的结构，进一步强化了语法的多样性。