

# 因果关系句子

## 1. 标志词

### 因果关系

#### ① 标志词

类型	单词	解释	说明
原因	※ as	因为…… + 从句	注意这两个词后面要跟从句而不能只跟一个名词
	since		
	※ due to	因为…… + 名词	注意这两组词后面只能跟名词，不能跟从句
	owing to		
结果	hence	因此	用在句首和句中都可以，如果用在句中的话，则句中用分号，后面跟它们引导的从句 ... hence ; + 从句
	thus		
	※ therefore		
	as a consequence	作为结果	用在句首比较多，后面用逗号
	as a result		
	※ consequently		
	so that	因此	用在句中
目的	thereby	以此达到……的目的	不能用在句首，而且在正式英语中后面加动名词 (v. + ing)

#### 例子

1. *Since* we cannot experience everything all by ourselves, we also acquire knowledge by reading books, magazines and newspapers. (【原因】 *since* 后加从句)
2. Being of the same age, children find it easier to communicate with their generation than with their parents. *As a result*, they learn more from their peers than from their parents. (【结果】 *as a result* 放在句首，后加逗号)
3. The IT industry is highly competitive; *thus*, even the slightest advantage gives a company a substantial edge over its rivals. (【结果】 *thus* 放在句中，前用分号隔开，后加从句)

## 2. 高级因果关系

1. **for the sake of** 确切意思贴近于 **for the purpose of helping/improving**  
eg: Many elderly people prefer to live in the countryside for the sake of their health.

2. **by virtue of** 意思是 通过...来... eg: She succeeded by virtue of her tenacity(毅力) rather than her talent.

## 举例关系句子

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#### 举例关系

##### ① 标志词

单词	解释	说明
take... for example	以 <u>名词</u> 为例	省略号里面只能填名词，不能填句子
※ for instance	比如……	=for example
such as	例如 + 名词	后面跟名词，切记不能用 在句首
This point is best illustrated with the example of...	这个观点可以用……的例子最有力地证明 + 名词	后面跟名词
This point can be confirmed by the example of...	这个观点可以被……的例子支持 + 名词	后面跟名词
consider... for example	以……为例 ✓ 名词 / that从句	省略号里填入名词或者 that 从句都可以
... is a case in point.	<u>名词</u> 是一个恰当的例子	省略号里填名词

#### 例子

1. *For instance*, the factory should hire more inexperienced laborers to work on the part of the plant if less skill but more physical strength is needed. ( [比如] for instance, =for example)
2. Sometimes the value of a gift cannot be measured by money, *such as* a handmade key chain or a little souvenir from an overseas trip. ( [例如] such as 不能放句首，后只能接名词)

## 让步关系句子

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## 让步关系

### ① 标志词

单词	解释	说明
despite	尽管 + 名词/代词.	后面跟名词或者代词
in spite of		
notwithstanding		
nonetheless	尽管如此 + 句子	后面直接跟完整的句子
nevertheless		
※ even though	尽管 + 从句	很多时候可以替换 <b>although</b> ，后面跟从句，表示对已经存在的状况让步
※ even if	即使 + 从句	后面跟从句，表示对还没有发生的状况让步
albeit	尽管 + adj	一般用在句子中间，后面跟形容词
as long as	只要	用在句子中间，不仅写作很常用，口语也常用，比如 <i>Backstreet Boys</i> 中那句有名的歌词 I don't care who you are, where you're from or what you did as long as you love me. 😊

### 例子

1. *Despite* many economists' claim that the surge(急速上升) in real estate value could not last, investing in real estate was considered by the average Americans to be one of the safer choices that a family could make. ([**尽管**] despite 后加名词或代词)
2. *Even though* most technology has been designed for good purposes, it can also be used for evil. ([**尽管**] even though 尽管，可代替 **although**，后加从句。对已有状况让步)
3. *Notwithstanding* the concern about the adverse health effect cell phones may bring, the user base of cell phones kept soaring in America over the past decade. ([**尽管如此**] notwithstanding 后加完整句子)

### 2. 高级让步 PS: 没大明白啥意思 《10天搞定托福作文》P.140

..., however + *adj.* + *n.*, ... (不管多么...)

eg: Most couples, however fossilized(僵化的) their relationship, have some interests in common.