语言：

1. 单词正确，准确，例如保护环境—谁保护环境，大学生和成年人应该保护环境
2. 语法正确，多变，多用一点平常总结的语法

结构：三段论，逻辑关系词的使用，代词代替名词，内容第三

语域问题：

缩写是不正式的，such as: I’m—I am, TV—television, math—mathematics.

泛指的不定代词：you—one.

正式的引导词that是不能够省略的，插入语使句子变得更加正式。

句型与词汇：

**一、简单句：**

1. 被动，在无主句或者人称代词作主语的情况下使用。

Example:

Parents should be respected by us.

替换：

Parents: superiors, elders, senior citizens

Should: ought to, be supposed to

Us：their children, offspring, descendants

Senior citizens ought to be respected by their children.

We, us, people: all children and adults, experts and professors, students and campus, undergraduates, teenagers and youngsters, customers, the young and the old, human beings, private individuals, masses(群众), the folks（家属）。

Super stars ought not to pursued blindly by teenagers and youngsters.

Not: seldom, never, by no means, under no circumstances, fail to

推荐位置：推荐写在作文的第一段最后一句或者第三段的第一句话，写中心句时选用一句就可以了。

Pollution is thought to be very serious by professors and experts.

Think: argue, assert, claim.

Very: pretty, exceedingly, rather, strikingly，任何形容词或者副词前面可以加。

Serious: critical, severe, be of great severity

2. There be 句型

汉语中没有主句，谓语中有

There exist/remain/appear/seem

推荐位置：写在第二段的第一句，引出原因分析

There exists … reasons to explain my idea. 其中to explain是非谓语。

Many: a sea of, a host of, a multitude of+可数名词

Immense amounts of/plentiful of+不可数名词

Reason: factors/arguments

Explain: account for/be responsible for

Idea: prospective/argument

There exists … factors to account for my prospective.

3. 比较句

As … as … 准确

句末加which引导的非限制性定语从句进行补充说明，作文中出现形容词和副词时都可以使用，文章的中心句，推荐写在第一段最后一句话或者最后一段第一句话。

Example:

confidence is important.

Confidence keeps as important as air and water, which plays a key role in the normal growth of all creatures in the land community.

Be: seem/appear/prove/become/keep/remain

Confidence keeps as important as food, which plays a key role in the normal growth of all beings in the land community.

Beautiful: attractive/elegant

Important: crucial/essential/paly a key role in somethings

Pollution becomes important

Pollution becomes as crucial as cancer/disease, which is argued by an increasing number of experts and professors.

The more… the more…

The higher one climbs, the farther one will look.

The harder all children and adults study, the more fortunate they will become.

The richer the material life remain, the more people enjoy exercising.

推荐位置：最后一段最后一句或者分析原因时使用

4. 并列句

And/but

And: simultaneous/in the mean while

But: on the contrary/unfortunately

图表作文描述的要素太多时，只需要描述最高和最低就行，（两个主体两个动作）

一幅图：一个主体两个动作/两个主体两个动作

两幅图

And/but推荐位置：两个主体两个动作或者两幅图的时候使用

不会写的词可以使用代词：picture/photograph/painting.

Not only… but also…

Raising pets can not only reduce loneliness of senior citizens but also cultivate children’s patience.

Respecting elders can not only keeps a traditional Chinese virtue, but also prove to be the responsibility of their offspring.

推荐写在第二段分析原因的时候

**二、复合句**

1. 主语从句 it…that…

It is common knowledge that/ it keeps perspective that=> what keeps prospective that

可以写在作文中任意一句话的前面，第一段第一句话用来引出图画或者图表。

It => what 在that前面加is

2. 同位语或者同位语从句

名词做同位语/同位语从句

推荐写在第二段分析原因时使用

The truth that … indicates that/manifests that

The fact that… show that…

3. 定语从句和定语

定语从句的使用，在写作中碰到名词可以有意识的跟他加一个定语使图画的描述更加丰富。

好的： as well as/cute/lovely/little/graceful/elegant/young

Confident/enthusiastic/energetic/aggressive/persistent

Who looks distinctly impressive to readers.

坏的：fat/cruel/ugly/short-sighted/contemptible/hot-tempered/terrible

定语从句：which引导的定语从句修饰前面一句话。

Which has left people a deep impression in our contemporary society

Which might bring people unexpected trouble under modern conditions.

可以写在任何一句话的后面对前面的进行解释说明，推荐写在第二段某个比较短的句子来拉长句子

4. 状语和状语从句

见到：副词，时间，地点，原因，方式，条件，结果，比较，目的，让步可以使用状语

状语：状语可以在任何位置把句子拉长，但是推荐写在第一段描述图表时使用，是图表的描述更加完整和生动。

In the center of the vivid picture/in the light of rapid advance of science and technology/

Although many people fail to pay attention the problem

Pay attention to: focus on/attach great importance to

Problem: issue/phenomenon

状语从句：

Although 作文中可以写一个although引导的让步条件状语从句表示转折，推荐写在第二段分析原因时使用。

So… that…

形容词和副词可以写成这个句型，文章中心句第一段最后一句话或者第三段第一句话使用

Something proves so significant that it should have been brought into the limelight under modern conditions.

分词作状语做插入语

分词：以动词do为例，doing, done, being done, having done, having been done就是动词do的分词形式。

第一段描述一个图一个主体两个动作时使用。

**三．特殊语句**

1. 双重否定

Can not fail to

2. 比喻

Confidence is to 人 as water is to fish

… as the foundation is to high skyscrapers

… as the infinite blue sky is to little larks

推荐写在第一段最后一句和第三段第一句

3. 排比

4. 强调句型

It is that … that

其中it is 结构不充当句子成分，强调时只需要把需要强调的词放在省略号的位置即可，但是谓语不可以强调。

推荐写在第一段最后一句，第二段第一句，第三段第一句能让老师看到的地方

5. 倒装

使用最简单的倒装，把一句话写成一般疑问句就是倒装

第一种情况：

Not only dose he looks poor but also …

第二种情况：

So kind is my mother that …

6. 虚拟语气

If I travel afar, I will close all my windows.

可以使用虚拟语气使得表达更加委婉一点

If I traveled afar, I would close all my windows.

… We might be confronted with a dim and gloomy future

It is imperative/essential/urgent that … should +V 表示虚拟

Example：

It is crucial that parents/teachers in primary schools or universities/communities should educate/encourage their kids/undergraduates/residents to do sth.

本句型推荐写在作文反面论证的时候使用。

文本, 电子邮件

描述已自动生成