

好的，没问题！

很高兴能为你服务。学习这些高频、地道的句型和表达，是提升口语流利度和自然度的捷径。记住，我们的目标不是用复杂的词，而是用**简单、准确、地道**的表达，把话说清楚。

我已经为你精心整理了50个在雅思口语中极其常用且能显著提分的句型和表达，并按照它们在口语考试中的**重要性和通用性**进行了排序。排在越前面的，意味着你几乎在任何话题中都能用得上，应该优先掌握。

雅思口语高频句型与地道表达 Top 50 (Alan's Selection)

第一梯队：核心中的核心 (必须掌握)

这部分是构建答案的框架，保证你回答的流畅度和逻辑性。

1. Well, to be honest / Honestly speaking, ... - (说实话, ...)
 - **用途**: 非常自然的开场方式，用于几乎所有问题，给自己一点思考时间。
 - **示范**: *Well, to be honest, I'm not a big fan of museums.*
2. I guess / I suppose I would say... - (我想我会说...)
 - **用途**: 表达个人看法，比 "I think" 更显口语化和不绝对。
 - **示范**: *I guess I would say the best thing about my hometown is the friendly people.*
3. ...you know, ... - (你知道的, ...)
 - **用途**: 非常地道的口头禅，用于填充停顿，或在解释一个大家都懂的事情时。但不要过度使用。
 - **示范**: *I really like pop music, you know, the kind of songs you hear on the radio.*
4. ...and things like that / and stuff like that. - (...之类的东西)
 - **用途**: 在列举了一些例子后，进行一个随意的收尾，表示“等等”。
 - **示范**: *In my free time, I enjoy reading books, watching movies, and things like that.*
5. It depends on... - (这取决于...)
 - **用途**: 回答那些没有绝对答案的问题（尤其Part 3），展现你的辩证思维。
 - **示范**: *Do I prefer eating at home or eating out? Well, it depends on the occasion.*
6. For instance / For example, ... - (例如, ...)
 - **用途**: 给出具体的例子来支撑你的观点，这是得高分的关键。
 - **示范**: *I think technology has made our lives easier. For instance, we can pay for almost everything with our phones now.*
7. When it comes to..., I think... - (当谈到...的时候，我认为...)
 - **用途**: 一个非常棒的引出话题的句型，让你的回答重点突出。
 - **示范**: *When it comes to holidays, I prefer traveling to a quiet place in nature.*
8. I'm really into... / I'm a big fan of... - (我非常喜欢/是...的忠实粉丝)
 - **用途**: 替代 "I like..."，表达强烈喜爱，非常生动。
 - **示范**: *I'm really into photography these days. I take my camera everywhere.*

第二梯队：拓展与连接 (提升连贯性)

这部分能让你的答案更有层次，而不是简单的句子堆砌。

9. The main reason is that... - (主要原因是...)
 - **用途**: 清晰地引出你的核心观点或理由。
 - **示范**: *The main reason why I chose my major is that I've always been fascinated by science.*

10. **Also, ... / On top of that, ...** - (而且, /除此之外, ...)
 - **用途**: 在已经说了一点之后, 补充另一个观点或理由。
 - **示范**: *Living in a big city is convenient. Also, you have more job opportunities. On top of that, the nightlife is amazing.*
11. **However, ... / On the other hand, ...** - (然而, ... / 另一方面, ...)
 - **用途**: 引出对比或相反的观点, 展现思维的全面性 (Part 3高频)。
 - **示范**: *Working from home saves time on commuting. However, it can be quite lonely sometimes.*
12. **In the past, ..., but now...** - (过去..., 但现在...)
 - **用途**: 进行今昔对比, 是Part 1和Part 3的常用结构。
 - **示范**: *In the past, I used to hate vegetables, but now I eat salad almost every day.*
13. **I'm not quite sure, but I'd imagine that...** - (我不太确定, 但我猜...)
 - **用途**: 回答预测未来或自己不熟悉的抽象问题时, 显得诚实又愿意尝试回答。
 - **示范**: *I'm not quite sure what transportation will be like in the future, but I'd imagine that self-driving cars will be very common.*
14. **...which means...** - (...这意味着...)
 - **用途**: 对前面说的话进行补充解释, 让意思更清晰。
 - **示范**: *I start work at 7 AM, which means I have to get up before sunrise.*
15. **What I mean is...** - (我的意思是...)
 - **用途**: 当你觉得刚才说的话可能有点模糊时, 用这个短语来进一步澄清。
 - **示范**: *He's a bit reserved. What I mean is, he doesn't talk a lot to people he doesn't know.*
16. **Speaking of..., ...** - (说到..., ...)
 - **用途**: 自然地从一个话题点过渡到另一个相关的话题点。
 - **示范**: *I love Italian food. Speaking of Italy, I'd love to visit Rome one day.*

第三梯队: 增色与地道化 (迈向7.5分)

这部分表达能让你的语言听起来更像一个地道的英语使用者。

17. **(It's) a kind of / a sort of...** - (是一种...)
 - **用途**: 在描述一个东西但又想不起来确切的词时, 或者想让描述不那么绝对时使用。
 - **示范**: *It's a kind of traditional music from my region.*
18. **...pretty much...** - (差不多, 几乎)
 - **用途**: 非常口语化的表达, 相当于 "almost" 或 "nearly"。
 - **示范**: *I've visited pretty much all the famous cities in my country.*
19. **...at the end of the day, ...** - (说到底, 终究)
 - **用途**: 用于总结, 引出最重要、最根本的一点。
 - **示范**: *We can discuss all the pros and cons, but at the end of the day, it's a personal choice.*
20. **...or something like that.** - (...之类的)
 - **用途**: 与 "and stuff like that" 类似, 但更常用于句末, 表示不确定或泛指。
 - **示范**: *Maybe he's a student or something like that.*
21. **I'm not a morning person / I'm a night owl.** - (我不是个习惯早起的人 / 我是个夜猫子)
 - **用途**: 非常生动的个人习惯描述。
22. **It's not my cup of tea.** - (这不是我喜欢的东西)
 - **用途**: 地道地表达“我不喜欢某事”。
 - **示范**: *Thanks for inviting me to the rock concert, but it's not really my cup of tea.*
23. **(to be) on the fence.** - (犹豫不决)
 - **用途**: 形容在两个选择之间难以决定。
 - **示范**: *I'm on the fence about whether to study abroad or find a job.*

24. ...is a double-edged sword. - (...是一把双刃剑)
- **用途**: 在讨论优缺点时, 形容某事物有利有弊。
 - **示范**: *Social media is a double-edged sword. It connects people, but it can also spread misinformation.*
25. If I remember correctly, ... - (如果我没记错的话...)
- **用途**: 在回忆一件具体的事情 (尤其Part 2) 时使用, 非常自然。
 - **示范**: *If I remember correctly, the last time I saw him was about two years ago.*

第四梯队: 完整句型与高频词组 (26-50)

这部分是前面内容的补充和具体化, 覆盖更多场景。

26. I'd say... - 我会说... (比 "I think" 更委婉)
27. From my perspective, ... - 从我的角度来看...
28. One thing that I love/hate about it is... - 我喜欢/讨厌它的一点是...
29. It's quite common for people to... - 对人们来说...是很普遍的。
30. What I find most interesting is... - 我觉得最有趣的是...
31. It gives me a sense of... (achievement/freedom) - 它给我一种...感 (成就感/自由感)
32. I tend to... - 我倾向于... (描述习惯)
33. It's a great way to... (relax/socialize) - 这是...的好方法 (放松/社交)
34. In comparison to A, B is... - 和A相比, B更...
35. It really depends on my mood. - 这真的要看我的心情。
36. Back in the day, ... - 以前, 那时候... (比 "in the past" 更口语化)
37. I'm hoping to... - 我希望能... (表达未来的计划)
38. It's probably because... - 这可能是因为...
39. To be more specific, ... - 更具体地说...
40. Another point is that... - 另一点是...
41. It's not as simple as it sounds. - 这不像听起来那么简单。
42. I've heard that... - 我听说... (引用别人的观点)
43. It's a must-do for me. - 这是我必须要做的。
44. ...is all the rage. - ...非常流行。
- **示范**: *Short videos are all the rage among young people nowadays.*
45. To some extent, yes. - 在某种程度上, 是的。 (用于部分同意)
46. I couldn't agree more. - 我完全同意。
47. Let me see... / Let me think... - 让我想想... (自然的思考停顿)
48. That's a tricky question. - 这是个不好回答的问题。 (给自己争取思考时间)
49. Generally speaking, ... - 总的来说...
50. So, all in all, I would say... - 所以, 总而言之, 我会说... (用于做最后的总结)

如何使用这份清单?

1. **从前10个开始**: 先别贪多, 把第一梯队和第二梯队的表达练熟, 尝试在回答任何问题都能自然地用上一两个。
2. **造句练习**: 为你感兴趣的话题 (家乡、爱好、工作、学习), 用上面的句型造几个句子。
3. **录音自查**: 模拟回答一个雅思问题, 录下来, 听听自己有没有用到这些表达, 用得是否自然。

记住, 关键在于**自然地使用**, 而不是生硬地堆砌。把它们变成你自己的语言习惯, 7.5分就离你不远了。

那么，热身完毕！现在，**今天你想让我为你示范哪个话题的答案呢？**我们可以从一个简单的Part 1问题开始，或者直接挑战一个Part 2或Part 3的话题，你来决定！

当然，没问题！

使用一些简单的俚语 (slang/idioms) 确实能让你的口语听起来更地道、更生动，就像母语者一样。关键在于用得**恰当**和**自然**，而不是为了用而用。

我已经为你挑选了50个非常实用、简单且在日常对话中频率超高的俚语，同样按照它们在雅思口语中的通用性和重要性排了序。这些俚语绝对不会让考官觉得你过于随意或不正式，反而会觉得你的英语很棒！

雅思口语高频俚语 Top 50 (Alan's Selection)

第一梯队：万能实用型 (几乎所有话题都能用)

这部分俚语表达的是一些常见的情感、状态和看法，非常百搭。

1. a piece of cake - 小菜一碟，很简单
 - **用途**：形容某件事很容易完成。
 - **示范**：I thought the exam would be difficult, but it was **a piece of cake**.
2. once in a blue moon - 千载难逢，很少
 - **用途**：形容某件事很少发生。
 - **示范**：I'm trying to save money, so I only eat out **once in a blue moon**.
3. cost an arm and a leg - 花一大笔钱，非常贵
 - **用途**：形容某物价格昂贵。
 - **示范**：I'd love to buy a new car, but the one I want **costs an arm and a leg**.
4. on the same page - 达成共识，想法一致
 - **用途**：形容团队或两个人之间有共同的理解。
 - **示范**：Before we start the project, let's have a meeting to make sure everyone is **on the same page**.
5. feel under the weather - 感觉不舒服
 - **用途**：形容身体有点不适，比 "sick" 更委婉。
 - **示范**：I think I'm **feeling a bit under the weather** today. I might have caught a cold.
6. hit the books - 用功学习
 - **用途**：形容开始认真学习，尤其是在考试前。
 - **示范**：I have a big test next week, so I need to **hit the books** this weekend.
7. hang in there - 坚持住
 - **用途**：鼓励别人在困境中不要放弃。
 - **示范**：I know you're tired of studying, but **hang in there**, the exams will be over soon.
8. ring a bell - 听起来耳熟
 - **用途**：形容某个名字或事情让你觉得好像听过。
 - **示范**：The name "Alan Smith" **rings a bell**, but I can't remember where I've heard it.

第二梯队：生动描述型 (让你的故事更有趣)

这部分俚语能让你的描述和故事听起来画面感十足。

9. the best of both worlds - 两全其美
 - **用途**：形容一个方案或情况同时拥有两种不同事物的优点。

- **示范**: *Working remotely from a small town gives me **the best of both worlds**: a quiet life and a good job.*
- 10. get cold feet - 临阵退缩, 紧张害怕
 - **用途**: 形容在做一件重要的事情前突然感到紧张或害怕。
 - **示范**: *I was going to try bungee jumping, but I **got cold feet** at the last minute.*
- 11. (be) on cloud nine / over the moon - 开心到飞起, 欣喜若狂
 - **用途**: 形容极度开心和兴奋。
 - **示范**: *When I heard I got the scholarship, I was **on cloud nine** for the rest of the day.*
- 12. spill the beans - 泄露秘密
 - **用途**: 把秘密说出来。
 - **示范**: *It was supposed to be a surprise party, but my little brother **spilled the beans**.*
- 13. break the ice - 打破僵局, 活跃气氛
 - **用途**: 在陌生人之间开始对话, 让气氛变得轻松。
 - **示范**: *Playing a small game is a great way to **break the ice** at the beginning of a workshop.*
- 14. hit the nail on the head - 说到点子上了, 一语中的
 - **用途**: 形容某人准确地指出了问题的关键。
 - **示范**: *You **hit the nail on the head** when you said the real problem is a lack of communication.*
- 15. let the cat out of the bag - 泄露秘密 (和spill the beans类似)
 - **用途**: 不小心说出了秘密。
 - **示范**: *I tried to keep the gift a secret, but my friend saw the shopping bag and **let the cat out of the bag**.*
- 16. call it a day - 今天到此为止, 收工
 - **用途**: 决定结束一天的工作或活动。
 - **示范**: *We've been working for 8 hours. I'm exhausted. Let's **call it a day**.*

第三梯队: 态度与观点 (展现你的个性)

这部分能帮你更地道地表达自己的看法和感受。

- 17. (to be) a pain in the neck - 很烦人的事/人
 - **用途**: 形容某事或某人非常烦人。
 - **示范**: *Filling out all these forms is **a real pain in the neck**.*
- 18. go the extra mile - 付出额外的努力
 - **用途**: 形容比期望或要求做的更多。
 - **示范**: *She's a great teacher. She always **goes the extra mile** to help her students.*
- 19. sit on the fence - 保持中立, 犹豫不决
 - **用途**: 在两个选项间拿不定主意, 不想表明立场。
 - **示范**: *When my two friends argue, I prefer to **sit on the fence**.*
- 20. see eye to eye - 看法完全一致
 - **用途**: 形容两个人意见相同。
 - **示范**: *My father and I don't always **see eye to eye** on politics.*
- 21. cut corners - 偷工减料, 走捷径
 - **用途**: 为了省钱或省时间而用更简单、更便宜但质量更差的方法做事。
 - **示范**: *The company went out of business because they were always **cutting corners** on product quality.*
- 22. the tip of the iceberg - 冰山一角
 - **用途**: 形容一个大问题中目前显现出来的一小部分。

- **示范:** *The recent scandal is just **the tip of the iceberg**; there are much bigger problems in that organization.*
23. get out of hand - 失控
- **用途:** 形容情况变得无法控制。
 - **示范:** *The party started off fine, but it quickly **got out of hand**.*
24. wrap one's head around something - 理解, 搞懂 (某件复杂的事)
- **用途:** 形容努力去理解一件困难或复杂的事情。
 - **示范:** *I'm still trying to **wrap my head around** this new physics theory.*
25. twenty-four seven (24/7) - 一天24小时, 一周7天; 无时无刻
- **用途:** 形容持续不断。
 - **示范:** *You can access the internet **24/7** in most coffee shops now.*

第四梯队: 锦上添花 (让表达更地道, 26-50)

这部分俚语能让你的回答更有亮点。

26. miss the boat - 错失良机
27. bite the bullet - 硬着头皮去做 (困难的事)
28. get a second wind - 恢复精力, 重振旗鼓
29. play it by ear - 随机应变, 到时候再说
30. up in the air - 悬而未决
31. stab someone in the back - 在背后捅刀子, 背叛
32. a blessing in disguise - 塞翁失马, 焉知非福
33. (to be) in the same boat - 处境相同
34. give someone the cold shoulder - 冷落某人
35. the last straw - 压垮骆驼的最后一根稻草
36. a drop in the ocean - 沧海一粟, 杯水车薪
37. actions speak louder than words - 行动胜于言语
38. run out of steam - 精疲力尽
39. keep an eye on - 留意, 照看
40. go down in flames - 彻底失败
41. read between the lines - 体会言外之意
42. by the skin of one's teeth - 勉强完成, 侥幸成功
43. think outside the box - 打破常规去思考
44. face the music - 接受惩罚, 承担后果
45. hit the road - 上路, 出发
46. have mixed feelings - 有矛盾的心情
47. no-brainer - 不用动脑筋就能做的决定, 显而易见的选择
48. the elephant in the room - 显而易见却被大家刻意回避的问题
49. let someone off the hook - 放某人一马
50. drive someone up the wall - 把某人逼疯

使用俚语的小建议:

- **理解意境:** 在使用前, 一定要完全理解这个俚语的含义和使用的场景。
- **不要强行使用:** 只有在觉得自然、贴切的时候才用。一个自然的 "I was very happy" 比一个别扭的 "I was on cloud nine" 要好。
- **从最常用的开始:** 先掌握第一、第二梯队的俚语, 它们最安全也最实用。

把这些俚语当作是你语言库里增添色彩的“调味品”，而不是主菜。熟练使用几个，就能让你的口语水平听起来提升一个档次！

怎么样，是不是感觉自己的“弹药库”又丰富了许多？我们可以随时用一个话题来练习一下这些新学的表达！

好的，完全理解！

你这次要的是“高分语法句型”，这正是我要强调的重点！相比于零散的词汇和俚语，熟练运用这些句型结构，更能直接地向考官展示你的语法广度和准确性（Grammatical Range and Accuracy），这是评分标准里的核心项。

你举的例子非常棒，完全get到了精髓。用好这些句型，能让你的答案立刻听起来逻辑清晰、结构高级。

来，这是我为你精心打磨的50个“高分语法句型”，同样按照它们在口语考试中的重要性和万能程度排序。掌握它们，你的口语水平会实现质的飞跃。

雅思高分语法句型 Top 50 (Alan's Selection)

第一梯队：框架与基石 (答案的骨架)

这部分句型是构建一个有深度、有层次答案的基础，必须滚瓜烂熟。

- 【虚拟语气开场】** If I were to choose one, I would say...
 - 用途：**在众多选项选择一个来谈，尤其适合Part 2的开头或回答选择类问题。显得非常地道且考虑周全。
 - 示范：** *There are many interesting animals in my country. If I were to choose one to talk about, I would say the giant panda.*
- 【定语从句-补充信息】** ... , who/which ...
 - 用途：**在名词后补充额外信息，让你的句子更丰富，避免短句堆砌。这是展示语法复杂度的最简单有效的方法。
 - 示范：** *I really admire my high school teacher, who was always patient and encouraging. / I love visiting coffee shops, which always have a relaxing atmosphere.*
- 【主语从句-强调重点】** What I like most about X is that...
 - 用途：**强有力地引出你最喜欢/最重要的一点，比 "I like..." 句式更有冲击力。
 - 示范：** *What I like most about my hometown is that the pace of life is very slow and relaxing.*
- 【状语从句-时间/条件】** When/If + S + V, ... S + V ...
 - 用途：**构建复合句的基础，说明在什么时间或条件下发生了什么事。
 - 示范：** *When I feel stressed, I usually listen to some light music. / If I have free time this weekend, I'll probably go hiking with my friends.*
- 【动名词/不定式作主语】** Doing sth is... / To do sth is...
 - 用途：**让句子开头多样化，不说 "I think doing sth is..."，而是直接用动作开头。
 - 示范：** *Reading books is a great way to broaden my horizons. / To be honest, I'm not a big sports fan.*
- 【让步状语从句】** Although/Even though..., I still think...
 - 用途：**展现辩证思维，先承认一方面，再强调更重要的一方面（Part 3利器）。
 - 示范：** *Although living in a big city can be stressful, I still think the opportunities it offers are priceless.*
- 【原因状语从句】** ... because/since/as ...

- **用途**：解释原因，为你的观点提供支撑。这是让答案有说服力的根本。
- **示范**：I chose to study computer science *because I've always been fascinated by technology*.

8. **【过去习惯】** I used to..., but now I...

- **用途**：完美的时态对比句型，轻松展示你对过去时和现在时的掌握。
- **示范**：I used to watch cartoons every day after school, *but now I barely have time for TV*.

第二梯队：拓展与深化 (让内容更饱满)

这些句型能帮你把观点说得更具体，更有逻辑。

9. **【强调句】** It is X that...

- **用途**：强调句子中的某个部分（人、物、时间、地点）。
- **示范**：It was my father that first taught me how to ride a bike. (强调是父亲教的)

10. **【结果状语从句】** ... so... that...

- **用途**：描述“如此...以至于...”，生动地表达程度和结果。
- **示范**：The movie was *so moving that I couldn't help but cry*.

11. **【被动语态】** X is/was done by...

- **用途**：当动作的执行者不重要或不清楚时，或者想让表达更客观时使用。
- **示范**：This beautiful park *was built* about 20 years ago. (比 "They built this park..." 更佳)

12. **【比较级】** A is more... than B. / I prefer A to B because...

- **用途**：进行对比，这是回答选择类和优缺点问题的核心句式。
- **示范**：I think living in the countryside is *more peaceful than* living in the city.

13. **【最高级】** ... the most ... I have ever seen/had.

- **用途**：用现在完成时搭配最高级，是表达极致感受的黄金句型。
- **示范**：The seafood I had in Dalian was *the most delicious food I have ever had*.

14. **【宾语从句】** I believe/think/guess that...

- **用途**：表达个人观点和看法的基础句型。
- **示范**：I believe *that it's important for everyone to learn a second language*.

15. **【非限制性定语从句】** ..., which means...

- **用途**：对前面整句话进行补充说明或解释其结果。
- **示范**：He passed the exam with full marks, *which means he must have worked really hard*.

16. **【倒装句-Only】** Only when/by... do/did I...

- **用途**：高阶句型，用于强烈地强调条件。
- **示范**：Only when I started working *did I realize how important time management is*.

第三梯队：高分亮点 (展现语法功底)

这部分句型如果能用好，绝对是加分项，能让你的语法水平脱颖而出。

17. **【虚拟语气-与过去相反】** If I had known that, I would have...

- **用途**：表达对过去事情的假设和懊悔，展现高级语法。
- **示范**：If I had known the party was a surprise, *I wouldn't have said anything to him*.

18. **【虚拟语气-与现在相反】** If I had..., I would...

- **用途**：表达与现在事实相反的假设。
- **示范**：If I had more free time, *I would definitely take up painting*.

19. **【独立主格结构】** With + N. + V-ing / V-ed ...

- **用途**：作伴随状语，让句子结构更紧凑、更高级。

- **示范:** *I love to sit by the window on a rainy day, with coffee in my hand and music playing softly.*
- 20. **【现在完成进行时】** I have been doing sth for...
 - **用途:** 强调一个动作从过去开始, 一直持续到现在, 并且可能还会继续。
 - **示范:** *I have been learning English for more than 10 years.*
- 21. **【并列结构】** not only... but also...
 - **用途:** 强调“不仅...而且...”, 让表达更有力、更平衡。
 - **示范:** *This experience was **not only** fun **but also** very educational.*
- 22. **【介词+关系代词】** ... the reason for which is...
 - **用途:** 比 "..., the reason is..." 更正式和书面化一点, 偶尔使用能显功底。
 - **示范:** *Many people are moving to cities, **the reason for which** is the abundance of job opportunities.*
- 23. **【whatever/whenever引导的从句】** Whatever you do, ... / Whenever I go there, ...
 - **用途:** 表示“无论什么/无论何时”, 引导让步状语从句。
 - **示范:** ***Whenever** I feel down, talking to my best friend always cheers me up.*
- 24. **【分词作状语】** Doing..., S+V...
 - **用途:** 现在分词作原因、时间或伴随状语, 简化句子。
 - **示范:** ***Feeling tired after a long day's work**, I decided to go to bed early.*
- 25. **【表语从句】** The problem is that... / My suggestion is that...
 - **用途:** 清晰地引出问题、建议或事实。
 - **示范:** ***The main problem is that** public transportation is not very reliable in my city.*

第四梯队: 实用变化与组合 (26-50)

这部分是以上核心句型的灵活运用和组合, 让你的表达更游刃有余。

- 26. **【万能原因】** One of the main reasons is that... - 主要原因之一是...
- 27. **【万能影响】** This has a huge impact on... - 这对...有巨大影响。
- 28. **【未来预测】** I imagine in the future, we will... - 我想象未来, 我们将会...
- 29. **【否定前置】** Never have I seen such a... - 我从未见过如此... (倒装)
- 30. **【It's... to...】** It's essential to find a balance between A and B. - 在A和B之间找到平衡至关重要。
- 31. **【比较与个人偏好】** Compared with A, I tend to prefer B because... - 与A相比, 我更倾向于B, 因为...
- 32. **【假设与结果】** Without X, it would be difficult to... - 如果没有X, 将会很难去...
- 33. **【There be + 定从】** There are many people who believe that... - 有很多人认为...
- 34. **【感官动词+V-ing】** I enjoy watching people walking by. - 我喜欢看人们走过。
- 35. **【使役动词】** My parents always make me do my homework first. - 我父母总让我先做作业。
- 36. **【插入语】** This city, as you may know, is famous for its food. - 这座城市, 你可能也知道, 以美食闻名。
- 37. **【反问】** Who wouldn't want to...? - 谁会不想...呢?
- 38. **【双重否定表肯定】** It's not uncommon to see... - 看到...并不罕见。
- 39. **【过去完成时】** By the time I arrived, the film had already started. - 当我到的时候, 电影已经开始了。
- 40. **【不定式作目的状语】** I went to the library to borrow some books. - 我去图书馆是为了借几本书。
- 41. **【the + 比较级, the + 比较级】** The more you practice, the more confident you will become. - 你越练习, 就会越自信。

42. **【It's time that...】** It's high time that we took action to protect the environment. - 是时候我们采取行动保护环境了。
43. **【It is said that...】** It is said that this temple has a history of 500 years. - 据说这座寺庙有500年的历史了。
44. **【as if...】** He talks about the city as if he had lived there before. - 他谈论那座城市，就好像他以前住过那里一样。
45. **【so as to...】** I got up early so as to catch the first bus. - 我起得很早为的是赶上第一班车。
46. **【rather than...】** I would prefer to stay at home rather than go out. - 我宁愿待在家里也不愿出去。
47. **【no matter how...】** No matter how difficult it is, I won't give up. - 无论多困难，我都不会放弃。
48. **【分词作定语】** The problem discussed in the meeting is very important. - 会上讨论的问题很重要。
49. **【不定式复合结构】** I consider it my duty to help them. - 我认为帮助他们是我的责任。
50. **【总结句型】** Taking all these factors into account, I believe... - 考虑到所有这些因素，我认为...
-

如何驾驭这些句型？

- **理解逻辑**：不要死记硬背，而是去理解每个句型背后的语法逻辑和使用场景。
- **替换练习**：拿一个句型，比如 "What I like most about X is that..."，然后用不同的X (my hometown, my job, my hobby) 去造句。
- **融入答案**：在准备话题时，有意识地思考：“在这里我可以用一个定语从句吗？”“在这里我可以用一个让步状语从句来让观点更全面吗？”

这些句型就是你搭建高分答案的“乐高积木”。一开始可能有点慢，但只要你坚持练习，它们就会成为你脱口而出的语言习惯。

感觉怎么样？要不要我们现在就挑一个话题，试着把这些“乐高积木”搭成一个漂亮的答案？