

2010年6月大学英语四六级考试作文经典句型英语四级考试
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2010_E5_B9_B46_E6_9C_c83_645893.htm 经典句型 一、 ~~~the ~ est 名词 (that) 主词 have ever seen (known/heard/had/read, etc) ~~~ the most 形容词 名词 (that) 主词 have ever seen(known/heard/had/read, etc) 例句：Helen is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen. 海伦是我所看过最美丽的女孩。 Mr. Chang is the kindest teacher that I have ever had. 张老师是我曾经遇到最仁慈的教师。 二、 Nothing is ~~~ er than to V Nothing is more 形容词 than to V 例句：Nothing is more important than to receive education. 没有比接受教育更重要的事。 三、 ~~~ cannot emphasize the importance of ~~~ too much. (再怎么强调...的重要性也不为过。) 例句：We cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much. 我们再怎么强调保护眼睛的重要性也不为过。 四、 There is no denying that S V ...(不可否认的.....) 例句：There is no denying that the qualities of our living have gone from bad to worse. 不可否认的，我们的生活品质已经每况愈下。 五、 It is universally acknowledged that 句子~~ (全世界都知道.....) 例句：It is universally acknowledged that trees are indispensable to us. 全世界都知道树木对我们是不可或缺的。 六、 There is no doubt that 句子~~ (毫无疑问的.....) 例句：There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something to be desired. 毫无疑问的我们的教育制度令人不满意。 七、 An advantage of ~~~ is that 句子(.....的优点是.....) 例句：An advantage of using the solar energy is that it won't create

(produce) any pollution. 使用太阳能的优点是它不会制造任何污染。

八、The reason why 句子 ~~~ is that 句子(.....的原因是.....) 例句：The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can provide us with fresh air. The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can supply fresh air for us. 我们必须种树的原因是它们能供应我们新鲜的空气。

九、So 形容词 be 主词 that 句子(如此.....以致于.....) 例句：So precious is time that we cant afford to waste it. 时间是如此珍贵，它经不起我们浪费。

十、Adj as Subject(主词) be, S V ~~~ (虽然.....) 例句：Rich as our country is, the qualities of our living are by no means satisfactory. {by no means = in no way = on no account 一点也不} 虽然我们的国家富有，我们的生活品质绝对令人不满意。

十一、The ~er S V, ~~~ the ~er S V ~~~ The more Adj S V, ~~~ the more Adj S V ~~~(愈.....愈.....) 例句：The harder you work, the more progress you make. 你愈努力，你愈进步。 The more books we read, the more learned we become. 我们书读愈多，我们愈有学问。

十二、By Ving, ~~~ can ~~~ (借着.....,能够.....) 例句：By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy. 借着做运动，我们能够始终保持健康。

十三、~~~~ enable Object(受词) to V (.....使.....能够.....) 例句：Listening to music enable us to feel relaxed. 听音乐使我们能够感觉轻松。

十四、On no account can we V ~~~ (我们绝对不能.....) 例句：On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge. 我们绝对不能忽略知识的价值。

十五、It is time S 过去式 (该是.....的时候了) 例句：It is time the authorities concerned took proper steps to solve the traffic problems. 该是有关当局采取适当的措施来解决交通问题的时

候了。十六、Those who ~~~ (.....的人.....) 例句：Those who violate traffic regulations should be punished. 违反交通规定的人应该受处罚。十七、There is no one but ~~~ (没有人不... ..) 例句：There is no one but longs to go to college. 没有人不渴望上大学。十八、be forced/compelled/obliged to V (不得不... ..) 例句：Since the examination is around the corner, I am compelled to give up doing sports. 的 既然考试迫在眉睫，我不得不放弃做运动。十九、It is conceivable that 句子 (可想而知的) It is obvious that 句子 (明显的) It is apparent that 句子 (显然的) 例句：It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life. 可想而知，知识在我们的一生中扮演一个重要的角色。二十、That is the reason why ~~~ (那就是.....的原因) 例句：Summer is sultry. That is the reason why I don't like it. 夏天很燥热。那就是我不喜欢它的原因。二十一、For the past 时间, S 现在完成式...(过去.....年来,一直.....) 例句：For the past two years, I have been busy preparing for the examination. 百考试题 - 全国最大教育类网站(100test.com) 过去两年来，我一直忙着准备考试。二十二、Since S 过去式, S 现在完成式。 例句：Since he went to senior high school, he has worked very hard. 自从他上高中，他一直很用功。二十三、It pays to V ~~~ (.....是值得的。) 例句：It pays to help others. 帮助别人是值得的。二十四、be based on (以.....为基础) 例句：The progress of the society is based on harmony. 社会的进步是以和谐为基础的。二十五、Spare no effort to V (不遗余力的) We should spare no effort to beautify our environment. 我们应该不遗余力的美化我们的环境。二十六、bring home to 人事 (让...

...明白.....事) 例句 : We should bring home to people the value of working hard. 我们应该让人们明白努力的价值。 二十七、 be closely related to ~~ (与.....息息相关) 例句 : Taking exercise is closely related to health. 做运动与健康息息相关。 二十八、 Get into the habit of Ving = make it a rule to V (养成.....的习惯) We should get into the habit of keeping good hours. 我们应该养成早睡早起的习惯。 二十九、 Due to/Owing to/Thanks to N/Ving, ~~ (因为.....) 例句 : Thanks to his encouragement, I finally realized my dream. 因为他的鼓励 , 我终于实现我的梦想。 三十、 What a Adj N S V!= How Adj a N V!(多么.....!) 例句 : What an important thing it is to keep our promise! How important a thing it is to keep our promise! 遵守诺言是多么重要的事! 三十一、 Leave much to be desired (令人不满意) 例句 : The condition of our traffic leaves much to be desired. 我们的交通状况令人不满意。 三十二、 Have a great influence on ~~ (对.....有很大的影响) 例句 : Smoking has a great influence on our health. 抽烟对我们的健康有很大的影响。 三十三、 do good to (对...有益) , do harm to (对.....有害) 例句 : Reading does good to our mind. 读书对心灵有益。 Overwork does harm to health. 工作过度对健康有害。 三十四、 Pose a great threat to ~~ (对.....造成一大威胁) 例句 : Pollution poses a great threat to our existence. 污染对我们的生存造成一大威胁。 三十五、 do ones utmost to V = do ones best (尽全力去.....) 例句 : We should do our utmost to achieve our goal in life. 我们应尽全力去达成我们的人生目标。 英语四六级考试加分句型50种 1. It作先行主语和先行宾语的一些句型www. Examda.CoM考试就到百考试题

She had said what it was necessary to say. 2. 强调句型 It is not who rules us that is important, but how he rules us. 3. "All 抽象名词"或"抽象名词 itself"(very 形容词) He was all gentleness to her. 4. 利用词汇重复表示强调 A crime is a crime a crime. 5.

"something(much)of"和"nothing(little)of" "something of"相当于"to some extent"，表示程度。在疑问句或条件从句中，则为"anything of"，可译为"有点"，"略微等。""译为毫无"，"全无"。"much of"译为"大有"，"not much of"可译为"算不上"，"称不上"，"little of"可译为"几乎无"。something like译为"有点像，略似。" They say that he had no university education, but he seems to be something of a scholar. 6. 同格名词修饰是指of前后的两个名词都指同一个人或物，"of"以及它前面的名词构一个形容词短语，以修饰"of"后面的那个名词。如"her old sharper of a father"，可译为："她那骗子般的父亲"。 Those pigs of girls eat so much. 7. as...as...can(may)be It is as plain as plain can be. 8. "It is in(with)...as in(with)" It is in life as in a journey. 9. "as good as..."相等于，就像，几乎如.实际上，其实，实在。 The merchant as good as promised the orphan boy, that he would adopt him.

10."many as well...as"和"might as well ...as" "many as well...as"可译为"与其.....，不如.....，更好"，"以这样做.....为宜"，"如同.....，也可以....."等等。"might as well ...as"表示不可能的事，可译为"犹如....."，"可与.....一样荒唐"，"与其那样不如这样的好"等等。 One may as well not know a thing at all as know it imperfectly. 11."to make...of"的译法(使.....成为.....，把.....当作) I will make a scientist of my son. 12. too... 不定式"，not(never)too... 不定式"，"too...not 不定式 She is too angry to

speak. 13. only(not, all, but, never) too ...to do so "和"too ready (apt) to do"结构中，不定式也没有否定意义，凡是"not"，"all""but等字后"too...to，"不定式都失去了否定意义，在"too ready(apt) to do"结构中，不定式也没有否定意义。 You know but too yell to hold your tongue. 14. "no more ...than..."句型 A home without love is no more a home than a body without a soul is a man. 15. "not so much...as"和"not so much as ..."结构，"not so much...as"="not so much as ..."，其中as有进可换用but rather，可译为："与其说是.....毋须说是....."。而"not so much as"="without(not)even，"可译为"甚至.....还没有"。 The oceans do not so much divide the world as unite it. 16. "Nothing is more ...than"和"Nothing is so ...as"结构，"Nothing is more...than"和"Nothing is so ...as"都具有最高级比较的意思，"Nothing I"可换用"no"，"nobody"，"nowhere"，"little"，"few"，"hardly"，"scarcely"等等，可译为"没有.....比.....更为"，"像.....再没有了"，"最....."等。 Nothing is more precious than time. 17. "cannot...too..."结构,"cannot...too..."意为"It is impossible to overdo..."或者，即"无论怎样.....也不算过分"。"not"可换用"hardly"，"scarcely"等，"too"可换用"enough"，"sufficient"等 You cannot be too careful. 18. "否定 but "结构，在否定词后面的"but"，具有"which not"，"who not"，"that not"，等等否定意义，构成前后的双重否定。可译成"没有.....不是"或".....都....."等 Nothing is so bad but it might have been worse. 19. "否定 until (till)"结构，在否定词"no"，"not"，"never"，"little"，"few"，"seldom"等的后边所接用的"until/till"，多数情况下译为"直到.....才....."，"要.....才....."，把否定译为肯定。 Nobody

knows what he can do till he has tried. 20. "not so...but"和"not such a ...but"结构，这两个结构和"否定 but"的结构差不多，不同之点是这两个结构中的"but"是含有"that...not"意味的连续词，表示程度。可译为"还没有.....到不能做.....的程度"，"并不是.....不....."，"无论怎样.....也不是不能....."等。 He is not so sick but he can come to school. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com