Very －—extraordinary

一个句子+逗号+however+另一个句子，这里面however是没有实际意义的，就是表转折第三倒装句

important－－ significant

as a result－－ as a consequence.

so－－ therefore

 set－－ establish。

better and better－－enhance  we need to enhanceour English

good－－wonderful－－ gorgeous－－ fabulous

unwanted－－ unsatisfactory

 change－－ transform

 I think that......  I have a thought that......

I hear that It is reported that......  There is a piece of news that

其实定语从句是可以并列排比的使，我喜欢玩篮球，然后篮球有很多种特点，就可以把这些特点用定语从句的形式并列出来：I love basketball，which is......，which is......，which is.......其实在上千年前，我们的老祖宗就会这么用了，大家学过韩愈的师说吧，里面有句话：师者，所以传道授业解惑也。这就是个经典的定语从句，翻译过来就是teacher is a job who传道，who授业and who 解惑。这种定语从句你要是用出来绝　　对能吓批卷老师一跳！

because 逗号+for 就可以代替because！举个例子，我总听李孝利的歌，因为我喜欢李孝利：I often hear the songs of 李孝利，for i love her

although－－ In spite of

　first－－ first and foremost

简单的插入结构 主语，first and foremost，谓语

…for the simple reason that…表示某种现象的原因是什么

总是能够can always－－never fail to。

注意英语中一些表达上的习惯。比如在正式文体的写作中，很少用 “it isn’t”这样的略缩形式，而是 “it is not”。同理，在正式文体中的日期一般不缩写，阿拉伯数字一般会用英文表达(特别长的数字除外)。
　　许多同学习惯于把 “since” “because” “for”这样的词放在句首引导原因状语从句。事实上，在我们见到的英语报刊杂志文章中，这样的从句一般都是放在主句之后的。另外, “and”也常常被误放在一句话的开头，表示两个句子之间的并列或递进关系。其实，经常留心地道的英语文章能发现，如果是并列关系，完全可以不用连词；如果是递进关系，用 “furthermore”“what is more”更为普遍

Accordingto（根据）……题目大意……Ibelieve that（我认为） ……你的观点
　　2.As far as we know（我们都知道）……题目大意……from my point of view (我认为)……你的观点First （首先）……second（其次）……at last (最后)……
　　First（首先）……andthen (然后)……inconclusion（最后，总之）
　　Asfar as we know（我们都知道）……moreover（而且，此外）……
　　specially（特 别是）……inconclusion（最后，总之）表并列：　　similarly同样的 / in the same way 以同样的方式
　　表转折：however/but但是
　　表对比：notthat …but that…不是…而是…/ one hand….on the other hand一方面…另一　　方面…/ unlike…与…不同/not so much….as…与其…不如…
　　表目的：forthe……….为了…
　　表因果：therefore因此，所有/ so 所以
　　表例证：for example
　　表假设：if如果
　　表让步：although…虽然……（注意：后不可接but！虽然但是不可这样连用）/of course 当然…/clearly…显然…

allin all（总的来说）……
　　byand large （总的来说）……
　　+inmy opinion（我认为）……
　　nomatter how（不管怎样）……
　　onthe whole（总的来说）

◆ 相关过渡语
　　1).表示时间顺序:first, then, afterwards, meanwhile, later，first of all, finally, atlast…
　　2).表示空间顺序:near, next to, far from, in front of, on the left, on one side…
　　3).表示比较、对照:like, unlike, such as, but, however, on the other hand, on the contrary,nevertheless, otherwise…
　　4).表示因果关系:because, for, as a result, therefore, thus…
　　5).表示递进关系:besides, what’s more, what was worse, moreover, furthermore, in addition, ontop of…
　　6).表示并列关系:and, as well as, also…
　　7).表示总结性:in general, in a word, in short, on the whole, to sum up, in brief, to conclude

1．occur 替换 think of
　　Suddenly I had an idea that someone had broken into my house. →
　　An idea occurred to me that someone had broken into my house.
　　It occurred to me that someone had broken into my house.
　　2．devote替换spend
　　He spends all his spare time in reading. →
　　He devotes all his spare time to reading.
　　3．seek替换want / look for
　　They sought ( wanted ) to hide themselves behind the trees.
　　4．average 替换ordinary
　　I’m an average ( ordinary ) student.
　　5．Nothing but替换very
　　The film we saw last night was very interesting. →
　　The film we saw last night was nothing but interesting.
　　The film we saw last night was anything but boring.
　　6．seat 替换sit
　　On his way to school, he found an old lady seated (sitting) by the road, looking worried.
　　7．Be supposed to 替换should
　　He is supposed to ( should ) have driven more slowly.
　　8．appreciate 替换thank
　　Thank you very much for you help. →
　　We appreciate your help very much. / Your help is much appreciated.
　　9．the case替换 true
　　I don’t think it is the case ( true ).
　　10．on替换as soon as
　　As soon as he arrived, he began his research. → On his arrival, he began his research..

11.due to替换because of
　　He arrived late due to ( because of ) the storm.
　　12．cover替换walk/read
　　After covering (walking) 10 miles, we all felt tired.
　　13．contribute to替换 be helpful/useful
　　Plenty of memory work is undoubtedly helpful to English study. →
　　Plenty of memory work will undoubtedly contribute to English study.
　　14．round the corner 替换 coming soon/nearby
　　① The summe rvacation is round the corner ( coming). Do you have any plans?
　　② Li Ming studiesin a school round the corner (nearby).
　　15．come to light替换discover
　　The family were so pleased when they discovered the lost jewels. →
　　The family were so pleased when the lost jewels came to light.

Have a ball替换have a good time/ enjoy oneself
　　After visiting the workshop, we went back to school. Every one of us had a ball ( had a good time ).
　　17．come up with替换think of
　　Jack is very clever. He often comes up with ( thinks of ) new ideas.

　　18．set aside替换save
　　Some students think that they should set aside some of their pocket money for books.(2004天津卷)
　　19．be of + n. 替换adj.
　　The products are of high quality (very good ) and are sold everywhere in China.
　　20．refer to 替换talk about/of ,mention
　　The professor you referred to (talked about ) is very famous

cannot but / can not help but替换have to do
　　I could not but (had to) go home.
　　22．more often than not替换usually
　　More often than not (Usually), the meaning of many words can be easily guessed.
　　23．lest替换so that /in order that
　　I wrote down his telephone number so that I would not forget it. →
　　I wrote down his telephone number lest I (should) forget it.

24.belong for sth. / be long to do sth. 替换want to do sth./wish for

I want to see youvery much. → 　　I am long to see you.

25．be caught up in/becrazy about/be absorbed in/be addicted to替换be interested in He is caughtup in ( very interested in ) collecting stamps

26．more than替换very 　　① I’m very glad to learn that you arecoming in September. →　　I’m more than glad to learn that you are coming inSeptember. 　　② Ifthere is anything I can do for you, I would be more than glad to help

27.perfect(ly) 替换good/very well 　　He speaks perfect ( good ) English./ He speaksEnglish perfectly ( very well ).

28．do sb a/the favor 替换help 　　Would you please dome the favor ( help me ) to turn down the radio?

29．the other day替换a few days ago 　　The other day mybrother and I went to the cinema by bicycle.

30．in the course of替换during 　　In the course of(During) the mountain-climbing, please help each other and pay specialattention to your safety.

31．the majority of替换most

32.consistof替换bemade up of 　　Our class consists of ( is made up of ) 50 students.

33．be worn out替换 be tired / broken　　① After five hours’ non-stop work, we were all worn out(tired). 　　② Myshoes are worn out (broken). Please buy me a new pair.

34．become of替换 happen 　　What do think hasbecome of ( happened to ) him ?

35．attend to替换look after

36．on condition that替换as long as

37．nevertheless替换however

38．express one’ssatisfaction with替换be satisfied with

39．spare no effort替换

40.be rushed off one’s feet 替换be busy in doing

42．a handful of替换a little / some

43．Meanwhile替换at the same time

44．get to one’s feet替换stand up

45．beneath替换under

46．occasionally替换sometimes /once inwhile

47．for instance替换for example

48．seldom替换not often

49．wealthy替换 rich

50．amazing替换surprising

51．as a matter of fact替换infact