IELTS

羊驼雅思

轻松应对 努力不白费

【雅思写作】剑桥真题 17 个高分句型（精选）

【提分原理】

如果烤鸭们能够有效地整理出常见语法句型，就一定能让其在小作文的写作中发挥光和热，那么写作时善于总结句型，真的会有很大帮助哟！对基础不好的同学来说，这是一个简单有效的提分捷径。

简单来说，假如你知道 In conclusion 这个词组，一般都用在结尾段的开头，而且表示总结的功能，那么这个词你一般来说是不会用错的。假如你知道这个单词用于总结的功能，但是不知道它常出现的位置，也许你会将它用错地方。

以下是小作文中你一定用得到的句型精选：

1. 宾语从句

【解析】常用于写作的开头段，引出题目大意，俗称改写题目。(基础，必学)

常用句型：The graph indicates/shows/illustrates…

【真题实例】(剑七-Test2)

The graph illustrates changes in the amounts of beef, lamb, chicken and fish consumed in a particular European country between 1979 and 2004.

【真题实例】(剑二-Test1)

The chart shows that the percentage of British households with a range of consumer durables steadily increased between 1972 and 1983.

2. 形式主语从句

【解析】常用于描写一些特殊的细节和最大值等信息。(关键时刻，能提升不少字数。)

必备句型：It is interesting to note that / It is noticeable that

【真题实例】(剑五-Test2)

It is also interesting to note that almost all showed a decrease in 1994 in amount of goods transported except for the pipeline, which actually peaked in that year.

【真题实例】(剑四-Test1)

It is noticeable that for both types of household with children, a higher than average proportion were living in poverty at this time.

3. there be 句型

【解析】常用于小作文中表示趋势或表示"有"或"存在"的意思。(非常万能的句型。)

【真题实例】(剑二-Test2)

There were no figures given for male part-time workers, but female part-time had forty hours of leisure time, only slightly more than women in full-time employment, perhaps reflecting their work in the home.

【真题实例】(剑四-Test2)

There is a sharp rise in the next hour to reach its maximum before collapsing again to a lower level by the end of the day.

4. 倒装句

【解析】常用于地图题表示某个方位有某样东西。(其实写起来真的不难，一看就懂。)

【真题实例】

In the west was a river running from north to south.

以下句型导入数据的时候一定用得到：

5. 被动句

【解析】常用于导入数据以及流程图。(当主语是物体的时候，可以考虑用被动。)

【真题实例】(剑七-Test4-Task1 Pie charts)

The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro contributing only 5 units.

【真题实例】(剑七-Test2-Task1 line graphs)

Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while much less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

【真题实例】(剑六-Test3)

The first is to select cocoons, which then are heated in boiled water.

6. 非谓语

【解析】A 超过 B 的句型，一般用于后半句。

常用句型：overtaking/surpassing/exceeding

【范例】

The consumption of chicken, in the other hand, showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989.

7. 定语从句

【解析】导入数据。(非常好的增加内容，给出数据的写法。)

【真题实例】(剑三-Test4)

In March, 1993.United Stats had seven percent of their workforce which might not seen disastrous until compared with Japan, where 2.5% were unemployed.

【真题实例】(剑三-Test4)

Noticeably, the highest divorce rate was in 1980, when about 1.4 million divorces attracted the attention.

8. from...to...句型

【解析】常用于导入数据，表示从某一年份的数据上涨或表示下跌到某一个年份的数据。(描写动态图一定会用得到。)

【真题实例】(剑 2–Test1)

The greatest increase was in telephone ownership, rising from 42% in 1972 to 77% in 1983.

9. 非谓语从句

【解析】常用于表示伴随，一般用来导入数据。(多从范文中积累。)

必备技巧：根据语境选动词。

【真题实例】(剑七-Test4)

But by 2000 nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units.

【真题实例】(剑八-Test2)

Teachers' pay remained the biggest cost, reaching 50% of total spending in 1991 and ending at 45% in 2001.

10. with 表示伴随

【解析】常用于表示伴随，一般用来导入数据。(非常简单好用的结构。)

【真题实例】(剑八-Test1)

The impact of this on Oceania and North America was minimal, with only 1.7% and 0.2% of land affected respectively.

11. 括号的用法

【解析】常用于表示伴随，一般用来导入数据。(一定要学会的加分写法。)

【真题实例】(剑八-Test1)

Europe, with the highest overall percentage of land degraded(23%), also suffered from over-cultivation(7.7%) and over-grazing(5.5%).

以下句型在比较几个对象的时候一定用得到：

12. 倍数 30 times less than

【解析】常用于比较，同时用到倍数。(注意语序，数字在前，than 在后。)

【真题实例】(剑五-Test4)

It only has 11 kilometres of route, which is more than 30 times less than that of London.

13. This was then followed by

【解析】常用于比较大小，可以跟在最大值后面。(很实用，高分范文中一般少不了它们。)

【真题实例】(剑五-Test4)

This was then followed by the opening of the railway systems in Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto.

14. Next came+非谓语伴随(高分写法)

【解析】常用于后半句，引出第二大的对象，同时还可以结合非谓语伴随导入数据。(和上一个句型原理相同。)

【真题实例】(剑二-Test1)

Next came central heating ownership, rising from 37% of households in 1972 to 64% in 1983.

15. A>B 句型

【解析】常用于比较大小，尤其是在静态图中的 overview 位置。(静态图高频句型。)

【常用句型】was always larger than...

【真题实例】(剑六-Test4)

within the thirty years, the number of marriages was always larger than that (BTW: 注意加这个 that) of divorces.

【真题实例】(剑四-Test4)

The county with the largest number of British tourists was France (around 11 million), followed by Spain (around 9.5 million).

16. while/whereas 句型

【解析】常用于前后两个对象对比数据大小或趋势(只要对比，while 一般少不了。)

【真题实例】(剑七-Test2)

Lamp and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while/whereas such less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

综合运用：

17. With 伴随+括号法+followed by

【解析】常用于静态图。先用 with 简洁地引出最大值，然后括号法导入数据，再用 followed by 引出对比的项目，然后再用括号简洁地导入数据。(当遇到最大值和第二大值比较的时候，可以参考此用法。)

【真题实例】(剑四-Test4)

The county with the largest number of British tourists was France (around 11 million), followed by Spain (around 9.5 million).