1) 主语+ cannot emphasize the importance of … too much.

(再怎么强调……的重要性也不为过。)

例如：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都不为过。

2) There is no need for sb to do sth. for sth.(某人没有必要做……)

例如：There is no need for you to bring more food.

不需你拿来更多的食物了。

3) By +doing…，主语+can …. (借着…，…能够…)

例如：By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy.

借着做运动，我们能够始终保持健康。

4) … enable + sb.+ to + do…. (…使…能够…)

例如：Listening to music enables us to feel relaxed.

听音乐使我们能够感觉轻松。

5) On no account can we + do…. (我们绝对不能……)。

例如：On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge.

我们绝对不能忽略知识的价值。

6) What will happen to sb.? (某人将会怎样?)

例如：What will happen to the orphan?

那个孤儿将会怎样?

7) For the past + 时间，主语 + 现在完成式/现在完成进行时…. (过去…时间来，…一直…)

例如：For the past two years，I have been busy preparing for the examination.

过去两年来，我一直忙着准备考试。

8) It pays to + do….(…是值得的。)

例如：It pays to help others.

帮助别人是值得的。

9) 主语+ be based on….(以……为基础)

例如：The progress of thee society is based on harmony.

社会的进步是以和谐为基础的。

10) 主语 + do one’s best to do….(尽全力做……)

例如：We should do our best to achieve our goal in life.

我们应尽全力去达成我们的人生目标。

注意：“尽全力”在英语中有不同表达。

例如：We should spare no effort/make every effort to beautify our environment.

我们应该不遗余力的美化我们的环境。

11) 主语+ be closely related to …. (与……息息相关)

例如：Taking exercise is closely related to health.

做运动与健康息息相关。

12) 主语+ get into the habit of + V-ing = make it a rule to + V (养成……的习惯)

例如：We should get into the habit of keeping good hours.

我们应该养成早睡早起的习惯。

13) What a + 形容词 + 名词 + 主语 + be!= How +形容词+ a +名词+ be!(多么……!)

例如：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!

14) 主语 + do good/ harm to sth. (对……有益/有害)

例如：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。

15) 主语 + have a great influence on sth. (对……有很大的影响)

例如：Smoking has a great influence on our health.

抽烟对我们的健康有很大的影响。

16)nothing can prevent us from doing…. (没有事情能够阻挡我们做……)

例如：All this shows that nothing can prevent us from reaching our aims.

这显示了没有事情能够阻挡我们实现目标。

17) Upon/On doing…, …. (一……就…….)

例如：Upon / On hearing of the unexpected news, he was so surprised that he couldn’t say a word.

一听到这个出乎意料的消息，他惊讶到说不出话来。

注意：此句型一般可以改为如下复合句句型。

例如：As soon as he heard of the unexpected news, he was so surprised that he ….

他一听到这个出乎意料的消息，就如此惊讶以至于......

Hardly had he arrived when she started complaining.

他刚来，她就开始抱怨。

No sooner had he arrived than it began to rain.

他刚来，就下雨了。

18) would rather do…than do…(宁愿……而不……)

例如：I would rather walk home than take a crowded bus.

我宁愿步行回家也不愿坐拥挤的公交车。

注意：此句型可以改为prefer to do…rather than do…句型。

例如：I prefer to stay at home rather than see the awful film with him.

我宁愿呆在家也不愿意和他去看那部恐怖电影

19) only + 状语， 主句部分倒装

例如：Only then could the work of reconstruction begin.

直到那时，重建工作才开始。

20) be worth doing (值得做)

例如：The book is worth reading.

这本书值得读。