

Adjectives 形容词

important, major, serious, significant

e.g. *An important point to consider is ...; This was a highly significant discovery.*

Patterns with It + adjective

* It + 形容词句式

clear, likely, possible, surprising, evident

e.g. *It is clear that the study of space is expensive.*

important, difficult, necessary, possible, interesting

e.g. *It is important to consider the practical effects of these measures.*

Adverbs and phrases 副词和短语

clearly, indeed, in fact, of course generally, usually, mainly, widely

perhaps, probably, certainly, possibly

rarely, sometimes, often

e.g. *Clearly, this is a serious issue that deserves further study.*

This book is generally held to be her greatest novel.

Verbs 动词

These help show how certain you are about a point or an argument. 以下动词有助于表明对某个观点或论点的确定性。

Modal verbs 情态动词: can, could; may, might; will, would (*The first of each pair is most certain.* 每对情态动词的第一个词表示确定程度最高。)

Compare 比较: *I argue that...* (very certain 很确定) / *I would argue that...* (not so certain 不太确定)

It + verb * It + 动词: It appears that, It seems that ...

It + passive verb * It + 动词被动式: It can be seen that ...; It should/must be noted/emphasized that ...

Showing verbs 表明类动词: show, indicate, demonstrate, suggest, imply (*These have a non-human subject.* 这些动词以非人类名词作主语。)

Arguing verbs 论说类动词: argue, suggest, consider, conclude (*These can have a human subject e.g. I.* 这些动词可用人作主语, 如 I。)

Linking words and phrases 衔接词和短语

Firstly (= *I have several points to make* 我有几个论点要提出)

Furthermore ...; In addition, ... Moreover, ... (= *I have another important point* 我还有另一个要点)

However, ... (*to introduce a counterargument* 引出反方论点)

Thus, ... Therefore, ... (*to introduce a conclusion* 引出结论)