

雅思口语逻辑连词&语篇标记

类目	5 分档	6 分档	7 + 分档
并列关系 Adding & Listing	and、also、plus	as well as、both...and...、not only...but also...	in addition、moreover、furthermore
转折关系 Contrasting	but、however、though	yet、on the contrary、still、despite、in spite of	nevertheless、whereas、notwithstanding
因果关系 Causing & Resulting	so、because、then	since、therefore、as	consequently、hence、accordingly
举例说明 Exemplifying	for example、like、for instance	such as、take...as an example、a case in point	to illustrate、for one thing、more specifically
总结归纳 Summarizing	in short、in brief、so	all in all、generally、to sum up	in summary、on the whole、altogether
时间顺序 Sequencing & Ordering	first、then、next	after that、finally、last	meanwhile、subsequently、shortly after
强调关系 Emphasizing	really、very、actually	especially、particularly、in fact	as a matter of fact、truly、notably
比较关系 Comparison	like、similar to	equally、similarly、in the same way	in comparison、by comparison、compared with/to
概述关系 Generalising	generally、in most cases	broadly speaking、as a rule	on the whole、it is often said that...
表明观点态度 Indicating opinion & attitude	actually、in fact	however、to be honest	definitely、essentially
拖延思考关系 Stalling	well、actually	Let me think about that...、that's a difficult/interesting question	I haven't thought of that before

并列关系 Adding & Listing

- 5 分档:

- **and** 连词: 用法: 连接单词、短语或句子, 用于句中。
 - 示例: I like apples **and** bananas.
- **also** 副词: 用法: 用于句中实义动词前, be 动词 / 助动词后, 补充同类信息。
 - 示例: She likes music, **also** enjoys dancing.
- **plus** 连词 / 介词: 用法: 口语中连接句子或名词, 表补充, 用于句中。
 - 示例: It's cheap, **plus** it's very useful. / **Plus** the nice view, this place is perfect.

- 6 分档:

- **as well as** 介词短语: 用法: 连接并列成分, 强调前者, 后接名词 / 动名词。
 - 示例: He is good at math **as well as** physics.
- **both...and...** 连词短语: 用法: 连接两个并列主语 / 宾语等, 后接同类词性内容。
 - 示例: **Both** my mom **and** dad like traveling.
- **not only...but also...** 连词短语: 用法: 连接并列结构, 强调后者, 后接同类成分。
 - 示例: She is **not only** pretty **but also** kind.

- 7 + 分档:

- **in addition** 介词短语: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 引出补充信息。
 - 示例: **In addition**, we need to prepare some snacks.
- **moreover** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 深入补充同类信息。
 - 示例: The view is beautiful. **Moreover**, the air is fresh.
- **furthermore** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 补充更深入的信息。
 - 示例: He is smart. **Furthermore**, he works hard.

转折关系 Contrasting

- 5 分档:

- **but** 连词: 用法: 连接转折句子, 用于句中。
 - 示例: I want to go out, **but** it's raining.
- **however** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 或句中前后加逗号。

- 示例：I like the book, **however**, it's a bit expensive.

- **though** 连词 / 副词：用法：引导让步状语从句，可放句首或句尾；作副词时，放句尾。

- 示例：**Though** he is young, he is very mature. / He is young, **though**.

- **although** 连词，后接完整句子（主谓结构），用法：引导让步状语从句，只能放句首，从句与主句间常用逗号隔开，体现“尽管；虽然”语义，强调主句内容与从句让步事实的对比。

示例：Although it was raining heavily, she still went to the library.（尽管雨下得很大，她还是去了图书馆。）

- **6 分档：**

- **yet** 连词：用法：连接转折句子，用于句中，语气较强烈。

- 示例：She tried hard, **yet** failed.

- **on the contrary** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表相反观点。

- 示例：He doesn't like coffee. **On the contrary**, he prefers tea.

- **still** 副词：用法：用于句中，表转折，强调仍然。

- 示例：It's raining, **still**, we can go.

- **despite** 介词，用法：后接名词、代词或动名词（短语），表“尽管；不管”，用于句首或句中，体现转折，更偏客观、简洁陈述“让步事实”。示例：Despite the heavy rain, we still went camping.

- **in spite of**：介词短语，后接名词、代词、动名词（短语），不能直接接句子；可用于句首或句中，强调“克服困难、逆势而为”想接从句时，同样用“in spite of the fact that + 从句”，和“despite the fact that...”等价。示例：**In spite of the fact that** he failed many times, he didn't give up.

- 示例：In spite of the heavy snow, we drove to the mountains.

固定搭配：in spite of oneself：表示“不由自主地；情不自禁地”，“She laughed in spite of herself when hearing the funny story.（听到这个搞笑故事，她不由自主地笑了。）”

in spite of everything：意为“尽管如此；不管怎样”，像“In spite of everything, I still believe people are kind-hearted.（不管怎样，我仍相信人们是善良的。）”

- **7+ 分档：**

- **nevertheless** 副词：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，强调转折后的内容。

- 示例：It was difficult. **Nevertheless**, we succeeded.

- **whereas** 连词：用法：连接两个对比分句，用于句中。

- 示例：I like reading, **whereas** he likes sports.

- **notwithstanding** 介词 / 副词：用法：作介词，后接名词；作副词，用于句首，后接逗号。

- 示例: **Notwithstanding** the problem, we can find solutions. / The problem is big.
Notwithstanding, we will try.

因果关系 **Causing & Resulting**

- **5 分档:**

- **so** 连词: 用法: 连接因果句子, 用于句中。
 - 示例: It's raining, **so** we stay at home.
- **because** 连词: 用法: 引导原因状语从句, 可放句首或句中。
 - 示例: **Because** she is friendly, I like her. / I like her **because** she is friendly.
- **then** 副词: 用法: 用于句首或句中, 表因果关系中的结果步骤。
 - 示例: First, buy the ingredients. **Then**, cook them.

- **6 分档:**

- **since** 连词: 用法: 引导原因状语从句, 用于句首或句中。
 - 示例: **Since** it's sunny, we can go out.
- **therefore** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 或句中前后加逗号。
 - 示例: He studied hard. **Therefore**, he got good grades.
- **as** 连词: 用法: 引导原因状语从句, 较正式, 用于句首或句中。
 - 示例: **As** I was tired, I went to bed early.

- **7 + 分档:**

- **consequently** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 强调结果。
 - 示例: She didn't prepare. **Consequently**, she failed the exam.
- **hence** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 书面化因果表达。
 - 示例: The weather is bad. **Hence**, the event is canceled.
- **accordingly** 副词: 用法: 用于句首, 后接逗号, 表相应的结果。
 - 示例: The plan changed. **Accordingly**, we adjusted our schedule.

举例说明 **Exemplifying**

- **5 分档:**

- **for example** 介词短语: 用法: 用于句首或句中, 后接逗号, 引出例子。

- 示例：I like fruits, **for example**, apples and bananas.
- **like** 介词：用法：后接名词 / 动名词，直接举例。
 - 示例：I enjoy outdoor activities **like** hiking.
- **for instance** 介词短语：用法：用于句首或句中，后接逗号，引出例子，与 for example 用法相同。
 - 示例：There are many activities, **for instance**, singing and dancing.
- **6 分档：**
 - **such as** 介词短语：用法：后接名词 / 名词短语，列举多个例子。
 - 示例：She likes subjects **such as** math and science.
 - **take...as an example** 动词短语：用法：以 “take + 例子 + as an example” 结构，用于句首或句中。
 - 示例：**Take trees as an example**; they are important for the environment.
 - **a case in point** 名词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，引出具体的案例。
 - 示例：**A case in point** is the previous project, which was very successful.
- **7 + 分档：**
 - **to illustrate** 动词不定式：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，引出具体的例证。
 - 示例：**To illustrate**, let's look at this example.
 - **for one thing** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，列举多个原因中的一个。
 - 示例：Why do I like it? **For one thing**, it's convenient.
 - **more specifically** 副词短语：用法：用于句首或句中，后接逗号，更具体地举例。
 - 示例：We need to focus on one area, **more specifically**, marketing.

总结归纳 Summarizing

- **5 分档：**
 - **in short** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，简短总结。
 - 示例：**In short**, I had a great time.
 - **in brief** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，简洁总结。
 - 示例：**In brief**, the plan is feasible.
 - **so** 连词：用法：句中总结，连接结果。
 - 示例：**So**, that's all about my experience.

- **6 分档：**

- **all in all** 副词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，总结整体内容。
 - 示例：**All in all**, it was a wonderful trip.
- **generally** 副词：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，概括性总结。
 - 示例：**Generally**, I agree with the idea.
- **to sum up** 动词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，正式总结。
 - 示例：**To sum up**, we should protect the environment.

- **7 + 分档：**

- **in summary** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，概括性总结。
 - 示例：**In summary**, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.
- **on the whole** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，从整体角度总结。
 - 示例：**On the whole**, the event was a success.
- **altogether** 副词：用法：用于句首或句尾，总结所有内容。
 - 示例：**Altogether**, there are three reasons for this. / This is, **altogether**, a great experience.

时间顺序 Sequencing & Ordering

- **5 分档：**

- **first** 副词 / 序数词：用法：用于句首或句中，表第一步。
 - 示例：**First**, wash the vegetables.
- **then** 副词：用法：用于句首或句中，表接下来的动作。
 - 示例：**Then**, cook them in the pot.
- **next** 副词 / 形容词：用法：作副词，用于句首或句中；作形容词，修饰名词。
 - 示例：**Next**, add some salt. / What's the **next** step?

- **6 分档：**

- **after that** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表某个动作之后。
 - 示例：**After that**, we can enjoy the meal.
- **finally** 副词：用法：用于句首或句尾，表最后一步。
 - 示例：**Finally**, we finished the work.

- **last** 副词 / 形容词：用法：作副词，用于句首或句尾；作形容词，修饰名词。
 - 示例： **Last**, we cleaned the room. / This is the **last** chance.
- **7 + 分档：**
 - **meanwhile** 副词：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表同时发生的动作。
 - 示例： I was studying. **Meanwhile**, my sister was watching TV.
 - **subsequently** 副词：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表时间上的先后顺序。
 - 示例： He graduated. **Subsequently**, he found a job.
 - **shortly after** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表在短时间后。
 - 示例： **Shortly after**, the rain stopped.

强调关系 **Emphasizing**

- **5 分档：**
 - **really** 副词：用法：用于实义动词前，be 动词 / 助动词后，加强语气。
 - 示例： It's **really** important.
 - **very** 副词：用法：修饰形容词或副词，加强程度。
 - 示例： The movie is **very** interesting.
 - **actually** 副词：用法：用于句首、句中，表实际情况。
 - 示例： **Actually**, I prefer coffee.
- **6 分档：**
 - **especially** 副词：用法：用于句中或句尾，强调特定部分。
 - 示例： I like fruits, **especially** oranges.
 - **particularly** 副词：用法：用于句中或句尾，比 **especially** 更正式，表特别强调。
 - 示例： She is good at sports, **particularly** tennis.
 - **in fact** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，或句中，表真实情况。
 - 示例： **In fact**, I didn't know the truth.
- **7 + 分档：**
 - **as a matter of fact** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，正式强调事实。
 - 示例： **As a matter of fact**, he is a teacher.

- **truly** 副词：用法：用于句中，强调真实程度。
 - 示例：I **truly** believe in this idea.
- **notably** 副词：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，突出强调重点。
 - 示例：**Notably**, the project had a big impact.

比较关系 Comparison

- 5 分档：
 - **like** 介词：用法：后接名词 / 动名词，直接举例或表比较。
 - 示例：I enjoy outdoor activities **like** hiking. / She is **like** her mother.
 - **similar to** 形容词短语：用法：用于句中，表相似。
 - 示例：This book is **similar to** that one.
- 6 分档：
 - **equally** 副词：用法：用于句中，表程度相同。
 - 示例：They are **equally** good at math.
 - **similarly** 副词：用法：用于句首或句中，后接逗号，表相似情况。
 - 示例：**Similarly**, we can solve this problem in another way.
 - **in the same way** 介词短语：用法：用于句首或句中，后接逗号，表以相同方式。
 - 示例：**In the same way**, we can analyze other cases.
- 7 + 分档：
 - **in comparison** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表对比。
 - 示例：**In comparison**, the second method is more efficient.
 - **by comparison** 介词短语：用法：用于句首，后接逗号，表通过对比。
 - 示例：**By comparison**, our team performed better.
 - **compared with/to** 动词短语：用法：用于句中，表与…… 相比。
 - 示例：**Compared with/to** last year, our sales have increased.

表明观点态度关系 Indicating opinion & attitude

- 5 分档：
 - **actually** 副词：用于句首 / 句中，表实际情况，引出观点。

- 示例: **Actually**, I don't like this movie.
- **in fact** 介词短语: 用于句首 / 句中, 强调事实。
 - 示例: **In fact**, I prefer tea to coffee.
- **6 分档:**
 - **however** 副词: 句首 / 句中表转折与观点。
 - 示例: I like the book. **However**, it's expensive.
 - **to be honest** 短语: 句首引出真实观点。
 - 示例: **To be honest**, I'm not sure.
 - **frankly** 副词: 句首坦率表达。
 - 示例: **Frankly**, I disagree.
- **7 + 分档:**
 - **definitely** 副词: 句中强调肯定观点。
 - 示例: I **definitely** agree.
 - **essentially** 副词: 句中强调核心观点。
 - 示例: This plan is **essentially** good.
 - **personally** 副词: 句首表个人观点。
 - 示例: **Personally**, health is most important.
 - **as far as I'm concerned** 短语: 句首表“就我而言”。
 - 示例: **As far as I'm concerned**, we should try again.

拖延思考关系 **Stalling**

- **5 分档:**
 - **well** 语气词: 句首停顿思考。
 - 示例: **Well**, let me think.
 - **actually** 副词: 拖延缓冲。
 - 示例: **Actually**, I need a moment.
- **6 分档:**
 - **Let me think about that...:** 句首表明思考需求。
 - 示例: **Let me think about that...** Maybe another method.
 - **that's a difficult/interesting question:** 句首争取时间。

- 示例: **That's a difficult question.** Let's analyze differently.

- **7 + 分档:**

- **I haven't thought of that before:** 句首表未想过, 争取时间。
 - 示例: **I haven't thought of that before.** Give me a minute.
- **give me a second to think:** 句首请求思考时间。
 - 示例: **Give me a second to think,** and I'll answer.