# 英语学习：常见的交通英语词句

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*第一篇：英语学习：常见的交通英语词句英语学习：常见的交通英语词句Left junction 左交叉口Approaching end of motorway 即将驶出高速。Avoid the jams.避免交通堵塞。Dangerous be...*

**第一篇：英语学习：常见的交通英语词句**

英语学习：常见的交通英语词句

Left junction 左交叉口

Approaching end of motorway 即将驶出高速。

Avoid the jams.避免交通堵塞。

Dangerous bend 弯道危险

Look left(right)向左（右）看。

Low bridge ahead 前方桥低。

Slow，school 前方学校请慢行。

Speed limit of 48kmh 限速每小时48公里

The law requires you wear a seatbelt 法规要求系安全带。

This vehicle stops frequently 随时停车

New hours of parking control 停车控制新时段

No entry 禁止驶人

No stopping at any time 任何不准停车

No thoroughfare 禁止通行

No trade or business vehicle unless authorized 未经允许货车禁止通行。Pedestrian crossing ahead 注意前方人行横道。

Pedestrian crossing 人行横道

Please drive carefully 请小心驾驶。

Road closed 此路封闭

Diverted traffic 交叉路口

Entry to motorway 高速入口

**第二篇：英语作文常用词句**

段首句

1.关于……人们有不同的观点。一些人认为……

There are different opinions among people as to \_\_\_\_.Some

people suggest that \_\_\_\_.2.俗话说（常言道）……，它是我们前辈的经历，但是，即使在今天，它在许多场合仍然适用。

There is an old saying\_\_\_\_\_\_.Its the experience of our

forefathers，however，it is correct in many cases even

today.3.现在，……，它们给我们的日常生活带来了许多危害。首先，……； 其次，……。更为糟糕的是……。

Today, \_\_\_\_, which have brought a lot of harms in our daily

life.First, \_\_\_\_ Second,\_\_\_\_.What makes things worse is

that\_\_\_\_\_\_.4.现在，……很普遍，许多人喜欢……，因为……，另外（而且）

Nowadays，it is common to \_\_\_\_\_\_.Many people like \_\_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_\_.Besides，\_\_\_\_\_\_.5.任何事物都是有两面性，……也不例外。它既有有利的一面，也有不 利的一面。

Everything has two sides and \_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an exception，it

has both advantages and disadvantages.6.关于……人们的观点各不相同，一些人认为（说）……，在他们看 来，……

People’s opinions about \_\_\_\_\_\_ vary from person to person.Some people say that \_\_\_\_\_\_.To them,\_\_\_\_\_.任何事物都是有两面性，…也不例外。

它既有有利的一面，也有不

利的一面。Everything has two sides and()

is not an exception，it has both advantages

and disadvantages.…已成为人的关注的热门话题，特别是在年青人当中，将引发激烈的辩论。()has become a hot topic

among people，especially among the young and

heated debates are right on their way.…在我们的日常生活中起着越来越重要的作用

它给我们带来了许多好处，但同时也引发一些严重的问题。()has been playing an

increasingly important role in our day-to-day

life.it has brought us a lot of benefits but

has created some serious problems as well

人类正面临着一个严重的问题…，这个问题变得越来越严重。

Man is now facing a big problem()which is becoming

more and more serious.根据图表/数字/统计数字/表格中的百分比/图表/条形图

/成形图可以看出…。很显然…，但是为什么呢？

According to the figure/number/statistics/percentages

in the /chart/bar graph/line/graph，it can be seen that()while.Obviously，()，but why?

近义词汇

1.完全：absolute, unconditional, unlimited, complete, unrestricted, unmixed, perfect, entire

2.好：extraordinary, amazing, miraculous, marvelous, stupendous, excellent, good, well, wonderful, fine, nice, of high quality, pleasing, surprising, agreeable

3.小：small, diminutive, puny, little, pocket-sized, petit, minute, tiny

4.多：big , enormous, large, gigantic, vast, tremendous, gargantuan, huge, immense, a lot of, lots of, many, much, plenty of, a great deal of, a number of, an amount of, a great many, a good many, many a, scores of, dozens of, a great quantity of

5.高兴，快乐：delighted, delightful, pleased, pleasing, charmed, pleasant, cheerful, cheering, merry, happy, gratified, glad, gay, agreeable, friendly, content, satisfied, light-hearted, joyful

6.真的：True, truthful, veracious, faithful, accurate, loyal, staunch, genuine, honest, real, trustworthy, constant.7.全，都：all, whole, entire, complete, perfect, total, the whole number of , unbroken , gross

常见的连接词

连接词根据其本身的意思和文章连接所需要的逻辑意义可分为几类：

a.表示开场to begin with , in the first place , in general , generally speakingb.表示总结to summarize , to sum up , to conclude , in conclusion , finallyc.表示举例a case in point , a good illustration / example of „ is „,d.表示原因because , since , for , the cause of , the reason for , now thate.表示结果as a result , as a consequence , consequently

f.表示比较both , like , likewise , similarly , in common , in the same wayg.表示对照on the contrary , on the other hand , despite , in spite of , howeverh.表示列举first , firstly , in the first place , first of all , to begin withi.表示强调especially , particularly , certainly , surely , chiefly , actuallyj.表示让步even though , although , in spite of , however , but ,yet

写作的启、承、转、合常用词语小结

1.有关“启”的常用词语(用来引导主题句或跟在主题句的后面，引导第一个扩展句)at first 首先

at present 现在；当今

currently 现在；最近

first 首先；第一

first of all 首先

firstly 首先

2.有关“承”的常用词语(用来承接主题句或第一个扩展句)

to start with 首先；第一

after 此后

after a few days 几天之后

after a while 过了一会儿

also 并且

at any rate 无论如何

at the same time 同时(用在“转”时，作“可是”解)

besides(this)此外

3.有关“转”的常用词语(用来表示不同或相反的语气)

after all 毕竟

all the same 虽然；但是

anyway 无论如何

at the same time 可是(表轻微转折)

but 但是

conversely 相反地

despite 尽管，虽然

4.有关“合”的常用词语(用来引导结尾句或最后一个扩展句，表示段落的结束)above all 最重要

accordingly 于是

as a consequence 因此

as a result 结果

as has been noted 如前所述及

**第三篇：英语写作常用词句**

基本思路 October December

truck sales 50 October November, December,The Octoberwas half as many as that in September(300).Truck sales remained unchanged in the rest of three-month period.开头结尾句型：

1，The graph, presented in a XX chart, unfolds a clear picture of XX/illustrates that/outlines/summarizes/

2，As can be seen from the XX graph, XX.3，As a whole, the data indicate that XX.4，It can be safely concluded that XX.5，The following paragraphs will identify and discuss the trends in the graph.6，Certain patterns are evident from these figures.常用词汇

表示上升的动词

Go up(went up)/rise(rose)/ grow(grew)/ increase(increased)/ ascend(ascended), 其中 rise和increase 也经常作名词, grow-growth

表示急剧上升的动词

Jump(jumped)/ surge(surged)/shoot up(shot up)/ soar(soared)其中surge也可以做名词表示下降的动词

Decline/ fall/ drop/ sink/ dip/ decrease/ descend, 其中decline/ fall/ drop/ decrease也经常 做名词

表示急剧下降的动词

Plummet/ plunge

表示速度快的形容词

Sharp/ dramatic/ drastic/ rapid/precipitous/steep 副词加-ly

表示幅度大的形容词

Marked/ substantial / significant, 副词加-ly

表示缓慢,逐渐的形容词

Gradual/ steady/ gentle / slow/ moderate, 副词加-ly

表示小幅度的形容词

Modest/ moderate/ slight, 副词加-ly

表示波动的动词

Fluctuate, 不及物动词,名词fluctuation

表示稳定在一个水平上的动词

Level off at/ level out at/ hover at/ stabilize at/ remain steady/ stay constant at/ maintain the same

level/

表示达到最高的动词

Peak at/ reach the highest point at , peak 也可以做名词

表示达到最低的动词

Reach the bottom at/ the lowest point at/ bottom out at, bottom 也可以做名词

表示经历了某种变化的及物动词

Experience/ witness/ see

表示达到了多少数量的及物动词或词组

Reach/arrive at/ amount to / hit/ register/ stand at

表示占…(后面跟百分数或数字)的及物动词或词组

Account for/ represent / constitute / make up

表示数据由某几个部分组成的既无动词或者词组

A is composed of/comprise/ is made up of/ consists of B,C and D.注意和include 区别表示对未来数字的预测的及物动词

Project/ predict / forecast

表示“分别”的副词

Respectively—in the 2024 Olympics, China and Russia won X and Y gold medals

respectively.表示“大约”的副词或者词组

About, around, approximately, roughly, just over, just under

时间描述：

1.In + 月份/年/年代

2.For/during + 时间段

– During the first/second half of the year

– During the remainder of the year

From…to…/between…and…

Until…

At the end of the year/century

Before/after/around/about

– In 1980s

– In the period between … and …

– Over the period … to … / over a ten year period/ over the past two decade

Throughout the 19th century

3.4.5.6.4趋势句型

1, XX increased sharply from 1950 to 1970.2, There was a sharp increase in XX from 1950 to 1970.3, The price did not change over the period.4, There was a steep fall in 1994 followed by a gradual improvement in the subsequent years.5, The price rose and fell over the period, but the trend was definitely upwards.6, The price plunged dramatically in 1994, but then it regained its previous level, before soaring to a new peak.7, In spite of the sharp fluctuations in the price, the trend was obviously upwards.8, The price remained static, before experiencing a period of erratic behaviors.9, having remained stable for several years apart from a plunge in 1994, the price leaped to a new peak at the end of 1997.10, The price dipped slightly several times before sinking to a new low at the end of 1997.11, The price remained the same for a brief period and then fluctuated wildly.12, A quite noticeable trend was the steady decrease in transportation by bicycle and on foot.13, This increased again, until 1990, when one in three travelers drove to work.14, In 1986 A provided more than 25% of GDP, but this declined to less than 20% in 1992, recovered in 1993 but fell below 20% in 1995.15, Then around 1995 the price of A doubled and this caused a rapid increase in the amount of land devoted to grain production.16, A dropped steadily between 1985 and 1990 from 5000 to 2024.17, From this time onwards, A climbs dramatically from 3 in 1996 and is projected to reach 7 in the year of 2024.18, The momentum slowed down/began to pick up speed in August.19, The rise lasted for three months and then began to level off in may.20, A sharp increase was replaced by a slight decline in August.21, The last 17 years saw the sharp decline in cinema admissions.22, For the rest of the day, the number dropped gradually, with a slight increase from 2024 to 2024, and around 2024.23, Then from 1992 to 1999, it increased gradually from 10 and peaked at a little less than 160 M, except a sharp rise from 110 million to 113 million in 1995.24, The situation did not change a lot during the next 2 years, except a slight rise(1 million)in 1997.同一数据的倍数

1，The profit doubled from March to May.2，The profit increased three-fold from A to B.3，They made twice the profit in May than in March.4，There was a three-fold increase in the profit from A to B.5，A has increased by one-third.6，A was only one-third of the usual amount.7，A was reduced ten times.8，A went up by 20 percent.9，Its total output value increased by 11.5 percent over the previous year.10, A in the first season rose by 5.2 percent, compared with the same period of last year.11, A was 16 percent higher than in that of 1976.12, The March figure for A registered a 37 percent increase over February.13, A has more than doubled.14, A has been reduced to less than 20%.15, Between 1970 and 1990, A was up eight-fold.16, A was more than 2.5 times greater.17, A last year was 83 times as high as that of 1949.18, A for 1997 was 20 times over that for 1970.19, A is twice as expensive as it was a few years ago.20, It has a third as many students as it had in 1997.不同数据比较

1，Class A has twice/ three times as many students as class B.2，There are twice/three times as many students in class A as in class B.3，The number of students of class A is twice/three times as much as that of class B.4，A and B were only the half of those in USA respectively.5，It’s A was 100 times smaller than the USA’s and its B was 10 times greater.6，A is 1/150 that of B.7，It produces power at 1/8 the cost in B.8，China is one-sixth larger than the USA.9，A is not half so/ as good as yours.不同数据比较

1，In A, there are more males than females.2，A greater proportion/number of men than women are found in A.3，The percentage of men who are employed in A is much/slightly larger than that of women

working in the same occupations.4，The second most common car color is red.5，Red is substantially/considerably/far/somewhat/significantly/slightly more common/less

popular than blue.6，White, which is 56%, is considerably more common than blue, which makes up 12.72%.7，It is noticeable that Japan and Korea have similar profiles.8，For each nationality the males doing A outnumber the females, except in the case of the

Germans with 3 females to only 1 male.9，In manual employment, the biggest difference between the two sexes is in the employment of

craft worker, where males make up 21% of the workforce and females just 4.5%.10, This percentage was less than the percentage of females arrested for the same reason, which was approximately 37%.11, 20 years later, though the number of men remained unchanged, the number of women rose to 40.12, A similar situation was seen in A and B.13, These figures were overwhelmingly greater than the corresponding figures of 160 in Peru and 130 in Zaire.14, Japan reported the highest life expectancy, 78.This was followed by Canada, 76;Peru, 51;and Zaire, 47.15, In A, B and C, there is a great discrepancy between life quality.16, We can see that A varies substantially from 2024 to 3000.17, A also differ considerably.18, B are also perse.最高级

1，USA had the largest number/ percentage/ proportion of students.2，Company A made the lowest sales figures in the five companies.3，Overall, America has the largest number of enrolled students(17)and Germany the smallest

(5).4，A ranked first, followed by B and C.5, The highest level of fossil fuel consumption was recorded in recent years.具体数据描述

1，A account for one-sixth of the population.2, In 1950, more than 50% of people traveled to work on their own.However, by 1990, less than 20% of travelers were cycling or walking to work.3, By 1970, approximately one out of every four travelers drove to work.4, In 1975, for example, some 300,000 men and 250,000 women worked in the communication sector.5, The table shows that Japan and Canada had annual incomes of $15,750 and $11,111 per person respectively.6，Food and garden materials comprise nearly half of all household waste.7，Those under the age of 25 represent 14% of the whole population.8，The population of Asia stood at 21 billion at the turn of the century.

**第四篇：英语图表作文常用词句**

一、图表作文写作常识

1、图形种类及概述法： 泛指一份数据图表：a data graph/chart/diagram/illustration/table 饼图：pie chart 直方图或柱形图：bar chart / histogram 趋势曲线图：line chart / curve diagram 表格图：table 流程图或过程图：flow chart / sequence diagram 程序图：processing/procedures diagram

2、常用的描述用法 The table/chart diagram/graph shows(that)According to the table/chart diagram/graph As(is)shown in the table/chart diagram/graph As can be seen from the table/chart/diagram/graph/figures，Figures/statistics shows(that)…… It can be seen from the figures/statistics We can see from the figures/statistics It is clear from the figures/statistics It is apparent from the figures/statistics Table/chart/diagram/graph figures(that)……

Table/chart/diagram/graph shows/describes/illustrates how……

3、图表中的数据(Data)具体表达法

数据(Data)在某一个时间段固定不变：fixed in time

在一系列的时间段中转变：changes over time

持续变化的data在不同情况下：

增加：increase / raise / rise / go up ……

减少：decrease / grow down / drop / fall ……

波动：fluctuate / rebound / undulate / wave ……

稳定：remain stable / stabilize / level off ……

最常用的两种表达法：

动词+副词形式(Verb+Adverb form)

形容词+名词形式(Adjective+Noun form)

二、相关常用词组

1、主章开头

图表类型：table、chart、diagram graph、column chart、pie graph

描述：show、describe、illustrate、can be seen from、clear、apparent、reveal、represent

内容：figure、statistic、number、percentage、proportion2、表示数据变化的单词或者词组

rapid/rapidly 迅速的，飞快的，险峻的dramatic/dramatically 戏剧性的，生动的significant/significantly 有意义的，重大的，重要的sharp/sharply 锐利的，明显的，急剧的steep/steeply 急剧升降的steady/steadily 稳固的，坚定不移的gradual/gradually 渐进的，逐渐的slow/slowly 缓慢的，不活跃的slight/slightly 轻微的、略微地

stable/stably 稳定的3、其它在描述中的常用到的词

significant changes 图中一些较大变化

noticeable trend 明显趋势

during the same period 在同一时期

grow/grew 增长

distribute 分布，区别

unequally 不相等地

in the case of adv.在……的情况下

in terms of / in respect of / regarding 在……方面

in contrast 相反，大不相同

government policy 政府政策

market forces 市场规率

measuren.尺寸，方法，措施v.估量，调节

forecast.先见，预见v.预测

三、考研英语图表写作套句精选

1.the table shows the changes in the number of……over the period from……to……该表格描述了在……年之……年间……数量的变化。

2.the bar chart illustrates that……该柱状图展示了……

3.the graph provides some interesting data regarding……该图为我们提供了有关……有趣数据。

4.the diagram shows(that)……该图向我们展示了……

5.the pie graph depicts(that)……该圆形图揭示了……

6.this is a cure graph which describes the trend of……这个曲线图描述了……的趋势。

7.the figures/statistics show(that)……数据(字)表明……

8.the tree diagram reveals how……该树型图向我们揭示了如何……

9.the data/statistics show(that)……该数据(字)可以这样理解……

10.the data/statistics/figures lead us to the conclusion that……这些数据资料令我们得出结论……

11.as is shown/demonstrated/exhibited in the diagram/graph/chart/table……如图所示……

12.according to the chart/figures……根据这些表(数字)……

13.as is shown in the table……如表格所示……

14.as can be seen from the diagram，great changes have taken place in……从图中可以看出，……发生了巨大变化。

15.from the table/chart/diagram/figure，we can see clearly that……or it is clear/apparent from the chart that……从图表我们可以很清楚(明显)看到……

16.this is a graph which illustrates……这个图表向我们展示了……

17.this table shows the changing proportion of a & b from……to……该表格描述了……年到……年间a与b的比例关系。

18.the graph，presented in a pie chart，shows the general trend in……该图以圆形图形式描述了……总的趋势。

19.this is a column chart showing……这是个柱型图，描述了……

20.as can be seen from the graph，the two curves show the fluctuation of……如图所示，两条曲线描述了……的波动情况。

21.over the period from……to……the……remained level.在……至……期间，……基本不变。

22.in the year between……and……在……年到……期间……

23.in the 3 years spanning from 1995 through 1998……1995年至1998三年里……

24.from then on/from this time onwards……从那时起……

25.the number of……remained steady/stable from(month/year)to(month/year)。……月(年)至……月(年)……的数量基本不变。

26.the number sharply went up to……数字急剧上升至……

27.the percentage of……stayed the same between……and…………至……期间……的比率维持不变。

28.the figures peaked at……in(month/year)……的数目在……月(年)达到顶点，为……

29.the percentage remained steady at……比率维持在……

30.the percentage of……is slightly larger/smaller than that of…………的比例比……的比例略高(低)。

31.there is not a great deal of difference between……and…………与……的区别不大。

32.the graphs show a threefold increase in the number of……该图表表明……的数目增长了三倍。

33……decreased year by year while……increased steadily.……逐年减少，而……逐步上升。

34.the situation reached a peak(a high point at)of[%].……的情况(局势)到达顶(高)点，为……百分点。

35.the figures/situation bottomed out in……数字(情况)在……达到底部。

36.the figures reached the bottom/a low point/hit a trough.数字(情况)达到底部(低谷)。

37.a is ……times as much/many as b.a是b的……倍。

38.a increased by……a增长了……

39.a increased to……a增长到……

40.high/low/great/small/ percentage.比低高(低)

41.there is an upward trend in the number of…………数字呈上升趋势。

42.a considerable increase/decrease occurred from……to…………到……发生急剧上升。

43.from……to……the rate of decrease slow down.从……到……，下降速率减慢。

44.from this year on，there was a gradual decline reduction in the……，reaching a figure of……从这年起，……逐渐下降至……

45.be similar to……与……相似

46.be the same as……与……相同

47.there are a lot similarities/differences between……and…………与……之间有许多相似(不同)之处

48.a has something in common with ba与b有共同之处。

49.the difference between a and b lies in……a与b之间的差别在于…… 50……(year)witnessed/saw a sharp rise in…………年……急剧上升

**第五篇：常见英语句子**

我站在天堂向你俯身凝望，就像你凝望我一样略带忧伤。

I looked over to you in heaven, as you stare me with sorrow.当你真正爱一样东西的时候你就会发现语言多么的脆弱和无力。

When you really love when you can find the fragility and language..寂寞的人总是记住生命中出现的每一个人，正如我总是意犹未尽地想起你！The man always remember, lonely life of every man, as I kept thinking of you!

我们像是表面上的针，不停的转动，一面转，一面看着时间匆匆离去，却无能为力。

We like the needle on the surface, keep turning, turn, a time left in a hurry, powerless.我总是爱蹲下来看地上时光的痕迹，像一行一行蚂蚁穿越我的记忆。

I always love to see the traces of time squat down, like the line by line through my memory.Ants,如果等待可以换来奇迹的话，我宁愿等下去，哪怕一年，抑或一生！

If you can wait for miracle, I\'d rather wait, even a year, or the life!你给我的一滴泪,我看见你心中所有的海洋

You give me a drop of tears, I saw your heart all the oceans

如果我们都是孩子,就可以留在时光的原地,坐在一起一边听那些永不老去的故事一边慢慢皓首.If we are children of the time, you can stay there, sit together, listen to those who never old stories side HaoShou slowly.每一天都为你心跳，每一刻都被你感动，每一秒都为你担心。有你的感觉真好.My heart beats for you every day.I am inspired by you every minute, and I worry about you every second.It is wonderful to have you in my life.你永远也看不到我最寂寞时候的样子，因为只有你不在我身边的时候，我才最寂寞.You never see my loneliest time appearance, because only you\'re not here with me, I only then loneliest.这个世界在变 唯一不变的是一直在变.all know that the only constant in the world are always changing.

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