

>高考英语语法并列句和主从复合句用法精讲 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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并列句和主从复合句
并列句基本概念：并列复合句是由两个或两个以上并列而又独立的简单句构成。两个简单句常由并列连接词连在一起；但有时不用连接词,只在两个简单句之间用一逗号或分号。

2、常见的并列句：(1) 用来连接两个并列概念的连接词有and, not only...but also..., neither...nor...等, and所连接的前后分句往往表示先后关系、递进关系。前后分句的时态往往保持一致关系,若第一个分句是祈使句,那么第二个分句用将来时。(2) 表示在两者之间选择一个,常用的连接词有or, otherwise, or else, either...or...等,前后分句的时态往往保持一致关系,若第一个分句是祈使句,那么第二个分句用将来时。(3) 表明两个概念彼此有矛盾、相反或者转折,常用的连接词有but, yet, still, however等,前后分句时态一致。(4) 说明原因,用连接词for,前后分句时态一致。(5) 表示结果,用连接词so,前后分句时态一致。

主从复合句 1、概念：主从复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。主句为句子的主体,从句只用作句子的一个次要成分,不能独立成为一个句子。从句通常由关联词引导,并由关联词将从句和主句联系在一起。如：While the grandparents love the children, they are strict with them.(爷爷奶奶们很爱孩子,同时对他们也严格要求。)/ It seemed as if the meeting would never end.(看起来会议没完没了。)/ Hurry up, or (else) you'll be late.(快点,要不然就来不及了。)/ However I cook eggs, the child still refuses to eat them.(不管我用什么方法煮鸡蛋,

小孩还是不肯吃。) 2、分类：从句按其在复合句中的作用,分为主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、定语从句和状语从句等。(参见以下各条) 3、各从句在句子中的位置以及用法：(1) 表语从句：在句子中作连系动词的表语的从句,它位于主句中的系动词之后。例如：That is why he did not come to school yesterday. / It is because you are so clever. (2) 宾语从句：在句子中作及物动词或介词的宾语。基本形式：(主句 +)连词 从句 主语 从句 谓语 ... 关于宾语从句连词的选择：若从句来源于一个陈述句,那么,连词用that,在口语中that可以省略. 若从句来源于一个一般疑问句,连词则用if 或whether. 若从句来源于一个特殊疑问句,则连词就是疑问词(如what,who,where,when等) 例如：They believe that the computer will finally take the place of human beings.(他们相信计算机终将代替人类。)(从句本来就是陈述句)/ I wonder whether I should say something for him to the headmaster. (我不知道是不是该为他在校长跟前说点什么。)(从句来源于一般问句Shall I say something for him to the headmaster?) / He asked me where he could get such medicine. (他问我在哪儿能搞到那样的药。)(从句来源于特殊问句Where can he get such medicine?) 宾语从句的时态问题：如果主句是现在时,从句则用现在某一时态,甚至可以用过去时；如主句是过去时,从句则相应地使用过去某一时态,遇到客观真理时仍然用现在时。如：I think I will do better in English this term. (我想本学期我的英语会学得好点。)/ The teacher asked the boy if the earth is round. (老师问那个男孩地球是不是圆的。) 下列结构后面的从句一般也作为宾语从句看待：be sorry / afraid / sure / glad that从句,如：I ' m sorry I ' m late. (对不起,我迟到

了。) / I ' m afraid he i ' t in at the moment. (恐怕他此刻不在家。)

(3) 状语从句：在复合句中作状语,其位置可以在主句前或主句后。状语从句可以分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、比较、让步、条件等几种。状语从句由从属连接词引导。

时间状语从句通常由when ,as ,while, after, before, since, as soon as ,since, till (until), while, whenever 等引导。时间状语从句一般放在句首或句尾,特别注意,时间状语从句不允许使用将来时,而应该用现在时替代。如：When you finish the work, you may go out to play with Sam. (你完成工作就可以出去和Jim一起玩了。)

/ I won ' t leave until Mum comes back. (妈妈回来了我才会走。)

地点状语从句通常由 where, wherever等引导。如：Go back where you came from! (哪里来还滚到哪里去！) / I will never forget to catch the thief who stole my necklace wherever he may be. (我永远也不会忘记去抓住那个偷我项链的贼,无论他会在哪里。)

原因状语从句通常由because, since, as等引导,一般放在句首或句尾。如：He went abroad because his father had found a good university for him. (他出国了,因为他父亲给他找了一所好大学。)

目的状语从句通常由so that..., so...hat..., in order that... 等引导,往往放在句尾,从句中通常含有can / could / may / might等情态动词。如：He got up earlier so that he could catch the first train. (他起身更早为的是赶上第一班车。)

结果状语从句通常由 so that..., so...that... 等引导,放在句尾。结果状语从句一般表示已经发生的事情,故多为过去时态。如：He lost so many bikes that he decided never to buy a new one. (他丢了那么多辆自行车,他决定再也不买新车了。)

比较状语从句通常由as, than, as (so)...as 等引导,一般省略从句的谓语部分,只剩下名词或代词(用主格

或宾格均可)。如：Jane is much taller than I/me. (Jane比我高多了。) / I don't have as many books as you (do). (我书没有你多)

让步状语从句通常由though (although), as, even if(even though), however, whatever等引导。如：Even if you pay the debt(债务) for me, I will not thank you because it has nothing to do with me. (即使你替我还了债我也不会感谢你,因为它与我毫无关系。) / He wears a T-shirt though it is very cold. (他穿了一件T恤衫,尽管天很冷。)

条件状语从句通常由if, unless, as long as等引导,条件状语从句一般放在句首或句尾,特别注意,时间状语从句不允许使用将来时,而应该用现在时替代。You will certainly fail in the coming final exams unless you work much harder. (即将来到的期末考试你肯定考不及格,除非你更用功。) / If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we shall go hiking. (如果明天不下雨我们就要去徒步旅行。)

[注意] 1、because与so ; (al)though与but ; if与so不可以同在一个句子中成对出现。 2、时间、条件、原因,让步状语从句放在句首时需要用逗号与主句隔开。 (4) 定语从句：在复合句中作定语用修饰句子中某一名词或代词的从句叫定语从句。 定语从句的位置：放在名词或代词的后面。如：The man who has an umbrella in his hand is my uncle. (手上抓了一把雨伞的人是我的叔叔。)

语法术语的改变：被修饰的名词或代词称为先行词；引导定语从句的连接词称为关系词,其中that、which、who称为关系代词,where、when、how称为关系副词。 关系代词或关系副词的作用：关系代词who、whom 和whose指人,分别在从句中作主语、宾语和定语。which指物that多指物,有时也指人,它们在从句中可以作主语或宾语。定语从句中关系代词作从句宾语时可以省略。 This is

the thief (that/who/whom) we have been looking for these days. (这个就是我们近日一直在找的小偷。) / Please find a room which is big enough for all of us to live in. (请找一间足够大能住下我们全体的房间。) 关系副词when或where引导定语从句时,它们在从句中分别作时间状语和地点状语。如: This is the room where they had a quarrel a week ago. (这是一个星期前他们吵架的房间。) / I can never forget the day when I first saw you. (我永远不会忘记第一次见到你的日子。) 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。限制性定语从句在句中不能省略,否则主句意思就不完整。非限制性定语从句和主句之间往往用逗号分开,这种从句是一种附加说明,如果从句中省去,也不致于影响主句的意思。如: She spent the whole evening talking about her latest book, which none of us had heard of. (她一个晚上都在谈论她最近的书,我们一个人都没有听说过那本书。)

[注解] 1、关系代词只能用that的情况: 当先行词是指事物的不定代词(all, anything等),或先行词部分含有最高级,或含有序数词时,不能用其他的关系代词,只能用that。如: All that Lily told me seems untrue. (Lily告诉我的话似乎不真实。) / Can you give me anything that has no sugar in it? (能不能给我点里面没有糖的东西?) / This is the first two-story bus that runs in our city. (这是第一辆运行于我市的双层公交车。)

2、关系代词在从句中作主语时一般用who(指人)、that(指物),而不用that指人或用which指物。如: Do you know the woman who is weeping in the corner? (你认识那个在角落里哭泣的女人吗?) / Do not tell me any words that have nothing to do with me. (跟我无关的话,请一个字也不要说。)

3、关系代词作从句的宾语时,常用which或whom,较少使用that

或who,而且,关系代词常常省略。如: Tom's father was the first parent whom our teacher talked to. (Tom的父亲是我们老师第一个谈话的人。) 4、当关系代词紧跟在介词后面时,必须用which或whom,而当介词移到句尾时,则又可以使用that或who。如: This is the room in which Mi Li once lived. (= This is the room Mi Li once lived in.) (这是李小姐曾经居住过的房间。)

(5) 主语从句: 在句子中充当句子主语从句叫主语从句。位于谓语动词之前。通常由that, whether以及疑问连词引导。一般情况下,常用it替代主语从句,而将主语从句移到句尾。如

: When we should start is still a question. (我们该在什么时候开始还是个问题呢。)

直接引语和间接引语 1、直接引语和间接引语: 在陈述句中,直接引用说话人原来的语句,称为直接引语。

在书写时,直接引语用引号。用自己的词语来转述表达原来说话人说的内容,称为间接引语。 2、直接引语改变为间接引语:

1、直接引语如果是陈述句,变为间接引语时应注意以下各点: 不用引号,而用连接词that,但有时可省略。 人称作相应变化; 主句里的动词如果是过去时,间接引语中的时态一般应作相应改变: 一般现在时变一般过去时; 一般将来时变过去将来时; 现在进行时变过去进行时; 现在完成时变成过去完成时; 一般过去时变成过去完成时; 但一般过去时如与一个具体的过去时间连用,则时态不变。 如: He says, "I am not from the USA."

He says that he is not from the USA. Mr Smith said to his girl friend, "I haven't seen you for a long time."

Mr Smith said to his girl friend that he had not seen her for a long time. 2、直接引语如果是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,需用从属连接词whether或if引导,词序要改变。 如: Lin Tao said

to Mi Green, "Is it made in China?" Lin Tao asked Mi Green if it was made in China.

3、直接引语如果是特殊疑问句,变为间接引语时,需用疑问词引导,词序是:连词 主语 谓语。如: Lucy said to me, "How can I help?" Lucy asked me how she could help.

4、直接引语如是祈使句,变间接引语时,须将祈使句变为动词不定式,并在动词不定式前用tell, ask, order。如: He said to the little boy, "Come here, young man!" He asked the little boy to go there.

5、直接引语变为间接引语时,指示代词以及表示时间和地点的词或词组应作相应变化

倒装句: 谓语的一部分或者全部放在主语之前的句子称为倒装句。

1、THERE BE 句型以及以here、there开头的句子。如: There are a lot of children in the showroom. (在展览室里有许多的小孩。)/ Here comes the bus. (公交车来了。)/ There goes the bell. (铃响了。)/ The door opened and in came Mr Lee. (门开了,李先生走了进来。)

2、用 "So / Nor / Neither 助动词 主语" 倒装结构表示第二个人物的情况与上文的人物情况相同。如: Tom went to the beach last week, and, so did I. (Tom上个星期去了海滩,我也是。)/ Li Mei 's bought nothing from the shop. Neither has Jim. (李梅没有在店里买什么,Jim也没有买。)

3、在疑问句中,通常使用在主语之前安放助动词的倒装方法,对主语提问除外。如: How did he find the lost book? (他是怎么样找到丢失的书的?)/ Where are they going to end the summer vacation? (他们打算到哪儿过暑假?)

4、感叹句中通常将被感叹的部分前移,而将句子的主谓语整体后置。如: What a beautiful flower (it is)! (那是多漂亮的花!)

5、有引号引用某人的原话时,引号外面的主谓一般采用倒装形式放在句尾,但是,若主语是代词则不倒装。如:

“ What on earth are you doing up there? ” said the father. (父亲说：“ 你在上边到底干什么？ ”) / “ What on earth are you doing up there? ” he said. (他说：“ 你在上边到底干什么？ ”) 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com