

托福雅思极速英语：如何看清长难句的结构关系 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/448/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E9_9B_85_E6_c81_448809.htm Part IV：一个句子一个句号的

概念 理论上讲，一个句子一个句号，但是，实际中会有几个甚至多个句子摆放在一起共享一个句号。此时应该怎么办呢？答案很简单：标记清楚这些句子间的逻辑关系。有两种：

1.并列关系示例 示例1：I sat down beside her. I said nothing. 变为：I sat down beside her and I said nothing. 示例2

：He asked me a question. I answered him. 变为：He asked me a question and I answered him. 2.从属关系 1)运用各类从句，形成主从符合句，包括：状语从句 宾语从句 定语从句 主语从句 同位语从句 2)运用非谓语动词类进行从属方式的

处理，包括：动词的ing形式 动词的过去分词形式 动词不定式形式 从属关系示例(以状语从句为例) 示例1：When he asked me a

question, I answered him. 示例2：I was so angry that I beat him up!

示例3：If you ask me ‘ why ’ , I will answer ‘ because ’ ! 示例4

：Since you are not feeling well, just lie down and take a good rest.

示例5：Although I have tried my best, I can ’ t win her heart. 示

例6：Wherever I am, I will be thinking of you. 示例7：I went out

very early in the morning so that I could avoid the rush hour traffic.

非谓语动词方式处理示例 示例1：I sat beside her. I felt very

nervous. 可变为：Sitting beside her, I felt very nervous. 或者：I sat

beside her, feeling very nervous. 示例2：I want to quit smoking. I

eat candies. 可变为：To quit smoking, I eat candies. 示例3：A

young man was tired of sleeping on the floor. He saved up for years

to buy a real bed. 可以变为：Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up for years to buy a real bed. 示例4：Jimmy was dressed up as Father Christmas. He was accompanied by a guard of honor of six pretty girls. He set off down the main street of the city. He rode a baby elephant. The elephant was called Jumbo. 可以变为：Dressed up as Father Christmas and accompanied by a guard of honor of six pretty girls, Jimmy set off down the main street of the city, riding a baby elephant called Jumbo. 定语从句方式处理 定语从句当然是属于“从属”的行列，所以，是处理为从属方式的手段之一。请看下面的例子：This is the only book. I read the book during the holiday. 两句的重合点在the book上面；将第二句中的the book抽出来，放到第一句book后面，其它内容向后甩。这样，我们就会看到the only book后面马上又在重复the book。为了避免重复，我们去掉the book，而换用另外一个词去替换，这个词就是指物的which或that。因为这里的book有only在修饰，所以，最终我们选用that；又因为that在定语从句中作宾语，所以，可以省略。下面两句的合并遵循同样的原则：She is the girl. The girl's father is my boss. ==>She is the girl whose father is my boss. 我们预热几个组成复杂句的句型：*..., but...结构(表转折关系) *..., for...结构(表原因关系) *..., so...结构(表结果关系) *...(,/./.)however,...结构(表更强烈的转折关系) *...(,/./.)therefore,...结构(更强烈的结果关系) *...(,/./.)meanwhile,...结构(表时间关系) 这些基本知识构成了：*1)简单句合并复杂句 *2)复杂句拆分为简单句 由“分到合”，由“合到分”的“基石”也是极速学好英语的根本方法或精髓之所在！100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问

