

## 大学英语六级考试短文写作精讲 - 13 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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2. 起伴随或补充说明作用的从句、简单句或并列谓语往往可以改写为“with 名词 分词/形容词/介词词组”的结构作状语。

1) they wear layers of clothes even in summer time. newspapers are stuffed between the layers as further protection against bad weather. 2) if more people help them, they probably will be able to accomplish the task ahead of time. 3) as all his savings were gone, he started to look for a job. 4) in the corner there is a table. one of its legs is shorter than the others. 5) when the job was finished, we went to the seaside for a holiday. 6) as the pace of change is quickening, more and more scientists find it hard to keep up with the latest developments even in their own disciplines. 7) she looked in my face and tears streamed down her cheeks.

3. 还有另外一些从句或简单句也可以改写为介词词组作状语。

1) she won't go home until she has taken the exam. 2) because he had a bad leg, he couldn't walk as fast as the others. 3) we are full aware that the situation is serious. 4) she hurried back to school for fear that she miss too many lessons. 5) we should not criticize susan for what she has done. instead, we ought to praise her for it. 6) helen did not go straight home after school. she went to work as a waitress in a restaurant. 7) i am not going to send the book to allan by post. i am going to take it to him myself. 8) dr. wilson did not go to new york yesterday to attend his daughter's wedding. he flew to florida for an emergency case.

4. 系表结构的定语从句往往

可以改写为直接用形容词、介词词组或分词结构作定语。 1) i love girls who are intelligent 2) at the party, i got to know a professor who is in his thirties. 3) i hate to see letters that are written in pencil. 4) the substance, which was discovered almost by accident, has revolutionized medicine. 5) among those who are taking part in the work, he is probably the most active. 5. 两个句子的主语一致时，其中一个往往可以改写成分词结构作状语。 1) every one of us had been convinced that the project was feasible by the time we left the meeting. 2) as peter got home from the three-month-long journey to the antarctic he looked tired out. 3) they went hunting for hours, but when they returned they were empty-handed. 4) when he entered the office he was still annoyed by the way she spoke to him. 5) teenagers are pressured by school work. they are also encouraged by their peers. under such circumstances, they resort to smoking. 6) college students now are primarily interested in grades and economic success. they cheat on exams more frequently. 6. 两个句子的主语相关但不一致时，其中一个句子往往可以改写成分词的独立结构作状语。 1) he sat in front of them. and his dusty face masked his age. 2) she heard a continual strange noise coming from the next room. her heart beat fast. 3) the old beggar sat at the corner. tears welled up in his eyes. 4) jim continued on his way. the dog was jumping about in front of him. 5) the girl in the snapshot wore a broad smile. her long hair flowed in the breeze. 7. 解释性的语句往往可以改写成同位语。 1) this is mr. black. he is director of our hospital. 2) “ leave it to me, ” said peter. peter was the man on duty. 3) qinghai lake is the largest inland body of salt water in china. it lies

3195 meters above sea level. 4) the whole plan was completed within three months. that is half the usual time. 5) he read all kinds of books. they were ancient and modern, chinese and foreign. 6) he was formerly a worker himself. he is now an engineer. 7) she is a mother of three children. she has now entered a college again for further education. 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](http://www.100test.com)