

并列句

- 并列句就是用**连词**连接**两个句子**。

I loving you,you love that dog.

I love you **but** you love that dog.

Although I love you,you love that dog.让步状语从句

- 并列连词及与其同义的逻辑关系词
 - 平行关系：
 - 连词：and、not only ... but also ...
 - 逻辑关系词：similarly、equally、likewise、at the same time、in the meanwhile
 - 转折关系：
 - 连词：but、yet、while、whereas
 - 逻辑关系词：however、nevertheless、on the contrary、conversely、unexpectedly、unfortunately、by contrast
 - 选择关系：
 - 连词：or、whether ... or ...
 - 逻辑关系词：alternatively
 - 因果关系：
 - 连词：for、so
 - 逻辑关系词：therefore、thus、consequently、as a result
 - 递进关系：
 - 连词：then
 - 逻辑关系词：besides、furthermore、moreover、additionally、subsequently、in addition
- 考点分析
 - 写作

1. 只要写作的上下句之间有逻辑关系，就一定要用逻辑关系词（连词、副词、介词、介词短语）

Romance has evaporated,but(可替换为 on the contrary) she still misses thepast.

Romance has evaporated.On the contrary she still misses thepast.

- 完形填空
 - 只需要读懂逻辑关系词前后两句话的意思就可以了。
- 长难句分析

I was beaten and you. I was beaten and you were beaten.

- 在分析长难句时只要见到有并列连词的出现，通常都会有省略，翻译的时候先把省略的部分补充上再翻译
- 分析长难句的第二步就是找连词，但是当连词在连接两个单词的时候，这个连词可无视

- 如何查找省略的内容：
 1. 一句话只要有省略就一定会省略在连词后而不是在连词前;
 2. 所以连词后有的成分连词前一定有;
 3. 连词前面有而连词后面没有的成分便是省略的内容。
- 连词和其他的逻辑关系词（副词、介词短语）的区别
 - 连词的去前面有无“逗号”均可，而其他的逻辑关系词的前面要么用“句号”要么加连词“and”

There remain an army of companies coming from after, and consequently, I feel more than delighted.

I am claimed changeable like water. By contrast, my clarity keeps consistent

Do you still keep that day in mind?

I failed to pass CET-4, and as a result, I shed tears in the rain alone, at the same time, you came up to me and subsequently you beat my shoulder and told me, "There exists no destination in life"