

托福写作课补充材料：句子的类型

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【第一部分】概念厘清：Clause

- 1) 定义：Clauses are the building blocks of sentences.
- 2) 中文释义：子句/单元句;
- 3) 基本构成：A clause is a group of words that contains (at least) a subject and a verb.
- 4) 例句：

	Clauses	Not clauses
1	Ecology is a science (subject) (verb)	to protect the environment
2	because pollution causes cancer (subject) (verb)	after working all day

- 5) 子句的类型：There are two kinds of clauses: independent and dependent.
 - a) **Independent Clauses**: An independent clause contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself. An independent clause is formed with a subject and a verb and often a complement.
 - b) **Dependent Clauses**: A dependent clause begins with a subordinator such as when, while, if, that, or who. A dependent clause does not express a complete thought, so it is not a sentence by itself. A dependent clause is also called a sentence fragment. By itself, it is a incomplete sentence, and it is an error. A dependent clause is formed with a subordinator, a subject, and a verb.

【第二部分】Kinds of Sentences

句子的类型	说明
1.Simple Sentences (简单句)	A simple sentence is one independent clause.
2.Compound Sentences (并列句)	A compound sentence is two or more independent clauses joined together. <u>3 ways to join the clauses:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) with a coordinator (FANBOYS);2) with a conjunctive adverb;3) with a semicolon;
3.Complex Sentences (复合句)	A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other. <u>There are 3 kinds of dependent clauses:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) adverb clauses;2) adjective clauses;3) noun clauses;

【第三部分】并列句

1. Compound Sentences with a coordinator (FANBOYS):

Independent clause, coordinator + independent clause

Coordinators (Coordinating Conjunctions)	
To add a reason	
for	Japanese people live longer than most other nationalities, for they eat healthful diets.
To add a similar, equal idea	
and	They eat a lot of fish and vegetables, and they eat lightly.
To add a negative equal idea	
nor	They do not eat a lot of red meat, nor do they eat many dairy products. <i>Note: Nor means "and not." It joins two negative independent clauses. Notice that question word order is used after nor.</i>
To add an opposite idea	
but	Diet is one factor in how long people live, but it is not the only factor.
To add an alternative possibility	
or	However, people should limit the amount of animal fat in their diets, or they risk getting heart disease.
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
yet	Cigarette smoking is a factor in longevity, yet Japanese and other long-lived Asians have a very high rate of tobacco use.
To add an expected result	
so	Doctors say that stress is another longevity factor, so try to avoid stress if you wish to live a longer life.

But and *yet* have similar meanings: They both signal that an opposite idea is coming. *But* is preferred when the two clauses are direct opposites. When the second clause is an unexpected or surprising continuation because of information given in the first clause, *yet* is preferred. (*But* is acceptable for both meanings; *yet* for only one meaning.) Compare:

I want to study art, **but** my parents want me to study engineering. (direct

2. Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

Independent clause; + conjunctive adverb, + independent clause

Conjunctive Adverbs	
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To add a similar, equal idea	
also besides furthermore in addition moreover	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; also/besides/furthermore/in addition/moreover , they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university.
as well	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university as well .
too	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university, too .
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
however nevertheless nonetheless still	The cost of attending a community college is low; however/nevertheless/nonetheless/still , many students need financial aid.
To add a complete contrast	
on the other hand in contrast	Tuition at a community college is low; on the other hand/in contrast , tuition at private schools is high.
To give an alternative possibility	
otherwise	Students must take final exams; otherwise , they will receive a grade of Incomplete.
To add an expected result	
accordingly as a result consequently hence therefore thus	Native and nonnative English speakers have different needs; accordingly/as a result/consequently/hence/therefore/thus , most schools provide separate English classes for each group.
To add an example	
for example for instance	Most colleges now have a writing requirement for graduation; for example/for instance , students at my college must pass a writing test before they register for their final semester.

3. Compound Sentences with Semicolon

Independent clause; independent clause.

要求: This kind of compound sentence is possible only when the two independent clauses are closely related in meaning.

【第四部分】复合句——状语从句

1.总表:

Adverb Clause Subordinators		
Time	when, whenever, while, as soon as, after, since, as, before, until	Whenever I had to speak in front of people, I was paralyzed by fear.
Place	where, wherever, everywhere, anywhere	I saw unfriendly, critical faces everywhere I looked.
Distance	as + <i>adverb</i> + as	She runs on the beach as far as she can.
Frequency	as + <i>adverb</i> + as	He visits his family as often as he can.
Manner	as, as + <i>adverb</i> + as, as if/as though	I tried to act as if I were not afraid.
Reason	because, since, as	Since I need to make speeches for career advancement, I enrolled in a speech class.
Purpose	so that, in order that	I took a speech class so that I could overcome my fear of public speaking.
Result	so + <i>adjective/adverb</i> + that such a(n) + <i>noun</i> + that so much/little + <i>noun</i> + that so many/few + <i>noun</i> + that	At first, making a speech made me so nervous that I got a stomachache before every class. During the semester, I made so many speeches that I lost some of my fear.
Concession (unexpected result)	although, even though, though	Even though I am a successful business executive, I still do not enjoy speaking in public.
Contrast (direct opposition)	while, whereas	At social events, I like to talk quietly with one or two people, whereas my girlfriend enjoys being in the center of a crowd.
Conditional	if, unless	If I hadn't taken that speech class in college, I wouldn't be able to do my job well. Unless I have to give an impromptu speech on a topic I know nothing about, I feel quite confident in front of any audience.

表 1 时间状语从句

Time Subordinators	
when: a specific time	When people had to hunt for food , they moved from place to place.
whenever: at any time	Whenever food became scarce in one area , they moved to another area.
while: at the same time	The men hunted game while the women gathered plants .
as soon as: soon after	Eating habits changed as soon as people stopped moving from place to place in search of food .
after: later	After people learned how to grow their own food , they settled in villages.
since: from that time	Since the United States changed from an agricultural to an industrial society , eating habits there have changed.
as: at the same time	People in the United States started eating more processed convenience foods as their lives became busier .
before: earlier	Before people in the United States moved to cities , they grew most of their own food.
until: up to the time	Women had time to cook meals "from scratch" ¹ until they went to work in factories and offices .

表 2 地点状语从句

Place Subordinators	
where: a specific place	Most people shop where they get the lowest prices .
wherever: any place	I pay by credit card wherever I can .
✓ everywhere: every place	Can you use an ATM card everywhere you shop ?
✓ anywhere: any place	Anywhere you go , you hear people talking on their cell phones.

表 3 距离、频率、方式

Distance, Frequency, and Manner Subordinators	
as + <i>adverb</i> + as: distance	Fire had destroyed the trees in the forest as far as the eye could see .
as + <i>adverb</i> + as: frequency	I do not visit my parents as often as they would like me to .
as: manner	We mixed the chemicals exactly as the lab instructor had told us to .
as + <i>adverb</i> + as: manner	Our instructor asked us to fill out the questionnaire as carefully as we could .
as if, as though: manner	The bus's engine sounds as if/as though it is going to stall at any moment.

表 4 原因状语从句

Reason Subordinators	
because	Europeans are in some ways better environmentalists than North Americans because they are more used to conserving energy .
since	Since many Europeans live, work, and shop in the same locale , they are quite accustomed to riding bicycles, trains, and streetcars to get around.
as	As the price of gasoline has always been quite high in Europe , most Europeans drive high-mileage automobiles that use less fuel.

表 5 目的状语从句

Purpose Subordinators	
so that	Farmers use chemical pesticides so that they can get higher crop yields . ¹
in order that	In order that consumers can enjoy unblemished² fruits and vegetables , farmers also spray their fields.

表 6 结果状语从句

Result Subordinators	
so + <i>adjective/adverb</i> + that	Joanna's cookie business is so successful that she hired three new employees last week. New orders are coming in so rapidly that she has expanded her production facilities.
such a(n) + <i>noun</i> + that	Joanne's cookies are such a success that she is considering franchising the business.
so much/many + <i>noun</i> + that	Running the business takes so much time now that Joanne no longer does the baking herself. There were so many orders for her holiday cookies that her workers were baking 24 hours a day.
so little/few + <i>noun</i> + that	Now Joanne has so little free time that she has not taken a vacation in months. Her cookies contain so few calories that even people on diets can enjoy them.

表 7 （对比的）转折

Direct Opposition Subordinators	
whereas	San Francisco is cool during the summer, whereas Los Angeles is generally hot.
while	While most homes in San Francisco do not have air conditioning, it is a necessity in Los Angeles.

表 8 让步状语从句

Concession Subordinators	
although	Although I had studied all night, I failed the test.
even though	Our house is quite comfortable even though it is small.
though	Though the citizens had despised the old regime, they disliked the new government even more.

表 9 条件状语从句
(涉及: 虚拟语气)

Conditional Subordinators	
if	If you study, you will get good grades. The mayor would have lost the election if the labor unions had not supported him.
unless	Unless you study, you will not get good grades. The mayor cannot govern unless the labor unions support him.

Notes

1. There are four basic patterns of conditional sentences. Each pattern has a different combination of verb forms depending on whether the time is present, future, or past, and on whether the condition is true or not true. The following chart summarizes the four patterns. There are many variations to these basic patterns; consult a grammar book for more complete information.

Pattern	Verb form in the <i>if</i> clause	Verb form in the independent clause
1. Present time, true condition	present If (when) you have a college education,	present you earn more money.
2. Future time, true condition	present If you get at least 90% on the final exam,	future you will get an A in the course.
3. Present or future time, untrue condition	simple past If Paul were not so lazy, (Paul is lazy.)	would + base form he would get better grades.
4. Past time, untrue condition	past perfect If the test had been easier, (The test was hard.)	would have + past participle all of us would have gotten A's.