第11讲

并列句与名词性从句(一)



简单句+(并列连词)+简单句

简单句只包含有一套主谓结构,而并列句则包含有两套或两套以上的主谓结构。被连接的简单句在意义上有联系,但在语法结构上互不从属。



不同的并列连词用以表示并列句中各分句间的不同关系

1 and (和 , 而且) 通常表示并列、递进关系。

In 1844 Engels met Marx, and they became good friends.

1844年恩格斯与马克思相遇,成了好朋友。

• The professor gave us a report, and then we had a discussion.

教授给我们作了报告,接着我们进行了讨论。



不同的并列连词用以表示并列句中各分句间的不同关系

2

but, yet (但是) 表示转折关系。

• I would like to come, but I have no time.

我愿意来,但我没有时间。

He was listening hard but he could hear nothing.

他仔细在听,但什么也听不见。

• They came across many difficulties, yet they finished the work in time.

他们遇到许多困难,然而他们仍然及时完成了这项工作。



不同的并列连词用以表示并列句中各分句间的不同关系

3

or (否则,或者)表示转折、选择关系。

We must leave or we' Il miss the bus.

我们必须走了,否则就赶不上公共汽车了。

Will you stay at home or (will you) go to the cinema?

你呆在家里还是去看电影?



高曲清洁,不同的并列连词用以表示并列句中各分句间的不同关系

4

so (所以,因此), for (因为)表示原因。

• I had a bad headache, so I went to see the doctor. 我头疼得厉害,所以我去看医生。

- She didn't come to the meeting, for she was ill.
 他病了,没有来开会。
- The earth moves round the sun, so we have four seasons. 地球围绕太阳转,因此我们有四季。
- The days are short, for it is now December.
 白天短了,因为是十二月份了。
- It must have snowed, for it is so bright outside.
- 一定下过雪了,因为外面这么亮。

Study hard and you will pass the exam. 努力学习,你会通过考试的。

Do your best and you will win the race. 尽最大的努力,你会在赛跑中获胜。

Put on your coat or you may catch cold. 穿上衣服吧,否则你会着凉的。

Be modest, or you will never learn anything. 要谦虚,否则你会永远学不到东西。

注意:

"祈使句+ and..." 表示**递进关系**; "祈使句+ or..." 表示转折关系。



并列句的句子由连接副词连接起来时,一般两个句子间用分号,连接副词后用逗号。

I' m taking my umbrella with me; otherwise, I' m going to get wet.

我随身带着把伞,不然会淋湿的。

He has never been to China; therefore, he doesn't know much about her.

他从未去过中国,因而对中国不大了解。

Do what you have been told; otherwise, you will be punished.

照所吩咐的做,否则你将受罚。

She has difficulty in learning English; however, she works hard and is making rapid progress. 她学习英语有困难,然而她学习努力,进步很快。

常用的连接副词:moreover(况且),however(可是,然而),therefore(所以,因而),nevertheless(不过),otherwise(否则),等。



→ Rammar and, or与其他连接词一起用的情况

常与and一起用的有: and therefore(因而), and moreover(此 外), and yet(然而), and so(所以), and thus (因此)等。

- I have never been to China and therefore I don't know much about her. 我从未去过中国,因而对中国不大了解。
- Bicycling is good exercise, and moreover it doesn't pollute the air. 骑自行车是一种很好的运动,此外也不会污染空气。



was and, or与其他连接词一起用的情况

常与or一起用的有: or else(要不), or otherwise(否则)等。

Wear your coat or else you' Il be cold.

穿上外衣,要不你会冷的。

Milk must be kept in a cool place, or else it will go bad.

牛奶要放在阴冷处,否则会变质。

You can either go or stay.

你可以走,也可以留下。(连接两个谓语)

He is either drunk or mad.

他不是醉了就是疯了。 (连接两个表语)

Either you come to see us or we' Il go to see you.

不是你现在来看我们,就是我们去看你。(连接两个分句)

2》》 neither...nor (既不.....也不.....)

I can neither speak English, nor write it.

我既不会说英语,也不会写英语。(连接两个动宾结构)

He speaks neither English nor Chinese.

他既不说英语也不说汉语。(连接两个宾语)

3》》not only...but also (不但.....而且.....)

She is not only our teacher but also our good friend.

她不仅是我们的老师而且是我们的好朋友。 (连接两个表语)

Not only can he speak English, but he can also speak French.

他不但会说英语,还会说法语。(连接两个分句)

连接两个主语时必须注意:谓语动词与靠近的主语保持一致。

Either you or **I am** wrong. 不是你错,就是我错了。

Neither Xiao Li nor his classmates are reading English.

小李和他的同学都没在读英语。

Not only he but also she is good at drawing. 他和她都擅长于画画。

Both the teacher and his wife are sick. 老师和他的妻子都病了。

Familian so, neither, nor表示与上文提到的情况一样

在so, nor, neither开头的句子中,表示前面一句谓语说明的情况也适用于另一句中的主语。



He studies very hard. So do I. (=I study hard, too.) 他学习很努力,我也是。

He will come. So will his wife. (=His wife will also come.) 他会来。他的妻子也会来。

Tom has lunch at 12 o' clock. So do I. 汤姆12点吃午饭,我也是。



Tammar so, neither, nor表示与上文提到的情况一样

Be neither/nor have +主语

He isn't a doctor. Neither/nor am I.(=I'm not a doctor, either.) 他不是医生。我也不是。 She hasn't been to Beijing. Neither/nor has he.

她没有去过北京。他也没有去过北京。

Tom can't find a job. Nor/Neither can his younger brother.

汤姆没找到工作。他的弟弟也没找到工作。

: 只有在前面的句子是否定句的情况下,才能使用neither/nor。