

句子的分类

句子按照结构可以分为

简单句、并列句、复合句

简单句类型：

主语+谓语

Things changed.

主语+连系动词+表语

Trees are green.

主语+谓语+宾语

We don't beat children.

主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

He gave his sister the piano.

主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

I found the book easy.

并列句：

把两个或几个简单句用并列连词或分号连接起来，则成为一个并列句

常用连词

表示平行 { $\begin{cases} \text{and, both...and} \\ \text{not only...but also...} \\ \text{neither...nor...} \end{cases}$

例句

Mary is cooking, and John is greeting guests.

表示转折 { $\begin{cases} \text{but} \\ \text{while} \\ \text{yet} \end{cases}$

例句

The dress is really beautiful, but I can't afford it.

表示因果 $\begin{cases} \text{for} \\ \text{so} \end{cases}$

例句

He was tired, so he went to bed.

复合句：

复合句是由两个或两个以上简单句用从属连词连接起来的句子，其中一个句子是主体叫主句，而其他句子叫从句。

从句由连接词：that, before, after, whether, if, although, because, as long as, which as soon as, since, who, whom, what, whose, why, where, how, when 等引导。

所以复合句的主句和从句都是由完整的简单句构成。

