

## 原力英语 A1 核心语法体系 8 并列复合句和主从复合句

## 五种简单句:

主谓结构

主谓宾结构

主谓双宾结构

主谓宾宾补结构

主系表结构

## 简单句结构回顾

简单句是由一个主语加一个谓语构成,也就是一套主谓结构。如:

Ali is a teacher. 句中只有一个主语 Ali, 和一个动词 is。这就是一个简单句。 再如:

We took a cab to the train station. 句中主语是 we, 动词是 took, 是一套主谓结构, 所以也是一个简单句。

这一类的句子在英文当中我们叫它 simple sentence,翻译过来就是"简单句"。

在语法术语上它还有一个名词,叫 independent clause,可以理解为"独立句",这类句子的特点是可以单独存在,并且是一个意思完整的句子,句子中至少包含一个主语和一个谓语动词。

# 复合句的种类

并列复合句 Compound Sentences

主从复合句 Complex Sentences

并列复合句



所谓的并列复合句也称并列句,就是将<mark>两个或两个以上的独立句</mark>(independent clause) 用并列连词连在一起构成的句子。

组成并列复合句的<mark>独立句彼此之间不分主次,</mark>句中两个或多个独立句之间要在连词前加逗号进行连接。

两个简单句:

Ali is a teacher. Ali enjoys teaching.

这时根据意思可以把两个句子用一个连词 and 连接起来:

Ali is a teacher, and he enjoys teaching.

(后面句中将 Ali 用了代词 he 做了替换,整个句子更通顺流畅。连词 and 表示句子间的顺承关系)

这个句子就是一个并列复合句:将两个简单句用并列连词连接起来,构成一个句子。

### 并列连词常用的有四大类

顺接、转折、选择、因果

再来看两个独立句:

Anna's a highly intelligent girl. Anna is rather lazy.

思考一下,在中文当中,如果把这两个独立句合成一个并列句,中间的连词应该用什么呢?很明显,我们可以用"但是",在英文当中这个词就是but。

### 合成并列复合句:

Anna's a highly intelligent girl, **but** she's rather lazy.

这里我们将后面句子当中的 Anna 用代词 she 做了替换,句子显得更加简洁避免重复。 连词 but 表达了两个句子间的转折关系。

再来看两个独立句:

She told me to do it. I did it.

如何将这两个句子连接起来呢?中间应加什么并列连词呢?合成:

She told me to do it, so I did it.



这个句子就是一个因果关系的并列,连词 so 表示"所以"。

#### 再来两句:

We can take a bus to the mall. We can just walk there.

如何将这两个句子连接起来呢?中间应加什么并列连词呢?

合成:

We can take a bus to the mall, or we can just walk there.

这个句子就是一个选择关系的并列,连词 or 表示"或者"。

#### 并列复合句小结

- 以上我们分别用 and, but, so, or 来连接句子,这四个常见的连词就是语法中所说的 "并列连词",我们可以用这些词将独立句连成并列复合句。
- 构成并列复合句时,要把两个或多个独立句的连接处的句号改成逗号,然后再加上恰当的连词。

## 主从复合句

主句和从句的概念

先来看一个短句:

When I got home from school yesterday,

判断这个句子是不是独立句呢?

我们可能会觉得是呀。句子当中既有主语 I,也有谓语动词 got,所以没什么问题啊。

这里我们回顾下独立句的概念,这类句子既可以单独存在,又得是一个意思完整的句子。

如果你对朋友说:"我昨天从学校回到家的时候"

你的朋友肯定会想:"然后呢?" What happened?"发生什么了?"

因为意思不完整,所以它不是一个独立句(independent clause)。

在英文当中这种句子我们称它为从属句(dependent clause)。这类句子单独存在意思残缺不 完整,必须依附在一个独立句上才说的通。



- Depend on
- I will depend on you!
- Dependent 依靠 adj
- Independent 独立 adj.

将刚才的句子补充完整:

When I got home from school yesterday, I watched TV for two hours.

加入的这个句子 I watched TV for two hours 是一个意思完整的独立句。这时,整个复合句的意思就完整明确了。

像这种由独立句和从属句共同构成的句子就是主从复合句。其中,独立句是复合句当中的主句,而从属句是句子中的从句。

# 判断主句和从句

找出主句和从句:

I love to travel because I get to meet a lot of interesting people.

这个句子可以拆分成两部分:

- 1.I love to travel 我喜欢旅行
- 2.because I get to meet a lot of interesting people 因为我能遇到很多有趣的人

哪个意思不完整呢?

If you see him, give him this note.

<mark>从句</mark>:If you see him,

主句: give him this note.

(这里主句是一个祈使句,主语被省略。)

### 从句的作用

从句子成分的角度来说,从句就是用一个句子取代一个简单句中的某一个成分,于是变成了对应的从句。



#### 从句的分类

如果用一个句子取代主语,那这个句子就成了一个<mark>主语从句</mark>

如果用一个句子取代表语,那就成了一个表语从句

如果一个句子取代了宾语,那它就是一个宾语从句

如果一个句子取代了状语,那它就成为了一个状语从句

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# 主从复合句的三大类别

<mark>名词性从句</mark>——从句相当于一个大名词

<mark>定语从句</mark>——相当于一个大形容词

<mark>状语从句</mark>——相当于一个大副词

## <mark>名词性从句概念和类别</mark>

- 在句子中起名词作用的句子就是名词性从句。
- 名词性从句的功能相当于名词,它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、宾语补语、同位语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能。
- 名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、宾语补语从句和同位语从句。

### <mark>名词性从句用法示例</mark>

- What I am watching is thrilling. (主语从句)
- His suggestion is that we should stay calm. (表语从句)
- Do you know what he likes? (宾语从句)
- I heard the news that our team had won. (同位语从句)
- You have made me what I am. (宾语补语从句)



## 定语从句的概念

- 定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句
- 其作用是作定语修饰主句的某个名词性成分,相当于形容词,又称为形容词性从句, 一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词后面
- 简单来讲定语从句就是一个用作定语功能的从句

如:

Hermione Granger is a smart girl.

Hermione Granger is a girl who has magic power.

前面一句中 smart 形容词作定语,下句中 who has magic power 这个句子作定语,修饰先行词 girl,这个句子就是定语从句。

### 先行词和关系词

- 先行词:被定语从句所修饰的对象称为先行词。
- 关系词: 重复指代先行词、起到连接主句和从句的作用,并且在定语从句中充当一定成分的连接词称为关系词。分为关系代词和关系副词两种。关系代词在定语从句中可用作主语、宾语、定语等,关系副词在定语从句中用作状语。

#### 定语从句用法示例

The dog that/which was lost has been found. (关系代词从句中作主语)

He is no longer the man who he used to be. (关系代词从句中作表语)

This is the little girl whose parents were killed in the great earthquake. (关系代词从句中作定语)

Jack will never forget the day when he met Rose. (关系副词从句中作状语)

This is the reason why he refused to help us. (关系副词从句中作状语)

# <mark>状语从句的概念</mark>

- 用作状语的从句叫作状语从句,起副词作用,通常由从属连词引导。
- 状语从句中的从句可以修饰谓语、非谓语动词、定语、状语或整个句子。
- 按其意义和作用可分为时间、地点、 条件、 原因、让步、目的、结果、 方式、比



较状语从句。

状语从句用法示例

I started my dinner when he had left. (时间状语从句)

I won't go with you until I finish my homework. (时间状语从句)

Wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed. (地点状语从句)

I will stand where I can see the show clearly. (地点状语从句)

I didn't go abroad with her because I couldn't afford it. (原因状语从句)

Now that you've passed your test, you can drive on your own. (原因状语从句)

I'll buy a computer if I am able to save up enough money. (条件状语从句)

As long as it doesn't rain, we can play. (条件状语从句)

Although they have been talking for a long time, he cannot make her believe him. (让步状语从句)

Even if I failed again, I will not give up the experiment. (让步状语从句)

They started early **so that** they might arrive in time. (目的状语从句)

She explained again and again in case we should misunderstand her. (目的状语从句)

He is **so** humorous **that** we'll never forget him. (结果状语从句)

She is **such** a nice girl **that** everybody likes to make friends with her. (结果状语从句)

Always do to the others as you would be done by. (方式状语从句)

They looked at me as though I were mad. (方式状语从句)

The film was not so exciting as we expected. (比较状语从句)

She looks much younger than she is. (比较状语从句)