

(续表)

	用法区别	例句
through	指从内部“穿过”“经过”	The little girl is walking through the forest. 这个小女孩正在穿越森林。
over	表示“越过”“由……边缘上往下”	They climbed over the mountain yesterday. 他们昨天翻过了那座高山。

**【例题】**用介词 across, through 和 over 填空：

1. My mother leaned \_\_\_\_\_ the table to answer the phone call.
2. It is not easy for a boy of 12 years old to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
3. They made their way \_\_\_\_\_ the forests to the village.

**【解析】**第一题答案为 over, 表示“越过……”；第二题答案为 across, 表示“横跨”；第三题答案为 through, 表示“穿过, 经过”。

### 13. besides, except 和 except for

	用法区别	例句
besides	表示“除……之外(还)……”	We went to the park besides Tom. 除了汤姆, 我们也去了公园。
except	表示“除……之外(其余都)……”, 常与“ all, every, no, none, nothing ”等含有整体肯定或否定意义的词连用	We all went to the park except Tom. 除汤姆外, 我们都去了公园。 There's nothing on the desk except a book. 桌子上除了一本书什么也没有。
except for	也表示“除……之外……”, 指从整体中除去一个细节	I like the coat except for its colour. 这件衣服除了颜色外我都喜欢。(只是不喜欢颜色)

**【例题】**用介词 besides, except 和 except for 填空：

1. Your article is very good \_\_\_\_\_ a few spelling mistakes.
2. The students go to school \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday and Sunday.
3. Her father was seriously ill. \_\_\_\_\_ her father, she has a younger sister to support.

**【解析】**第一题答案为 except for, 表示“除了……之外……”, 指从整体中除去一些细节；第二题答案为 except, 表示“除……之外, 其余都……”, except 后面的成分不包括其中；第三题答案为 Besides, 表示“除了……之外, 还……”, besides 后面的成分包括在其中。

## 专项练习

### I. 用适当的介词填空

1. Could you give me some books          music?
2. The man          America will give us a talk          his country.
3. Someone has walked away          my umbrella.
4. Where is the baby? He is hiding himself          the door.
5. He arrived          Shanghai          the morning of January.
6. We played tennis          four.
7. My answer is different          yours.
8. I'm interested          China and Chinese way of life.
9. Kate looked          the knife.
10. Tom is very fond          the sea.
11. The bus arrived exactly          time.
12. A bridge was built          the river.
13.          her surprise, she found herself          a different world.
14. We cannot live          water.
15. The teacher gave me some advice          how to study English.
16. I found out that the factory was pouring waste water          the river near it.
17. The TV is too loud. Please turn it         .
18. Pour the water          the glass. Then drink it up.
19. There are many pears          the tree.
20. There are four windows          the wall.

### II. 将下列短语译成英语

1. 走过马路 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 在房间里 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 到我家里来 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 在那棵小树旁 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 在河流附近 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 同我的家人在一起 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 在大楼前方 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 放学以后 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 在医院后面 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 在……岁时 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. 选择填空

1. It's cold outside. Please          your warm clothes.  
A. put on      B. take off      C. put in      D. put up

2. The chemicals in the vegetables and fruit are bad \_\_\_\_\_ our health.  
A. from      B. with      C. of      D. for
3. We are planning to have a surprise party \_\_\_\_\_ her fifteenth birthday.  
A. at      B. in      C. for      D. with
4. The visitors \_\_\_\_\_ America arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai Station last Tuesday evening.  
A. of; to      B. from; to      C. from; at      D. of; on
5. — Why do you always sleep \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Because I'm afraid of the dark.  
A. by yourself      B. with the door open  
C. with the window open      D. with the light on
6. — Do you know Mo Yan?  
— Of course. He won the 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 57.  
A. in      B. at      C. on      D. to
7. — When did the earthquake in Lushan happen?  
— It happened \_\_\_\_\_ 8:02 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of April 20, 2013.  
A. on; in      B. at; in      C. at; on      D. on; on
8. — I'd like a cup of black coffee. What about you, Maggie?  
— I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.  
A. than      B. for      C. with      D. to
9. The old man is a good swimmer, and even now he often swims \_\_\_\_\_ Tuojiang River after supper.  
A. over      B. through      C. to      D. across
10. — Did you go to the exhibition on May 18th?  
— Of course. There were many kinds of Taiwan fruits \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on show      B. on duty      C. on business
11. The teachers hope all of us can hand \_\_\_\_\_ our homework \_\_\_\_\_ time every day.  
A. up; in      B. out; on      C. on; in      D. in; on
12. Don't ask him to study too late into the night. \_\_\_\_\_, he is only a small child.  
A. As a result      B. After all  
C. Best of all      D. For example
13. The little girl is always interested \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
A. in      B. by      C. with      D. at
14. — When is Jay's concert?  
— It's \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon of July 18th.  
A. at; in      B. at; on      C. on; in      D. in; on
15. John often asks his teacher \_\_\_\_\_ help.  
A. to      B. with      C. for      D. on
16. Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_ your maths. I will help you \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. with; about      B. about; on      C. about; with      D. on; about

17. It is reported that a lot of adults take lessons online \_\_\_\_\_ further education.  
A. after              B. to              C. with              D. for
18. It's really \_\_\_\_\_ you to drive so fast on such a rainy day. Slow down!  
A. crazy for              B. crazy of              C. wise for              D. wise of
19. Ice is not often seen here in winter as the temperature normally stays \_\_\_\_\_ zero.  
A. up              B. down              C. above              D. below
20. The workers will build a new railroad \_\_\_\_\_ the two cities.  
A. since              B. between              C. as              D. during

# 第五章 连词

连词是一种虚词,是连接词与词、短语与短语、句子与句子的词。

## 一、连词的分类

分 类	用 法	例 词
并列连词	用来连接并列关系的词、词组或句子	and, or, but, so, for, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and, etc.
从属连词	用来引导从句	that, if, whether, because, though/although, since, so that, so ... that, as soon as, etc.

## 二、并列连词的基本用法

### 1. and: 和, 并且

① 用来连接两个对等关系的词、词组或句子,意为“和,并且”。如:

He and I are good friends. 我和他是好朋友。

She stood up and went out. 她站起来,走了出去。

② 用于句型:“祈使句, and ...”=“If you ..., you'll ...”,如:

Work harder, and you'll pass the exam. (=If you work harder, you'll pass the exam.) 再努力些,你就会通过考试。

Hurry up, and you'll catch the train. (=If you hurry up, you'll catch the train.) 快点,你就会赶上火车。

### 2. or: 或(者), 否则

① 用于两者之间选择一个,意为“或”。如:

Who is right, Tom or Jack? 汤姆和杰克,谁是对的?

I don't like milk or coffee. 我不喜欢牛奶和咖啡。

② 用于句型:“祈使句, or ...”=“If you don't ..., you'll ...”,如:

Work hard, or you'll fail in the exam. 好好学习,否则你将无法通过考试。

Hurry up, or you'll miss the train. 快点,否则你会赶不上火车。

### 3. but: 可是, 但是, 而(表示转折)

He is clever, but he is lazy. 他聪明但很懒。

I'm a teacher, but he is a doctor. 我是老师,而他是医生。

She will come tomorrow, but not today. 她明天来,不是今天来。

### 4. for: 因为(表示原因)

但 for 只用于说明、解释而已,没有因果关系,而 because 则有强烈的因果关系。如:

I must go to bed early tonight, for I will get up early tomorrow. 因为明天要早起,所以今晚我必须早点上床睡觉。

The shop is crowded, for it is Sunday today. 商店很拥挤,因为今天是星期天。

**5. so: 因此, 所以, 于是**

① 意为“因此, 所以, 于是”。如:

I'm very tired, so I must stop to have a rest. 我很累, 因此我必须停下来休息一下。  
It's raining outside, so I have to stay at home. 外面在下雨, 因此我不得不待在家里。

② so除了作连词外, 还可作副词。如:

Don't get up so late. 别起得那么迟。  
I think so. 我也这样认为。

**6. both ... and ...: ……和……都……, 既……也……**

① “both ... and ...”构成的词组作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。如:

Both Tom and I are students. 我和汤姆都是学生。

② “both ... and ...”的否定句表示部分否定。如:

Both Tom and I are not students. 我和汤姆并不都是学生。(有一个是)  
I can't speak both English and Japanese. 英语和日语我不全会说。(会说一种)

**7. either ... or ...: 或……或……, 不是……就是……**

① “either ... or ...”构成的词组作主语时, 谓语动词就其邻近的词, 即根据 or 后面的词而定。如:

Either Tom or I am a student. 或者汤姆, 或者我是学生。(有一个是学生)

② “either ... or ...”的否定句表示全部否定。如:

Either Tom or I am not a student. 我和汤姆都不是学生。  
I don't like either milk or coffee. 牛奶和咖啡我都不喜欢。

**8. neither ... nor ...: 既不……也不……**

① “neither ... nor ...”构成的词组作主语时, 谓语动词就其邻近的词, 即根据 nor 后面的词而定。如:

Neither Tom nor I am a student. 我和汤姆都不是学生。

② 含有“neither ... nor ...”的句型本身表示全部否定, 因此不能再加 not 构成否定式。如:

你和她都不高。 Neither you nor she is tall. (✓)  
Neither you nor she is not tall. (✗)

**9. not only ... but also ...: 不但……而且……**

① “not only ... but also ...”构成的词组作主语时, 谓语动词就其邻近的词, 即根据 but also 后面的词而定。如:

Not only you but also she is tall. 不仅你长得高, 她也高。

I like not only Chinese but also English. 我不但喜欢语文, 而且喜欢英语。

② “not only ... but also ...”构成的句型可与“as well as”句型互换, 但需注意翻译。如:

The girl is not only pretty but also clever. (= The girl is pretty as well as clever.) 这女孩不但漂亮, 而且聪明。

**【例题】**

1. Neither you nor she \_\_\_\_\_ the book before.  
 A. read      B. has read      C. have read      D. was reading

2. Leave earlier tomorrow morning, \_\_\_\_\_ you will catch the first bus.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

**【解析】**第一题答案为B, neither...nor连接的两个并列成分作主语时,谓语动词的单复数依据nor后面的主语而定,因此选has read;第二题答案为and,此句的前半部分实际上是条件,后面表示在此条件下的结果。

### 三、从属连词的基本用法

#### 1. 引导时间状语从句的连词

连词	含义及用法	例句
when	当……时, 表示一段时间或某一时刻	When I got home, my mother was cooking. 我到家时, 妈妈正在做饭。
while	当……时, 表示一段时间	While I was in Nanjing, I made lots of friends. 我在南京时交了许多朋友。 My mother was watching TV while my father was reading. 我妈妈在看电视, 而我爸爸在看书。
as	当……时	She came to see me as I was sleeping. 我正睡觉时, 她来看我。
after	在……之后	I often go out for a walk after I have supper. 晚饭后, 我经常出去散步。
before	在……之前	You'd better wash your hands before you have dinner. 吃饭前你最好先洗手。
since	自从……以来	I have made lots of friends since I came here. 自从我来到这儿, 已经交了许多朋友。
till/until	直到……时候为止	Wait here until I come back. 在这儿等到我回来。 I didn't finish my homework till/until ten o'clock yesterday. 昨天直到10点我才完成家庭作业。
once	一旦	Once you begin, you must go on with it. 你一旦开始, 就必须继续下去。
as soon as	一……就……	I will call you as soon as I get there. 我一到那儿就打电话给你。

#### 【要点 16】

当主句是将来时时, 时间状语从句要用一般现在时。

#### 【例题】

1. I was just cooking \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.

A. while                  B. as                  C. since                  D. when

2. She will let you know as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ home.

A. get      B. gets      C. will get      D. got

**【解析】**第一题答案为D,when表示一个动作正在发生的同时,发生了另一个动作;第二题答案为B,主句为将来时,从句用一般现在时。

### 2. 引导原因状语从句的连词

连词	含义及用法	例句
because	因为,语气最强,表示直接原因,提问用why	He didn't come to school because he was ill. 他没来学校,因为他病了。
since	因为,语气次之,表示间接或附带原因	Since you are ill, you'd better go to see the doctor. 既然你病了,最好去看医生。
as	因为,语气更次之	As you are tired, you'd better have a good rest. 既然你累了,最好好好休息一下。
for	因为,只起说明作用	She is afraid of snakes, for she is a little girl. 她怕蛇,因为她是个小女孩。

#### 【例题】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone is here, let's begin our class.

A. Once      B. Since      C. Unless      D. When

2. —Why are you late for work?

—\_\_\_\_\_ my mother is ill and I sent her to hospital.

A. Because      B. For      C. Since      D. As

**【解析】**第一题答案为B,since引导原因状语从句;第二题答案为A,回答由why引导的疑问句时,通常用because开头。

### 3. 引导条件状语从句的连词

连词	含义及用法	例句
if	假如,如果	If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home. 如果明天下雨,我将待在家里。
unless	除非,如果不,等于if not	You will fail in the exam unless you work hard. 除非你努力学习,否则不会通过考试。

#### 【例题】

1. He stopped me and asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I was all right.

A. unless      B. because      C. if      D. as

2. My daughter won't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ I tell her an interesting story.

A. if      B. after      C. for      D. unless

**【解析】**第一题答案为C,if引导条件状语从句;第二题答案为D,unless引导条件状语从句,表示“除非,如果不……”。

#### 4. 引导让步状语从句的连词

包含 though 和 although, 如:

Although/Though he worked hard, he failed in the exam. (= He worked hard, but he still failed in the exam.) 尽管他学习很努力, 但仍然没有通过考试。

#### 5. 连词 that 的用法

① that 在宾语从句和间接引语中可以省略, 但主句和从句的时态必须保持一致。如:

I think (that) he is a good boy. 我认为他是个好孩子。

I thought (that) he was a good boy. 我以前认为他是个好孩子。

② 当主句的动词是 think, believe 等, 如果主句的主语是第一人称, 变为否定句时, 要否定主句, 译成汉语时则要否定从句。如:

I believe (that) you can pass the exam. 我相信你能通过考试。

I don't believe (that) you can pass the exam. 我认为你不能通过考试。

③ 在下列固定句式中, that 均可省略。

I think (that) ... 我认为..... I believe (that) ... 我相信.....

I'm afraid (that) ... 我恐怕..... I'm sure (that) ... 我确信.....

I'm glad (that) ... 我很高兴..... I'm sorry (that) ... 我很抱歉.....

I know (that) ... 我知道..... I say (that) ... 我说.....

I find (that) ... 我发现..... I hope (that) ... 我希望.....

### 四、近义辨析

#### 1. so that, so ... that 和 such ... that 的用法区别

连词	含义及用法	例子
so that	为了、以便, 引导目的状语从句	I get up very early so that I can catch the early bus. 我起得很早, 以便能赶上早班车。
so ... that	如此.....以至于....., 引导结果状语从句, so 修饰形容词或副词。	I was so angry that I couldn't say a word. 我气得一句话也说不出来。
such ... that	如此.....以致....., 引导结果状语从句, such 修饰名词。	She is such a lovely girl that all of us like her. 她是如此可爱的一个女孩, 我们都喜欢她。

#### 【例题】

- I will give you all my money \_\_\_\_\_ you can buy that beautiful car.  
A. such that      B. so that      C. in order to      D. such as
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ a nice umbrella that all the girls want to buy one.  
A. such      B. so      C. of      D. also

【解析】第一题答案为 B, so that 引导目的状语从句; 第二题答案为 A, such 修饰名词 umbrella。

## 2. though, although 和 even if/though 的用法区别

连词	含义及用法	例子
though/although	虽然, 尽管; 不能和 but 连用	Though/Although it is raining heavily, I have to go out. 虽然雨下得很大, 但我必须出去。
even if/though	即使, 纵然; 不能和 but 连用	Even if/though it's hard work, I will finish it in time. 纵然工作很苦, 我仍将按时完成。

### 【例题】

1. We won't change our plan \_\_\_\_\_ it snows tomorrow.  
 A. although      B. though      C. even if      D. so that
2. I knew nobody at the party, \_\_\_\_\_ I still had a wonderful time.  
 A. so      B. though      C. if      D. but

**【解析】**第一题答案为 C, even if 引导让步状语从句, 在本句中有“假设”的含义, 句子的意思是“即使明天下雪, 我们也不改变计划”; 第二题答案为 D, 由于 though/although 和 but 不能同时出现在一个句子中, 此句没有用 though, 而用 but 引导让步状语从句。