

## 体系透视

学生用书 P352

并列连词及其所表示的关系

- **and**, both...and..., not only...but also..., neither...nor... — 通常表示并列、顺承、递进关系
- **or**, either...or... — 通常表示选择关系
- **but**, yet, while — 通常表示转折或对比关系
- **so**, for — 通常表示因果关系

## 重难透析

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## ① and 与 both...and...

(1) **and** 和 both...and... 可用于连接并列成分, 表示并列、顺承、递进关系。

I feel more dynamic and stronger than ever, in both body and mind. 我感到身体和精神都比以前更富活力, 更加强健。

He pushed me away, gathered himself and got up to his feet. 他把我推开, 调整了一下自己, 然后站了起来。

(2) **and** 可用于连接并列分句, 表示并列、顺承、递进关系。

I've heard that it is an amazing attraction, and I can't wait to go. 我听说那是一个令人惊叹的景点, 我迫不及待想去。

(3) **and** 还可用于“祈使句+and+陈述句”结构, 意为“只要……就……”。

Work efficiently, and you'll complete the task by the end of the month.

只要高效工作, 到月底你就能完成任务。

## ② not only...but also...

**not only...but also...** 意为“不仅……而且……”, 可用于连接并列成分或并列分句, 表示并列、顺承、递进关系。

The hutongs not only link Beijing's streets and communities, but also (link) its past and present, showing that Beijing is truly an ancient yet modern city. 胡同不仅连接着北京的街道和社区, 也连接着它的过去和现在, 显示出北京是一个真正的古老而现代的城市。

It is said that not only does he sing well, but also he dances well.

据说他不仅唱歌唱得好, 跳舞也很棒。

☞ 注意 当 not only...but also... 连接并列分句且 not only 置于句首时, 前一分句部分倒装, 后一分句不倒装; 当 not only...but also... 连接并列成分时, 句子不倒装。

Not only had the countries found a path to the future that

did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow. (连接并列分句) 这些国家不仅找到了一条不以牺牲古迹为代价的未来发展之路, 而且明白了多个国家合作创造更好的未来的可能性。

Not only the children but also their teacher was wounded in the accident. (连接并列成分) 不仅孩子们而且他们的老师也在事故中受了伤。

## ③ neither...nor...

**neither...nor...** 表示否定意义, 意为“既不……也不……”, 用于连接并列成分或并列分句, 表示并列、顺承、递进关系。neither 和 nor 也可以单独使用。当 neither 或 nor 置于句首时, 句子需使用倒装结构。

Neither is there pine nor apple in pineapple.  
菠萝里既没有松树也没有苹果。

## ④ or 与 either...or...

(1) **or** 和 either...or... 可用于连接并列成分或并列分句, 表示选择关系。

Cloning is the process of making an exact copy of a plant or animal and developing it either naturally or artificially.

克隆是一种准确复制植物或动物并通过自然或人工方式培育的过程。

Either he could not come or he did not want to.  
他要么是不能来, 要么就是不想来。

(2) **or** 还可以用于“祈使句+or+陈述句”结构, 意为“否则”。

Make up your mind, or you'll miss the chance.  
拿定主意, 否则你就失去这次机会了。

## ⑤ but 与 yet

(1) **but** 和 **yet** 可用于连接并列成分或并列分句, 表示转折关系。

Fortune often knocks at the door, but the fool does not invite her in.

幸运之神常光顾,痴人不知把门开。

(2) but 可与 not 连用,构成 not...but...结构,意为“不是……而是……”。

I like the job not because it is amusing but because I love it.

我喜欢这份工作,不是因为它有趣,而是因为我热爱它。

## 6 while

while 作并列连词意为“而,然而”,表示两种情况的对比,可用于连接并列分句。

Some think graffiti is a crime if done without a property owner's permission, while others see this as a rich form of non-traditional cultural expression.一些人认为,如果没有得到财产所有者的许可,涂鸦就是一种犯罪,而其他人则认为这是一种丰富的非传统文化表达形式。

## 7 for 与 so

(1) for 作并列连词意为“因为”,表示原因,可用于连接并列分句,通常需要用逗号与前一分句隔开。

The leaves of the trees are falling, for it's already autumn.树叶在飘落,因为秋天已经到了。

(2) so 作并列连词意为“所以,因此”,表示结果,可用于连接并列分句。

My sister is expecting me, so I must go now.

我姐姐正在等我,所以我现在必须走了。

## 8 when

when 可用作并列连词,相当于 and at that time,常用于以下三种句式:

| 用法  | 意义                 | 例句  |
|---|--------------------|---|
| sb. be doing...<br>when...  | 某人正在做某事,这时另一件事突然发生 | I <u>was</u> playing outside <u>when</u> it began to rain.<br>我正在外面玩,这时突然开始下雨了。   |
| sb. be about to do...when...或<br>sb. be on the point of doing...<br>when... | 某人正要做某事,这时另一件事突然发生 | I <u>was about to turn off</u> my computer <u>when</u> I received an email. 我正准备关电脑,这时突然收到了一封电子邮件。<br>She <u>was on the point of going out</u> <u>when</u> the telephone rang. 她正要出去,电话铃响了。 |
| sb. had hardly/barely/scarcely done...when...                               | 某人刚做完某事,这时另一件事突然发生 | I <u>had hardly got on</u> the train <u>when</u> the train left. 我刚一上去,火车就开了。   |

## 考点 对练

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1. I had just finished packing all my belongings for the trip to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly I received a call from my friend who was already there, informing me that a party was being organized in my honor.

►答案 when 句意:我刚收拾完去巴黎旅行的所有行李,这时突然接到已经抵达那里的朋友的电话,告诉大家正在为我筹备一个聚会。此处为 sb. had just done...when...结构,意为“某人刚做完某事,这时另一件事突然发生”,应填 when。

2. In an interview afterwards, she reflected on both preserving traditional skills through new media \_\_\_\_\_ expanding economic opportunities for artisans.

►答案 and 此处为 both...and...结构,用于连接 preserving... 和 expanding...,作 reflected on 的宾语,故填 and。

3. To eat one soup dumpling, you have to decide whether to bite a small hole in it first, releasing the steam and risking a spill(溢出), \_\_\_\_\_ to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, letting the hot soup explode on your tongue.

►答案 or 句意:要吃一个小笼包,你就必须决定是先咬一小口,让热气散发,同时冒着溢出汤汁的风险,还是把整个包子都放进嘴里,让热汤汁在你的舌尖上爆开。whether...or...是固定搭配,表示“是……还是……”,故填 or。

4. He had planned to go out for dinner with his friends to celebrate his birthday, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden emergency at work forced him to cancel his plan.

►答案 but/yet 句意:他原本计划和他的朋友一起出去吃晚餐庆祝生日,但工作上突发的紧急情况迫使他

取消了计划。根据句意可知,设空处前后内容存在转折关系,此处需要填一个表示转折关系的连词,故填 but 或 yet。

5. Despite the fact that the new restaurant downtown has received many positive reviews, I haven't had a chance to try it yet, and \_\_\_\_\_ have I been able to explore any of the other new places that have opened up recently due to my busy schedule.

►答案 **neither** 句意:尽管市中心的新餐厅收到了很多好评,但由于我的日程安排很紧,我还没有机会去尝试,也没能去探索最近新开的其他任何地方。根据句意可知,设空处需要一个表示“也不”的连词,故填 neither。

6. The “First International Tea Day Tea Road Cooperative Initiative” issued(发布) at the ceremony calls for people working in the tea industry to come together to promote international cooperation \_\_\_\_\_ cultural exchanges.

►答案 **and** 此处指这个倡议呼吁从事茶业的人士团结起来,促进国际合作和文化交流。名词短语 international cooperation 和 cultural exchanges 为并列关系,均为动词 promote 的宾语,故填 and。

7. She enjoyed playing tennis and was quite skilled at it, often winning matches, \_\_\_\_\_ her sister preferred swimming, finding the rhythmic movements in the water more relaxing and fulfilling.

►答案 **while** 句意:她喜欢打网球,并且打得相当好,经常赢得比赛,而她妹妹则更喜欢游泳,觉得水中那富有节奏的运动更加令人放松和满足。设空处前后内容表示对比,故填 while。

8. In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index(体重指数) across 200 countries, the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier \_\_\_\_\_ that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

►答案 **and** found 后是两个由 that 引导的宾语从句,两个从句构成并列关系,故填 and。

9. We need to analyze the reasons that lead to the present situation \_\_\_\_\_ reflect on measures to improve credibility and consumer experiences.

►答案 **and** 句意:我们有必要分析导致现在这种情况的原因,并且反思提高可信度和消费者体验的措施。to analyze the reasons...和(to) reflect on measures...构成并列关系,故填 and。

10. David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, \_\_\_\_\_ at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid.

►答案 **but/yet** 句意:戴维患有脑疾,这使他不能像其他孩子一样走路或跑步,但在学校里,他的同学认为他是一个正常的孩子。根据语境可知,设空处前后构成转折关系。故填 but 或 yet。

11. Give me a chance, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll give you a wonderful surprise.

►答案 **and** 句意:给我一次机会,我会给你一个惊喜。本题考查特殊句式中的“祈使句+and+陈述句”句式。故填 and。

12. There's no way of knowing why one man makes an important discovery \_\_\_\_\_ another man, also intelligent, fails.

►答案 **while** 句意:没办法知道为什么有人能够有重大发现,而有的人同样聪明,却不能。while 在这里表示两种情况的对比。

13. \_\_\_\_\_ we live in the truth or we live in lies. The truth sets us free and lies leave us nothing but more troubles.

►答案 **Either** 句意:我们要么生活在真相中,要么生活在谎言中。真相使我们自由,谎言只会给我们带来更多的麻烦。either...or...意为“要么……要么……”。设空处位于句首,首字母应大写。故填 Either。

14. To everyone's surprise, the fish smelled bad \_\_\_\_\_ tasted very good.

►答案 **but** 句意:令大家吃惊的是,这种鱼很难闻,却很好吃。smelled bad 和 tasted very good 构成转折关系,故填 but。

15. It might be the time when you helped a friend with their homework, when you did the ironing without being asked, \_\_\_\_\_ when you baked cookies after the family had had a tiring day.

►答案 **or** 句意:这可能是你帮助朋友做家庭作业的时候,也可能是你在没有人要求的情况下熨衣服的时候,抑或是你在家人度过了疲惫的一天之后烤饼干的时候。三个 when 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the time。三个定语从句构成选择关系,故填 or。