

复合句

原来 英语 这样用

*So That Is How to Use
English Complex Sentences*

吕 静 编著



金盾出版社

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内 容 提 要

《原来英语复合句这样用》以教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》和人教版中学英语教材为指导,系统地归纳了全国各省市中考和高考的最新英语知识考点,共分四个部分,全面、完整、详细地归纳和梳理了“复合句”每个知识点的内容;每个部分都附有近三年中考和高考的真题,对每道真题进行深入、详细地讲解,剖析各个考点,抓住了学生学习中的疑难点、易错点,有助于读者明了考点、通晓用法、抓住解题关键、提高应试能力。本书适合中学生、英语教师及广大英语爱好者使用。

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前言

PREFACE

《原来英语复合句这样用》是以教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》和人教版中学英语教材为指导,系统地归纳了全国各省市中考和高考的最新英语知识考点,共分四个部分,全面、完整、详细地归纳和梳理了“英语复合句”每个知识点的内容,并对每个部分的真题进行深入、详细地讲解。

本书特点:

1. 本书内容翔实、适应面广,囊括了中学阶段有关“英语复合句”的所有知识点;知识归纳系统全面,从一个全新的层面梳理所学知识,从而达到巩固和提高的目的。

2. 讲解脉络清晰,层次分明,便于读者从整体上把握。

3. 叙述活泼、生动、有趣、清晰、易懂;说理透彻、深入浅出;详略得当。

4. 例句经典、恰当,大量使用英语格言和谚语。

5. “辨析、注意、点拨、比较、巧记口诀”等栏目,帮助读者理解和快速记忆知识点。

6. 每个部分都附有近三年中考和高考的真题。优化整合中考和高考英语试题的专题考点,让学生明确考什么。讲练结合,题量丰富,能够帮助读者学习运用语法知识,解决各种问题。

7. 对每道真题进行深入、详细地讲解,解剖各个考点,抓住了学生学习中的疑难点、易错点,有助于读者明了考点、通晓用法、抓住解题关键、提高应试能力。

本书由英语教学一线的高级英语教师吕静编写。林岚、张靖宜、史纳贤、刘立博等老师参与编写,它凝聚了一批一线名师多年的教学经验和教改思考,以考点为核心,以训练为主线,始终把握“精讲精练”的原则,不仅注重题目所含知识点的难度,同时也注重知识点的跨度及其与实际生活的联系程度,以体现新的教学理念,并符合学生的认知特点,集中体现了课改实验区提高班、强化班的最新教改成果。

本书旨在为学英语的人提供学习英语的工具书,帮助他们构建知识网络框架,立体夯实双基。进一步强化英语知识、提高英语水平,以从容应对各种考试。由于采用的是以知识点为中心的板块结构,所以无论是采用哪一种版本教材的各省市中、小学生,本书都适用。

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第一讲 句子的分类**一、按其使用目的可分为四类****1. 陈述句 (Declarative Sentences)**

说明一个事实或陈述一种看法。

Light travels faster than sound. 光比声传播速度快。

(说明事实)

Seeing is believing. 百闻不如一见。(说明看法)

The planning lies with man, the outcome with Heaven. (= Man proposes, God disposes.)

谋事在人,成事在天。(说明看法)

2. 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentences)

提出问题。疑问句分为以下四类。

(1) 一般疑问句 (General Questions)

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? 难道生命如此宝贵,和平如此甜美,以至于不惜以枷锁和奴役为代价去换取它们吗?

Can you finish the work in time? 你能按时完成工作吗?

(2) 特殊疑问句 (Wh-Questions; H-Questions)

What's a man's first duty? The answer's brief: To be himself. 人的第一天职是什么? 答案很简单:不伪饰自己。

Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?

How do you know that? 你怎么知道那件事?

(3) 选择疑问句 (Alternative Questions)

Do you want tea or coffee? 你想要茶还是咖啡?

(4) 反意疑问句 (Tag-Questions)

He doesn't know her, does he? 他不认识她, 对不对?

3. 祈使句 (Imperative Sentences)

提出请求, 建议或发出命令。

Love me, love my dog. 爱屋及乌。

Let bygones be bygones. 既往不咎。

Don't be nervous! 别紧张!

4. 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentences)

表示说话人惊奇、喜悦、愤怒等情绪。

How tall the tree is! 这棵树多高啊!

What good news it is! 多好的消息啊!

▶▶二、按其句中动词的种类分为三种基本句型

1. 行为动词句型

主语 + (频度副词) + 谓语 + (宾语) + 副词状语
+ 地点状语 + 时间状语

Harmony brings wealth. 和气生财。

Time and tide wait for no man. 时不我待。

2. 连系动词“be”句型

主语 + 连系动词 be + (频度副词) + 表语 + 状语

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. 实践是检验真理的唯一标准。

Nothing can be accomplished without norms or standards. 没有规矩不成方圆。

3. 存在有句型 (There be 句型)

Just as there is paradise in heaven, there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on earth. 上有天堂, 下有苏杭。

There is no smoke without fire. 无风不起浪。

There lies a wide river to the east of the city. 那个城市的东面有一条大河。

There was not anyone in the room. 房间里没人。

Is there any milk in the cup? 杯子里有牛奶吗?

Can there be any wrong with the machine? 机器有毛病吗?

Are there any magazines on the shelf? 书架上有杂志吗?

In sleep, what difference is there between Solomon and a fool? 在睡眠中,所罗门和傻瓜有什么不同?

What is there to see at the theatre? 剧院有什么可看的?

How many people are there in your family? 你家有几口人?

There is little water in the glass, isn't there? 杯里没有多少水了,是吗?

There will be a big snow tomorrow, won't there? 明天将有一场大雪,是吗?

There lies a small river in front of the village, doesn't there? 这村庄前面有一条小河,是吗?

There seems to be one mistake in spelling. 似乎有一处拼写错误。

There remains one problem to be solved. 还有个问题有待解决。

▶▶ 三、按其结构分为三类

1. 简单句 (Simple Sentences)

只包含一个主谓结构的句子叫简单句。以下是简单句的五种基本句型。

(1) 主语 + 谓语 (S + V)

I work. 我工作。

(2) 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (S + V + P)

Gold can't be pure and man can't be perfect. 金无足赤,人无完人。

Man's nature at birth is good. 人之初,性本善。

She is fond of collecting stamps. 她喜欢集邮。

(3) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 (S + V + O)

A timely snow promises a good harvest. 瑞雪兆丰年。

(4) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语 (S + V + O + C)

The news made me happy. 这个消息令我高兴。

(5) 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (S + V + Oi + Od)

My mother made me a new dress. 我母亲给我做了一件新衣裳。

2. 并列句 (Compound Sentences)

包含两个或两个以上主谓结构的句子叫并列句,句与句之间通常用并列连词或分号来连接。并列句结构:简单句 + 并列连词 (and, but, or...) + 简单句

Talk of the devil and he comes. 说曹操,曹操到。(并列连词 and 连接两个简单句)

Mother's Day falls on the second Sunday of May, and Thanksgiving Day falls on the fourth Thursday of November. 母亲节在五月的第二个星期天,感恩节在十一月的第四个星期四。(并列连词 and 连接两个简单句)

To say is one thing, but to do is another. 说是一回事,做是另一回事。(并列连词 but 连接两个简单句)

Hurry up, or we will miss the train. 快点! 否则我们就赶不上火车了。(并列连词 or 连接两个简单句)

3. 复合句 (Complex Sentences)

复合句是由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成的。主句是句子的主体,从句常视作句子的一个成分。从句在复合句中可起主语、宾语、表语、定语或状语作用。从句在全句中起什么作用,就叫什么从句。复合句一般由从属连词引导。复合句的结构:主句 + 从句。复合句分为:

(1) 名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句)

(2) 状语从句

(3) 定语从句

He who would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom. 千里之行,始于足下。

(who would climb the ladder 是定语从句,作定语,修饰主语 he, who 是连词)

Heaven helps those who help themselves. 天助自助者。

(who help themselves 是定语从句,作定语,修饰宾语 those, who 是连词)

I don't know if I will be allowed to join the chess club. 我不知道我是否被允许参加棋社。

(if I will be allowed to join the chess club 是宾语从句,作 know 的宾语,if 是连词)

If the shepherds quarrel, the wolf has a winning game. 鹬蚌相争,渔翁得利。

(If the shepherds quarrel 是条件状语从句,作主句的状语,if 是连词)

Tom has dark circles under his eyes because he didn't sleep last night. 汤姆有黑眼圈,因为他昨夜没睡。

(because he didn't sleep last night 是原因状语从句,作主句的状语,because 是连词)

►真题回放

() 1. Hurry up, _____ you will miss the plane.

(中考 北京市)

A. and

B. but

C. so

D. or

() 2. — _____ nice weather it is!

— Let's play football. (中考 四川省南充市)

A. What

B. How

- C. What a
- ()3. E-mail is very popular today. People hardly post letters, _____? (中考 广西壮族自治区贺州市)
- A. did they B. do they
C. didn't they D. don't they
- ()4. — How does Jack usually go to school?
— He _____ ride a bike, but now he _____ there to lose weight. (中考 山东省烟台市)
- A. used to; is used to walk
B. was used to; is used to walking
C. was used to; is used to walk
D. used to; is used to walking
- ()5. — _____do you read English newspapers?
— I read *China Daily* every day. (中考 山东省泰安市)
- A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. How far
- ()6. — _____?
— The one behind the tree. (中考 浙江省金华市)
- A. Whose girl B. Who's that girl
C. Which girl D. Where's the girl
- ()7. —Please _____ to return my book by Friday.
I'll use it on Saturday.
—No, problem. I'll finish reading it on Thursday. (中考 山东省威海市)
- A. don't forget B. not to forget
C. not forget D. forget not to
- ()8. —Bob, it's getting cold outside. _____ take a jacket.
—All right, Mum. (中考 江苏省宿迁市)

- A. Why do you B. Why not
C. Why did you D. Why don't
- () 9. — There is something wrong with your bike, _____?
— Yes. I'll have it _____ tomorrow. (中考 广东省深圳市)
A. isn't it; mend B. isn't there; mended
C. isn't it; mended D. isn't there; mend
- () 10. Try to sing some English songs, and you'll find it interesting _____ a foreign language. (中考 广东省)
A. learning B. learns
C. learn D. to learn
- () 11. It's very nice _____ you _____ my parents your best wishes. (中考 无锡市)
A. of; sending B. of; to send
C. for; to send D. for; sending
- () 12. — Miss. Gao, I am feeling bored. Would you mind my _____ here?
— You had better not, for smoking is forbidden in public now. (中考 广西壮族自治区百色市)
A. smokes B. to smoke
C. smoking D. smoke
- () 13. — I'm worried about my English.
— _____ harder _____ you will catch up with your classmates! (中考 内蒙古自治区包头市)
A. Working; and B. To work; or
C. Work; and D. Worked; or
- () 14. — _____ is your husband?
— A cook. He works in a restaurant near our home. (中考 浙江省绍兴市)

A. What B. Where

C. How D. Which

() 15. — Will there be school in the future?

— _____. I think that students will study at home on the Internet. (中考 广安市)

A. Yes, there will B. No, there won't

C. No, there isn't

() 16. You've just finished your listening exam. Please get yourself ready for the next part, _____?

(中考 兰州市)

A. shall we B. will you

C. do you D. are you

() 17. — They said sorry to me, but I wouldn't listen.

— It is foolish of you _____ others for their mistakes. (中考 苏州市)

A. forgive B. not forgive

C. to forgive D. not to forgive

() 18. — _____ good time we had at the party last night!

— Yes. It was _____ exciting party that I would never forget it. (中考 广东省深圳市)

A. What; so B. How; such

C. What a; such an D. How a; so an

() 19. The drink is _____ delicious _____ everyone in the room enjoys it. (中考 郴州市)

A. such; that B. too; to

C. so; that

() 20. — Oh, my God! We have missed the last bus. What shall we do?

— I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (中考 江苏省宿迁市)

A. decision B. choice

- C. advice D. reason
- () 21. Some people won't realize the importance of their health _____ they have lost it. (中考 江苏省宿迁市)
- A. after B. when
C. until D. as
- () 22. — I often chat with my friends on the Internet.
— You are so smart! Will you please tell me _____? (中考 山东省青岛市)
- A. how to do B. how to do it
C. how to use D. when can I use it
- () 23. A student in my class said to me, " If I _____ our math teacher, I _____ make math learning easier and more interesting instead of giving the kids much homework to do every day." (中考 四川成都市)
- A. were; would B. am; will
C. was; could
- () 24. _____ exercising, and you'll be healthier.
(中考 黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市)
- A. Keep B. To keep
C. Keeping
- () 25. —I hear that Lily's brother is a worker here.
—Look, the man _____ is working over there is her brother. (中考 四川省资阳市)
- A. who B. whom
C. what D. which
- () 26. —Why are you in such a hurry, Mike?
—There _____ an NBA basketball game in ten minutes. (中考 河源市)
- A. will be B. will have
C. is going to have D. are going to be
- () 27. Tony, tell me the result of the discussion

_____ you had with your dad yesterday.
(中考 河南省)

- A. what B. which
C. when D. who

()28. It is by no means clear _____ the president
can do to end the strike. (高考 全国1)

- A. how B. which
C. that D. what

()29. Jerry did not regret giving the comment but felt
_____ he could have expressed it differently.
(高考 北京市)

- A. why B. how
C. that D. whether



答案详解

1. D 【解析】考查并列句。由句意“快点！否则你就赶不上飞机了。”可知，空格处需填表示“否则”之意的单词。and“那么”；but“但是”；so“所以”；or“否则”，故选D项。
2. A 【解析】考查感叹句。本句的中心词 weather 是不可数名词。感叹句的三个常用句型：What a/an + 形容词 + 名词单数，What + 形容词 + 不可数名词/名词复数；How + 副词或形容词；How + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数。故选A。
3. B 【解析】考查反意疑问句。hardly“几乎不”，表示否定，故后面应用肯定形式，句子前半部分是一般现在时态，故后面问句也应用一般现在时态。故选B。
4. D 【解析】考查并列句和 used to do 与 be used to doing 的区别。由 but 可知，其前句与后句意义相反。used to do 表示“过去常常做某事”，后跟动词原形；be used to doing 表示“习惯于做某事”，后跟