

大学英语学习系列丛书

大学英语关连词用法精编

A Chosen Compilation of Usage of College English Relatives and Conjunctions

主 审 王守廉

主 编 李秀芹 王淑云

副主编 杨颖奇 周 霞 祖林

天津大学出版社

内容提要

本丛书是依据原国家教委制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的精神编写的，旨在供各类院校的大学生、研究生及有同等英语水平的人自学使用，也可供大中专英语教师教学参考。

《大学英语关连词用法精编》是《大学英语学习系列丛书》之一。全书共收关连词语 178 个 常用词组 25 组。对 25 组容易混淆的同（近）义关连词语作了辨析 共附例句 2 060 多个。本书对所收关连词语的类别和用法都作了详尽的说明，并对某些较难掌握的关连词语作了正误比较，力求帮助学生进一步深刻理解和正确使用这些词语。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语关连词用法精编 / 李秀芹, 王淑云主编. — 天津: 天津大学出版社 1999
(大学英语学习系列丛书)
ISBN 7-5618-1205-1

I. 大… I. 李… 王… III. 英语-连词-高等学校-自学参考资料 N. H314.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 25279 号

出 版 天津大学出版社(电话:022-27403647)
出版人 杨风和
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
印 刷 天津市宝坻县第二印刷厂
发 行 新华书店天津发行所
开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/32
印 张 8.125
字 数 212 千
版 次 1999 年 6 月第 1 版
印 次 1999 年 6 月第 1 次
印 数 1—5 000
定 价 11.00 元

前 言

《大学英语关连词用法精编》(A Chosen Compilation of Usage of College English Relatives and Conjunctions) 是王守廉、李秀芹教授主编的《大学英语学习系列丛书》之一 旨在供大学生、研究生及具有同等英语水平的人自学使用, 也可供大中专院校英语教师教学参考。

本书是依据原国家教委制定的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的。全书共收英语常用关连词 178 个 常用关连词组 25 条 附有典型例句 2 060 余个。

本书所提及的“关连词”是指各类关系词和连接词语。这类词语虽然数量不大, 但用法较活, 使用频率也较高。它们起着连接词与词、短语与短语、句与句, 并起承上启下的重要作用。关连词语不仅如此重要, 而且也较难掌握, 的确是我们学习英语的难点之一, 也是各类英语考试命题的重要内容之一, 故我们专门讨论英语关连词语。

为了帮助学生掌握英语关连词语, 笔者在编写过程中参考了许多近年来国内外出版的词典和其他著作, 不仅对所收关连词语的用法用双语释义 而且对 25 组同(近)义词组作了深入浅出的辨析。本书对每个关连词语的类别和用法都作了详尽的说明并配有足够的例句。对某些较难掌握的关连词语进行了正误比较, 力求帮助学生进一步深刻理解和正确使用这些词语。

为了便于学生学习、查找 本书在正文前编有“英语关连词语用法表”在正文后编有“索引”。

由于水平有限 书中错误和缺点在所难免 殷切希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1999. 03

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英语关连词语用法表

类 别	词 语	用 法
连接代词	but; if; that; what; whatever; whether(... or not); which; who; whichever; whoever; whom; whomever; whose	引导名词从句
连接副词	how; when; whence; where; whereabout(s); wherefore; where- ever; whether (... or not); whi- ther; why	引导名词从句
关系代词	as; but; like; that; who; whom; whose	引导定语从句 或强调句
关系副词	when; whence; where; whereby; wherefore; wherein; whereof; where (up) on; whereto; where- upon; wherewith; whither; why	引导定语从句 或强调句
复合关系词	such...as...; the same...as...	引导定语从句 或强调句
从属连接词	after; albeit; (al) though; as; be- cause; before; but; ere; except (ing); however; if; lest; like; once; save/saving; since; so; than; that; though; till; unless; until; what	引导状语从句 或单句

类 别	词 语	用 法
从属连接词	whatever; when; whence; whenever; where; whereas; wherever; whether (... or not); which; whichever; while; whilst; whither; who; whoever; whomever; whosever; why; without	引导状语从句 或单句
复合从属连词	according as; as...as if/though; as/so far as; as if/though; as/so long as; as many as; as much as; as much... as...; as soon as; as well as; by the time; each/every time; even if/though; except; for fear (that); how far; if; only; in case; in order that; in that; inasmuch as; much as; next time; no less than; no matter how; no matter if; no matter what; no matter when; no matter where; no matter whether; no matter which; no matter who; not any/no more than; not but that/what; not that ...but that...; now(that); prep. + the fact that; so much so that; so that; such as; such that; the rather that; what if; what though	引导状语从句 或单句

类别	词语	用法
关连从属连词	as... as...; as... so...; barely... before/when ...; hardly ... before/when...; more/less-er... than; no sooner ... than; scarcely ... before/when; so ... that...; such... that...; the more..., the more...; the more ...; whether...or	引导状语从句或单句
边际从属连词	assuming (that); considering (that); directly; given (that); if only; immediately; instantly; provided/providing (that); rather/sooner... than...; say; seeing that; suppose/supposing; the instant; the minute; the second; the (time); the way(that)	引导状语从句或单句
并列连词	and; but; for; or; or so; still; whereas; while; whilst	引导并列成分或并列句
边际并列连词	as well as; as; let alone; much less	引导并列成分并列句等

类别	词语	用法
连接性副词	also; besides; else; furthermore; hence; however; meantime/meanwhile; moreover; neither; nevertheless; nonetheless; nor; otherwise; so; then; therefore; thus; wherefore; yet	引导并列成分 并列句等
连接性短语	at once...and...; either...or...; for one thing...;for another...;in addition; in order to; in the meantime/meanwhile; neither... nor...; not... nor...; not merely... but (also) ...; not (only) ... but also ...; now ...; now/then ... on the contrary;on (the) one hand..., on the other(hand)...;or else; prep + the fact that; so as to; so... as to...; sometimes ..., sometimes ...; such as to; whether...or...	引导并列成分 并列句等

A

according as

I. 复合从属连词

1. 引导方式状语从句

in proportion as, in a manner depending on which of certain alternative is true 要看……来决定 根据……决定是这样还是那样

常用于在两种可能性中进行选择，此时从句中常用“...or...”的结构，也可用来表示“随程度而定”。例如：

People see things differently according as they are materialists or idealists. 人们的观点有唯物唯心之分，因而他们对事物的看法也就不同。

We may go out and play volleyball or stay home according as the weather is good or bad 我们或是到外面打排球 或是待在家里 视天气好坏而定。

You may go or stay according as you decide. 去留由你定。

You may take an oral or written exam according as you prefer. 你或是参加口试 或是参加笔试 由你自己定。

You will receive according as you give. 你的收入视你的劳动而定。

Things are valuable according as they are valued. 事物之可贵依人们的珍视程度而定。

2. 引导方式状语从句

if 如果

According as you are right, we will take your advice. 如果你是对的，我们就会接受你的劝告。

According as he gives a favourable answer, you can plan to see him.
如果他答应见你，你可以开始着手准备了。

According as I have the money, I will go. 如果我有钱 我就去。

II . 辨析 'according as, according to

according as, according to 两个词都是关联词 意为“根据……而定”；“按照……”。according as是复合连词 其后接句子 而 according to 是复合介词，其后接名词。例如：According as you behave yourself you will be well treated. 根据你个人的表现，你将受到良好的对待。

A diplomat must act according to circumstances. 一个外交家应随机应变。

但在从属疑问词引导从句前，不用 according as 而用 according to。例如：

A sound is often different according to whether it is strongly stressed or not. 重读与否的发音往往是不同的。

You may choose according to what you want. 你可以根据你的需要选择。

after

从属连词

1. 引导时间状语从句

following or subsequent to the time that, at a later time when
在……以后

表示主句动作发生在从句动作之后。如主句是一般现在时和一般过去时，从句常用一般现在时或现在完成时和一般过去时或过去完成时。当主句谓语用一般将来时时，从句就用一般现在时或者完成时态，不能用将来时态。例如：

After her husband died she had to take everything on herself. 丈夫死

了以后，她不得不把一切承担下来。

After we had finished tea, we all sat down on the grass. 喝完茶我们都在草地上坐下。

I told them after you had left. 你走了之后我才告诉他们。

I lay in bed till after he arose. 我躺在床上直到他起身后才起来。

One day, after my folks had a big fight at breakfast, I came to school late, holding back my tears. 一天，我家里人在吃早饭时大吵起来，我忍着眼泪去上学，迟到了。

I found your coat after you had left the house. 你离开家之后我找到了你的外衣。

After you think it over please let me know what you decide. 请你仔细考虑后告诉我你的决定。

What do you plan to do after you have finished your homework ? 做完作业后 你打算做什么？

I'll phone you after I arrive. 我到了之后就给你打电话。

2. 引导定语从句

at a later time when 在……之后 例如：

He was asleep the moment after his head touched the pillow. 他的头刚一挨枕头便睡着了。

The day after the hideous music began the three girls from California arrived. 就在那可怕的音乐开始后的那天，那三位从加利福尼亚来的姑娘到了。

3. 引导表语从句 例如：

One of the coolest and wisest hours a man has is just after he wakes in the morning. 人最冷静、聪慧之时恰在早上醒来的时候。

Pruce used to live with Gordon. This was after Gordon had left his wife. 布鲁过去常和哥登一起住，那是在哥登同其妻子分手之后。

典型错句：

Wrong: I shall arrive after you will leave(从句不用将来时)

Right: I shall arrive after you leave(have left). 我将在你离开之后到达。

Wrong: After I shall visit Shanghai I will travel up the Yangtze
(从句不用将来时)

Right: After I visit Shanghai I will travel up the Yangtze. 访问上海之后我将沿长江而上。

albeit

从属连词

引导让步状语从句

even though, although 尽管, 虽然 例如:

Albeit he has failed twice, he is not discouraged. 他虽然两度失败, 却没有灰心。

The badge has taught me lessons, albeit they can profit nothing to myself. 这枚徽章教训了我, 虽然这些教训对我已没用。

It was a very small albeit important mistake. 这是个很小但很重要的错误。

Miniver loved the Medici, albeit he had never seen one.

米尼弗爱上了梅迪奇家的人, 虽然他从来没有看见过一个。

Still, the glory that was to be his son's dazzled him, albeit the meaning of the prophecy was not clear to him. 虽然他并不清楚预言的意义, 但对于那属于他儿子的光荣却感到迷惑。

also

I. 连接性副词

引导并列成分或并列句

as well, besides, too 也 还

1. 用于句子中 修饰谓语动词 多位于主要动词前或系动词、助动词后。例如：

I like classical music, but I also like jazz. 我喜欢古典音乐 但我也喜欢爵士乐。

I also want some coffee. 我也要一点咖啡。

She washed the children, also gave them their breakfast. 她给孩子们洗澡 又给他们早饭吃。

His sister has also gone to town. 他的妹妹也进城了。

I've also read her other novels. 我也读了她写的另外一些小说。

2. 也可根据需要置于句中不同位置。例如：

His style is terse, also vivacious. 他的文体既简明又活泼。

Harry was at the party, and Fred was also there. 哈里参加了这次聚会 弗雷德也在场。

She sings, and also paints sometimes. 她喜欢唱歌有时也画画。

注：在同一句子中的不同位置，句子所表达的意思亦不同。例如：
Mary also phoned John today. 今天玛利也给约翰打了电话。（可能还写过信）

Mary phoned also John today. 今天玛利给约翰也打了电话。（可能还给别人打了电话）

Mary phoned John also today. 玛利给约翰今天也打了电话。（可能以前也打过电话）

3. 用在句子开头或结尾，说明整个句子。例如：

Mrs. Movel must buy fruit for puddings on the market on Saturdays; also she liked blackberries. 摩尔夫人得买水果做星期六吃的布丁 但她也喜欢黑莓。

It's a nice house, but it's very small. Also, it needs a lot of repairs. 这是栋漂亮的房子 但是很小 而且需要大修。

I thought that what aroused my indignation must make them indig-

nant also. 我想激起我愤慨的也会使他们感到愤慨。

Also, some students were tempted to add written comments of their own through out the paper. 一些学生也想在他们的论文上写上自己的评语。

The word "because" could be used in the above sentences also, though "for" is better. "because" 也可用于上面句子中 虽然 "for" 更好一些。

注 :also 只用于肯定句或疑问句中, 否定句需用 either 其前面常用逗号将其与句子的其它部分隔开。例如 :

Tom has not been to Brazil. Harry has not been to Brazil, either.
汤姆没有去过巴西, 哈里也没去过。

4. 口语中 also 有时可以代替 and, but 作连词。例如 :

So you are leaving for Shanghai tomorrow. Remember your watch and money; also the tickets. 这么说你打算明天去上海。记住带上手表、钱和车票。

The story is interesting, also the language is full of wit. 故事引人入胜 语言也很风趣。

They were cheering, also singing, as they set out. 他们出发时不断欢呼 还唱着歌。

He came with tents, cooking things, also about fifty pounds of photographic equipment. 他带来帐篷、炊具和重约 50 磅的照相器材。

II . 辨析 also, as well, too, either

这四个词的意思相近, 但在句子中的用法略有不同。also 较为正式, 多用于书面英语中。又常被用作连接词, 在句子中的位置较活。例如 :

He told me also that he took a constitutional walk every day. 他还告诉我他每天都做增强体质的散步。

Old cars are cheaper to buy, but they tend to use more petrol. Also,

there is a greater risk of accidents. 旧车买起来便宜, 但往往耗油多。此外, 出事故的危險性也大。

as well 通常用于句末。可以指主语(但不能紧接主语), 也可以指句子的其它部分。例如:

She not only sings, but also plays the piano as well. 她不但会唱歌而且会弹钢琴。

John teaches skiing as well. 约翰除了教别的还教滑雪。

too 是四者中最常用的词。没有 also 那样正式, 但常和 also 替用。通常放于句末, 也可紧跟主语。例如:

I was in Germany last summer too. 去年夏天我也在德国。

I, too, know where he is to be found. 我也知道可以在什么地方找到他。

as well, too 在口语中常被用来替代 also 作简短回答。例如: “I'm hungry.” 我饿极了。”

“I am too”(I am as well. Me too)“我也是。”

但不能说“ I'm also”。此外, also, as well 和 too 一般都不能用于否定句。

either 是连接副词。用于否定句中, 代替 too 和 also 两词表示“也不”。其前多用逗号。例如:

The new product is of high quality and is not expensive, either. 这种新产品质量很好而且价格便宜。

If you do not go, I shall not either. 如果你不去 我也不去。

I haven't read this book, and my brother hasn't either.

我没看过这本书, 我哥哥也没看过。

although

I. 从属连词

引导让步状语从句

in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that 虽然 尽管

由 all加 though 而来 具有强调意味。通常置于句首 用于正式场合。多指事实而不指设想。 although 绝不可和 but 连用 但可以 and yet, still, nevertheless 连用。例如：

Although the murder of the Archduke was the immediate cause of the First World War, the real reasons for the conflict were very much more complicated. 虽然大公被谋杀是第一次世界大战的直接原因，然而冲突的真正原因要复杂得多。

Although my car is very old, it still runs very well. 虽然我的车很旧 但它跑得蛮好。

Although, as boys, we had been intimate associates, yet I really knew little of my friend. 虽然我们是儿时的亲密朋友，但我的确对他了解甚少。

Although she was a child, the actress was drawing a crowd. 这位女演员尽管还是孩子，却吸引了许多观众。

Although I believe it, yet I still not act. 我虽然相信它 现在却不想有所行动。

Although all men were against him, he none the less persevered. 虽然众人都反对他，他仍旧干下去。

注：尽管在很多情况之下 although 可以被用来替代 though 但在 even though, as though 中却不能用 although 代替 though. 当 though 引起的让步状语从句是倒装句时，也不能用 although. 例如：Even though I didn't understand a word, I kept smiling. 虽然我一个字也不懂，我还是不停地笑。

Child though he is, he knows enough to tell good from bad. 他虽然是个孩子却懂得区分好坏。

You look as though you know each other. 看起来你们好像彼此认识。

Commonplace though it may appear, this doing of one's duty embodies the highest ideal of life and character. 这种忠于职守的行为, 看起来平淡无奇, 却是人生和性格的最高理想的具体表现。

II. 辨析 :although, though→though

and

并列连词

1. 引导并列成分

as well as, together with, also, besides 亦和同及
连接语法作用相同的词语

1). 连接两个对等概念, 表示并列。例如:

Winning and losing are both unpleasant. 胜和负都不愉快。

This place is nice and warm. 此处既舒适又暖和。

To profess and to practise are quite different things. 说和做是两件完全不同的事。

To him, friendship was a pledge of loyalty and unselfishness, given without question or motive. 在他看来 友谊是忠实无私的誓约 友情既是无条件的, 亦是无动机的。

Each book and each paper is found in its place. 一 书一纸都在原处。

They sang and danced all night. 他们唱歌、跳舞玩了整整一个晚上。

I went home and Sonia stayed at the station. 我回家了, 而索尼亚继续留在站上。

注 名词并列时在 **and** 之后通常不再重复 **a, the, my** 等限定词。

例如 **my father and mother** 比 **my father and my mother** 更常见;

and 连接并列的两个代词时, 通常不能连接两个位于同一名词前的所有格代词, 所以我们不说 **our and your friends**” 而说成 **our friends and yours**”。