

【中考英语】

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必考语法之连词

状语从句的省略的问题

一、知识点总结

连词是一种连接词与词, 短语与短语以及句与句的虚词, 它不能独立担任句子成分而只起连接作用。连词主要可分为两类: 并列连词和从属连词。

1. 并列连词用来连接平行的词、词组和分句, 并列连词连接的双方是对等的。

常用的并列连词有and, both...and(两者都), neither...nor(既不...也不...), not only...but also(不但...而且), as well as等。但如果连接的两部分意义不趋向一致, 意义有转折的并列连词有: but(但是), however(然而), while(而), only(只不过)。还有表示选择关系的并列连词, 如: or, either...or(或者...或者...), 再有的是连接双方, 互为因果, 或表示前因后果的连词有: for(因为), so(所以), therefore(因此)等。

例句: She plays not only the piano, but (also) the guitar.

2. 从属连词, 在初中范围内常常考查引导状语从句、宾语从句的从属连词。其中有时间状语从句, 常用的连接词有: when, while, as, since, before, after, once, as soon as, until, till连接条件状语从句的连词有: if, unless, as long as等, 而原因状语的

连接词有because, since, as, now that(既然)。目的、结果、方式、比较、地点等状语从句的连接词有: so that, so...that, such...that, as...as, than, where... 它们在句子与文章中几乎无处不在。用来连接宾语从句, 如: that, if, whether。例句如下:

Tom will call me as soon as he gets to Shanghai.

The meeting didn't start until everyone was there.

I want to know if she is going to see a film.

二、常见考法

对于连词, 主要以单项选择或完形填空的形式从意义和功能(重点是意义)角度考查学生灵活运用连词的能力。在题中, 要分清上下句之间的逻辑关系是转折还是并列, 或是选择, 在从属连词中, 会给我们一个语境, 让我们判断该用哪个连词。

典型例题1: Betty didn't go to see the film yesterday --- she was ill.

- A.because B.but
C.until D.If

解析: 本题通过语境考查从属连词的用法。只要明白语境, 分清选项中四个连词的用法, 就能选出正

确答案。“她生病了”是“Betty昨天没有去看电影”的原因, 显然, 应用表示因果关系的because。

答案:A

典型例题2: Nancy looked around, didn't see anybody.

- A.and B.so
C.but D.because

解析: 这是2007年南通的中考题, 本题考查并列连词的用法。题干的意思是“向四周看, 但是她没有看到任何人”。四个选项中but是“但是”的意思。

答案:C

三、误区提醒

1. neither...nor(既不...也不...), not only...but also(不但...而且), either...or(或者...或者...)连接主语, 谓语动词要采用就近原则。例如: Neither you nor he is to blame.(注意: 谓语动词采用就近原则, 与nor后的词保持一致。)

2. because和so, but和though不能同时用。在汉语中它们是一组关联词, 经常一起出现, 但在英语中, 只能用其中一个。例如: Because he got up late, so he didn't catch the bus.这句话就错了, 我们要么去掉Because, 要么去掉so。

为了简洁起见, 有的状语从句(如时间状语从句、条件状语从句、方式状语从句等)有时可省略从句的主语和部分谓语(尤其是当从句主语与主句主语一致, 且从句谓语包括有动词be时):

She fell asleep while (he was) doing his homework. 他在做作业时睡着了。

While (he was) doing so, he trembled a little. 他这样做时稍稍颤抖了一下。

He opened his mouth as if (he was) to speak. 他张开口, 好像要说话似的。

Often she would weep when (she was) alone. 她一个人时, 常常哭泣。

I'd like to see you whenever (it's) convenient. 在你方便的时候我想来看看你。

If (you are) traveling north, you must change at Leeds. 如果你是向北行, 你必须在里兹换车。

【注】有些由if构成的省略结构, 已属固定短语, 如if any, if necessary, if possible, if not, if so:

There are few, if any, mistakes in that book. 那本书就是有错误也不多。

If necessary, ring me at home. 如果必要, 可以打电话到我家找我。

If possible, I wish to go there next summer. 如果可能, 我希望明年夏天去。

He may be busy. If so, I'll call later. If not, can I see him now? 他可能很忙, 要是这样, 我以后再来拜访。要是不忙, 我现在可以见他吗?

【双语】

努力工
作有利
健康

Scientists find that the hard-working prestigious people live longer than average men and women. Career women are healthier than housewives. Evidences show that the jobless are in poorer health than job-holders. An investigation shows that whenever the unemployment rate increases by 1%, the death rate increases correspondingly by 2%. All this comes down to one point: work is helpful to health.

Why is work good for health? It is because work keeps people busy, away from loneliness and solitude. Researches show that people feel unhappy, worried and solitary when they have nothing to do. Instead,

the happiest are those who are busy. Many high achievers who love their careers feel they are most happy when they are working hard. Work serves as a bridge between man and reality. By work, people come into contact with each other. By collective activity, they find friendship and warmth. This is helpful to health. The loss of work means the loss of everything. It affects man spiritually and hence makes him liable to disease.

Besides, work gives one the sense of fulfillment and a sense of achievement. Work makes one feel his value and status in society. When a writer finishes his writing or a doctor successfully operates on a patient or

a teacher sees his students grow, they are happy beyond words.

From the above we can come to the conclusion that the more you work, the happier and healthier you will be.

Let us work hard and study well and live a happy and healthy life.

科学家们发现努力工作的名人比一般人寿命长, 职业妇女比家庭妇女健康。有证据表明, 失业者比在业人员健康状况差。调查表明失业率每增长1%, 死亡率相应增长2%。所有这些都表明: 工作有利于健康。

为什么工作对健康有好处? 因为工作使人忙碌, 不会寂寞、孤独。研究表明, 人们无事可做时会感到不愉

快、忧虑、孤独。忙碌反而使人愉快。许多热爱事业、卓有成就的人在努力工作时会感到最幸福。工作可作为人与现实之间的桥梁: 通过工作, 人们彼此接触; 通过集体活动, 人们得到友谊和温暖。这有利于健康。失去工作就是失去一切, 它影响人的精神, 使人容易得病。

此外, 工作给人以充实感和成就感。工作使人感到自身的价值和社会地位。作家写完书, 医生成功地给病人做完手术, 教师看到学生的成长, 他们有说不出的幸福。

从以上我们可以得出这一结论: 工作越多越幸福, 也越健康。

让我们努力工作, 好好学习, 过幸福健康的生活。