

写作专项提升

第二讲 写对3类复合句

英 语

/// 增分句型1 定语从句

定语从句在高中阶段是一个较难的语法项目,因此,写作中使用一个恰到好处的定语从句,能够明显地反映出考生对于语言具有较高的掌握能力,以此来吸引阅卷老师的目光,同时提高作文的档次。

1.关系代词引导的定语从句

引导定语从句的关系代词有who、whom、whose、that、which、as。一个使用恰当的关系代词是写好定语从句的关键,尤其是which和as引导的非限制性定语从句。写定语从句时,找准先行词,然后选择正确的关系代词,并注意关系代词在句子中所作的成分。例如:

He has a house. + The house is beautiful.

→He has a house which/that is beautiful.

先行词 关系代词(作主语,指物,用that/which)

他有一所漂亮的房子。

①(2021·全国乙卷,书面表达)Online learning does harm to our eyesight, especially for those **who** lack self-control.

在线学习对我们的视力有害,特别是对于那些缺乏自我控制的人。

②(2020·全国 I 卷,书面表达)The door opened,and in came the English teacher Ms Cai,**who** is not tall but pretty.

门开了,英语老师蔡老师进来了,她个子不高,但很漂亮。

③(2019·北京卷,书面表达)**As** you see,the students in our school are always hard-working.

如你所见,我们学校的学生总是很用功。

2.关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词有when、where、why,它们引导定语从句分别修饰表示时间、地点、原因的先行词,并在从句中作时间状语、地点状语和原因状语,不能省略。写定语从句时,找准先行词,分析关系词在句子中所作的成分,如果作状语,就用关系副词,再判断表示地点、时间还是原因,最后决定要用的关系副词。例如:

I never forget the day. + We first met then.

→ I never forget the day when we first met.

先行词 关系副词

我永远不会忘记我们第一次见面的那天。

(2019·天津卷,书面表达)The reason **why** I love western music is that the piece of music named *Fate Symphony* by Beethoven has inspired me to move on **when** I am in trouble.

我之所以喜欢西方音乐,是因为当我身处困境时,贝多芬的《命运交响曲》激励了我不断前进。

3.“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

“介词+关系代词”既能引导限制性定语从句,又能引导非限制性定语从句。先行词指物时,关系代词用which;先行词指人时,关系代词用whom;关系代词whose与所修饰的名词也可一起位于介词之后。介词的选用应根据定语从句中动词的习惯搭配、先行词的习惯搭配或所表达的意思来确定。

①(2020·全国 I 卷,书面表达)Every time I see the pictures,**in which** he is fighting to save people's lives,I cannot help being moved by him.

每当我看到他为救人而战斗的照片时,我都忍不住被他感动。

②Collecting materials took us a whole week,**during which** we interviewed our teachers and took pictures of every aspect of school life.

搜集材料花了我们整整一周的时间,在此期间,我们采访了我们的老师并拍摄了学校生活的各个方面。

4.定语从句的常用句型

(1)as you can see in...正如你在.....中看到的那样

As you can see in the drawing,it is windy and rainy outside,and yet the flower in the greenhouse is at its best.

正如你在图画中所看到的那样,外面刮风下雨,而温室里的花却长势良好。

(2)as sb put(s) it...正如某人所说的那样.....

As our coach often puts it,everything is possible if we stick to it.

正如我们教练常说的那样,只要我们坚持,一切皆有可能。

(3)as we all know.../as is known to all...众所周知.....

(2021·浙江卷,写作)**As we all know**,this exhibition can enable you to have a better understanding of traditional Chinese painting.

众所周知,这次展览可以让你们更好地了解中国传统画。

(4)one of the+形容词最高级+名词复数+定语从句
最.....中的一个

I suggest you apply for Tsinghua University,**one of the best universities in China that** have cultivated countless brilliant talents.

我建议你申请清华大学,这是培育出无数杰出人才的中国最好的大学之一。

[对点过关训练]

用定语从句补全句子

1.(2020·天津5月卷,书面表达)我定期参加专家老师的网课,通过这些网课,我不仅学到了基本知识,也可以跟老师互动。

I regularly attend online classes given by expert teachers, through which I can not only acquire basic knowledge, but also interact with the teachers and discuss with my classmates.

2.(2020·新高考 I 卷,写作)上星期天,我们学校举行了一场5千米的越野赛,比赛路线从学校大门出发,一直到南山。

Last Sunday, our school held a 5 km cross-country race, the route of which started from our school gate to the South Mountain.

3.(2020·浙江卷,写作)上个月,我们学校举行了一次英语节,我们班表演了一首你教我们的歌。

Last month,an English festival was held in our school,and our class performed a song which/that you taught us.

4.(2019·天津卷,书面表达)众所周知,音乐可以影响我们的情感、思想和行为。

As is known to all/As we all know,music can influence our emotions, thoughts and behaviors.

5.(2021·天津3月卷,书面表达)都江堰灌溉系统可以追溯到2000年以前,今天仍在灌溉中发挥着重要的作用。

Dujiangyan Irrigation System dates from over 2,000 years ago, which is still playing an important part in irrigation today.

/// 增分句型2 状语从句

状语从句主要包括时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、比较和方式九类从句。

1. 时间状语从句

常用when(当.....时),as(当.....时;一边.....一边.....;随着.....), while(在.....期间),before(在.....之前),after(在.....之后),since(自从.....以来),till/until(直到.....),by the time (that)(到.....时候),as soon as/the moment/the instant/immediately/directly/instantly/no sooner...than/hardly...when(一.....就.....),each/every time(每次,每当.....),the first time(第一次),等等连词(短语)引导。

①(2020·全国 I 卷,书面表达)**When** I failed the exam last month and was in low spirits,she gave me great encouragement.

上个月当我考试不及格而情绪低落时,她给了我很大的鼓励。

②(2019·北京卷,书面表达)**While** having dinner,I told my parents what we had done on the farm.

吃晚饭时,我告诉父母我们在农场所做的事。

③**On New Year's Eve**,we make dumplings **as** we talk.

在除夕夜,我们一边聊天,一边包饺子。

④**We** didn't realize it had been dark **before** we finished picking all the apples.

直到把所有苹果都摘完,我们才意识到天黑了。

⑤**Every time** I think about the sad experience,I feel very sorry for my mother.

每次想起那伤感的往事时,我就觉得非常对不起我的母亲。

⑥ **The first time** I saw you, I realized I seemed to have met you somewhere before.

第一次看见你时,我就意识到好像以前在哪里见过你。

⑦(2019·北京卷,书面表达) **The moment** we arrived there, we started to help the farmers harvest watermelons, for which the farmers praised us.

我们一到那儿就开始帮助农民收获西瓜,农民因此表扬了我们。

2.地点状语从句

引导地点状语从句的连词有where(在.....地方),wherever(无论何地),anywhere(在任何地方),everywhere(到处),等等。

(2019·全国 II 卷,书面表达)**Wherever** our team are training,we will try our best and we all want to be the winner.

无论我们的团队在哪里训练,我们都会尽力而希望能成为赢家。

3.原因状语从句

引导原因状语从句的连词(短语)有because(因为),as(因为),since(既然),now that(既然),seeing (that)(由于),considering (that)(考虑到.....),等等连词引导。

如:

①(2021·全国甲卷,书面表达)**Considering that** you are interested in China,I want you to give me some advice.

考虑到你对中国感兴趣,我想让你给我提些建议。

②(2020·全国 I 卷,书面表达)Mr Huang is born a good English teacher **because** he can always make his classes so interesting and attractive that we all enjoy having English classes.

黄老师天生是一位好的英语老师,因为他总是能使他的课变得有趣且有吸引力,我们都喜欢上英语课。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
<https://d.book118.com/087001135105006110>