

# 关于简单句并列句 复合句



# 第八讲 简单句、并列句 和复合句

# <<< 考点知识精讲 >>>

考点知识精讲

强化训练

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中考对句子类型的考查主要有以下几点：

1. 简单句的五种基本句型；
2. 并列句中连词的正确选择；
3. 宾语从句的引导词、时态和语序问题；
4. 状语从句的引导词的选择以及主从句在时态上的一致性；
5. 定语从句的关系代词和关系副词的选择。

## 知识点一 简单句

### 1. 概念以及句型特点

(1)概念：简单句就是句子中只包含一个主谓结构的句子。

(2)句型特点：主语+谓语

□ 注意 □ 它只包含一个主谓结构，而且句子的各个结构都只用单词短语表示。

### 2. 简单句的分类

(1)主谓型(S+Vi)

在这类简单句中，充当谓语的动词为不及物动词。

An accident happened yesterday. 昨天发生了一起事故。  
S                      Vi

He works very hard. 他工作很努力。  
S      Vi

注意□ 一些符号以及对应的含义如下所示：

S: 主语      Vi: 不及物动词      Vt: 及物动词  
P: 表语      O: 宾语                      C: 宾语补足语

## (2)主系表型(S+V+P)

句中的谓语由连系动词加上表语构成。此类简单句主要反映事物的性质、特征或状态。

The soup tastes nice. 这汤味道很鲜美。  
S      V      P

Your idea sounds good. 你的主意听起来不错。  
S      V      P

**以练促记1** This piece of music \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

A. looks      B. sounds      C. tastes      D. smells

答案：B

## (3)主谓宾型(S+Vt+O)

此类简单句中，句子的谓语动词为及物动词，其后接名词、代词或相当于名词的词、短语或句子作宾语。

They reached the village. 他们到达了那个村子。  
S      Vt      O

---

I met her at the bus stop. 我到汽车站接她了。  
S   Vt   O

He stopped talking just now. 他刚才停止了讲话。  
S      Vt      O

We want to see him. 我们想见他。  
S      Vt      O



- 以练促记2** —Do you know if Cindy will drive to Italy this weekend?  
—Cindy? Never! She \_\_\_\_\_ driving.
- A. has hated                      B. hated  
C. will hate                        D. hates

答案：D

#### (4)主谓双宾型(S + Vt + O + O)

此类简单句中，谓语是可以带双宾语的及物动词，如 give, pass, lend, make, show, buy, teach 等。间接宾语一般是人，直接宾语一般是物。间接宾语通常位于直接宾语之前。

□ He gave me a pen. 他给了我一支钢笔。  
       S   Vt   O    O

My father made me a kite. 我父亲给我做了一只风筝。  
       S        Vt   O    O

注意 □ 如果直接宾语位于间接宾语之前时，间接宾语前须加介词 to 或 for。

## (5)主谓宾补型(S+Vt+O+C)

此类简单句中，作谓语的如果是 make, keep, want, hear, listen to, look at, watch, notice, feel, let, have, see, tell, ask, find 等及物动词，其后常接形容词、副词或动词不定式、分词作宾语补足语。

$\frac{\text{He}}{\text{S}} \frac{\text{made}}{\text{Vt}} \frac{\text{us}}{\text{O}} \frac{\text{stand here.}}{\text{C}}$  (动词不定式)

他让我们站在这儿。

$\frac{\text{She}}{\text{S}} \frac{\text{let}}{\text{Vt}} \frac{\text{the boy}}{\text{O}} \frac{\text{in.}}{\text{C}}$  (副词) 她让这个男孩进去。

$\frac{\text{The present}}{\text{S}} \frac{\text{makes}}{\text{Vt}} \frac{\text{me}}{\text{O}} \frac{\text{happy.}}{\text{C}}$  (形容词)

这件礼物使我很高兴。

$\frac{\text{He}}{\text{S}} \frac{\text{kept}}{\text{Vt}} \frac{\text{me}}{\text{O}} \frac{\text{waiting for two hours.}}{\text{C}}$  (现在分词)

他让我等了两个小时。

**以练促记3** The talk show on TV is very popular. It often makes people \_\_\_\_\_.

A. laugh      B. laughing      C. to laugh      D. laughed

答案：A

## 知识点二 并列句

### 1. 概念以及句型特点

(1)概念：并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句连接而成的。并列句中的各简单句意义同等重要，相互之间不是从属关系，而是平行并列的关系。它们之间用连词连接。

(2)句型特点：简单句+并列连词+简单句

### 2. 以常用连接词为线索剖析并列句

常用的连接词有以 and, or, but, so 为代表的四大类。

(1)以 and 为代表的表示意义延伸的并列连词

此类并列连词包括 and(和；同), not only...but(also). ..(不但……而且……), and then(那么)等。

He helps me and he also helps others.

他帮助我，也帮助别人。

She not only gave us a lot of advice, but also helped us to overcome difficulties.

她不仅给我们很多建议，而且还帮助我们克服了困难。

(2)以 or 为代表的表示选择概念的并列连词

此类并列连词包括 or(或者；否则), either...or...(或者……或者……), otherwise(否则)等。

Hurry up, or we'll be late.

快点，否则我们要迟到了。

Either you come to my home or I get to yours.

要么你到我家，要么我到你家。

注意□ “祈使句+or+简单句”可以转换为“if+否定句+简单句”，如上面例句可以转换为：

If we don't hurry up, we'll be late.

- **以练促记4** Wear your coat, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll catch a cold.  
A. and      B. or      C. but      D. so

答案：B

(3)以 but 为代表的表示转折意义的并列连词

此类并列连词包括 but (但是; 可是), while(而), yet(然而), however(然而)等。

He is young, but he works hard.

他虽然年轻, 但学习努力。

It looks like rain. However, it is clear this morning.

天好像要下雨了, 然而今天上午是晴天。

He is tired, (but) still he will make another experiment.

他很累了, 但他仍然要做另一个实验。

**以练促记5** We have invited the boss, \_\_\_\_\_ she may decide not to come.

A. and      B. or      C. but      D. so

答案: C

(4)以 so 为代表的表示因果关系的并列连词  
此类并列连词包括 so(因此; 所以), for(因为)。  
Mike didn't come to school, for he was ill.  
迈克没有来上学, 因为他病了。  
He works hard, so he is a top student of class.  
因为他学习努力, 所以是班上最优秀的学生。



## 知识点三 复合句

### 1. 概念以及句型特点

(1)概念：复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。

(2)句型特点：

主句+从句或从句+逗号+主句

主句和从句都有完整的主谓结构，但主句是全句的主干，从句只是主句的一个成分，从句不能独立存在。

### 2. 分类

从句在句子中作什么句子成分就叫什么从句，如作宾语的叫宾语从句，作状语的叫状语从句，作定语的叫定语从句等。

分 类	考点浓缩
宾语从句	引导词、语序、时态、否定前移、if 和 whether 的区别、与复合不定式短句的互相转换
状语从句	时间状语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、让步状语从句、比较状语从句
定语从句	定义、先行词、关系词

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## 一、宾语从句

在句中起宾语作用的从句叫宾语从句。有关宾语从句的考点，多集中在以下六个方面：

### 1. 注意正确使用引导词

(1)当宾语从句由陈述句变化而来时，用 **that** 来引导从句，其中的 **that** 无具体意义，一般可以省略。

He tells me (that) he is going shopping this Sunday.

他告诉我说本周日他要去购物。

She said (that) the bank was near the hotel.

她说银行就在宾馆附近。

(2)当宾语从句由一般疑问句变化而来时，可用 **if** 或 **whether** 来引导从句，意为“是否”。

She asked me if (whether) she could join us.

她问我她是否可以加入我们的队伍。

He wondered if (whether) the workers had finished the work. 他想知道，工人们是否已经完成了工作。

(3)当宾语从句由特殊疑问句变化而来时,特殊疑问词就是宾语从句的引导词,如 who, whose, what, which, when, where, why, how 等。

Do you know who broke the door?

你知道谁弄坏了门吗?

She asked me whose pen that was.

她问我那是谁的钢笔。

She asked them what they were doing.

她问他们正在做什么。

Tell me which one you want. 告诉我你要哪一个。

He asked me when I would set out.

他问我什么时候出发。

**以练促记6** —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the man with glasses is?

—A reporter, I think.

A. what      B. that      C. who      D. where

答案: A

## 2. 注意正确使用语序

(1)在含有宾语从句的复合句中，宾语从句都要使用陈述语序，即“引导词+主语+谓语+其他”。

When did the train leave? I want to know.

→I want to know when the train left.

Does the shop close at six every day? Do you know?

→Do you know if/whether the shop closes at six every day?

(2)如果是由 do, does, did 构成的疑问句，在转换为宾语从句时，要去掉 do, does, did，且从句中的谓语动词要根据主句时态作出相应的变化。

Do they often play basketball? He asked.

→He asked if they often played basketball.

What time did she get up? The young man asked.

→The young man asked what time she got up.

(3)如果是 will, be, have, can 组成的疑问句，在变为宾语从句时，需把 will, be, have, can 返回到句中原来的谓语位置上，并根据主句时态作相应的变化。

Will you be free tomorrow? She asked me.

→She asked me if (whether) I would be free the next day.

Has she seen the movie yet? I want to know.

→I want to know if (whether) she has seen the movie yet.

### 3. 注意正确使用时态

(1)如果主句是一般现在时、一般将来时或祈使句时，宾语从句的时态不受限制，可以根据实际表达的需要来确定。

Could you tell me what he said at the meeting?

你能告诉我他在会上说了什么吗？(一般过去时)

He will tell us that he has been able to look after himself.

他将告诉我们他已经能够照顾自己了。(现在完成时)

Tell him when we will start.

告诉他我们将什么时候动身。(一般将来时)

(2)如果主句是一般过去时，宾语从句应与主句保持一致，即使用过去时态的某种形式。

He said that he was born in Wuhan in 1985.

他说他于 1985 年出生在武汉。

They said that they had already finished the work.

他们说他们已经完成了工作。

**以练促记7** —When are the Shutes leaving for New York?

—Pardon?

—I asked \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when are the Shutes leaving for New York
- B. when the Shutes are leaving for New York
- C. when were the Shutes leaving for New York
- D. when the Shutes were leaving for New York

答案：D

(3)如果宾语从句所叙述的是客观事实、格言、科学真理等时，从句时态不受主句限制，用一般现在时。

Everyone knew there are sixty minutes in an hour.

大家都知道一小时是 60 分钟。(客观事实)

She said that two heads are better than one.

她说三个臭皮匠赛过一个诸葛亮。(格言)

He said that light travels faster than sound.

他说光比声音传播得快。(科学真理)

#### 4. 否定前移

在宾语从句中, 当主句的谓语动词为 think(认为), believe(相信), expect(期望), imagine(想象), suppose(猜测)等时, 如果主句主语为 I(we)时, 从句中表示否定意义的 not 应移到 think, believe, expect, imagine, suppose 前。

I don't think he is right. 我认为他不对。

I don't suppose he will come. 我猜测他不会来。

**注意** □ 如果主句主语不是 I(we), 则 not 不前移。

She thinks her answer is right. 她认为她的答案正确。

→ She thinks her answer isn't right.

她认为她的答案不正确。



## 二、状语从句

### 1. 概念以及句型特点

(1)概念：状语从句在复合句中作状语，修饰主句中的动词、形容词、副词等。

### (2)句型特点

状语从句可以放在主句之前，也可以放在主句之后。放在主句之前时，常用逗号与主句分开；放在主句之后时，不用逗号。

### 2. 分类及引导词

状语从句	引导词
时间状语从句	when, while, as, before, after, until(till), as soon as, since
条件状语从句	if, unless
原因状语从句	because, as, since
结果状语从句	so...that..., such...that...
目的状语从句	so that, in order that
让步状语从句	though, although, even if, even though, no matter...
比较状语从句	than, as...as...

## (一)时间状语从句

在时间状语从句中，常用的引导词有 when, while, as, before, after, until(till), as soon as, since 等，以下是关于它们的详细讲解。

### 1. when 引导的时间状语从句

连词 when 的意思是“当……时候”，when 引导的时间状语从句的动作和主句的动作可以是同时发生，也可以是先后发生。when 既可以指时间点，也可以指时间段。

She was cooking when someone knocked at the door.

有人敲门时，她正煮饭。(先后发生)

My father was reading a newspaper when I was sleeping.

当我睡觉的时候，父亲在看报。(同时发生)

What was your mother doing when you came back?

你回来时你妈妈在做什么？(时间点)

When I was a child, I used to go to the Great Wall.

当我还是个小孩子的时候，我常常去长城。(时间段)

**以练促记8** Lou \_\_\_\_\_ computer games when her brother phoned her.

A. plays

B. is playing

C. has played

D. was playing

答案：D

## 2. while 引导的时间状语从句

连词 **while** 的意思是“当……时”，**while** 引导时间状语从句时，谓语动词必须是延续性动词。如果从句谓语动词为非延续性动词，则须用进行时态。**while** 若出现在过去进行时的句子中，结构一般是“**while** + 过去进行时，一般过去时”。

**While I was shopping, the UFO landed.**

我购物的时候，不明飞行物降落了。

## 3. as 引导的时间状语从句

**as** 引导的时间状语从句，表示“当……时”或“一边……一边”，主句和从句的动作同时发生。

**As the children walked along the lake, they sang happily.** 孩子们一边沿着湖走，一边愉快地唱歌。

**As he was a child, he began to learn to play the piano.**

当他还是个小孩的时候，他就开始学弹钢琴了。

□ **注意** □ **as** 引导的时间状语从句的主语与主句的主语常为相同的人或物。

#### 4. before 引导的时间状语从句

此时表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作之前。

He had studied in this school before he joined the army.

参军之前，他在这所学校学习过。

**以练促记9** Jane, please turn off the lights \_\_\_\_\_ you leave the classroom.

A. after      B. before      C. until      D. but

答案：B

## 5. after 引导的时间状语从句

此时主句的动作发生在从句动作之后。

After he locked the door, he left.

他锁上门后离开了。

□ 注意 □ after 引导的时间状语从句的主语与主句的主语常为相同的人或物，如果主句的动作发生在从句之后，可以转换为 not...until(before). ..引导的时间状语从句。

He left the classroom after he finished his homework.

→ He didn't leave the classroom until (before) he finished his homework. 他完成作业后才离开教室。

## 6. until(till)引导的时间状语从句

until 意思是“直到……”，主从句都是肯定句，主句的谓语动词为延续性动词，此时 until=till。表示“直到……才……”时，主句用否定句，从句用肯定句，主句中的谓语动词为非延续性动词。

They worked until (till) it was dark.

他们一直工作到天黑。

I didn't go to bed until she came back.

直到她回来我才睡觉。

**注意** □ until 与 till 引导时间状语从句时，通常可以交换使用，但如果从句在句首，则只能使用 until。

Until he went there he didn't know that.

直到他到那儿，他才知道那件事。

**以练促记10** —Hurry up! The bus is coming.

—Wait a minute. Don't cross the street \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights are green.

- A. until      B. after      C. while      D. since

答案：A

7. as soon as 引导的时间状语从句  
as soon as 意思是“一……就……”。

As soon as he came into the room, I would tell him that thing. 他一走进房间，我就告诉他那件事。

Please write to us as soon as you get there.

你一到那儿，就请给我们写信。

I'll come to see you as soon as I arrive there.

我一到那儿，就去看你。

□ **注意** □ as soon as 引导的从句为时间状语从句，当主句是一般将来时态时，从句要用一般现在时。

He will return the book as soon as he finishes it.

他一看完这本书就去归还。



**以练促记11** I will write you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ there.

- A. get
- B. have got
- C. got
- D. will get

答案：A

## 8. since 引导的时间状语从句

since 意思是“自从……”，它引导的从句中的动词多用过去式，表示动作的起点。主句表示动作的延续，用现在完成时。如果主句中的动作表示的不是延续性动作而是目前的状态，主句可用一般现在时。

I haven't heard from my friend since I went to Dalian.

我到大连后就没有收到过我朋友的信。

It is ten years since she left here.

自从她离开这儿后，已经 10 年了。

## (二)条件状语从句

### 1. if 引导的条件状语从句

if 意思是“如果……就……”。如果主句是一般将来时，if 引导的从句就要用一般现在时。

If it doesn't rain, I'll go fishing.

如果不下雨，我就去钓鱼。

I'll go to see you if I have time.

如果我有时间，我会去看你的。

### 2. unless 引导的条件状语从句

unless 意思是“除非；如果不”，相当于 if not。如果主句是一般将来时，unless 引导的从句就要用一般现在时。

Unless you work hard, you won't pass the exam.

除非你努力学习，否则你会考试不及格的。

They will have a picnic unless it rains next Sunday.

他们是要进行野炊活动的，除非下周日下雨。

注意□ 当 if 引导的从句为否定句时，可以与 unless 相互转化。

If he isn't busy, he'll come to meet us.

= Unless he is busy, he'll come to meet us.

**以练促记12** —May I watch TV now, mum?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_ you have finished doing your homework.

A. unless      B. if      C. because      D. when

答案：A

### (三)原因状语从句

#### 1. because 引导的原因状语从句

because 表示最直接的原因，为 why 问句的答语。

He didn't come because he was ill.

他没有来是因为他病了。

He didn't catch the first bus because he got up too late.

因为他起床太晚了，所以没有赶上第一班车。

**注意**□ because 引导的从句不能与 so(所以)连用。

因为我取得了好成绩，所以我妈妈很高兴。

(×)Because I got a good mark, so my mother was happy.

(√)Because I got a good mark, my mother was happy.

(√)My mother was happy because I got a good mark.

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