句子

以句子为中心梳理语法，根本提高写句子的能力。

一、基本概念

写作最小的语言单位是句子，那么句子是由什么构成的呢？答案是句子成分。为了准确有效的开展语言学习，一定要弄清句子成分并理清句子结构。

(一) 句子成分

1. 主语 subject 一个句子动作的发出者，或者是这个句子描述的对象。

2. 谓语 predicate 说明句子主语的动作或状态。

3. 宾语(动词宾语) object 一个句子动作的承受者。

4. 宾语补足语 object complement 补充说明宾语。

5. 直接宾语 direct object 动作的直接承受者。

6. 间接宾语 indirect object 动作所针对的对象，一般指人。

7. 表语（主语补足语）subject complement 说明主语的特征、状态、性质、身份等。

8. 定语 attribute 修饰名词，用于描述或限制。

9. 状语 adverbial 修饰动词、形容词、副词或整句话，丰富句子的信息，比如时间、地点、原因、目的和方式等。

10. 同位语 appositive 一个名词对另一个名词或代词进行解释、说明,这个名词就是同位语；同位语用于解释、说明主语或宾语的某一属性或特征。（写作中最常见的同为从句结构 … the fact that…）

11. 补语 complement 补充说明前一个名词；有些时候也可以是补充说明形容词和动词。

(二) 词性

我们要正确记忆、使用单词的词性，因为不同词性的单词在句子中充当不同的成分。

提问，以上提到的 10 个句子成分都是由什么词性的单词、短语或从句来充当呢？

(三) 英文中的五大基本句型：

1. 主语+不及物动词

2. 主语+系动词+表语

3. 主语+及物动词+宾语

4. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

5. 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语

写作 5 分及以下的同学容易出现、也是最致命的一个错误就是句子成分残缺。所以，首先我们要谨记以上五大基本句型，如果以上句型中任何成分残缺整句话就是病句。

学习提示：基础较薄弱的同学在分析句子或写句子的时候需要先确定、关注句子不可欠缺的成分，即五大基本句型中的主语、谓语、宾语、补语和表语；修饰性的定语和状语可以放到第二步去处理。

从句法结构上来看，雅思写作用的句子分为三大类：简单句（句子成分都由单词或短语构成，注意这里说的简单句不是指句子很简单，简单句可以包含复杂结构，比如并列的句子成分，像并列谓语），复合句（句子中有从句充当句子成分），并列句（并列句是由两个或两三个独立但语义连贯的句子构成的句式结构）。注意写作不可使用祈使句，也不推荐使用各种问句和感叹句。

二、主语和谓语

写作最基本也是最重要的句子成分是主语和谓语，所以我们先从可作主语的词类及谓语动词学习起来。

(一) 主语

可作主语的词类：

1. 名词或名词性短语作主语
注意不要过多依赖人称作主语，句子的主语应该是整句话说明的对象，需要时用人称，不需要时直接用被说明的事物。

2. 代词作主语
主要是指用第三人称代词作主语，正确指代可体现句子间的缜密衔接。注意写作中不可使用第二人称，不要过多使用第一人称（尤其是 A 类写作）。

3. 动名词或动词不定式短语作主语
当句子是在说明一个状态或描述一个动作、行为的时候，句子的主语应该是这个状态或动作、行为。由于主语一定是名词性质，所以我们用动名词或动词不定式来引出这个状态或动作、行为。

不定式一般指没有发生,但希望或者需要发生的动作;动名词一般指已经发生或者客观存在、持续进行的事情。

4. 名词性从句作主语
注意正确使用名词性从句

(二) 谓语

1. 谓语动词的分类：

1) 不及物动词：本身有实在的词汇意义，可以充当谓语的动词，不可以直接加宾语或者不用加宾语，代表动作。

2) 及物动词：本身有实在的词汇意义，可以充当谓语的动词，后面可以直接加宾语，代表动作。

3) 系动词：本身有一定的词汇词义，不能独立作谓语，必须和表语一起构成谓语。系动词的功能主要是把表语和它的主语联系在一起，说明主语的性质、特征、品性或状态。

4) 主动词：不及物动词、及物动词和系动词的总称。

5) 助动词：助动词具有语法意义，但没有词汇意义，不可单独作谓语，只能辅助主动词一起构成谓语。助动词用来构成时态和语态。

6) 情态动词：本身有一定的词汇词义，不能独立作谓语，只能辅助主动词一起构成谓语。情态动词表示说话人对一动作或状态的看法或主观设想。

2. 谓语动词的选择

谓语是句子的核心，而谓语质量的高低首先取决于谓语动词的选择，大家在备考中一定要注意整理、记忆、模仿使用范文中的谓语动词。

3. 谓语的时态

英语中有 16 种时态，常用时态有以下几种：

1) 现在时：

a) 一般现在时
b) 现在进行时

c) 现在完成时
✓ 表示到现在为止完成的状态或动作：I have just finished the task. She has already come.

- ✓ 表示到现在为止的经验：I have never done this before. I have met him several times.
- ✓ 表示到现在为止仍在继续的状态或动作：I have lived here for 10 years. I have studied English since 2018.

d) 现在完成进行时
- ✓ 表示一直继续到现在且仍然继续下去的状态或动作：I have been working with this company for 5 years.

2) 过去时：

a) 一般过去时
b) 过去进行时

c) 过去完成时
- ✓ 表示截至过去某时为止所完成的动作或经历：He had studied English for 5 years before he left for the UK.

d) 过去完成进行时

3) 将来时：

a) 一般将来时
b) 将来进行时
c) 将来完成时
d) 将来完成进行时

4） 过去将来时：

a) 一般过去将来时
b) 过去将来进行时
c) 过去将来完成时
d) 过去将来完成进行时

4. 被动语态

被动语态(passive voice)是动词的一种特殊形式，用以说明主语与谓语动词之间的关系。被动语态是将主动语态下的宾语放到主语的位置，因此谓语动词作相应的变化。一般来说，只有及物动词才有被动语态。

英语的语态共有两种：主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者，被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

英语中被动语态很重要的原因是我们经常需要重点描述、说明主动语态下的宾语，因此把宾语提前让其作句子的主语。

5.　情态动词和副词的准确使用可以体现出语言的准确度，他们可以弱化或者强调语气。

情态动词的使用说明：

1) will, shall, may, can 的过去式分别是 would,should,might,could：所以在需要使用过去时态的时候请用后者。

2) will 与 would，shall 与 should，may 与 might，can 与 could 在语气和语义上有区别，请注意（细节用法可以查阅任何一本语法书）。

3) 在虚拟语气中只使用 would, should, might, could！

4) need 和 dare 可以作主动词也可以作情态动词（细节用法可以查阅任何一本语法书）。

5) have to 有时也被认作情态动词，有时态和人称的区别。

6) must 语气很重，小心使用，避免造成夸张。

三、非谓语动词

动词一般是作谓语成分；非谓语动词就是不充当谓语的动词形式。

(一) 不定式

1.　不定式的种类："动词原形"或者"to+动词原形"(是否加 to 一般有具体的语法要求，我们可称其为固定搭配)

I should help him study English.
I need to study harder.

2.　"to+动词原形"所形成的不定式可以当名词、形容词或副词使用，所以在句子中可以作除去谓语的所有句子成分。

(二) 动名词

动名词的形态和现在分词一样，一般具有名词的性质，因此作主语、宾语、表语。

Her hobby is dancing 动名词.

She is dancing 现在分词.

(三) 分词

1.　现在分词

doing

2.　过去分词

done

==现在分词和过去分词多做形容词或副词==

==现在分词和过去分词可以做谓语的一部分：==
The money should be <u>invested</u> by the government.
The government is <u>investing</u> in this project.

==现在分词和过去分词可以做定语：==
The student raised a <u>confusing</u> question.
The student was solving the question <u>given</u> by the teacher.

==现在分词和过去分词可以做状语：==
Compared with print media, electronic devices have larger capacity.
Comparing print media with electronic devices, we can find that…

==现在分词或者过去分词充当状语的的时候，句子的主语是分词的逻辑主语。==

有些固定的现在分词结构，比如：generally speaking, considering…, judging from… 等，他们的逻辑主语和句子的主语不一致，他们可作句子的状语或者插入语

另外，当分词的逻辑主语与句子的逻辑主语不一致，分词前必须加上自己的主语，此结构被称为独立主格。比如：Her glasses broken, she couldn't see the words on the blackboard. Time permitting, I will go for it.

<u>介词后面接从句么？</u>

<u>介词后能接从句，从句作介词的宾语，叫宾语从句，和介词构成介宾结构，但需要注意介词及从句连接词的选择。</u>

比如：（以下例句中括号内的介词也可以省略，不带括号的介词都不能省略）：
Tell me (about) where you went. 告诉我你到哪里去了。
We may be late—it depends (on) how much traffic there is. 我们可能会迟到就看交通是不是拥挤了。
Look (at) what I've got. 看我这里有什么。
I'm worried about where she is. 我担心她到什么地方去了。
The police questioned me about what I'd seen. 警察盘问我，问我看见什么了。
There's the question of who's going to pay. 问题是谁来付钱。
People's chances of getting jobs vary according to whether they live in the North or the South. 人们获得工作的机会不一样，这取决于他们是住在北方还是住在南方。
I'm worried about whether you're happy. 我担心你是不是快乐。(不能说：I'm worried about if …)

四、并列结构和并列句

(一) 常用的并列连接词有"and, or, but, so"

务必仔细学习范文中的并列结构,尤其是并列主语、并列谓语、并列宾语、并列定语和并列状语。

not only 引导的句子要部分倒装,比如:Not only can she sing, but she can also dance.

She is interested in sports rather than in music.

She is here to prepare for IELTS test as well as to learn more about this university.

I like her because she is kind rather than because she is beautiful.

She rather than I is interested in music.

He instead of me is interested in sports.

He together/alone with me is interested in arts.

五、名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句

(一) 名词性从句

1. 主语从句

2. 表语从句

3. 宾语从句

4. 同位语从句

同位语从句是充当同位语的从句，一般出现在抽象名词之后，用以说明抽象名词的具体内容。引导同位语的名词一般有 "news, idea, fact, suggestion, view, notion, message etc."；特别注意很多同学用的 " problem, result, trend, phenomenon, situation etc." 严格来说都是错的，一定要避免这么使用。

另外，区分 that 引导的是同位语从句还是定语从句的方法是，看 that 在从句中是否充当句子成分，若 that 在从句中不充当任何成分，则为同位语从句；若 that 在从句中充当主语或宾语等，则为定语从句。比如，Have you heard the news that the Chinese athletes won all four gold medals in weight lifting? (同位语从句) The news (that) he told me yesterday was really disappointing.

(二) 定语从句

定语从句是从句充当定语的功能，作用类似于形容词。

定语从句修饰的名词叫先行词，定语从句一般紧挨着先行词。

定语从句一般由关系代词引导。

1. 关系代词

关系代词	主格	宾格
代替人	who, that	whom, that
代替事物	which, that	which, that
代替整句话	which	which

定语从句关系代词只能用"that"的情况：
1) 先行词前面出现序数词、最高级、或者出现 "all, every, no, any, one, the only, the same, the very"等。
2) 先行词是代词的时候:"everything, anything, nothing, all, little"等。
3) 其他情况。

Cooking is the last thing that I want to do.

He is <u>the best</u> dancer that I have ever met.

<u>All/everything</u> that he said is true.

He is <u>the only</u> teacher that I have.

This is <u>the very</u> reason that international tourism is encouraged.

He is a talented artist, which is a fact <u>that is known to us</u>. 避免与前一个关系代词重复

2. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分，去掉它主句意思往往不明确；非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明，去掉了也不会影响主句的意思，它与主句之间通常用逗号分开。

如：This is the house which we bought last month. 限制性

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. 非限制性

1) 限制性定语从句：

限定性先行词为一般名词而且本身并未具有特殊性，可用定语从句加以限制。限定性定语从句可翻译成"……的"，其关系代词前不置逗号，翻译时先译定语从句，再译先行词。

He is a teacher <u>who</u> works in this school.

但如果先行词前有形容词加以限定，或者该先行词本身有一定特殊性，该先行词后的定语从句可以灵活写成限定或非限定性定语从句。

He is a good student <u>(,) who</u> has very good academic performance.

He is a gentle man <u>who</u> never breaks his words.他是个从不食言的君子。

He is a gentle man<u>, who</u> never breaks his words.他是个君子，从不食言。

2) 限制性定语从句可简化为分词短语

限制性定语从句中，若关系代词作主语时，该定语从句可简化为分词短语。

规则如下：
省略关系代词
关系代词之后的动词变分词（现在分词或过去分词）

The lady <u>who danced</u> on the stage is my girlfriend.

= The lady <u>dancing</u> on the stage is my girlfriend.

I like the motorbike <u>which is parked</u> in front of the gate.

= I like the motorbike <u>parked</u> in front of the gate.

3) 非限制性定语从句：

先行词为专有名词（比如人名或国家名），物主代词，指示代词及独一性名词（比如父亲，因为只有一位），之后接关系代词引导的定语从句时，该关系代词前一定要有逗号。此时定语从句就称为非限制性定语从句。换言之，专有名词和独一性名词本身就具有独特性，不必再用定语从句加以限制。

My teacher is Kurt, who is the only teacher that I know.
My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden.
Kurt is from New York city, which is a big city in the US.
Simon is my son, who is an English teacher.

非限制性定语从句还能降整个主句作为先行词，对其进行修饰，这时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数。

He seems not to have grasped what i meant, which greatly upsets me.
Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation.

3. 关系代词的所有格：whose

Whose 可以代替人或物，引导定语从句，修饰前面的名词，表示"……的"。

I have a friend whose name is Simon.
I prefer this house, whose location is quite convenient.

与关系代词一样，关系代词所有格之前若无逗号，即为限定性定语从句；若有逗号，即为非限定性定语从句。

This is Simon, whose job is teaching English.
He is a man whose job is teaching English.

Whose 替代物时， "whose + n."可以换成 "the + n. +of which" 或者 "of which + the + n."

Many students plan to apply for this university, whose faculty and facilities are top-notch.
= Many students plan to apply for this university, the faculty and facilities of which are top-notch.
= Many students plan to apply for this university, of which the faculty and facilities are top-notch.

4. 关系副词

1) 修饰表示地方的先行词：where = in which, on which, at which

This is the city in which we met each other.
= This is the city where we met each other.

I met her at the airport, at which there were many people.

= I met her at the airport, where there were many people.

2) 修饰表示时间的先行词：when = in which, on which, at which

That is the year in which he graduated from university.
= That is the year when he graduated from university.

The show starts at 7:00pm, at which most people will be here.
= The show starts at 7:00pm, when most people will be here.

3) 修饰原因"the reason"：why = for which

This is the reason for which ….
= This is the reason why …

4) how = in which

I do not agree with the way in which the problem will be addressed.
= I do not agree with the way the problem will be addressed. (更常用)
(the way 和 how 不能并存)

That is the way in which he handled the problem.
= That is how he handled the problem. (更常用)
= That is the way he handled the problem. (更常用)

(三) 状语从句

状语从句中的连词：

1. 连接原因状语从句：because, since, as, in that, given that, now that, considering that, seeing that etc.

2. 连接目的状语从句：

so that, in order that etc.

in case= for fear that= lest 以免 （一般搭配虚拟语气，条件句谓语形式 should+动词原形）etc.

He brings an umbrella to work in case it should rain.

3. 连接条件状语从句：if, even if 即使, proving (that), provided (that), on condition that, as long as, unless etc.

4. 连接让步状语从句：although, though, while, even though 尽管 etc.

5. 连接时间状语从句：when, while, as, before, after, since, until, once, as soon as etc.

6. 连接地点状语从句：where etc.

7. 连接方式状语从句：

as 正如、就像

As water is to fish, so air is to man.

as if/though 仿佛/好像… 一样

The facts are ignored as if they never existed. （如果与事实相反，用虚拟语气）

有些介词意思接近连词，要特别注意！连词后面加的是句子，而介词后面加的是名词或名词短语。这些常见的介词有：in spite of= despite, due to= owing to= because of 等。

虚拟语气
虚拟语气表述动作或状态一般不是客观存在的事实，而是说话者的主观愿望、假设或者推测。

虚拟语气一般是由 if 引导的状语从句和主句构成，根据时态的不同一般分为以下 3 种基本句型：

1) 与现在事实相反的虚拟语气 （写作中重点使用）

If 条件句谓语用过去式（be 动词全部用 were），主语谓语 would/could/should/might+动词原形

2) 与过去事实相反的虚拟语气

If 条件句谓语用过去完成时，主语谓语 would/could/should/might+ have/has done

3) 与将来情况相反的虚拟语气

If 条件句谓语用 should，翻译成"万一"，或者 were to, 或者过去式，主语谓语 would/could/should/might+动词原形

含蓄条件虚拟语气：
有时候假设的情况不以条件从句形式表示出来，而是通过介词短语或其他方式表示。常用的有：without, but for/that, otherwise 等。

Without your help (=If we had not had your help), we could not have succeeded.

注意：

If 可以引导一般现在时态下的状语从句，主句谓语是将来时的时候，if 条件句谓语用一般现在时。这种从句主要用于一般情况下的日常事务，可以取代 if 的其他连词：in case(that),on condition that, provided/providing(that),so long as, as long as 等。

If it rains tomorrow, the field trip will be delayed.

六、倒装句

倒装句是通过句中某些词类的倒置以强调整个句子的语气。

(一) 完全倒装
1. There be 句型

2. "某些副词+不及物动词+主语"的句式；常用副词有：here, there, now, then, out, in, down, up, away 等。比如：Here comes the rain.

3. 表示方位的短语放在句首。比如：West of the lake lies the village.

4. 表语置于句首时，倒装结构为"表语+系动词+主语"。（地图题写作）
1) 形容词+系动词+主语 比如：Present at the meeting were Professor X, X, and X.
2) 过去分词+系动词+主语 比如：Located in the east of the park was a parking area.
3) 介词短语+be+主语 比如：In the south lies a shopping mall.

5. so/neither/nor 表示前面所说的情况也适合于后者，其倒装结构为"so/neither/nor + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语"，倒装句的谓语的时态、形态与前一个句子相一致。
比如：He has finished the task, so has she.

6. 为了保持句子平衡，或为了强调表语或状语，或使上下文紧密衔接。
比如：They arrived at the church, in front of which stood a big crowd of people.

(二) 不完全倒装

1. 带有否定意义的词放在句首，常用的有：not, never, seldom, scarcely, barely, little, at no time, not only, not once, hardly… when, no sooner… than 等。
比如：At no time have I said such a thing!
　　　Hardly had I arrived home when it began to rain.
　　　No sooner had I entered the room than the phone rang.

2. Only 放句首，强调状语（副词， 介词短语或状语从句等）。
比如：Only then did he realize his mistakes.
　　　Only in this way can this problem be solved.

注意：only 放句首，强调主语时，语序不必倒装。

比如：Only he knows about it.

3.　在结状语从句"so… that…"中，把 so… 放在句首。

比如：So excited was she at the news that she couldn't say a word.

4.　用在 as/though 引导的让步状语从句中。

比如：Beautiful as she is, she has a very bad personality. (=Although she is beautiful, she has a very bad personality.)

5.　虚拟语气中，条件句省略 if，将主句中的 were, had 和 should 等助动词和主语颠倒形成部分倒装。比如：Were he younger, (= If he were younger) he would make another choice.

七、比较级与比较结构

(一) 原级比较："as… as…"结构中，第一个 as 是副词，第二个 as 是连词词性。

比如：He runs as fast as Mike (runs fast 括号中的部分一般省略).

He is as prudent as Lily (is).

(二) 表倍数的句式结构：

1.　倍数词+ as…as… 是……的几倍

He is twice as heavy as I.

This river is three times as long as that one.

2.　倍数词+ the (所有格) +名词 是……的几倍

He is twice my weight.

This river is three times the length of that one.

3.　more than+倍数词+ as…as… 是……的几倍还不止

He is more than twice as heavy as I.

This river is more than three time as long as that one.

4.　more than +倍数词+ the (所有格) +名词 是……的几倍还不止

He is more than twice my weight.

This river is more than three times the length of that one.

(三) 其他结构：

1.

not so much…as… 与其说…… 倒不如说……

He is not so much clever as lucky.

He is not so much a teacher as a scholar.

not so much as…= not even 甚至都不

He cannot even achieve his own goal. =He cannot so much as achieve his own goal.

2.

the+比较级…… , the+比较级…… 越…… 就越……

The better you are, the more I like you.

3.

no more…than… ……不是……正如……不是……

She is no more a student than I am.

She can no more dance than I (can). = She cannot dance any more than I (can).

no less…than… 和……一样…… = as…as…

He is no less good at math than she (is).

He studies no less hard than she. =He studies as hard as she.

4.

not more…than… 没有比……更…… =at best as…as…

He is not stronger than Mike. =He is as best as strong as Mike.

not less…than… 至少与……一样…… =at least as…as…

She is not less beautiful than Lily. =She is at least as beautiful as Lily.

5.

not to mention, not to speak, to say nothing of 后面接名词或动名词， 意思是更不用说……，
用于肯定句和否定句。

let alone, much less, still less 其后应置与其前相同的词类，意思是更不用说……，只能用于否
定句中。

He can drive a bus, to say nothing of (driving) a car.

                    …, not to mention (driving) a car.

                    …, not to speak of (driving) a car.

He cannot drive a car, to say nothing of (driving) a bus.

                        …, not to mention (driving) a bus.

                        …, not to speak of (driving) a bus.

                        …, let alone (drive) a bus.

                        …, much less (drive) a bus.

                        …, still less (drive) a bus.

八、代词

写作中正确使用代词可体现出上下文的衔接和连贯，除 G 类书信作文外不使用第二人称，

尽量少使用第一人称。代词的使用主要根据语义判断来选择。

each, every +可数名词单数

either 两者中任一
any 三者或以上任一
neither 两者皆不
none 三者或以上皆不
both 两者都
all 三者或以上皆

one… the other… 一个…另一个…(限定两者间)
one… another… 一个…另一个… (非限定在两者间)

somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody 后面谓语是单数，和 some people 不一样。

each other 两者彼此
one another 三者或者三者以上彼此

九、主谓一致

主谓一致就是指谓语在人称和数上必须与主语的人称和数保持一致。

注意并列结构中的主谓一致，见并列接结构讲解。

易错主谓一致：
somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody 后面谓语是单数，和 some people 不一样。

the number of +可数名词复数，意思是……的数量，后面的谓语是单数。
a (large) number of +可数名词复数，意思是大量的，后面的谓语是复数。=a great many

the proportion of +可数或不可数名词，意思是……的比例，后面的谓语是单数。
a (large) proportion of +可数或不可数名词，意思是……的部分，后面的谓语单数还是复数要
与前面的名词一致。

the variety of +可数或不可数名词，意思是…的种类，后面的谓语是单数。
a variety of +可数或不可数名词，意思是各种各样的，后面的谓语单数还是复数要与前面的
名词一致。

a large amount/deal of +不可数名词，意思是大量的，后面的谓语是单数。
large amounts of +不可数名词，意思是大量的，后面的谓语是复数。
(有些可数名词，比如：gases, emissions, goods 等，一般强调总量，也用 amount of)

little+不可数名词，意思是几乎没有
a little+不可数名词，意思是有一点
few+可数名词复数，意思是几乎没有
a few+可数名词复数，意思是有一点

十、冠词

请查阅语法书，常见冠词用法语法书上都有，一定要仔细看两遍。另外，特别注意 the 的用法，定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源，有"那个或这个"的意思，但比较弱，与不可数或可数(单复数)名词连用，表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

十一、 介词

请查阅语法书，常见介词用法、搭配语法书上都有，平时学习要注意积累，要学习写作范文中的高频介词搭配；另外，要会区分 to 作介词还是动词不定式。

十二、 两句话的连接方法 （标点符号的使用）

(一) 第一种方法：破折号
破折号连接句子时，用来强调第一个句子，以补充意思的不足。此时破折号有"也就是说"，或"换句话说"的意思。

Kurt is versatile—he speaks four languages and plays three kinds of musical instruments.

(二) 第二种方法：冒号
冒号连接句子时，用来强调前面句中的名词。

Simon has finally achieved his ultimate goal: he has won an Olympic gold medal.

(三) 第三种方法：分号
分号连接句子在写作中最常见，等于"逗号+连词 (and, so, but etc.)"

Ashley loves him; however, she will never marry him.

(四) 第四种方法：并列连接词

(见上文)

Lily is passionate about painting, and she has decided to apply for an art school.

Mike deserves this because he has been working so hard for it.

(五) 第五种方法：状语从句中的连词

(见上文)

As natural resources are under increasing pressure, the list of endangered animals and plants is becoming endless.
= The list of endangered animals and plants is becoming endless as natural resources are under increasing pressure.

(六) 第五种方法：关系词（定语从句部分知识点）

Daniel is a man who never tells lies.