



中考英语总复习

中考总复习之连词

中考说明及要求

- **连词**的用法



一、连词的定义

- 连接词与词、短语与短语、句子与句子的词，叫连词。

例如：

- It is neither too cold nor too hot in spring.

（**neither...nor**连接两个词）

- You can read either in the morning or in the afternoon. (**either...or**连接两个短语)

- Hu Lan was late yesterday because she woke up too late.

（**because**连接两个句子）



二、连词的种类和常考连词的用法

- 从连词本身的含意及其所连接的成分的性质来看，可分为两类：并列连词和从属连词。
- **并列连词**。用来连接有并列关系的词、短语或分句的连词是并列连词；并列连词连接分句构成并列句。



(一) 常用来并列同类性质的词与词、短语与短语的并列连词 **and, or,**

neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also, both...and :


- **1. and** 和, 并且
- My uncle lives and works in Shanghai.
- 我叔叔在上海居住和工作。
- He's big and tall.
- 他很高大。
- **2. or** 或 (非否定句中)、和 (否定句中)
- Are you a teacher or a student? 你是老师还是学生?
- You can take some food or some money. 你可以带点吃的或带点钱。
- I don't like reading or writing. 我既不喜欢读, 也不喜欢写。
- **3. either...or,** 要么.....要么....., 或者.....或者.....
- **neither...nor,** 既不.....也不.....
- **both...and,** 既.....又.....
- **not only...but also...** 不仅.....而且.....
- You can come to see me either on Sunday or on Saturday.
- 你要么在周日来, 要么在周六来。
- I don't like its color, it is **either** too dark **or** too light.
- 我不喜欢它的颜色, 不是太暗就是太浅。
- The boy is both tall and fat. 那个男孩又高又胖。
- My daughter can **not only** sing **but also** dance. 我的女儿不仅能唱, 还会跳。

(二) 常见的并列分句构成并列句的连词有 **and, or, but, so**

- 1. **or** 否则 相当于一个否定条件句。
- **Hurry up, or you'll be late.** 快点，否则你就要迟到了。
- **(If you don't hurry up, you'll be late.)**
- 2. **and**这样的话，就会.....，相当于一个肯定条件句
- **Study hard, and you can get good grades.**努力学习，你就会取得高分。
- **(If you study hard, you can get good grades.)**
- 3. **but** 但是，可是，而 前后分句是转折关系
- **Mr Mott is very poor, but he feels happy.** Mott先生很穷，但他感到快乐。
- 4. **so**于是，因此 并列具有因果关系的两个分句。
- **We wanted to learn the English songs,**
- **so we asked the teacher to teach us.**
- 我们想学英文歌，于是请老师教我们。

(二) 从属连词。引导从句的连词叫做**从属连词**，分连接代词和连接副词两种。

- 1. 引导宾语从句的有**that, when, where, who, why, what, if, whether**
- 1). **that**用于引导陈述句的宾语从句，可以省去，如：
She says **that** she likes watching TV very much.
- 2). **when, where, who, why, what**等连接副词连接由特殊疑问句转化过来的宾语从句。如：
Do you know **when** the train arrives?
Can you tell me **where** you come from?
- 3). **if, whether**连接有一般疑问句转化过来的宾语从句。
They are wondering **if** they can get the money back.
She asked the librarian **whether** she had to pay for the lost book.
- **注：**下列几种情况下不能使用**if**来引导宾语从句。
- (1)介词后的宾语从句不能使用**if**引导
Are you interested in **whether** she will come here?
- (2)后跟**or not**时，不能使用**if**引导
I' m not sure **whether or not** the shop is open.
- (3)当后跟动词不定式时，不能使用**if**引导
Do you know **whether** to go to the Great Wall tomorrow?



2. 引导状语从句的连词有**when, until, after, before, as soon as, since, for, although, if, because, so that, as if, so...that, while**等。

- 1) 引导时间状语从句的连词有**when, while, until, after, before, as soon as, since**
- 2) 引导条件状语从句的连词有**if, unless**
- 3) 引导原因状语从句的连词有**because**
- 4) 引导结果状语从句的连词有 **so...that/such...that**
- 5) 引导比较状语从句的连词有**than, as...as**

中考考什么？

- 中考从以下几个方面来考查学生对连词的掌握情况：



1. 并列词与词、短语与短语的连词

and, or, both..and, either..or, not only..but also, neither..nor。

- (2007南通)
- I can **B** swim _____ skate. I'm going to have some training next year.
- A. either, or B. neither, nor
- C. both, and D. not only, but also
- **[解题技巧]**
- 以此立意的试题考查考生能否正确使用并列连词 and, or, both..and, either..or, not only..but also, neither..nor等。其中后三组连词并列主语时，谓语动词与最靠近的主语保持一致。
- 本题题意是对swim和skate两种动作的否定，对两者否定用neither...nor，选B。

2. 并列分句的连词so, for, but, and, or, not only...but also

- (河南试题)
- 一Be careful, **B** _____ you will make mistakes in your exams.
- —I know that, Mum. One can never be too careful.
- A. and B. or C. nor D. but (2006河南)
- [解题技巧]
- 以此立意的试题考查考生能否正确使用并列连词so, for, but, and, or, not only...but also, 其中not only...but also并列分句时, 第一个分句要倒装。so因此; for因为; but但是; and你就会; or否则的话; not only...but also不仅.....而且.....。
- 本题的前后分句之间是否定条件关系“否则的话”, 用连词or, 选B。

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/006221145014010051>