英语写作基础
【00597】

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考点 1：掉尾句的含义（Periodic sentence）

所谓掉尾句,是指只有读到句子末尾,才能明白整个句子意思的一种句子类型。

In many ways, the history of English words is the history of our civilization.

考点 2：松散句的含义（Loose sentence）

即上面提到的中心意思放在句首,修饰语放在句尾的句子。这种句子往往中心意思不突出,整个句子结构比较松散。

The history of English words is the history of our civilization in many ways.

考点 3：并列句（The compound sentence）

并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句合并而成的句子,它的合并方式通常是由**逗号加一个连接词**（and，but，for，of，nor，so，yet），或由句子衔接词、分号来连接两个分句,前后两个分句分量相当。例如：

I enjoy playing tennis, but I hate playing golf.

考点 4：复合句（The complex sentence）

一个含有从句和主句的句子便是复合句。主句部分常常是一句话的中心所在,是被强调的部分。从句部分由从属连词引导。例如：

Because the cost of education is rising, many students must work part-time.

考点 5：并列复合句（The compound-complex sentence）

含有两个(或更多)单句和一个(或更多从句)的句子是并列复合句。例如:

Many students drive their cars to the college, but others prefer to take public transportation because free parking near the campus is unavailable.

考点 6：串句

(1) 定义：

串句是一种错句,指在**没有连接词或标点符号**的情况下,将两个**独立的单句**串在一起。这种错句常常使读者感到困惑,说不清哪里该起,哪里该止,有些是仅两个单句用逗号隔开,犯了"**逗号割裂**"错误。例如：

Please eat all of the peas in the bowl on the kitchen table those are the last peas from the garden.

The history of Latin America is full of revolutions the opposition is always trying to remove the party in power.

(2) 如何避免串句

① 句号与大写

修改串句的一种方法是在两个完整、独立的概念之间**加句号**，把第二个概念的**首字母大写**，使其成为两个完整的句子。这种方法尤其适用于两个概念**关联不太紧密**的句子。

Strip mining in Colorado has been destructive. There are entire mountains that have been leveled.

② 逗号与连接词

改正串句的另外一种方法是用**逗号加上一个连接词**。通过这种方法，可以将两个完整的概念连接起来。常见的连接词有 and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet 等。

The history of Latin America is full of revolutions, for the opposition is always trying to remove the party in power.

Bring your parents to school on Friday at 7:00 p.m, for that is open house day for the district.

③ 使用分号

改正串句的第三种方法是使用**分号**来标明两个概念之间的**停顿**。分号表示的停顿比逗号长，但也不像句号那样表示完全的停顿。例如：

Please eat all of the peas in the bowl on the kitchen table; those are the last peas from the garden.

A lot of men today get their hair styled; they use perfume and other cosmetics, too.

考点 7：破句

1. 从属连词引起的破句，例如：

After I arrived in Chicago by bus. I checked into a room. Then I went to a dinner to get something to eat.

修改：After I arrived in Chicago by bus, I checked into a room.

2. -ing 分词和不定式引起的破句

I spent almost two hours on the phone yesterday. Trying to find a garage to repair my car.

修改：I spent almost two hours on the phone yesterday, trying to find a garage to repair my car.

3. 增加细节引起的破句

Clyde read in a consumer magazine that the ingredients in many cold medicines do not help a cold. Except for the aspirin in them. He could buy aspirin by himself at a much lower price.

修改：Clyde read in a consumer magazine that the ingredients in many cold medicines do not help a cold, except for the aspirin in them. He could buy aspirin by himself at a much lower price.

4. 缺少主语的破句

One example of my father's generosity is that he visits sick friends in the hospital. And takes along get-well cards with a few dollars folded in them.

修改：One example of my father's generosity is that he visits sick friends in the hospital and takes along get-well cards with a few dollars folded in them.

考点 8：修饰语错置

修饰语错置是因修饰语与被修饰语之间的**位置不恰当**（通常是相互之间**间隔得太远**）而造成的**语意模糊现象**。修改时修饰语和被修饰的词要**尽量靠近**。

Tony bought an old car from a crooked dealer with a faulty transmission.

修改：Tony bought an old car with a faulty transmission from a crooked dealer.

考点:9：使用副词开头的句子

副词作状语放在句首，起着承上启下的作用。对衔接句子、贯通全文起着十分重要的作用。例如：

Gently, he mixed the chemicals together.

Anxiously, the contestant looked at the game clock.

Skillfully, the quarterback rifled a pass to his receiver.

考点 10：使用不定式开头的句子

不定式短语放在句首，一般表示原因、目的等。例如：

To get good seat, we went to the game early.

To succeed in that course, you must attend every class.