

第六课

Lesson Six

连接词

Other conjunction sentence patterns



口语句型目录

Sentence pattern list

Sentence pattern	Full-form	Page
一边...一边...	邊	94
越...越...		94
越来越	來	95
...和 or 跟...联系	聯	95
连...都 or 也	連	95
不但...而且...		96
既...又...		96
尽管...(可是)还是...	盡, 還	97
即使...也...		97
除了...(以外)		98
既然...(那么)就...	麼	98



生词

Vocabulary

危险	wēixiǎn	danger, dangerous	N/SV	險
明白	míngbai	understand	V	
赚钱	zhuàn qián	to make money	V-O	賺錢
懒	lǎn	to be lazy	SV	懶
生活	shēnghuó	life, live	N/V	
低	dī	to be low	SV	
台湾	táiwān	Taiwan	N	臺灣
牛津	niújīn	Oxford	N	
一门心思	yìmén xīnsī	single-mindedly	ADV	門
广东	guǎngdōng	Guangdong	N	廣東
狗	gǒu	dog	N	
猫	māo	cat	N	
出钱	chū qián	to contribute money	V-O	錢
许多	xǔduō	many, much	ADJ	許
实际	shíjì	to be practical	SV	實際
失业	shīyè	to lose one's job (to be unemployed)	V-O	業
镑	bàng	pound sterling	N	鎊
上门	shàng mén	to go to sb.'s doorstep	V-O	門
主动	zhǔdòng	to take the initiative	SV/ADV	動
干脆	gāncuì	simply, might as well	ADV	乾
缺	quē	to be absent 缺席 V-O. To be absent from the meeting 缺课 V-O To be absent from the class.	V	



口 语 句 型

Sentence patterns

- yibiān yibiān
1. 一边... 一边...

Indicates that two actions happen simultaneously, or a person does two actions simultaneously. 一边 should always be placed before a verb.

他一边吃饭一边喝酒我不在乎，但是一边吃饭一边吸烟我就看不惯。

一边开车一边打电话很危险。

在英国有很多大学生都是一边学习一边工作。

我真不明白，有些人一边看书一边听音乐，怎么能看得进去呢？

- yuè yuè
2. 越...越...

THE MORE...THE MORE...

THE LESS.....THE LESS

THE MORE...THE LESS

THE LESS.... THE MORE

The conditional clause following the first 越 shows the extent of the feeling, state or action; the second 越 clause shows the result. 越 should always be placed before the verb, stative verb or adverb:

中文越学越难 *The more you study Chinese the more difficult it gets.*

孩子越打越好 *The more you beat the children the better they will become.*

要是你想学好口语很容易：多听多说，越怕说错，越说不好。

越有钱的人越想赚钱。这话你说对不对？

你说说，中文越学越难还是越学越容易啊？

你学得越多就越觉得自己知道得太少，你越觉得自己知道得太少就学得越多。

yuè lái yuè

越来越

INCREASINGLY

TO BE GETTING BETTER OR WORSE

This construction should always be placed before stative verbs and before the complement of degree:

天气越来越冷了 [stative verb] *It's getting colder.*

火车开得越来越快了 [complement of degree] *The train is increasing its speed.*

最近来上课的人越来越少了，是不是因为这些课越来越难了，还是学生越来越懒了？

我们的生活越来越好还是越来越坏？

东西越来越贵，但是钱越来越少，所以生活水平越来越低。

...hé gēn liánxi

3. ...和 / 跟...联系

[A] CONTACTS [B]

联系 is one of the verbs that can't take a direct object, so the co-verbs 跟 or 和 should be placed between the subject and object of the sentence.

要是想去中国你应该跟中国大使馆联系。

你到了北京以后请你跟在那儿的牛津学生联系一下儿，他们会告诉你应该注意的事。

你要跟那儿联系的事我已经和王先生说过了。他说没问题。

lián dōu / yě

4. 连...都 / 也

EVEN

This is one of the constructions that is used to highlight a noun, a noun clause or a v-o pattern. The highlighted word or clause can be the subject or object of a sentence and is placed after 连. 都 or 也 are placed before the main verb of the sentence. The difference between 都 and 也 is that 都 can be used in both the affirmative and negative, while 也 is normally used before negatives or before verbs which have a negative sense.

S. 连 O. [v-O] 都/也 V. v. [EMPHASIS ON THE OBJECT]

他连觉 也 忘了睡.

他连 睡觉 也 忘了.

He has even forgotten to go to sleep.

连 S. 都/也 V. O. [EMPHASIS ON THE SUBJECT]

连好学生 也 不去上课.

Even the good students don't go to class.

我们天天忙着学习,有时候连饭也忘了吃。

丁云在英国住了那么久,但是酒馆连一次也没去过。你说奇怪不奇怪?

她一门心思学习,连电影也没去看过。

古波听到帕兰卡病了难过得连觉也睡不着了。

广东人什么都吃,连小狗小猫都吃。

búdàn érqiě
5. 不但... 而且...

NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO...

不但 and 而且 can be placed before the subject or the verb of their clauses: this depends on the emphasis required. If the emphasis is on the subject then they should be placed before the subject; if the emphasis is on the action then they should be placed before the verb.

不但中国人喜欢吃饺子,而且连外国人都喜欢吃。

中国人不但喜欢吃饺子,而且喜欢喝茅台。

她不但在我家住了半年没出过一分钱,而且临走时从我家拿走了许多东西。

不但我们说古波字写得不漂亮,而且他女朋友也说他的字难看。

jì yòu
6. 既...又...

BOTH... AND

AS WELL AS

Though similar to the 又...又... sentence pattern, the clauses in the 既...又... construction

are normally parallel in sense. 既 and 又 can be placed before verbs or stative verbs. For instance, 中国菜既便宜又好吃 *Chinese dishes are both cheap and delicious*.

However, 既...又... clauses do not usually contain monosyllabic stative verbs, while 又...又... clauses can be followed either by sentences or by monosyllabic stative verbs (又多又好 but **not** 既多又好).

A 你为什么买这种东西呢？既不能吃又不能用。

B 可是能看啊。

A 我不明白你们为什么要学汉语呢？既花时间又不实际。

B 要是没人想学中文，那么你们老师不都要失业了吗？

他听说他女朋友要来看他把他高兴得不知道怎么办才好：既打扫房间又作菜的，真是忙极了。

jìn guǎn (kěshì) hái shì

7. 尽管... (可是) 还是...

IN SPITE OF

THOUGH

EVEN THOUGH

The situation in a 尽管 clause has usually already happened or is actually happening.

尽管 is normally placed at the beginning of the first clause. 还是 should be placed before the main verb or adverb of the second clause.

尽管丁云上学期病了两个星期，可是考试还是考得不错。

尽管老师教得不好，学生们还是很努力地学习。

尽管下着大雪，学生们还是都来上课了。

jí shǐ yě

8. 即使... 也...

EVEN IF

EVEN THOUGH

The 即使 clause often consists of a hypothetical suggestion or proposition. 即使 is placed either before the subject of the first clause or before the verb. 也 is always placed before the verb of the second clause. Another expression which is similar to this one is 就是...也..., but the situation in the 就是 clause is usually extremely hypothetical. In

other words, the 就是...也... expression is stronger than the 即使...也....expression.

即使你给我一万镑，我也不想为你作这种事。

老师应该关心学生，即使他们不上门来问问题，当老师的也应该常常主动地问他们有什么困难。

好学生学习非常主动，即使老师不说，他们还是努力学习。

可是坏学生就不是这样，就是老师说破了嘴，他们也听不进去，一点儿都不肯努力。真拿(把, 对)他们没办法。

chúle (yǐwài)

9. 除了 ... (以外)

APART FROM

The person or the action after "apart from" is framed by 除了 and 以外. Very often 以外 is omitted, especially in the spoken language. The clause after 除了...以外 normally consists of the following adverbs:

都-----all

也-----also

还-----in addition

又-----again

除了古波一个人以外，大家都来上课了。

古波除了会喝酒以外，也会吸烟。

昨天晚上古波除了跟丁云一起去饭店吃饭以外，他还跟帕兰卡去看电影了。

古波除了上星期缺了三天的课以外，这星期又缺了两天。

jì rán (nàme) jiù

10. 既然... (那么) 就...

SINCE

AS

NOW THAT

A conditional sentence pattern. The condition is in the 既然 clause. 既然 is either placed before the subject or before the verb of the first clause. 就 is placed before the main verb of the second clause. Another similar expression is 要是...就.... The difference is that the condition in the 要是 clause can be either proposed or actual,

whereas in the 既然 clause it is always actual. The actions in the 就 clause have not yet happened.

既然我们已经开始学习中文了,那么我们就应该把它学好。你说对不对?

上课时间既然已经过了,咱们干脆就别去上课了。去酒馆喝两杯吧。

既然老师说不上课了,那么我们都回家吧。

既然我们已经来了这儿,为什么我们不多去几个地方看看呢?