

PSLE Chinese E-Guide

小学离校考试华文电子手册 Conjunctions • 关联词

In this guide you will find:

- Explanations and examples of four conjunction types, along with sample sentences to demonstrate their usage
- Worked examples of PSLE Chinese questions that frequently require a knowledge of conjunctions (完成句子/完成对话)
- Sample questions that you can try out with your child, along with a detailed answer key to track your child's level of understanding

Conjunctions (天联词) are words that link two or more meaningfully related clauses together to form a complex sentence. The use of conjunctions is one of the most important components of learning the Chinese language, as well as a key to writing good essays.

In English, conjunctions such as "unless", "since" and "not only" can be used alone or as part of a pair (e.g. not only... but also...). On the other hand, conjunctions in Chinese nearly always occur as part of a pair, with very few exceptions. It is therefore important for your child to remember which particular conjunctions go together.

Certain question types on the PSLE Chinese paper will explicitly test your child's mastery of conjunctions, such as 完成句子 (complete the sentence) or 完成 对话 (complete the dialogue). A knowledge of conjunctions will also enhance your child's ability to compose sentences and express himself/herself fluently in the exam's composition and oral components.

关联词



关联词是一种能把两个或以上在意义上有密切联系的句子,组成一个复合句的词汇。关联词的使用是语文学习中十分重要的部分,也是写好文章的关键。

在英语中,关联词如 "unless"、"since" 和 "not only"可以单独或双对使用 (例如, not only…but also…)。相反的,在华语中,关联词几乎都是出双入对的,很少有例外。因此,对您的孩子来说,懂得怎么正确地把关联词配在一起是很重要的。

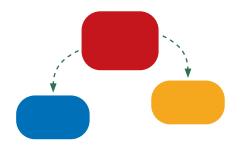
小学离校考试华文试卷上的某些题型会明确地测试 您孩子对关联词的掌握程度,例如完成句子或完成对 话。对关联词的了解也会提高您孩子在作文和口语部 分中的造句能力和表达能力。

四种关联词类型的解释和例子,以及示范其用法的例句



小学离校考试华文试卷上需要掌握关联词 知识的题型和分析 (完成句子/完成对话)

更多关于关联词的例题,以及详细的答案,以助您提高您孩子对关联词的理解



华语中一共有八种不同类型的关联词,我们将在这手册中介绍其中的四种。其余的类型都会在我们的小学离校考试成功之道(PSLE Success)华文课程中更详细地讲解。

在每种类型之中,句子前部分和句子后部分 的关联词之间都拥有不同的关系。

关联词的 基本类型

Types of Conjunctions

There are eight different types of conjunctions in the Chinese language, four of which we will be introducing in this e-guide. The full set is covered in our PSLE Success Chinese lessons.

Each type is defined by the relationship between the conjunction in the first part of a sentence (or clause), and the conjunction in the second part of that sentence.

第一类型: 转折关系

Oppositional Relationship

定义

后面的分句不是顺着前面分句的意思说下去,而是转了一个弯,跟前面分句的意思相反,或对前句加以修改补充。

Definition

The second clause of the sentence opposes the meaning of the first clause, or modifies the information given in the first clause in an unexpected way.



虽然......但是 (even though...however)

例句

虽然你这次考试取得了很好的成绩, 但是你不能骄傲。



尽管......还是 (despite...still)

例句

<u>尽管</u>天气十分炎热,他<u>还是</u>坚持每天 去球场打篮球。



第二类型: 条件关系

Conditional Relationship

定义

一个分句提出条件,另一个分句说明在这 条件下产生的结果。

Definition

One clause states a condition, while the other relates what happens or will happen when the condition is fulfilled.



只有......オ (only if...then)

列句

只有符合条件的人,才能参加这项比赛。

常见的关联词 COMMON EXAMPLES 2

无论/不管.....都/也

(no matter/regardless of)

例句

无论/不管老师怎么劝说她,她都听不进去。



只要.....就

(so long as/as long as)

例句

<u>只要</u>我这次考试取得好成绩,妈妈<u>就</u>带我 去东京玩。

第三类型: 因果关系

Cause and Effect Relationship

定义

一个分句说明原因,另一分句说明这个原因 所产生的结果。此结果可以是事实也可以是 说话人所作的论断。

Definition

One clause states a cause, while the other describes the effect of that cause. This effect can be a fact, or a conclusion made by the speaker of the sentence.



因为......所以 (because of)

例句

因为我睡过头,所以我迟到了。

常见的关联词 COMMON EXAMPLES



既然....就 (since...then)

例句

既然你认识到自己错了,就应该立即改正!



由于.....因此

(due to/as a result of)

例句

由于婷婷肚子不舒服,因此她今天缺席。

第四类型: 假设关系

Suppositional Relationship

定义

一个分句提出假设,另一个分句说明假设的情况实现后出现的结果。

Definition

One clause proposes a hypothetical situation, while the other describes what will happen if that situation is realised.



如果/要是.....就 (if...then)

例句

如果/要是没有林老师的教导,<u>就</u>没有我们今天的成就。

2

就算.....也 (even if)

例句

就算他是全班最后一名,你也不应该嘲笑他啊!



与其.....不如

(instead of...it is better to)

例句

<u>与其</u>向他人寻求帮助,<u>不如</u>靠自己的能力克服困难。



题型讲解

Worked Examples

在小学离校考试华文试卷上,有两种主要的 题型会要求您孩子展示关联词的知识 - 完 成句子和完成对话。在这段落中,我们将提 供这两种题型的几个例题,并示范您孩子可 以用来回答此类问题的一些方法。

On the PSLE Chinese paper, there are two main types of questions that will ask your child to demonstrate a knowledge of conjunctions – 完成句子 and 完成对话. In this section, we will provide a few examples of each type and demonstrate some of the methods your child can use to solve such questions.



完成下列句子,选出正确的选项。

完成句子

Complete the Sentence

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct option.



因为明天要下雨,_____。

- (1) 但是运动会取消了
- (2) 可是运动会取消了
- (3)尽管运动会取消了

(4) 所以运动会取消了

题目分析

"因为……所以"是固定搭配,表示因果 关系的关联词。正确的答案是(4)。

Explanation

The "因为" in the first clause indicates that you are working with a pair of conjunctions with a cause and effect relationship. Since "因为" is always followed by "所以", the correct answer is (4).



无论是刮风还是下雨,_____。

(1)爸爸都会到学校接我放学

- (2)爸爸总会到学校接我放学
- (3) 爸爸还会到学校接我放学
- (4)爸爸仍会到学校接我放学

题目分析

这个问题看起来有点难对付,因为所有的选项构成的句子在逻辑上是合理的,而且意思几乎相同。诀窍是记住"无论"总是与"都"或"也"一起出现。因此,正确的答案是(1)。

Explanation

This question appears hard to solve, as all of the options form sentences that are logically sound and nearly identical in meaning. The trick is to remember that "无论" is always paired with either "都" or "也". Therefore, the correct answer is (1).



根据上下文的内容,从表中选出适当的句子,然后完成下面这段对话。

完成对话

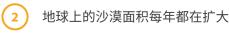
Complete the Dialogue

Read the following dialogue and complete it by choosing the appropriate sentences from the box below.

<u> </u>	如果 人类继续不停地污染海洋和土地



我们的地球**才**能得到拯救





这里污染相当严重了

3	地球 就 个迫合我们居住 [

小康: 我知道地球的空气越来越差。

伟杰: 是的,如果人类继续污染地球, Q1 。

小康: 我同意你的看法,我们得采取措施以防止问题越来越严重。

伟杰: 是啊,我们已得到不少令人吃惊的资料。

小康: Q2 ,人类就没有食物可吃了。

伟杰: 所以我们要改变生活习惯,不要再破坏地球了。

小康: 只有每个人都知道保护环境的重要性, Q3 。

伟杰: 你说得没错。

答案

Q1 3

Q2 1

Q3



题目讲解

通常,您孩子需要阅读整个对话,寻找上下文线索来找出正确的答案。但是,当一个问题里有关联词时,他/她只需记得哪些关联词是固定搭配的,然后选择适合的选项。

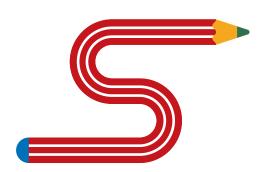
问题1和问题2都有"如果……就"的固定搭配,表示一种假设关系。至于问题3,由于句子以"只有"开头,因此正确答案需要有"才"在里头。正确的答案分别是(3),(1)和(4)。

Explanation

Usually, your child will need to read the entire dialogue and look for contextual clues to determine the correct answer for a 完成对话 question. When a question contains a conjunction, however, he/she can just recall which conjunctions go together and choose the right options accordingly.

Questions 1 and 2 both feature the "如果……就" pair, which indicates a suppositional relationship. As for Question 3, since the sentence begins with "只有", the correct answer needs to have "才" in it. Therefore, the correct answers are (3), (1) and (4) respectively.

自己试试! Try It Yourself!



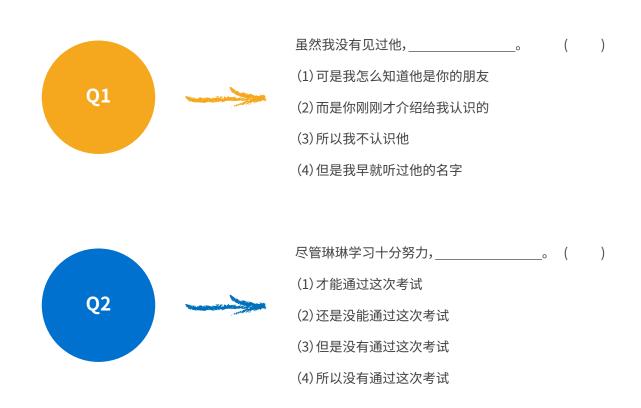
经过前一部分的讲解之后,您孩子应该准备 好挑战一些例题了。我们为您提供了五个完 成句子和一个完成对话的例题。

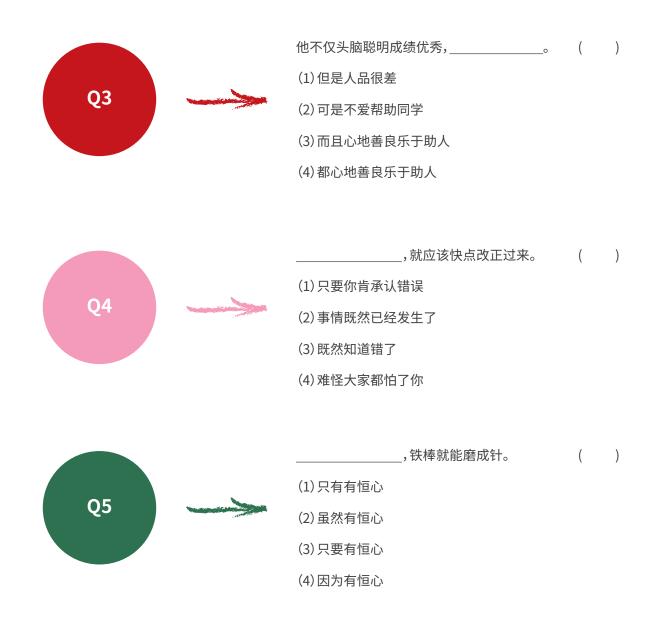
您也可以在本手册的最后一页找到每个例题的答案,供您和您孩子一起参考。

Now that your child has seen some examples of questions involving conjunctions, he/she should be ready to try out a few on his/her own. We have provided five 完成句子 questions and one 完成对话 passage.

The answer key is also included at the end of this guide for your reference, so you and your child will be able to review his/her responses together.

完成句子练习 Complete the Sentence Practice Questions





完成对话练习

Complete the Dialogue Practice Question

1	那你们不是要懂得怎样逃生	5	所以一有风吹草动我们就	懂得怎	么逃
2	生活在新加坡真是太幸福了	6	哪有心情说说笑笑		
3	由于我年纪小	7	可是渐渐就习惯了		
4	虽然我移民到这里只不过几年	8	人类可以克服天然灾害		
洋洋:	新加坡真好,没有台风,也没有地震,全年	三风调雨	顺,真是个居住的好地方!		
小喜:	我同意你的说法,	深深体:	会到这里的安定和繁荣。	()
洋洋:	难道你从前住的地方不安定吗?				
小喜:	是的,我的家常常发生地震,几乎每个月	都能感受	受到屋子在摇晃,		
	刚开始很怕,Q2。			()
洋洋:	屋子摇晃??			()
小喜:	因为学校老师常常教我们怎样面对灾难	和逃生的	的方法,Q4。	()
洋洋:	这样看来,Q5!			()
小壺・	是的。我妈妈也说在这里生活大幸福了。-	一定要情	着得珍惜。		



答案 Answer Key

完成句子练习 Complete the Sentence Practice Questions



完成对话练习 Complete the Dialogue Practice Question

