

逗号是英语写作中最常见的标点符号，但是正确使用不容易，它会影响表达和理解。下面我们来谈谈逗号的几种正确使用方法。

1. 它可以分开一系列并列词或短语。比如分开一系列并列副词：**Slowly, slyly, and cautiously**, Eric slid the wallet across the table. 分开一系列并列动名词短语：My favorite uses of the Internet are **sending e-mail, surfing the Web, and using chat rooms**.
2. 它可以分开两个由并列连词(and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so) 连结的独立句。比如，The public seems eager for some kind of gun control legislation, **but** the congress is obviously too timid to enact any truly effective measures.
3. 它可以把引导短语与主句分开：比如，**Anxious about the upcoming winter**, settlers began to bicker among themselves about supplies.
4. 当从句在主句之前起到引导整个句子的作用，就用逗号把从句与主句分开：比如，**When conditions are right**, that horse can run just like its father. 又比如，I believe that **should the eggs break**, we will have a mess.
5. 逗号把市，州与国家分开，月日与年分开：比如，Their wedding date was set for **August 5, 2000** in the college chapel in **Newton, Massachusetts, USA**.
6. 逗号可以把插入语与句子其它部分分开：比如，Song of Solomon, **I believe**, is the professor's favorite.
7. 逗号可以把同位语短语与句子其它部分分开：比如，Let Warren and Andrea, **our most skillful speakers**, present our proposal.
8. 逗号可以把非限定性定语从句与主句分开：比如，That singer, **whoever he is**, really knows how to sing the blues.
9. 逗号可以在引号之内，也可以在引号之外。当引号引述的原话被插入语分开，逗号必须在引号内。比如，**"We can't see into the future,"** said the President, "but we have to prepare for it nonetheless." 当引号引的是标题时，逗号必须在引号之外。比如，During high school, he read **"Romeo and Juliet", "Julius Caesar", and "Hamlet"**.
10. 转换词 (Transition Words) 放在句子的开头，要用逗号与句子分开：比如，**Frankly**, it doesn't seem to matter.

练习在SAT和高考栏目里。

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