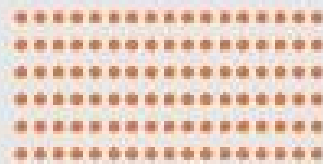


## 学业提升篇 (第二版)

# 新素养英语 拓展模块

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# 第七节

## 状语从句



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01

# 时间状语从句



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# 一、时间状语从句



在复合句中，由从句充当的状语叫作状语从句。状语从句一般修饰谓语动词或整个主句。根据其作用可将其分为时间、地点、条件、原因、目的、结果、让步、比较和方式等状语从句。状语从句一般由连词（从属连词）引导。从句位于句首或句中时，通常用逗号将其与主句隔开；位于句尾时可以用不用逗号隔开。

尽管英语中状语从句的种类较多，但由于其结构和用法与汉语相似，所以理解和掌握它并不难。理解状语从句的关键是要掌握引导不同状语从句的常用连词。



# 一、时间状语从句



在复合句中，起时间状语作用的从句叫作时间状语从句。

常用引导词: when, as, while, as soon as, before, after, since, till, until

特殊引导词: the minute, the moment, the second, by the time, every time, each time, whenever, no matter when, no sooner...than, hardly...when

Mozart started writing music when he was four years old.

He visited a lot of places while he was traveling.

He smiled as he stood up.

He left the classroom after he had finished his homework the other day.

Mr. Brown had worked in a bank for a year before he came here.

We began to work as soon as we got there.

I will write to you as soon as I get home.

Mr. Green has taught in that school since he came to China three years ago.



# 一、时间状语从句



**考点 1:** by the time 引导时间状语从句时表示“到……时候（为止）”。如果从句用一般现在时，主句用将来完成时；如果从句用一般过去时，主句用过去完成时。

By the time I graduate next year, I will have lived here for 5 years.

By the time I got to school, the class had already began.

**考点 2:** hardly…when, no sooner…than 相当于 as soon as 之意。主句用过去完成时，

从句用一般过去时。当 hardly, no sooner 位于句首时，主句应用倒装语序。

Hardly had I sat down when he stepped in.

He had hardly fallen asleep when he felt a soft touch on his shoulder.

He had no sooner arrived home than he was asked to start on another journey.

No sooner had the sun shown itself above the horizon than he got out of bed to commence work.



# 一、时间状语从句



**考点 3:** 由 each time, every time, whenever 等引导的时间状语从句。

Each time he came to Harbin, he would call on me.

You grow younger every time I see you.

Whenever that man says “To tell the truth”, I suspect that he’ s about totell a lie.



02

# 地点状语从句



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## 二、地点状语从句



地点状语从句一般由连接副词 *where, wherever* 引导，已经形成了固定的句型。

**句型 1:** *Where* + 地点状语从句, (*there*) + 主句.

**【注意】** 此句型通常译成“哪里……哪里就……”；当主句在从句后面时，*there* 可用可不用；当主句在从句前面时，一般都不用 *there*。

*Where there is no rain, farming is difficult or impossible.*

*They were good people. Where they went, there they were warmly welcomed.*

*You should have put the book where you found it.*

**句型 2:** *Wherever* + 地点状语从句, + 主句.

*Wherever the sea is, you will find seamen.*

知识扩展

*Where there is a will there is a way.* 有志者事竟成。（谚语）

*Wherever there is smoke there is fire.* 无风不起浪。（谚语）



03

# 条件状语从句



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## 三、条件状语从句



常用引导词: if, unless = if not

特殊引导词: as/so long as, in case, providing/provided (that), supposing/supposed (that), on condition (that)

### 一 if 和 unless

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go hiking.

You will get good grades if you study hard.

I will go to the party unless he goes there too.

You will be late unless you leave immediately.

难点提示: 用条件状语从句时要注意时态的正确使用; 当主句是将来时的时候, 从句要用一般现在时。

He will not leave if it isn't fine tomorrow.

They are going to have a picnic if it doesn't rain next week.



## 三、条件状语从句



### 二 as long as 和 so long as

这两个引导词表示“只要”。两者没有什么区别，可以互换使用。

You can go where you like as long as you get back before dark.

I will fight against these conditions so long as there is a breath in my body!

### 三 其他引导词

1. on condition (that)... 在.....条件下，如果

I can tell you the truth on condition that you promise to keep it a secret.

You can go swimming on condition you don't go too far from the river bank.

2. supposing (that), supposed (that) 如果，假如

Supposing it rains, shall we continue the sports meeting?

Supposed something should go wrong, what would you do then?

3. providing (that), provided (that) 假如，如果

He will sign the contract providing we offer more favorable terms.

He won't be against us in the meeting provided that we ask for his advice in advance.



04

# 原因状语从句



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## 四、原因状语从句



常用引导词：because, since, as

特殊引导词：seeing (that), now (that), considering (that), in that

### 一 because, since, as 的区别

1. because 引导的原因状语从句一般位于主句之后，because 表示直接原因，语气最强，最适合回答 why 引导的疑问句。

I do it because I like it.

2. since 引导的原因状语从句一般位于主句之前，表示已知的、显然的理由（通常被翻译成“既然”），较为正式，语气比 because 弱。

Since you are free today, you had better help me with my mathematics.

3. as 引导原因状语从句时表示附带说明的“双方已知的原因”，语气比 since 弱，较为正式，常位于主句之前。

As it is raining, you'd better take a taxi.



## 四、原因状语从句



二 seeing (that), now (that), considering (that), in that 表示“既然，由于”

Seeing (that) he refused to help us, there' s no reason that we should now help him.

Now (that) you are grown up, you should not rely on your parents.

Considering (that) everybody is here, let' s begin our discussion.

In that he is ill, he feels unable to do it



05

# 目的状语从句



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## 五、目的状语从句



常用引导词：so that, in order that

特殊引导词：lest（以防），for fear that（害怕 / 担心……），in case（以防）

I' ll run slowly so that you can catch up with me.

I opened the window so that fresh air might come in.

We shall let you know the details soon in order that you can/may make your arrangements.

He wrote the telephone number on the paper, lest he (should) forget.

Mary didn' t want to get out of bed for fear that she might make her baby up.

Listen out in case he calls.

Do they have our phone number in case they need to check whether we carry something?



06

# 结果状语从句



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## 六、结果状语从句



常用引导词：so that, so...that, such...that

such 是形容词，修饰名词或名词词组；so 是副词，只能修饰形容词或副词。

so + adj. (+ a/an) + n. + that...

such (+ a/an) + adj. + n. + that...

so + many/much/few/little (少) + n. + that...

The weather is so nice that I' d like to take a walk.

It is such nice weather that I' d like to take a walk.

Mike is so honest a man that we all believe him. (= Mike is such an honest man that we all believe him.)

I' ve had so many falls that I' m black and blue all over.

There are so few notebooks that I can' t give you any.



07

# 让步状语从句



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## 七、让步状语从句



常用引导词: though, although, even if, even though (可用于虚拟语气)

特殊引导词: as (用在让步状语从句中必须要倒装), while (一般用在句首), whether...or, whether (...) or not, no matter + 疑问词, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever

### 一 though, although 表示“虽然, 纵然”

这两个连词意思大致相同, 在一般情况下可以互换使用。在口语中, though 较常使用, although 比 though 正式, 二者都可与 yet, still, never, the less 连用, 但不能与 but 连用。

Although/Though he was worn out, he kept on working.

Although/Though he is very old, (yet) he is quite strong.

**【注意】** although 引导的让步状语从句位于主句之前的情况较多, though 引导的让步状语从句可位于主句之前或主句之后。



## 七、让步状语从句



### 二 as 表示“虽然，纵使”

as 引导的让步状语从句必须以部分倒装的形式出现，被倒装的部分可以是表语、状语或动词原形。though 也可用于这样的结构中，但 although 不可以这样用。

Object as you may, I' ll go. (= Though/Although you may object, I' ll go.)

Hard as/though he works, he makes little progress. (= Though he works hard, he makes little progress.)

Child as/though he was, he knew what was the right thing to do. (= Though he was a child, he knew what was the right thing to do.)

Fast as you read, you can't finish the book so soon.





## 七、让步状语从句



三 even if, even though 表示“即使，纵使”，含有假设意味

这两个复合连词的意思基本相同，常互换使用。

We' ll make a trip even if/though the weather is bad.

Even if/though he is poor, she loves him.

四 whether...or... 表示“不管是.....还是.....”； whether (...) or not 表示“不论是否.....”

由这两个复合连词引导的让步状语从句旨在说明正反两方面的可能性都不会影响主句的意向或结果。

You' ll have to attend the ceremony whether you' re free or busy.

Whether you believe it or not, it' s true.



## 七、让步状语从句



### 五 “no matter + 疑问词” 或 “疑问词 -ever” 的含义为 “无论……都；不管……都”

No matter what happened, he would not mind. (= Whatever happened, he would not mind.)

No matter who you are, you must keep the law. (= Whoever you are, you must keep the law.)

Wherever they go, they can be contacted.

**考点：**“no matter + 疑问词”结构只能引导让步状语从句，而“疑问词 -ever”还可以引导名词性从句。

Whatever (= No matter what) you say, I won't believe you. (whatever 引导让步状语从句)

I'll eat whatever ( $\neq$  no matter what) you give me. (whatever 引导宾语从句)

Whoever comes will be welcome. (whoever 引导主语从句)

### 六 有时 while 也可以引导让步状语从句，但一般要位于句首，意为“虽然”

While I like the colour, I don't like the shape.

While he was not poor, he had no ready cash.

综上所述，理解让步状语从句的关键是对引导词的选用；还要注意由 as 引导的让步状语从句要用倒装语序。

08

# 比较状语从句



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## 八、比较状语从句



常用引导词：as...as...（原级比较），than（不同程度的比较）

特殊引导词：the + 比较级 ...the + 比较级，not as/so...as...

She is not as/so energetic as she used to be.

The harder you work, the more progress you will make.



09

# 方式状语从句



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## 九、方式状语从句



常用引导词: as, as if/though (正如, 就像)

特殊引导词: the way, (just) as...(so)... (正如....., .....也一样.....)

Love me as I do (love) you.

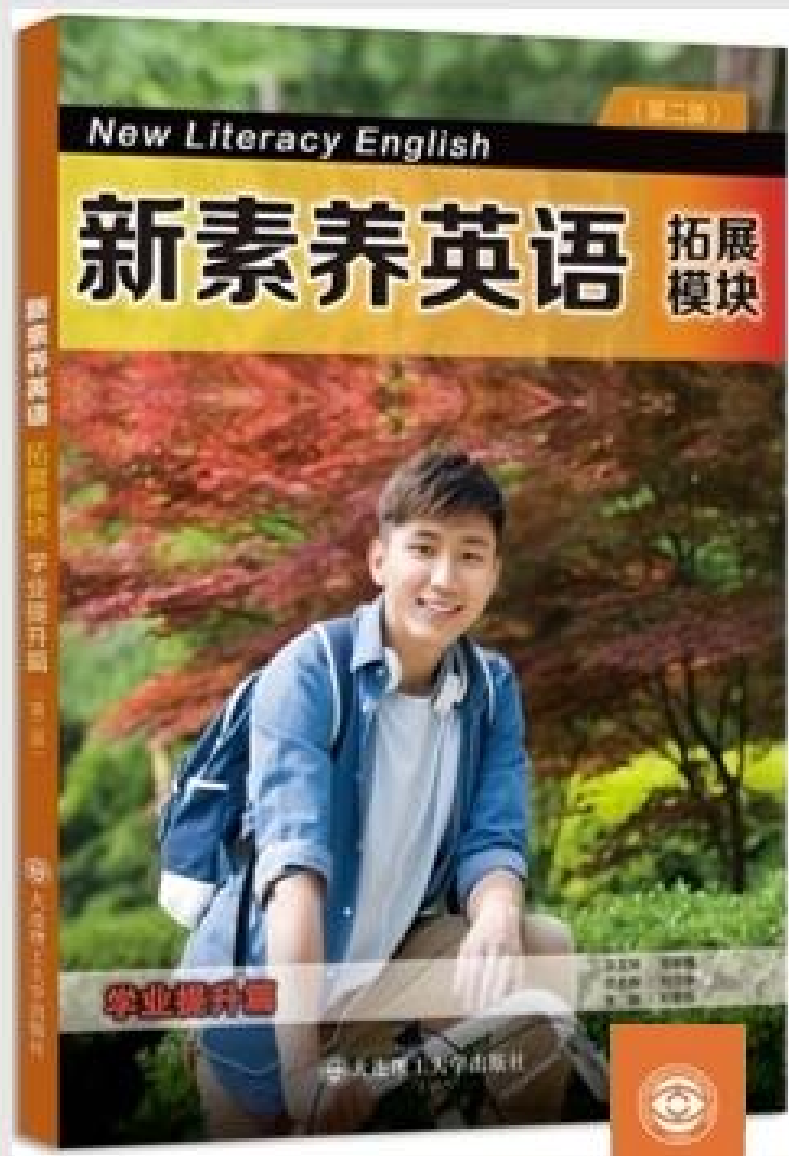
Please pronounce the word the way I do.

Just as water is to fish, so air is to man.

**【注意】** as if, as though 两者的意义和用法相同, 引导的方式状语从句谓语多用虚拟语气, 表示与事实相反, 有时也用陈述语气, 表示所说情况是事实或实现的可能性较大, 意为“仿佛.....似的”“好像.....似的”。

He looks as if (as though) he had been hit by lightning.

It looks as if the weather may pick up very soon.



THANKS

