本质：用不同的连词将分句连接起来，表达分句之间特定的关系

九类：时间，地点，原因，目的，结果，条件，让步，比较，方式

关键：掌握连接词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 副词从句种类 | 常用连接词 |
| 时间状语从句 | when, while, as, before, after, since, till, until, as soon as |
| 地点状语从句 | where |
| 原因状语从句 | because, as, for, since |
| 目的状语从句 | so that, in order that |
| 结果状语从句 | so…that, so that, such…that |
| 条件状语从句 | if, unless |
| 让步状语从句 | although, though, even though, even if |
| 比较状语从句 | as, than |
| 方式状语从句 | as, the way |

状语从句的省略：**同时**满足条件1,2

**1. 主句的主语 和 从句的主语 一致**

**2. 从句谓语中含有be动词**

可以将从句 的主语和be动词省略；常见于时间，地点，条件，让步状语从句中

a. Metals expand when (they are) heated and contract when (they are) cooled.

b. When (he was) a student in the university, he read a lot.

c. while (he was) waiting, he took out a magazine to read.

d. A tiger can’t be tamed unless (it is) caught very young.

e. When I was ten years old, my family moved to the city. 两主语不同，不能省略

时间状语从句

1. 一般现在时表将来

a. I’ll speak to him when he arrives

b. I’ll tell him about it when he comes back

2. when：相当于at that time 谓语动词为短暂动词，表示某一时刻的动作

a. When I arrived, he was talking on the phone.

b. When I got there, he had already left.我到那时，他已经走了

c. When I got there, he left the office.我到那时，他才离开办公室

从句也可接延续动词，这时从句往往用过去进行时，表示某一时间段内发生的动作

The doorbell rang when I was telephoning.

3. while：相当于during that time 表示某时间段内发生的动作。从句动词只接延续动词。

a. The phone rang while I was taking my bath.

b. The doorbell rang while we were watching TV.

c. A detective arrested a criminal and was about to handcuff him **when** a huge gust of wind

blew off the detective’s hat.

Shall I go and fetch it? the criminal asked

Do you take me for a fool? asked the detective. you wait here **while** I go and get it.

4. until

1) 主句谓语动词是延续动词，肯定

a. Wait until he comes back.

b. We’ ll stay here till it stops raining.

2) 主句谓语动词是短暂动词，否定

a. I did not realize how special my mother was until I became an adult.

b. Ice cream did not reach America until about the middle of the eighteenth century.

c. I didn’t go to bed until 12 o’ clock last night.

可变成倒装句

a. Not until 12 o’ clock last night did I go to bed.

b. Not until his boss came back did he leave the office.

5. 一...就...： as soon as, once, immediately, the moment；连词后面通常是短暂动词

a. We will leave as soon as it stops raining.

b. Once it stops raining, we will leave.

c. It began to rain as soon as I arrived home.

d. It began to rain immediately I arrived home.

e. It began to rain the moment I arrived home.

6. by the time：在...之前；强调一个动作 在另外一个动作之前已经完成；主句用完成时

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| by the time 与两种完成时搭配 |  |
| a .By the time they arrived, we had already left. | 从句中arrived表示过去动作，主句中用过去完成时 |
| b. By the time they arrived, we will have already left. | 从句中arrived表示将来动作，主句中用将来完成时 |

地点状语从句

1. where引导

a. Stay where you are

b. After you finish the book, put it where it was.

c. A driver should slow down where there are schools.

d. The tree of this kind grows favorably where it is wet.

2. wherever，anywhere，everywhere也可引导

a. Wherever he happens to be, Clint can make himself at home.

b. Everywhere they appeared, there were ovations.

3. 地点状语从句有时含有条件的意义

a. Where there is a will, there is a way

b. Wherever there is water, air and earth, there is vegetation.

c. Wherever there is love, there is also wealth and success.

原因状语从句

1. Because

1) 语气最强，只有它能回答why引导的问句。所说的原因往往是听话人所不知道或感兴趣

a. You want to know why I am leaving?

I am leaving because I’m fed up with the job and boss

b. My friends dislike me because I’m handsome and successful.

2) 它可以强调词only，just连用

a. just because I don’t complain, people think I’m satisfied.

b. You shouldn’t get angry just because some people speak ill of you.

2. Since：表示人们已经知道的事实，不需要强调的原因，所以常常翻译成既然。

a. Since Monday is Bob’s birthday, let’s throw him a party.

b. Since everyone is here, let’s get started.

c. Since we don’t have class tomorrow, why not go out for a picnic?

d. Since you are sleepy, you might as well go to bed.

e. Since you are an English major, I guess you can help me with this sentence.

3. As：as和since用法差不多，理由在说话人看来已很明显，或熟悉，不需要用because强调

a. She didn’t hear us come in as she was asleep.

b. I left a message as you weren’t there.

c. As monday is a national holiday, all government offices will be closed.

d. I have to speak English with them, as the guys I live with don’t know any Chinese.

4. For：表示推断的理由，是对前面分句的内容加以解释或说明，通常放在主句后面

a. The days are short, for it is now December.

b. It rained last night, for the ground is wet this morning.

c. It must be morning, for the birds are singing.

d. Pay attention to your enemies, for they are the first to discover your mistakes.

目的与结果状语从句

1. 目的状语常见引导词：so that, in order that。从句中常含有情态动词will/would或can/could

a. I turned off the TV **so that** my roomate could study in peace and quiet.

b. When I was a child, I would take a flashlight to bed with me **so that** I could read comic books without my parents’ knowing about it.

c. We climbed high **so that** we could get a better view.

d. They carved the words on the stone **so that/in order that** the future generation would remember what they had done.

e. He has recently devoted much time to writing books on the subject **so that** the coming generation can learn the martial arts.

2. 结果状语常见引导词：so...that，such...that，从句中一般不带情态动词，从句在主句后。

a. Sensible Sam: I saw you pushing your bicycle to work this afternoon.

Foolish Fred: Yes, I was so late that I didn’t have time to get on it.

b.The food is so bad in the school cafeteria that flies go there to lose weight.

so不可以改成very或者too

~~The food is~~ **~~too/very~~** ~~bad in the school cafeteria that flies go there to lose weight.~~

3. such和so的区别：

so后面直接加形容词，such要先接冠词a(n)

a. He is such a good teacher that everyone likes him.

b. He is so good a teacher that every likes him.

such可修饰不可数名词，so不可以

a. It was such nice weather that we went to the beach.

b. ~~It was~~ **~~so~~** ~~nice weather that we went to the beach~~.

c. The weather was **so nice** that we went to the beach.

such可修饰复数名词，so不可以

a. He got **such heavy boxes** that he couldn’t carry them by himself.

so可以与many，much，few，little搭配，such不可以

a. I made so many mistakes that I failed the exam.

b. He has so few friends that he is always lonely.

c. He lost so much money that he didn’t dare to go home.

d. I had so little trouble with the test that I left half an hour early.

条件状语从句：if, unless, suppose(that), supposing(that), on condition that,

providing/provided(that), so long as, as long as

a. If it rains tomorrow, I will take my umbrella.

b. Don’t worry about the mistakes you may make in conversation, so long as you can make yourself understood in English.

c. I may lend you the book on condition that you return it to me in time.

d. I will agree to go provided that my expenses are paid

e. Suppose nothing happens to you. Suppose you live there your whole life and nothing happens, You never meet anybody, you never become anything and finally, you die one of those New York deaths and no one notices for two weeks until the smell drifts into the hallway.

让步状语从句：though, although, even though, even if

注意：主句前不可以用but，但是可以用yet/still

a. Though/Although he tried hard, yet/still he failed.

b. Although I didn’t know anybody at the party, I had a very good time.

c. The family is the essential presence---the thing that never leaves you, even if you find you have to leave to

介词表示让步：al(though)是连词，后面只接从句(有时是省略形式的从句)

而despite, in spite of, for all是介词，后面直接名词(短语)，不接从句

a. though he was inexperienced, he did a very good job = In spite of his inexperience

b. Although it was dangerous,...=Despite the danger,...

c. Though the weather was bad,...=In spite of the bad weather

while位于句首，表示“尽管...”，引导让步状语从句

a. While I sympathize with your point of view, I can not accept it.

b. While he has time, it doesn’t meaen he has capacity and patience.

as引导倒装句，表示让步

句形：adj. + as + 主语 + 谓语

a. young as he is, he is knowledgeable.

b. Poor as he is, he is kind and honset.

c. Much as I respect him, I can not agree with him.

d. Hard as he tried, he failed the exam again.

e. Child as he is, he is knowledgeable

比较状语从句

1) 结构1：as + 形容词或副词 +as

a. The work is not as difficult as you think

b. Eyes are as eloquent as lips(are)

2) 结构2：as + 形容词 + a(n) + 可数名词单数 + as

a. Americans tend to think from small to large. let us take as simple an example as the addressing of envelopes.

b. I didn’t finish as large a part of the work as he did.

c. I didn’t finish as a large part of the works as he did.

否定句中第一个as可以用so代替

3)引导词than

a. 两个同类事物才能比较，如he和I

He is taller than I (am)

THe weather of the South is wetter than that of the North.

b. 在有than的比较句子里，主句中必须有比较级出现

He has made greater contributions to the company than anyone else.

4)the more...the more句

a. The more she practiced, the worse she sang.

b. The nearer it is drawn to the surface of the earth, the more a body weights.

c. The higher you go, the less dense air becomes

d. The more we help others, the more we receive in return

e. Friends are lights in winter: the older the friend, the brighter the light.

f. The more you leave things to chance, the less chance there is for you.

方式状语从句: as, as if, as though, the way.

a. When in Rome, do as the Romans do

b. Do as you are told

c. Do as I say, not as I do = Follow my advice, but don’t follow my example

d. Do it the way you were taught. 按照教你的方式去做

e. He acted as though/as if he had nothing to do with it.他表现的好像这事与他无关。