

ADVERBIAL

**Grammar**

**状语**

**定义：**

**状语用来修饰动词、形容词或副词，主要由副词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词充当，或由连词引导状语从句，表示时间、地点、程度、目的、方式，比较、让步、条件、原因、结果、伴随等。**

**分类**

**(1) 时间状语**

I often get up **at 5:30** **in the morning**. 我常常在早上5:30起床。

He worked hard **day and night**. 他日日夜夜地努力工作。

**(2) 地点状语**

Pandas only live **in China**. 熊猫仅生活在中国。

There are some books **on the desk**. 写字台上有一些书。

**(3) 程度状语**

I have **quite** a lot of work to do. 我有相当多的工作要做。

I am **a little** tired. 我有点累了。

**(4) 目的状语**

We’ll go to the beach **for a picnic** this Sunday. 这个星期天我们将去沙滩野炊。

**In order to catch the early bus**, they got up early. 为了能赶上早班公车，他们起得很早。

**(5) 方式状语**

We usually go to school **on foot**. 我们通常步行去上学。

She put the eggs into the basket **with great care**. 她十分小心地把鸡蛋放进篮子里。

**(6) 让步状语**

**Though she has a lot of money**, she is unhappy. 虽然她很有钱，而她并不幸福。

**No matter what happens**, I will never lose heart. 无论发生什么，我将决不失去信心。

**(7) 条件状语**

**If you don’t work hard**, you’ll fall behind the others. 假如你不努力学习，你将落后于别人。

**Given more attention**, the flowers would have grown better. 如果给予更多的关心的话，这些花将长得更好。

**(8) 比较状语**

Your watch is not the same as **mine.** 你的手表与我的不一样。

Mike is not as tall as **Jack**. 迈克不及杰克高。

**(9) 原因状语**

We didn’t go to the park **because of the bad weather**. 由于天气不好，我们没有去公园。

**Being ill**, he didn’t go to school. 由于病了，他没有去上学。

**(10) 结果状语**

The wind was so strong **that we could hardly move forward**. 风是如此地猛烈，以致于我们寸步难行。

He left early, **so that he caught the train**. 他早早地离去，(结果) 因此赶上了火车。

**(11) 伴随状语**

The doctor hurried off, **with a medicine box under his arm**. 这位医生匆匆离去，胳膊下夹着一个药箱子。

The teacher came into the classroom, **followed by a group of his students.** 老师进到教室里来，后面跟着一群学生。。

**用法**

**名词作状语**

* Wait a **minute**. 等一下。

**副词作状语**

* He is walking **slowly**. 他在慢慢地行走。

**过去分词作状语**

* Though **defeated** again, the scientist didn’t give up.

尽管又失败了，科学家们仍然没放弃。

**动词-ing形式作状语**

* He is in the room **making a model plane**. 他正在房间里做一架飞机模型。

**不定式作状语**

* The box is too heavy for me **to lift**. 这个箱子太重，我抬不起来。

**介词短语作状语**

* He has lived in the city **for ten years**. 他在那座城市住了10年。

**从句作宾语**

* **Once you begin**, you must continue. 一旦开始，你就得继续下去。

**练习**

选择合适的连接词，完成下列句子。

1. Jim spends a lot of money on books\_\_\_\_\_\_he is not rich.

2. Kate fell into sleep \_\_\_\_\_\_she was listening to the music.

3. ----Is David at school today?

----No. He is at home \_\_\_\_\_\_he has a bad cold.

4. We won't have supper \_\_\_\_\_\_my mother comes back.

5. Speak to him slowly \_\_\_\_\_\_he may understand you better.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't come on Sunday, I'll go fishing by myself.

7. It is four years \_\_\_\_\_\_I had left that small village.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_the air moves, it is called wind.

9. We will go to the park \_\_\_\_\_\_it doesn't rain tomorrow.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_little boys did \_\_\_\_\_\_much work.

11. There are few new words in the passage \_\_\_\_\_\_we can't understand it.

12. Go back \_\_\_\_\_\_you come from.

13. He reached the station \_\_\_\_\_\_the train had left.

14. ----Do you have a swimming pool?

----No, we don't. At least, not \_\_\_\_\_\_big \_\_\_\_\_\_yours.

15. Give me your paper \_\_\_\_\_\_you have finished it.

16. It is raining hard, \_\_\_\_\_\_we have to stay at home.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_you work harder, you'll never pass the final exam.

18. Look after the children \_\_\_\_\_\_I am out.

19. The village is \_\_\_\_\_\_far away \_\_\_\_\_\_I can't get there on foot.

20. That is \_\_\_\_\_\_an interesting book \_\_\_\_\_\_I can't stop reading it.