

**Grammar**

Adverbial clauses

**状语从句**

**定义：**

**在复合句中作状语,其位置可以在主句前或主句后。状语从句可以分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、比较、让步、条件等几种。状语从句由从属连接词引导。**

**用法：**

（1）时间状语从句通常由when ,as ,while, after, before, since, as soon as ,since, till (until), while, whenever 等引导。时间状语从句一般放在句首或句尾,特别注意,时间状语从句不允许使用将来时,而应该用现在时替代。

When you finish the work, you may go out to play with Sam.

你完成工作就可以出去和Jim一起玩了。

I won't leave until Mum comes back.

妈妈回来了我才会走。

（2）地点状语从句通常由 where, wherever等引导。

Go back where you came from!

哪里来还滚到哪里去！

I will never forget to catch the thief who stole my necklace wherever he may be.

我永远也不会忘记去抓住那个偷我项链的贼,无论他会在哪里。

（3）原因状语从句通常由because, since, as等引导,一般放在句首或句尾。

He went abroad because his father had found a good university for him.

他出国了,因为他父亲给他找了一所好大学。

（4）目的状语从句通常由so that..., so...hat..., in order that... 等引导，往往放在句尾，从句中通常含有can / could / may / might等情态动词。

He got up earlier so that he could catch the first train.

他起身更早为的是赶上第一班车。

（5）结果状语从句通常由 so that..., so...that... 等引导，放在句尾。结果状语从句一般表示已经发生的事情,故多为过去时态。

He lost so many bikes that he decided never to buy a new one.

他丢了那么多辆自行车,他决定再也不买新车了。

（6）比较状语从句通常由as, than, as (so)...as等引导,一般省略从句的谓语部分,只剩下名词或代词(用主格或宾格均可)。

Jane is much taller than I/me.

Jane比我高多了。

I don't have as many books as you (do).

我书没有你多

（7）让步状语从句通常由though (although), as, even if( even though), however, whatever等引导。

Even if you pay the debt(债务) for me, I will not thank you because it has nothing to do with me.

即使你替我还了债我也不会感谢你,因为它与我毫无关系。

He wears a T-shirt though it is very cold.

他穿了一件T恤衫,尽管天很冷。

（8）条件状语从句通常由if, unless, as long as等引导,条件状语从句一般放在句首或句尾,特别注意,时间状语从句不允许使用将来时,而应该用现在时替代。

You will certainly fail in the coming final exams unless you work much harder.

即将来到的期末考试你肯定考不及格,除非你更用功。

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

如果明天不下雨我们就要去徒步旅行。

**练习**

1． If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to climb mountains.

A. doesn’t rain; go B. won’t rain; will go

C. won’t rain; go D. doesn’t rain; will go

2．If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to his party tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. won’t, neither do I B. don’t, neither will I

C. don’t, neither do I D. /, so do I

3．—Do you know if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning?

—No. I will call you if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back.

A. she will come; comes

B. she comes; will come

C. will she come; comes

D. will she come; will come

4．We'll go to the park if it\_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow.

A. don’t B. doesn’t C. won’t

5．We are not sure if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, our sports meeting will be put off.

A. rains; rains B. rains; will rain

C. will rain; will rain D. will rain; rains

6．—I hope to make decisions by myself.

—OK. But remember \_\_\_\_\_ you do, you should think about the results.

A. whenever B. however

C. whatever D. wherever

7．— If my uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with him.

— Sounds great!

A. will come; will go skiing B. will come; goes skiing

C. comes; will go skiing D. comes; goes skiing

8．—I don't know when \_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.—I will call you as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will he come; arrives B. he will come; arrives

C. he will come; will arrive D. he comes; will arrive

9．He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to bed until he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

A. will not; finishes B. not; finishes

C. will not; will finish D. not; will finish

10. I wonder when they \_\_\_ for Beijing. I will go to the train station to see them off when they \_\_\_.

A .leave, will leave B. will leave, leave

C. will go, leave D. go, leave