

状语从句测试 错题整理

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九大状语从句 知识点整理

状语从句名称	连接词
1. 时间	when, whenever, while, as, before, after, till/until, each/every time, the first/second.../last time, since
一...就...	once, as soon as, the moment/minute/instant, immediately/directly/instantly, hardly...when..., scarcely...when..., no sooner...than...
2. 地点	where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere
3. 原因	because, as, since, now (that), seeing that, considering that
4. 结果	so that, so...that..., such...that...
5. 目的	so that, in order that, for fear that, lest
6. 让步	although/though, even though/even if, as, while, whether...or..., no matter which/what/when/where/who/how, whichever/whatever/whenever/wherever/whoever/however
7. 条件	if, unless(=if...not...), as/so long as, in case, on condition that, suppose/supposing (that), provided/providing (that)
8. 比较	比较级...than..., as...as..., not so(as)...as..., the+比较级, the+比较级
9. 方式	as, as if/as though

Section A: Multiple Choices

1. Jenny had just walked out of the classroom +++++ she heard her deskmate calling her that she had left her mobile phone on the desk.

A. while **B. when** ~~C. as~~ D. since

when的一种用法: **sb had done sth ... when ...": 某人刚刚做完某事, 这时...
2. +++++, the more severe the winters are.

A. The more north you go B. ~~The farther you go the north~~ C. The more you go north **D. The farther north you go**

B: The farther you go **to** the north.

C: 意为“去北方的次数越多”，不符。

9. We can never expect a bluer sky +++++ we create a less polluted world.

A. until B. if C. ~~unless~~ D. when

我认为答案错误，应该选**unless**的原因：

1. **can never expect**用于表达逻辑关系更符合英语使用习惯。
2. 尽管要先发生后句才能发生前句，但是本质上两者是一种条件关系，时间关系只是条件关系的一个表现结果。
3. **until**表达的是一定会发生的的事件的时间，但是后句所指代的事件不一定会发生，也不代表一个具体的时间点。
4. **until**更多应用于**not...until**的否定用法，此处并不是此用法最妥当的场景。

11. I'd like you to take my picture +++++ stands one of the tallest buildings in the world - the Jinmao tower.

A. which B. there **C. that** **D. where**

In my picture stands one of the tallest buildings in the world 故为 **in which / where**.

考察定语从句。

27. The Apple company had scarcely released iPhone +++++ it became one of the best-selling electronic products.

A. than B. ~~before~~ C. while **D. when**

scarcely ... when表一...就的用法。

28. Which is wrong?

A. Whatever he did is reasonable. **B. No matter what he did is reasonable.**

C. ~~Whatever happens, we will never give in.~~ D. No matter what happens, we will never give in.

B. ~~No matter what~~ **Whatever** he did is reasonable.

考察名词性从句。

34. He +++++ to the lab than she set out to do the experiment.

A. ~~had hardly got~~ B. hardly got **C. had no sooner got** D. will no sooner get

no sooner ... than ...表一...就的用法。

35. She must have gone out early, +++++ she had not shown up at breakfast.

A. ~~since~~ **B. for** C. because D. therefore

for表因果关系较为间接。since一般置于句首。

Section B: Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction.

4. The day must be breaking, ++**while for**++ the birds have begun singing.

后句为判断前句的原因，故填**for**。

5. John may phone tonight. I don't want to go out ~~++even if~~ **in case**++ he phones.

考虑到John可能打电话我不出去，故填**in case**。

8. Scarcely had he arrived in Hong Kong ~~++than~~ **when**++ she rang me up.

Scarcely ... when表一...就...用法。

10. ~~++As~~ **Once / Immediately / Instantly**++ they heard the shout for help, they rushed out. (一...就...)

一...就... 用词见表格。directly不是很妥当，因为它强调不经任何其它步骤，但是**Immediately / Instantly**强调时间。

我认为**Once**在此处所用没有任何不妥之处。

11. You should try to get a good night's sleep ~~++for~~ **however**++ much work you have to do.

无论有多少工作，你要试着睡个好觉，故填**however** (much)。