# 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...

1. ++++, 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。

1. 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。***

1. 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。*

1. 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。

1. 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。*

1. 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。

1. 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.

1. 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**。

1. 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**。

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

* **Scarcely ... when**表**一...就...**用法。

1. ++~~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。***

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

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