语法基础夯实08课堂笔记

副词与状语从句

一、副词能充当的成分
状语

She runs away rapidly.   蓝色部分修饰横线部分

她快速地跑开了。

She looks distinctly rapid.

她看起来跑得很快。

She runs away extremely rapidly.

她极为快速地跑开了。

Actually, she runs away.

事实上，她跑开了。

二、什么是状语
在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。

表状态或程度。

三、状语的词性
1. 副词

She runs away rapidly.

2. 介词短语

She runs away, with a smile in her face.

3. 非谓语动词

She runs away, opening her mouth.

She runs away to catch the first bus.

She runs away, heart broken.

五、状语从句
1. 状语从句按引导词的意思分类

状语从句种类	常见从属连词
时间状语从句	when, while, as ,before, after, since, until, as soon as
地点状语从句	where
原因状语从句	because, as, for, since, in that
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, as/so long as, once
让步状语从句	although, though, even though/if, while
比较状语从句	as, than
方式状语从句	as, as if

2. 状语从句中的重点句型

时间状语从句
A）"when" 家族

 as soon as , as, the moment, the minute, the second, instantly, immediately...

　　　　　　　　　那一时刻　　那一分钟　　那一秒　　立刻

总结：下列单词/词组都是从属连词

the moment/minute/ second+句子：当......时

Instantly/ immediately+句子：当......时

e.g.　　 以上都可以填 　　 the baby saw his father, he starts crying.

　　当小孩看见爸爸的时候，他开始哭了。

B）"一...就..."家族

No sooner...than; Hardly...when; scarcely...when 一...就...

e.g. He had no sooner taken the medicine than he died.

　　他一吃药就死。

C）"一旦..."家族

once, as soon as 一旦... （二者可以互换）

e.g. Once you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

　　As soon as you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

条件状语从句

If系:

suppose（that），supposing（that），provided（that）

providing, assuming（that），if only, only if ... 如果

【2004-Cloze】He can continue to support himself and his family, ____ he produces a surplus.　　　　　　　　　　　　　养活

盈余

A. only if 　如果（放句首，倒装）　　　　B. much as 　尽管

C. long before 　早在...前　　　　　　　D. ever since 　自从

正确答案：A

目的状语从句

A）"为了"系:

in order that+从句；　so that+从句

　　　　　　　so...that... 如果分开写，是"如此...以至于..."，that引导结果状语从句

B）"为了不"系:

in case+从句：（should）+ v

lest+从句：（should）+v. 译为"唯恐；以免"

e.g. In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

经典例句：★★★★★

【2016-text 3】英语二

"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip in often

引号行使that引导词功能，表示整体　　　　　　引导条件状语从句

若把引号去掉，句首+That，则为that引导的主语从句

enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to

引导目的状语从句　　　　　　默认状态　　引导定语从句

take care of business, before dropping back down. （39词）

　　　　　　before放句首 翻译为"在......之前"

　　　　　　放句中 翻译成"随后"

（考研大纲中，词数大于30则判定为长难句）

第一找：动词 5个动词 n-1=4

第二找：并列/从句

第三找：主干

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if ___.（难度系数0.270）

A. reading becomes your primary business of the day

（与default state对应）

B. all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

（与原文相反）

C. you are able to drop back to business after reading

Right margin notes:

than、when引导的都是时间状语从句

Tips: 遇到if所引导句子，如何判断是if引导的条件状语从句还是虚拟语气？

"四大金刚"
虚拟语气：在if所在句中，如有would、should、could、might，则为虚拟语气，表达与事实相反；如果if所在句中，没有这四个词，则为条件状语从句。

So that 合在一起写：是目的状语从句, so that分开写，是结果状语从句。

当一个句中有n个动词，则有n-1个从句

（你可能在阅读之后回去打理生意）（与原文相反）

D. time can be <u>evenly</u> split for reading and business

平均地

比较状语从句

A more than B: = more A than B=A比B多 A肯B否

与其（说）B，不如说A

A less than B:=less A than B=A比B少 A否B肯

与其A,不如B

A as much as B:=as much A as B=AB一样多 AB肯

不仅A，而且B；既A，又B；亦A亦B

A not so much as B: =not so much A as B=A少B多 A否B肯

与其（说）A，不如（说）B

多表示肯定，少表示否定

e.g. He is as much a father as a friend.

　　一样多抽象为一样好

　　译：他亦父亦友。

e.g. He is more a father than a friend

　　译：与其说他是个朋友，不如说他是个父亲。

　　　（与其说B，不如说A）

e.g. He is not so much a father as a friend.

　　译：与其说他是个父亲，不如说他是个朋友。

　　　（与其说A，不如说B）

经典例句：★★★

【1994-翻译】比较结构的鼻祖

science moves forward, <u>they say</u>, **not so much** through the insights of great men of genius

　　　　　　插入语　　　　　　　　　　　A-少-否定-与其说

as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

　　　　　　　B-多-肯定-不如说

第一步：找动词

第二步：比较结构

翻译：他们说，科学的进步，与其说是通过天才伟人的洞察力，还不如说是由于更普通的事物，例如，改善了的技术和工具。

As 用法总结：

真题例句:

[2006-text 2]

Stratford-on-Avon, **as** we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare— but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches.

句子不完整（缺宾语），as引导定语从句，表示"正如"

[2002-text 2]

As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

as引导时间状语从句，表示"随着"

[2004-text 3]

From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months **as** shoppers temper their spending.

as引导原因状语从句，表示"因为"

[2006-text 4]

Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, **as** religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it.

方式状语从句

[2003-text 1]

These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation **as well**.

翻译为"也"

[2005-text 1]

However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, **as yet**, an unanswered question.

翻译为"迄今"

长难句处理方法二——拆分法

1. 拆分——断开句子 长句变短

   断句点：连词，引导词，介词，非谓语动词，标点符号

2. 翻译——短句各自翻译

   以每两道竖线之间的小结构为单位，写下汉字。

3. 连接——连接各个短句 构建句内逻辑

   把每两个小节连接为通顺的句子，这时候需要把一些不通顺的词语替换掉,或者适当调整顺序。

4. 整合——语言表达习惯检验

   检查译文是否与中文的表达习僚一致，对原始译文进行调整。

> **课后总结**
>
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>   **as soon as , as, the moment, the minute**
>   **the second, instantly, immediately...**
>   B. "一...就" 家族
>   **No sooner...than; Hardly...when; scarcely...when**
>   C. "一旦..."家族
>   **once, as soon as**
> **二、条件状语从句**
>   if系:
>   **suppose （that），supposing（that），provided（that）**
>   **providing, assuming（that），if only, only if ... 如果**
> **三、目的状语从句**
>   A. "为了" 系:
>   **in order that+从句；so that+从句**

B.＂为了不＂系:
in case+从句：（should）+ v.
lest+从句：（should）+v. 译为唯恐；以免
四、比较状语从句
A more than B: = more A than B=A比B多
A less than B:=less A than B=A比B少
A as much as B:=as much A as B=AB一样多
A not so much as B: =not so much A as B=A少B多
五、As用法总结
1、定语从句
2、状语从句
3、常见搭配