第13讲

状语从句 (一)



Tanhinar 状语从句的主要特征

- ① 状语从句通常由一个连词或起连词作用的词组引导;
- ② 不同的状语从句要用相应的连接词;
- ③ 状语从句在主句前,一般要与主句用逗号分开;状语从句在主句后,一般不用逗号。

When he came to see me, it was raining. It was raining when he came to see me.

· 掌握状语从句的关键

- 1. 熟记不同状语从句的引导词;
- 2. 注意同一个连词可引导不同的状语从句,如since, as 等;
- 3. 牢记掌握每一种状语从句的难点。



rammar 时间状语从句的引导词

英语中,时间状语从句常由以下连词引导:when(当……时), as(当……时;一边……一边), while(当……的时候), after(在……之后), before(在……之前), since(自从……以来), till/until(直到……;直到……才), as soon as(一……就)等。如:

While we were watching TV, he was doing his homework.

我们在看电视的时候,他在做回家作业。

When spring comes, there are flowers everywhere.

当春天来临时,到处是鲜花。

Great changes have taken place since you left.

自你离开后,发生了巨大变化。

It began to rain as soon as I got there. 我一到那里,天就开始下雨了。 She danced as she sang. 她一边唱歌一边跳舞。



高型隔离 时间状语从句的几个要点

- 1) while比when更强调同时性,但在while引导的时间状语从句中,不能用终止性动词,如come, stop, start, finish等。
- •When we got home, it was already dark. 我们到家的时候天已经黑了。(不能用while)
 - 2) 时间状语从句中,不能用will表示将来,通常用一般现在时来代替一般将来时。
- •Please tell me when he comes. 他来的时候请告诉我一声。
- •I' Il write to you as soon as I get to Beijing. 我一到北京就写信给你。



PRIMATE 时间状语从句的几个要点

- 3) 如果强调主句与从句动作发生的时间有先后,较早发生的动作一般要 用过去完成时来表示,如:
- When he came, I had cleaned the classroom.

当他来的时候,我已把教室打扫好了。

- I told them after you had left. 你走后我就告诉他们了。
- We had already had lunch when he got up.

他起床的时候,我们已经吃过午餐了

• After he cleaned the classroom, he went home.

打扫完教室后他就回家了。



PRIMATE 时间状语从句的几个要点

- 4) till/until表示 "直到……才……"的意思时,主句一定要用否定形式, 试比较:
- I will wait till/until he comes. 我要等到他来。
- I won't leave until he comes. 直到他来我才离开。
- The first communication satellite didn't go up until/till 1962.
- 直到1962年,第一颗通信卫星才上天。
- It was not until 1962 that the first communication satellite went up. (强调句中不用till)
- Not until 1962 did the first communication satellite go up.

高型 耐间状语从句的几个要点

- 5) no sooner...than..., hardly(scarcely)...when...(一.....就)一般只用于叙述过去的事情,前句用过去完成时。as soon as(一.....就)既可表示过去的情况,也能表示将来的情况。
- He had no sooner returned than he bought a fine house. (=As soon as he had returned...) 他刚回来就买了一套很好的房子。
- He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house.
 他还未来得及定居下来就把房子卖掉了。
- The fans cheered as soon as the movie star walked out of the hall. 电影明星一走出大厅,影迷们就欢呼起来。
- We will set off, as soon as he comes. 他一来我们就出发。



高田語語 时间状语从句的几个要点

6) since引导从句表示时间时,主句一般要用现在完成时,或完成进行时。

She has lived in this city since she was born. 自从她出生以来一直住在这个城市。 I have been looking for you everywhere since he came. 自他来后,我到处找你。

7) It's (It's been)+时间词+since...的句子结构用以说明某事发生以来至今的时间长度。

It's / It has been two years since we first met.

自从我们第一次见面以来已有两年了。

8) while可用来表示对比意义, when则不能。

Tom is tall while John is short.

汤姆个高,而约翰个子矮。

Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

有人浪费粮食,有人却挨饿。



高田清清 原因状语从句引导词的区别

1) 下列情况要用because:

- ①对 "why" 的问题作出回答;②表示必然的因果关系;③用于强调句结构。
- —Why did you come? 你怎么来了?
- —Because I wanted to see you. 因为我想见你。

He didn't go to school because he was ill.

他没有去上学,因为生病了。(强调因果关系)

It was because he was ill that he didn't go to school. (强调结构)



2) 用as表示原因时,着重点在主句,原因只作附带说明,即表示大家都知道的原因。

As you are ready, we can go at once.

(由于)你准备好了,我们可以马上就走。

You needn't go to see him today, as you are busy.

今天你不必去看他了,你太忙了。

3) since表示明摆着的理由,强调已知的事实。

Since you have finished your work, you can take a rest.

既然你做完了工作,你可以休息一下。

Since everybody is here, let's begin.

既然大家都到了,就让我们开始吧。

★Because he is ill, so he can't go to school.



高田清清 原因状语从句引导词的区别

4) now that引导的从句通常位于主句前面,其中that可省去,通常提出某一事实作为理由或原因。

Now (that) you've got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.

你既然得到了机会,你还是好好利用的好。

Now (that) the rain has stopped, we can leave.

既然雨停了,我们就可以走了。

5) for表示原因时,只是一种补充说明。另外,for是个并列连接词,不能放在句首。

We must start early, for we have a long way to go.

我们必须早动身,因为我们有很远的路要走。

The days are short for it is now December.

白天短了,因为是十二月份了。



· A 条件状语从句的引导词

常见的引导词:if(如果), unless(除非;如果不), in case(that)(如果), so/as long as(只要), provided(只要), suppose/supposing(假如)等。

In case he comes, let me know.

如果他来了,告诉我一声。

As/so long as you don't lose heart, you will succeed.

只要你不灰心,你就会成功。

One cannot learn a foreign language if he doesn't study hard.

如果一个人学习不努力,就学不会一门外语。

Suppose/Supposing (that) I don't have a day off, what shall we do? 假如我没有假,那该怎么办?

Yammar 条件状语从句的几个要点

If you aren't careful, you can't get a full mark. 如果你不仔细,你就得不了满分。

Unless you work hard (=If you doesn' t work hard), you won' t pass the exam.

除非你学习用功,否则你就通不过考试。

一· Seminar 条件状语从句的几个要点

If it doesn' t rain tomorrow, we will go to the park. 明天如果不下雨,我们就去公园。

Please tell me if he comes. 如果他来的话,请通知我。

Rammar 条件状语从句的几个要点

注意:

"祈使句+and you will..."的结构,往往隐含着一个条件句。

试比较:

Use your head, and you will find a better way.

If you use your head, you will find a better way.

动动脑筋,你会 找到更好的办法。

Yammar 条件状语从句的几个要点

Once you understand it, you will have no further difficulties.

一旦你了解了它,你就不会再有困难。

试比较:

If you come, I shall lend you my car. (可能来可能不来)

When you come, I shall lend you my car. (一定会来)