

第13讲

状语从句（二）





让步状语从句的几个要点

1) 让步状语从句常由**though, although**(虽然.....)引导。

Though it was raining, they still worked in the fields.

虽然在下雨，但是他们仍然在地里干活。

Though he is old, he works as hard as young people.

尽管他上了年纪，他工作还是像年轻人一样努力。

X Though it was very cold, **but** he didn't wear a coat.

√ Though it was very cold, he didn't wear a coat.
√ It was very cold, but he didn't wear a coat. } 天气很冷，但他没有穿外套。

但**yet, still**可以和**though**搭配使用，使“让步”语气更强烈些。

Though he is against me, I will **still** hold to my opinion.

虽然他反对我，我还是要坚持自己的意见。

让步状语从句的几个要点

2) **even if**与**even though**同义，但不能用**even although**。

We won' t lose courage **even if/though** we fail this time.

即使我们这次失败了，我们也不丧失勇气。

We won' t give up **even if** we should fail ten times.

即使失败10次，我们也不会放弃。



让步状语从句的几个要点

3) 由as引导的让步状语从句，语序部分倒装，一般将表语或状语放在句首。

Child **as** he is, he knows a lot of things.

(=Though he is a child...) (表语放在句首，不用冠词a)

他虽然是个孩子，却知道很多事情。

Fast **as** you read, you can' t finish the book in two days.

尽管你读得很快，但两天内总不能读完这本书。

Much **as** I' d like to help, there isn' t a lot I can do.

虽然我很乐意帮忙，但没有多少我能出力的事。

让步状语从句的几个要点

4) **wh-words + ever** 等同于 **no matter + wh-words**。

Whenever we met with difficulties, they came to help us.

(=No matter when we met with difficulties , ...)

不管我们什么时候遇到困难，他们都来帮助我们。

Whatever dictionary you have, lend it to me.

(=No matter what dictionary you have, ...) 不管你有什么词典，借给我。

However hard I try, I can' t finish the work in time.

(=No matter how hard I try , ...)我尽管费了好大的劲，还是不可能完成这项工作。

试比较：

Whoever (No matter who) you are, you must obey the school regulations.

不管是谁，都必须遵守校规。(引导状语从句)

Whoever wants the book may have it.

谁要这本书都可以拿。(引导主语从句，不能用no matter who)

结果状语从句的用法

- 1) **so + { 形容词(nice) } + that ...**
 { 副词(quickly) }

He became **so angry** **that** he couldn't speak. 他气得说不出话来。

He ran **so fast** **that** no one could catch up with him.

他跑得这么快，没有人能赶上他。

- 2) **such + { 不可数名词 (weather) } + that ...**
 { 可数名词复数 (books) }

It's **such nice weather** **that** nobody wants to stay home.

天气这么好，没人想呆在家里。

These are **such nice books** **that** I want to buy all of them.

这些都是这么好的书，我想把它们全部买下。

3) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{such + a/an + 形容词} \\ \text{so + 形容词 + a/an} \end{array} \right\} + \text{可数名词单数 + that ...}$

It is **such an interesting book** **that** everybody wants to read it.

It is **so interesting a book** **that** everybody wants to read it.

这本书这么有趣，人人都想读一读。

结果状语从句的用法

4) so + { **little** water (不可数名词)
many books (可数名词复数) } + that ...

注意：名词前有 little, few, many, much 表示数量用 so

He has got **so little education** **that** he can't find a good job in the city.

他受的教育这么少，结果在城市里找不到一个好工作。

There are **so many people** in front of me **that** I can't see what is happening. 前面有这么多人，我看不清发生了什么事。



目的状语从句的几个要点

1) so that, in order that, that(为了, 以便)引导的目的状语从句中一般需用情态动词may, might, can, could加动词原形。

He said loudly so that everybody could hear him.

他大声说以便每个人能听到。

2) lest(以免), for fear that(唯恐)引导的从句常用should+动词原形, 或直接动词原形。

He ran away lest he (should) be caught. 他生怕被抓住, 跑了。

I left the room quietly for fear that I (should/might) wake him up.

我悄悄地离开了房间唯恐把他弄醒。

目的状语从句的几个要点

3) in case(that)引导的从句可以表示目的(免得, 以防), 也可以表示条件(如果), 如:

In case you meet him, please give him my regards.

如果见到他, 请代我向他致以问候。(in case表示条件= if)

You' d better take more clothes in case the weather is cold.

你最好多带衣服, 以防天气变冷。

注意: in case引出目的状语从句时, 有时也用should+动词原形的结构。

Take your umbrella with you in case it should rain. 带把伞以防下雨。

so that表示结果与表示目的的区别

I got up early, **so that** I caught the bus.

我早起，赶上了车。(表示结果)

I got up early **so that** (=in order that) I **could** catch the bus.

我早起以便赶车。(表示目的)

注意： so that引导从句表示目的，通常需要情态动词can/could, may/might等，而引导结果状语从句则不用情态动词，主句和从句之间一般加逗号。

where和wherever引导地点状语从句

You must stay **where** you are. 你必须留在你现在所在的地方。

The church was built **where** there had once been a theater.

教堂建在曾是一个戏院的地方。

Wherever you go, I go too. 你去哪儿，我也去哪儿。

where和wherever引导地点状语从句

Where there is water, there is life. 凡是有水的地方，就有生命。

Where there be..., there be... (“哪里有.....，哪里就有.....”)

Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竟成。(此时兼有条件意义)

1) as引导方式状语从句

Please do it **as** I told you. 请按照我讲的去做。 (=in the way I told you)

State the facts **as** they are. 如实地陈述事实。

Why didn' t you catch the last bus **as** I told you to.

你怎么不听我的话，赶乘末班公共汽车呢？

方式状语从句的用法

2) as if或as though引导的从句里可以用陈述语气表示可能符合事实的情况，但大都用虚拟语气表示与事实不符的情况。如：

He treats the girl **as if** she **were** his daughter.

他对待这个女孩仿佛她是他的女儿。(事实上她不是他的女儿)

He talks **as if** he **knew** all about it.

他说话的口气好像他全都知道这件事。(事实上他不全都知道)

方式状语从句的用法

注意： as if/as though 也可以用于表语从句。

例如：

It looks **as if** it is going to rain. 看上去好像要下雨了。

It looks **as if** the weather may pick up soon.

看来天气很快就会好起来（表示可能性）

He looks as if he **is** young. 看样子他好像很年轻。（事实上他很年轻）

He looks as if he **were** young. 看样子他好像很年轻。（事实上**他不年轻**）