

# Lesson 3

- 主语从句
- 强调句
- 状语从句
- 倒装

## 第一节 主语从句

## 主语从句

请用不同的句式表达：

他没有完成作业让我们很惊讶。

He didn't finish homework. That made us surprised.

He didn't finish homework, and that made us surprised.

He didn't finish homework, which made us surprised.

## 主语从句

他没有完成作业让我们很惊讶。

He didn't finish homework made us surprised.

有几个谓语动词?

That he didn't finish homework made us surprised.

\*that + 陈述句做主语

## 主语从句

我最好的朋友要来见我是今年最好的消息。

That my best friend is coming to see me is the best news this year.

Susan想要成为一个音乐家是受她父亲的影响。

That Susan wants to be a musician is due to her father.

## 主语从句

他能不能得到这份工作还不清楚。

Whether he can obtain this job is still unclear.

## 主语从句

不管是谁打破了玻璃都应该受到惩罚。

Whoever broke the glass should be punished.

他做的事情让我们很惊讶。

What he has done supprises us.

**强调**

## 主语从句

**翻译：**

我想强调的是旅游业给城市的发展带来好处的同时也造成影响。

What I want to emphasize is that tourism has brought benefits as well as harms to the development of metropolis.



## 主语从句

我们将去哪度假还没决定。

Where we are going for holiday is still undecided.

=It is still undecided where we are going for holiday.

**It's + adj. + that...**

# 主语从句

## 常用句型——形式主语it

重要的是...

**It is important/significant/essential/  
crucial/vital that ...**

## 主语从句

重要的是, 家长不可以体罚孩子。

It is important that parents must not apply physical punishment to their children.

重要的是, 公司应该要提供员工福利。

It is vital that companies should offer staff benefits.

# 主语从句

## 常用句型——形式主语it

明显的是,  
...

It is clear/true/obvious/evident/apparent  
that ...

很明显的是, 父母的行为对孩子的世界观有直接的  
影响。

It is evident that parents' behaviour can have a direct  
impact on their children's worldview.

# 主语从句

## 常用句型--形式主语it

众所周知的是, ...

It is widely believed/accepted/  
acknowledged that ...

众所周知的是, 教育帮助小孩为以后的成年期准备。  
It is widely acknowledged that education prapares  
children for the later adulthood.

## 总结

名词性从句类型	从句位置
主语从句	句首 (That不能省略) 句末: 形式主语it: It's+adj.+ that
宾语从句	动词/介词后: Some believe that
表语从句	be动词后: The XXX is that ...
同位语从句	抽象名词后: 补充、解释、说明

人物总是不完美

	从句是否完整	是否有实际意义
that	✓	× (引导宾从句时, 可以省略)
whether/if (只用whether?)	✓	✓
连接(代)词 who, whose, what, which	× (缺主/宾/表)	✓
连接(副)词 when, where, why, how	✓ (只缺状语)	✓

【exercise】 听到民族音乐时，人们感受到的是一种可以使他们团结起来的精神纽带。

What people have felt when hearing the national music is a spiritual tie that is able to unit them.



## 第二节 强调句型

It is ... that

## 强调主语

The moving water itself wears away at the rock and makes passageways.

the moving water itself **that** sway at the rock and makes passageways.

强调句: it is / was + 强调部分 + that + 其他

强调句型只能强调主语, 宾语以及状语

A physicist came up with the medical care method.

It was a physicist who came up with the medical care method.

↓  
强调人

对人物加以强调时, 可以使用it is / was + 强调部分+ who +其他

A physicist came up with the medical care method.

It was the medical care method that a physicist came up with.

强调句型强调宾语, 可以使用it is /was + 强调部分+ that +其他

He developed his interest in physics in that school.

It was in that school that he developed his interest in physics.

Was it in that school that he developed his interest in physics?

强调句: It is/was + 强调部分 + that

一般疑问句: Is/Was it + 强调部分 + that

The first of vitamins was not identified until 1911.

It was not until 1911 that the first of vitamins was identified.

it was not until + 强调部分 + that + 其他

若强调not...until（直到...才），应将not 放在until 前面  
即it was not until + 强调部分 + that

While god does challenge us, he wants us to be victorious.

We got confidence and spirit ,and we did win.           

助动词do/did/does 可以置于谓语动词之前, 对该动词加以强调  
意思可以是的确, 确实, 真的, 一定



## 强调句

结构: It is/was + 强调部分 + that + 其他

It is/was + 强调部分 + who + 其他 (当强调的部分是人的时候)

It is/was not until 强调部分 + that + 其他 (not...until 搭配)

一般疑问句: Is/Was it + 强调部分 + that + 其他

do/did/does 放谓语动词之前, 对该词加以强调



## 【exercise】

### 1.使用强调句强调各句划线部分

Critics did not recognize the power of what she did until fairly late  
in the century.

It wasn't until fairly late in the century that critics recognized the power of what she did.

### 2. 翻译

正是在那里，煤炭的潜力巨大。

It was there that coal's potential was enormous.

# 状语从句

时间/地点/原因/结果  
条件/目的/让步/方式

I study English.

I study English all day.

时间

I study English in New Channel.

地点

I study English for the exam.

原因

...



我爱学习 别打扰我学习

**状语**表示动作发生的时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、条件、方式及让步。



## ► 状语从句?

由一个句子充当状语

e.g.

I started learning English when I was a child.

When I was a child, I started learning English.

## ► 结构?



主句 + 引导词 + 从句.

引导词 + 从句, 主句.





Planet Earth

## 时间状语从句



Polar bears wake up when sunlight reaches the North pole .

## 时间状语从句

when 当...时	
while/whilst 当...时	+延续性动作, 进行时
as 正当, 随着	
before/after 在...之前/之后	注意时间先后
since 自从	+完成时
until 直到...为止	not...until 直到...才
once/as soon as 一...就	



**when 当...时**

当名人为产品代言时，人们会感觉自己的选择得到保障。

When a celebrity endorses the products, people feel guarantee upon their choice.

**whenever/no matter when 每当，无论何时**

每当我们遇到困难时，我们绝不能灰心，而是要努力想办法解决。

Whenever we are in trouble, we must never lose heart, but try to figure it out.

while/whilst: during a period of time

a. 与...同时

在大学时期做兼职的同时，很少学生能够管理好时间。

Few students are able to manage time well while they do part-time jobs during college.

b. 当...时，+延续性动词

她在南美期间，采集了大量语言信息和歌曲。

While she was there in South America, she collected a lot of linguistic information and songs.

as 随着

As the society and technology have developed, people increasingly rely on electronic devices.

随着社会和科技的发展，人们越来越依赖电子产品。

翻译句子：

随着日用品供应量的增多，其价格会下降。

The price of commodity will go down as more of it becomes available.

## before/after 引导的时间状语从句

- Before the invention of e-mail, people had waited days for letters to arrive.

## since 引导的时间状语从句

Since Tom came to our school, he has studied hard.

I have been in China since I was 8 years old.

时态? +时间点或时间段?

Since + 过去时间点

\*从句用一般过去时, 主句用现在完成时

## until/till引导的时间状语从句

### 句子结构:

Tom said he would wait for me until I arrived.

We will stay here till it stops raining.

► until(till)+延续性动词

## until 引导的时间状语从句

**not...until+短暂性动词**

I hadn't had a computer until I went to high school.

直到上高中我才有电脑。

Not until I went to high school, **had I** had a computer.

not until 放句首, 部分倒装



## once/as soon as 引导的时间状语从句

一旦感染这种病毒的动物到达中美和南美，该病毒就会侵袭当地的种群。

Once/as soon as the animals infected by the virus reach Central and South America, the virus will attack the native species.



## Exercise

when while as since before/after  
not until until

根据语境要求, 在空格处填入恰当的连词。

1. When we think of large monumental structures built by early societies, an Egyptian pyramid probably comes to mind.
2. Our ties with people often deepen as we interact with them.
3. The tomato doesn't appear to be very important as a food plant until the Europeans came on the scene.
4. It was many years before any results were seen.
5. Since they started building that new laboratory, it's been so noisy that we can barely hear ourselves in the office.

## 地点状语从句



**Polar bears live where it is extremely cold.**

## Where引导的地点状语从句 VS 定语从句

I want to go where the weather is nice. 状

I want to go to a place where the weather is nice. 定

He lives where the climate is mild. 状

He lives in a city where the climate is mild. 定

## Where引导的地点状语从句 VS 定语从句

	where引导地点状语从句	where引导定语从句
修饰的对象	主句的 <b>谓语</b>	<b>先行词</b>
在句子中的作用	地点状语 说明事情发生的地点	定语 修饰+限定一个名词

## Exercise

翻译下列句子。

1. 一般在有工厂的地方空气污染都会很严重。

Generally, air will be heavily polluted where there are factories.

2. 在有学校的地方, 司机应缓行。

A driver should slow down where there are schools.



## 原因状语从句



**Polar bears hibernate because there is not enough food in winter.**

Polar bears hibernate **because/since/as** there is not enough food in winter.

Polar bears hibernate, **for** there is not enough food in winter.

Polar bears hibernate **because of /due to/owing to/as a result of** the food shortage in winter.

请圈出以上句子用的逻辑连词，以及区别他们的不同



## 原因状语从句

引导词	从句位置	用法	
because/since/as	可放句首或句中	不可以单独使用	+完整的句子
for	放句中, 前有逗号	+推断的原因	
because of/due to/ owing to/ as a result of	可放句首或句中		+n./短语

## Exercise

翻译下列句子。

由于面包在欧美饮食中发挥的关键作用，小麦成为主要的经济作物。

1. Because bread played a key role in the American and European diet, wheat became the major cash crop.
2. Wheat became the major cash crop, for bread played a key role in the American and European diet.
3. Because of the key role bread played in the American and European diet, wheat became the major cash crop.

## 结果状语从句



**The temperature continues to grow, so polar bears are losing their habitat.**

## 结果状语从句

例句	用法
The temperature continues to grow, <u>so</u> polar bears are losing their habitat.	so通常放在句中, 前有逗号
The temperature continues to grow. <u>Thus/Hence/Therefore/Consequently/As a consequence/As a result/</u> , polar bears are losing their habitat.	不能用逗号隔开, 通常放在句首

## 结果状语从句

例句	用法
The temperature is <u>so high that</u> the ice is melting in the North Pole.	so...that...&such...that...表示‘如此...以至于...’都可以引导结果状语从句。 such 是形容词，修饰名词； so 是副词，修饰形容词或副词

## Exercise

### 英译汉

It's true that urban growth has been bad for some types of birds, but urban development actually provides better and larger habitats for other types, so much so that city and suburban dwellers often complain about increased bird populations.

诚然，城市发展对有些鸟类不利，但城市发展实际上却为其他鸟类提供了更好、更大的栖息地，以至于城市和郊区居民经常抱怨鸟类种群的增多。



## Exercise

**Match the two halves of the sentences 1-4 to a-d**

1. Carbon dioxide pollution has contributed to .. **b**
  2. There are over one billion people without access to clean drinking water. **a**
  3. Many desalination plants are currently powered by oil and the result is ... **d**
  - 4 The increased consumption of bottled water has contributed to...." **c**
- 
- a. Consequently, scientists are exploring way to increase fresh water supplies.
  - b. changes in marine ecosystems.
  - c. the increased amounts of plastic in the ecosystem.
  - d. that the price of water has become dependent on the price of oil in some places.



## 条件状语从句



**Polar bears will go extinct if the temperature continues to grow.**

# 条件状语从句

例句	假设的真实性	用法
<b>If</b> you decide to study in the UK, you must pass IELTS.	一般事实/常态 零虚拟	主从都用一般现在时
<b>If</b> I finish my homework, I'll meet you at the theatre.	未来有可能发生 真实条件句	主将从现

## 条件状语从句

例句	假设的真实性	用法
<b>If</b> I were you, I would study harder.	虚拟, 与现在实际情况不符	If did, would/could/might do (be--were)
<b>If</b> I had a better degree, it wouldn't be so hard for me to get a good job.		

情况	if从句的谓语形式	主句谓语形式
与现在事实相反	Did/were	Would/could/might +do
与过去事实相反	Had done/ had been	Would/could/might +have done(been)
与将来事实相反	Were to + do Should +do Did/were	Would/could/might +do

## Complete the conditional sentences.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) promoted.
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) with a good degree, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a better chance of a good job.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) less stressed if I \_\_\_\_\_ (change) my job.
4. If someone \_\_\_\_\_ (be) self-employed, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more stressed.
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not work), I \_\_\_\_\_ more pressure than I do now.

**Complete these present unreal conditional sentences so that they are true for you.**

1. If I could have any job in the world, I...
2. If I had my own business, it ...
3. I would feel less stressed if ...
4. If I could buy anything in the world, I...
5. I would be happier if ...
6. If I was under pressure, I...

## 条件状语从句

例句	意思	用法
<b>As long as</b> the temperature continues to grow, the polar bear population will decrease constantly.	只要...就	从句可以加任何时态, 但用一般现在时表示将来的事情



## 条件状语从句

例句	用法
<u>If</u> I finish my homework, I'll meet you at the theatre.	真实条件句 主将从现
<u>Unless</u> I don't finish my homework on time, I'll meet you at the theatre.	unless=if not 主将从现

## Exercise

翻译:

政府不会提供免费的医疗如果你不是公民。

The government won't provide free medical care if you are not a citizen.

=The government won't provide free medical care unless you are a citizen.

## 条件状语从句

例句	意思	用法
<b>Provided</b> they do not panic, their chances of survival will be over 95%.	如果 =if	同if

## 条件状语从句

例句	意思	用法
People will feel stress <b>on condition that</b> they are given too much work.	在...情况下	同if

## 写作拓展:

1. Provided the languages spoken by the minority go extinct, ...
2. Provided students have poor handwriting skills,...



## 目的状语从句



**We need to control the global temperature so that the polar bear population can be stopped to decrease.**

## 目的状语从句

We moved to the country so that/in order that we were away from the noisy and dull city.

**so that = in order that + 句子**

We moved to the country for the environment.

**for 表目的, + 名词**

We moved to the country in order to stay away from the noisy and dull city.

**in order to do**



# 目的状语从句

## so...that VS so that

“为了”表目的

1. We moved to the country so that we were away from the noisy and dull city.

2. The life in cities is so noisy and dull that we moved to the country.

“所以”表结果

## 目的状语从句

	so...that...	so that
意思	如此...以至于...	为了
用法	so 是副词, 修饰形容词和动词; that 引导 <u>结果状语从句</u>	so that 引导 <u>目的状语从句</u>

## Exercise

我喜欢在家吃饭, 这样可以自由支配饭菜的原料。

I prefer to eat at home so that I can control what ingredients go into the food.

他们认为应该让更多的妇女进入大学学习这些课程, 以便于这些女性可以在这些领域中发展事业。

They argue that more women should be able to take university courses in order that they can develop their careers in such fields.

## 让步状语从句



**Although** we have done something to stop the global warming, the polar bear population is still decreasing.

## 让步状语从句

例句	注意点
<p><u>Although/Though/Even though/While</u> we have done something to stop the global warming, the polar bear population is still decreasing.</p>	<p>不可以和but连用</p> <p>--though还可以作为副词表示转折, 放句末</p>

I don't like the house, I like the swimming pool though.

例句	注意点
<u>Despite/In spite of</u> the actions taken to tackle the global warming, ...	+名词/动名词
Effective <u>as/though</u> the measures might be, ...	从句需要倒装 n./adj./adv./分词+as+主语+谓语 省略冠词



## 让步状语从句

**although/though/even though+句子**

Even though he worked hard, he still failed.

**Despite+名词/动名词**

Despite his effort, he still failed.

**as--倒装**

Hard as he worked, he still failed.

## 让步状语从句

翻译:

虽然价格优惠, 很多老人不愿意在网上购物。

Although the prices are low, many elders are reluctant to shop online.

► be reluctant to do 不情愿做某事

## 让步状语从句

Although people generally believe that technology plays a significant role in solving energy and food shortage, I doubt whether this argument can bear closer analysis.

- ▶ play a significant/important/crucial role in ...  
在...方面, 起到关键作用
- ▶ doubt: 怀疑, 没有把握, 不相信
- ▶ suspect: 怀疑, 相信

## 方式状语从句



The baby bears find it difficult to live as their parents do.

## 方式状语从句

例句	用法
She is a fine singer, <u>as</u> her mother used to be.	as/like 表示: 像...一样,
She became a singer <u>in the same way that</u> her mother did.	像...一样

## Exercise

### 翻译句子

正如每个硬币都有正反两面一样，在大城市工作也有弊端。

As every coin has its two sides, working in a big city also has its disadvantages.



总结

时间状语从句	when/while/as	while加延续性动作
	before	时态
	since	主句用完成时
	until/till	不放句首; 时态
地点状语从句	where	地点状语从句 VS 定语从句
原因状语从句	because/since/as	VS because of
	for	通常放句中, 前有逗号
结果状语从句	so	通常放句中, 前有逗号
	therefore/consequently...	通常放句首
	so/such...that...	VS so that

总结

条件状语从句	as long as	一般现在时表示将来的事情
	if	零虚拟, 真实条件句 (主将从现), 对未来的虚拟, 对过去的虚拟
	unless	=if not
目的状语从句	so that/in order that	+从句
	for	+名词
	in order to do	
让步状语从句	although/though/even though	不可以和but连用
	as/though	从句需要倒装
	even if	假设
	despite of /in spite of	+名词/动名词
方式状语从句	as/like/in the same way that	+句子

## 第四节 倒装

倒装分为：全部倒装和部分倒装

全部倒装：将整个谓语部分全部放在主语之前。

部分倒装：只将谓语的一部分（如助动词或系动词）放在主语前面，其余部分仍在主语之后。

## 部分倒装

句首有否定词或否定短语时，句子要部分倒装。

否定词：never, hardly, scarcely, little, seldom, not, not until, rarely, no sooner...than, nowhere等

否定短语：in no way, in no case, at no time, by no means, on no account, under no circumstance “绝不”

## 部分倒装

如果否定词不是修饰整个句子，而只是限定句子主语，则句子不用倒装。

Hardly anyone has seen a man who eats cats.

Not only I but also he has been here.

Scarcely a sound came from among the crowd.



## 部分倒装

“so+形容词或副词”及“to the extent/degree”放在句首，表示程度，句子要倒装。

So diligently does he work that he often forgets to eat and sleep.

To such an extent did his health deteriorate that he was forced to retire.

# 部分倒装

在含有were, had, should的虚拟语气中, 省去if, 须倒装。

# 部分倒装

as/though引导的让步状语从句须倒装。

在as/though引导的让步状语从句中，把从句中充当状语或表语的名词/形容词/副词/动词（分词）放在句首。

- “only+状语”置于句首
- only+表示时间或方式的短语置于句首。

Only then did she realize she was wrong.

only若加各类状语从句置于句首，则注意是主句中的主谓须倒装，而不是从句中的主谓倒装。

Only when he had failed three times did he turn to me for advice.

- 若only修饰的是句子主语，而非状语时，句子不用倒装。

Only she knew how to deal with this problem.

# 部分倒装

代词so, neither, nor置于句首

I can't speak French, nor can he.

-Meal price has gone up.

-So has tuition.

# 全部倒装

以介词开头的地点状语置于句首

From the window came sound of music.

On the ground lies a man whose leg is broken.



# 全部倒装

副词out, in, along, then, now, up, down, away,  
here, there放在句首时

There goes the bell.

In come the teacher, books under arm.

# 全部倒装

such位于句首

Such will be my future dreams.

Such is my whole story.

1. So urgent is the situation that we must figure out an effective way to solve the problem right now.
2. Fundamental as computers are to developing more industrial structure, heavy reliance on them may separate people in daily life and affect their interpersonal relationships.
3. Only since the Industrial Revolution have most people worked in places away from their homes or been left to raise small children without the help of multiple adults.

# 作业