

## 原力英语 A2 语法进阶提升 6 状语从句

### 状语从句的概念和类别

状语从句（Adverbial Clause）是指句子用作状语时，起副词作用的句子。状语从句中的从句可以修饰谓语、非谓语动词、定语、状语或整个句子。

状语从句根据其作用可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较这些类别。状语从句一般由连词(从属连词)引导，也可以由词组引起。

类别：时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较

When you love me, I will love you. 时间

Wherever you go, I will go. 地点

I love you because you love me. 原因

I will love you if you love me. 条件

I love you in order that you will love me. 目的

I love you so that you will love me. 结果

Although you don't love me, I still love you. 让步

I love you in the way that you love me. 方式

I love you as much as you love me. 比较

## 时间状语从句

- 用表示时间的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是时间状语从句。
- 引导时间状语从句的连词较多，主从句时态搭配以及谓语动词的动作时间长短性等用法特点也各不相同。
- 引导时间状语从句的连接词包括: when, as, while, after, before, since, ever since, as soon as, once, till, until, whenever, no sooner...than, hardly/scarcely...when, the moment/minute/instant/second, every time, each time, any time, the first time, next time, last time, all the time, by the time, directly, immediately, instantly 等。

### 时间状语从句连词 **when**

when 的意思相当于 at that time, 表示“在...时刻”。时间状语从句所表达的时间通常是过去和将来。来看一下 when 引导从句表示的过去动作的常见时态搭配。

#### 1.主句一般过去时+从句一般过去时

如: I started my dinner when he left.          She left when I got there.

#### 2.主句一般过去时+从句过去完成时

如: I started my dinner when he had left.      She left when I had got there.

如果主从句都用一般过去时，则表示主句动作先发生。

下面两个例句的从句用了过去完成时，更强调了从句动作先发生。

### 3.主句一般过去时+从句过去进行时

如：The doorbell rang when I was washing the dishes.

这里的瞬时动作 rang 用一般过去时，延续动作 wash 用过去进行时。

这个句子也可以换成“主句过去进行时+从句一般过去时”这样的时态搭配，即：

### 4.主句过去进行时+从句一般过去时

如：I was washing the dishes when the doorbell rang.

由“主句一般过去时+when+从句过去进行时”变成“主句过去进行时+when+从句一般过去时”，此时 when 的意思发生了改变，即由 during the time 变成了 at the time。这时 when 强调某个瞬时动作突然发生。

### 5.主句一般将来时+从句一般现在时

在表示将来的动作时，主句显然要用一般将来时，而时间从句要用一般现在时表示将来，不能使用将来时态。

如：I'll speak to your supervisor when he arrives.

I'll tell your mom about it when she comes back.

## 时间状语从句连词 while

当 while 用作时间连词时，意思相当于 during that time，表示某一时间段内发生的动作。因此，从句的谓语动词通常接延续性动词。

如：I'll keep you company while you're waiting.

Someone called while you were out.

We must have been burgled while we were asleep.

## 时间状语从句连词 **until**

**until** 既可以用作介词也可以作为连词，所以 **until** 的后面可以接名词短语也可以接时间状语从句。使用时的本质思维是表示“一个（主句）动作一直持续到某一个时间点”。既然是延续动作，那么 **until** 前面的主句或句子的谓语就必须是延续性的，而 **until** 后面接的从句的谓语则要是短暂性动词或接时间点。常用的方式有两种：

### 1. 作为连词时可引导从句

主句的延续动词+**until**+从句的瞬时动词

如：You'll just have to wait until they call your name.

I stayed there until he arrived.

### 2. 作为介词接名词短语

延续动词+**until**+时间点（不能是时间段）

如：She continued to get a salary until the end of June.

Until 2004, she lived in Canada.

当主句或句子的谓语动词是短暂动词，通常要用否定形式。瞬时动词否定之后表示的是一个状态，而状态是延续性质的。这也就是我们常用的 **not...until** 的结构，表示“直到...才”。

如：I didn't wake up until I heard the alarm clock. (作连词)

Until she spoke, I hadn't realized she wasn't English. (作连词)

We did not notice this matter until yesterday. (作介词)

The heat did not relax until midnight. (作介词)

## 时间状语从句连词 as

1. as 引导时间状语从句意思类似 when，但较强调同时发生，多指短暂动作。

如：We got to the check-in desk just as they were about to close.

2. as 可说明两种正在发展或变化的情况，表示“随着...”，表达时间的推移。

如：As I get older, I get more optimistic.

Another policeman has been injured as fighting continued this morning.

3. as 表“一边...一边...”，引出伴随动作。

如：He jumps as he goes along.

4.用以强调两个动作紧接着发生。

如：As he was going out, it began to rain.

## 表示“一...就...”结构的时间连词

英文中有一些时间连词用来表达主句的动作和从句的动作相继发生，两者之间的时间间隔不长，相当于“一...就”的意思。这里的主句和从句的谓语一般都是瞬时性动词。

### 1. 从句动作先于主句动作

这样的用法是说在从句动作发生之后，紧接着主句动作就发生了。表示这一时间关系的连词有：as soon as, once, the minute, the moment, the instant, immediately, directly 和 instantly 等等。这些连词的

用法和句式结构是一样的，主从句时态一般一致。比如如果表示将来的动作，则主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时表示将来。

如：The dogs ran off as soon as we appeared.

I came immediately I heard the news.

Don't trust those who leave their friends the moment they get into difficulty.

I went home directly I had finished work.

## 2.主句动作先于从句动作

具体来说就是在主句动作发生之后，紧接着从句动作就发生了。表示这一类时间关系的连词有：hardly...when, scarcely...when 和 no sooner...than。这些连词的用法和句式结构是不一样的，主从句时态一般也不一致。他们一般用来表示过去的动作，此时，主句多用过去完成时，且常倒装，从句用一般过去时。可与 as soon as 等从句、主句互换。

如：No sooner had she said it than she burst into tears.

=She burst into tears as soon as she had said it.

再如：Hardly had the storm started when all the lights went out.

Scarcely had the votes been counted, when the telephone rang.

## 地点状语从句

用表示地点的连词连接一个句子作状语，就是地点状语从句。地点状语从句通常是由 where, wherever 等引导，用来表达主句的动作

发生的场所。地点状语从句通常的结构是“where +陈述句”。

如：Please sit where I can see you.

Make a mark where you have any doubts or questions.

Wherever he went, he took his dog with him.

1.where 引导的地点状语从句有时具有抽象条件含义，可放在主句的前面。 如：

Where there is a will, there is a way.有志者事竟成。

Where there is life, there is hope.留得青山在，不怕没柴烧。

Where people were concerned, his threshold of boredom was low.

涉及人的事情，他便极易感到厌烦。

2. where 引导从句有时也具有对比意味，从句也多置于主句之前，此时从句与主句在语义上可以形成对比的意味。 如：

Where most people saw nothing but a hardened(麻木不仁的) criminal, I saw a lonely and desperate man.

## 原因状语从句

用表示原因的连词连接一个句子作状语，就是地点状语从句。英文中常用 because, for, as 和 since 这四个连词来引导原因状语从句。

如：I don't spend a lot of money just because I'm in a bad mood.

Since we were in the area, we'd stop by and see them.

As it was getting late, we decided to go home.

Something fell in, for I heard a splash.

## 连词 **because** 用法

在引导时间状语从句的连词中，**because** 的语气最强，只有它才能用来回答 **why** 的问句，表直接的因果关系，用于告知对方不知道的原因，所引出的原因往往是听话人所不知道的或很感兴趣的；也只有 **because** 才能被强调词如 **only** 和 **just** 等来修饰，可用于强调句。

如：I did it because he told me to.

An argument was inevitable because they disliked each other so much.

Just because I don't complain, people think I'm satisfied.

## **because** 和 **because of** 的区别

**because** 是连词，引导从句

而 **because of** 是短语介词，后接名词性词语。

如：The football match was put off because it rained.

The football match was put off because of the rain.

## 连词 **since** 用法

**since** 语气比 **because** 稍弱，表示关系上的自然结果，引导原因状语从句多表示人们已知的事实，是不需要强调的原因，所以常翻译为“既然，鉴于”，多数情况下放在句首。

如：I'm forever on a diet, since I put on weight easily.

Since there's no more business, we can all go home.

Since you have known the secret, I needn't say anything about it.



## 连词 as 用法

as 的用法和 since 差不多，语气比较弱，说明一般的因果关系，所引出的理由在说话人看来已经很明显，或这是已经为听话人所熟悉而不需用 because 加以强调。可放在主句之前，亦可放在主句之后。

如：As it was getting late, we decided to go home.

As you were out, I left a message.

She may need some help as she's new.

## 连词 for 用法

连词 for 表示推断的理由，不是说明直接原因，而是对某种情况加以推断，表示补充说明理由。而推断的理由会因人而异。语气很弱，它引出的分句必须放在另一分句后。

如：He must be ill, for he is absent today.

She began to grow nervous, for he had promised to meet her at dawn.

## 用介词表示因果关系

除了我们刚刚提到的 because of, 常用的表示因果关系的介词还有 due to 和 owing to。因为是介词，所以其后面不能接从句，需要接名词。

because of : My laundry will not dry because of the humidity.

due to : He almost died due to lack of oxygen.

owing to : Flights from the airport were cancelled owing to bad weather.

## 目的状语从句

- 目的状语从句是指从句部分用以补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的目的的状语从句。
- 引导目的状语从句的从属连词主要有 in order that 和 so that, 有时也会使用 in case, for fear。
- 目的状语从句的谓语中常含有 may, might, can, could, should, will, would 等情态动词。

### 1. so that 表示“以便”

如: She burned the letters so that her husband would never read them.

He was standing in the shadow so that I could not see his face clearly.

so that 引导目的状语从句时有时可省略 so 而只用 that。

如: The students climbed high (so) that they might get a better view.

Bring it closer (so) that I might see it better.

### 2. in order that 表示“为了，以便”，用法相对比较正式

如: In order that we might get there on time, we should set out early.

I am saving money in order that I can buy a house.

当主从句的主语一致时，in order that 连接的从句可以改为短语结构 in order to do。

如: Rick studied hard in order that he could pass the final exam.

= Rick studied hard in order to pass the final exam.

### 3. in case 表示“以防”

如: In case you should need any help, here's my number.

In case I forget, please remind me about it.

注意 in case 可以引导目的状语从句，也可以引导条件状语从句，使用时要注意他们之间意义的差别。

如：I'll make some sandwiches, just in case we get hungry later on.

(目的状语从句，表示以防)

In case you can't come, give me a call before I leave for work.

(条件状语从句，表示如果)

4. for fear that 表示“以免，唯恐”

如：He told us to keep quiet for fear that we might disturb others.

Shut the window for fear that it may rain.

当主从句的主语一致时，for fear that 的从句结构可以改为 for fear of 的短语结构。

如：We spoke quietly for fear that we should wake the guards.

=We spoke quietly for fear of waking the guards.

目的状语从句一般位于主句之后，但若要强调目的状语从句，可将 so that 或 in order that 引导的从句置于句首。

如：In order that my roommate could study in peace, I turned off the TV.

## 结果状语从句

- 结果状语从句是用来补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的结果的，一般位于主句之后。
- 常用的引导结果状语从句的连词有：so that, so...that 和 such...that。

1. so that 表示“因此，以至于”

如：I'll get a map so that we can plan where we're going.

He lowered his voice so that no one would hear.

小提示：so that 既可以引导目的状语从句（表示“为了”），也可以引导结果状语从句（表示“因此”）。当连接目的状语从句时，一般 that 从句中会含有情态动词，而引导结果状语从句时，大多不用情态动词。

如：

I always get up early so that I can catch the first train. (目的状语从句)

I got up early, so that I caught the first train. (结果状语从句)

2. so...that 表示“如此...以至于”，so 后面接形容词或副词。

如：The road surface became so hot that it melted.

They sat so close that their shoulders nearly touched.

3. such...that 表示“如此...以至于”，注意 such 后面接名词。

如：He's such a good swimmer that he makes me look sick.

He told us such funny stories that we all laughed.

将句中词语位置适当调整后，such...that 可以用 so...that 来替换，比如上面例子中第一句可以改为：

He's so good a swimmer that he makes me look sick.

### 结果状语从句的倒装

such/so...that 引导结果状语从句，为了强调，还可以将主句中的 so 或 such 引导的部分置于句首从而构成倒装结构。

如：So fast does light travel that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

=Light travels so fast that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

## 条件状语从句

- 条件状语从句是由引导词 if 以及 unless 等词引导的状语从句。
- “条件”是指某一件事情实现之后（状语从句中的动作），其它事情（主句中的动作）才能发生，通常译为“假如”、“如果”。

### if 引导条件状语从句

引导条件状语从句最常用的连词是 if，表示“如果”。常见的 if 条件状语从句表示在某条件下，某事很可能发生。

1.主句一般现在时，从句一般现在时

表示科学常识，经常性的动作，倾向，自然会发生的事。

如：If water is heated, it turns to steam.

If people don't get enough sleep, their thinking ability is reduced.

2.主句一般将来时，从句一般现在时

表示将来的可能性，包括能力、允诺、命令、要求、请求、建议等语气。

如：If my homework is difficult, I'll ask Bailey to help me.

If I have time this afternoon, I'll go to the dentist.

### **unless 引导条件状语从句**

unless 也是常见的条件状语从句引导词，表示“如果不”或“除非”。

如：We cannot understand disease unless we understand the person who has the disease.

Unless bad weather stops me, I go for a walk every morning.

Unless you are trying to lose weight to please yourself, it's going to be tough to keep your motivation level high.

### **on condition that 引导条件状语从句**

表示“只有在.....条件下”，on condition that 引导的条件从句是主句中事件发生的前提条件或唯一条件。

如：I can tell you the truth on condition that you promise to keep a secret.

He agreed to speak to reporters on condition that he was not identified.

### **as/so long as 引导条件状语从句**

意思是“只要...，就...”，表示一种前提条件。

如：My parents don't care what major I learn as long as I'm happy.

We'll go as long as the weather is good.

We don't mind who gets the credit so long as we don't get the blame.

### **provided/providing (that) 引导条件状语从句**

意思是“假若”，表示一种假设条件。

如：I will join the club providing that you do too.

He will sign the contract provided (that) we offer more favorable terms.

I will go providing that my expenses are paid.

## suppose/supposing (that)引导条件状语从句

表示“假若，倘若”，引导的从句表示一种假设条件，通常置于句首。

如：Suppose you won the lottery, what would you do with the money?

Supposing it rains, shall we continue the show?

Supposing the stocks of food run out, what shall we do?

还有一种我们比较熟悉的句型在意思上也相当于条件状语从句，但是形式上是不同的。

这个句型为：祈使句+and/or/otherwise+陈述句

如：Ask him again, and he will tell you.

=If you ask him again, he will tell you.

Hurry up, or you'll be late for the meeting.

=If you don't hurry up, you will be late for the meeting.

Do as you're told, otherwise you'll be in trouble.

=If you don't do as you're told, you'll be in trouble.

## 让步状语从句

- 让步状语从句，是指状语从句中的一种。一般翻译为“尽管……”或“即使……”，有点像是我们日常生活中用的“退一步说…”的感觉。
- 常见的引导让步状语从句的词包括 **though, although, even though** 和 **even if** 等。

### **though/although 引导让步状语从句**

1.两个词意思相同，表示“尽管”，“即使”。一般情况下可以互换使用，although 比 though 后者较正式，语气较重。

如：He didn't light the fire though/although it was cold.

Though we are only a small country, we have a long and glorious history.

2.注意主句前不能用 but，但可以和 yet, still, nevertheless 等连用。

如：Although he's got a good job now, he still complains.

Though he is over seventy, yet/still/nevertheless he can ride the bike.

3.though 引导的从句可用倒装语序（即把从句中的表语或状语等放在 though 之前），而 although 不能这样用。

如：Young though she is, yet she is fit for the job.

Poor though her family was, they would never ask for help.

4.如果这个主语和主句中的主语指同一个人或物时，though 和 although 后面的主语和谓语动词 be 可以省略。

如：Though (it was) cold, it was a fine winter morning.

Though (they were) very tired, they continued to march on.

### **even though, even if 引导让步状语从句**

二者的意思相同，都表示“尽管”，“即使”，常用语强调让步概念。比起 although 和 though，even though, even if 引导的从句多指把握不大或假设的事情。

如：I'll do it, even if it takes me all the afternoon.

Even if you fail, you can try again.



## while 引导让步状语从句

置于句首的 while 一般表示“尽管”，此时引导的也是让步状语从句。在很多英文阅读的文章当中这种用法经常会出现。

如：While I am willing to help, I do not have much time available.

While most children learn to read easily, some need extra help.

While I admit his good point, I can see his shortcomings.

## as 引导的倒装句表示让步

as 引导的倒装句可表示让步，这个结构有：

形容词/副词/分词/名词 + as + 主语 + 谓语

1.形容词置于句首

如：Tired as were the workers, they did not stop.

2.副词置于句首

如：Much as I respect him, I can not agree with him.

3.分词置于句首

如：Praised as he was, he remained modest.

4.名词置于句首，注意如果是单数名词或形容词最高级作表语，则不再用冠词。

如：Lawyer as he is, he can't explain the reason very clearly.

## no matter+what/which/where/who/when 引导让步状语从句

no matter+what/which/where/who/when =whatever /whichever /wherever /whoever /whenever ，表示“不论什么/哪一个/哪里/谁/何时”。

如：Call me when you get there, no matter what(whatever) the time is.

Choose whichever(no matter which) brand you prefer.

No matter when (Whenever) you come back, don't wake me up.

We want to go into the semifinal, no matter who(whoever) the rival is.

## 比较状语从句

- 比较状语从句是状语从句中的一种，主要运用于形容词和副词的原级、比较级及最高级的句子之中。

### as 引导比较状语从句

其基本结构是 as...as，这里前一个是副词，而后一个 as 才是比较状语从句的连词。此时是表达同级之间的一种比较，意思是“像...一样”。

常见的带有连词 as 的结构包括：

#### 1.as+形容词或副词+as

如：The detective is searching the man as carefully as he can.

The work is not as difficult as you think.

#### 2.在否定句中第一个 as 可用 so 代替

如：The idea is not so silly as it sounds.

The room is not so spacious as the one we saw yesterday.

#### 3. 从句可以用倒装结构

此时的结构是“as...as+助动词+主语”。

如：Small as it is, the ant is as much a creature as are all other animals on the earth.

这里的 *as are all other animals on the earth* 是一个倒装结构，主语是 *all other animals on the earth*。另外，这里的 *as much...as* 表示的是“在同等程度上”，翻译时可以处理成“和...一样”。句意是：尽管蚂蚁很小，但是它同地球上的任何其他动物一样，也是一种动物。

### than 引导比较状语从句

#### 1. *than* 的可比性问题

可比性问题是指导得是两个同类事物才能比较，如 *she* 和 *he*。不是两个同类事物是无法比较的。*than* 表示“比”。

如：Everyone here is taller than I am.

Her sister swims faster than she does.

#### 2. 比较形式问题

即指在有 *than* 的比较句子里，主句中必须有比较级形式出现。

如：We shouldn't spend **more** than we earn.

The house is rather **bigger** than we thought.

#### 3. 从句可以用全部或部分倒装

此时的结构是：*than*+助/系动词+主语。

如：City people have a higher death rate than do country people.

=City people have a higher death rate than country people do.

The surface conditions on the planet Mars are more like the Earths than are those of any other planet in the solar system.

### **the more..., the more 结构**

the more..., the more 结构的基本意思是“越..., 越...”。

这里的比较级部分都须在各自的分句中充当一定的成分，相当于是将分句中的某个成分变为比较级之后提到了句首。

如：Friends are lights in winter: the older the friend, the brighter the light.

The more exact words you use, the more easily people will understand you.

The more we help others, the more we receive in return.

### **方式状语从句**

- 方式状语是用来描述动作、事件或情况发生及存在的方式。可用来回答 how 提出的问题，修饰动作的发生方式或存在方式。
- 方式状语从句则是用一个从句来表示主句谓语动作发生的方式，通常由 as、(just) as...so...、as if、as though 等引导。

### **as 引导方式状语从句**

as 表示“正如”，其引导的从句既可以放在句首，也可以位于句末。

如：As is known to all, paper was first invented in China.

此时的 as，与“in the way+从句”的用法类似。

如：Do you operate it in the way(as) I have shown you?

He can only do his task in the way(as) I told him.

### **(just) as..., so...**引导方式状语从句

(just) as..., so...表示“正如...一样, ...也...”, 此时 as 从句带有比喻的含义, 多用于较正式的文体。

如: Just as you like Mr Ali, so I admire his wife.

As water is to fish, so air is to man.

Just as you would not leave us, so neither would they.

### **as if/as though** 引导方式状语从句

as if 和 as though 都表示“好像”, 两者的用法相同, 其引出的状语从句谓语多用虚拟语气, 表示与事实相反, 有时也用陈述语气, 表示所说情况是事实或实现的可能性较大。

#### 1) 与事实相反

She looks as if nothing had happened to her.

It felt as though he had run a marathon.

#### 2) 与事实相符

It looks as though the weather is going to turn nasty again.

The kitchen looks as though it's been repainted.

### **the way** 引导方式状语从句

the way+从句表示“用这样的方法, 从...的样子看来”。

It's dreadful the way they treat their staff.

It's a crime the way he bullies his students.

## 状语从句核心连词汇总

类别：时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较

When you love me, I will love you. 时间

Wherever you go, I will go. 地点

I love you because you love me. 原因

I will love you if you love me. 条件

I love you in order that you will love me. 目的

I love you so that you will love me. 结果

Although you don't love me, I still love you. 让步

I love you (in) the way that you love me. 方式

I love you as much as you love me. 比较

## 时间状语从句连词

- when (当.....的时候)
- while (在.....期间)
- as (当.....的时候, 一边.....一边.....)
- before (在.....之前)
- since (自从.....以来)
- till/until (直到)
- hardly...when... (刚.....就)
- as soon as (一.....就.....)
- after (在.....之后)

- not...till/until (直到.....才)
- no sooner...than...(刚.....就)

### 地点状语从句连词

- where (在那里)
- wherever(无论哪里)

### 原因状语从句连词

- because (因为)
- since (因为, 既然)
- as (由于)
- for (因为)
- now that (既然)

### 目的状语从句连词

- so that (以便)
- in order that (以便)
- in case (以免)

### 结果状语从句连词

- so+adj./adv.+that (如此.....以致)
- so that (结果.....)
- such+n.+that (如果.....以致)

## 让步状语从句连词

- though/although (虽然，尽管)
- however (可是)
- even though/if (即使)
- no matter+what/which/where/who/when  
=whatever/whichever/wherever/whoever/whenever  
(不论什么/哪一个/哪里/谁/何时)

## 比较状语从句连词

- as (正如)
- as...as (和.....一样)
- not as/so ... as (不如.....)
- than (比.....更)
- the+比较级...+the+比较级 (越.....越.....)

## 条件状语从句连词

- if (假设)
- unless (如果不)
- as/so long as (只要)
- on condition that (如果)
- provided/providing (that) (假若)
- suppose/supposing (that) (倘若)



## 方式状语从句连词

- as (像.....那样地)
- just as (正像)
- as if (好像)
- as though (好像)
- the way (用这样的方法，从...的样子看来)