万法归宗之语法速成进阶

第 2 节 三大从句超精解进阶

All of model sentences are from a series of movies of MARVEL

三大从句一直以来都是每个学生学习的痛点，辨不清，看不懂，写不出。其实，这是学习的步骤出现了问题，从句的使用关键在于实战。然而，可悲的是，在日常教学中，从句的讲解与实战内容完全脱节。传统教学的老师们总是找一些偏题怪题以及从句语法中出现的特殊情况作为考点进行训练。但在实战中，从未出现偏难怪的考题。

那么，今天我会用实战方法带你进入三大从句的入门速成之路。用最简单，最实用，最高效的方法帮你征服三大从句。再也不用背课文，背规则，死磕选择题，而是用英文赏析与总结的方式实现三大从句速成。

同学们，重要的事情说三遍：

<div align="center">

学语法必须抓大放小，化零为整，先规律，后特例！

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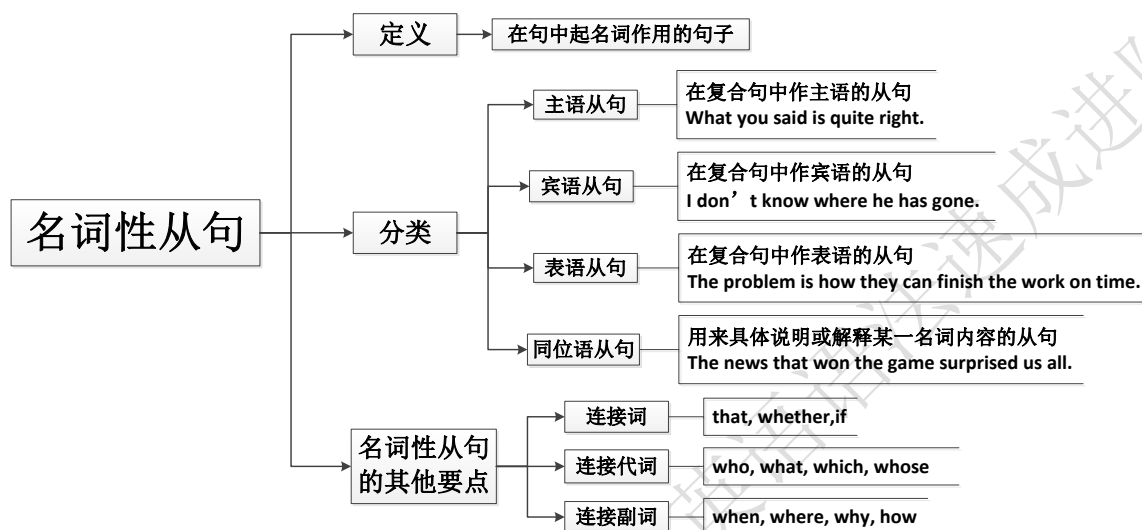
学语法必须抓大放小，化零为整，先规律，后特例！

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三大从句精髓：引导词

项目 名称	三大从句引导词							
	名词性从句				定语从句		状语从句	
	主从	宾从	表从	同从	限制性	非限制性	9 大类连接词	
引导词 分类								

三大从句基础语法篇
（一）名词性从句
专题思维导图

名词性从句
- 定义 → 在句中起名词作用的句子
- 分类
  - 主语从句：在复合句中作主语的从句 What you said is quite right.
  - 宾语从句：在复合句中作宾语的从句 I don't know where he has gone.
  - 表语从句：在复合句中作表语的从句 The problem is how they finish the work on time.
  - 同位语从句：用来具体说明或解释某一名词内容的从句 The news that won the game surprised us all.
- 名词性从句的其他要点
  - 连接词：that, whether, if
  - 连接代词：who, what, which, whose
  - 连接副词：when, where, why, how

名词性从句的结构和功能总述

名词性从句包括**主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。** 名词性从句是一种具有名词功能的非独立分句。名词性从句主要有四种从句结构：

以 that 引导的从句；
以 whether/if 引导的从句；
以特殊疑问句词引导的从句；
以 what 或 wh-ever 等关系代词引导的名词性关系从句。

此外，as if/as though 也可以引导表语从句。具体用法见下表：

	主语从句	宾语从句		表语从句	同位语从句
		作及物动词宾语	作介词宾语		
that	一般不省略	可以省略	一般不省略	一般不省略	一般不省略
whether/if （是否）	放于句首时只用 whether	用 whether/if、均可，但有区别	只用 whether	只用 whether	只用 whether
特殊疑问句	注意用陈述语序				
名词性关系代词	注意用陈述语序				

主语从句

概念诠释

在复合句中作主语，常见的引导词有：
连接代词 what，who，which 等；
连接副词 when，why，how，where；

连接词 that，whether，if。

1. that 引导的主语从句也可用"**it**"作形式主语，将从句放在句末。如：

① **That he is still alive** is a consolation. 他还活着是一种安慰。

② It's known to us all **that light travels in straight lines**.（常用表达）光沿着直线运行，这是众所周知的。

③ **Whether it will do us harm or good** remains to be seen. 对我们是好是坏还要拭目以待。

注：以 **that** 引导的主语从句中，**that** 没有实际的词汇意义，它只起了个引导作用，确又不能省略。但如果上面第一句换成 **It is consolation (that) he is still alive.**，那么 **that** 就可以省略，特别是在口语中。

2. wh-引导的主语从句。如：

①连接代词：who，whom，whoever，whomever，what，which，whichever

Whoever breaks the law deserves a fine. 无论是谁违反纪律都应受到惩罚。

What seems easy to some people may be difficult to other people.

对有些人来说似乎简单的事情对另一些人来说可能是困难的。

②连接限定词：whose，what，which…

Whose fault it is remains a mystery. 这是谁的过失还是个谜。

Whichever horse comes in first wins. 无论哪匹马先到就赢。

③连接副词：when，where，why，how

Where we will go hasn't been decided. 我们要去哪还没有定下来。

When the meeting will be held has not been announced. 会议什么时候召开还没有定。

Where she went was Manchester. 她去的地方是曼彻斯特。

表语从句

概念诠释

在复合句中系动词之后的从句叫表语从句。常用引导词有：

连接词：that，whether；

连接代词：what，who 等；

连接副词：when，where，why，how 等。

1. that 引导的表语从句中，**that** 一般不能省略，如：

The fact is that we have lost the game.

事实是我们没有赢得比赛。

2. 主语是 **reason** 时，表语从句常用 **that** 引导，而不用 **because**。如：

The reason why he was late was that he missed the bus.

他迟到的原因是错过了公交车。

3. as if，because，as 有时也可以引导表语从句。如：

Things were not as they seemed to be.

情况并不是看上去的那个样子。

It looks as if it were going to rain.

天看起来像要下雨似的。

注：**the reason** 作主语时，后面的表语从句一般要用 **that** 引导；而 **it，this** 或 **that** 作主语表示原因时，后面的表语从句可用 **because** 或 **why** 引导。例如：**The reason (主语)+ is that 从句；This/That/It + is because/why 从句。**

宾语从句

概念诠释

在复合句中作动词和介词的宾语的句子叫宾语从句。

引导词有

连接词：that，whether，if；

连接代词：what，who，whose 等。

连接副词：when，where，why，how 等；

1. that 引导的宾语从句中，作动词的宾语时，that 可以省略，但是几个 that 并列时不能省略。如：

He said (that) the meeting was very important and that we should attend it.

他说会议很重要并要求我们参加。

2. 宾语从句中的时态问题：

①如果主句是一般现在时，从句可以用它所需要的任何时态；

②如果主句不是一般现在时，主、从句时态上要一致；

③表示客观事实，真理的从句一般用现在时。如：

You can't imagine how excited they were when they received these nice presents.

你想象不到当他们收到这么好的礼物时多么激动。

Our teacher told us the earth is running around the sun.

老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

3. 宾语从句中使用陈述语序。如：

Can you tell me what is the matter with you?

Can you tell me what the problem is?

4. 动词后跟双宾语的宾语从句，句前要有间接宾语；动词后跟复合宾语的宾语从句，从句后有宾语补足语，要使用形式宾语 it，将从句放到宾语补足语之后。如：

He never told **me** what I should do.

他从未告诉我该做什么。

I thought **it was strange** that he failed to call me.

我觉得奇怪的是他没有打电话给我。

5. 形容词后的宾语从句

be aware/certain/afraid/confident/anxious/doubtful that...

I am confident that I can get the job.

我有信心我可以得到这份工作。

6. 在动词 think，believe，guess，suppose，be sure，be afraid 等词语之后的宾语从句，主句的否定式是从句否定的转移，主句为第一人称，反意疑问句要依照宾语从句的人称、时态提问。如：

I don't think you are right, are you?

（不可能是 ~~I don't think you are right, do I?~~ 据叶斯柏森（Jesperson）说，I don't think 之类只是起缓和语气的作用，主要意思在从句上。）

人物简介：奥托·叶斯柏森（Otto Jespersen，1860—1943）是享誉国际的丹麦语言学家，一生著述颇丰，多达 487 种，研究涵盖普通语言学、语法学、语音学、语言史、符号系统、语言哲学、外语教学、国际辅助语等多个领域，对普通语言学和语法学的贡献尤为显著，影响了包括布龙菲尔德（L.Bloomfield）、乔姆斯基（N. Chomsky）、韩礼德（M. Halliday）等语言学泰斗在内的大批学者。他还是英语界公认的英语语法的最高权威，对英语语法学贡献巨大，影响着一代代的英语研究者和学习者。

7. 不能省略 that 的宾语从句

①句中有两个或两个以上的宾语从句时，紧跟动词的宾语从句可以省去 that，其余的宾语从句前的 that 一般都不能省去。

He said (that) the exhibition was excellent and that he wanted to visit it once more.

他说展览非常棒，他还想再看一次。

We realize (that) hiking can be hard work and believe that hikers need all our help.

我们意识到徒步旅行是项艰苦的活动，也相信徒步旅行者需要我们的全力帮助。

②主句谓语和宾语从句之间有**插入语或主句的状语**时，宾语从句前的 that 不能省去。

Just then I noticed, for the first time, that our minister was wearing his fine green coat and his black silk cap.

就在那时我才注意的我们的部长第一次穿上了他的绿色大衣，戴上了他的丝质黑色礼帽。

③在宾语从句中，that 之后紧接作主语或作定语的 that（或 this）时，that 不能省略。

He thought that **that** would be a good chance for him to go to visit the world-famous scientist.

他认为那可能是他拜访这位世界著名科学家的一次好机会。

④宾语从句紧接在间接宾语后时，that 不能省去。

The teacher advised us that we should pay enough attention to reading and writing.

老师建议我们充分重视阅读和写作。

*I advised you that you must realize that learning English with your ears is the most effective way the native speakers usually use.

*我建议你们必须意识到用耳朵学英语是母语者通常使用的最有效的方式。

⑤it 作形式宾语，宾语之后引导宾语从句的 that 不能省去。

We all believed it true that Mr. Smith was elected chairman of the club.

我们都对史密斯先生当选为俱乐部主席的消息信以为真。

⑥介词 except，but，in 等后的宾语从句不能省去 that。

His article is very good except that there are only a few unfit sentences.

他的文章非常好，除了几个不太适合的句子。

8. 宾语从句的其他要点

①除少数介词（except，but，in）外，that 引导的从句一般不直接作介词的宾语。如果作其他介词的宾语，需用 it 作形式宾语，而把 that 从句后置。

I know nothing about my new neighbour except that he used to work in a company.

对于我的新邻居我只知道他曾在一家公司上班，其他一无所知。

You may depend on it that I shall always help you.

请你相信我，我总会帮助你的。

②动词 doubt 用在疑问句或否定句时，其后的宾语从句常用 that 作连接词；用在肯定句时，连词用 whether 或 if。

I don't doubt that our team will win.

毫无疑问，我们的队伍将会获得胜利。

I doubt whether/if he is at home.

我怀疑他是否在家。

同位语从句

概念诠释

在名词的后面，对前面的名词进行解释、说明的从句叫同位语从句。引导词主要是连接词 that，偶尔或用 why，where 等，其中引导词 that 在从句中不充当任何成分，也没有词汇意义。

1. 同位语从句前面的名词往往是需要进一步解释说明其具体内容的。如：news，fact，idea，hope，wish，promise，reason，doubt，belief，suggestion，advice，question，probability 等。如：

There is a feeling in me that we'll never know what a UFO is—not ever.

我有一种感觉：我们永远不会知道，以前也不知道，什么是不明飞行物。

2. 分隔的同位语从句，就是名词与从句之间有其他内容。

The story goes that William Taler killed the tyrant with an arrow.

传说威廉·泰勒用箭射死了暴君。

3. 同位语从句与定语从句的区别。

先看下面的例句：

A: The news that they won the match is true.

B: The news that you told me yesterday is true.

①形式相近，从句功能不同：A 句是解释 news 的内容：赢了比赛，是同位语从句。B 句是修饰限定 news 的，即：昨天你告诉我的消息，是定语从句。

②引导词的区别：同位语从句中"that"不能省略，它没有实际意义，在从句中不作任何成分，只起连接作用；而定语从句中"that"有意义，是关系代词，代替先行词的内容，在从句中作"told"的宾语，可以省略。又如：

The order that we should return at once hasn't reached us. （同位语从句）

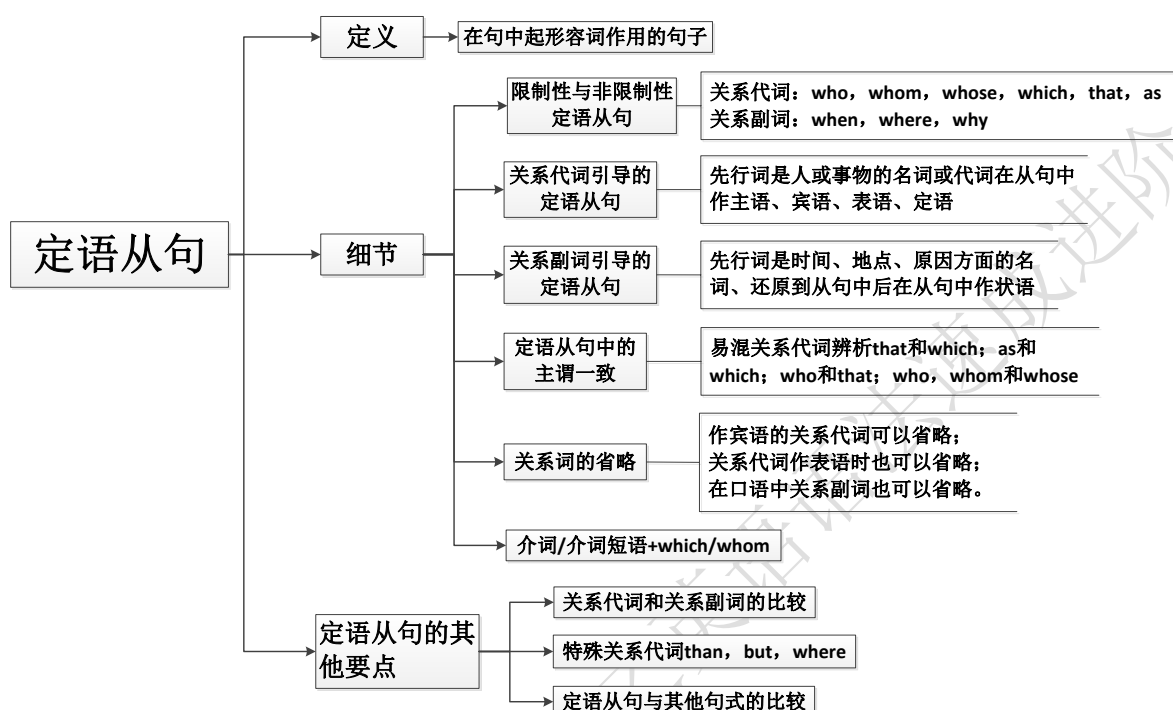The day when we should return hasn't been decided. （定语从句）

第一句"要立即返回"是 order 的内容，是同位语从句，句意：我们还未接到要立即返回的命令。第二句"when"就相当于 on which day，在句中作状语，是定语从句，句意：该返回的日子还没有决定。

总而言之：that 引导名词性从句时，在宾语从句、表语从句中可省略，而在主语从句、同位语从句中一般不能省略。也可通过下表记忆：

分类 不同	同位语从句	定语从句
区 别	阐明它前面的名词具体内容。 ①The suggestion that we clean the room by turns is good. 　我们轮流打扫房间这个建议不错。 ②The news that he won is true. 　他获胜的消息是真的。	限定它前面的名词的范围或补充一些情况。 ①The suggestion (that) he put forward at the meeting is good. 　他在会议上提出的建议不错。 ②The news (that) he told me is true. 　他告诉我的消息是真的。
	常用 that 引导，这个 that 是连词，在从句中不但当任何成分，但不可省略。	当由关系代词 that 或 which 引导时，它们在从句中担当某种成分，如主语、宾语等。作宾语时，口语中常省略。
	只有在内容方面可进一步阐明的名词。（可以带同位语词多为抽象名词。如：news、fact、idea、question、suggestion 等。）	几乎任何名词都可带定语从句。

（二）定语从句

专题思维导图

简　述

一、定语从句的概念

定语从句是用来修饰一个名词或代词的从句，在句子中处于定语的位置，故又叫定语从句。定语从句起形容词的作用，对先行词或句子起限制作用。定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种。引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词和关系副词两大类。

二、出现条件

定语从句的出现条件必须有两个：一要有先行词，也就是要有被修饰的对象；二要有关系词引出。如：

Do you know the <u>man</u> who is standing there? 你认识站在那里的那个人吗？

句中的先行词是 man，who 是关系代词，引出定语从句，同时在定语从句中兼做主语。

三、定语从句的先行词

这里所说的先行词并不一定只是一个词（名词或代词），它还可以是一个词组，甚至还可以是一个句子。如：

The <u>novel</u> which was written by Mr. White is very interesting. （先行词是名词）

怀特先生写的那部小说非常有趣。

<u>Those</u> who are for the plan put up your hands. （先行词是指示代词）

那些赞成这计划的人举手。

I'm ringing about the <u>job vacancy</u> which you advertised in yesterday's *Xinmin Evening News*. （先行词是词组）

我打电话问一下关于你们昨天在《新民晚报》上所登的一个职位的空缺之事。

As might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed. （先行词是一个句子，关系代词 as 置于句首）

The response to the question was very mixed. It might be expected.

就如所料，那个问题的答案非常复杂。

四、限制性定语从句

这种从句与被修饰的先行词之间没有逗号分开，它是整个句子不可分割的一部分，因此也不能省略，不然句子意思就不完整。

限制性定语从句的关系代词有 who、whom、whose、that、but、which 等；关系副词有 when、where、why、as、that 等。它们在定语从句中分别可作主语、宾语、定语、表语、状语等。如：

He laughs best **who** laughs last. 谁笑到最后，谁笑的最好。

God helps those **who** help themselves. 自助者天助。

Under everyone's hard shell is someone **who** wants to be appreciated and loved. 人人都渴求被欣赏和关爱。

He **that** cannot ask cannot live. 万事不求人，哪里能生存。

All's well that ends well. 结果好就一切都好。（that 指前面的 All，在从句中作主语）

Everyone (that) you meet deserves to be greeted with a smile. （关系代词 that 省略，因为它在句中做 meet 的宾语。）

每一个与你相见的人都值得你笑脸相迎。

He is not the man that he was. （that 指前面的 man，在从句中作表语）

他不再是以前的他了。

五、非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句是对先行词或句子进行修饰的定语从句。它与限制性定语从句最明显的区别，是与被修饰的先行词或句子之间有逗号分开，这是其一；其二是它与被修饰成分之间的关系较疏松，因此省去它后，句子意思仍完整。引导非限制性定语从句的关系代词有 which（不能用 that）、as、who、whose；关系副词有 where、when、why、as，还有"名词/代词 + of + which/whom"结构形式的非限制性定语从句。例如：

I have a beautiful pencil-box, **which** my sister bought me for my eleventh birthday present.

I have a beautiful pencil-box. My sister bought a beautiful pencil-box for me for my eleventh birthday present.

我有一个漂亮的铅笔盒，那是我姐姐买我的十一岁生日礼物。

There are thirty students in his class, **most of whom** are from the south.

There are thirty students in his class. **Most of** thirty students in his class are from the south.

30 个学生，其中大多数是南方人。

定语从句的结构和功能总述

一、关系代词的用法

概念诠释

1. 关系代词的作用和分类

（1）关系代词的作用有三个：

①连接作用：关系代词引导从句，把它和主句连接起来；

②替代作用：关系代词在从句中替代它前面的先行词；

③成分作用：关系代词在从句中总是充当句子成分。

（2）关系代词的用法分类

从句关系	用于限制性和非限制性定语从句	只用于限制性定语从句

代词 格	指人	指物	既指人又指物
主格词	who	which	that
宾格词	who（m）		
属格词	whose/of whom	whose/of which	whose

关系代词的用法分类有三点依据：
①根据所引导的从句的限制性和非限制性；
②根据所替代的先行词是指人还是指物；
③根据它在从句中所充当的成分——主语、宾语、表语或定语。

2. 易混关系代词辨析
（1）关系代词 that 和 which
先行词是物时，关系代词 that，which 可以通用，但有区别。
1）只能用 that 的情况
①先行词为不定代词（all，nothing，the one，much 等）或被不定代词修饰时，如：
You can take any <u>seat</u> <u>that is free</u>.
Tell us <u>all</u> <u>that you know</u>.
I never have taken <u>anything</u> <u>that</u> didn't belong to me. 我从没拿过不属于我的东西。
<u>All</u> is fish <u>that</u> comes to net. 来者不拒。（抓到篮里便是菜。）
He did the little that he could. 他已尽了自己的微薄力量。
②先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时，如：
That is the first <u>composition</u> <u>that I've written in English</u>.
The first step that he should take was to get a job in the city. 他的第一步应该是在城里找份工作。
③先行词是形容词最高级或被形容词最高级修饰时，如：
That is the <u>best</u> <u>that has been used against pollution</u>.
I will never forget <u>the last French lesson</u> <u>that I had</u>. 我永远忘不了我最后那堂法语课。
You are the prettiest girl that I've ever seen. 你是我所见到的过的最漂亮的女孩。
④当人和物同为先行词时，如：
Everyone wants to see the spaceship and the spaceman that made the flight around the earth.
We talked of <u>things and persons</u> <u>that we remembered at school</u>. 我们谈到了我们记得起来的学校中的人和事。
⑤先行词是 be 的表语或关系词在从句中作表语时，如：
It's a <u>book</u> <u>that will help you a lot</u>.
He is no longer the <u>man</u> <u>(that) he used to be</u>.
⑥先行词被 the only（唯一），the very（正是）修饰时，如：
That is the very <u>pen</u> <u>(that) I am looking for</u>.
<u>Any person</u> <u>that has the money</u> can join the group. 任何有钱的人都可参加那个小组。
⑦当先行词是 which 或 who 时，为避免重复，如：
Which of the two cows that you keep produces more milk?
Which of the two cows produces more milk? You keep the two cows.
<u>Who</u> is the woman <u>that is singing in the garden</u>？在花园里唱歌的女人是谁？
⑧先行词为 the way/the time/the moment/the first time/the last time 等名词时，如：
I don't like the way (that) he talks.

This is the third time (that) he has been late this week.

注意：此时 that 为关系副词，若先行词没有被 the first/the last time 等名词时，如：

The time (that)/(when) I saw you was 8:00.

⑨定语从句中套定语从句，其中一个关系词已用 which 时，如：

He built a factory which produced things that had never been seen before.

2）只用 which 的情况

①关系代词前有介词或介词短语时，（当关系代词 which 和 that 都指物时，都可做介词的宾语，但它们之间有差别。which 作介词宾语时，在从句中可分可合；但 that 在从句中作介词宾语时只可分不可合。如要合，那么必须把 that 换成 which。这里还需说明的是，这些介词与动词是自然搭配，不包括那些固定的动介搭配的短语动词。）如：

Here is the <u>book</u> **about which** I told you yesterday.

→Here is the <u>book</u> <u>which</u> I told you <u>about</u> yesterday.

The ancient <u>town</u> **which** we arrived **at** last night is famous for its gardens and towers.

→The ancient <u>town</u> **at which** we arrived last night is famous for its gardens and towers.

我们昨晚到达的那个古镇以它的楼台园林而闻名。

This is the <u>house</u> **that** I used to live **in** when live when I was a child.

→This the <u>house</u> **in which** I used to live when I was a child.

这就是我孩童时曾住过的房子。

再看下面的句子：

Who is the <u>woman</u> (**that**) you were talking **to**? 你刚才与之交谈的女人是谁？

显然，上句中的 that 指前面的 woman，在从句中作介词 to 的宾语，that 可省略。同理，如把介词 to 移至关系代词前，那么也要把 that 换成相应的宾格关系代词 whom。

总之，要记住关系代词 that 是不能作介词的宾语的，而作介词宾语的关系代词只能是 which（指物）或 whom（指人），而且关系代词做介词宾语时不能省略。

②非限制性定语从句中，如：

The weather turned out to be very good, which was better than we could expect.

③先行词后有插入语，如：

Here is the English grammar book which, as I've told you, will help improve your English.

④为避免重复时，如：

I told them a story last night, which that had been made up by me was very interesting.

⑤which 有时是 this 或 that 的意思，如：

He was fined $500, **which** we all thought served him right. 他被罚了 500 美元，我们都认为那是他活该。

Al the guests invited had come to the party, **which** made him so happy. 邀请的客人都来参加派对，这让他很高兴。

The speaker paused to examine his notes, **at which point** a loud crash was heard.

演讲者停下来查阅他的笔记，就在这时，听到砰的一声巨响。

I may have to work late, **in which case** I'll phone. 我可能得晚点下班，那样我会打电话的。

（2）关系代词 as 和 which

as 既可指人又可指物，主要用于 as...；as...as；the same...as...；such...as...等结构中，在从句中作主语、宾语。引导的从句可位于句中，句首，句末。如：

As is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress.

Talks between the two countries, as is reported in the newspaper, are making progress.

Mary was late for school, as is often the case.

as 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰前面整个句子，而 which 不仅可修饰整个句子还可以修饰单个名词；引导限制和非限制性从句，从句要放在句末。如：

The meeting, which was held in the park, was a success.

The meeting was a success, as was expected.

The meeting is very important, as indeed it is. 那个会议的确很重要，的确是的。

当 as 代替一句话，引导限制性定语从句时，其意思是"这一点"，引出的从句位置很灵活，可以放在主句之前、之后或中间。

放在主句之前时，as 通常作主语；如：

As is known to all, she is the youngest and prettiest girl in our class. 众所周知，她是我们班里最年轻漂亮的女孩。

放在其他位置时，as 在从句中可作主语或宾语；

He made a long speech, as was expected. 他做了个长报告，不出所料。

而 which 引导非限制性定语从句时不但可以代替全句内容，也可以代替某个词或短语，在从句中除了可作主语外，还可作宾语、表语等成分，*其位置是尽量靠近被说明的先行词、先行句，决不能置于句前。* 如果 as 有"正如"之类的意思，它所引导的就不是定语从句，而是状语从句。

另外，非限制性从句若是肯定句，用 which，as 均可，若是否定句式或意思是否定的句子，则多用 which。如：

She has married again, as was expected. 她又结婚了，这是大家意料之中的事。

She has married again, which was unexpected. 她又结婚了，真是没想到。

（3）who 和 that 的区别

先行词是人时，关系代词可用 who(m)，that 引导定语从句，但下列情况一般用 who，而不用 that。

①先行词是 one，ones，anyone 或 anybody，those 时，如：

Anyone who breaks the law should be punished.

②一个句子中带有两个定语从句其中一个的关系词是 that 时，如：

The student that won the first prize is the monitor who speaks English best in our class.

③在 there be 句型中和非限制性句型中，如：

There is a person who wants to see you.

I met an old classmate yesterday, who is now a manager of a big company.

（4）who，whom 和 whose

who 指人，在定语从句中作主语；

whom 指人，在定语从句中作宾语；

口语和非正式文体中，常用 who 代替 whom，但不能位于动词或介词之后。如：

Take your problem to the person who you think can help you.

She is the girl (who/whom) I will go to Shanghai with.

whose 既可指人，也可指物，在从句中作定语。如：

George Orwell, whose real name was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels.

The librarian refused to accept the book, whose cover was gone when it was returned.

3. 关系词的省略

①作宾语的关系代词可以省略，但前面不能有介词。如：

This is the man (whom/that) we have talked about. (口语中 who 和 whom 一般不做区分。)

He is the man (whom) I saw at the park this morning. 他就是我今天早晨在公园里看见的那个人。

关系代词直接跟在介词后作其宾语时不可省略，但分开时可省略。例如：

It sounds like the trip **on which** I'm really keen. 听起来好像是我想去的旅游。

It sounds like the trip (**which**) I'm really keen **on**.

This is the village **in which** I was born. 这是我出生的村庄。

This is the village (**which**) I was born **in**.

②关系代词作表语时，也可以省略。如：

Beijing is no longer the city (that) is used to be.

③口语中，关系副词可以省略（尤其是先行词为 time，way，reason 等时）。如：

This is the reason (why) I did it.

I don't know the time (that) he arrived.

4. 限制性和非限制性定语从句

①限制性定语从句起修饰限制的作用，是主句不可少的一部分，与先行词无逗号隔开，翻译成中文常译成前置定语。如：

Those who want to go, sign their names on the paper. 那些想去的人把他们的名词签在纸上。

②非限制性的定语从句对先行词起补充说明的作用，省去不影响句子意思，常用逗号隔开，翻译成中文时，常译成并列分句。如：

This is not was left by John, who was here a moment ago. 这便条是约翰留的，他刚才还在这儿。

注意：why 和 that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

③限制性和非限制性定语从句的比较

He has a <u>daughter</u> **who** is at school. 他有一个上学的女儿。（不可能还有一个女儿或儿子。）

He has a <u>daughter</u>, **who** is at school. 他有个女儿，还在上学。（可能还有一个女儿或儿子。）

He wears a red shirt which makes him like a girl. 他穿着一件女性化的红色衬衫。（说明衬衫）

He wears a red shirt, which makes him like a girl. 他穿着一件红色衬衫，使得他像一个女孩。（说明主句）

说明：在汉译意义上，限制性定语从句常译成"……的"，而非限制性定语从句常另译成一句，与主句并列。

5. 定语从句中的主谓一致

①关系词在定语从句中作主语时，从句的谓语动词要与先行词保持一致。如：

<u>I</u>, **who** <u>am</u> your friend, will leave for Beijing tomorrow。

<u>He</u> **who** <u>makes</u> no mistakes makes nothing. 从不犯错的人一事无成。

which 和 as 指代词一个句子时，从句谓语动词用单数。如：

Mary is often late for class, which makes our teacher very unhappy.

②当先行词被 the only/the very/the exact one of 修饰时，从句谓语动词用单数，若仅有 one of 修饰时则从句的谓语动词用复数形式。如：

He is <u>one of</u> the students **who** <u>want</u> to be a doctor in the future.

他是想要在未来成为医生的众多学生中的一个。

He is <u>the only one of</u> the students **who** <u>wants</u> to be a doctor in the future.

他是学生中唯一一个想在未来当医生的。

He is one of the <u>students</u> **who** <u>are</u> from the north. 他是来自北方的学生之一。

He is the <u>only one</u> of the students **who** <u>is</u> from the north. 他是唯一来自北方的学生之一。

6. "介词/介词短语 + which/whom"中介词的选择

关系代词前面的介词使用是根据与名词前面的动词搭配关系和介词的搭配关系及句子结构上的需要而定的。如：

We'll never forget the day on which we went camping. (on the day)

He always remembered a lot of something interesting at school, where he could play any sports with his classmates.

We'll never forget the day when we went camping.

The woman to whom we spoke is from the USA. (speak to sb.)

His glasses, without which he was (=who was not) like a blind man, fell to the ground and broke. （由句意决

定）

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*7. 特别讲解：关系代词 but

由 but 引导的定语从句。

but 作关系代词引出定语从句，对此一般书上很少讲。把 but 作为关系代词用时，有四点要注意：

第一：but 引出的是限定性定语从句，其意思是"无、不"（=who not，which not）；

第二：but 的先行词可以是人，也可以是物；

第三：but 在从句中只做主语；

第四：but 的主句（也可称先行项）中常带有否定词或含有否定意义的词（如 few、little、no、not），所以这种复合句（双重否定表肯定）表示的往往是肯定意思。如：

There are few of us but admire your determination. 我们中间很少有人不佩服你的决心。

There is no rule but has exception. 没有无例外的规则。

There is not one of us but wishes to help you. 我们没有一个不想帮助你。

Nobody knew him but respected him. 认识他的人都尊敬他。

None sought his aid but were helped. 请求他帮助的人总能得到帮助。

Hardly a man came to the exhibition but was deeply impressed by the originality of his works.

来参观展览的人几乎没有一个不对他作品的新颖风格印象深刻。

二、关系副词的用法

概念诠释

用关系副词 where、when、why、as、that 引导定语从句（as，that 一般不用）。

当先行词是表示地点的名词（如 house、place、town、village 等），而且从句中的谓语动词是不及物的，那就用 where 引出定语从句；

当先行词是表示是时间的名词（如 day、occasion（时机）、season 等）而且从句里的谓语动词是不及物的，那就用关系副词 when 引出定语从句；

当先行词是表示原因的方面的名词（如 reason），而且从句里的谓语动词是不及物的，那就用关系副词 why 引出定语从句；

如果从句里的谓语动词是及物的，那就要用 which 或 that 引出定语从句；试比较下面两组句子：

第一组：This is the house **where** he lived last term. 这是他上学期住过的房子。

This is the house **in which** he lived last term.

This is the house **which/that** they visited last term. 这是他们上学期看过的房子。

第二组：We will never forget the happy days **when** we lived and worked together.

我们永远也不会忘记我们一起生活、工作的那些快乐日子。

We will never forget the happy days **that/which** we spent together.

我们永远也不会忘记我们一起生活、工作的那些快乐日子。

解析：从第一组可见，两句的先行词都是 house，但第一句是用关系副词 where 引出定语从句，在从句中作地点状语，这是因为从句中的谓语动词是不及物动词 lived。而第二句却用了关系代词 which/that 引出定语从句，在从句中作宾语，因为从句中的谓语动词 visited 是及物动词。

再说第二组，两句的先行词也一样，是表示时间的 days，但第一句用关系副词 when 引出定语从句，在从句中作时间状语，这是因为从句的谓语动词 lived 和 worked 是不及物动词。而第二句却用了关系代词 that/which 引出定语从句，在从句中作宾语，这是因为从句中的谓语动词 spent 是及物动词。

She came the same day as I left. 她在我离开的那天来的。

The day that she got there was Wednesday. 她达到的那天是星期三。

这两句中的 as 和 that 的先行词都是 day，它们在从句中都做状语。

（1）当先行词在定语从句中作状语时，要用关系副词。其中：

when=表示时间的介词（如：in，at，during 等）+which；

I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing. (when = on which)

where=表示地点的介词（如：in，at，on，under 等）+which；

Can you tell me the office where he works? (where = in which)

why=表示原因的介词（如：for）+which。由关系副词 why 引出的定语从句在其先行词 reason 名词之后。如：

Do you know the reason why he is absent（缺席）？(why = for which)

That's the reason why she was late was that her car broke down on the half way.

她迟到的原因是她的汽车在半路上抛锚了。

That's the reason why he disliked me. 这就是他不喜欢我的理由。

Do you know the reason why I left? 你知道我为什么要离开吗？

（2）介词+关系代词（which）=where/when。有时为表达清楚，还可以在关系副词 where/when 前加介词 from，to 等。如：

China is the birth place of kites, from where kite flying spread to Japan, Korea, Thailand and India.

（3）高考对关系副词 where 的考查

高考试题中对于 where 的考查趋于复杂，从先行词由"明显的地点"转为"地点的模糊化"。事实上，对于 where 这个词，*考生不能只理解为表示地点。当先行词表示某人/物的处境，或某事所发展的阶段，或表达某事的某个方面时都可用 where 这个关系副词。* 如：

The accident had reached to a point where both their parents are to be called in.

The accident had reached to a point. Both their parents are to be called in the point.
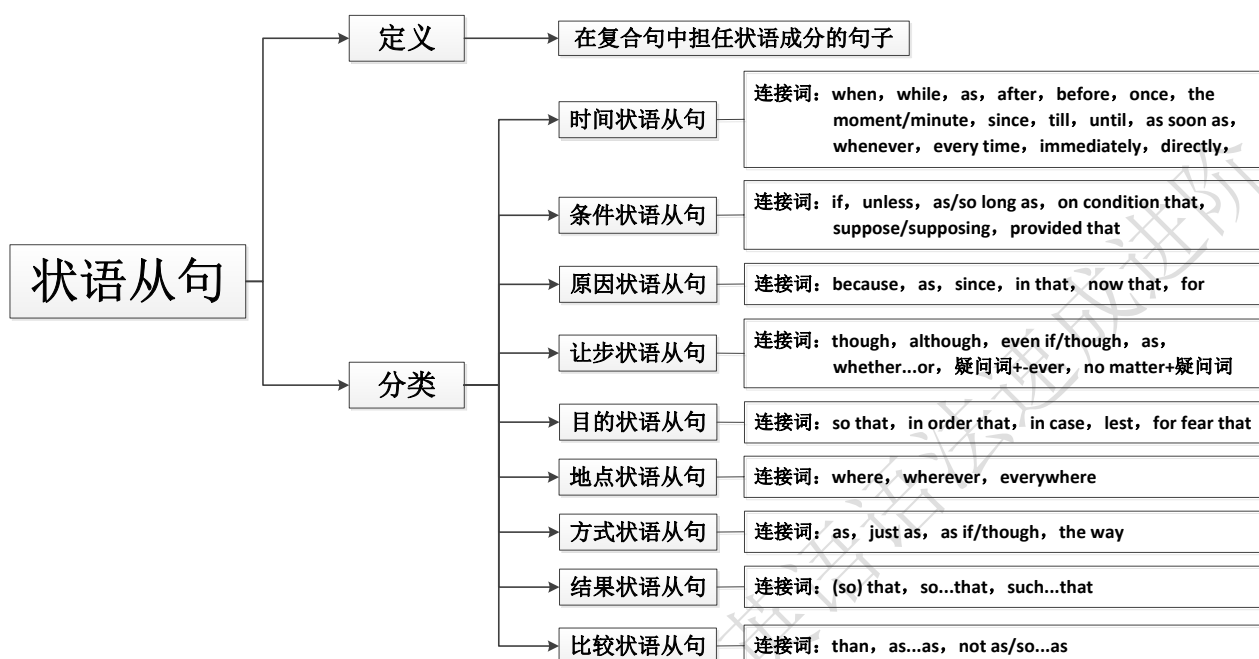
事情发展到如此程度，不得不请双方家长来一趟了。

这种用法不仅仅限于定语从句，特殊疑问句中的 where，名词性从句中的 where 都有这种用法。如：

Where will all this trouble lead? 这件麻烦事会惹出什么结果？

That is where you are mistaken. 这就是你的错误所在。（表语从句）

（三）状语从句

专题思维导图

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              ┌──→ 定义 ────────→ 在复合句中担任状语成分的句子
              │
              │         ┌──→ 时间状语从句 ── 连接词：when，while，as，after，before，once，the
              │         │                        moment/minute，since，till，until，as soon as，
              │         │                        whenever，every time，immediately，directly，
              │         │
              │         ├──→ 条件状语从句 ── 连接词：if，unless，as/so long as，on condition that，
状语从句 ──────┤         │                        suppose/supposing，provided that
              │         │
              │         ├──→ 原因状语从句 ── 连接词：because，as，since，in that，now that，for
              │         │
              └──→ 分类 ├──→ 让步状语从句 ── 连接词：though，although，even if/though，as，
                        │                        whether…or，疑问词+-ever，no matter+疑问词
                        │
                        ├──→ 目的状语从句 ── 连接词：so that，in order that，in case，lest，for fear that
                        │
                        ├──→ 地点状语从句 ── 连接词：where，wherever，everywhere
                        │
                        ├──→ 方式状语从句 ── 连接词：as，just as，as if/though，the way
                        │
                        ├──→ 结果状语从句 ── 连接词：(so) that，so…that，such…that
                        │
                        └──→ 比较状语从句 ── 连接词：than，as…as，not as/so…as
```

状语从句的结构和功能总述

一、时间状语从句

在实际运用状语从句时，状语从句中的谓语动词动作发生的时间跟主句的谓语动词动作发生的时间有时相同，有时有先有后，需根据主句、从句谓语动词动作发生的时间不同而选定主句和从句的时态。

时间状语从句表示主句动作发生的时间，引导这样从句的核心连接词有：

when 当……时   **while** 在……期间   **as** 当……时或一边

after 在……之后   **before** 在……之前   **since** 自从

until/till 直到   **as soon as** 一……就

1. as，when，while

这三个词都可表示"当……时候（另一件事在发生）"如：

As/When/While I was walking down the street, I happened to see a policeman running after a car.

Strike while iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

when 还可以表示"突然，这时，既然，如果"之意。如：

I felt disappointed and was about to leave, when something occurred which attracted my attention.

我感到失望，正要离开，突然发生了一件引起我注意的事。

Why should he do me an injury when he has already saved my life?

既然他已经救了我的命，为什么一定要给我一个伤害？

I'll come to see you when I am free.

如果我有空一定来看你。

while 与延续性动词连用，表示"在某一段时间里"或"在……期间"，强调主从句动作同时发生。如：

While you are there, can you get me some stamps?

While we were chatting, she was working hard on her study.

while 还可表示"而，却"，作并列连词，表示对比。如：

He likes pop music, while I am fond of folk music.

他喜欢流行音乐而且我喜欢流行音乐。

as 除了可以表示原因之外，还表示"一面……，一面……""随着……"之意。如：

Looking behind as he was running, he hurried home.

他一边跑一边回头看，匆匆忙忙往家赶。

As the day went on, the whether got worse. =With the day going on, the weather got worse.

2. after，when

主句的动作发生在从句动作之后，用 after，when。如：

When she comes, she'll show us an action.

After they arrive there, the villages will give them a warm welcome.

3. before，when

表示主句的动作发生在从句动作之前，用 before，when。如：

It had already begun when we got to the cinema.

Before he went to bed, he watched TV for a moment.

4. when，whenever

表示主句的动作随从句的动作而发生，用 when；whenever。如：

When he comes here, I'll let you know at once.

Whenever you have some troubles, he will come to help you at once.

5. "一……就……"的表达：表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作一瞬间之后。

常见连接词有：**as soon as，hardly/scarcely...when，no sooner...than，once；the moment，the minute，the second，the instance；immediately，directly，instantly 等。如：**

As soon as I get to Shanghai, I'll give you a call.

As soon as the bus got to the station, he got off it immediately.

Hardly had the train left when we got to the station. 火车刚开走，我们就到了火车站。

I knew I had made a mistake directly I handed in my paper. 我一交上我的论文就知道我犯了一个错误。

He said he'd phoned you the moment he got home. 他说他一到家就给你打电话。

6. "自从……，自……以来"since，ever since

表示主句开始的时间，用 since，ever since（从那时到现在）。如：

They haven't seen each other since they met at the school last month.

It is/has been two years since I came here. 我来这儿已有两年了。

It is/has been two years since I smoked.

我已吸烟两年了。（延续性动词要从该动作的最后一次算起，即从最后一次动作以来）

7. "直到……才……"till，until，before（不到……就……），till 不能置于句首，not do...till/until 中"do"应为短暂性动词；not...until 句型的强调和倒装形式的用法。如：

表示主句结束的时间，用 till，until。在这种复合句中，主句通常只能是延续性动词，不能是终止性动词。但在否定句中，主句动词可以是终止性动词，此时构成 not....until/till...句式，意为"直到……才……"；或"在……前不能……"。如：

They worked till the bell rang.

The boy didn't go to bed until his mother came back from school.

Until you told me, I had no idea of it. 你告诉我之前，我对此事一无所知。

He can't go to bed till/until he has finished the homework. 他做完作业才能睡觉。

Not until you told me did I have any idea of it. 直到你我告诉我，我才知道。

It was not until you told me did I have any idea of it.

before 意为"之后……才……""不等……就……""趁……""宁愿……，也不……"

It will be a long time before we meet again. 要很长时间后，我们才能再见面了。

He had got on the train before I could say goodbye. 我还没来得及说再见，他就上了火车。

Please write it down now before you forget it. 趁现在没忘就把它记下来。

He will die of hunger before he will steal. 他宁可饿死，也不行窃。

【特别提示】

①表示"一……就……"这个意思的，除用 as soon as 外，还可以用 the moment, the minute 等。如：

I want to let the teacher know it the minute/ as soon as he comes.

②当时间状语从句的主句表示将来的动作时，在 after，as soon as，before，till，until 和 when 等引导的时间状语从句中常用一般现在时表示将来的动作（**俗称：主将从先**）。如：

I'll tell him about the good news as soon as he comes.

I'll tell her when she comes to see me.

8. "时间名词+从句"作状语

every time，each time，next time，last time，any time，the first time，all the time 等，以及 the day，the week，the year，the morning 等均可连接从句作状语。如：

Each/Every time I was in trouble, he would come and help me out. 每当我遇到麻烦时，他总是会帮我走出困境。

The morning I saw him, he was writing a report for the newspaper. 我见到他的那天中午，他正在为报社写报道。

二、条件状语从句

引导条件状语从句的从属连词有：if，unless（=if...not，除非），so/as long as（只要），in case（万一），on condition that（条件是），suppose/supposing（假设，如果），provide that（如果）等。如：

You'll fail the exam unless you study hard. 除非你努力学习，否则你考试不会及格。

As long as you don't lose heart, you will succeed. 你只要不灰心，就会成功。

Suppose/Supposing (that) they refuse us, who else can we turn to for help?
假如他们拒绝了我们，我们还会求助谁？

In case there is a fire, what will we do first? 万一发生了火灾，我们首先做什么？

三、原因状语从句

1. 常用连接词有：because，as，since，now that，seeing that（鉴于），considering that（考虑到……）。

项目 ＼ 区别	位置	内涵	语气	能否问答 why	能否被强调
because（因为）	主句前或后	直接因果关系	强	能	能
as（由于）	主句前或后	双方都知道的原因	弱	不能	不能
since/now that（既然）	主句前				

如：—Why were you absent from the class yesterday? 为什么你昨天没来上课？

　　—Because I was ill. 因为我病了。

　　As it is raining, we shall not go to the park. 由于在下雨，我们不去公园了。

　　Since/Now that everybody is here, let's begin our meeting. 既然大家都在，我们开始开会吧。

2. 此外，when 还表示原因，意为：since；considering that 既然；考虑到。如：

　　It was foolish of you to take a taxi when you could easily walk there in five minute.
　　既然你步行五分钟能到那里，却打的，真够愚蠢的。

3. 其他表示原因的方式

除了状语从句外，一些介词短语同样可以表示原因，这样的短语有：because of，thanks to，due to，owing to 等。此外并列连词 for 加分句也可表示原因，for 引导的分句对前面的内容补充说明。

He doesn't know about it, for he didn't see the film.

他不了解此事，因为他没有看过这部电影。

四、让步状语从句

引导让步状语从句的从属连词有：

1. although/though（尽管，虽然），even though/even if（即使）

although 与 though 两者意思相同，一般可互换，都可以与 yet，still 或 nevertheless 连用，但不能和 but 连用。如：

He is unhappy, though/although he has a lot of money. 虽然他很有钱，但并不幸福。

Although/Though it was raining hard, yet they went on playing football. 虽然雨下得很大，但他们还是继续踢足球。

Even though/if it is raining, we'll go there. （陈述语气）即使下雨。，我们也要去哪里。

Ever if I were busy, I would go. （虚拟语气）即使我忙，也得去。

注意：though 还可用作副词，意为"可是，然而"，置于句末。如：

He said he would come; he didn't, though. 他说他回来，可是没有来。

2. as 或 though 引导让步状语从句倒装的情况

as 或 though 从句一般放在主句之前，常用倒装语序。从句中的表语、状语或动词原形置于句首。若表语是单数名词，前置时要省略冠词。如：

Child as he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他是孩子，却懂得很多。

Much as I like it, I won't buy it, for it's too expensive. 虽然我很喜欢，但不会买的，因为它太贵了。

Try as he might, he could not find a job. 不管他怎样努力，还是找不到工作。

注意：though 引导的从句也可以像 as 引导的从句一样用倒装语序，但是 although 引导的从句只能用正常语序。注意比较下面的说法：

（√）Smart though/as she is, she doesn't study hard.

（√）Though she is smart, she doesn't study hard.

（√）Although she is smart, she doesn't study hard.

（×）Smart although she is, she doesn't study hard.

（×）As she is smart, she doesn't study hard.

3. whether...or...（不管……还是……）；疑问词+ever 与 no matter+疑问词（不管……；无论……）。如：

Whether you believe it or not, it is true. 不管你相信与否，那都是真的。

Whatever (=No matter what) you say, he won't believe you. 无论你说什么，他不会相信你的话。

Whoever you are (=No matter who you are), you must obey the rules. 无论你是谁，你都要遵守规则。

注意：whoever，whatever，whomever，whichever 还可引导名词性从句。(详见名词性从句专题)如：

You can take whatever you like. (宾语从句)

4. when，while 还可作从属连词，相当于 although。

Suddenly, she stopped short when she ought to have continued. 尽管她应该继续下去，她却突然停住了。

While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.

尽管我承认有问题存在，但我不同意这些问题不能解决。

五、目的状语从句

引导目的状语的从属连词有：so that，in order that，for fear that，in case，lest（以免）等。

1. in order that 与 so that

两个连词意为"以便……；为了……"，引导的状语从句中需用情态动词，in order that 比 so that 正式，引导的状语从句可置于主句之前或之后，而 so that 引导的从句只能置于主句之后。如：

I'll speak slowly so that you can understand me. 我会慢慢说以便你能懂。

In order that we might see the sunrise, we started for the peak early. 为了能看到日出，我们很早就出发攀登山顶。

2. for fear that，in case 与 lest

这些从属连词引导的目的状语从句中谓语动词要用（should+动词原形，它本身带有否定意义，相当于 so that...not...或 in order that...not...如：）

The boy hid himself behind the tree in case/for fear that his father should see him.
那个男孩把自己藏在树后面，以防他父亲看到他。

Take your raincoat in case/lest it should rain. 带上雨衣以防下雨。

结果状语从句：so…that…   如此……以至于……

概念：主句中的条件部分产生了从句中的结果部分。

她是如此的美丽以至于我第一眼就爱上了她。

She is so pretty that I fall in love with her immediately.

目的状语从句：so that…   以至于……

概念：从句中的目的导致了主句中的动作。

我要是使自己变得更好以至于她第一眼就能爱上我。

I should make me better so that she can fall in love with me at first.

六、地点状语从句

引导地点状语从句的从属连词 where，wherever 指具体地点时，从句可用于主句之前或主句之后；表示抽象条件的含义时，从句必须放在主句之前。如：

We should go where the Party needs us most. 我们应该到党最需要我们的地方去。

You are free to go wherever you like. 你愿意去哪里就去哪里。

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

Wherever there is smoke, there is a fire. 无火不生烟。（无风不起浪）

句式：Where there be…, there be…(主将从现)

例句：

I believe that where there is love, there will be the heaven.

We know that where there are families, there must be home.

I have told you that where you are, there will be a port of my love.

注意区分 where 引导的定语从句与状语从句：

译文：你最好在有问题的地方做一下标记。

You'd better make a mark **where** you have any questions. （状语从句）

You'd better make a mark **at the place where** you have any questions. （定语从句）

七、方式状语从句

引导方式状语从句的从属连词有：as，as if，as though 等。方式状语从句应放在主句之后。其中 as if 或 as though 引导的从句一般用虚拟语气，但如果从句中所陈述的情况很可能实现，也可用陈述语气。如：

Do as you are told to, or you'll be fired. 告诉你怎么做就怎么做，否则就解雇你。

The old lady treats the boy as if were her own son. 这位老太太对待这个男孩就像他是她自己儿子似的。

I feel as if I have a fever. 我感觉好像感冒了。

八、结果状语从句

引导结果状语从句的从属连词有：so that；so...that...，such...that...在非正式语体中，由 so...that...，such...that...引导的句子中 that 可以省略，注意其结构形式：

so+形容词/副词+that 从句

so+形容词+a/an+可数名词单数形式+that 从句

so+many/much/few/little(少)+名词+that 从句

such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数形式+that 从句

such+形容词+可数名词单数形式/不可数名词+that 从句

such+a lot of/lots of+名词+that 从句

如：Mike is such an honest worker that we all believe him. =Mike is so honest a worker that we all believe him.

Mike 如此诚实，以至于我们都相信他。

It is such fine whether that we all want to go to the park. 天气如此晴朗以至于我们都想去公园。

He earned so little money that he couldn't support his family. 他挣这么少的钱，以至于不能维持家庭生活。

当 so 或 such 置于句首时，主句要用倒装语序。如：

So clever a student was he that he was able to work out all the difficult problems.

他是如此宗明的学生以至于成功地解出了所有难题。

九、比较状语从句

连接词有：than，not as/so...as，as...as，the more...，the more 等。如：

The population of our town is larger than of theirs. 我们镇上的人口比他们镇上的多。（比较对象要相同）

The more you explained, the more I was confused. 你解释得越多，我越不能理解。

三大从句百句斩入门训练 1

要求：根据范例，识别并准确标出下列主从复合句中的从句的长度和类型。

<mark>标准作业范例如下：</mark>

1. 01:02:12,390 --> 01:02:13,480
我不知道你还会说德语
I didn't know <mark><u>you spoke German</u>. 【省略连接词 that 的宾语从句】</mark>

2. 01:04:24,650 --> 01:04:25,820
我还以为你死了。
I thought <mark><u>you were dead</u>. 【省略连接词 that 的宾语从句】</mark>

3. 01:06:33,780 --> 01:06:36,780
但你却不敢承认现实，我们都已经不是人类了。
But in reality, you are just afraid to admit <mark><u>that we have left humanity behind</u>. 【that 引导宾语从句】</mark>

任务通关，现在开始

1. 00:01:30,580 --> 00:01:32,130
你知道这到底是什么玩意吗？
You got any idea what this thing is exactly?

2. 00:01:38,420 --> 00:01:41,010
什么时候才能开始挖？
How long before we can start craning it out?

3. 00:01:41,090 --> 00:01:42,640
我觉得你还没搞清楚。
I don't think you quite understand.

4. 00:03:31,660 --> 00:03:33,460
我才不管现在几点。
I don't care what time it is.

5. 00:05:16,870 --> 00:05:21,270
我想你是个很有远见的人。
I think that you are a man of great vision.

6. 00:05:33,530 --> 00:05:35,500
你要找的东西并不存在。
What you seek is just a legend.

7. 00:06:08,530 --> 00:06:10,910
这东西不该被藏起来。
It's not something one buries.

8. 00:06:11,740 --> 00:06:16,080
但我觉得已经很接近了。
But I think it is close, yes.

9. 00:08:43,560 --> 00:08:45,940
- 我也希望能被指派到…   - 你母亲呢？
- I was hoping I could be assigned... - Mother?

10. 00:08:59,740 --> 00:09:01,030
你就不能做些什么吗？
Is there anything you can do?

11. 00:09:34,190 --> 00:09:35,230
与此同时，海外战场上勇敢的士兵们正让轴心国明白，为了自由他们能付出一切。
Meanwhile, over seas, our brave boys are showing the Axis Powers that the price of freedom is never to high.

12. 00:10:28,960 --> 00:10:31,540
有时候我觉得你就是喜欢挨揍。
Sometimes I think you like getting punched.

13. 00:11:16,540 --> 00:11:18,500
我没觉得有什么问题。
I don't see what the problem is.

14. 00:11:26,260 --> 00:11:27,890
好在我已经搞定了。
Good thing I took care of that.

15. 00:12:14,560 --> 00:12:17,610
要是我告诉你就在短短几年后你的汽车就再也不用碰到地面。
What if I told you that in just a few short years, your automobile won't even have to touch the ground, at all.

16. 00:13:56,700 --> 00:13:57,960
你不会了解这点。
That's what you don't understand.

17. 00:14:34,370 --> 00:14:36,160
等我到了再打赢战争。
Don't win the war 'til I get there.

18. 00:16:37,740 --> 00:16:39,030
不管是哪里的人。
I don't care where they're from.

19. 00:16:44,370 --> 00:16:46,370
现在不妨加一个小个子。
Maybe what we need now is a little guy.

20. 00:19:15,820 --> 00:19:18,400
你的设计没有让我失望，虽然还需要一点加固。
Your design does not disappoint, though they may require some slight reinforcement.

21. 00:19:28,910 --> 00:19:31,250
你说的那个能量源使我所有的设计变成了现实。
The energy patch, you called it, equipped all my designs.

22. 00:20:24,090 --> 00:20:26,470
看来你和我们的新兵打成一片啊，不错嘛。
I can see that you are breaking in the candidates, that's good.

23. 00:20:43,440 --> 00:20:45,450
我们会打赢这场仗，因为我们有最优秀的士兵，而且他们会越来越好。
We are going to win this war, because we have the best men, and because they're going to get better.

24. 00:21:46,590 --> 00:21:49,640
这面旗子说明你们只跑了一半。
That flag means you're only at the half way point.

25. 00:23:00,830 --> 00:23:02,000
你当时把个 90 磅的哮喘病猫带进我部队的时候，我没反对。
When you brought a 90 pounds modicum asthmatic onto my army base, I let it slide.

26. 00:23:07,380 --> 00:23:09,470
- 我从没想过你会选他。 - 起来
-Never thought you'd pick him. - Up.

27. 00:23:22,440 --> 00:23:24,690
你知道我们为这项目付出多少心血？
Do you know how long it took to set up this project?

28. 00:23:30,700 --> 00:23:32,860
霍奇通过了所有测试。
Hodge passed every test we gave him.

29. 00:25:54,630 --> 00:25:57,510
他相信在这个世界上隐藏着一股强大的力量，是众神留下的，有待一个超人去发现。
He has become convinced that there is a great power hidden in the earth, left here by the gods, waiting to be seized by superior men.

30. 00:26:36,090 --> 00:26:39,260
血清能增强人的各个方面。
The serum amplifies everything that is inside.

31. 00:26:48,730 --> 00:26:50,480
所以我选择了你.
This is why you were chosen.

32. 00:28:08,720 --> 00:28:11,020
你有什么特别需要吗？
Is there something in particular you need?

33. 00:28:17,020 --> 00:28:19,820
我听说你找到他了。
I uh, understand you found him.

34. 00:28:36,540 --> 00:28:39,380
我只是不明白你为什么要在意他。
I just don't see why you need concern yourself.

35. 00:28:39,590 --> 00:28:41,630
他不可能成功。
I can't imagine he'll succeed.

36. 00:28:46,050 --> 00:28:48,300
血清是同盟国最后的防线来抵抗我们掌握了的力量。
The serum is the allies only defense against this power we now possess.

37. 00:28:50,100 --> 00:28:53,100
若是我们将其摧毁，就能确保胜利。
If we take it away from them, then our victory is assured.

38. 00:29:57,210 --> 00:29:59,170
我和你有一点同感。
I know a little of what that's like.

39. 00:30:17,230 --> 00:30:18,330
她们才不愿意和一个会踩到她们脚的男人跳舞。

They're not exactly lining up to dance with a guy that might step on them.

40. 00:33:35,800 --> 00:33:37,260
卡特特工，要是你待在控制室里会不会更好点？
Agent Carter, don't you think you would be more comfortable in the booth?

41. 00:37:46,930 --> 00:37:50,220
这下柏林那帮家伙该紧张了。
I guess the folks in Berlin are about to get very nervous.

42. 00:43:09,710 --> 00:43:12,590
你承诺为他提供武器，他才资助你的研究。
He funds your research because you promised him weapons.

43. 00:43:17,800 --> 00:43:20,050
奖励，这算什么奖励，这是流放。
Reward, call it what it is, exile.

44. 00:43:22,970 --> 00:43:24,810
你觉得这只是外表的问题吗？
You think this is about appearances?

45. 00:44:07,850 --> 00:44:09,560
事实上却拿不出军队一个月的给养。
But that he cannot feed his armies for a month is truth.

46. 00:44:17,320 --> 00:44:21,070
这么说你想用魔法来打赢战争。
And I suppose you still aim to win this war through magic.

47. 00:44:28,660 --> 00:44:30,500
海德拉正在组建一支军队能将我的敌人一网打尽。
Hydra is assembling an arsenal that will destroy my enemies in one stroke.

48. 00:44:33,120 --> 00:44:36,210
不管他们是谁，拥有多少兵力。
Wherever they are, regardless of how many forces they possess.

49. 00:44:56,860 --> 00:44:59,780
让我们明白你有多疯狂。
For making it clear how obviously mad you are.

50. 00:45:29,510 --> 00:45:34,390
但我们都知道，在希特勒的阴影下，海德拉无法壮大。

But we both knew Hydra could grow no further in Hitler's shadow.

51. 00:46:12,350 --> 00:46:14,060
就算只成功了这么一次，他也会以你为傲。
If it could work only once, he'd be proud of you.

52. 00:46:21,980 --> 00:46:24,400
好啊，那你先说说怎么有个德国间谍坐在你车上混进了我的秘密基地？
Great, why don't we start with how a German spy, got a ride to my secret installation in your car?

53. 00:46:31,830 --> 00:46:33,750
但我也搞不清这东西的构造还有它如何运转。
But I don't know what's inside this thing or how it works.

54. 00:46:37,750 --> 00:46:40,710
海德拉，你应该看过我们的简报了。
Hydra, I'm sure you've been reading our briefings.

55. 00:46:48,840 --> 00:46:50,120
海德拉其实是个邪教组织，他们把施密特奉为神，认为他无所不能。
Hydra's practically a cult, they worship Schmidt, they think he's invincible.

56. 00:47:07,280 --> 00:47:09,030
如果你们要对付施密特，我也要加入。
If you're going after Schmidt, I want in.

57. 00:47:12,580 --> 00:47:14,830
我要的是一支军队，结果却只有你。
I asked for an army, and all I got was you.

58. 00:47:23,630 --> 00:47:25,550
我觉得我们没看到重点。
I think we may be missing the point.

59. 00:47:32,640 --> 00:47:36,270
自从你的事迹登报后大街上排满了想入伍的人。
The enlistment lines have been around the block since your picture hit the newsstands.

60. 00:47:52,070 --> 00:47:53,370
我求之不得。
That's all I want.

61. 00:48:00,080 --> 00:48:01,370
我不知道我行不行。

I don't know if I can do this.

62. 00:48:30,740 --> 00:48:32,740
但我们仍然可以战斗。
But there's still a way all of us can fight.

63. 00:48:39,330 --> 00:48:42,870
你每买一张战士们就会多一颗子弹。
Each one you buy is a bullet in the barrel of your best guys gun.

64. 00:49:04,440 --> 00:49:08,860
我们不能忘记，还存在巨大威胁。
We can't ignore there's a threat and the warning is big.

65. 00:49:11,400 --> 00:49:17,030
谁会去柏林吊死纳粹。
Who'll hang the noose on the goose that we loosed from Berlin.

66. 00:49:35,090 --> 00:49:37,260
这些都是为了赢得战争。
We all know it's about trying to win the war.

67. 00:49:40,600 --> 00:49:41,770
该是你们出力的时候了。
And that's where you come in.

68. 00:49:58,490 --> 00:49:59,860
看看他是怎么打败敌人的吧！
See how this guy can shoot!

69. 00:49:59,860 --> 00:50:01,790
我们都知道没有候补人员。
We can tell that there's no substitute.

70. 00:50:18,760 --> 00:50:22,640
他知道我们为何而战。
He knows what we're fighting for.

71. 00:50:22,640 --> 00:50:25,480
我们唤醒了沉睡的巨人？
Who waked the giant that napped in America?

72. 00:50:25,480 --> 00:50:29,110
我们知道，他就是美国队长。

We know it's no one but, Captain America.

73. 00:50:29,120 --> 00:50:32,570
谁将完成我们的使命？
Who'll finish what they began?

74. 00:51:08,730 --> 00:51:11,360
不志愿的话我们在这干嘛？
We already volunteered, how do you think I got here?

75. 00:51:18,490 --> 00:51:19,860
我想她们只唱一首歌。
I think they only know the one song.

76. 00:51:21,530 --> 00:51:23,410
我看看我能做什么。
I'll see what I can do.

77. 00:52:18,670 --> 00:52:20,840
我以前的观众通常都是小孩。
The crowds I'm used to are usually are twelve.

78. 00:52:22,720 --> 00:52:25,810
我知道你是美国的新希望。
I understand you're America's new hope.

79. 00:52:25,890 --> 00:52:28,640
我每到一个州国债销售额就上升百分之十。
Bond sales take a ten percent bump on every state I visit.

80. 00:52:52,330 --> 00:52:54,460
我长久以来的梦想就是去国外战场到最前线。
You know, for the longest time I dreamed about, coming over seas and being on the front lines.

81. 00:52:52,330 --> 00:52:54,460
我长久以来的梦想就是去国外战场到最前线，为我的国家效力。
You know, for the longest time I dreamed about, coming over seas and being on the front lines, serving my country.

82. 00:53:01,920 --> 00:53:03,430
等到我终于如愿以偿。
Finally got everything I wanted.

83. 00:53:17,190 --> 00:53:18,480
他们好像刚打了一场恶仗。

Look like they've been through hell.

84. 00:53:33,210 --> 00:53:35,920
你的观众里就有 107 步兵团的人。
Your audience contained what was left of the 107th.

85. 00:53:55,020 --> 00:53:57,940
等我之后再找你算账。
You and I are going to have a conversation later that you won't enjoy.

86. 00:54:06,860 --> 00:54:08,140
我今天签了很多哀悼信名字我都记不清了。
I've signed more of these condolence letters today than I would care to count.

87. 00:54:31,600 --> 00:54:33,350
去营救只会损失更多人。
We'd lose more men than we'd save.

88. 00:54:33,350 --> 00:54:34,680
我不指望你能理解这些，因为你只是个跳舞的小丑。
I don't expect you to understand that, because you're a chorus girl.

89. 00:54:37,940 --> 00:54:39,560
我想我能理解。
I think I understand just fine.

90. 00:54:41,820 --> 00:54:42,980
如果我没看错海报的话，你得在三十分钟内赶到其他地方。
If I read the posters correctly, you've got someplace to be in thirty minutes.

91. 00:54:57,830 --> 00:54:58,910
如果你有什么想说，现在最好别说。
If you have something to say, right now is the perfect time to keep it to yourself.

92. 00:55:25,190 --> 00:55:27,070
你说过我能做的远不止这些。
You told me you thought I was meant for more than this.

93. 00:55:59,770 --> 00:56:01,270
尽可能地接近目标。
Just get me as close as you can.

94. 00:56:01,480 --> 00:56:02,370
你们着陆后会有很多麻烦。

You two are going to be in a lot of trouble when you land.

95. 00:56:22,080 --> 00:56:25,000
史塔克是我见过最好的平民飞行员。
Stark is the best civilian pilot I've ever seen.

96. 00:56:35,930 --> 00:56:38,220
这是收发器，准备好就启动。
This is your transponder, active it when you're ready.

97. 00:57:36,200 --> 00:57:40,370
但这些都是囚犯，我想他们没这力气。
But these prisoners, I'm not sure they have the strength.

98. 00:57:40,750 --> 00:57:43,500
那就用尽他们的力气，博士。
Then use up what strength they have left, Doctor.

99. 01:01:13,460 --> 01:01:15,630
我找到其他人后和你们会合。
I'll meet you guys in the clearing with anybody else I find.

100. 01:01:15,630 --> 01:01:17,710
等等，你知道你在做什么吗？
Wait. You know what you're doing?