

状语从句

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)

例句:

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) refuse us, who else can we turn to for help?
假如他们拒绝了, 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?

原因状语从句

1 常用的连接词有:

- because
- as
- since

项目	区别	位置	内涵	语气	能否回答 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				

例句:

— Why were you absent from the class yesterday?
为什么你昨天没来上课?
— Because I was ill. 因为我生病了。

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。

seeing that 鉴于

considering that 考虑到...

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哪里, 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:
此处并列连词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。

- because of
- thanks to
- due to
- owing to

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。

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/with 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.
虽然他很富有, 但并不幸福。

Although/Though it was raining hard, yet they went on playing football.
虽然雨下的很大, 但是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。

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

注意: though还可以用作副词, 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/though引导让步状语从句倒装的情况

as/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。

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. x
As she is smart, she doesn't study hard. x

3 whether...or... (不管...还是):
疑问词+ever+no matter + 疑问词 (不管...无论...), whether + or 才可以引导谓让让步状语从句

Whether you believe it or ~~(you do)~~ not (believe+it), it is true.
不管你相信与否, 那都是真的。
【此处的not代指前句的否定结构】
仿写: Whether he choose this job or not, he would face that difficult problem.

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。

【特别指出: 根据一般地常识, 状语从句的引导词他/不在从句中作成分, 但是wh-ever引导的让步状语从句算是特例。】

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

You can take whatever you like (宾语从句)
You can take it, whatever you like (让步状语从句)

4 when, while 还可作从属连词, 相当于although。
【必须根据主句和从句的含义来判断是否构成让步状语从句。】

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。

目的状语从句

引导目的状语从句的从属连词有:

- so that
- in order that
- for fear that
- in case
- lest 以免

1 in order that 与 so that 【出现概率99%】

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。

I should make me better so that she can fall in love with me at first.
我要是使自己变得更好以致于她第一眼就能爱上我。

2 for fear that, in case 与 lest 【概率应用1%】
框架简单, 但是不常用, 直接置于从句的句首即可。

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, 它本身带有否定含义, 相当于so that...not... or 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 you raincoat in case/lest it should rain.
带上雨衣以防下雨。

对比句

结果状语从句

主句总的条件部分产生了从句中的结果部分。

so...that...如此...以致于...

She is so pretty that I fall in love with her immediately.
她是如此美丽以致于我第一眼就爱上了她。

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

- so that
- so...that...
- such...that...

so+形容词/副词+that从句

He earned so little money that we all want to go to the park.
他挣这么少的钱, 以致于不能维持家庭生活。

so+形容词+as+an+可数名词单数形式+that从句 【几乎不用】

Mike is so honest a worker that we all believe him.
Mike如此诚实, 以致于我们都相信他。

so + many/much/few/little (少)+名词+that从句 【几乎不用】

such+as/an+形容词+可数名词单数形式+that从句

Mike is such an honest worker that we all believe him

such+形容词+可数名词单数形式+不可数名词+that从句 【不常用】

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

such + a lot of/lots of +名词+that从句 【几乎不用】

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 was able to work out all the difficult problem.
他是如此聪明的学生以致于成功地解除了所有的难题。

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, 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。

We should go where the Party needs us most.
我们应该去最需要我们的地方去。 【具体地点】

You are free to go wherever you like.
你愿意去哪里就去哪里。 【具体地点】

Where there is a will, there is a way.
有志者, 事竟成。 【抽象地点】

Wherever there is smoke, there is a fire.
无火不生烟 (无风不起浪) 【抽象地点】

句式: Where there be..., there be ... (主将从现)

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 part of my love.

注意区分where引导的定语从句与状语从句

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

总结: 核心区别就是, 主句中是否有明确的先行词可以在从句中充当地点状语, 如果有, 则必为定语从句, 如果没有则必然谓地点状语从句。

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

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 he 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。

比较状语从句

连接词有

- than
- not as/so...as
- as...as

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, 我就越不能理解。
【接近中文中的因果关系, 为了方便理解, 就不归入到比较状语从句中了。】

the more...the more

英语语法的学习

入门——语法七要素框架搭建

1 夯实基础框架: 句子成分强化解析入门 + 三大从句细节解析入门 【到此结束】

进阶

2 句子成分的升级——五二三法则内化 1 两大短语专题解析+时态专题解析 2 三大从句的细解

3 基础语法进阶解析 (线下内容为主) 夯实基础练习: 线上解析典型例句 + 线下强化线上效果

初阶: 名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句——分类, 解析, 翻译练习! (一个句子中只有一个从句) 1000句左右。【电影原句】
中阶: 一个句子中有两个从句 (要么并列关系, 要么是嵌套关系) 2000句左右。【电影原句】
高阶: 一个句子中有一个或两个或两个以上的从句, 结构复杂, 形式多变, 通常会涉及到许多的两大短语和从句的嵌套结构 3000句左右。【美剧, 英剧, BBC纪录片】

三大从句进阶训练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。

8. I need to speak to you about couple of things before I get you out of the door.
让你离开之前, 我要跟你汇报几件事。
时间状语从句

14. I couldn't sleep till I found out how it went.
主 谓 宾 时间状语从句
主 谓 宾 状语从句
状 主 谓
不知道情况怎样, 我就睡不着。

16. I removed all the shrapnel I could, but there's a lot left.
定从
我尽我所能取出了弹片, 但还有很多残留。

25. Guess it had a little more kick than he was looking for.
比较状语从句
但他得到的能量有点过头了。

28. I knew something was difficult before I got the shot off.
宾语从句
我知道开枪之前肯定发生了什么事。

29. But see if he's been talking to anybody.
宾语从句
得查查他有没有和别人联系。

30. Doesn't anybody want to talk about what went down in there?
宾语从句
您不想解释一下当时的情况?