

# 语法基础夯实10 课堂笔记

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

关键词句

补充知识

句子讲解

红色字体为重要知识

Notes:

考研阅读文章里面。副词经常用来修饰形容词，一般翻译过程中，没有刻意地把这个副词翻译出来，因为当副词修饰形容词时，其核心功能为加深程度，已丧失其表面意思。

## 副词与状语从句

### 一、副词能充当的成分

状语

She runs away rapidly.

蓝色部分修饰横线部分

她快速地跑开了。

She looks distinctly rapid.

她看起来跑得很快。

She runs away extremely rapidly.

她极为快速地跑开了。

Actually, she runs away.

事实上，她跑开了。

### 二、什么是状语

在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。

表状态或程度。

### 三、状语的词性

1. 副词

She runs away rapidly.

2. 介词短语

She runs away, with a smile in her face.

3. 非谓语动词

She runs away, opening her mouth.

She runs away to catch the first bus.

She runs away, heart broken.

### 四、状语的位置

随便放 :She runs away rapidly. / Rapidly, She runs away. / She runs rapidly away.

### 五、状语从句

1. 状语从句按引导词的意思分类

状语从句种类

常见从属连词

时间状语从句 when, while, as, before, after, since, until, as soon as

地点状语从句 where

原因状语从句 because, as, for, since, in that

目的状语从句 so that, in order that

结果状语从句 so ... that, so that, such ... that

条件状语从句 if, unless, as/so long as, once

让步状语从句 although, though, even though/if, while

比较状语从句 as, than

方式状语从句 as, as if

2. 状语从句中的重点句型

### 时间状语从句

A) “when” 家族

as soon as , as, the moment, the minute, the second, instantly, immediately...

那一时刻 那一分钟 那一秒 立刻

总结：下列单词/词组都是从属连词

the moment/minute/ second+句子：当.....时

Instantly/ immediately+句子：当.....时

e.g. 以上都可以填 the baby saw his father, he starts crying.

当小孩看见爸爸的时候，他开始哭了。

视频定位  
03:38~21:00

视频定位  
21:05~29:35

视频定位  
29:40~38:44

## B) “一...就...” 家族

No sooner...than; Hardly...when; scarcely...when 一...就...

e.g. He had no sooner taken the medicine than he died.

他一吃药就死。

## C) “一旦...” 家族

once, as soon as 一旦... (二者可以互换)

e.g. Once you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

As soon as you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

## 条件状语从句

### If系:

suppose (that) , supposing (that) , provided (that)

providing, assuming (that) , if only, only if ... 如果

【2004-Cloze】He can continue to support himself and his family, \_\_\_\_ he produces a surplus.

盈余

A. only if 如果 (放句首, 倒装)

B. much as 尽管

C. long before 早在...前

D. ever since 自从

正确答案: A

## 目的状语从句

### A) “为了”系:

in order that+从句; so that+从句

so...that... 如果分开写, 是“如此...以至于...”, that引导结果状语从句

### B) “为了不”系:

in case+从句: (should) + v

lest+从句: (should) +v. 译为“唯恐; 以免”

e.g. In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

经典例句: ★★★★★

【2016-text 3】英语二

“Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too—providing you dip in often

引号行使that引导词功能, 表示整体

引导条件状语从句

若把引号去掉, 句首+That, 则为that引导的主语从句

enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to

引导目的状语从句

默认状态

引导定语从句

take care of business, before dropping back down. (39词)

非谓语动词

before放句首 翻译为“在.....之前”

放句中 翻译成“随后”

(考研大纲中, 词数大于30则判定为长难句)

第一找: 动词 5个动词 n-1=4

第二找: 并列/从句

第三找: 主干

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if \_\_\_\_\_. (难度系数0.270)

A. reading becomes your primary business of the day

(与default state对应)

B. all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

(与原文相反)

C. you are able to drop back to business after reading

Notes: 遇到if所引导句子, 如何判断是if引导的条件状语从句还是虚拟语气?

“四大金刚”

虚拟语气: 在if所在句中, 如有would、should、could、might, 则为虚拟语气, 表达与事实相反; 如果if所在句中, 没有这四个词, 则为条件状语从句。

so that 合在一起写: 是目的状语从句, so that分开写, 是结果状语从句。

本句顺序翻译: 一直随身带本书, 实际上也是可以起作用的, 如果, 你足够深入的话, 以至于阅读变成了你的默认状态, 从中, 你偶尔地浮现出来, 去打理日常事务, 随后你再回去。

如果一句话中有n个动词, 即有n-1个从句

视频定位  
38:45~46:00

视频定位  
46:10~52:00

视频定位  
52:15~01:04:50

(你可能在阅读之后回去打理生意) (与原文相反)

D. time can be evenly split for reading and business

平均地

### 比较状语从句

A **more than** B: = **more A than B** = **A比B多** **A肯B否**

与其 (说) B, 不如 (说) A

A **less than** B: = **less A than B** = **A比B少** **A否B肯**

与其A, 不如B

A **as much as** B: = **as much A as B** = **AB一样多** **AB肯**

不仅A, 而且B; 既A, 又B; 亦A亦B

A **not so much** as B: = **not so much A as B** = **A少B多** **A否B肯**

与其 (说) A, 不如 (说) B

多表示肯定, 少表示否定

经典例句: ★★★

【1994-翻译】 **比较结构的鼻祖**

science **moves** forward, they say, **not so much** through the insights of great men of genius

插入语

A-少-否定-与其说

**as** because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

B-多-肯定-不如说

第一步: 找动词

第二步: 比较结构

翻译: 他们说, 科学的进步, 与其说是通过天才伟人的洞察力, 还不如说是由于更普通的事物, 例如, 改善了的技术和工具。

### As 用法总结:



### 真题例句:

[2006-text 2]

Stratford-on-Avon, **as** we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare— but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches.

句子不完整 (缺宾语), **as**引导定语从句, 表示 “正如”

[2002-text 2]

**As** the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

**as**引导时间状语从句, 表示 “随着”

[2004-text 3]

From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months **as** shoppers temper their spending.

as引导原因状语从句，表示"因为"

#### 本节课小结：

1. 状语从句的九大类型
2. 状语从句中的重点句型
3. as用法总结

#### 课后总结

##### 一、时间状语从句

###### A. “when” 家族:

as soon as , as, the moment, the minute  
the second, instantly, immediately...

###### B. “一...就” 家族

No sooner...than; Hardly...when; scarcely...when

###### C. “一旦...”家族

once, as soon as

##### 二、条件状语从句

if系:

suppose (that) , supposing (that) , provided (that)  
providing, assuming (that) ,if only, only if ... 如果

##### 三、目的状语从句

###### A. “为了” 系:

in order that+从句; so that+从句

###### B. “为了不” 系:

in case+从句: (should) + v.

lest+从句: (should) +v. 译为唯恐; 以免

##### 四、比较状语从句

A more than B: = more A than B=A比B多

A less than B:=less A than B=A比B少

A as much as B:=as much A as B=AB一样多

A not so much as B: =not so much A as B=A少B多

##### 五、As用法总结

1、定语从句

2、状语从句

3、常见搭配