



黄冈学习网
www.hgxxw.net

状语从句

状语从句的概念



状语从句在主从复合句中修饰主句中的动词、形容词或副词等，通常由一个连词或起着连词作用的词组引导，这些词或词组被称作为关联词或引导词。根据其表达的意思和用途不同，可分为时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、条件、让步、方式、比较等状语从句。状语从句同状语一样，在句中的位置比较灵活，可置于句首、句末或句中。

例如：

Once you've finished, go to bed.

你干完了就去睡觉。（条件）

You can borrow it as long as you're not careless with it.

你可以借去用，只要你不乱用就行了。（条件）

Now that you have come, you may as well stay.

既然你已经来了，你最好还是留下吧。（原因）

Don't move! Stay where you are!

别动！就站在那儿别动！（地点）

They set out early so that they might arrive at the airport in time.

他们很早出发，以便及时赶到机场。（目的）

It is such a difficult problem that nobody can work it out.

这是一个很难的问题，谁也解不出。（结果）

He opened his lips as if he were going to say something.

他动了动嘴唇，好像要说什么似的。（方式）

In case it rains, do not expect me.

如若下雨，就不要等我了。（条件）

The harder you study, the more knowledge you will get.

学习越用功，得到的知识就越多。（比较）





1. 时间状语从句

时间状语从句表时间，其关联词主要有：

**when , while , as , before , after , since ,
till/until , as soon as , hardly/scarcely...when ,
no sooner...than ,
the minute/moment/second...,
directly/immediately/instantly
each (every, next, the first...) time**

例如：Soon after her mother returned, the girl went to sleep.

女孩在她母亲回来后不久就睡着了。

I have lived in Shanghai since I was a child. **我从小就住在上海。**

(1) when, while和as在引导时间状语从句时都可表示“当……时候”，但相互间有区别。

when：既可引导一个持续动作，也可引导一个短暂动作，亦可用于主句和从句动作同时发生或从句动作先于主句动作时。

while：引导的动作必须是持续性的，强调主句和从句动作的同时发生，通常用进行时来表示；还可指两个动词间的对比，表示反差相当于but。

as：用于引导“在某行为的继续中发生某事的继续之行为”，表示“随着……”、“一边……一边”、“正当……”…”，所以多与过去进行时连用。

例如：

While I was having dinner, he was reading a very interesting story.

当我在用餐时，他正在读一本有趣的小说。（主、从句的动作持续在一段时间内同时发生）

I will go on a trip to Canada when I have enough money.

当我有足够的资金的时候，我会到加拿大去旅行。（主、从句的动作先后发生）

We were having a party when the lights went out suddenly.

当灯突然熄灭的时候，我们正在开派对。（灯熄灭是突然的动作，when 在这里引导的时间状语从句是表示某一时间点所发生的动作）

While we were watching TV, the boy came in hurriedly.

当我们在看电视时，男孩匆忙跑了进来。（主、从句的动作同时发生，可以用when来代替）





**While my mum was busy preparing supper,
my dad was reading a newspaper.**

当我妈妈忙于准备晚饭时，我爸爸在看报纸。（表示对比，可以用but来代替）

As the pupils walked along the street, they sang happily.

学生们一边沿着街道走，一边愉快地唱歌。（主、从句的动作同时发生，强调“一边……一边”，不可替换）

As spring comes, everything comes to life.

春回大地，万物苏醒。（表示紧接发生的动作，“随着……”）

2) till 和until

till 和until意义相同，多数情况下可换用，但放句首时多用until，在强调结构或与not连用时也多用until。如：

Nothing can be done till (until) the boss returns.

老板不回来什么也做不了。

It was not until today that it was made public.

直到今天它才被公开。



3) **hardly/scarcely...when**和 **no sooner...than**

这两种结构都相当于as soon as , 也可引导时间状语从句。从句用一般过去时 , 主句用过去完成时。hardly , scarcely及no sooner置于句首时 , 语气较强 , 主句的谓语要部分倒装。如 :

We had hardly begun when we were told to stop.

我们刚开始就被告知停下来。

=Hardly had we begun...

=No sooner had we begun...

4) 一些表示时间的副词和短语也可以引导时间状语从句。如：
the minute/moment/second... , directly/immediately/ instantly ,
each (every, next, the first...) time。

例如：

Directly the mother was out of sight of her son, she wanted to see him. **这个母亲一看不到儿子就想见他。** (directly相当于 as soon as)

We'll leave the minute you're ready. **你准备好了我们就走。**
(the minute引导从句)

The day he returned home, he found great changes had taken place in his hometown. 他回家的那一天发现家乡已发生了翻天覆地的变化。 (the day引导从句)

The first time she saw the dress, she fell in love with it. 当她第一眼看到这条裙子，她立刻就喜欢上了。 (the first time引导时间状语从句，相当于when she saw the dress for the first time, ...)

2. 地点状语从句

地点状语从句表地点，其关联词有where，wherever，anywhere，everywhere，etc。

从句可位于主句之前，也可位于主句之后。

例如：

Corn grows best where the ground is rich.

谷物在土地肥沃的地方长得最好。

You are able to go wherever you like.

你喜欢上哪儿就可以上哪儿。

(1)地点状语从句在句首时常兼有抽象条件意味。

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

Wherever you go, never forget your motherland.

无论你到哪里，都不要忘记自己的祖国。

(2)地点状语从句有些部分经常可以省略。

Such kind of structure should be avoided wherever (it is) possible. 像此种结构随处都得避免。（it is 可以省略）



**Fill in the blanks with the proper form of verbs
where necessary.**

在下面的空格里，如需要使用动词的，用其恰当形式填写。

(同样省略了where 之后的主谓结构)

(3)where引导的状语从句和定语从句的区别

**where引导的状语从句直接修饰动词，而在定语从句where
作为关系副词要跟在表示地点的先行词后面。**

Please make a mark *where* you have a question to ask.

在你有问题需要问的地方做一个标记。(地点状语从句)

College graduates should go *where* our country most needs them.

大学毕业生应到祖国最需要他们的地方去。(地点状语从句)

Have you visited the house *where* the famous scientist was born?

你参观了那个著名的科学家出生的房子吗？(定语从句)

3. 原因状语从句

原因状语从句表原因或理由，其关联词有

because, as, since, in that, now that, seeing/ considering(that) etc.

because, as, since 均表示“因为、由于”的意思。

because 语气最强，用以回答why, 表示直接的、必不可少的原因，是整个句子的重点，可与强调词only, just以及否定词not连用。在强调句中，强调原因状语从句时从句只能用because引导，不能用since或as。

as 和since的语气较弱，所表示的原因比较明显，或是已知的事实，故不需要强调。它们引导的从句多置于句首，且不能用强调词修饰，也不可和否定词not 连用。as 指“由于”；since 指“既然，鉴于”，此时不能用as替换。另外，语气上，since稍强于as。

例如：

George was worried because he hadn't had any letter from Green.

乔治很着急，因为他一直未收到格林的信。

You shouldn't get angry just because some people speak ill of you.

你不该仅仅因为有些人说了你的坏话就发怒。

The man bought the expensive house easily only because his parents had given him a large sum of money.

就因为这个人的父母给了一大笔钱，所以他能轻松买下这么贵的房子。



It was because I wanted to see my uncle that I went to town yesterday.

我昨天是由于要去看我的叔叔而进城的。 (because 引导的原因状语从句的强调句形式：It is (was) because that ... , since 与 as 无此形式)

As the bell had rung, all the students went to the classroom.
由于上课铃声响了，同学们都进了教室。

Since you're going, I will go too.
既然你要去，我也去吧。



目的状语从句

通常由so that , in order that , so , for fear that , in case , lest等引导。

目的状语从句中的谓语常含有may (might) , can (could) , should , will (would)等情态动词。通常主句在前 , 从句在后 , 主从句之间没有逗号。

在非正式文体中 , 常用for fear that , in case引导目的状语从句 , 表示“以免、以防”等 , 一般用虚拟语气。

Take your raincoat in case it rains/should rain.

带上雨衣以防下雨。(should rain是虚拟形式)



当主从句的主语一致时，可把so that或in order that转换成to, so as to或in order to。注意so as to不可放在句首，但可拆开使用；in order to可放句首，但不能拆开。

Mother got up early so that (in order that) she might catch the early bus.

= Mother got up early $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} \\ \text{so as to} \\ \text{in order to} \end{array} \right.$ catch the early bus.

= Mother got up so early as to...

= In order to catch the early bus, mother got up early.

为了赶早班车妈妈起得很早。

5. 结果状语从句



结果状语从句表结果，其关联词有so, so that, so...that, such...that, with the result that, etc.

so...that和such...that都表示主句的动作或状态达到一定程度而引起的结果。so是副词，用来修饰形容词、副词。such是形容词，用来修饰名词(可数或不可数名词)或名词短语，但名词被many, much, few, little等表示数量多少的词修饰时要用so。

There were so many people in the room that we couldn't get in.

屋里有这么多人以至于我们进不去。



So badly was he injured that he had to go to hospital.

他伤得如此严重，不得不去医院。(so位于句首时，主句要部分倒装)

such修饰单数可数名词且名词前有形容词时，可用so替换such，冠词与形容词交换位置，构成“so+adj.+a (an)+名词”。

He told us such a funny story that we all laughed.

=...so funny a story that we all laughed.

他讲了个如此有趣的故事，以至于我们都笑了。

区别由so that引导的目的状语从句和结果状语从句的方法：

①根据上下文及句子所表达的意思判断。

②根据句子结构来判断。从句之前有逗号的常是结果状语从句；从句中有情态动词的多半是目的状语从句。

She hurried, so that she caught the bus. (结果)

她抓紧赶路，于是赶上了公汽。

She hurried so that she might catch the bus. (目的)

她为了能赶上公汽赶紧赶路。

6. 条件状语从句

条件状语从句表条件，其关联词有if, unless, if only, as/so long as; as/so far as, suppose/supposing, assuming, on condition that, provided /providing (that)(假若；倘使), once(note: once + ~ing/~ed): Once begun, ...

in case

条件状语从句分为真实条件和非真实条件两种。其在句中位置灵活，可置前也可置后；从句动词常用现在时态或过去时态表示。



(1) if和unless

unless是比if...not略为正式的表达法，
unless从句的谓语动词只能是肯定式。

Do not come unless I call you.

= Do not come if I do not call you.

除非我叫你，不然你不要来。

(2) if only常表示愿望或未实现的条件，尤用于感叹句。表示
“但愿，要是……就好了”。

If only I had met him earlier !

要是能早点遇见他就好了！

(3) 由suppose/supposing, assuming, on condition that,
provided/providing (that) 等引导的条件状语从句。



Suppose/Supposing it rains tomorrow, what shall we do?

假设明天下雨，我们要做什么？(此处suppose/supposing相当于if的用法)

Assuming that you are right, they are sure to get much profit from that.

**假设你是正确的话，那他们就会从那儿获得巨额利润。
(assuming后常跟含有that的从句，相当于if从句)**

Providing (that) there is no opposition, we shall bring the meeting to an end.

**如果没什么反对意见的话，那今天的会就开到这里。
(providing引导从句时that可加可不加，等同于if引导的条件状语从句)**

You may borrow my lap-top, *on condition that* you won't lend it to anyone else.

你可以借用我的手提电脑，只要你不擅自借给他人就行了。

(on condition后经常跟带有that的从句)

(4)如果主从句的主语一致或从句的主语是it，谓语动词是be，可将从句的主语和动词be一起省略。

If (I am) invited, I'll go.

如果被邀请，我就去。

If (it is) important, I'll write this article.

如果重要，我就写这篇文章。

7. 让步状语从句

让步状语从句表“虽然，尽管，即使”等意思，其关联词有：

although/though; as;

even if/though;

however/wh-词+ever; no matter how/what/who...

whether(...or)

in spite of/despite+n. phrase

in spite of the fact that,

从句的位置即可置于主句之前也可以之后。



(1) **although, though, as**
although和though同义, 用法基本相同。

前者较正式, 多置于句首; 后者较通俗、口语化。

He works hard though he is very old. 虽然他老了, 但工作很卖力。

as引导的让步状语从句多用于书面语, 语序要倒装, 比though或although引导的让步状语从句更有表现力, 语气更强。

Old as I am, I can still fight. 虽然我老了, 但仍能战斗。(相当于Although I am old, I can)

Boy as he is, he is very careful with his work. 虽然他是个男孩子, 但他对工作却是一丝不苟的。(相当于Though he is a boy, he is 注意当名词置于句首时, 必须使用其最简单结构。)

Try as you may, you will never succeed. 你尽管试吧, 但绝不会成功。

2) even if/ though

这两个短语都表示“即使，纵然”，有退一步设想的意味，多用于书面语。

Even if I had been invited, I wouldn't attend his birthday party.

即使我是被邀请了，我也不会出席他的生日派对。

3) however/wh-词+ever ;
no matter how/what/who...

口语中常用no matter how/what/who...代替however/wh-词+ever引导让步状语从句。

You can't come in, *whoever* you are.

不管你是谁,都不可以进来。

(相当于No matter who you are, you can't come in. 注意no matter who 和whoever都可以用来引导让步状语从句,但whoever还可以用来引导名词性从句。)

However busy he is, he is willing to help *whoever* needs his help.

无论他有多忙,他总会帮助那些需要他帮助的人。



(4) whether(...or)

whether(...or)引导让步状语从句，提供两个或两个以上假设。

Whether I go alone or he goes with me, the result will be the same.

我自己去还是他跟我一起去结果都是相同的。

(5) in spite of/despite+n phrase , in spite of the fact that 这两个结构都可表示“尽管”，可互换。

He went out in spite of the fact that he had a bad cold.

= He went out in spite of his bad cold.

尽管他患感冒很严重，他仍旧外出了。



8. 方式状语从句

方式状语从句表动作方式，其关联词有(just) as, as if, as though, the way, how, etc. 多置于主句之后。

例如：

You ought to finish the task as he does.

你应该像他那样来完成此项任务。

To be frank, I don't like the way he eats.

说实话，我不太喜欢他吃饭的样子。

(the way 相当于the way that, 也相当于the way in which)

Do it how you can. 你可按自己之所能去做。

(how等同于in whatever manner)

as if, as though引导的方式状语从句，多描述非现实情况，应用虚拟语气，但口语中也有用陈述语气的。



They talked as if they had been friends for a long time.

他们说话的样子就好像是多年的好友一般。

as 之前通常可以用just或exactly来强调。方式状语从句有时可以省略部分成分。

I did just as you told me. 我正是按照您的吩咐去做的。

He did as told. 他遵嘱而行。

(相当于He did as he had been told.)

He paused as if expecting her to speak.

他停顿了一下，就仿佛等她说话似的。

(相当于as if he was expecting her to speak.)



9. 比较状语从句

比较状语从句表示比较，其关联词有

(not)as/so ... as, than, the+比较级，the+比较级, etc.

The film was not so (as) good as I had expected.

这部电影比我期望的差。

He swam faster than any other student in his class.

他比班里其他任何学生游得都快。

(1) as和than引导从句常省去与主句中相同的部分，只留下相比较的部分。

She looks far older than she is.

她看上去比实际年龄大好多。

(2) “the+比较级, the+比较级” 表示
“越……(就)越……”。

The more you have read, the more you have learned.
你读得越多就学得越多。

(3) 比较状语从句应注意比较内容的一致。

The weather here is hotter than that (=the weather) in your hometown.

不能说：The weather here is hotter than your hometown.

此句中所比较的对象主体是weather, 而than所引出的被比较对象是your hometown, 这样被比较的内容不一致。



(4) 表示A不及B时，基本句式如下：

a. A+谓语的否定式+*adj.* (*adv.*) 比较级+than+B

b. A+谓语+less+*adj.* (*adv.*) 原级+than+B

c. A+谓语的否定式+so (*as*) +*adj.* (*adv.*) 原级+as+B

The room isn't bigger than mine.

这个屋子不比我的大。

He is not cleverer than his brother.

他没有他弟弟聪明。

He is no cleverer than his brother.

他不比他弟弟聪明。(意为“他弟弟和他都不聪明”，否定两者)



(5) 表示A和B同等程度时，
用句型A+谓语+as+adj. (adv.) 原级+as+B。

He has bought as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{many books} \\ \text{much rice} \end{array} \right.$ as I have.

他跟我买了一样多的书/米。

“as+adj.原级+as+具体数字”表示“(高、多)达……”

The temperature here is as high as 39°C.

这里的温度高达39°C。

语法练习题:



黄冈学习网
www.hgxxw.net

1. After the war, a new school building was put up _____ there had once been a theatre.

A. that

B. where

C. which

D. when

2. —Is Mr. Smith in the office?

—Yes, _____ he is in charge of the office, he must be there.

A. since

B. however

C. whether

D. for

3. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.

A. which

B. when

C. so that

D. as if

4. We called the First-Aid Center _____ the traffic accident happened.

A. immediately

B. shortly

C. quickly

D. hurriedly

5. You can go out _____ you promise to be back before 10 o'clock.

A. now that

B. so long as

C. so that

D. as far as



黄冈学习网
www.hgxxw.net