升学教育集团研究生院2022级专业硕士考研课程

管理类联考[英语二]

语法基础课程（九）

讲师：陈斌 （2021.05.04）

状语从句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。

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、方式和比较等九种状语从句。状语从句一般由**连词**引导，也可以由词组引起。

连词连接前后两个句子，体现一定的**逻辑关系**。

① **when/ while/ as**：当...的时候，在...期间；**whenever**：无论何时；**before/ after**： 在...之前/在...之后；

since：自从...起；**until/ till**：直到....

Strike **while** the iron is hot.

As the hours ticked by and millions more were plunged into frozen darkness, a more sober reality emerged.

The workers determined to stick out **until** they have their demands granted.

I have been here **since** I was born 30 years ago.

When truth is buried under the ground, it grows, it chokes, it gathers such an explosive force that on the day it bursts out , it blows up everything with it.

② **instantly/ immediately/directly; the second/the minute/the moment/the instant; as soon as** 等后加时间状语从句，表示"一......就......"

I recognized you **the minute** I saw you.

一看到你，我就认出你来了。

I'll call you **as soon as** I get home.

我一到家就给你打电话。

Numerous medics from all over the country gathered in Wuhan **immediately** the municipal government had called for help.

市政府刚刚寻求救助，来自全国各地的不计其数的医护人员就汇入了武汉。

③ **hardly(scarcely, rarely)…when / before, no sooner…than** 相当于as soon as之意

The study of electricity had **hardly** begun **when** Franklin, in 1752, conducted his dangerous kite experiment in a thunderstorm, founding the science of atmospheric electricity.

电力学的研究才刚刚开始，富兰克林就于1752年在一个风雨交加的天气当中实施了他危险的风筝实验，并由此奠定了大气电学的基础。

No sooner had she said it **than** she burst into tears.

她刚一说完，泪水便夺眶而出。

He had **scarcely** escaped **when** he was recaptured.

他刚刚逃脱，就被抓到了。

连词：**where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere** 等

Generally, air will be polluted where there are factories.

一般来说，在有工厂的地方空气就会被污染。

Wherever I want to go , I must tell my mum and ask her for permission first.

无论我去哪里，我都要事先告诉我妈妈并请求她的允许。

Wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed there.

他们走到哪里，（他们）都受到热烈欢迎。

原因状语从句指在句中用来说明主句原因的从句。连词有because / in that（因为）, as（由于）, since（既然）, now(that)（既然）, seeing (that)（由于，鉴于）, considering (that)（考虑到）, given (that)（考虑到）, for（为）等。

I agreed, but only **because** I was frightened.

　　我同意了，但只是因为我受到了恐吓

Now that everybody has come, let's begin our conference.

　　既然每个人都到了，让我们开始我们的会议吧。

The higher income tax is harmful **in that** it may discourage people from trying to earn more.

　　更高的收入税是有害的，因为它或许会阻碍人们努力赚钱。

Seeing (that) he refused to help us, there's no reason that we should now help him.

注：其他表示因果关系的连词（类似because of的用法，并非用在从句当中）

due／owing／thanks／according to 因为，由于... / 根据...

be attributed to 归功于.../ 归因于

on account of 由于，因为..

result from/ stem from 因为，源于...

out of 出于...原因，由于

for the sake of

arise from = put sth. down to sth（把......归因于......）

目的状语从句是用以补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的目的。

常用引导词：so that，in order that

特殊引导词：lest（唯恐，以免），for fear that（以免，唯恐）， on purpose that（目的是...）

She worked hard **so that** everything would be ready in time.

    她卖力地干着，为的是一切能够及时就序。

The teacher raised his voice **on purpose that** the students in the back could hear more clearly.

    为了让后面的学生听得更清楚，老师有意地提高了他的声音。

Boil the oil soiled by the coil in the toilet **lest** it spoil.

    把被厕所里的被线圈弄脏的油煮开，免得它变质。

注：其他表示目的关系的连词（并非用在从句当中）

in order to / so as to...（目的是...）...

The teacher raised his voice **in order that** the students in the back could hear more clearly.

The teacher raised his voice **in order to / so as to** be heard more carefully by the students in the back.

in order to 和 so as to 在使用上基本没有区别。但是需要注意：in order to 可以放在句首，但是 so as to 不可。

结果状语从句的从句部分是补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的结果的，通常位于主句之后。such用在（形容词）名词之前；而so要用在形容词/副词之前，so或that有时会省略掉。

常用引导词：so … that, such … that, so that...

特殊引导词：such that, to the degree that，to such a degree that,

It's such a good chance that we must not miss it.

　　这是一个好机会，千万不能错过它。

To such a degree was he excited that he couldn't sleep last night.

　　他激动到这个程度，以至于他昨晚睡不着。

（1）表示因果关系的词和词组：

So = therefore(therefor) = thus = accordingly　因此／所以（连词）

in consequence = as a result／consequence　结果是（副词）...

result in = lead to = bring about　导致（动词）...

（2）so that 既可以引导目的状语从句，又可以引导结果状语从句，实际上并不会影响句子的意思表述。

It was very cold, so that the river froze.

　天气寒冷，河水都结冰了。 (so that引导结果状语从句)

I came to the class early so that I could see the classmate beside me.

　我赶早来上课，以便早点看到我旁边的同学。 (so that引导目的状语从句)

（3）so that 和so...that 句意是有区别的。

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，通常译作"假如"，往往是一种假设关系。

常用引导词：if（如果），unless（除非）

特殊引导词：as long as（只要），only if（只有..才），providing/provided that（倘若，条件是...），supposing that，once (一旦），on condition that（如果，在...条件下）

We'll start our project **if** the president agrees.

如果总统同意，我们将开始我们的项目。

You will certainly succeed **as long as** you keep on trying.

只要你继续努力，你一定会成功的。

There will no longer be such a situation in the future, **provided that** we make joint efferts.

如果我们大家共同努力的话，相信今后不会再有这样的情况了。

if 引导的条件状语从句，有真实条件句和非真实条件句两种：

① 真实条件，即假设的情况可能发生，用于陈述语气。

I will allow you to play phone games for a while if you finish your homework.

我将允许你玩一会儿手机游戏，如果你完成了你的作业的话。(主句用将来时，从句一般用现在时）

Please wake me up if I am still sleeping at 7.

如果我到7点钟还在睡，请你叫醒我。

② 非真实条件，即假设的条件，与事实相反，用于**虚拟语气**。

If we had taken the disease more seriously, the mortality could have been lower .

　如果当时更加重视这场疫情，死亡率应该会更低一些。（事实上并没有足够重视）

If I were a boy, even just for a day......

　如果我是一个男孩子，即使只有一天......（其实我是女孩）

If there were no air or water，there would be no living things on the earth.

　如果没有水和空气，地球上就不会有生物。(事实：地球上既有空气也有水)

让步状语从句表示：虽然，尽管，即使等概念，连接词如下：

although , though (尽管，即使) / even if , even though（即使） while，as (尽管），whether（无论是否）；

疑问词+ever＝no matter+疑问词， (who，what，where，when，etc)（无论何人，何事，何地，何时等）；

Much **as** I respect him, I can't agree to his proposal.（As引导让步状语从句，从句需要倒装）

　尽管我很尊敬他，但是我却不同意他的建议。

The old man always enjoys swimming **even though** the weather is rough.

　老人都很喜欢游泳，**即使**天气很恶劣。

Whether you believe it or not, it's true.

　不管你信不信，这是真的。

No matter what they call us , **however** they attack, **no matter where** they take us, we will find our own way back.

常用表示让步关系的连词：

regardless of (不管）

So we have a unanimous vote for that candidate **regardless of** how he performed in this event.

不管他在这次事件中表现如何，我们都会一致支持这名候选人。

despite = in spite of (尽管，即使）

Despite/ In spite of numerous failures, they continued to conduct the experiment without flagging.

尽管实验失败了很多次，他们仍毫不气馁地继续进行。

常用引导词：as(同级比较), than(不同程度的比较)

特殊引导词：the more … the more … ; no … more than；

He woke up as suddenly **as** he had fallen asleep.

 他醒来得和入睡一样突然。

The whole city should have taken action much more decisively **than** it had performed.

相比之前的表现来看，整个城市理应更加果决地采取行动。

The more you exercise, **the healthier** you will be.　　你运动的越多，你就越健康。

方式状语从句，多用来谈论某人的行为或者做某事的方式。

常用引导词：as（正如，就像）, as if/ as though（就像是）

When in Rome, do **as** the Romans do.

入乡随俗。

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

我们离不开空气，**犹如**鱼儿离不开水。

He looks **as if** (as though) he had been hit by lightning.

他看起来**就像**是被雷击了似的。

They completely ignore these facts **as if** (as though) they never existed

他们完全忽略了这些事实，就仿佛它们不存在似的。

1. 本课程为专业硕士[管理类联考]《英语二》科目, 精讲课程;

判断下列状语从句类型：

1. While I was walking along the street, I found many beatiful buildings. (　　)

2. Where there is a will, there is a way. (　　　)

3. Now that/Since everybody is here, let's begin our meeting. （　　　）

4. I'll speak slowly so that you can understand me.(　　　)

5. So clever was he that he was able to work out all the difficult problems. (　　　)

6. As long as you don't lose heart, you'll succeed. (　　　)

7. Although he tried hard, he did not find a job. (　　　)

8. The old lady treats the boy as if he were his own son. (　　　)

9.He is taller than I am.(　　　)

课程小结

状语从句种类	常用连接词	特殊连接词
时间状语从句	when/while/as/before/after/since/until	hardly..when / scarcely...when 等
地点状语从句	where/ wherever /anywhere等	
原因状语从句	because/since/as等	in that/ now that/ seeing that/ considering that
目的状语从句	so that/ in order that	lest，for fear that，on purpose that
结果状语从句	so..that/ so that/ such that/ once	
条件状语从句	if / unless/as long as/only if	provided that/supposing that/on condition that
让步状语从句	although，though/even if /even though/ as	疑问词+ever = no matter+疑问词, much as
方式状语从句	as/ as if/ as though	
比较状语从句	as/than/the more … the more …/ no..more than ;	

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THANK YOU