



## 英语

## 熟知状语从句“大家族” 分类复习有策略

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考生掌握状语从句,先要了解什么是状语。状语是修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句的词,状语从句是指句子用作状语时,起副词作用的句子。

状语从句内容较多,考生可以把它比作一个小社会,高考常见的相关内容共有“九大家族”,依次为“时间、地点、条件、原因、让步、比较、方式、目的、结果”等九大类。掌握状语从句的关键就是熟记从句中的连接词,只要辨别出从句类别,准确掌握连接词的含义考生就可以填出语法填空题的答案,同时还能精准地理解长难句及提升写作质量和表达能力。

## 状语从句核心要素——连接词“全家福”

状语从句中的连接词具有特定意义,只要熟知连接词意,考生就能迅速厘清语篇中主句与从句间的逻辑关系,精准理解句意。状语从句常见连接词如下。

1. 时间状语从句	◆常用引导词:when, as, while, as soon as, before, after, since, till, until ◆特殊引导词:the minute, the moment, the second, the instant, every/each time, immediately, directly, instantly, no sooner...than, hardly/scarcely...when, once
2. 地点状语从句	◆常用引导词:where ◆特殊引导词:wherever, anywhere, everywhere
3. 条件状语从句	◆常用引导词:if, unless ◆特殊引导词:as/so long as, only if, providing/provided that, suppose that, in case that, given that, on condition that, so (as) far as, if only (=if)
4. 原因状语从句	◆常用的连词:because, since, as, now that, for ◆特殊引导词:seeing that, in that, considering that, given that, considering that
5. 让步状语从句	◆常用引导词:though, although, even if, even though ◆特殊引导词:no matter..., in spite of the fact that, while, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever, as, while
6. 比较状语从句	than, so (as)...as, not so/as...as, the more...the more
7. 目的状语从句	◆常用引导词:so that, in order that ◆特殊引导词:in case, for fear that, in the hope that, for the purpose that
8. 结果状语从句	◆常用引导词:so...that, such...that ◆特殊引导词:such that, to the degree that, to the extent that

## 状语从句连接词“重点成员”辨析

## 一、时间状语从句

1. **while, when, as “三兄弟”**:它们都有“当……的时候”之意,但也各具特性。

(1)when 表示从句动词A发生时,主句动词B已经发生,或正在发生或将要发生。

(2)while 从句中通常动词为延续性动词。

**While** doing research for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions. 在为她的新书做研究时,她偶然发现了一份16世纪的法国手稿,其中包含了近1000套指令集。

(3)as 表示“随着”。

As thinking changes, an individual's behaviour and habits change as well. 随着思想的改变,个人的行为和习惯也会改变。

(4)as和when经常可以互用。

As/When you read this book, you will learn some very meaningful lessons from a professor dying from Lou Gehrig's disease. 当你读这本书的时候,你会从一位死于渐冻症的教授那里学到一些非常有意义的东西。

2. **till, until, not...until “三姐妹”**

(1)肯定句中,主句谓语动词必须是延续性动词,意为“主句动词一直持续到特定时间才停止”。

He practised again and again until/till he could move quite quickly across the sand. 他练习了一遍又一遍,直到他能很快地越过沙滩为止。

(2)否定句中,主句谓语动词必须是非延续性动词,从句为肯定式,意为“主句动词直到特定时间才开始”。

But I didn't notice it was missing until/till about an hour later. 但是直到大约一个多小时后我才注意到它不见了。

(3)till不可置于句首,until可以。

(4)强调和倒装句中,not until应视为一个整体,同时被强调或置于句首。

It was not until an hour later that I noticed it was missing. =Not until an hour later did I notice it was missing.

3. **before 和 since “二姐妹”**:before“之前”与since“自从”意义不同,之所以称之为“姐妹”,因为它们有一个非常相似的句型,需要注意其意义。

句型	意义	例句
It was/will be + 时间段 + before...	过了多久才……	If you miss this chance, it may be years before you get another one. 如果你错过了这个机会,可能要过很多年才能再找到一个。
It was/will not long before...	不久就……	It was not long before you get this chance. 不久你就会有这个机会。
It is/has been + 时间段 + since...	自从……到现在多久了	It is/has been five or six hours since we left the fountain, and it was still here. 我们离开喷泉已经有五六个小时了,但它还在这里。

二、地点状语从句:注意区分“外族人”,即地点状语从句与名词性从句的区别。试比较:

1. Afel lived in a place where there was no real snow. 阿菲尔住在一个没有雪的地方。(定语从句,先行词是a place)

2. I don't know where Afel came from. 我不知道阿菲尔是从哪里来的。(宾语从句)

3. Afel will find the place where he wants to go. 阿菲尔会找到他想去的地方。(地点状语从句)

三、条件状语从句:条件家族的“真实与虚拟”。条件状语从句分真实性(有可能实现的事情)与非真实性(条件与事实相反或在说话者看来不大可能实现的事情)条件句,后者应使用虚拟语气。试比较:

1. If you aren't satisfied, just write to Customer Service within 21 days. 如果您不满意,可以在21天内写信给客服。(真实条件句)

2. They might have found a better hotel if they had driven a few more kilometers. 如果他们多开几公里,也许就能找到一家更好的旅馆。(虚拟条件句)

四、原因状语从句:because, as, for, since, now that“原因家族成员”排序。

引导词	位置	意义	语气	能否回答 why	例句
because	主句前或后	直接原因	强	能	I work not because I have to, but because I want to. 我工作不是因为必须,而是因为我想。
as	主句前或后	众所周知的原因	弱	不能	As she's new, she may need some help. 她是新来的,所以可能需要一些帮助。
Since/Now that	主句前	众所周知的原因	弱	不能	Since/Now that you like it, let's play together. 既然你喜欢,那我们一起玩吧。
for	主句后	对前面的分句加以解释;说明推断的理由	弱	不能	He must have gone to bed, for the light is out. 他一定已经睡觉了,因为灯熄了。

## 五、让步状语从句

1. **though, although “二兄弟”**:although语气重,通常置于句首;though可放在句首或句末。但although/though不能与but连用。如 Although/Though I couldn't get myself to tell my own stories, I could require that my students tell theirs. 虽然我不能让自己讲自己的故事,但我可以要求学生讲他们的故事。

2. **关注“no matter”成员**:“no matter + 疑问词”引导的让步状语从句。

No matter where (=Wherever) he goes, he tracks in progress by using an app. 无论他去哪里,他都应用程序跟踪路线。

## 六、比较状语从句

## 1. 比较状语从句的一般句式:

(1)as...as 像……一样,not as...as 不如……一样

Still, I was as nervous as I had ever been. 尽管如此,我还是像以前一样紧张。

(2)than...

These genes were much more active when the men had fasted before exercise than when they had breakfasted. 这些基因在人们空腹运动时比吃早餐后运动时更活跃。

2. **注意比较状语从句的“特殊”表达方式**:the more...the more 结构

Interestingly, the more cheerful the music was, the faster their heart rates were. 有趣的是,音乐越欢快他们的心率就越快。

## 七、目的状语从句与结果状语从句

1. **将两大家族放在一起比较,主要是家族中有位“双重身份的成员”——so that。**

类别	用法	例句
so that 引导目的状语从句(置于主句之后)	从句谓语部分常用情态动词can, may, could等,可用in order that代替	We got up early so that we could catch the train. 为了能赶上火车,我们起得很早。(此句只强调早起的目的,结果未明)
so that 引导结果状语从句	从句的谓语部分一般没有情态动词	We got up early so that we caught the train. 我们起得早,结果赶上了火车。(此句表明了早起的结果,赶上了火车)

2. **so...that 与 such...that 引导结果状语从句“二姐妹”辨析**:so是副词,只能修饰形容词或副词,such是形容词,修饰名词或名词词组,常见以下几种句型结构:

(1)so + adj. /adv. + that从句

(2)so + many/much/few/little + 名词 + that从句。

在“两多两少”(many/much/few/little)前要用so来修饰。

(3)so + adj. + a/an + 可数名词单数形式 + that从句=such + a/an + adj. + 可数名词单数形式 + that从句。

(4)such + adj + 复数名词/不可数名词 + that从句。

## 做“家族”主人,掌握状语从句的制胜准则

1. **明晰“九大家族”,认清“家族成员”**。考生要尽可能多地积累每种类型的连接词及其相关意义及用法,为理解句意及运用从句打好基础。

2. **语境当先,切勿让“家族”脱离语境**。在语篇中出现的状语从句日趋复杂化,句意理解难度增加,考生要在理解上下文及句意的基础上判断从句与主句的逻辑关系,准确恰当地使用连接词。

3. **慧眼识“真相”,力排干扰成分**。在语篇中出现的状语从句会增加干扰成分,如增加修饰语或插入独立结构、使用省略结构或省略句式等,考生在练习时要多做长难句分析,准确分析句子成分。