

# 世纪应用英语 语法教程

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## Century Applied English

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大连理工大学出版社

地址：大连市软件园路80号

发行：0411-84708842

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# 第十七章

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## 状语从句



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在句中起状语作用的从句叫状语从句。状语从句可分为时间状语从句、地点状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、让步状语从句，条件状语从句、方式状语从句和比较状语从句等九大类。状语从句由从属连词以及起从属连词作用的词来引导。下面是引导状语从句的连词分类表。

状语从句	从属连词	起从属连词作用的词
时间	when(当……的时候), while(当……的时候, 和……同时), whenever(每当……), as(当……时), since(自从), till(直到), until(直到), before(在……前), after(在……后), as soon as(一……就), once(一旦), hardly/scarcely... when/before(一……就), no sooner... than(一……就)	the moment(一……就), the instant(一……就), the minute(一……就), each time(每次), every time(每次), next time(下一次)

地点	where(在……地方), wherever(无论在哪里, 无论到哪里)	anywhere(在任何地方), everywhere(在每一……地方)
原因	because(因为), since(既然), as(因为), now (that) (既然), considering (that)( 鉴于, 考虑到, 因为), that(用于某些“be +形容词或分词”结构之后, 因为), in case(由于……可能)	in view of the fact that(鉴于, 由于)
目的	so that(为了, 以便), in order that(为了), for fear that(以防), lest(以防)	
结果	so that(如此……以致), so...that(如此……以致), such...that(如此……以致)	

## 让步

although(虽然), though(虽然), “形容词或副词+ as/though + 主谓结构”  
(尽管), even if, even though, when(可是, 然而), no matter what/when/  
where/how/who (不论什么/何时/哪里/怎样/谁), whatever(无论什么),  
whenever, wherever(无论哪里),  
however(无论怎样), whether...or(不论……还是), while(虽然, 尽管),  
whereas(而)

despite the fact that, in spite of the fact  
that, for all(后接名词短语或 that 从句, 尽管)

条件	<p>if (如果), providing (that) (假如), provided (that) (假如), unless (除 非), as long as (只要), so long as (只 要), in case (如果)</p>	<p>in the event (后接名词短语或 that 从 句, 如果), on condition that (条件是), only if (只要), if only (但愿, 要是…… 就好了), suppose/supposing (如果), assuming (that) (假设, 假定, 就算)</p>
方式	<p>as (像……, 犹如), (just) as... so... (正 好像……一样; 正如……也; 正像 ……一样), as if/though (好像, 仿佛)</p>	<p>the way (……的方式; ……的样子)</p>

比较

as...as(像……一样), not so as(不如……), such ...as(如……), the same as(同……一样), than(比), more than(超出……的), more ... than(与其……倒不如说), not more than(不比……更), no more than(同……一样不), the+比较级……, the+比较级……(越……,越……)



# 时间状语从句



## 1. when, while 和as 的用法比较

(1) 这三个词都可以表示持续性动词所表示的动作。如：

He knocked on the door when/while/as she was listening to the music.

正当她听音乐的时候他敲门了。

(2) when 表示从句与主句动作同时发生，或先于主句的动作发生。when 既可指时间段，也可指时间点，既可表示延续性的动作，又可表示一时性的动作。如：

When they heard the news, they were much alarmed.

听到这个消息，他们十分惊恐。（指时间点）

When they sang, they danced.

他们一边唱歌，一边跳舞。（指时间段）

He fell asleep while he was doing his English exercises (. do是延续性动词)

他在做英文练习的时候，睡着了。

# 时间状语从句



(3) while 和as 一般表示从句与主句动作同时发生，从句中的动词是延续性的，不表示一时性或瞬间动作。如：

While / As Jack was writing, Jane was watching TV.

杰克写东西的时候，简在看电视。（writing 是延续性动词）

I read the book as I walked along.我边走边看书。

(4) while, when 和as 还可以引导让步状语从句。as 引导的从句要部分倒装。如：

While I am fond of songs, I cannot sing.

虽然我喜欢歌曲，但我不会唱。

We have only two magazines when we need four.

我们只有两本杂志，可是我们需要四本。

Sick as he was, he went to school.

他虽然病了，但还是去上学了。

# — 时间状语从句



2. as soon as, directly, once, the moment, the instant, the minute, each time, every time, next time, hardly...when / before, no sooner...than

这几个连词引导的从句都表示从句动作一发生，主句动作随即发生，一般译为“一……就”。如：

As soon as we got home, it began to rain.

我们一到家，天就下雨了。

I had hardly sat down when the telephone rang.

我刚坐下，电话铃就响了。

I will come directly I have finished.

我一做完就来。

Every time I went to the countryside, I thought of my childhood.

每次去乡下，我都会想起我的童年。

# — 时间状语从句



## 【注】

用no sooner ... than, hardly (barely, scarcely)... when 引导时间状语从句时，如果该结构中的否定词或半否定词在句首，从句中应采用倒装语序。如：

No sooner had I gone outside than the phone rang.

我刚出屋电话就响了。

# — 时间状语从句



## 3. before 和until

before 表示“时间在前”，而until 强调“以后的情况与之前相反”。试比较：

He woke up before I got back.

我回来之前他就醒了。

He didn't wake up until I got back.

我回来了他才醒过来。

## 4. till 和until

(1) till 主要用在口语中。在比较正式的文字里多用until。

(2) “X till/until Y” 这一结构含有正反两个意思：a. X 动作延续到Y 动作发生；b. Y 动作一发生，X 动作就停止。如：

He did not go to bed until he had finished his homework.

他做完作业才去睡觉。

# 时间状语从句



(3) 瞬间动词的肯定式不可用于主句中，但否定式可以。如：“直到他走了，我才开始工作。”应译为“I did not begin work until he had gone.”。不可译为“\* I began work until he had gone.”

(4) until 引导的短语或从句放在句首时，句子主谓不倒装；但not until 引导时，需要倒装。如：

Until he told me, I had heard nothing of what happened.

直到他告诉我，我才知道发生了什么事。

Not until he had read the letter did he understand the true state of affairs.

直到他看了信，他才明白事情的真实情况。



## 原因状语从句



### because, for, since 和as 主要用法的区别

1. because 比for, as 或since 语气重。在回答疑问词why 引导的疑问句时, 必须用because, 不可用for, as 或since。
2. because 表示真正的原因, 一般指的是道德或自然的原因。而for 指的是逻辑上的理由, 往往倒果为因; 它引导的从句并不说明主句行为发生的直接原因, 只是提供一些有助于说明情况的补充信息; for 引导的从句不可位于主句之前, 通常与主句用逗号隔开。
3. since 引导的从句表示一种附带的原因, 或者听者或读者已知道的原因, 即表达已知信息, 因此在多数情况下位于主句之前。



## 原因状语从句



4. as 所表示的理由最弱，只是对主句的附带说明。表达重点在主句。

如：

The river has risen, because it has rained for a long time.

河水上涨了，因为下了好长时间的雨。

The morning has broken, for the birds are singing. 天已拂晓，因为鸟儿在叫。（倒果为因）

He didn't go out, for it was raining. 因为下雨，所以他没有外出。

Since the rain has stopped, he's gone for a walk. 因为雨停了，他出去散步了。

Since he can't answer the question, you'd better ask someone else.  
既然他不能回答这个问题，你最好问别人。

As it was very late, we didn't go to the cinema. 由于很晚了，我们没有去看电影。



## 1. in order that 和so that

有一些用法要引起注意：

- (1) in order that 和so that 都用于正式文体，但前者更为正式。
- (2) in order that 可与情态动词may, might 或should 连用，但不可与can 或could 连用，so that却没有这个限制。
- (3) in order that 从句可放在主句前面或后面，so that 从句放在主句的后面。
- (4) so that 中的so 有时可省略，只用that；有时也只用so，在美国英语中更为常见。

如：

I lent her 100 yuan in order that she might go for a holiday.  
我借给她100 元以便她能去度假。



## 目的状语从句



I have come all the way from New York in order that you should understand me better.

我径直从纽约赶来是为了让你更好地理解我。

He hired a boat so that he could go fishing.

他租了一条船去钓鱼。

Work hard so that you can succeed.

好好干以便你能获得成功。

Better take more clothes in case the weather is cold.

最好多带一些衣裳以防天气变冷。

Check carefully, so any mistakes will be caught.

仔细检查，以便把错误都找出来。

## 2. lest, in case 和 for fear that

这三个连词意为“以防，以免”。lest 引导的从句要用虚拟语气，形式为“should + 动词原形”或只用原形。in case 和 for fear that 引导的从句通常用虚拟语气，但有时也用陈述语气。

如：

He wrote the number down for fear that/lest he (should) forget it.  
他把号码写下，以免忘了。

He left early in case he should miss the plane. 他动身很早，以防误了飞机。

Take an umbrella in case it rains. 把伞带上，以防下雨。

## 1. though 和although

though 和although 主要用法如下：

(1) though 和although 引导状语从句时语义相同，一般可以互换使用，但although 比though语气正式，强调让步关系时多用although。如：

Although they are poor, they are generous. 他们虽穷，却很慷慨。

(2) 在非正式文体或口语中，though 和although 有时似乎当并列连词用，表示and, but, yet, however 等含义，可以译为“但是，不过”。如：

He is poor—though he is satisfied with his condition. (非正式文体或口语中)

He is poor—although he is satisfied with his condition. (非正式文体或口语中)

这两句意思相同，相当于“Though /Although he is poor, he is satisfied with his condition.”，可译为“他很穷，不过他却对他的状况很满意。” 第一句可以改为：

He is poor. He is satisfied with his condition, though. (更加不正式的用法)

此时，连词though 转变为副词。

注意，第二句不可以改为：

\* He is poor. He is satisfied with his condition, although.

注意，上面这两个句子并不等于：

Though / Although he is satisfied with his condition, he is poor.

(3) 表示让步，英语中不可说 “though /although... but”，但可以说：

although ... yet

though ... still

while ... however

even if ... nevertheless

如：

Though he is poor, yet he is satisfied with his situation.

他很穷，然而他却对他的状况很满意。

Though/Although admission was free, nevertheless, few people attended the lecture.

尽管免费入场，但听讲的人却很少。

(4) though 与as, that 一样, 可用于部分倒装结构之中, 但although 不可这样用。如:

Strong as (though) you may be, you cannot lift it.

即使你力气大, 你也不能把它举起来。

Much as I respect him, I don't agree with him on this.

虽然我很尊重他, 但在这一点上我不同意他的意见。

Published as it was at such a time, her work attracted considerable attention.

虽然她的作品是在这个时候出版的, 但还是引起了相当大的注意。

Search that they would, they could not find anything in the room.

尽管他们在房间里到处搜查, 但什么东西也没有找到。

## 2. even though 和 even if

有关even though 和even if 之间的细微差别，有些语法专家曾对下面两句的意义进行过分析：

Even though you dislike ancient monuments, Warwick Castle is worth a visit.

尽管你不喜欢古迹，但是沃里克城堡还是值得一看的。

Even if you dislike ancient monuments, Warwick Castle is worth a visit.

即使你不喜欢古迹，沃里克城堡也是值得一看的。

在第一句中，说话者以“you dislike ancient monuments”为先决条件，即肯定了“你不喜欢古迹”这一事实。在第二句中，说话者并没有把“你不喜欢古迹”看成既成事实。“even though”和“even if”分别可理解为汉语中的“尽管（虽然）”和“即使”。



### 3. whether...or (not)

whether...or (not)... 可以用来引出两种或两种以上的可能性，可译为“不管……还是……”。

如：

We're going to be late whether we go by bus or train.

不管乘公共汽车还是乘火车去，我们都会迟到。

Whether it snows or not, I shall go to the mountain area.

不管下不下雪，我都要去山区。

## 4. while 和whereas

表示让步关系时，while 可译为“虽然，尽管”或“然而，但是”；whereas 可译为“而”。如：

While I accept that she's not perfect in many respects, I do like her a lot.

虽然我承认她并不是十全十美，但我真的非常喜欢她。

Tom is shy and quiet while Jack is very extrovert and confident.

汤姆害羞文静，而杰克非常外向且自信。

His mother was at home while he was a child, whereas mine went out to work.

在他是个小孩的时候，他的妈妈都待在家里，而我的妈妈则外出工作。

## 5. no matter + wh-words

“no matter + wh-words”一般相当于 “wh-words + -ever”。如：  
No matter what difficulties she met, she was going to be a singer.  
不管会遇到什么困难，她都会当一名歌唱家。（=Whatever difficulties she met, she was going to be a singer.）

No matter who you are, you must obey the regulations.  
不管你是谁，都必须遵守规定。（Whoever you are, you must obey the regulations.）

### 【注】

1. no matter 可以与whether 连用。如：  
No matter whether it rains or not, we shall go out for a picnic.  
不论是否下雨，我们都要去野餐。

2. whatever 和however 引导的让步从句可以省略may be 或might be。

如：

Whatever his social position (may be/might be), every one is equal in the eyes of the law.

不论其社会地位如何，法律面前，人人平等。

地点状语从句可以有where, anywhere, everywhere 和wherever 引导。

如：

As he did not put the book where it had been, I failed to find it.

因为他没有把书放在原来的地方，所以我没有找到。

I'll take you anywhere you like.

你想去哪里，我就带你去哪里。（anywhere 和wherever 意思差不多）

**【注】**

where 除表示地点外，还可表示让步、条件或对比等关系。如：

Where he had expected gratitude, he found resentment to his disappointment.

他期待得到感激，然而令他失望的是，得到的却是怨恨。（让步）

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者，事竟成。（条件）

There is never peace where men are greedy. 人类贪欲不止，天下永无安宁。（条件）

Where I was fascinated by the painting, my son showed no interest.

我被这幅画深深地吸引住了，而我的儿子一点兴趣也没有。（对比）

条件状语从句通常由下列词引导：

if (如果) , providing (that) (假如) , provided (that) (假如) ,  
unless (除非) , as long as (只要) , so long as (只要) , in case (如  
果) , in the event (后接名词短语或that clause) (如果) , on condition  
that (条件是) , only if (只要) , if only (但愿, 要是.....就好了) ,  
suppose/supposing (如果) , assuming (that) (假设, 假定, 就算)

如：

If it is fine tomorrow, I will go shopping. 如果明天天气好, 我就去购物。

We'll visit Europe next year, provided/providing (that) we have  
money.

如果我们有钱, 明年我们将去欧洲。

【注】

1. “祈使句+ and /or + 主语+ will”相当于表示条件关系的主从复合句。如：

Work hard and you will succeed.

认真学习，你就会成功。

Work hard or you will fail.

不努力学习，你就会失败。

2. 在条件状语从句中，若用 “will + 动词原形” ，则表示 “意愿、意志” 。

如：

If they will help you, you are sure to finish the task ahead of schedule.

如果他们肯帮你的忙，你肯定会提前完成任务的。



as, as if 或as though 引导方式状语从句。如：

Study as Lenin studied.

像列宁那样学习。

He talks as if nothing happened.

他讲着话好像什么也没有发生。

1. as ... as, than 可以引导比较状语从句。如：

This box is as wide as it is high. 这盒子的宽度和它的高度一样。

Two heads are better than one. 人多智广。

在as...as 结构中，第一个as 为副词，其后只能接一个形容词或副词；第二个as 为连词，其后可跟一个比较分句。

2. 比较状语从句中有一些是表示比例关系的，常用的引导词有：as, according as, the+比较级..., the+比较级.... 等。如：

You will receive according as you give.

你的收入由你的贡献决定。

The more he gets, the more he wants.

他得到的愈多，想要的愈多。

The more she thought about it, the less confident she felt.

她越想越没有自信。

so...that, such...that 引导结果状语从句。其中so 是副词，后面应该接形容词或副词；such是形容词，后面应该接名词。如：

I was so busy that I couldn't have my meals regularly.

我忙得连饭都不能按时吃。

She is such a good teacher that all of us love and respect her.

她是一位很好的老师，我们都热爱她、尊敬她。



## 应试指导



1. 在时间状语从句中，应当注意when, while, as 三个词的区别；till, until 的用法；the minute/moment, no sooner...than, hardly...when 等表示的意思即“一.....就.....”。如：

Not until I shouted at the top of my voice \_\_\_\_\_ the danger.

- A. did he notice
- B. had he noticed
- C. that he noticed
- D. he didn't notice

not until 表示“直到.....才”，位于句首，主句的主谓语需要倒装，另外根据时态可判断答案是A。



## 应试指导



2. 条件状语从句一般来说较为简单，但是也是一个考试内容。如：

I'll lend you my computer \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to take care of it.

A. unless      B. as      C. while      D. if

答案是D。

3. as 可以引导让步状语从句，但是被强调的词要放在as 前面。

4. so...that 与such...that 都可以引导结果状语从句。such...that 适用的句式为：such + 形容

词+ 复数名词或不可数名词+ that 从句；such + a (an) + 形容词+ 单数名词+that 从句。

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom came in, I was reading an English magazine.

A. When      B. While      C. Till      D. Until

C

2. I read the book \_\_\_\_\_ I walked along.

A. when      B. while      C. as      D. since

D

3. \_\_\_\_\_ we got there, it began to rain.

A. If      B. While      C. Time      D. As soon as

A

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you understand this rule, you will have no further difficulty.

A. Once      B. Before      C. While      D. As

A

5. I had hardly reached the station \_\_\_\_\_ the train started.

A. when      B. while      C. as      D. than

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

6. \_\_\_\_\_ you insist, I'll go with you.

A. For      B. Since      C. But      D. Why

D

7. I have not seen her \_\_\_\_\_ she was a child.

A. because      B. for      C. as      D. since

D

8. You won't catch the train \_\_\_\_\_ you hurry up.

A. if      B. till      C. until      D. unless

A

9. \_\_\_\_\_ it was cold, he didn't light a fire.

A. Although      B. So      C. As long as      D. If

D

10. \_\_\_\_\_ may happen, I won't change my mind.

A. Although      B. Though      C. What      D. Whatever

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**A** 11. Successful\_\_\_\_\_ he is, he is not proud.

A. as      B. if      C. when      D. while

**A** 12. Do in Rome \_\_\_\_\_ the Romans do.

A. as      B. whatever      C. whichever      D. although

**B** 13. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ she is ill.

A. as      B. as if      C. if      D. even if

**C** 14. Bring it nearer \_\_\_\_\_ I may see it better.

A. as if      B. as though      C. so that      D. so as to

**B** 15. She gave me \_\_\_\_\_ good advice that I finished the task easily.

A. so      B. such      C. that      D. if



Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D

16. \_\_\_\_\_ more and more people starting cottage industries, obstacles to working at home must be taken into consideration.

A. As      B. Because      C. Now that      D. With

C

17. Hard \_\_\_\_\_ the diamond is, it is easy to drill a hole in it with laser.

A. although      B. despite      C. as      D. while

A

18. Young \_\_\_\_\_ he was, he was equal to the task.

A. as      B. if      C. because      D. for all

D

19. \_\_\_\_\_ we can get a baby-sitter, we will go to the theatre with you tonight.

A. Lest      B. So that      C. In order that      D. Provided that

B

20. A survey has shown that Americans believe Kansas, \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska, is less visited by foreign tourists than other States of the Union.

A. alike      B. like      C. as      D. unlike

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**D**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ great was the destruction that the South took decades to recover.

A. Very      B. Too      C. Such      D. So

**D**

22. He has only a two- week vacation during the year \_\_\_\_\_ that other workers get more time off.

A. besides      B. despite      C. in spite      D. despite the fact

**A**

23. Hardly had they got to the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ the bus suddenly pulled away.

A. when      B. then      C. that      D. as

**C**

24. I don't think she'll be upset, but I'll see her \_\_\_\_\_ she is.

A. unless      B. until      C. in case      D. provided

**C**

25. \_\_\_\_\_ sharks are heavier than water, they must swim continuously or they will sink to the bottom.

A. Consequently      B. Though      C. Since      D. Provided that

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**D**

26. \_\_\_\_\_, many centuries had passed before man had learned to use fire.

- A. What is known to all      B. Since it has known to us  
C. As loon as it is known      D. As is known to all

**D**

27. The lecturer was just getting to the heart of the matter \_\_\_\_\_ the class period ended.

- A. before      B. until      C. after      D. when

**B**

28. \_\_\_\_\_ much of their land is poor and only ten percent of the land can be cultivated, over ninety percent of the population are agricultural workers.

- A. Except that      B. Although      C. Because      D. So far as

**A**

29. We carved their names on the stone \_\_\_\_\_ future generations should know what they had done.

- A. in order that      B. now that      C. in order      D. lest

**B**

30. I always keep candles in the house \_\_\_\_\_ there is a power cut.

- A. if      B. in case      C. unless      D. in the event

# THANK YOU

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大连理工大学出版社

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