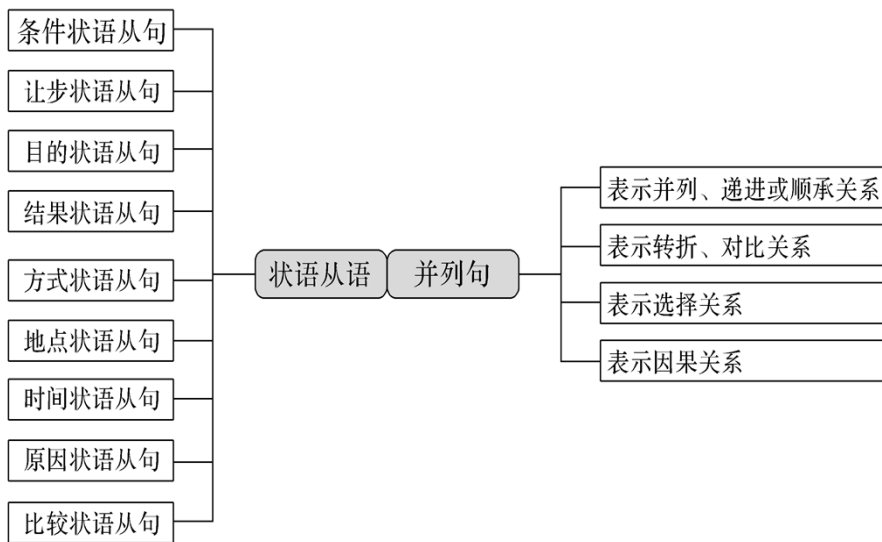


第九讲 并列句和状语从句

并列句	状语从句
1. 根据句子前后逻辑关系判断并列连词的使用 2. 祈使句+and/or+陈述句	1. 引导词在语境中的选用 2. 状语从句的时态和语态 3. 状语从句的省略



1. 常见的并列连词

关系	结构	例句
顺承、递进、并列关系	常用 and, both...and..., as well as, not only...but also..., neither...nor...等连接	I help him and he helps me. 我帮助他,他帮助我。 My sister not only sings well, but also dances well.

		我妹妹不但唱得好,而且舞跳得也好。
转折关系	常用连词 but,while,yet 等连接	I bought my sister a present,but she didn't like it. 我给我姐姐买了个礼物,但是她不喜欢。
选择关系	常用连词 or,either...or...,not...but... 等连接	Is it a boy or a girl? 是个男孩还是女孩?
因果关系	常用连词 for,so 等连接	They were making a lot of noise,so the teacher got angry.他们很吵,所以老师生气了。

2.不能同时出现在一个句子中的连词

(1)because(因为),so(所以)不能同时出现在一个句子里,只能用其一。如:

Because he was tired,he couldn't walk there.

=He was tired,so he couldn't walk there.因为他累了,所以他不能走到那儿。

(2)although/though(虽然),but(但是)不能同时出现在一个句子里,只能用其一。但 although/though 和 yet/still 可以同时出现在一个句子里。如:

Though he was tired,he still worked hard.=He was tired,but he still worked hard.虽然他累了,但他仍然努力工作。

题组训练 用 and,but,or,so,while 填空

①Many birds stay in the nature reserve of Zhalong all year round _____ some only go there for a short stay.

②Keep trying,_____ you'll succeed one day.

③Which is easier to learn,Japanese _____ French?

④It snowed heavily last night,_____ the ground is covered with snow now.

⑤Tom is a very smart boy,_____ he never shows off.

1.(2019 福建,88)That's because ideas were much easier to share _____ more people learned to read.

2(2018 福建,86)After that, he became an Air Force officer, rocket scientist and business leader. _____ he never stopped inventing.

3.(2021 南平一模,23)I didn't get enough sleep, _____ I'm feeling tired now.

A.or B.so C.but

4.(2021 三明一模,26)—How time flies! The middle school life is coming to an end.

—Yes. _____ our friendship will last forever.

A.Or B.So C.But

5.(2021 厦门一模,27)—How beautiful your roses are!

—Thanks. Gardening is tiring _____ I enjoy it so much.

A.but B.if C.or

状语从句

状语从句	时间状语从句 (before, after, when, while, as, until, as soon as, etc)
	条件状语从句 (if, unless, as/so long as, in case, once, etc)
	地点状语从句 (when, wherever, everywhere)
	原因状语从句 (because, as, since, now that, etc)
	让步状语从句 (although, though, while, even if/though, no matter+疑问词)
	目的状语从句 (in order that, in case, for fear that, etc)
	结果状语从句 (so that, so...that, such...that)
	方式状语从句 (as, just as, as if, as though, etc)
比较状语从句 (as...as, not so/as...as, the same...as, such...as)	

类别	引导词	例句
时间状语从句	when/while/as 当.....时;before 在.....之前;after 在.....之后;since 自.....以来;until/till 直到.....为止;as soon as 一.....就.....	When I was doing my homework,my mother came in. 当我正在写作业的时候,我妈妈进来了。 He did not go to bed until his father came back. 直到爸爸回来他才去睡觉。
条件状语从句	if 如果;as long as 只要;unless 除非	If it doesn't rain tomorrow,I will go to the park. 如果明天不下雨,我将会去公园。 Unless bad weather stops me,I go for a walk every day. 我每天都会去散步,除非遇上坏天气。
原因状语从句	because 因为;since 既然;as 由于	I like to eat apples because they are good for my health. 我喜欢吃苹果,因为它们对我的健康有益。
目的状语从句	so that 以便,为了;in order that 为了	He gets up early every morning so that he can catch the bus. 他每天早上起得很早,以便能赶上公交车。

结果状语从句	so that 结果是 ;so...that/such...that 如此.....以至于	It's so hot outside that nobody wants to go out. 外面太热以至于没人想出去。
让步状语从句	though/although 尽管 , 虽然 ;even if/though 即使 ;whatever 无论什么 ;wherever 无论哪里 ;whenever 无论何时	Wherever you go,I will go with you.无论你去哪里,我都跟着你。 Whenever you come,I will wait for you. 无论你什么时候来,我都会等你。
比较状语从句	than 比 ;as...as... 和 一样 ;not as/so...as 不如	He is as clever as Tom.他和汤姆一样聪明。
地点状语从句	where.....的地方 ;wherever 无论哪里	Sit wherever you like.随便坐。

1.时间状语从句

(1)when 的用法

①when 意为“当.....时”,引导时间状语从句,表示主句的动作和从句的动作同时或先后发生。如:

I feel very happy when you come to see me.你们来看我时,我感到很高兴。

When you are crossing the street,you must be careful.你(们)过马路时,一定要小心。

②when 引导的时间状语从句中的动词可以用延续性动词,也可以用终止性动词。如:

I worked for a foreign company when I was in Shanghai.当我在上海时,我在一家外企工作。

(2)while 的用法

while 引导时间状语从句时意为“与.....同时,在.....期间”。while 引导的从句中常用延续性动词或表示状态的动词。 如:

They rushed in while we were discussing problems.当我们正在讨论问题时,他们冲了进来。

(3)as 的用法

as 引导时间状语从句时可以表达“当.....时,一边.....一边,随着”等意思。如:

Helen heard the story as she washed clothes.海伦在洗衣服时听到的那个故事。

We get wiser as we get older.我们随着年龄的增长而变得更聪明。

1. There are no hospitals. _____they are ill, people have to get medicine from plants.

2. So I kept asking Harry if I could go, too—_____ (直到) he agreed at last!

2.条件状语从句

(1)if 的用法

含 if 引导的条件状语从句的复合句中,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时。如:

I'll visit the Great Wall if it doesn't rain tomorrow.如果明天不下雨,我将去游览长城。

注意:if 有两个意思,作“是否”讲时,引导宾语从句,意思同 whether 一样,从句的时态由事实决定;作“假如,如果”讲时,引导条件状语从句,此时若主句为将来时或祈使句,从句用一般现在时表将来。

He couldn't tell if she was laughing or crying.他弄不清她是在笑还是在哭。

We don't know if it will rain tomorrow.我们不知道明天是否会下雨。

If it rains tomorrow,we won't have a sports meet.明天如果下雨,我们就不开运动会了。

I don't know if we can visit the museum if it snows tomorrow.

第一个 if 引导的是宾语从句,第二个 if 引导条件状语从句,译为“如果明天下雪,我不知道我们是否还能去参观博物馆。”

(2)unless 的用法

unless 意为“除非,如果不”,相当于“if...not...”。如:

Unless it rains,the game will be played.除非下雨,否则比赛将照常进行。

Unless you go at once,you will be late.如果你不马上走,就会迟到的。

(3)as long as 的用法

as long as 意为“只要”。如:

As long as we show our love,the world will be full of happiness.只要我们表现出我们的爱,世界将会充满幸福。

3.原因状语从句

(1)because 的用法

表因果关系的语气最强,用来回答 why 的问句,所引出的原因往往是听话人所不知道或最感兴趣的,because 引导的原因状语从句往往比主句显得更重要。如:

I'm leaving because I am fed up with the boss.我要离开是因为我讨厌老板。

My friends admire me because I am handsome and successful.因为我帅气并且成功,所以我的朋友们羡慕我。

注意:because(因为)和 so(所以)不能同时出现在一个句子里,两者只能用其一。

Because he was tired, he couldn't walk there.=He was tired, so he couldn't walk there.因为他累了,所以他不能步行到那儿。

1.She can put it anywhere in the house _____ it is small and doesn't take up much room.

2.He wanted to help his mother _____ she could not always get enough money to buy food for their family.

4.目的状语从句

(1) 引导目的状语从句的词或词组有 *lest, so that, in order that* 等, 从句的谓语中常含有 *may, might, can, could, will, would* 等情态动词。如:

He must get up early so that he can go to work on time. 他必须早点起床, 以便能按时上班。

(2) 当从句主语与主句主语一致时, 可用 *so as to, in order to* 对从句进行省略。如:

He worked day and night in order that he could succeed. = He worked day and night in order to succeed.

他夜以继日地工作为的是取得成功。

5.结果状语从句

(1) 由 *so...that, such...that* 引导

用法	例句
so+形容词或副词+that	He was so hard-working that he passed the exam. 他如此勤劳, 以至于通过了考试。
such+a/an+形容词+单数名词+that	He was such a hard-working boy that he passed the exam. 他是如此勤劳的一个男孩, 以至于通过了考试。
such+形容词+复数名词+that	Here are such interesting books that we can enjoy ourselves. 这儿有如此有趣的书, 以至于我们能玩得开心。
such+形容词+不可数名词+that	There is such delicious bread that I can't help eating. 那儿有如此美味的面包, 以至于我忍不住吃。
so+形容词+a/an+单数名词+that	He was so hard-working a boy that he passed the exam. 他是如此勤劳的一个男孩, 以至于通过了考试。

当名词前面有 *many, much, little, few* 修饰时, 用 *so* 而不用 *such*。如:

She is such a lovely girl that we love her very much. = She is so lovely a girl that we love her very much.

她是一个这么可爱的女孩, 以至于我们都很喜欢她。

We have so much time that we can finish the work very well.

我们有如此多的时间, 以至于我们能很好地完成工作。

(2) *so...that* 句型的否定形式可用 *too...to...或 not...enough to* 构成的简单句代替。如:

He is so young that he can't go to school.

= He is too young to go to school.

= He is not old enough to go to school. 他太小了不能去上学。

1. There is less rain in the southern part than in the northern part, _____ the south is drier.

2. It is _____ beautiful that it attracts 100,000 people every week.

6. 让步状语从句

引导让步状语从句的连词有 though/although(虽然), even though/if(尽管), whoever/no matter who(无论谁), however/no matter how(无论怎样), whatever/no matter what(无论什么)。

(1) though 与 although 的用法

although 和 though 意义一样, 都作“虽然, 尽管”解, 都表示让步, 一般情况下可互换使用, 只是 although 语气较重, 大多置于句首。两个词可以与 yet 连用, 但不与 but 连用。如:

They are generous though they are poor. 虽然他们很穷, 但他们很慷慨。

Although he was Japanese, he spent most of his life in China.

尽管他是日本人, 但他大多数时间是在中国度过的。

(2) even though 与 even if 的用法

even though 与 even if 都是“尽管, 即使”的意思, 表示语气更强的让步。如:

Even though he's 24 now, he's still like a little child. 尽管他现在 24 岁了, 但他仍然像个小孩子。

We'll make a trip even if/even though the weather is bad. 即使天气不好, 我们也要去旅行。

(3) wh-ever 类引导词的用法

在英语中 wh-ever 既可引导名词性从句, 还可引导让步状语从句。引导让步状语从句时常可换成“no matter+相应的 wh-疑问词”, 在引导名词性从句时只能用 wh-ever。如:

Whenever I'm unhappy, it is my friend who cheers me up. = No matter when I'm unhappy, it is my friend who cheers me up. 不管什么时候我不高兴, 总是我的朋友使我振作起来。

1. _____ (虽然) people around the world may enjoy doing some similar things in their free time, their interests are changing.

随堂练习

1. (2021 福建, 33) Nowadays you are supposed to have your temperature taken _____ you enter the school.

A. before B. after C. until

2. (2020 福建, 31) In some cities of China, you'll get fined _____ you don't walk along the crosswalk while crossing the road.

A. if B. though C. until

3. (2019 福建, 31) _____ it's a public holiday today, some firefighters in our city are still on duty.

A.Although B.Once C.If

4.(2018 福建,29)You can surf the Internet_____you want to know about the 2020 World Middle School Games.

A.until B.after C.if

5.(2017 福建,32)The students were singing happily _____I passed the school hall.

A.when B.unless C.though

6.(2021 福州一模,32)_____ Peter learns to respect others, none of his colleagues will work with him.

A.Since B.Unless C.As

7.(2021 龙岩一模,30)The Chinese doctors went to Russia to help the patients _____they knew it was dangerous.

A.if B.though C.unless

8.(2021 莆田一模,32)—Many jobs need close teamwork!

—Yes. Nothing will be achieved _____we work welltogether.

A.unless B.since C.though

9.(2021 泉州一模,33)It was late. We turned down the music, _____we would not disturb our neighbors.

A.even if B.so that C.as long as

10.(2021 漳州一模,29)Love your parents while they are alive. Don't wait _____it is too late.

A.unless B.if C.until

二、语法选择

She used to sleep on the sidewalk (人行道) of the Fifth Street Post Office. I could smell her 1 I came close. She wore dirty clothes and her mouth was nearly toothless. I rarely saw her talk with others. 2 she was not asleep, she talked to herself. I always had sympathy for her. What a poor old lady! She must be desperate (绝望的) 3 hungry.

One Thanksgiving, we had lots of food left over. I thought about the old lady. She might be still hungry. 4 I packed the food up and drove over to the post office.

It was a cold night. There was hardly anyone out. 5 I knew she would stay at the same place and I would find her easily.

There she was, sitting against a fence near the post office. She was dressed 6 she always was.

I drove my car over to her, rolled down the window and said, "I've brought you some food. Would you like some turkey (火鸡) and apple pie?"

___7___, the old woman didn't seem to be very excited about this. She looked at me and said quite clearly, "Oh, thank you very much, but someone has given me food earlier and I'm quite full now. Why don't you take it to someone else ___8___ needs it?"

Her words were so clear and her manners were so gracious (亲切的)___9___ no one would consider her as a homeless woman. Soon her head sank into her arms again. I was the only person who didn't know ___10___ to say.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1.A.before | B.unless | C.until | D.since |
| 2.A.Because | B.Before | C.If | D.Although |
| 3.A.but | B.and | C.or | D.so |
| 4.A.So | B.Because | C.Though | D.And |
| 5.A.Though | B.But | C.So | D.Or |
| 6.A.as | B.so | C.because | D.and |
| 7.A.Instead | B.However | C.But | D.Therefore |
| 8.A.whom | B.who | C.which | D.whose |
| 9.A.that | B.what | C.which | D.when |
| 10.A.how | B.whether | C.what | D.that |

三、短文填空

A popular one-armed teenager in China

Despite losing one arm, Zhang Jiacheng never loses his love for basketball or willingness to improve his skills on the court.

Zhang is 15 now and he likes playing basketball very much. ___1___ a video of him was posted online, he became very popular in China. In the video, he showed his dribbling abilities(运球能力) in front of the defense made up of some professional(专业的) basketball players, ___2___ received a loud cheer from people watching on site.

Born in southern China's Guangdong Province, Zhang lost his right arm in an accident when he was just five. However, Zhang decides to face up to the hardship, ___3___ to be a basketball player is his dream.

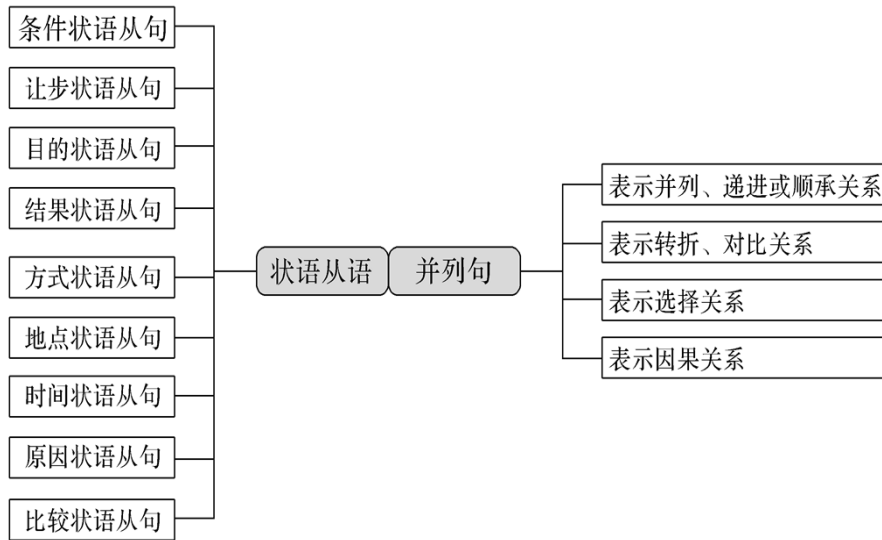
Zhang works very hard. ___4___ it is rainy or windy, he never stops practicing playing basketball, and has made much progress in his skills.

"Give it a try, ___5___ give it up," Zhang said in a video. Of course, he chose the former.

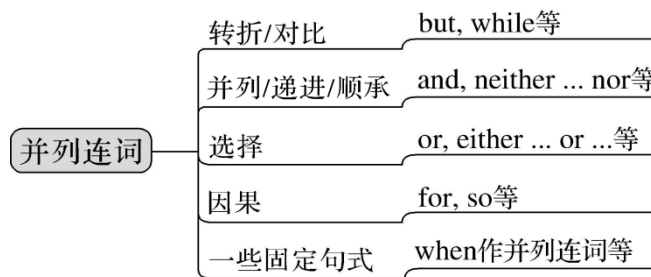
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

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并列句



1. 常见的并列连词

关系	结构	例句
顺承、递进、并列关系	常用 and, both...and..., as well as, not only...but also..., neither...nor...等连接	I help him and he helps me. 我帮助他,他帮助我。 My sister not only sings well, but also dances well. 我妹妹不但唱得好,而且舞跳得也好。
转折关系	常用连词 but, while, yet 等连接	I bought my sister a present, but she didn't like it.

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