



并列句和状语从句

第3讲





情景导入

考点精讲——并列句

Xiao Ming took his cellphone to school and^① played cellphone in class, so^② his head teacher was very angry. He said to Xiao Ming, “Others are studying hard while^③ you are playing hard. You either quit school or break the cellphone.^④” Xiao Ming didn’t want to break his cellphone but^⑤ he couldn’t quit school either. He thought to himself, “Break it, or I will be dismissed.^⑥” If he was dismissed, not only would his mother cry but also his father would give him a





【规则感悟】 ①and, not only...but (also)..., both...and..., neither...nor... 等表并列、顺承或递进关系。②for, so表因果关系。③while作为并列连词, 强调两种情况的对比。④or, either...or..., not...but... 等表选择关系。⑤but, yet, whereas等表转折关系。⑥and, or 表条件或结果关系, 常用于句型“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”中。





上述所有连词在使用时，一定要注意连词所连接的成分都是同样的结构。如果连接单词则两边都是单词，如果连接句子则两边都是句子，如果连接短语则两边都是短语。不能出现一边是连接名词，另一边连接句子或动词短语等其他情况。如：

Not only can it help you improve your English, but also can help you find more friends. (×)

Not only can it help you improve your English, but also it can help you find more friends. (√)





1. **not only...but also...** 连接的两个并列分句，可使用部分倒装，但只倒装not only 引导的分句。

Not only does she treat us with consideration but also she teaches in a humorous way.

她不但对我们体贴，而且还用一种幽默的方式教学。

2. 使用“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”结构时，一定要注意连词的使用，不能遗漏。

Walk straight down the road for about 300 meters, and you will see the hotel on the right.

沿着这条路直走大约三百米，你会发现那个旅馆就在你右手边。





3. when构成的句型。

when引导并列句，意为“这时，那时”，表示某件事正在发生或刚要发生或刚刚完成时，突然发生另一件事。

(1) sb be doing sth when...

某人正在做某事，这时……

(2) sb be about to do sth when... = sb be on the point of doing sth when...

某人正要做某事，这时……

(3) sb had just done sth when... 某人刚做完某事，这时……

Last Monday, I was walking in the street when I suddenly saw





上周一，我正在街上散步，这时我突然看到一位老人从自行车上摔了下来。

We were about to set off when it suddenly began to rain.

=We were on the point of setting off when it suddenly began to rain.

我们正打算动身，这时突然下起雨来了。

He had just finished writing a report when the boss let him type a letter.

他刚写完一篇报告，老板就让他打印一封信件。





【对点练习】

1. At school, some students are active ~~while~~ where some are shy, yet they can be good friends with one another.
2. He was about to go ~~when~~ when the telephone rang.
3. Follow your doctor's advice, ~~or~~ but your cough will get worse.
but/yet
4. John plays basketball well, so his favorite sport is badminton.
5. Henry is very smart, so many of his classmates like him.





考点精讲二——时间状语从句

情景导入

One Saturday morning, when I was listening to my favorite songs^①, my mother asked me to do my homework first. However, as soon as she left^②, I turned on my MP3 again. I didn't start to do my homework until I heard somebody opening the door.^③ Hardly had I taken out my pen when my mother came back.^④ My mum said angrily, "Every time I go out^⑤, you will do other things instead of doing your homework. It has been two hours since I left^⑥. How much homework had you finished by the time I entered^⑦ the room^⑦?"





You began to do other things the moment I stepped out of the room^⑧, didn't you? ” It was half an hour before she stopped scolding me^⑨. I hope I will get rid of the bad habits as time goes by^⑩. I promise I will not do the same thing when she goes out next time^①.





[规则感悟] ①when当……时候

②as soon as 一……就……

③not... until... 直到……才……

④ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Hardly... when...} \\ \text{No sooner... than...} \end{array} \right\} \text{一……就……}$

⑤every time后面直接跟句子，相同用法的还有the first time, next time等

⑥since 自从……起，主句用现在完成时

⑦by the time 到……时候为止，主句常常与完成时连用





⑧the moment 后面直接跟句子，意为“一……就……”，相同用法的还有the minute, the instant, directly, immediately, instantly

⑨before到……为止，在……之前

⑩as随着





1. “by+过去的时间” 引导的时间状语从句：主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时；主句用将来完成时，从句用一般现在时或现在完成时。

I had remembered about 2,000 words by the time I graduated from junior high school.

到初中毕业为止，我已经记了大约两千个单词了。

By the time you come back, we will have finished the job.

到你回来的时候，我们将已经完成了这项工作。





2. before的特殊用法。

(1) It will be + 时间段 + before 从句 (一般现在时)

It will be four hours before his flight arrives.

要过四个小时之后，他的航班才会抵达。

(2) It + was + 时间段 + before 从句 (一般过去时)

It was ten years before the couple met again.

十年之后，这对夫妇才再次相见。





3. **since**引导时间状语从句，表示“自从……以来”，常用结构为“**It is/has been + 一段时间 + since...**”（从句用一般过去时）。

It is four years since the war broke out.

自战争爆发以来已有四年了。





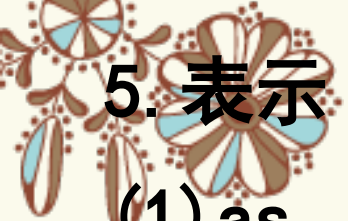
4. till/until 的用法。

till/until 用于肯定句，表示“直到……为止”，其主句谓语动词必须为延续性动词；not...until/till... 表示“直到……才……”，not 所在的主句的谓语动词必须为非延续性动词。until 可用于句首，而 till 不能用于句首。

If you don't understand something, you may research, study, and talk to other people until you figure it out. 如果你有不懂的东西，你可以研究、学习以及和其他人进行交谈，直到你把它弄明白。

She didn't start the lesson until the pupils settled down. 直到学生们安静下来后，她才开始上课。





5. 表示“一……就……”的连词(短语)。

(1) as soon as, the moment, the minute, the instant, immediately, directly, instantly等。

The moment my aunt gained her diploma after four years of hard work, she was filled with joy.

我姑姑苦读四年之后获得了文凭，那一刻她欣喜万分。

(2) 在hardly...when..., no sooner...than...结构中，主句用过去完成时，when或than所在的从句用一般过去时。

I had hardly got to the office when my wife phoned me to go back home at once.

我一到办公室，妻子就打电话让我马上回家。





【对点练习】

1. Not until _____ we succeed in letting wildlife live in peace can we smile in relief.

2. ~~Before~~ Air pollution is getting more and more serious, so we must take action _____ it is too late than

3. He had no sooner finished his speech _____ ~~before~~ the students started cheering.

4. The shopkeeper ~~since~~ informs us that it will be a week _____ our package is delivered.

5. It has been ages _____ Jack became a member of the

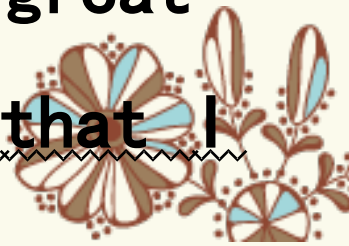




考点精讲三——其他状语从句

情景导入

I failed to pass the exam yesterday because I was careless^①. I was so sad that tears came out of my eyes.^② My teacher noticed this and called me to her office. “Though you’re clever^③, you didn’t perform as well as your deskmate did this time^④. Why? He will make a mark where he makes a mistake^⑤ and figure it out in his notebook. If you correct your mistakes^⑥ as he does^⑦ after the exam, you will make great progress next time.” I must learn from my deskmate so that I^⑧





[规则感悟] ①为原因状语从句

②为结果状语从句

③为让步状语从句

④为比较状语从句

⑤为地点状语从句

⑥为条件状语从句

⑦为方式状语从句

⑧为目的状语从句





1. 让步状语从句

(1) although引导让步状语从句时，只能用正常语序；though引导让步状语从句时，可用正常语序，也可用倒装语序；as引导让步状语从句时只能用倒装语序，即将从句中的表语、状语或动词原形置于句首，若表语是单数名词，前置时要省略冠词。

Although/Though he may be troubled, he always presents a calm smiling face.

尽管他可能会遇到麻烦，但他总是露出平静的笑脸。

Child as/though he is, he has helped me a lot.

尽管他是个孩子，他却帮了我很多忙。





(2) **although**与**though**都可以与**yet, still, nevertheless**连用，但不能和**but**连用。

Although/Though it was raining hard, yet they went on playing football.

虽然雨下得很大，但他们还是继续踢足球。

(3) **while**引导让步状语从句时，一般置于句首。

While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.

尽管我承认有问题存在，但我不同意这些问题不能解决。





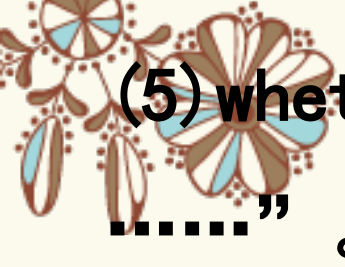
(4) no matter who (what, when, which, how等) 引导让步状语从句时, 相当于 “who (what, when, which, how等) + -ever”, 表示 “无论何人 (什么, 何时, 哪个/些, 怎样等)”。

He keeps taking exercise no matter how cold it is. 不管天气有多冷, 他都坚持锻炼。

Whatever work we do, we should do our best.

不管做什么工作, 我们都应尽全力。





(5) **whether... or...** 引导让步状语从句时，意为“不管……，还是……”。

Whether he comes here or we go there, the topic of the discussion will remain unchanged.

不管他来这儿还是我们去那儿，讨论的话题都会保持不变。

(6) **even if/though** 引导的让步状语从句

even if/though 引导让步状语从句时，表示语气更强的让步，意为“即使，即便”。

Tim is in good shape physically even though/if he doesn't get much exercise.

即使蒂姆不怎么锻炼，他的身体状况也很好。





2. 目的状语从句

(1) in order that与so that引导的目的状语从句

in order that比so that正式，引导的状语从句可置于主句之前或之后；
而so that引导的从句只能置于主句之后。

Speak louder so that/in order that the people in the hall can all hear you.

大点声讲，以便大厅里的人都能听见。

In order that we get there on time, we should set out early.

为了准时赶到那里，我们应该早点出发。





(2) for fear that与in case引导的目的状语从句

for fear that表示“唯恐；生怕”；in case表示“以免，以防”。

Leave your key with your neighbor in case you lock yourself out one day.

留一把钥匙给你的邻居，以防哪天你把自己锁在门外。





3. 结果状语从句

- (1) so + { 形容词/副词
形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数
many/much/few/little (少) + 名 } + that 从句

He earned ^词so little money that he couldn't support his family.

- 他挣如此少的钱，以至于养不起家
- (2) such + { a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数
形容词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词
a lot of/lots of + 名词 } + that 从句



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