

[专题辅导]怎样简化状语从句？PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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我们在英语写作中经常要用到状语从句，对于一个初学写作的人来说，学会简化状语从句，会使整篇文章显得条理很清楚，下面将具体讲一下各种状语从句的简化方法。

1. 以after和before引导的状语从句的主语若与主句主语一致时，可用after和before与从句谓语动词的动名词(短语)形式构成介词短语作状语。例如：

After she sang , she left the rich mans house . (简化前)

After singing , she left the richmans house . (简化后)

2. 以as soon as引导的状语从句的主语若与主句主语一致时，可用on+v-ing形式简化状语从句，此时的动词为非延续性动词。例如：

Dr . Bethune began to operate on the wounded soldiers as soon as he arived at the village . (简化前)

Dr . Bethune began to operate on the wounded soldiers on arriving at the village . (简化后)

3. 时间状语从句和条件状语从句的主语和主句主语一致时，有时可简化为不定式作状语。例如：

She stopped when she saw her husband . (简化前)

She stopped to see her husband . (简化后)

If you want to understand the farmers , you must go to the countryside . (简化前)

To understand the farmers , you must go to the country side . (简化后)

4. 结果状语从句和目的状语从句的主语与主句主语一致时，可以简化为不定式作状语；若两者主语不一致时，则应简化为不定式的复合结构作状语。例如：

He was so tied that he couldnt go any further . (简化前)

He was too tied to go any further . (简化后)

I came here so that I could ask

some questions . (简化前) I came here(in order) to ask some
questions . (简化后) 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直
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