

英语语法的考查重点四 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议
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四、状语从句 状语从句也是四级词汇和句法部分考查的重点之一，95年至2000年6月共设考题20题，占10%强。就状语从句而言，主要是根据主从句的关系判断连词的使用。因此，在准备状语从句时，主要任务是弄清楚各种状语从句的连词。1.时间状语从句的连词 表示时间的连词有when，while，as，by the time，before，after，since，till/until，as soon as，有些名词短语也可以引导时间状语从句，如the moment，the instant，each time，有些是固定句型如：no sooner ... than hardly/scarcely ...when.在这些连词的使用中应注意 as强调同时，也表示“一边……，一边……”，while表示主句动作发生在从句的过程之中，要求从句谓语动词为状态动词或持续性动词，when的使用则比较简单，相当于汉语的“当……时候”。如：Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores，and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests. A.when B.since C.before D.after（1996.1）四个选项都表示时间，但根据主从句间的关系可以判断答案为A。注意when的特殊句型 下列句型中when连接的不是时间状语从句，但考试中却常与其它时间状语从句的连词一块出题。

were/was doing something when ... were/was about to do something when ... had just done something when ... 四级考题中不乏对上述结构的考查，如：I had just started back for the house to change my clothes ____ I heard voices. A.as B.when C.after D.while

(1997.6) I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave ____ something occurred which attracted my attention. A.unless B.until C.when D.while (1996.1) 这类考题比较简单，只要同学们清楚这一句型，答案则自然可得。 注意no sooner ... than ...

。和hardly/scarcely ...when句中的时态。 注意not ... until 中时间状语可以提前。如 ____ quite recently , most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home. A.Before B.Until C.From D.Since (1995.6) 但只要同学们能够辨认not ... until

的句法结构，答案也就显而易见。比较常见的提前方式是将not until...。提至句首，后面用肯定形式，主谓倒装。本题可以改成，Not until quite recently did most mothers in Britain take paid work outside the home.这时，句子采用主谓倒装结构，应注意。 在对名词短语做连词引导时间状语从句时，常与名词构成的其它短语相区别。如：You see the lightning ____ it happens , but you hear the thunder later. A.the instant B.for an instant C.on the instant D.in an instant (1997.1) 能够引导时间状语从句的是名词the instant，而不是由其构成的介词短语。

注意含有时间状语从句的固定句型，如It wont be long before ... 和It is ...since两类句型。It wont be long before可以有三个变体，即：It was (not) 一段时间 before , It wont be 一段时间 before.如95年6月就有对此的考查：Scientists say it may be five or ten years ____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients. A.since B.before C.after D.when 2.原因状语从句的连词

原因状语从句一般由because , since , as , now that , considering that , seeing that连接。对于表原因连词本身的区别考查相对较少，主要是与其它状语从句连词的对比。如：

_____ you are leaving tomorrow , we can eat dinner together tonight. (1999.6) A.For B.Since C.Before D.While _____ that my head had cleared , my brain was also beginning to work much better. (1997.6) A.For B.Now C.Since D.Despite

1) 从以上两题可以看出 , 首先 , 同学们要根据主从句的语意关系 , 确定是什么状语从句 , 然后在进行选择。 2) 注意连词的结构 , 如 2) 为 Now that 的搭配。 3) 注意 for , because , since/as 的区别。一般说来 , for 不表示原因 , 其所连接的是并列句 , 是一种解释说明 , 尤其是当用结果来反证原因时。如 : He must have experienced something very unpleasant , for he looks so upset. You must try to rid yourself of your carelessness , for it often leads to errors. 4) 注意引导原因状语从句的还可以

是 considering/seeing that , 其用法与 since/as 相同。如 : Considering that he is only a beginner , it is understandable for him to make such mistakes. Seeing that you have come , you may as well stay here for a few days.

3. 条件状语从句的连词 涉及到条件状语从句的考查题很多 , 如时态 , 虚拟语气等。但从状语从句的概念来讲 , 这里我们所说的是条件状语从句性质的判断和连词的选择。要求同学们首先能理解主从句之间的关系 , 确定是条件状语从句 , 然后在根据各连词的特点进行选择。如 :

I am sure he is up to the job _____ he would give his mind to it. (1998.1) A.if only B.in case C.until D.unless

Well visit Europe next year _____ we have enough money. (1999.1) A.lest B.until C.unless D.provided _____ he works hard , I dont mind when he finishes the experiment. (1998.1) A.As soon as B.As well as C.As far as D.So long as

从以上考题来看 , 就条件状语从句而言 , 同

学们应掌握以下几点：1) unless与其它连词的差别，unless表示的是If ...not ...的意思。2) if only或only if是一种强调的条件状语从句。根据if only 与unless肯定与否定条件的差别，可以判断 题答案为A. 3) provided (that) 表示唯一的条件，相当于if and only if , on condition that , 如 表示“明年只要有钱，我们就去欧洲。”4) so/as long as表示条件时一般与其它类似短语一同考查，如 ，四个短语都可以连接状语从句，但表达意思有别，考试的目的是考查同学们对句子的理解能力。5) 另外注意，引导条件状语从句的还可以是suppose/supposing , in case , once等。

4. 让步状语从句的连词 引导让步状语从句的连词很多，但结构差别比较大，比较容易掌握，同学们只要能掌握各连词的结构和语义特点，准确把握主从句的关系，让步状语从句则就不过是一块巧克力。先看一下下列各题：

I've already told you that I'm going to buy it , _____ . A. however much it costs B. however does it cost much C. how much does it cost D. no matter how it costs (1996.6) _____ , he does get annoyed with her sometimes. (2000.6) A. Although much he likes her B. Much although he likes her C. As he likes her much D. Much as he likes her _____ the calculation is right , scientists can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately. (1999.1) A. Even if B. As far as C. If only D. So long as _____ their differences , the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other. (1998.1) A. But for B. For all C. Above all D. Except for

从以上四级真题我们可以看到对让步状语从句的考查特点：一是让步状语从句与其它状语从句的对比，如 ，另一种是

让步状语从句连词自身的结构功能，如 两题。下面我们
就一起来看让步状语从句的连词功能：1) although/though连
接让步状语从句，表示“尽管”，从句用直陈语序，与汉语
的结构类似。2) as引导的让步状语从句要求用倒装结构，如
题。可提至句首的有名词、原形动词、副词、形容词等。
可数名词单数形式不用冠词。如：Child as he is, he behaves
like a grown-up. Fail as he did, he was not disappointed at all.
Much as I tried, I failed to persuade him. 3) No matter 疑问词和
疑问词 ever引导让步状语从句，表示“不论谁”“不论什么
时间/地点/方式”等等，从句用直陈语序。由此可以判断上
面 题答案为A. 4) For all表示让步时后面可以接从句，也可
以接名词短语，后接名词时常与其它类似短语比较，如。
注意接从句：For all that he has a masters degree, I dont think he
can outdo me in many aspects. 5) 其它用来引导让步状语从句
的还有whether ...or, even if, even though, 和“动词 疑问词
主语 情态动词”，如：Say what you will, he will turn a deaf
year. So its better to keep silent. Doubt whom you may, you
shouldnt doubt me. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接
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