## 第06讲 常见的三大从句



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| **模块一 思维导图串知识** **模块二 基础知识全梳理(吃透教材)****模块三 教材习题学解题** **模块四 核心考点精准练(八大考点)** **模块五 小试牛刀过关测** | 1. 掌握状语从句的呈现形式和连接词。
2. 掌握宾语从句的连接词，时态和语序。

3. 掌握定语从句的关系代词和关系副词4. 掌握三大从句，用单词的适当形式填空。 |

**状语从句**

**一、呈现形式**

1. 状语从句在复合句中作状语，修饰动词、形容词或副词等。状语从句可以表示时间、条件、原因、地点、目的、结果、让步、方式、比较等意义。

2. 各类状语从句连接词(短语)一览表：

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| 时间状语从句 | 连接词：when，whenever, while，as，as soon as，since，until，after，before |
| 例句：**Whenever** he comes，he brings a friend.他每次来都带个朋友。 |
| 条件状语从句 | 连接词： if，unless，as long as |
| 例句：**As long as** I am alive，I will go on studying.只要我活着， 我就要学习。 |
| 原因状语从句 | 连接词： as，because，since |
| 例句：**Since** we live near the sea，we enjoy nice weather.由于我们住在海边，所以能享受好的天气。 |
| 地点状语从句 | 连接词：where |
| 例句：Put it **where** we all can see it.把它放在我们都能看到的位置。 |
| 目的状语从句 | 连接词：so that，in order that |
| 例句：Finish this **so that** you can start another.把这个做完，你可以开始另一个。 |
| 结果状语从句 | 连接词：so that，so...that，such...that |
| 例句：He was **so** angry **that** he couldn't say a word.他气得说不出话了。 |
| 让步状语从句 | 连接词： though，although，even if，however |
| 例句：**Though** he is in poor health，he works hard.虽然他身体不好，但是他工作很努力。 |
| 方式状语从句 | 连接词：as |
| 例句：Students do **as** the teachers say.学生们按照老师说的去做。 |
| 比较状语从句 | 连接词：than，(not) as/so...as |
| 例句：The work isn't **as easy as** I thought.这项工作比我想象得难。 |

**二、易混连接词辨析**

**1. while，when，as**

when既可以指“时间点”，与瞬间动词连用，也可以指“时间段”，与延续性动词连用(＝while)。如：

**When** he came in，his mother was cooking.

**When/While** we were at school，we went to the library every day.

while表示时间段，因此，while 从句的谓语动词要用延续性动词。如：

Please don't talk so loud **while** others are working.

as与when用法相似，但着重强调主句动作与从句动作同时发生，有“随着……”或“一边……一边……”之意。如：

**As** you get older，you get more knowledge.

**2. because，as，since**

because用于表示直接原因，回答why提出的问题，语气最强；as用于说明原因，着重点在主句，常译成“由于”；since表示显然的或已知的理由或事实，常译成“既然”。如：

Water is very important **because** we can't live without it.

He didn't come yesterday **as** his mother was ill.

I'll do it for you **since** you are busy.

3. such...that，so...that，so that 引导结果状语从句的区别

(1)so that 表示结果和目的时的区别：

so that表示目的时，从句中往往有can, could, may, might等情态动词，而表示结果时没有；so that引导结果状语从句可用逗号与主句分开，引导目的状语从句则不可。

They set out early **so that** they arrived in time.(结果)

They set out early **so that** they might arrive in time.(目的)

(2)so...that...与such...that...的区别：

so为副词，修饰形容词、副词，不能修饰名词；such是形容词，用来修饰名词。两者常用的结构如下：

Mike is **so honest a worker that** we all believe him.

＝Mike is **such an honest worker that** we all believe him.

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

It is **such fine weather that** we all want to go to the park.

**宾语从句**

在句中担当宾语的从句叫作宾语从句。宾语从句可作谓语动词的宾语，也可作介词的宾语。宾语从句用陈述语序，即主语在谓语的前面。

**一. 连接词**

1. 由that引导的宾语从句。that只有语法作用，没有实在的意义，在口语和非正式文体中可以省略。

He said (**that**) he wanted to stay at home.

2. 在由连接代词who，whom，whose，what，which和连接副词when，where，why，how引导的宾语从句中，这些连接代词和连接副词在宾语从句中充当某个成分。

**Who/Whom** do you know they are waiting for?

你知道他们在等谁吗？

He asked **whose** handwriting was the best.

他问谁的书法是最好的。

I don't know **why** the train is late.

我不知道为什么火车晚点了。

3. 以whether或if引导的宾语从句，主要用来引导一般疑问句意思或选择疑问句意思的宾语从句，从句同样是陈述语序。

He asked me **if/whether** I could help him.

他问我是否可以帮助他。

注意：一般情况下，whether和if可以互用，但有些情况例外。

(1)当从句作介词的宾语时只用whether不用if。

Everything depends on **whether** we have enough money.

一切取决于我们是否有足够的钱。

(2)引导词后直接跟动词不定式或or not时，只用whether。

We were wondering **whether** to go today or tomorrow.

我们想知道今天走还是明天走。

**二. 宾语从句的时态和语序**

(1)当主句是一般现在时，一般将来时或祈使句时，从句不受主句的限制，根据自身的需要选用相应的时态。

Do you know whether he **has seen** the film?

你知道他看过这部电影吗？

He wants to know what time it **is**.

他想知道几点了。

(2)当主句是一般过去时，从句要用过去时的相应时态。

I didn't know whether he **had seen** the film.

我不知道他是否看过这部电影。

注意：当主句是一般过去时，若从句表示的是客观真理、自然现象、科学原理、格言等，从句仍然要用一般现在时。

He said that the earth **moves around** the sun.

他说地球围着太阳转。

**定语从句**

定语从句在句中作定语，修饰一个名词或代词，有时也可以修饰部分或整个句子。被修饰的名词、词组或代词即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后，由关系词(关系代词或关系副词)引出。

关系代词：who，whom，whose，that，which，as。

关系副词：when，where，why。

关系代词和关系副词放在先行词和定语从句之间，起连接作用，同时又可作定语从句的一个成分。当关系代词作宾语时可以省略。

定语从句中的谓语动词必须在人称和数上和先行词保持一致。

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。

**一、关系代词引导的定语从句**

**1. who，whom，that 这些词代替的先行词是指人的名词或代词，在从句中所起作用如下：**

Is he the man **who/that** wants to see you？(who/that在从句中作主语)

He is the man (**who/whom/that**) I saw yesterday.(who/whom/that在从句中作宾语)

**2. whose 用来指人或物(只用作定语，若指物，它还可以同of which互换)。如：**

Please pass me the book **whose/of which the** cover is green.

**3. which，that 它们所代替的先行词是表示事物的名词或代词，在从句中可作主语、宾语等。如：**

A prosperity **which/that** had never been seen before appears in the countryside.(which/that在从句中作主语)

The package (**which/that**) you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.(which/that在从句中作宾语)

关系代词that和which 都可以指物，that 和who 都可以指人，其用法区别：

(1)不用that的情况

①在引导非限制性定语从句时

(错)The tree，**that** is four hundred years old，is very famous here.

②介词后不能用

We depend on the land from **which** we get our food.

③多用who 的情况

a. 关系代词在从句中作主语

A friend **who** helps you in time of need is a real friend.

b. 先行词为those，people 时

Those **who** were either fools or unfit for their offices could not see the cloth.

c. 先行词为all，anyone，ones，one (指人时)

One **who** doesn't work hard will never succeed in his work.

d. 在There be句型中

There is a stranger **who** wants to see you.

e. 在被分隔的定语从句中

A new teacher will come tomorrow **who** will teach you German.

(2)只能用that作为定语从句的关系代词的情况

①在不定代词，如anything，nothing，everything，all，much，few，any，little等作先行词时，只用that，不用which。

**All that** is needed is a supply of oil.

②先行词被the only，the very，the just等修饰时，只用that。

He is **the very** man **that** helped the girl out of the water.

③先行词被序数词(含the last)或形容词最高级修饰时，只用that。

**The first** English book **that** I read was “The Prince and the Pauper” by Mark Twain.

④先行词既有人，又有物时。

He talked about the **teachers and schools** **that** he visited.

⑤当主句是以who 或which 开头的特殊疑问句时，用that 以避免重复。

**Who** is the person **that** is standing at the gate?

⑥关系代词在从句中作表语时。

He is not the man **that** he used to be.

**二、关系副词引导的定语从句**

关系副词可代替的先行词是表示时间、地点、方式或原因的名词，在从句中作状语。

关系副词when，where，why的含义相当于“介词＋which”结构，因此常常和“介词＋which”结构交替使用。如：

There are occasions **when/on which** one must yield.

Beijing is the place **where/in which** I was born.

Is this the reason **why/for which** he refused our offer?

注意：含有介词的短语动词一般不能拆开，介词仍放在动词后面。

Is this the book which/that she was **looking for?**

**三、“名词/数词/代词/形容词最高级＋介词＋关系代词”引导定语从句**

She has written a book，**the name of which** I have forgotten.

There are fifty­five students in our class，**all of whom** are working hard.

There are seven continents in the world，**the largest of which** is Asia.



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| **习题01**I developed a strong interest in stage design that I realized I wanted to spend the rest of my life doing it. | **解题方法**分析句子结构，本句使用了“such a +名词+that”结构，表示“如此……的……”，符合句意，故填such。 |
| **【答案】such** |

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| **习题02**It is not yet pretty well understood made the rainforest disappear year by year. | **解题方法**分析句子，空处引导宾语从句，从句缺少主语，指物应用what。故填what。 |
| **【答案】what** |

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| **习题03**The first thing should be done is to develop a cultural relic protection plan. | **解题方法**定语从句修饰先行词thing，在从句作主语，指物，且由序数词修饰，只能用that引导。故填that。 |
| **【答案】that** |

**考点一 状语从句**

His plan was such a good one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we all agreed to accept it.

**考点二 宾语从句**

It is not yet pretty well understood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made the rainforest disappear year by year.

**考点三 定语从句**

The first thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be done is to develop a cultural relic protection plan.【答案】that/which

**Ⅰ单句语法填空**

1. I was organising my words in my head \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the girl next to me gave me a nudge.

2. He left early in order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he should/would/might arrive on time.

3. I didn’t do well in the exam. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can’t pass the exam?

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your answer is , there’s always a lot more to it than first meets the eye.

5. It is completely normal to struggle with the stress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parent-child tensions create.

6. If a shop has chairs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.

7. She has a brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name I can’t remember.

8. Workers built shelters for survivors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homes had been destroyed in the earthquake.

9. We employed a foreigner as our coach, for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life here in China was totally different.

10. We all like the writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books are very popular among teenagers.

11. You can rely on it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it will rain this weekend.

12. It is shocking that some investment banks even judge candidates on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they wear brown shoes.

13. As parents, we shouldn’t force children to do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they don’t like.

14. Despite the difficult situation, Dr Bethune did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could to assist the Chinese people.

15. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glitters(发光) is not gold.

16. We will also be able to select specific characteristics for children before they are born, creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some have called “designer babies”.

**Ⅱ完成句子**

1. 他正在考虑是否能参加足球俱乐部。

He is thinking about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join the football club.

2. 不过，我还是很高兴来到这里。努力学习并不总是有趣的，但我会为大学或未来的任何事情做好充分准备。Still, I’m happy to be here. Studying hard isn’t always fun, but I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

3. 优秀学习者通常把他们所学的内容与一些有趣的东西结合起来。

Good learners often connect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they need to learn with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting.

4.我认为网络在我们的日常生活中正起着十分重要的作用。

I think the Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our daily life.

5.这是中国被期望在很多全球事务上发挥更大作用的时期。(time)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China is expected to play a larger role in many global affairs.

 6. 无论做什么，请三思而后行。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what you do, please think twice before you do it.

7. 迈克一放学回家就开始做饭。

Mike started cooking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he got home from school.

8. 我们应该学好英语，以便能向世界讲述中国故事。

We should learn English well so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can tell China stories to the world.

9. 大卫在嘴里塞了太多布丁，以至于都吞不下去了。

David put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pudding in his mouth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he couldn’t swallow.

10. 每年，一坐上火车，我就会被山西方言包围。

Every year, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I get on the train, I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Shanxi accents.

11. 学会放松自己，以便能更好地面对挑战。

Learn to relax yourselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can face the challenge better.

12. 他斜移了椅子，以便坐着观察她。

He angled his chair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could sit and watch her.

13. 无论你做什么，我都将支持你，一直到你取得成功。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what you do，I will support you until you succeed.

14. 昨晚我直到爸妈回家才睡觉.

Last night I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my parents got home..

15. 无论我走到哪里，家永远是一个(用来)休息且温暖的地方。(no matter+疑问词)

Home is always a place of rest and warmth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅲ句型转换**

1. Lisa wrote the letter to say goodbye to her junior teacher. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lisa write the letter?

2. There are about 1.4 billion people in China now. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of China?

3. All of us worked really hard to go to a better senior high. (改为同义句)

All of us worked really hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we could go to a better senior high.

4. Hurry up, or you will miss the program *Super Brain*(最强大脑). (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurry up, you will miss the program *Super Brain*.