

考点定位 ➤

状语从句

难度星级 ➤

★★★★★

命题可能 ➤

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【命题说明】状语从句是高考命题中最难的考点之一，状语从句的命题形式灵活多样，正确判断和使用状语从句的连词是状语从句主要的命题形式。状语从句主要以语法填空、短文改错、单项填空的形式进行考查。高考范文中含有状语从句的句子也是判断高级句型的体现。

精确解读 ➤

状语从句的核心考点

考点一 时间状语从句

1. when, while, as

①[2017·陕西西安质检] When he knocked at the door, I was working at the table.

他敲门时我正在桌子旁边工作。

②I want the girls to experience that while they are young.

我希望那些女孩们趁着年轻的时候去体验一下那样的生活。

③As speech develops, the child starts to string more words together.

随着语言能力不断发展，孩子开始把更多的词连起来说。

④When/While/As I was walking down the street, I came across an old friend of mine.

当我沿大街行走时，碰巧遇到了我的一个老朋友。

### 考点总结

1. **when** 既可引导一个持续动作，也可引导一个短暂动作,可用于主句和从句动作同时发生或从句动作先于主句动作.

2. 从属连词 **while** 引导的动作必须是持续性的，侧重主句动作和从句动作相对比.

3. 从属连词 **as** 可表示从句和主句的两个动作交替进行或同时完成，可译为“一边……，（一边……）”或“随着……”。

4. 如果主句表示的是短暂性动作，而从句用延续性动词的进行时态表示在一段时间内正在进行的动作，此时 **when,while** 与 **as** 可互换使用。

### 2. **when** 的特殊用法

①[2017·安徽合肥模拟]Tom was about to close the window when his attention was caught by a bird.

汤姆正要关窗户,这时他的注意力被一只鸟吸引住了.

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②One Friday, we were packing to leave for a weekend away when my daughter heard cries for help.

周五，我们正在收拾行李准备外出度周末，这时我的女儿听到了求救的呼喊。

③He had just finished his homework when his mother asked him to play the piano.

他刚完成作业母亲就让他弹钢琴。

考点总结

1. **when** 意为“正在这时”，表示某件事正在发生或刚刚发生时，突然发生另一动作。常见句型有：

Error!

2. **when** 还可表原因,意为“既然”。

3. 表示“刚……就……，一……就……”的常用表达

① [2017·福建泉州模拟] The moment I heard the voice, I knew Father was coming.

我一听到那个声音就知道父亲来了。

②My mom didn't wait a moment, but came immediately she received my call.

我妈妈未等片刻，而是一接到我的电话就赶来了。

③He had no sooner finished his speech than the students started cheering. = No sooner had he finished his speech than the

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students

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started cheering.

他刚完成演讲学生们就开始欢呼起来。

④ I had hardly got to the office when my wife phoned me to go back home at once = Hardly had I got to the office when my wife phoned me to go back home at once.

刚到办公室，我妻子就打电话让我立刻回家。

考点总结

1. as soon as, immediately, directly, instantly, the moment, the minute, the instant, no sooner . . . than . . . , hardly/scarcely . . . when . . . 和 once (一.....就.....) 上述从属连词引导的从句都表示从句的动作一发生，主句的动作随即就发生，常译为“一.....就.....”。

2. no sooner . . . than . . . , hardly/scarcely . . . when . . . 的时态搭配：no sooner 与 hardly/scarcely 后的句子谓语动词应用过去完成时，而 than 与 when 引导的句子谓语动词应用一般过去时。此外，当把 no sooner 和 hardly/scarcely 提到句首时，主句应用倒装语序。

4. before 与 since

① [2015·天津] We need to get to the root of the problem before we can solve it.

在能够解决这个问题之前，我们需要找到它的根源所在。

② [2015·重庆] If you miss this chance, it may be years before

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you

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get another one。

如果你错过了这次机会的话,那可能要等到多年之后你才能再次获得机会。

③As is reported,it is 100 years since Qinghua University was founded.

据报道,自从清华大学成立已经有 100 年了.

考点总结

1. before 表示“还未……就……;不到……就……;……才……;趁……;还没来得及……就……;在……之前”。

2. It will be + 一段时间 + before。。。“多久之后才……”。

3. It won't be long before...“不久之后就……”。

4. It was + 一段时间 + before..。“过了多久才……”。

5. It is + 一段时间 + since。。。“自从……多久了”。

5. 表示“每次;下一次……”的常用表达

①[2017·安徽芜湖模拟] You don't have to go running upstairs every time she rings。

用不着她一来电话你就往楼上跑。

②Next time you go shopping, buy a few extra fruits and vegetables。

下次你去买东西,多买点水果蔬菜。

③The last time we moved house there were very few

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breakages.

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我们上次搬家时几乎没有什么物品破损。

### 考点总结

**every time, each time, next time, the last time, any time** 等名词短语用来引导时间状语从句，表示“每当……；每次……；下次……”等。

### 6. till, until 和 not...until

① Have you heard the meeting will be put off till/until next Tuesday?

这个会议将被推迟到下周二，你有没有听说？

② I won't tell the student the answer to the math problem until he has been working on it for half an hour.

直到这个学生做这道数学题用了半个小时的时间，我才会告诉他答案。

### 考点总结

1. **until** 或 **till** 表示“某动作一直延续到某时间点才停止”，此时主句谓语动词是延续性动词，主、从句都为肯定式.这两个词可以换用，但 **till** 不可以置于句首，而 **until** 可以.

2. **not...until** 表示“某动作直到某时间才开始”，主句谓语动词是非延续性动词,从句为肯定式。

### 考点四 地点状语从句

① [2015·安徽] Where he once felt like giving up, he now has

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the

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**determination to push further and keep on going.**

在他曾经想要放弃的地方，他现在有决心进一步推进并且坚持下去。

②**Where(ver) there's plenty of sun and rain, the fields are green.**

哪里阳光、雨水充足，哪里的田野就绿油油。

考点总结

1. 地点状语从句通常由连词 **where** 和 **wherever** 引导，从句可位于主句之前，也可位于主句之后。

2. 地点状语从句在句首时常兼有抽象条件意味。

考点五 条件状语从句

① [2015·江苏] **It is so cold that you can't go outside unless fully covered in thick clothes.**

天太冷了，你不能出去，除非你被厚厚的衣服包裹得严严实实。

② **He has been granted his freedom on condition that he leaves the country.**

他已获准恢复自由，条件是他离开这个国家。

③ **Suppose/Supposing (that) they refuse us, who else can we turn to for help?**

假如他们拒绝了我们，我们还可以求助谁？

考点总结

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引导条件状语从句的从属连词有 if, unless (=if...not 除非), so/as long as (只要), in case (万一), on condition that (条件是), suppose/supposing (假设, 如果), provided that (如果)等。

#### 考点六 让步状语从句

① Although regular exercise is very important, it's never a good idea to exercise too close to bedtime.

尽管经常锻炼非常重要,但是在临近就寝的时候进行锻炼绝不是一个好主意。

② [2015·福建] Although/Though/While the students came from different countries, they got along quite well in the summer camp.

虽然这些学生来自不同的国家,但他们在这个夏令营中相处得很好。

③ He is so busy. He cannot afford enough time with his son even if he wants to.

他太忙了,尽管他想陪儿子,但就是抽不出足够的时间。

④ Intelligent as you are, I suspect you will fail.

尽管你聪明,我猜想你会失败。

引导让步状语从句的连词

#### 考点总结

1. although/though (尽管, 虽然), even though/even if (即

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使)。

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2. **whether...or...** (不管.....还是.....); 疑问词+**ever**(不管.....; 无论), 如 **whatever, whoever, whichever, however, whenever, wherever** 等; **no matter**+疑问词 (不管.....; 无论.....)。

3. **as** 引导让步状语从句时要用倒装语序, **though** 引导时则可用倒装语序或自然语序.

4. 从属连词 **while** 也可以引导让步状语从句, 意为“虽然, 尽管”。

## 考点二 原因状语从句

① **Since she was indoors, she had not been wearing a coat.**  
由于她在室内, 就没有穿外套。

② **Now that you have grown up, you must do it by yourself.**  
既然你已经长大了, 就必须自己做这件事。

## 考点总结

引导原因状语从句的从属连词有 **because, as, since** (既然), **now that, seeing that, considering that** (考虑到)。

## 考点三 方式状语从句

① **The house was greatly damaged by the truck. We'd better leave things as they are until the police arrive.**

卡车对这座房子造成了严重的损坏。我们最好保持原样直到警

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察到来.

②The construction industry is no longer as depressed as it was.

建筑业不再像以往那样萧条了.

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③The old lady treats the boy as if he were her own son.

这位老太太对待这个男孩就像他是她自己的儿子似的。

考点总结

引导方式状语从句的从属连词有 **as**, **as if**, **as though** 等.方式状语从句应放在主句之后。其中 **as if** 或 **as though** 引导的从句常用虚拟语气，但如果从句中所陈述的情况与事实相符或很可能实现，也可用陈述语气。

考点四 结果状语从句

①He is such a learned person that we admire him very much.

=He is so learned a person that we admire him very much.

他如此有学问，以至于我们非常赞赏他。

②It is such fine weather that we all want to go to the park.

天气如此晴朗，以至于我们都想去公园。

③He was so clever a student that he was able to work out all the difficult problems.

=He was so clever a student as to be able to work out all the difficult problems.

他是一名如此聪明的学生，以至于他能够解决所有难题。

考点总结

1. 引导结果状语从句的从属连词有 **so... that... .**, **such... that....** 在非正式语体中，由 **so... .that... .**, **such... that... .** 引导的句子中的 **that** 可以省略,注意其结构形式：

{ )

2. 当 **so** 或 **such** 所在的主句主语与结果状语从句中的主语一致时,还可简化为：**so/such... as to... .**

#### 考点五 目的状语从句

① When he goes out, he often wears sunglasses so that/in order that nobody/no one can recognize him.

他出门的时候常戴着墨镜，以便没人能认出他。

② The boy hid himself behind the tree in case/for fear that his father should see him.

那个男孩藏在树后面，以防他父亲看到他。

③ Take your raincoat in case/lest it should rain.

带上雨衣以防下雨。

引导目的状语从句的从属连词有 **so that**, **in order that**, **for fear that**, **in case (that)** /**lest** 等。

1. **in order that**, **so that**

两个连词都意为“以便……；为了……”，它们引导的状语从句中常用情态动词。

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## 2. for fear that, in case (that)/lest

引导目的状语从句时，for fear

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**that** 表示“害怕，担心某事会发生”；**in case (that)/lest** 表示“以防出现某种情况”。

### 精准剖析 >

## 剖析 1 状语从句的时态

高考主要考查时间、条件、让步状语从句用一般现在时表将来及一般过去时代替过去将来时的用法。如：

① **He said he would go to Japan for holiday when he finished writing the book.** 他说他写完这本书后会去日本度假。

② **Even if it snows tomorrow, the performance won't be called off.** 即使明天下雪，演出也不会取消。

典例：—What was the party like?

—Wonderful. It's years \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoyed myself so much.

A. before B. after C. since D. when

【答案】C

【解析】考查连词辨析。分析句子结构可知，此句为 **it is/will be+一段时间+since** 从句，从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时。故选 C。

## 剖析 二 状语从句的结构

高考主要考查结构较为复杂、特殊的状语从句，如 **no matter+疑问词**；**whatever, however, as** 引导的让步状语从句；“**the+比较级...，the+比较级**”中的比较状语从句等。如：

① **The harder you work, the better your studies will be.** 你学习越努力，功课就越好。

② **No matter what serious difficulties he met with, he could always overcome them.** 不管碰到多么可怕的困难，他总能克服。

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典例：\_\_\_\_\_you may have, you should gather your courage to face

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