许祖峄

THE

ENGLISH

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英语从属关联词

四川人民出版社

# 英语从属关联词

# THE ENGLISH SUBORDINATE CONNECTIVES

许 祖 峄

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## 前 言

在英语中,复合句是大量出现的语言现象。由于复合句中的从句种类很多,表达形式叉各有特点,因此,历来都是英语学习中的重点和难点之一。复合句的问题,有很大一部分与从属关联词(即引导从句的词或词组)的用法有关。可以说,正确地理解和掌握从属关联词的用法,是学习复合句的前提。

通常遇到从属关联词的疑难问题时,一种办法是去查阅 英语词典。但词典对每个词的讲解是面面俱到的,对它的其 中一种功能、即引导从句的功能,不可能讲得十分详细,用 法往往列举不全,例句也极其简略。另一种办法是去查阅语法 书。但语法书是按从句类型讲解从句的,在每种从句项下只 列举几个从属关联词的例句。有些从属关联词就完全没有提 到,其具体用法当然更无从论及。读者想了解某个具体从属 关联词的某一具体用法时,就常常不能从这些词典和语法书 中得到所需的帮助。

编者有鉴于此,同时又鉴于国内目前尚无论述从属关联词的专著出版,因此,利用教学余暇,着手本书的编写。本书收集了所有的常用从属关联词,按字母顺序排列,列举每个从属关联词所能引导的各种从句,对每种从句的用法,如从属关联词的词性、词义、主从句的时态、搭配、词序、辨义、译法等,均进行详尽的说明。对每个从属关联词的每种用法,均附有一

定数量的、体现不同用法的例句。书前有"绪论"一节,论述了从句的特性和类型、从属关联词的含义、组成、特征、学习从属关联词的意义等。学习英语的同志在遇到有关从属关联词的疑难问题时,可以在本书中很快地查到该词的各种用法的说明和释例,或许能够得到一些具体的帮助。

由于编者水平有限,加上这种编法尚属 尝 试, 疏 漏 谬 误,在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

许祖峰

一九八三年五月于成都

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学习英语从属关联词的直接目的,是理解和运用英语的复合句。因此,在我们论述从属关联词时,不得不首先从英语的复合句谈起。

从结构上划分,英语的句子分为简单句、并列句和复合句三种。复合句 (complex sentence) 包含一个主句 (main or principal clause) 和一个或几个从句 (subordinate clause)。复合句中除去从句,剩下的部分就是主句①。主句一般含有主谓结构。但当主语是由从句充当的时候,主句就只剩下谓语了。例如:

Whoever comes will be welcome.

谁来都欢迎。

所以,我们可以说,主句至少有一个限定动词(即在人称和数方面与主语保持一致的动词)。

从句一般具有三个特性:

- 1. 它包含主语和谓语;
- 2. 它在主句中充当一个句子成分;
- 3. 它有一个从属关联词,一般位于从句句首②。

由此可见,从句在复合句中与主句不是并列的,而是附属于主句,充当主句的一个句子成分。主句中的句子成分,通常是由各种词类(如名词、动词、形容词等)充当的。我们可根据从句在主句中的作用相当于什么词类这一角度,把从

句划分为三大类:

(一) 名词从句 (noun clause), 或称为名词性从句。这类从句,在主句中起名词的作用。它可再分为主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句。例如:

I know that you must be tired after your long journey. 我知道你长途旅行之后一定很疲倦。(宾语从句)

(二)形容词从句 (adjective clause),或称关系从句 (relative clause)、定语从句 (attributive clause)。这类从句,在主句中起形容词的作用。由定语从句所修饰的名词,称为先行词 (antecedent)。例如:

All the book which had pictures in them were sent to the little girl.

凡是有图画的书都送给那个小女孩了。

定语从句一般紧跟在先行词的后面。从定语从句与主句粘连的紧密程度来看,定语从句可分为两种:一种是限制性定语从句(restrictive attributive clause)。这种从句是主句不可缺少的一部分;如果把它去掉,主句的意思就不会完整。它限定了先行词,使之具体化,如指明许多学生中的"某个"学生,成于上万本书中的"某本"书。另一种定语从句是非限定性定语从句(non-restrictive attributive clause)。这种从句不限定先行词,只是对先行词的一种补充、傍白或注释。这种从句如果从复合句中删去,主句的意思仍然是完整的。它前面有逗点与主句分开。非限定性定语从句有时可以把整个主句作为它的先行词,这种从句称为句子性定语从句(sentential relative clause)。

(三) 副词从句 (adverb clause), 有时称为 状 语 从 句

(adverbial clause)。它在主句中起副词的作用。状语从句很多,从其所表达的意义来看,它可分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、比较、方式等状语从句。在确定状语从句的类别时,不仅要看它是由什么从属关联词引导的,更重要的取决于这个从句在具体的上下文中表示什么内容。例如 that 这个词,仅就它所引导的状语从句而论,它可以在不同的句子中引导原因、目的、结果等状语从句。由此可知仅看从属关联词本身是不能决定状语从句的类别的。除上述几种状语从句外,尚有评说从句(comment clause),这是一种接近状语从句的从句。例如:

What is more, we lost all our belongings.

更有甚的,我们丢掉了我们所有的行李。

由于这种从句与主句的关系极为松弛,因此,一般语法 书不把它列入状语从句。有的书称它为插入语 (insersion)。 本书也不把这类从句列入状语从句。

复合句包含主句和从句。那么,如何把主句和从句连接起来呢?在英语中,连接主句和从句的语法标记是从属关联词(subordinate connective)③。

从属关联词与关联词 (connective) 的含义不同。关 联 词的范围较广,它是把词 (words)、词组 (phrases)、从 句 (clauses) 和句子 (sentences) 连接起来的词和词组。关联词 主要由三个部分组成:

- 1. 介词: 把名(代)词与句中其他的词连接起来;
- 2. 等立连词: 把平行的词、词组、从句、句子连接起

3. 从属关联词: 把从句连结在主句上。

由上可知,从属关联词是关联词的一个部分,它本身又是由下列词类组成的:

#### (一) 从属连词 (subordinate conjunction)

从属连词是构成从属关联词最主要的词类。它引导名词从句和副词从句。其中有简单从属连词(simple subordinators),如 after, since。有复合从属连词(compound subordinators),如 in case, in order that。也有分别出现在主句和从句中的关联从属连词(correlative subordinators),如 as... as..., no sooner... than...。在上述三类从属连词中,除沿用已久的连词外,还有在使用中逐步形成的、由其他词类转化而来的连词,如 the moment, seeing that。从属连词在从句中不作句子成分,只起把从句连接到主句上的作用。它们可以引导状语从句和名词性从句。

#### (二) 代词 (pronoun) 和副词 (adverb)

一部分的代词和副词,在一定的句法条件下,可以用作 关系代词和关系副词、连接代词和连接副词,成为从属关联 词,具有把从句连接到主句的作用。代词和副词在作为从属 关联词的同时,又保持自己原有词类的特性,因而在从句中 占一个成分。关系代词和关系副词引导形容词从句,连接代 词和连接副词引导名词从句。

从属关联词虽然来自从属连词、代词和副词,但它本身却不是一种词类。它不属于词法范畴,而属于句法范畴。词 类离开了句子有相对的独立性,而从属关联词离开了句子成 分和词序等句法条件,便不可能存在。同时,并非所有的代 词和副词都能成为从属关联词,因为并非在所有情况下都会存在所要求的句法条件。

组成从属关联词的三种词类的划分也不是绝对的。许多词有覆盖、交义现象。同一个词在不同的句子中可充当不同的词类,引导不同的从句。试看下例中的 when 这个词:

He asked when I could come.

他问我什么时候能来。(when 作连接副词,引导名词从句,在从句中作状语)。

He came when I least expected him.

他在我意料不到的时候来了。(when 作从属连词, 引导时间状语从句,在从句中不作成分,只表示主 句从句之间的时间关系。)

The dark days when the imperialists could carve up China at will are gone.

帝国主义可以任意宰割中国的黑暗时代 已 经 过 去 了。(when 作关系副词,引导定语从句,在从句中作状语。)

从属关联词这种交义、覆盖现象,是大量存在的,这也 是我们学习从属关联词感到困难的原因之一。

从属关联词由不同的词类构成,但它一旦用作从属关联词之后,必然具有下面两个特性:

- 1. 通过它们,把从句与主句在结构上连接起来。
- 2. 通过它们,在语义上,表示主句和从句之间的关系的性质。

是否所有的英语复合句都必须含有一个从属关联词呢?这也不一定。除从属关联词是连接主句、从句的语法标记外,

还有两种情况,也是语法上可以接受的标记:

一是倒装 (inversion)。例如在条件状语从句中,有时不用从属关联词 if,而将功能词 had, were, should 等置于主语前面,用这种半倒装的形式将从句与主句连接起来。如:

Had they made adequate preparations, they might have succeeded. (= If they had made ...)

要是准备充分, 他们是可能成功的。

另一是接触从句 (contact clause)。基于一定的习惯 用法,不用从属关联词,主句和从句直接连在一起,称为接触从句。例如:

This is a place we met yesterday.

在英语中,用倒装形式起连接主从句作用的复合句是极少的。接触从句虽然大量存在,但它可以看作是省略从属关联词的结果。因此,可以看到,英语的复合句,是离不开从属关联词的。从属关联词是构成复合句的有机组成部分之一。

=

上面我们分别论述了复合句、从属关联词以及两者之间的关系。复合句在英语中使用得很广。原因是客观事理是互相联系的、互为因果的,在语言上需要有适当的形式表示这种复杂的关系。复合句正是表达这种关系的有力形式之一。我们试设想一下,如果有意不用或不善于使用复合句,在表达较为复杂的事理时,必然会用词繁冗、逻辑不清,甚至辞费而意不达。这条道路当然是行不通的。

我们要使用复合句,必然就要使用从属关联词。因此,正确掌握从属关联词的用法,是正确理解和运用复合句的重

要前提。英语中常用的从属关联词,总数不上百个,从数量上说是不多的。但它在语言表达上所起的作用,是远远大于这个表面数字的。正是这区区数不满百的从属关联词,构成了我们日常遇到的成千上万的复合句。真可谓数量虽小,能量颇大。因此,在英语学习过程中,注意理解和掌握从属关联词的用法,提高运用复合句的能力,自是一项必不可少的、重要的学习内容。

① 参看 C. E. Eckersley 等所著的 A Cmprehensive English Grammar 第二十二章。

② 参看 R. Quirk 等所著的 A Grammar of Contemporary English 第十一章。作者在该书中认为从句有三个类型,即限定性从句、非限定性从句、无动词从句。这是一种广义的从句概念。本书所讲的 从 句,仅指限定性从句,不包括其他两种从句。

③ 参看 W.O. Birk 所著的 Structural Grammar for Building Sontences 第一章第九节。

#### according as

according as, 复合从属连词, 意思是"根据", "视……而定" (in proportion as, in a manner depending on which of certain alternatives is true), 引导方式状语从句。常用于在两种可能性中进行选择。从句或主句常有"...or..."结构。例:

You may go or stay, according as you decide.

你可以随你的决定或去或留。

The thermometer rises or falls according as the air is hot or cold.

温度表随空气热冷而升降。

We will play valleyball or stay home according as the weather is good or bad.

我们打排球,或呆在家里,视天气好坏而定。

according as 除用于"两种择一"的场合处,还可用来表示"随其程度而定。"例:

You will receive according as you give. 你的收入视你的劳动而定。

Things are valuable according as they are valued. 事物之可贵,依人们的珍视程度而定。

according as 是复合从属连词,后接从句; according to 是复合介词,后接名词。以疑问 词引导的从句,不能用 according as 引导,而要用 according to 例:

A sound is often different according to whether it is strongly stressed or not.

#### 重读与否的音往往是不相同的。

#### after

after,从属连词,意思是"在……以后"(following or subsequent to the time that),引导时间状语从句,表示主句动作发生在从句动作之后。如主句是一般现在时和一般过去时,从句常用一般现在时或现在完成时和一般过去时或过去完成时。例:

Let us play football after school is over. 放学后, 让我们打足球吧。

After you think it over please let me know what you decide.

你仔细考虑以后,请告诉我你是怎样决定的。

What do you plan to do after you have finished your homework?

做完家庭作业以后,你打算做什么?

The sun came out after the storm ceased. 暴风雨停止以后,太阳出来了。

After it has been coated with tin, the steel may be rolled to any desired thickness.

在外面涂上锡以后,就可以把这片钢辗成任意厚度。 当主句用一般将来时,从句就用一般现在时表示将来。 从句不能用将来时态。例:

I shall arrive after you leave (have left). 我将在你离开后到达。

After I visit Shanghai I will travel up the Yangtze. 访问上海后,我将溯长江而上。

after 引导的从句,常是带分词的省略句。分词的完成体着重强调从句动作发生在主句动作之前:

After picking up his things, he hurried to the station.

他收拾好行装后,就奔赴车站。

After having finished my task, I went to bed. 我做完工作后,就睡觉了。

after 前面常带有状语,如 soon, long, two days 等:

Soon after he arrived, he began to work in the laboratory.

他到达以后不久,就在实验室里开始工作。

We found the letter two days after he had gone away.

他走了两天以后,我们才发现这封信。

须注意的, after 原义是"以后,"但有时转义为"既然"、"虽然"等, 在翻译时须结合上下文选择适当的词义。例:

After what had happened, we decided to call off the scheduled meeting.

既然发生了那样的事情,我们决定取消那次预定的会议。

After we gave all the advice, he adopted a contrary course.

虽然我们多方劝告,他还是采取一条相反的道路。

as 可引导限制性和非限制性定语从句、时间状语从句、原因状语从句、让步状语从句、方式状语从句、比较状语从句。句。

#### (一) 引导定语从句

as 引导的定语从句,可区分为三种情况:

第一种情况: as 作为关系代词,引导限制性定语从句,主要用在 such, the same 之后。as 在从句中可作主语、宾语等,意为"象……一样"。例:

Such a man as tells a lie is unreliable.

会撒谎的那种人是不可信任的。

This is the same dictionary as I lost.

这是象我遗失的一样的字典。

She wears the same kind of clothes as her sister wears.

她姐妹俩穿同样的衣服。

I have never heard such stories as he tells. 我从来没有听过他讲的这个故事。

We drove out of the town by the same read as we had entered by.

我们沿着我们进城的同一条路开车出城。

He was such a listener as most musicians would be glad to welcome.

他是一个为大多数作曲家都乐于接待的 音 乐 欣 赏

者。

Associate with such as (= those who) will improve your manners.

请和能改善你的举止态度的那些人来往。

第二种情况: as 作为关系副词,引导**限制性定语从句**,主要用在 such, the same 之后。as 在从句中作状语,其先行词是前面的介词短语(这种介词短语**有时**省略了介词),意思是"象……一样"。从句有时用省略形式。例:

Electrons flow along a wire much the same (way) as water runs through a pipe.

电子沿着导线流动和水流经管子非常相似。

Sound is conducted through steel in the same manner as through air.

声音在钢中传播的方式与在空气中传播 的 方 式 相 同。

I shall use the instrument in such a way as he used it.

我将按他使用的方法来使用这架仪器。

We repaired the machine (in) the same way as he. 我们采取和他同样的方法去修理那台机器。

在以上例句中, as 实际上相当于 in which, with which 等。

第三种情况: as 作为关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句。从句前后有逗点与主句分开。as 指整个主句。as在从句中可作主语、宾语、表语,意思是"如"、"正象"、"象……那样"。从句谓语一律用单数。例:

The author was brought up in a small village, as is recounted in some of his stories.

这作者是在一座小村庄长大的,如在他的许多小说中一再叙述过的一样。

He opposed the proposal, as could be expected. 正如可以预料的,他反对这个建议。

As is often the case, the boy forgot to bring his dictionary.

正如经常发生的一样,这个男孩忘记带上他的字典。 The man was somewhat crazy, as all his acquaintances could see.

这个人有些古怪, 所有他的熟人都能看出。

Electrical energy can, as we know, be converted into heat.

如我们所知, 电能可以变成热。

有时这种从句采取省略形式:

The material is elastic, as shown in Fig. 8.

这种材料具有弹性,如图八所示 (as 后省略 is)。

这种从句称为"句子性关系 从 句" (sentential relative clause),与指前面的名词或代词的定语从句不同,在英语 中常用 as 和 which 引导。as 和 which 的同异可参看 which 词条。

#### (二) 导引时间状语从句

as 作为从属连词,意思是"一面……一面……"、"边……边……"(when, while),引导时间状语从句。这种从句的动作与主句的动作是同时发生的, as 表示的"同时"意

义比 while 更强。例:

Mary laughed as she spoke.

玛丽边说边笑。

As he grew older, he became less active. 当他年龄大了一些,变得不太活泼了。

I dare not let my mind be idle as I walk in the field.

当我在田野散步时,我也不敢无所用心。

You can feel the air moving as your hand pushes through it.

当你的手在空气中挥动的时候,你就能感觉到空气在流动。

从句经常用进行时态,表示主句动作是在从句动作进行的过程中发生的:

The thief was arrested as he was leaving the bank. 正当那个贼离开银行的时候,他被抓住了。

I saw him as he was getting off the bus. 当他下公共汽车时,我看见他。

as 与 when, while 等的区别, 可参看 when 词条。

#### (三) 引导原因状语从句

as 作为从属连词,意思是"由于"、"因为",(since, seeing that),引导原因状语从句。as 所引导的原因状语从句,多表示不说自明的原因或理由,语气较轻。其理由或原因,是附带提及,不加强调。词义接近 since。从句可放在主句的前面或后面,放在前面时语气稍强。例:

As he is working hard, he is likely to succeed.

由于他在努力工作,他很可能会获得成功。

As he was not ready in time, we went without him. 由于他未能及时准备好,我们就去了,没有等他。

I am going to bed, as I am very tired 我疲倦得很,要去睡了。

As it is getting late, we must start at once. 因为天晚了,我们必须立即出发。

As rain has fallen, the air is cooler. 由于下了雨,空气比较凉爽了。

As I can't be certain. I won't be positive. 因为我没有把握,所以我不敢肯定。

One machine was standing idle, as wanting repairs. 有一台机器闲着,因为需要修理。

as 与 because, since 等的区别,参看 because 词条。(四) 引导让步状语从句

as 作为从属连词,意思是"虽然"、"尽管"(although),引导让步状语从句。as 引导的让步从句,一概采取倒装形式,多以形容词、副词或名词置于从句之首。名词如置于句首,一律不用冠词。as 之后主语和谓语的顺序是:如果谓语有系动词,主语是名词时,主语置于谓语之后;如主语是代词时,主语在谓语前。本句型比 although, though 引导的让步从句在语气上更为强烈。例:

Disabled as was Paul, he tried his best to serve the people.

保尔虽然残废了,但他仍然尽力为人民服务。

Simple as was the idea, the then scientific world

would have none of it.

虽然这概念很简单,但当时的科学界却不知道这一点。

Child as he is, he knows enough to tell good from bad.

他虽是个孩子, 却已懂得区分好坏。

有时把动词放在从句句首,尤其是有 may, might, will, would 等情态动词的时候。如:

Try as he would, he could not lift the rock. 虽然他尽了最大的努力,仍不能搬起那块巨石。

Try as I might, I could not arrive there in time. 我虽然尽力而为,也未能按时赶到。

#### (五) 引导方式状语从句

as 作为从属连词,意思是"如""象" (in the way in which),引导方式状语从句。as 引导的方式状语从句是表明主句 谓语活动的方式,是方式从句中最常见的从句。as 前有时加 just,以加强语气。例:

Do in Rome as the Romans do.

在罗马要象罗马人一样地行事(入境问俗)。

State the fact as it is.

照实讲来。

The explanation as it is is more misleading than illuminating.

这样的解释不是阐明问题,反而造成误解(状语从句译为定语从句)。

Electrons revolve round the nucleus of an atom

just as the planets revolve round the sun. 正象行星围绕太阳转动,电子也围绕原子核转动。

Balloons float in the air as boats float on water. 气球飘在空气中如同船浮在水上一样。

Solids expand and contract as liquids and gases do. 和液体及气体一样,固体也会膨胀和收缩。

She gave her life for the People just as she had pledged at one of the Party meetings. 正如她在一次党的会议上所说过的那样,她为人民献出了生命。

I don't feel at all as Tom does on that subject. 对于那个问题,我的看法跟汤姆完全不一样。

#### (六) 引导比较状语从句

由 as 组成的关联从属连词 as (so) ... as 和 as ... so 可以引导比较状语从句,可分别参看该两词 目。as 单 用 亦可引导比较状语从句,意思是"象……一样"相当于 as much as,表示程度或比例。这种从句与 as 所引导的方式状语 从句极易混淆,应注意区别。例:

You will reap as you sow. (= ···as much as you sow) 你种多少,收多少。

He drinks milk as I do. (= ···as much as I do) 他喝的牛奶与我喝的一样多。

Eat as you like. (= ···as much as you like) 请尽量地吃吧。

as(so)...as...,关联从属连词,表示两个事物在性质、特征等方面相似或相等,在英语中称为等比句,即相等的比较法,引导比较状语从句。第一个 as 或so 是副词,意思是"同样的""一样的"(in the same degree)。第二个 as 是连词,意思是"象"、"如同"(the same as)。合起来用作关联从属连词,意为"象……一样的(地)……"as...as...一般用于肯定句,so...as...用于否定句。从句多用省略形式。例:

John is as tall as his father now. 约翰现在跟他父亲一样高了。

Take as much as you want. 你要多少拿多少。

Army and people are as inseparable as fish and water. 军民关系,亲如鱼水。

She is always as busy as she is now. 她一直象现在那样忙碌。

Is it as difficult as they say it is? 那是否象他们所说的那样困难?

The window is just as wide as that one. 这个窗子恰好同那一个窗子一样宽。

He is not so old as he looks. 他的相貌比实际年龄要老些。

To tell the truth, you are not so kind as you once were.

说老实话, 你不象过去那样的和蔼了。

There was no garden so lovely as his in this city. 在全市没有一座花园象他的那样美丽。

虽然 as...as.... 一般用于肯定句,但也有时可以用于否定句,尤其是在口语中:

He is not as old as she. 他的年龄没有她的大。

No ideal is as good as a fact. 无论什么理想,总胜不过事实。

He is not as ill as he makes out. 他没有病到他装的那个样子。

在 as(so)与 as 之间,通常是形容词和副词,但也有形容词加名词的。如果名词是单数可数的,不定冠词必须置于形容词之后、名词之前。例如:

The students got as many books as they needed. 学生们得到了他们所需要的那么多的书。

He is as poor a speaker as I. 他象我一样不善于言词。

This is just as good an example as the other. 这个例子与另一个例子一样好。

as 从句多是省略句。有的句子中, as 好象是从 句 的 主语, 实际上, 从句的主语省略了:

You seemed to understand human nature as well as do science.

你不但通晓科学,而且似乎同样也洞察人性。(在 as well as 后省略 you, do 代替 understand。)

There were not so many tickets available as were asked for.

票没有所需要的那么多。(as 后省略了 tickets。)

There were not so many casualties as was feared.

伤亡数字没有惟恐会有的那么多。(as was feared 是 as it was feared there would be 的省略形式。)

#### as (so) far as, in so far as

as (so) far as, 复合从属连词,意为"至于"、"就……而言"、(to the extent that, according to what),引导条件状语从句。as far as 与 so far as 的意义完全一样,但 so far as 的语气较强。in so far as 与 so far as 相同。它们引导的从句,表明在时间的延续、范围的广度等方面进行限制。例:

John did a good job as far as he went, but he did not finish it.

就约翰所做的而言,他做得很好,但他并没有把工作做完。

He will help you as far as he can. 他会尽全力帮助你的。

So far as I can see, the man has been driven out of his senses by fright.

就我所知, 那人已吓得不知所措了。

In so far as we reason, we are using logic. 只要我们进行推理,我们就在运用逻辑。

In so far as this matter concerns all of us, we should

take a united stand.

就这件事关系到我们大家这一点来说,我们就应采取联合行动。

so far as 等常与 "that goes"、"it goes"、"is concerned"、"I know" 等结构连用:

Mary can take care of herself, and as far as that goes, Susan is pretty independent.

玛丽能照料自己,实际上,苏珊也很有独立能力。

As far as the language of the composition is concerned, it leaves very little to be denied.

就这篇文章的文字而论, 那是相当完美的。

So far as it concerns me, you are at liberty to use this room.

就我来说, 你可以随便使用这个房间。

So (as) far as I know (= so far as my knowledge is concerned), there is no such word in Chinese. 据我所知,汉语里没有这样的一个词。

有时, so far as 等可以在句中分开:

He was so far successfully as he kept the batsman on the defensive.

只要他老使击球员采取守势, 他就能得到胜利。

#### as if, as though

as if, as though 这些复合从属连词, 意思是"似乎"、"犹如" (seeming to show),引导方式状语从句和表语从句。as

if 与 as though 没有什么区别,只不过 as if 使用得普遍 些。它们所引导的从句,含有与某些假设的情况作比较的意 思,以阐明主句的行为方式或主语的状态。

#### (一) 引导方式状语从句

从句多用虚拟语气,指现在的事情用过去时,指过去的事情用过去完成时:

He talks as if (though) he knew all about it. 他说话的口气似乎他全部都已知道了。

She looks as if she were (had been) ill. 她看起来象生(过)病一样。

They work with such enthusiasm as if they never knew fatigue.

他们工作的热情这样高,好象从不知道疲倦似的。

He acted as if (though) nothing had happened. 他装得似乎什么事情都未发生过。

The book looked as though it had been out in the rain.

那本书看起来好象淋过雨似的。

Live as if you expected to live a hundred years, but might die tomorrow.

生活,要生活得象准备活一百岁,但又可能在明天 离开人世那样。

但 as if 和 as though 引导的从句也有用陈述语气的。 从句用陈述语气时,也可能表示内容是不真实的。例如:

He treats me as if (though) I am a stranger.

他对待我象待过路人一样。

# 这一句与下句的意义是一样的:

He treats me as if (though) I were a stranger.

它们均表示从句内容是不真实的。但当从句用陈述语气时,内容也完全可能是真实的:

He looks as if he is sick.

他看起来象在生病。

He walks as if he is drunk.

从走路的样子判断, 他是醉了。

因此,当 as if (though) 从句用陈述语气时,应从逻辑、上下文来判断它的内容是否真实,这对翻译有很大的影响。

as if (though) 从句常是省略句,从句里往往只剩下介词短语、不定式短语、分词短语、形容词短语等。例如:

She paused for a moment as if to collect for an effort.

她停顿了一会,好象在积聚力量,准备再试一下似的。

The girl listened as though turned to stone.

那姑娘仿佛变成了石头似的倾听着。

The cloud had disappeared as if by magic.

云象玩魔术似的消隐了。

He hurriedly left the room as though anrgy. 他好象生气似的急忙地离开房间。

#### (二) 引导表语从句

依说话者对从句内容真实程度的估计,可用陈述语气或虚拟语气。陈述语气常见于"it looks", "it seems"等结构之后。例:

It looks as if it is going to rain. (= It is going to

rain, by the look of it.) 看样子要下雨了。

- It looks as if victory is just round the corner. 看样子,好象胜利就在眼前了。
- It seems as if you are the first one here. 看起来你是第一个到的。
- It looks as if a storm would come soon. 看来好象暴风雨就要来了。
- It's not as though he were poor. 看起来他不象贫穷的样子。

#### as long as, so long as\*

as (so) long as, 复合从属连词,可引导时间状语从句和条件状语从句。so long as 与 as long as 在意义上是一样的。so long as 较常用,语气强一些。

#### (一) 引导时间状语从句

as (so) long as 的意思是"长达"(during the whole time that) 指的是一段时间,从句的动词一般是表示状态或延续性动作。例:

Stay as long as you like. 你愿停留多久都可以。

<sup>\*</sup>注意: as (so) long as 有时可作 "由于"、"因为"解, 意义相当于 since。例:

As long as you are going to town anyway, you can do something for me.

由于你要进城,你可以帮我一点忙。

I will work as long as I live. 我一息尚存,就要工作。

As long as he is silent, he is not offensive. 他在沉默时才不得罪人。

So long as the poor Baroness lived, I did not feel that I had the right to come between you. 可怜的男爵夫人未死之前,我觉得我没有权利和你们接近。

值得注意的是, as (so) long as 与 as soon as 一样, 现在已用作从属连词,没有比较意义。

#### (二) 引导条件状语从句

as (so) long as 表示条件是从表示时间转义而来的,意思是"只要"、"如果" (provided, if only)。现在它们更多地用于条件状语从句。例:

You may go out so long as you come back soon. 只要你马上回来,你就可以出去。

As long as you apologize, I am satisfied. 只要你道歉,我就满意。

As long as we don't lose heart, we'll find a way to overcome the difficulties.

只要我们不灰心, 我们就能找到克服困难的办法。

So long as you are innocent, fear nothing. 只要你问心无愧,就会无所畏惧。

So long as imperialists exist, there will always be soil for aggressive wars.

只要有帝国主义存在,就有发生侵略战争的土壤。

Slanders are like paper kites: they are only kept up so long as you pull against them. 诽谤就象风筝一样,只有你拉着它们,它们才会飘在天上。

As long as you desire it, we will do it. 只要你希望这样做,我们就这样做。

#### as...so

(just) as...so,关联从属连词,引导比较状语从句。just是副词,用在 as 前以加强语气。so 也是副词,其作用在于强调从句与主句的关系。整个词组用作连词。在 古 英 语 作 "因为……所 以……"解,但现在已不作这样解释。现在的意义是"恰如……一样"、"象……那样",(in a degree equal to that, in a parallel way in which),表示两种情况在趋向上或程度上的比例关系。可以把这种从句看作是比较状语从句的伸延。so 有时可以省略。例:

As you like music, so I like poetry.

正象你喜欢音乐一样,我喜欢诗歌。

In capitalist countries, as some are very rich, so others are very poor.

在资本主义国家,正象有些人很富一样,另一些人非常贫困。

Just as water is the most important of liquids, so air is the most important of gases.

正象水是液体中最重要的一种那样, 空气是气体中

最重要的一种。

As the planets revolve round the sun, so electrons revolve round the nucleus of an atom.

正象行星围绕太阳旋转一样, 电子也围绕原子核旋转。

As a tiger stalks his prey, (so) they hunted him. 正象老虎狙击猎物一样, 他们也抓住了他。

有时, 主句的助动词或 be 提在主语前面:

As two is to three, so is four to six. 四比六等于二比三。

As you sow, so will you reap. 种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。

在这种结构中,从句总是在主句前面。这种结构语气强烈,是书面用语,格言里用得尤多。如林肯名言:

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. 正如我不愿当奴隶一样,我也不愿当奴隶主。

as... so... 偶尔作"随着……也就……"解:

As you go farther north, so the winters become longer and more severe.

愈向北走,冬天就变得愈长,也更为寒冷。

## as soon as, so soon as

as (so) soon as, 复合从属连词, 意为"刚……就……"、"一……就……" (immediately after, when once), 引导时间状语从句,表示主句和从句的动作是紧接发生的。从句常

用一般现在时和一般过去时,不用将来时。主句可用三种时式,偶尔也用现在完成时。as soon as 一般用于肯定句, so soon as 用于否定句。例:

As soon as you finish your job, let me know. 你一做完你的工作就告诉我。

He will see you as soon as he can. 他一有空就接见你。

It will become edible as soon as it turns red. 这东西一变红,就可以吃。

He started as soon as he received the news. 他听到这个消息后,就立刻动身。

As soon as lessons were over, the children hurried to the canal again.

一下课,孩子们又奔向运河上去了。

He did not arrive so soon as I expected. 他没有象我期望的那样尽早到达。

We are a great people, but we are no longer great so soon as we are vain of our greatness. 我们是一个伟大的民族,但只要我们一自命伟大,我们立即就不再是伟大的了。

A conjuror gets no credit as soon as he has explained his trick.

魔术师一旦将其手法说明,那他马上就不能吸引人了。

Theory becomes a material force as soon as it has gripped the masses.

理论一经被群众掌握,就会变成物质力量。

As soon as possible 是一个常见的结构, 意思是"尽快",相当于 as soon as one can:

Return the umbrella as soon as possible. 尽快把雨伞还去。

# assuming that

assuming that, 复合从属连词,意思是"假若"、"设想" (taking as being true, if),引导条件状语从句。它与 given that, granted that, presuming that 等结构意思相当,一般可以换用。例:

Assuming that he is innocent, he must be set free. 假使他是无罪的, 就应当释放他。

Assuming that it is true, everybody must believe it. 它若是真的,大家必然都会相信它的。

Assuming (that) this is true, you are still in the wrong. 假定这是真的,你也仍然有错。

## because

because,从属连词,可引导原因状语从句和表语从句。 (一)引导原因状语从句

because, "因为", (for the reason that),是引导原因状语从句最常用的词。它所引导的从句,表明最直接、最重要的原因或理由。because 从句是全句的重心。从句多在主句

### 后面。例:

We like Tom because he is kind. 因为汤姆和善,我们都欢喜他。

I didn't go because I am tired. 我没有去,因为太倦了。

Children play ping-pong because it is fun. 因为乒乓球很有趣,所以孩子们都爱打。

Don't despise others because they are backward. 不可因别人落后而轻视他们。

Just because he doesn't complain, you must not suppose that he is satisfied.

你不可只因他不抱怨就以为他满足了。

Because certain diseases are infectious, it is necessary to isolate the persons suffering from them.

因为某些病是会传染的,隔离这种病人是必要的。

Because I had sat up all the night, I was fatigued. 我因通宵未眠而感疲倦。

because 从句常和修饰整个从句的副词 连用,如 just, merely 等:

We attempt the task just because it is difficult. 正因为这任务艰难,我们才试图去做。

I am not apt to shrink from that which is my duty, merely because it is painful.

我并不会只因为怕吃苦而轻于规避自己的义务。

The work was prized the more because it was the poet's swan song.

尤其因为这部作品是诗人临死前的遗作,所以受到 人们的珍视。

汉语里可以说"因为……所以……",但英语中不能说"because... so…"。

这里请注意 because 与 since, as, inasmuch as, for 这几个表示原因或理由的连词的区别:

because 表示直接而非推断的原因,语气很强,其从句是全句的重心。在这几个连词中,只有它的从句可作强调句型的被强调部分。例:

He must be punished because he has behaved so badly.

因为他的行为太不检点, 所以应该受到处罚。

It is because he has behaved so badly that he must be punished.

正因为他的行为太不检点,所以应该受到处罚。 since 表示推断的、自然发展的原因,语气较弱。例:

Since you insist, I must go.

既然你坚持, 我非去不可。

as 表示不说自明的原因,非正式文体多用之,语气 较 since 更弱。例:

As he was not ready in time, we went without him. 由于他没有及时作好准备,我们先走了。

inasmuch as 表示明显的理由或条件,是最正式和语气 最强的用语。例:

Inasmuch as we serve the people, we are not afraid to have our shortcomings pointed out.

因为我们是为人民服务的, 所以不怕别人指出我们的 缺点。

for 表示说话者自己的见解,是对前一事实的补充说明。 for 是等立连词,引导并列句。它引导的句子总是在句子的 后半部。例:

The evenings were getting chilly, for it was late in September.

晚上渐渐变凉, 因现在已是九月底了。

#### (二) 引导表语从句

This is because you neglected his advice. 这是因为你不听他的劝告。

This is because the earth is travelling round the sun. 这是因为地球在围绕太阳运转。

This is because the direct current flows in a wire always in one direction.

这是由于直流电在导线内总是沿着一个方向流动。

The reason why he cannot come is because he is ill. 他未能来的理由是因为他病了。

有人认为在 The reason why... is 后不宜用 because 从句,应该用 that 从句。但用 because 的还是不少。

## before

before, 从属连词, 意为 "在……以前", (earlier than the time when), 引导时间状语从句。当主句是将来时,从句不可用将来时而需用现在时。如主句用一般过去时或过去

完成时,从句常用过去时。例:

Finish it before you go out. 你走以前,把它完成吧。

You must first learn to walk before you try to run. 在想要跑以前,你必须先学会走。

He will come to see you before he leaves Shanghai. 在他离上海以前,会来看你的。

I shall be gone before you wake in the morning. 在明天早晨你醒来以前,我已走了。

His father died before he was born. 他父亲在他出世以前就逝世了。

He had left for England just before the letter arrived. 他恰好在信到之前去英格兰了。

before 引导的从句常用省略句型:

We must stop and rest before going any farther. 我们必须停下来休息一下再向前走。

before long 和 long before 的意义完全不同。before long 是 "不久以后", "马上", (in a short time), 它等于 before a long time has passed. 而 long before 是 "很久以前", "早就", 后面接从句。

Class will be over before long. (= Class will be over before a long time has passed.)

课不久即将结束。(也可以把 before 在这里当作介词。)

We see a train approaching long before we hear its sound.

我们听到火车声很久以前,就看到火车行驶过来。 before 引导的时间状语从句不能一律机械 地 译 为 "以 前",必须根据上下文和汉语表达习惯灵活地处理译文。例:

We had scarcely left the house, before it began to rain.

我们刚刚离家,天就下起雨来。(这句话如译为"天 下雨以前,我们刚刚离家",就有些费解了。)

It will be five years before we meet. 五年以后,我们才能相见。

before 除作"在……以前"解外,有时可转义为"宁可……而不愿……", (rather than), 表示在两个事物或行动中进行选择。例:

He will die before he shall disgrace himself. 他宁死不辱。

The guerrillas would fight to death before they surrendered.

游击队员宁战斗到死, 也不愿投降。

### but

but 可作关系代词使用,引导定语从句,相当于 that... not, who... not,是一种否定关系代词。主句常有否定词。例:

There is no rule but has some exceptions. 没有不包含例外的规则。

There is no one but knows that.

没有人不知道它。

There is not one of us but wishes to help you. 我们中间没有一人不愿意帮助你的。

There was no one but admired him. 没有人不钦佩他。

There is no habit so old but may be cured by a strong will-power.

只要有坚强的意志,没有什么旧习惯不能改掉。

Who is there but commits errors?

谁不会犯错误?

but 作为关系代词的用法在近代越来越少见了,一般多用 that (who) not 代替。

#### but that

but that, 复合从属连词,可引导条件状语从句和名词性从句。

# (一) 引导条件状语从句

but that 的意思是"若不"、"要不是" (but for the fact that), 引导条件状语从句, 多表示对过去事情的假设和对将来事实的推测, 因此主句多用虚拟语气。例:

I would go but that I am ill. 我若不病,决定去。

But that he has a family, he would have left England long ago. (= If he had no family, he would…) 如果他没有家累,他早已离开英国。

They would have helped us willingly but that they happened to be short of hands too.

倘不是碰巧他们也人手不够,他们早就会愉快**地帮** 助我们了。

But that the "gang of four" sabotaged it, the Four Modernizations would have long got under way. 要不是"四人帮"的破坏,四个现代化早就着手进行了。

当主句有否定词如 not, never 时, but that作 "一……就……"、"要不然就……"解,表示事实,不用虚拟语气。全句重心移到从句。如:

No man is so old but (that) he may learn. 年龄再大,还是可以学习的。

Never a month pasts but she writes to her old parents. 她没有一个月不给她年老的双亲写信。

It never rains but it pours.
不下雨则已,一下就是倾盆大雨。

## (二) 引导名词性从句

but that 表示 "不"、"不会",相当于 "who... not", "which... not",引导名词性从句。例:

Who knows but (that) it may be so? 谁知道它不会这样呢?

Who knows but that he may alter his mind? 谁知道他不会变心呢?

当主句有否定词加上 doubt, deny, question 等词之后, but that 无实义,相当于连词 that:

- I don't doubt but he will come. 我相信他会来。
- I cannot but believe but that I should know you, notwithstanding all that time may have done. 我相信碰到时我总是认识你的,尽管岁月流逝,颜容更改。

这里请注意还有一种"not that... but that..."的结构,与 but that 不同。那是,作"不是……而是……"解,引导原因状语从句。从句在前,主句在后。例:

Not that I dislike the work, but that I have no time. 我并不是不喜欢这个工作,而是我没有时间。

Not that she forgot to do her homework, but that she had been busy nursing a sick friend. 并不是她忘了做家庭作业,而是她忙于护理一位生病的朋友。

# by the time (that)

by the time (that),复合从属连词,意思是"到……时为止"、"在……时" (period of time associated with),引导时间状语从句。by the time that 引导的从句,虽然表示时间限制,但时域较宽。例:

By the time (that) we got there, the film had begun. 在我们到达那里的时候,电影已经开演了。

By the time I reached the hospital, he was gone. 在我到达医院时,他已去世了。 The truck will have arrived by the time you have all the things packed up.

等你把这所有的东西包装完毕时,卡车已经抵达。

By the time (that) the boat got round, she was nearly fainted.

在船掉头的时候,她几乎晕过去了。

主句的时态与从句相同,或者向过去推进一个时态,如 上面第一个例句。

# considering (that)

considering 是由 consider 转化而来的介词,加 that (有时可省略),成为复合从属连词,引导原因状语从句,意为"由于"、"鉴于"、"考虑到"、"就……而论",(since, regarding that),一般与 in that, seeing that 可以换用。例:

He has done very well, considering (that) he has no experience.

鉴于他没有经验,算是做得很不错的了。

The fault is excusable, considering that he had no previous experience.

这过失可以原谅, 因为他过去没有经验。

You write very well, considering that you are so young.

就你这样年轻而论,你可算写得很好的。

Considering that they are just beginners, they are doing quite a good job.

由于他还是一个新手,所以他干得算是不错的了。 He sees very well, considering that he is sixty years of age.

就他年已六十岁而论, 他的视力很不错。

在通常情况下,分词位于句首或句的后半部,常起状语作用,其逻辑主语就是句子的主语。但 seeing (that), considering (that) 已演变为连词,作"由于"、"鉴于"解,没有动词作用,与主句主语没有逻辑上的主谓关系。

# directly

directly 原是副词,演变后用作从属连词,意思是"刚……就……", (as soon as), 引导时间状语从句,表示主句和从句的动作是紧密相连的。这个连词主要在口语中使用,特别是在英国。它比 as soon as 的语气强些,但比 immediately, instantly 的语气稍弱。例:

I'll go there directly I have finished my breakfast.

一吃过早饭,我会马上到那里去。

He made for the door directly he heard the knock. 他一听到敲门声,就朝门口走去。

Directly I heard the news, I hastened to the spot. 我一听到消息,马上赶到出事地点。

Directly I had done it, I knew I had made a mistake. 我一做完这件事,就知道做错了。

Directly he uttered these words there was a dead silence.

# 他刚说了这些话,大家立刻沉默下来。

# each time, every time

each time (that), every time (that), 都是复合从属连词, 意思是"每次"、"总是", (on any occasion, no matter when), 引导时间状语从句。that 通常省去。例:

Each time he comes, he has something new to say. 他每次来,总有些新鲜事儿谈谈。

Each time he came to town, he would visit our school.

他每次进城,都要到我们学校来看看。

Each time I called on him, he was busy with his work.

每次我去看他, 他总是忙于工作。

Every time I went to his house, he was out. 每次我去他家,他总不在。

We started every time a fish leaped.

鱼每次跳动,我们就吃一惊。

除 each time, every time 外, the first time, next time 等均可作连词,引导时间状语从句。例:

He had impressed me that way the first time I met him.

我第一次碰到他时,他就给我这个印象。

Be sure to call on us next time you come to visit our country.

# 下次你到我们国家来时,一定要来找我们。

## even if, even though

这两个词组作为复合从属 连 词,意 思 是 "纵然"、"即使", (used to call attention to the extreme nature of what follows), 引导让步状语从句。even if 和 even though 的意义没有区别,可以换用。它们引导的从句既有让步意义,又有条件意义,有的语法学家称这类从句为 "条件—让步从句", (conditional-concessive clause),既表示两种情况的依赖关系,又表示这种关系带有令人惊奇的性质。谓语可根据不同情况用陈述语气或虚拟语气。例:

Even if my watch is right, we shall be late. 即使我的表是对的,我们也会迟到。

Even if you fail, you will have gained experience. 纵然你失败,你也可以得到一些经验。

Even though they were—which they are not—all you say they are, we should still maintain strict vigilance.

即使他们全象你所说的那样——实际上不然——我们也还是应当严加警惕的。

Even though the enemy had wings, they could not escape from our encirclement.

即使敌人有翅膀, 也飞不出我们的包围圈。

I will get there even if I have to pawn my watch to get the railway fare.

纵然我必须把表抵押作为火车费,我也要到那里去。 if 和 though 这两个词单用均可引导让步状语从句。前 面加 even,可使语气增强。

### for fear (that)

for fear that, 复合从属连词, 意是"惟恐"、"以免" (to avoid the risk that, lest), 引导目的状语从句。它表示一种应加避免的、反面的目的,同时具有说明原因的作用。由于从句里的动作或状态尚是推测的和假设的,从句的谓语均用虚拟语气,如 should, would, might。有时用 may 则表示一种可能性。例:

He is working hard for fear (that) he should fail. 他非常努力,惟恐失败。

They cannot sleep at night now for fear (that) they will be attacked by the enemy.

他们唯恐受到敌人攻击,目前夜间不能睡觉。

She worried for fear that the child would be hurt. 她因害怕孩子受伤而担忧。

For fear that I should (might) mispronounce some words I read very slowly.

我因怕把一些词读错了, 所以读得很慢。

The captain didn't let him go alone, for fear some misfortune might overtake him.

船长不让他一个人单独出去,为的是怕他遇到祸事。 Take an umbrella with you for fear it may rain. 带一把雨伞去吧, 天可能下雨。

由于 for fear that 本身就表示有反面目的,因此从句里不能再用否定式,以免造成逻辑上的混乱。

有时用 lest 代替 that, 成为 for fear lest, 意义不变。例:

For fear lest I should mispronounce some words I read very slowly.

我因怕把一些词读错了, 所以读得很慢。

#### how

how,连接副词,意思是"怎样地"、"用什么方法" (in what way, by what means),可引导名词性从句。how 引导的从句可在句中作主语、宾语、表语、同位语。例:

How long he will retain his championship is a question.

他能保持冠军多久,是个疑问。(主语从句)

How, or at what hour, they returned to Chengtu is unknown.

他们是怎样以及什么时候回到成都的,没有人知道。 (主语从句)

It is wonderful how well he does it. 他做得多好啊。(主语从句)

Tell me how we can improve.

请告诉我怎样才能改进工作。(宾语从句)

The speed of an object indicates only how fast it

is moving.

物体的速度只表示物体运动的快慢。(宾语从句) What matters is how he lives.

重要的是他是如何生活的。(表语从句)

This is how it happened.

事情发生的经过就是这样。(表语从句)

He answered the question how resistence is affected by temperature.

他回答了温度如何影响电阻的这个问题。(同 位 语 从句)

有时候, how 单纯起引导名词从句的作用,相当于 that,没有"怎样地"的含义:

She reminded me how I had once said that one could be quite happy without money. (how = that) 她提醒我说,有一次我曾说过一个人没有钱也可以非常幸福。

He told me how he had read about it in the newspapers. (how = that)

他告诉我他在报上获知此事。

因此,有时候一个句子可作两种理解。

He told me how he had produced more than fifty rabbits in one year.

这句话的意思可能是:"他告诉我他在一年内养了五十多只兔子"这个简单事实,也可能是"他告诉我他是用什么方法在一年内养了五十多只兔子的"。遇到这种情况,为了避兔混淆,在前一种意思时直接用 that,只不过语气轻一点罢了。

此外,当 how 等疑问词引导宾语从句时,这些疑问词在从句中又是作从句的宾语或表语,在文学中有时出现强调性的倒装:

I told them how strong was my desire to visit the famous temple.

我告诉他们,我是多么盼望去访问这座著名的寺院 的。

if

if 作为从属连词,可引导条件状语从句、让步状语从句和名词性从句。

## (一) 引导条件状语从句

if, "假使"、"如果" (on the condition or supposition that),是引导条件状语从句最常用的一个词,但用法复杂。有一种条件从句,其条件能否实现尚悬而未决,因而主句的事实是真是假也未能确定。这种条件从句称"真实条件从句" (real condition clause)。谓语用陈述语气。例:

- If he does it, he will be punished. 如果他做这种事,他将受到处分。
- If we succeed, what will the world say? 如果我们获得成功,世人将会怎样说?
- If the weather holds good, we shall stay another week.

要是天气好的话,我们还要再呆一个星期。(注意从句不用将来时)。

If we can't do as we would, we must do as we can. 如果我们不能如愿以偿,也应当尽力而为。

另一种条件从句称为"虚拟条件从句"(hypothetical condition clause),表示所假设的条件不能实现或实现的可能性极微,谓语用虚拟语气。虚拟条件从句一般又可分三种情况:

第一种情况是与现在事实相违反的假设。这时候,从句谓语用过去时(be 一般用 were),主句谓语用 would (英国英语第一人称也用 should) 加原形动词。例:

- If I feared death, I wouldn't be a communist. 如果我怕死,我就不做共产党员了。
- If I were not your friend, I should not dream of doing so.

要不是我是你的朋友, 我是不会梦想到这样做的。

第二种情况是假设与过去的事实相违反,此时从句谓语用过去完成时,主句谓语用 would (should) 加 have 及过去分词。例:

If I hadn't taken your advice, I would have made a bad mistake.

我要不是听了你的劝告,就会犯了大错误。

If I had consulted my own interests, I should never have come here.

如果我考虑了自己的利益,我是绝不会到这里来的。 第三种情况是假设在将来不能实现或极难实现的条件或 推理,谓语的时态用法与第--种情况相同。同时,从句谓语 还可用另两种形式: "were to+原形动词"和"should+原形

- 动词"。后一种形式,美国英语不用 should。例:
  - If you dropped the glass, it would break. 如果你把杯子跌下去,它会打碎的。
  - If he were to hear of your speech, he would be surprised.

假如他听到你的发言, 他将会感到惊奇。

If all our air (should) suddenly rush away into space, the blue of the sky would be gone.

假如大气突然脱离地球散到太空中去,天空的蔚蓝 色就会消失。

有时省去 if, 将从句倒装,意义不变。这种表达方式是虚拟条件从句所独有的:

Had I the time, I would go.

倘若有时间,我就去。(=if I had the time…)

Should you change your mind, no one would blame you.

如果你改变主意,不会有人责备你的。 (=if you should change your mind…)

Were it not for the atmosphere, the stars could be seen shining at any time.

假如没有大气,任何时候都可以看见星 星 闪 闪 发 光。

if 从句常用省略句型。例:

This, if true, is sad.

这事如果属实, 那是可悲的。

There is little, if any, difference between them.

它们之间即是有差别,也是极为微小的。

if… then… 是一个关联从属连词,引导条件状语从句,与 if 的意义相同,但语气强一些,并强调从句与主句的依赖关系。这种结构,从句必须在主句之前。例:

- If this is the fact, then our course is clear. 倘使这是事实,那末,我们应采取的方针就是明白 不过的。
- If you tell me all about it, then I shall be able to decide.

假如你把一切都告诉我,那末我就能够作出决定。

当 if 引导条件状语从句时,有时后接 only 以加强其语气,表示说话的人非常盼望他提出的条件能够实现:

If only somebody had told us, we could have warned you.

如果有人告诉了我们,我们就会使你提防。

# (二) 引导让步状语从句

if 有时作"虽然"、"即使"解,与 even if 同义,但语气较轻,引导让步状语从句。例:

- If he is poor, at least he is honest. 他虽然穷,但至少是诚实的。
- If life there was full of hardships, it was also full of joy and excitement.

虽然那里生活非常艰苦,但也充满了愉快和激情。

If too old to work much, the retired worker is very enthusiastic about neighbourhood affairs.

虽因年老不能多作,但这个退休老工人对邻居的事

情非常热心帮忙。

The arrangements, if not ideal, are fairly satisfactory.

安排虽不甚理想,但也相当令人满意。

I couldn't be angry with him, if I tried. 即使我想对他发怒,我也不能发怒。

## (三) 引导名词性从句。

if 还可作"是否"(whether)解,引导名词性从句,主要是作宾语从句。例:

Ask him if he would like to come to the theater with us.

问他一下, 他是否愿意和我们一道去看戏。

Go and ask her if she is coming down for supper. 去问她一声她是否下来吃晚饭。

He was anxious to see if she had relapsed since the previous evening.

他急于想去看看,从前晚以后,她的病是否复发了。

Do you know if the shops are open?

你知道商店开了门吗?

if 在上述例句中均可由 whether 代替,用 if 可避免句子的沉重感。如接 or not,只能放在从句最后,而不能直接接 if。例:

I asked him if he knew her or not. (不能说 I asked him if or not he knew her.) 我问他是否认识她。

if 从句可用否定式,而 whether 从句则不能用:

I don't care if it doesn't rain. (不能说 I don't care whether it doesn't rain.)

我不介意是否不下雨。

但 if 作名词性从句时不能出现在句首,不能说 If it rains or not doesn't concern me. 这时必须把 if 改为 whether:

Whether it rains or not doesn't concern me.

是否下雨,与我无关。

由于 if 可引导条件状语从句和名词性从句,有时就有可能产生歧义。例如:

Please let me know if you intend coming. 这一句可作两种解释:

- 1. 如果你打算来,就请告诉我。
- 2. 请告诉我你是否打算来。

遇到这些情况,在后一种意义时,把 if 换为 whether,就不致被人误解了。

## inasmuch as

inasmuch as, 复合从属连词, 意为"因为" (for the reason that), 是最正式 (formal) 的和意味最强的用词,引导原因状语从句。现只用于书面用语中。例:

Inasmuch as you are young, you should do it your-self.

因为你年轻, 所以应该自己去做。

Inasmuch as we serve the people, we are not afraid

to have our shortcomings pointed out.

因为我们是为人民服务的,所以不怕别人指出我们的缺点。

Inasmuch as the debtor has no property, I abandoned the claim.

债务人既然没有财产, 我放弃债权。

A few had to be given extra coaching inasmuch as they had too poor a start.

有几个人因为起点太低,不得不作额外的辅导。

Inasmuch as he has confessed, I will not punish him. 既然他已经坦白了,我也就不惩罚他了。

Inasmuch as the waves are high, I shall not go out in the boat.

因为浪大, 我将不乘船出去。

### in case

in case, 复合从属连词, 引导条件状语从句和目的状语从句。

## (一) 引导条件状语从句

in case 引导条件状语从句时, 意为"如果"、"若发生" (if it happens that, if it should happen that)。它主要表明将来的可能性,指偶然遇到的或应当提防的情况。in case 过去后面有 that,现在一律不用 that 了。例:

What shall we do in case it snows! 如果下雪,我们要怎样办?

In case you cannot come, be sure to let me know in time.

如果你不能来,请及时告诉我。

In case I forget, please remind me of my promise. 如果我忘了,请提醒我所作的诺言。

Add more coal in case the weather is cold. 如果天气冷,就多添些煤。

Send me a message in case you have any difficulty. 万一你有什么困难,就给我带个信。

In case he gives me a phone call, tell him that I will call him back.

万一他打电话给我,就说回头我会打电话给他。

#### (二) 引导目的状语从句

in case 引导目的状语从句时,作"惟恐"、"以防"解(for fear that, in order that... not),表示反面目的。它与lest 同义,不过 lest 多用于书面语, in case 是非正式用语,常用于口语。谓语多用虚拟语气 (should + 原形动词)。例:

I shall ring you up in case you should forget to come.

恐怕你忘了来, 我会打电话给你。

Be quiet in case you should wake the baby. 安静一点,以防把婴儿弄醒。

You had better be ready in case they arrive before you expect them.

你最好准备好,以防他们比你预期的早些到达。

I left the door open in case the cat wanted to get in.

我把门开着,以防猫要进来。

She explained again and again in case comrades should misunderstand her.

她一再解释,惟恐同志们对她产生误会。

有时 in case, just in case 单独用,这是一种省略句型用法。例:

I'll take my umbrella, just in case. (= in case it rains)

我要带雨伞,以防下雨。

#### in order that

in order that, 复合从属连词"以便"、"为了" (with the intention that, to the end that), 引导目的状语从句。 that 和 so that 也可以引导目的状语从句,但 in order that 更明确地表示目的。从句的谓语常用 may, might, should, 表示推定的意思。例:

Betty saved her money in order that she might buy a portable radio.

贝蒂储存钱为的是买一架轻便的收音机。

In order that everyone may understand it, write it in simple language.

为了使人人都能懂得,请用简明的文字来写。

He raised his hand in order that the bus might stop. 他为了使公共汽车停车而举手招呼。

I sent the letter by air mail in order that it might

reach them in good time.

这封信我用航空寄去,以便他们能及时收到。

Some people seem to live in order that they may eat. 有些人活着似乎是为了吃饭。

They flew there in order that they might be in time to attend the opening ceremony.

他们飞往那里,以便能按时参加开幕典礼。 有时从句用 shall,表示说话者的主观意志。例:

You must knock down the machines before shipping in order that they shall arrive in good shape. 你们必须在装运前拆卸这些机器,以便使它们完整无损地运到。

# instantly, the instant

instantly 和 the instant 均用作从属连词,意思是"立即" (as soon as),引导时间状语从句。它表示主句动作紧接从句动作发生,语气比 as soon as, directly, immediately 等连词均强烈。例:

Instantly the bell rang, I got up to open the door. 铃声一响,我就起床开门。

Ī

I started the instant I heard the report. 我一听到报告就动身。

The machine will start instantly the button is pressed.

一按电纽,机器就开动起来。

I telegraphed instantly I arrived there.

我一到那里,就打了电报。

The instant the militiamen heard the alarm, they fell in for action.

民兵们一听到警报, 立即集合准备行动。

The instant the sun rises, all the stars vanish into the air.

太阳出来后, 所有的星星立即无影无踪了。

#### lest

lest,从属连词,可引导目的状语从句和名词性从句。 (一) 引导目的状语从句

lest,"以免"、"唯恐" (in order that... not, for fear that),引导目的状语从句,表示否定的目的。它是一个古词,现在只用于书面语。非正式语体由 in case 来表达。从句谓语一般用 should加原形动词,美国英语只用动词原形。例:

They took their umbrellas lest it should rain. 唯恐天要下雨,他们带了雨伞去。

I am telling you this lest you should make a mistake. 我把这件事告诉你,免得你犯错误。

He walked slowly lest he (should) slip. 他慢慢走,以免滑倒。(不能用 lest he slips)

Grown people should never say or do anything wrong before children, lest they should set them a bad example.

成人切勿在小孩面前有什么不正确的言行, 以免给

他们树立坏榜样。

Take heed lest any man deceive you.

当心别受人欺骗。(不能用 lest any man deceives you)。

Speak lower lest you be overheard. 说轻一些,免得别人听见。

He makes a note of the assignments lest he forget it. 他把要完成的任务记了下来,以免忘记。

## (二) 引导名词性从句

在一些表示惊恐、忧虑的动词后面(如 fear, dread, be afraid, be anxious等), lest 可相当于 that, 引导宾语从句。

- I am afraid lest (= that) he should come too late. 我怕他来得太迟。
- I trembled lest the mischance should befall him. 我战抖着,怕有什么灾祸降到他的身上。
- I was afraid lest he be involved in the scandal. 我唯恐他被卷进那件丑闻的案件中去。
- I fear lest no medicine should save the old man. 我怕药物救不了这个老人的生命。
- I was afraid lest the lad fall down the staircase. 我怕这孩子会从楼梯上跌下来。

no matter who (what, how, where, when, whether, if)

no matter 的意思是"不重要的", (it is of no import-

ance, it does not matter),后接疑问词,一起构成复合从属连词,引导让步状语从句。no matter who 相当于 whoever, no matter what 相当于 whatever,余类推。但 no matter 加疑问词引导的从句语气更加强烈,意为"无论……"、"不管……"。例:

This is not true, no matter who says so. 不管谁这样说,都不对。

You cannot go in no matter who you are.
不论你是谁都不能进去。

No matter what you try to do, it is important to be able to speak well.

无论想做什么工作, 善于说话是很重要的。

No matter what I say, he always thinks I am wrong. 不管我说什么话,他总是认为我错了。

No matter how hard I try, I can never catch up with him.

无论我作多大的努力, 总是赶不上他。

No matter how many ups and downs there are in the war, the fate of aggressors is sealed.

不管战争有多少反复,侵略者的命运总是注定了的。

No matter where an earthquake occurs, patterns of waves are set in motion.

不管哪里发生地震,都有各种类型的地震波发出。

No matter where our Party needs us, we will respond to her call.

不论党需要我们在哪里, 我们一定响应党的号召。

No matter when you call on me, you are we come. 你无论什么时候找我,都很欢迎。

No matter when and how the invaders come, they will be wiped out clean.

无论侵略者什么时候来,怎样来,他们必将被消灭 得干干净净。

No matter whether the balance of forces is in our favor or in our enemy's, operations must be carried out by concentrating our forces.

不管力量的对比是有利于我们还是有利于敌人,作 战都必须集中兵力。

No matter whether you study natural or social science, the object of your study is for the service of the people.

不论你学习自然科学还是社会科学,你的学习目的 都是为人民服务的。

Mary wanted to get to school on time, no matter if she went without breakfast.

玛丽为了要按时到校,不管是否已吃早餐都要走。

以 no matter 加疑问词作为连词所引导的从句,常用省略句型。例:

Anyone, no matter who, may point out our short-comings.

不管是什么人, 谁都能指出我们的缺点。

You may use one or two of these remedies, no matter which.

你可以采用其中一两种补救办法,不管是哪一两种。 这里请注意有时句中只出现 no matter 而无疑问词,其 意义与有疑问词的完全不同。 no matter 的意思是"没有关 系"、"不重要"。例:

If you can not tell the exact date of occurrence, no matter.

如果你说不出确切的发生日期,那也没有关系。

I want to see him before he leaves, but it is no matter. 他离开以前我想见他,但那并不是很重要的。

#### no sooner... than...

no sooner... than... 关联从属连词, 意思是"刚刚……就……","立即", (at once when, at the very moment that), 引导时间状语从句。它所引导的从句在时间意义上与 as soon as 引导的从句相同。不过 no sooner... than 的从句多用过去时, 主句用过去完成时, 一般不用现在时和将来时。例:

He had no sooner left home than it began to rain.

(= It began to rain as soon as he left home.)

他一出门,便下起雨来。

She had no sooner heard the knock than she opened the door.

她一听到敲门声, 就开了门。

He had no sooner arrived home than he was asked to start on another journey.

他刚到家,就要求他开始作另一次旅行。

We had no sooner reached the station than the train was off.

我们刚到车站,火车就开了。

这个句型更多的是把 no sooner 放在句首, 主谓倒置, 以加强语气.

No sooner had the sun shown itself above the horizon than he got out of bed to commence work. 太阳刚从地平线上升起,他就起床工作去了。

No sooner did he signal to turn than the other car turned in front of him.

他刚打出一个转弯讯号,另一辆车立即超前。

No sooner had we reached the top of the hill than we all sat down to rest.

我们一到山顶, 就都坐下来休息了。

No sooner were the picnic baskets unpacked than it began to rain.

野餐盒刚打开, 天就下雨了。

No sooner said than done.

说了马上就干。

有时,也偶尔遇到用现在时和将来时的。例:

You no sooner come, Mr. Weller, than you go again. 威勒先生, 你刚到又要走了。

no sooner... than... 是一个固定搭配,注意不要将than 省去,也不能将than 换为but, when 或 before。

#### now that

now that, 复合从属连词, 意思是"既然"、"因为" (consequently upon or with the fact that), 引导原因状语从句。这个连词由副词 now 演变而来,说明由于时间的推移,到现在出现了新的情况,从而需要进行新的推论,相当于 since now...。that 可以省略。例:

Now that dinner is ready, wash your hands. 饭既已好了,洗手去吧。

Now (that) you're grown up, you must stop this childish behaviour.

你既已长大了, 就必须停止这种幼稚的行为。

Now you mention it, I do remember. 既然你提起这件事情,我也的确回想起来了。

They figure it is time to try the carrot for a change now that the big stick has failed to get them anywhere.

他们认为,既然他们的大棒政策一无所获,该是换试一下胡萝卜政策的时候了。

The idea of Marner's money kept growing in vividness, now the want of it had become immediate. 因为迫切需要钱用,所以马南这笔钱在他心目中越来越具有诱惑力。

Now that the dispute is over, we can go back to work.

# 既然争论已经结束, 我们便可照常工作了。

#### once (that)

once (that), 从属连词,可引导时间状语从句和条件状语从句。

## (一) 引导时间状语从句

once,"一旦"、"一……便……"(as soon as, when once), 引导时间状语从句,表示主句从句是紧接进行的。once 引导的从句多是很短的,长的从句不宜用 once 引导。有时用省略句型。例:

Once you begin, you must continue.

一开了头, 你便应当继续下去。

Once they stand up and become masters of their own fate, the working people can accomplish miracles. 劳动人民一旦站了起来,作了自己命运的主人,就能创造奇迹。

Once you have heard the song, you will never forget it.

你一旦听到那支歌,你便永不会忘记它的。

Once you hesitate, you are lost.

你一踌躇,就错过机会了。

Once seen, the picture can never be forgotten. 那张画一旦见过之后,是永不会忘记的。

Once free from debt, his best course is to move.

一旦偿清了债务,他最好的办法是搬家。

### (二) 引导条件状语从句

当 once (that) 作"只要"(if once) 解时,引导条件状语从句。这种条件从句仍带有时间条件的含义。例:

Once you have promised you must do it. 你既已答应,就应当去做。

Once you give yourselves up, you are totally lost. 只要你一旦自暴自弃,那就一切都完了。

Once you get into the swing of things, you will be all right.

只要掌握窍门, 你一切就顺利了。

Once you consent, you are trapped. 只要你一同意,就陷入了圈套。

It is very easy once you have got used to it. 只要你习惯了它,这事是很容易的。

#### on condition that

on condition that,复合从属连词,意思是"如果","假如"(providing that, with the condition that),引导条件状语从句。that 仅在少数场合下省略。有时 condition 前有the。如果 condition 前有形容词,则必须用 the,如 on the express condition that。从句谓语一般用陈述语气,有需要时可用虚拟语气。它表明说话的人提出某种条件,坚持这个条件实现了才能做别的事情,语气较严肃。例:

I'll sell you this camera on condition that you pay in cash.

假如你付现金,这架照相机就卖给你。

I will lend you the money on condition that you pay it back in one month.

你如在一月内归还,我就借钱给你。

Mercy is a rule on condition that you lay down your arms.

只要你们放下武器,一律宽大处理。

We will let you use the room on condition that you keep it clean and tidy.

我们可以让你们利用这个房间,只要你们能保持房间的整洁的话。

I told it to him on condition that he should keep it secret.

我告诉了他,条件是要他保守秘密。

## provided (that), providing (that)

provided that 和 providing that, 复合从属连词,意思是"倘若","如果"(on condition that, if),引导条件状语从词。它表示规定的条件,与 on condition that 的意义最为相近。从句谓语一般用陈述语气。that 有时省略。例:

I will come, provided I am well enough. 只要我身体好,我一定来。

Provided that no objection is raised, we shall hold the meeting here.

假使没有反对意见, 我们就在这里开会。

I will go, providing my expenses are paid. 要是费用有人代付,我就去。

I'll come providing you let me know in good time. 只要你及时告诉我,我就会来。

We shall do this test provided the weather is fine. 如果天气好,我们就做这个试验。

provided (providing) that,与 if 的意义接近,但 if 的用途较宽。if 表示"如果",provided that 表示"规定",即是说话者规定的条件。因此,当从句的条件不是说话者规定的,就不能用 provided that,而要用 if。例:

What will happen if they see us? 如果他们看见了我们,会发生什么呢?

这一句的从句不是说话者规定的条件,因而不能用 provided that。

## seeing (that)

seeing that, 复合从属连词, 意思是"鉴于"、"由于" (in view of the fact that),引导原因状语从句。seeing 在这里已没有分词作用,仅用作连词,表示一种明显的理由。本词组与 in that 和 considering that 的意义基本相同,可以换用。例:

Seeing (that) he says so, it must be true. 由于他这样说,所以它必然是真实的。

He has no right to vote, seeing that he is a minor. 他尚未成年,无选举权。 He speaks Chinese very well, seeing that he is a foreigner.

就他是外国人而论, 他的汉语讲得很好。

Seeing (that) you are here, we had better settle the matter right now.

既然你在这里, 我们就把这事情现在解决了吧。

Seeing (that) it is ten o'clock, we will wait no longer.

因为已经十点钟了, 我们不再等下去了。

We made allowances, seeing that they were newly returned from overseas.

因为他们刚从海外回来,所以我们给予了一些照顾。

#### since

since 作为从属连词,可以引导时间状语从句和原因状语从句。

## (一) 引导时间状语从句

since, "自……以来(后)"、"自从"(from the past time when, after that), 引导时间状语从句,表示从何时起到何时止的连续时间。since 引导的从句,多用一般过去时,主句多用现在完成时,这是带 since 从句的复合句最常见的句式。例:

Since I left college, I have not seen him. 自从我离开大学以后,就没有见过他了。
He has not written since he left us.

自从他离开我们以后,他就没有写信给我们。

Where have you been since I last saw you? 自上次我和你见面以后,你到哪里去了?

It has been thirty-four years since the People's Republic of China was established.

中华人民共和国成立以来,已经有三十四年了。

More than fifteen years have gone by since war ended.

战争结束以来,已有十五年了。

有时候,通过上下文,表示从句的动作是延续到过去某个时间 (continue till then),这时主句谓语不用现在完成时,而用过去完成时。例:

I met her last week. Since we left school, we had often written to each other.

上回我遇见她。自我们离开学校后,我们曾经常互相写信。

如果主句的动作是从过去某时一直延续到现在,主句可用现在完成进行时:

She has been collecting stamps since she was a child.

她从小起就一直在集邮。

What have you been doing since we met? 自我们遇见后,你一直在作什么?

He has been drinking wine since the party started. 晚会开始后,他一直在喝酒。

以上这些句子中的主句,不能用一般现在时或现在进行

时,必须用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。如最后一句不能用 He is drinking...。

上述的几种情况,从句均是用一般过去时的。但如果从句动作是从过去某时起,一直延续到现在,从句用现在完成时。(此时从句的动词必然是具有持续意义的动词,否则只能用过去时。)例:

Since I have owned a bicycle, I have gone school by it every day.

自从我有了一部自行车后,我每天骑车上学。

Since we have lived here, we have made a lot of friends.

自从我们住在这里以来,我们交了很多朋友。(这一句如果 live 换为 come,就只能用过去时: since we came here...)

上面说过,带有 since 从句,主句必须用完成时态。但 当主句的主语是指时间的代词,主句的概念已包含了从过去 到现在的持续时间,主句也可以用一般现在时或一般过去 时。例:

It is fifty years since he joined the revolution. 他参加革命已五十年了。

How long is it since you were in China? 你在中国有多久了?

This is the tenth day since I wrote to him. 自从我写信给他以后,今天是第十天了。

It was ten years since they had lived here. 自从他们居住在这里以后,到当时已经十年了。

Since 从句可用省略句型,一般是 "since+-ing"。例:

Since leaving school, I have never met our old
principal.

自从离校后,我再也没有见到过我们的老校长。

这里要注意 since 常与 ever 连用,构成复合从属连词 ever since, 意思是"自从……以后一直"(throughout the whole period of time referred to and up to the present), 引导时间状语从句。例:

We have resided in Chengdu ever since we came to Sichuan.

自从来四川以后,我们一直住在成都。

Ever since he graduated, he has made great achievements in his work.

自从毕业以来,他在工作中一直取得很大的成就。

## (二) 引导原因状语从句

since,表示原因,意思是"因为"、"既然"(seeing that、as for the reason that),引导原因状语从句。since 引导的从句,是说明产生主句的原因,这种原因带有分析后的推理性质,这是与 as 从句稍有不同的地方。since 是从"时间"概念演变到"原因"概念的。当它是完全表示原因概念时,译为"因为";既表示原因而又表示时间概念时,可译为"既然"。从句多在主句前面。主句和从句的时态一般相同。例:

Since he is now six years old, his education must be no longer postponed.

他现在既然已有六岁了,对他的教育不可再耽搁了。 Since you are going, I will accompany you. 你既然要去,那我陪你去。

Since it is so, there is no more to be said. 既然事情是这个样子,也没有更多的话可说了。

Since we have ten fingers, the number ten has become the foundation of all counting in all parts of the world.

因为我们有十个指头,所以十这个数字就成为全世 界一切计数的基础。

You shall have them cheap since there is little demand for them.

因为这些东西的需要量不大, 你可以便宜地买到。

since 引导的原因从句,常具有明显的时间概念,因而在许多句子里体现出时间呼应关系。有时主句是一般现在时,从句则用现在完成时或一般过去时。例:

I don't need those books since I have left school. 既然我已离开学校,我不需要这些书了。

Since I was in the same class as he, I know him quite well.

因为我过去与他同班, 所以我非常了解他。

since 引导的原因状语从句,不能用省略形式(它引导的时间状语从句可以有)。如不能说: I don't need these books since leaving school。但当从句的表语是形容词时,可用省略形式。例:

This is a more dangeous, since unknown, foe. 因为是隐蔽的敌人, 那就更危险了。

This is a useless, since impossible, proposal.

由于不可能,那个提议是无用的。 since 与 because, as 等的差别,可参阅 because 词条。

### so that, so...that

so that,复合从属连词,可引导目的状语从句和结果状语从句。so...that...,关联从属连词,可引导结果状语从句。

#### (一) 引导目的状语从句

so that, 意为"以便", "为了", (for the purpose that), 引导目的状语从句。从句谓语一般用 may, might, should, 以表示委婉, 也有用 shall, will 的。在美国英语中,往往省略 that 只用 so。例:

They hurried so that they might not miss the train. 他们为了不致赶不上火车,急忙忙地走着。

I stepped aside so that she might go in. 我走到一旁,好让她进去。

They started early so that they would arrive in time. 他们动身很早,以便及时赶到。

So that she will not miss you in the crowd, give her a fairly detailed description of yourself. 为了她在人群中能认出你,你要对她详细地描述自己。

He tried to shout so he might be heard all along the street.

他试图喊叫,以便街上所有的人都能听见。

Bring it nearer so that I may see it better.

拿近点,以便我看得更为清楚。

### (二) 引导结果状语从句

so that 也可以引导结果状语从句,此时其词义是"以致","结果"(with the result that)。从句只能位于句子后面,而不能位于句首。从句谓语极少用 may, might,常用can, could,或不用情态动词。表示结果从句的 so that,前面常有逗点。例:

The train was late, so that I could not keep my word. 火车晚点,以致我不能履行我的诺言。

My pencil fell under my desk, so that I couldn't see it.

我的铅笔掉到桌子下面, 以致我看不见。

It was very cold, so that the river froze. 天气寒冷,河水都结冰了。

We planted hundreds of shrubs, so that by August the garden had improved out of all recognition. 我们种了数百棵灌木,结果到了八月,花园已变得不可认识了。

I received my wages yesterday, so that I can now pay what I owe you. 我昨天领了工资,因此,我现在能够把欠你的钱还

给你。

表示结果状语从句的另一句型是 so... that..., 意思是"如此……以致……", so 后面接形容词或副词。从句谓语用陈述语气。在这种句型中, that 后面的从句具体地描绘前面形容词或副词的程度。有的含有夸张之意,可译为"简

#### 直"。例:

He is speaking so loud that I hear him even from here.

他讲话的声音是那么洪亮,以致连这里也可听到。

He spoke so rapidly that we could not clearly understand him.

他说得太快, 使我们不能清楚地了解他的意思。

I was so tired that I could hardly keep my eyes open. 我太疲倦了,简直连眼皮都睁不开了。

有时, so 后面没有形容词或副词。例:

The bridge is so built that it opens in the middle. 那座桥梁建造成中央可以开启。

We have so arranged matters that one of us is always on duty.

我们已经做了安排,使我们当中总有一人在值班。 that 往往省略,特别是在口语中。例:

He is so strong and healthy, he never takes any medicine.

他非常强健, 从不吃什么药。

### such that, such...that

such that 和 such...that 分别为复合从属连词和关联从属连词,均引导结果状语从句。such that 用在一起时,意思是"这样大,以致"(so great that, the kind that)。such与 that 分开时,意思是"如此……以致……"(of a kind

or amount that)。它们引导的结果从句均含有程度的意思。 such 后常跟名词,而 so 后跟形容词和副词,这与 so...that 不同。从句谓语均用陈述语气。例:

Mother's answer was such that she didn't say yes and she didn't say no.

妈妈的回答既非是亦非否。(such that = the kind that)

- The weather was such that I could not go out. 气候如此炎热,以致不能外出。(such = so hot)
- His progress was such that it surprised the teacher. 他的进步这样大,因此老师都感到惊奇。(such = so great)
- His behaviour was such that everyone disliked him. 他的行为使得任何人都不喜欢他。
- One must live in such a way that others may live better.
  - 一个人活着,就是为了使别人过得更美好。
- Jimmy made such noise that his sister told him to be quiet.

吉米如此吵闹,以致他姐姐叫他安静下来。

The players were of such enormous stature that we appeared as children before them.

选手们这样地魁梧高大,在他们面前我们显得象小孩一样。

Such was the force of the explosion that all the windows were broken.

爆炸力是如此之大, 竟使所有的窗子都震破了。

It was such a warm day that I took off my coat. 天气很暖和,所以我把大衣脱掉了。

有时也可以省略 that。例:

He had such confidence in himself he did not consult anybody.

他是那样的自信,以致跟任何人都没有商量过。

## suppose, supposing

suppose 原是祈使语气的动词, supposing 是现在分词, 后来均转义为"假设","倘使"(if),成为从属连词,多用于疑问句中,引导条件状语从句。本句型有时用虚拟语气。例:

Suppose it rains, what shall we do? 假如下雨,我们怎么办呢?

Suppose we can't get the necessary equipment, what should we do?

要是我们弄不到必要的设备,那怎么办呢?

Supposing no unforeseen delays occur, how long would the work take?

如果没有意外耽搁的话,这工作要多少时间完成?

Objections to the plan, supposing there should be any, should be reported to the Committee at once. 对本计划如有任何异议,应当立即向委员会报告。

Supposing you fail a second time, don't get disap-

pointed, but try again.

假使第二次你又失败, 别灰心丧气, 再试试看。

Supposing you are taken ill, the doctor lives close by. 假使你生病,你附近就有医生住着。

Supposing I grant that he was in his right mind, that was no excuse for his conduct.

假定我姑且认为他的心地是好的,他的行为仍然不可宽恕。

有的语法学家认为 suppose 表示假设, supposing 表示 先决条件。但实际上,不存在这种绝对的界线,可以互相换用。

#### than

than,从属连词,引导**比较状语从句**,表示两个事物或入在某些方面的差别。在 than 前有形容词或副词的比较级。从句多采用省略形式,省去与主句相同的部分。例:

Mary is younger than Jane (is).

玛丽比珍年轻些。

He knows you better than I (know you). 他了解你比我了解你要多些。

Two heads are better than one.

人多智多。

He came more promptly than she. 他比她到得快些。

He is more attentive in class now than he was last

term.

他现在在课堂上比上学期专心多了。

The new edition is less expensive than the old one. 新版本比旧版本便宜一些。

Mencius was born at a later period than Confucius. 孟子生于孔子之后。

than 后名词的格,在正式文体中,应按该词在从句中的地位,该用主格的就用主格,该用宾格的就用宾格。例:

He likes you better than she.

他比她更喜欢你。(=than she likes you.)

He likes you better than her.

他喜欢你比喜欢她更甚。(=than he likes her)

但是在非正式文体中,该用主格的地方也用宾格的现象很普遍,这种用法是可以接受的。例:

You write much better than me.

你比我会写多了。

His wife is several years younger than him. 他的妻子比他小好几岁。

因此,有时会出现费解的句子:

He attacked the Committee more than us.

这句话可以理解为"他攻击委员会比我们攻击委员会更甚",或"他攻击委员会比攻击我们更甚"。为了要避免这种含混,同时避免 than we 那样生硬的用词,可以写出从句的谓语。例:

He attacked the Committee more than we did. (或 more than he did us)

有时候, than 后有 that 或 what:

Nothing would please me more than that he should make a critical examination of his errors.

再也没有什么能比他检查自己的错误使 我 高 兴 的 啦。

I would rather lose the chance of getting this job than that you should ask others to recommend me. 我宁愿失去得到这种工作的机会,也不愿让你去求别人来推荐我。

Nothing could give me greater pleasure than what you have just told me.

没有什么事比你刚才告诉我的事儿能给我更大的乐趣了。(what = that which)

有人把这里的 than 看作是介词。

有时, than 后直接接从句的谓语,这可看作是省略了某些词。例:

There were more casualties than was reported.

伤亡人数比所报导的为多。(=than it was reported there were)

There were more people present than were expected. 出席的人比预期的多。(= than there were people expected)

He played the piano much better than could have been expected.

他的钢琴弹得比我们预料的好得多。(=than he could have been expected to play)

注意: 有些 more than 等结构不引导比较状语从句。如 more than, less than 后面接表示量度或程度的名词时, 只能看作是状语。例:

I weigh more than 200 pounds. 我有二百磅重。

This game requires more than ordinary patience. 这运动要求有异乎寻常的耐心。

还有一种结构称为"准并列结构",引导并列成分,而不引导比较状语从句。例:

I was more angry than frightened. 我受惊还在其次,只是使我恼怒。

The book seems to be more a dictionary than a grammar.

这本书看来与其说是语法书,不如说是一本词典。

#### that

that 可引导名词性从句、定语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、原因状语从句、让步状语从句。

### (一) 引导名词性从句

that,从属连词,本身无词义,可引导名词性从句。在名词性从句中,that 从句所占的分量最大,它可以充当主句的主语、直接宾语、表语、同位语等。在充当宾语从句时,必须注意时态的呼应,当主句谓语是过去时态时,从句谓语一般必须是过去时或过去完成时,但表示真理的从句例外。由于 that 无词义,省略的情况特别多。例:

That they are still alive is a consolation.

他们尚在人间,这是一种慰藉。(主语从句)

It so happens that I know the man. 碰巧我认得那个人。(主语从句)

Columbus proved (that) the world is round. 哥伦布证明地球是圆的。(宾语从句)

I told him that he was wrong. 我告诉他他错了。(直接宾语从句)

That I have foibles, and perhaps many of them, I shall not deny.

我不否认我有缺点,可能缺点很多。(宾语从句。为了强调,从句放在句首。)

One of the properties of metals is that they can conduct electricity.

金属的特征之一是它们能够导电。(表语从句)

The trouble is (that) we are short of money. 糟的是我们缺钱。(表语从句)

My idea is that we should stick to our original plan. 我的意见是我们应当按原来的计划 办 事。(表语从句)

The news that he failed in the examination again was a shock to me.

他考试再度失败的消息使我感到震惊。(同位 语 从 句)

必须注意的, that 从句只能是陈述句,而不能是疑问句、祈使句或惊叹句。如不能这样说: I have to tell you that

if you fail, try again. 因为这里的 that 从句用了祈使语气。上句应改为: I have to tell you that if you fail, you should try again. (我必须告诉你,如果你失败了,就应该再试一试。)

形式主语和形式宾语 it 可用来代替 that 从句放在句子前面,以保持句子平衡。例:

It is generally believed that he died of poison.

一般人都相信他是服毒死的。

We have made it clear that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy.

农业是国民经济的基础,这点我们已讲明了。

that 从句作介词宾语的很少见,只有在 in, but, except 等少数介词后偶尔见到。例:

He differed from other people in that he always looked farther ahead in his work.

他和别人不同的是他在工作中比别人都看得远些。

I know nothing except that he has made a serious mistake.

我只知道他犯了一个严重的错误。

上面的句子, 在现代英语中已经比较少见了。常见的是用一个引导词 it 把从句连接起来。例:

You may rely on it that I shall give you a full account.

你放心, 我会向你作详细的报告。

See to it that no harm comes to her. 你要注意,不要伤害了她。

I took his word for it that he would try his best to help us.

他说他要想一切办法帮助我们,我相信他的话是真的。

### (二) 引导定语从句

that 作为关系代词,可引导定语从句,其先行词可以是人或者是物。that 从句只能作限制性定语从句,that 前不能用逗点。that 在从句中可作主语、宾语、表语。在作宾语或表语时可省略。例:

She is the only student that can speak French in my class.

她是我们班上唯一会说法语的学生。

This is the picture (that) I bought yesterday. 这是我昨天买的画。

The man that sold you that camera is a rogue. 卖那架照相机给你的那个人是一个流氓。

The books (that) I sent you will help in your studies. 我给你的那些书对你的研究将有所帮助。

All that could be done had been done.

一切能做的事情都做了。

I am not the fool (that) you thought me. 我不是你想象的那种傻瓜。

She is no longer the girl (that) she was before she worked at the factory.

她已不是进工厂工作以前的她了。

在一般情况下, that 与 who, which 在指人或物时可

以换用。但在从句前面的先行词中有 only, no, any, all 等词,或有最高级的形容词时,须用 that。例:

Newton was one of the greatest men that ever lived. 牛顿是世界上最伟大的人物之一。

Ask any person that is likely to know. 去请教可能知道该事的任何人。

He is the only artist that has ever visited this town. 他是曾访问过这座市镇的唯一的艺术家。

但 that 不能用在介词后。介词后只能用 which 或 whom:

Liquids take on the shape of the container in which they are.

液体呈现用以盛它的容器的形状。

如果把介词移到句末,可以用 that:

Liquids take on the shape of the container that they are in.

that 还可作为关系副词,引导定语从句。这有两种情况。一是 that 作"何时"(when)解。例:

we left the day that he arrived.

他来的那一天,我们就离开了。(that = when)

The year that she was born was 1907.

她出生的那一年是一九〇七年。

这种用法的 that 往往省略:

He came in the evening (that) we went to the theater. 我们出去看戏的那个晚上他来过。

另一种用法是 that 相当于"介词+which", that 也用

作关系副词。例:

I like the place for the very reason that you dislike it.

我喜欢那个地方的原因恰是你不喜欢的原因。(that = for which)

He doesn't see things the way (= in the way) that we see them.

他看问题的方法与我们不一样。(that = in which)

He shouted with the greatest strength that he could. 他用他可能使出的最大力量叫喊。 (that = with which)

### (三) 引导目的状语从句

由 that 构成的 so that, in order that 均可以表示目的,可参看这两个词条。that 单用,亦可表示目的,引导目的状语从句。that 在从句中不作任何成分,从句谓语常使用情态动词 may, might 等,以表示委婉。例:

Man does not live that he may eat, but eats that he may live.

人生存不是为了吃饭,吃饭则是为了生存。

Bring it nearer that I may see it better. 把它拿近一点,以便我看得清楚一些。

Let's take the front seats that we may hear more clearly.

让我们坐在前几排吧,这样我们会听得清楚一些。

Hold the flag higher that all may see.

把旗子举高一些, 让大家都看到。

We rested that we might work better. 我们休息了,以便我们可以更好地工作。

We are working hard that we may accomplish the splendid goal of the four modernizations.

我们正在为实现四个现代化的宏伟目标而努力工作。

that 引导的目的从句较 so that, in order that 引导的, 在语气上较弱,用得不多。

### (四) 引导结果状语从句

由 that 构成的 so that, such that 可引导结果状语从句,可参看该两词条。that 作为从属连词单用,亦可引导结果状语从句。本句型也可看作是 so that 省略 so 的结果。与 that 引导的目的状语从句不同,引导的结果状语从句不用 may,might 等词,但可用 can,should 等情态动词。例:

What have I done that he should be angry with me? 我究竟干了些什么,他要对我生气呢?

Have you lost your money, that you look so sad? 你愁色满面, 丢了钱吗?

Our group did very well in the workshop that we were praised by the workers.

我们小组在车间干得很出色, 所以受到工人们的称赞。

Everything seemed to him to be shaping satisfactorily that his spirits were at their highest.

他似乎觉得万事顺利,所以情绪极为高昂。

### (五) 引导原因状语从句

that 引导的从句,也可以表示原因或理由,即原因状语从句。这种从句的前面,多是表示情感的形容词或过去分词。 that 作为从属连词,与 because 的词义相当。例:

I am glad that he came. (= because he came) 因为他来了,我感到高兴。

We are proud that our country is forging ahead at such a speed.

我们感到骄傲, 因为我们祖国正在飞速地前进。

I am ashamed that you should be so cowardly. 你竟这样懦怯,我觉得羞耻。

I am sorry that I haven't done as much as I should. 很抱歉, 因为我做得没有应做的那么多。

The whole nation was overjoyed that the "gang of four" had been smashed.

举国上下因粉碎了"四人帮"而欢欣鼓舞。

表示原因的 that 从句还有一些其他形式:

The act was the bolder that he stood utterly alone. 这行动,特别因为他孑然一身,而显得更为勇敢。

## (六)引导让步状语从句

that 象 as 一样,可采用倒装形式表示让步意义,引导让步状语从句。that 是从属连词,意思是"虽然"、"尽管"(though, as)。例:

Small that atoms are, there are electrons still smaller. 原子虽然很小,但电子更小。

Fool that I am, I know better than to do that. 我虽愚蠢,也不至于做那样的事。

Confirmed smoker that he was, he managed to be rid of his smoking habit.

他虽是个老烟鬼,还是戒掉了他的吸烟习惯。

Strong man that he is, John has been severely put to the test during the past few weeks. 约翰尽管是一个坚强的人, 在过去几个星期中他严

约翰尽管是一个坚强的人,在过去几个星期中他严重地受到了考验。

Poor that paper is in conductivity, it is by no means a perfect insulator.

尽管纸的导电性很差,但决不是完善的绝缘体。

还有一种比较特殊的 that 从句,句型是"it is a+形容词+名词+that...",也是表示让步意义的。由于它的句子含义与字面相反,极易译错,须加以注意。例:

It is a skilful workman that never blunders. 无论怎样熟练的工匠也会有失手的时候。

It is a wise man that never makes mistakes. 无论怎样聪明的人,也难免要犯错误。

It is a long lane that has no turning. 无论怎样长的街巷,总会有转弯的地方。 值得注意的是 that 还可用于强调句型中。例:

It is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought that has guided us from victory to victory. 指引我们从胜利走向胜利的正是马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想。

在这里, that 引导的句子与一般从句不同。关于这方面的用法,可参阅附录 I 。

#### the... the...

the...the...,关联从属连词,意思是"越……越……","愈……愈……"(to what extent... to that extent...),引导比较状语从句。两个 the 本身均是副词,后面跟形容词或副词的比较级。从句一般在主句前面;在主句后的也有,但少见。这种句型表示比例关系,即在程度上主从句是按比例增减的。例:

The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.

你越用功,进步就越大。

The more a man knows, the more he discovers his ignorance

懂得愈多,愈觉不足。

The sooner you finish your work, the earlier you will go home.

你工作完成得越快, 就能越早回家。

The more you practise, the more you know. 实践越多,知识越丰富。

Others will suspect us the more, the more we suspect them.

我们越是怀疑别人,别人会越是怀疑我们。(这句的主句在前,从句在后。)

An object draws the harder, the more matter it

contains.

物体含有的物质愈多,它的引力就愈大。(主 句 在前,从句在后。)

这个句型用省略句的很多。例:

The smaller the mind, the greater the conceit.

心地愈狭,愈自大。(mind 和 conceit 后均省略 is)
The more, the merrier.

人越多越热闹。(more 后省略 people there are, merrier 后省略 it will be。)

主句的主谓语有时半倒装,以保持句子的平衡:

The greater the distance through which the water falls, the greater is the power developed.

水的落差越大,产生的动力就越大。

The smaller the particles, the more freely do they move.

粒子越小,动得越自由。

The more you read, the better will you write. 读得愈多,写得愈好。

一般来说,本句型必须有 the... the...,但有时指上下文某些相关的事物,只有一个 "the+比较级":

I am the more inclined to believe him because he has nothing to gain by concealing the truth. 我越发倾向于相信他的话,因为他不会从隐瞒真相中得到好处。

We were none the wiser for his explanations. 他的解释并没有使我们更聪明一些。

He worked all the harder, because his mother praised him.

他因母亲的称赞而越发努力工作了。

## the (very) moment

the (very) moment, 复合从属连词, 意思是"一……就", "正当" (as soon as, at the moment when), 引导时间状语从句。the very moment 中, very 是加强语气的,可用可不用。后面有时加用 that。这个连词与 as soon as 的意义相当, 但语气更强。例:

I started the very moment I got your letter. 我一接到了你的信就动身了。

The moment he comes, let me know.

他来时立即告诉我。

He hid himself the moment he saw me. 他一见到我就躲起来。

I always forgive anyone the moment they tell me the truth of their own accord.

无论何人, 当他们自动地把真相告诉我时, 我总是 马上宽恕他们。

Stormy applause broke forth the moment she appeared on the stage.

她一在台上出现,就响起了暴风雨般的掌声。

The enemy plane was shot down the moment it intruded into our air space.

这架敌机一侵入我国领空就被击落了。

I fired my pistol, the moment I caught sight of him. 我一看见他, 就立即开枪。

与 the moment 意义极为相近的还有 the minute, 其用法是一样的。例:

I will give him your Letter the minute (that) he arrives.

等他一到,我就把你的信给他。

# though, although

though, although, 从属连词, 意思是"虽然"、"纵使" (in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that), 引导让步 状语从句。这两个词是表示让步意义最常用的词。although 是由 all 和 though 而来的,多用于正式场合。although 通常用在句首,多指事实而不指设想。though 可用于句首,句中、句末,可既指事实,又指设想。它们绝对不可与 but 连用,两者只能选用其一。但它们可以与 yet, still, nevertheless 三词连用。例:

Though he is poor, he is happy. 他虽然穷,但很快乐。

Though it is cheap, I do not want it. 它虽便宜,我却不需要。

Although many difficulties and obstacles are still ahead, nevertheless, we are certain to make still greater achievements.

尽管在前进道路上还存在着许多困难和障碍,但是, 我们相信能够取得更加伟大的成就。

Every gift, though it may be small, is in reality great if given with affection.

不论什么礼物,只要带着深情厚意来赠送,即使很微小,在实际上却是极大的礼物。

I have not yet verified the information, though I think it is correct.

我还没有把这些情报加以核实,但我认为错不了。 though, although 从句用陈述语气时,多暗示一种事实。 但当表示假设和想象时,用虚拟语气。例:

Though all the world were against me, I should still hold to my opinion.

即使整个世界反对我,我还是要坚持我的看法。

Though he blame me, yet I will trust in him. 即使他责备我,我还是愿意相信他。

当从句和主句的主语和系动词相同时,从句可用省略形式:

Though beaten, we were not disgraced. 虽然输了,我们并不丢脸。

Though young, she was experienced. 她虽年轻, 却有经验。

My house, though large, are of stone and wood like those of others.

我的房子虽大,但和别家一样是用石头和木材建造的。

Though 引导的让步状语从句有时采用部分 倒 装 的 形式,表示夸张的色彩。在这种情况下,不定冠词是不用的。although 由于语调关系,不用于此句型。例:

Child though he is, he knows enough to tell good from bad.

他虽是个孩子, 但却懂得区分好坏。

Backward somewhat technologically though we are for the moment, we have perfect faith in our ability to catch up in time.

虽然暂时我们在技术上比较落后,我们完全有信心 能及时赶上去。

Commonplace though it may appear, this doing of one's duty embodies the highest ideal of life and character.

这种忠于职守的行为,虽然看起来平淡无奇,却是人生和性格的最高理想的具体表现。

值得注意的是, though 有时能引导实际上的独立句,词义相当于 and yet,译为"但是"。although 极少用于这种句子。例:

He will probably agree, though you never know. 他可能会同意, 但是你却不知道。

He read on, though not to the very end. 他继续读,可是没有读完。

## till, until

till, until, 从属连词, 意为"直到……为止"(up to the time when), 引导时间状语从句。till 比 until 用得普遍。until 多用于正式文体, 放在句首较多, 语气较重。动词的时态用法视需要可选各种时式。但主句如为将来时, 从句只能用现在时。如果主句是过去时, 从句 多用 should。例:

Until we know the facts, we can do nothing further. 在未得知事实真相以前,我们无法采取进一步的行动。

Until he was sixteen, he had never been away from his native town.

他直到十六岁还没有离开过家乡。

Bells don't ring till you strike them. 铃不打不响。

No man can answer for his own valor or courage till he has been in danger.

在身临危险之前,谁也不能担保自己有 勇 敢 或 胆 略。

We shall wait until you come back. 我们将等你回来。

They waited till I should arrive. 他们一直等到我到达为止。

People do not know the value of health till they

lose it.

人们没有失去健康以前,不知道健康的可贵。 有时可以用省略句型。例:

He refused to leave his post until ordered to do so. 在未接到命令前,他不肯离开工作岗位。

Until properly tested, the machines must not be used. 在没有适当检验之前,这些机器不应该使用。

till, until 引导的结构, 其主句多是否定的。为了加强语气, 可将主句中的否定词移在 until 前, 主句的主谓同时采取倒装词序。

Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room.

直到孩子睡着以后,母亲才离开房间。

Not until I shouted at the top of my voice did he turn his head.

直到我高声喊叫,他才回过头来。

It was not until he was actually dying that he said, "I can work no more".

直到他临死的时候,他才说"我再也不能工作了。" 含有 till, until 从句的句子,有时容易译错,这是因为 英汉两种语言表达方式不完全相同。一般来说,当主句有否定 词时,主句译为"方才", till, until 相当于 after ("以后"):

You never know what you can do till you try.

在你试作之后,你才知道你能干些什么。

如果主句是肯定的,从句可译为"直到……为止":

We should continue the struggle until our object is

reached.

我们必须继续战斗,直到达到目的为止。 如果遇到 not until... 结构,可译为"直到……才":

It was not until the teacher came that we began the experiment.

直到教师来了,我们才开始做这个实验。

#### unless

unless,从属连词,意思是"如果不"、"除非"(if not, except when),引导条件状语从句。本连词所引导的从句,是表示反面的、唯一的条件,语气比 if not 强烈。由于unless 本身具有否定意义,从句不用否定式。主句则多用否定式。主句从句的谓语有时均用虚拟语气。例:

He never speaks unless he is spoken to. 除非与他交谈, 他是绝不会开口说话的。

He will come unless it rains.

如果不下雨,他会来的。

A man does not know the difficulty of anything unless he does it personally.

如果不亲自去作,一个人是不会知道做事情的困难。 One cannot learn a foreign language unless he studies hard.

不下苦功, 是学不好外国语的。

Unless I hear the contrary, I will be here. 如果没有相反的指示,我就留在这里。

No one, unless he be a lunatic, would do that. 没有人会那样做,除非是个狂人。(虚拟语气)

Unless you had told me his name, I should not have recognised him.

假使你不曾把他的名字告诉我,我将会不认识他。 (虚拟语气)

unless 从句很多是省略型的。例:

He will not come unless invited.

除非邀请,他不会来。

Here the word is used in its original cense unless otherwise stated.

在这里,这个词是按它的本义用的,除非另有说明。

Some wild animals are not easily tamed unless caught young.

有一些野生动物,除非在幼小时捕获,一般是不容易驯养的。

### what

what 可以引导名词性从句和名词性定语从句(名词性关系从句)。

### (一)引导名词性从句

what 作为连接代词和连接形容词,意思是"什么"、"什么东西" (which thing)、"哪个"、"哪些" (which one or ones of many),引导名词性从句。what 引导的这类从句,表示一个问题,具有抽象性质。这种从句如果作主语,谓语一律

用单数,即是表语是复数名词时也不例外。例:

I asked her what she meant. 我问她是什么意思。

Tell me what happened. 告诉我发生了什么事情。

We are thinking of what we should do next. 我们在想下一步该作什么。

I don't know what you do it for. 我不知道你为什么要作这种事。

What is required is some good books.

所需要的是一些好书。(这句不能用…… are some good books)。

What we need is more helpers. 我们所需要的是更多的人来帮助我们。 (这句不能用…… are more helpers)

What interested the children most was the monkeys. 使孩子们最感兴趣的是猴子。 (这 句 不 能 用……were the monkeys)。

Tell me what books you have read recently. 告诉我,你诉来读过些什么书。

Ask him what time it is. 问他一下现在是什么时间。

I don't know what day of the month it is. 我不知道这是这个月的几号。

What compounds they are is known to the students. 学生们都知道它们是些什么化合物。(这句不能用

···· are known to the students)

The question is what step we should take next. 问题的下一步是我们应采取什么步骤。

## (二) 引导名词性定语从句(名词性关系从句)

what 作为关系代词和关系形容词,意思是"所……的人或物"(that which 或 those which),或"……的"、"任何……的",(which one or ones of many),引导名词性的定语从句。what 引导的这种从句,不是表示一个问题,而是指人、物或事情,既可以是具体的、也可以是抽象的。当这种从句作主语时,如果 what 相当于 that which,谓语用单数,如果 what 相当于 those which 时,谓语用复数。例:

What (= That which) he said is not true.

他所说的话不真实。

She is not what she used to be. 她不再是从前的那个人了。

I gave him what (= those which) I had. 我把我所有的东西都给他了。

What (= Those which) are required are good books. 所需要的东西是一些好书。

I love what is beautiful. 我爱美好的东西。

This factory is different from what it was before. 这座工厂和它原来的样子不同了。

What few friends (= The few friends that) I have here have been very kind to me.

我在这里仅有的几位朋友一直对我很和蔼。(这句

不能用…… has been very kind to me)

Lend me what reference books you have on the subject.

把你所有的关于这个题目的参考书都借给我。

What little he said on the subject was full of wisdom. 他就这个问题所谈的一点话,充满了智慧。

#### when

when 可引导名词性从句、时间状语从句、限制性定语 从句、非限制性定语从句。

## (一) 引导名词性从句

when 作为连接副词,"在何时"、"什么时候", (at when time, on what occasion), 可引导名词性从句。例:

I don't know when he left. 我不知道他何时离开。

Tell me when and where you were born. 请把你的生日和出生地点告诉我。

When we must fulfil our production plan is an important question.

我们必须何时完成生产计划,是一个重要问题。

It is still a question when we shall have our sports meet.

我们何时举行运动会, 还是一个问题。

Has it been announced when the planes are to take off?

## 飞机什么时候起飞宣布了没有?

以 when 引导的名词性从句可以用将来时态,但引导时间状语从句和定语从句不能用将来时态。例:

I wonder when he will go. 我不知道他何时去。

## (二) 引导时间状语从句

when 作为连接副词,意思是"当……时"、"在……的时候" (at or during the time that),引导时间状语从句。从句不用将来时,指将来的行动用现在时。when 从句是最常见的时间状语从句,它表示从句动作与主句同时或先于主句发生。例:

When they were still laughing, the teacher came in. 当他们还在笑的时候,教师进来了。

When I approached the house, I saw a tall man standing at the door.

当我走到房子前,我看见一个高个子男子站在门边。

When you think you know nothing, then you begin to know something.

当你认为自己一无所知的时候,你就是在开始知道 一些事情了。

He will go when he has had his dinner.

他将吃了午饭再去。

有时用省略句型:

When working in the plant, we learned a lot from the workers.

我们在工厂劳动期间,向工人学到了许多东西。

when 原指时间,转义后可以作"虽然"、"由于"解,这种从句多出现在句末,增添新的意思:

He walks when he might take a taxi.

他虽然可以坐出租汽车,但是他还是步行。

How can I help them to understand when they won't listen to me?

由于他们不听我的话,我怎能帮助他们了解呢?

## (三) 引导定语从句

when 作为关系副词,意为"在那时"、"其时" (at or on which),一般引导限制性定语从句。其先行词多是表示时间的名词。例:

I'll never forget the day when he left. 我绝对忘记不了他离开的那一天。

Tuesday is the day when I am busiest.

星期二是我最忙碌的日子。

It was one of those cold, wet evenings when most people stay indoors.

那是大部分人因寒冷下雨而呆在家里的一个晚上。

We can already count the day when China will attain prosperity.

中国的兴盛是计日可待的。

This is the month when cherries ripen.

现在正是樱桃成熟的月分了。

有时,定语从句与先行词隔离,注意不要把它与状语从句混淆:

The time will come when man can fly to wherever

he likes in the universe.

人能飞往宇宙中他所喜欢的任何地方的时刻就要来 临。(when 引导定语从句)

when 也可以引导非限制定语从句。例:

We will put off the outing until next week, when we won't be so busy.

我们把郊游推迟到下星期,那时我们不会这样忙的。 In old days, when I was a child, there were no

factories in this town. 在过去,我是小孩时,这个市镇没有工厂。

值得注意的是 when 与 as, while 均能引导时间状语从句,都有"同时进行"的意义,但三者仍存在一定的差别:

when, "当……时" (at the time that),表示的时间范围较宽,从句的动作可与主句动作同时进行,也可先于主句。语气较强。例:

When he comes, he brings a present.

他来的时候,常带礼物来。(同时)

We'll start when they come here.

他们一来,我们就出发。(先于主句)

as, "边……边……" (at the same time), 表示两个动作同时进行, 着重"同时"。例:

He laughed as he spoke.

他边说边笑。

while, "当……时"、"一面……一面……" (during the time that, for as long as), while 从句多表示一个过程,所指的时间往往较主句为长。例:

Strike white the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

#### where

where 可引导名词性从句、地点状语从句、限制性定语 从句、非限制性定语从句。

#### (一) 引导名词性从句

where, 连接副词,"在何处或何位置"、"在何方向"、"在何方面", (in or to what place or position, in what direction, in what respect), 可引导名词性从句。例:

I don't remember where I bought it. 我已记不得它在什么地方买的。

Can you tell me where he has gone? 你能告诉我他到哪里去了吗?

This is just where they are mistaken. 那正是他们的错误所在。

We cannot perceive where the difference lies. 我们看不出有什么差别。

It was never known to us where the poet was buried. 我们从不知道该诗人的葬地。(it 是形式主语)

Where you get drinking water depends on where you live.

你在什么地方取得饮水就看你住在什么地方。

## (二) 引导地点状语从句

where 作为连接副词, 意思是 "在……地方"、"至……

地方", "在……方面" (in, at or to the place in which, in the direction in which), 引导地点状语从句。主句前面常带有 there, 也可以不用。where 本身有两个意思, 一是"至……地方" (to the place), 表示运动, 从句的动词多为行为动词。另一个是"在……地方" (in or at the place),表示静止,从句动词多是系动词。从句不用将来时。例:

Where the Communist Party goes, there the people are liberated.

哪里有了共产党, 哪里人民得解放。

Corn flourishes best where the ground is rich. 土壤肥沃的地方,谷物生长得最好。

Let me take you where you live. 让我带你回家吧。

Make a mark where you have any doubts or questions. 在有疑问的地方可以做一个记号。

Where there is matter, there is motion. 哪里有物质,哪里就有运动。

Wuhan lies where the Yangtze and the Han River meet.

武汉位于长江和汉水汇合的地方。

where 从句有时用省略句型:

Where possible, all conductors should be placed in conduit.

有可能的地方, 所有的导线都应装在管道内。

where 原指地点,转义后可说明条件,作"只要"、"既然"解。如:

Where there is a will, there is a way.

只要有志气,就有大道可走(有志者事竟成)。

Where much is alleged, something must be true. 既然人家说的很多,一定有一些是真的。

#### (三) 引导定语从句

where 作为关系副词,意为"在那里"、"在该处" (in or at which),一般引导限制性定语从句。其先行词多是表示地点的名词。例:

A desert is a great plain where nothing will grow. 沙漠是不能生长东西的广大平原。

The town where I was born is noted for its scenic beauty.

我诞生的城镇以景色优美著名。

I could see him from the place where I was hiding. 从我隐藏的地方可以看到他。

He had no place where he might lay his head. 他无安身之地。

But in those days, it was possible to use power only close to the spot where it was generated. 但在那些日子里,只有在靠近发电场所才有可能使用电力。

where 也可以引导非限制性定语从句。例:

We travelled together as far as New York, where we parted.

我们同行到纽约,然后在那个地方分丰了。

In the town, where it is flooded, many of the

inhabitants are living in trees.

在这个市镇,那里涨了大水,许多居民住到树上。

Tomorrow they will fly to Beijing, where they plan to stay for two weeks.

明天他们将乘飞机到北京去,在那里计划停留两周。 He seeks happiness in selfish enjoyment, where it can never be found.

他在自私的享乐中寻找幸福,但在那里是永远寻不到幸福的。

## whether...(or)...

whether, 从属连词, 常与 or 连用, 可引导名词性从句和让步状语从句。

#### (一) 引导名词性从句

whether 表示疑问或选择, (expressing doubt or choice between alternatives), 作"是否"解, 引导名词性从句。说话人对从句的动作是否出现, 持怀疑的态度, 或者从所列举的情况中发生哪一种情况, 也不确定。引导宾语从句最多, 有时候 whether 从句前还有一个间接宾语。

whether 从句的常见结构有: "whether...", "whether... or not", "whether or no..." (古英语多用之), "whether or not...", "whether...or ...", "whether...or whether..." 等。例:

I wonder whether it is true. 我不知道它是否真实。

I don't know whether it is raining or not. 我不知道是否在下雨。

Whether they do it or no matters little to us. 他们是否作这件事,与我们关系极小。

The question is whether or not the figures are accurate.

问题在于这些数字是否准确。

It is doubtful whether he will succeed or fail. 他会成功或者失败,尚属疑问。

I wonder whether we shall be in time for the last bus or whether we shall have to walk home. 我不知道我们是否可以赶上最后一班公共汽车,或者必须步行回家。

当第二个选择部分有自己特殊的谓语时,在 or 后必须 将whether 重复一遍,如上面的最后的一个例句。

当 whether 引导宾语从句时,在很多情况下可用 if 替换,使句子显得轻快。例:

She asked if he liked the post. 她问他喜不喜欢他的职务。

Do you know if the shops are open? 你知道这些商店开门吗?

但是,当从句在句首时,或当 whether 后直接跟 or not 时,均不能用 if。如下列句子只能用 whether:

Whether there is water here is a matter in dispute. 这里是否有水,是一个有争论的问题。

They doubt whether or not Jack is a better player.

他们怀疑杰克是否是一个好的球员。

whether 和 if 所引导的名词性从句在着重点上有一定的差别。whether 着重指出正反两种情况,if 则偏重于第一个间接问句。强调前一个方面。

## (二) 引导让步状语从句

whether 引导的状语从句,是一种兼有条件意义和让步意义的从句。这种从句不仅含有主句谓语的发生的条件,而且指出了两种条件,其中至少有一种是令人惊异的,即含有让步之意。

whether 引导的状语从句,可放在句首、句中、句末,一般用逗点分开。例:

Whether they beat us or we beat them, the result will be the same.

不管他们打败我们,还是我们打败他们,结果都是 一样的。

He now found, whether he were willing or not, it was his turn to do the work.

他现在了解,不管愿意与否,这回该轮到自己去作这个工作。

We must stick up for the truth, whether they like it or not.

不管他们喜不喜欢,我们必须为真理辩护。

whether 引导的状语从句比引导的名词性从句采取省略句型多得多。例:

Whether sick or well, she is always cheerful.
不管是病了还是好的时候,她总是高高兴兴的。

This substance does not dissolve in water whether heated or not.

该物质无论加热与否,都不溶于水。

以 whether 引导的让步状语从句,有时用虚拟语气,表示所列举的情况是虚拟的。例:

All substances, whether it be gas, liquid or solid, are made up of atoms.

所有物质,不论是气体,液体或固体,都是由原子 组成的。

当从句谓语是虚拟语气时,可以将从句的主谓语倒装, 省略 whether。如上一句可改写为:

All substances, be it gas, liquid or solid, are made up of atoms.

#### which

可引导限制性定语从句,非限制性定语从句,名词性从句。

## (一) 引导限制性定语从句

which,关系代词,意思是从两个或一群中选出一个或一些,"哪个","哪些,"引导定语从句。which 在一般情况下指物而不指人,但当人的名词根据上下文仅代表人的性质时,which 又可以指人。例:

The book which you lent me was interesting. 你借给我的那本书很有趣。

Compounds are substances which consist of various

elements.

化合物是由各种元素构成的物质。

Take the book which is lying on that table. 把放在那桌子上的书拿去。

The river which flows through Wuhan is called the Yangtze.

流经武汉的河流称为长江。

有时候, which 从句是由"介词+which"、"名词+of+which"等形式引导的:

The hotel at which we stayed was both cheap and comfortable.

我们住的那家旅社, 既便宜又舒适。

This is the book for which I have been looking. 这是一本我在寻找的书。

Ours is an epoch in which heroes are coming forward in multitudes.

我们的时代是一个英雄辈出的时代。

We see the house the roof of which (= whose roof) is red.

我们看见那座红色屋顶的房子。

Primary colors are colors in terms of which all other colors may be described.

原色就是可以用来描绘其他颜色的。

## (二)引导非限制性定语从句

which 从句除可引导限制性定语从句外,还可引导非限制性定语从句,表示对主句的一种补充、追加。引导非限制

The desk, which I bought second-hand, is made of oak.

这桌子是橡木做的, 我买的是旧货。

Average grain output per mu has reached 1000 jin, which is five times the pre-liberation figure.

粮食平均亩产量达到了一千斤,这是解放前的产量的五倍。

We visited the school, which was located in the suburbs of Shanghai.

我们参观了那所学校,它在上海市郊区。

His car, for which he paid 1,800 dollars, is a five-seat saloon.

他的汽车是一部有五个座位的轿车,他买它花了一千八百美元。

He goes to bed at ten, at which hour his brother locks all the doors and windows.

他在十时就寝,他的兄弟在那个时候把门窗都上锁。

- A teacher entered to inquire if a monthly magazine, the name of which was unknown to me, had yet arrived.
  - 一位教师进来问我某月刊是否已到,该月刊的名字 我从未听见过。

which 引导的非限制性定语从句的先行词,有时不是名

词和代词,而是整个主句或主句的一部分。在这些从句中, which 相当于 and this。例:

The meeting was postponed, which was exactly what we wanted.

这次会议延期了,这正是我们希望的。

He said he had lost the money, which was untrue. 他说他已遗失了那笔钱,但这是不确实的。

She was very patient towards the children, which her husband seldom was.

她对孩子们很耐心,她丈夫却很少这样作。

He helped me with grammar, which was very kind of him.

他帮助我学习语法, 他真好。

He may have acute appendicitis, in which case he will have to be operated on.

他可能得了急性盲肠炎,在这种情况下,就会动手术的。

这种从句的谓语全都用单数。

这里值得注意的,就是 as 也可以引导先行词为 整 个 句子的定语从句。这两者有时可以换用。例:

He saw the play, as (or:which) he had hoped.

他看了这个剧, 这是他久所盼望的事

但是,如果要把从句置于句首时,就只能用 as,不能用 which:

As he had hoped, he saw the play.

(三) 引导名词性从句

which 作为连接代词,意思是"何物"、"何人",引导名词性从句。例:

Tell me which of them is better.

告诉我,他们之中哪一个好些。

Which of the boys is the cleverest is still unknown. 这些男孩中哪个最聪明,我们还不知道。

I can not tell which is bigger. 我没法辨别出哪一个比较大。

I don't know which of them has left the bag. 我不知道他们哪一位把袋子忘记拿了。

#### while (whilst)

while, 从属连词,可引导时间状语从句和让步状语从句。 (一) 引导**时间状语从句** 

while, "在……的时候"、"和……同时"(during the time that, for as long as), 引导时间状语从句。while 所引导的从句的动作与主句动作同时发生,从句的时间范围多大于主句的时间范围。while 从句不可指一点时间 (a point of time), 否则必须用 when。 whilst 与 while 同义,是古英语,现在在英国某些地区还在使用。例:

I kept watch while they slept. 当他们睡觉的时候,我担任警戒。

It was raining while they were out. 当他们外出时,天在下雨。

Please write while I dictate.

当我念的时候,请你记下。

I met him while I was travelling. 在旅途中我碰到过他。

He fell asleep while he was studying his grammar book. 他在阅读语法书时睡着了。

while 从句常用省略句型:

Don't read while eating. 吃饭的时候不要看书。

While reading he heard his father call him. 当他读书时,他听到他父亲叫他。

While in London he studied music. 他在伦敦的时候研究音乐。

## (二) 引导让步状语从句

while 作"虽然", (although, whereas) 解时, 引导让步状语从句。这时,从句必须置于句首。表示与主句的明显对照。

While this is true of some, it is not true of all. 虽然这部分是真的,但并非全部是真的。

While I appreciate the honour, I cannot accept the position.

虽然我珍视这个荣誉,可是我不能接受这个职务。

In a word, while the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns.

总之, 前途是光明的。道路是曲折的。

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

虽然我承认这些问题很困难, 但是我不同意它们无

法解决。

这种从句也可采用省略句型:

While important, weapons are not decisive.

武器虽然重要,但并非是决定性的。

While not exactly ideal, it is the best arrangement under the circumstances.

虽然这种办法不是尽善尽美的,但还是当前情况下 最好的办法。

应该注意的是, while 除用作从属连词外, 还可作并列连词, 引导并列句, 意思是"而"、"其实"、"反之"等, 表示同时存在的两种对立的事情。例:

Jane was dressed in brown while Mary was dressed in blue.

珍穿褐色衣服, 而玛丽穿蓝色衣服。

这种句子既不能译为"当……时",也不能译为"虽然",而应译为"而"等。

## who, whom, whose

who, whom, whose 可引导名词性从句和定语从句。

## (一) 引导名词性从句

who, "谁" (what person, which person, what sort of person), 在从句中作主语或表语, 引导名词性从句。whom是其宾格形式, whose 是其所有格形式。例:

He asked her who I was.

他问她我是谁。(宾语从句)

Who broke the window is unknown. 还不知道谁打破了窗子。(主语从句)

It is not decided who should be our principal. 谁当我们的校长还没有决定。(主语从句)

But who the author was, no one could guess. 但作者是谁,没有人猜得出。(宾语从句)

The problem is not who will go but who will stay. 问题不在于谁去,而在于谁留下来。(表语从句)

I don't know to whom I ought to address the request. 我不知道应该向谁作此请求。(宾语从句)

The boy to whom I gave the book is his son. 我给书的那个孩子是他的儿子。(宾语从句)

Whom do you think we saw?

你以为我们看到了谁呢? (whom 本身作 saw 的宾语,引导宾语从句)

I was not certain whose house I was in. 我不明确我住的是谁的房子。(作形容词的宾语从句)

We don't know whose dictionary this is. 我们不知道这是谁的字典。(宾语从句)

如果从句作宾语,当介词在从句句首时,必须用whom。 但当介词置于从句句末时,可以用 who:

The boy who I gave the book to is his son. 我给书的那个孩子是他的儿子。

## (二) 引导定语从句

who. whom, whose 作为关系代词, 可引导限制性定语

## 从句, 其先行词主要是人。例:

The student who answered the question was John. 回答这个问题的学生是约翰。

He gave a tip to the porter who corried his luggage. 他对提送行李的那个搬运工付小费。

No one who has never wanted food knows what life is. 从未挨过饿的人,不会懂得人生是什么。

I have no one to whom I can talk upon such matters. 关于这种事情,我没有一个可以商量的人。

Who is the man to whom you were talking when I saw you yesterday?

昨天我看见与你谈话的那个人是谁?

He was a great scholar whose whole life was devoted to the study of Russian literature.

他是一位大学者,他的整个一生都贡献于对俄国文学的研究。

The student whose photograph I showed you yesterday will be here soon.

昨天我给你看过相片的那个学生很快就 要 到 这 里来。

who 极少用来指物,但 whose 用于非人称和无生命的东西是规范的用法。例如:

The building whose roof we can see from here is a hotel.

从这儿我们能望见屋顶的那座建筑是一家旅馆。

What is the weight of a block of aluminium whose

volume is 0.4 cu. ft.?

一块体积为0.4立方英尺的铝有多重?

who, whom, whose 除引导限制性定语从句外,还可以引导非限制性定语从句,用来附加别的信息。who 相当于 and he (she)。例:

I met the boat man, who (= and he) then took me across the ferry.

我遇见了船工,他带我从渡口渡到对岸。

My father, who had been on a visit to America, arrived at London yesterday.

我父亲去美国访问, 昨天到达伦敦。

3

The man, whom you met the other day, has recently written a book on Indian art.

你在数日前遇到的那个人,最近写完了一本谈论印度艺术的书。

These new neighbours, to whom I was introduced yesterday, has come here from Hunan.

这些新邻居是从湖南来的,昨天有人介绍他们与我认识了。

The house, whose roof was blown off, has been repaired.

这座房子已修好了,它的屋顶被风刮掉了的。

Members of the Fire Service, whose work is often dangeous, are paid less than members of the Folice Force.

消防队员的待遇比警察低,但其工作常是危险的。

# whoever, whomever, whosever, whatever, whichever, however, whenever, wherever

当疑问词 who, whom, whose, what, which, how, when, where 与 ever 连接起来时,表示概括 (generalize), 因此语气加强。它们可引导名词性从句、让步状语从句、各种强势式的状语从句。

#### (一) 引导名词性从句

whoever, whomever, whosever, whatever, whichever 等连接代词可引导名词性从句。例:

I will do whatever I can to help you. 我为了帮助你,将尽力而为。(宾语从句)

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. 凡是值得做的,就值得做好。(主语从句)

Whoever comes to see me will be welcomed. 到我这里来玩的人我都欢迎。(主语从句)

He got angry with whoever opposed him. 谁反对他,他就会发脾气。(宾语从句)

She spoke to whomever she met on the way.

她跟在路上碰到的任何人都要交谈一番。(宾 语 从 句)

Give the note to whomever you find in the office. 把条子交给你在办公室碰到的任何人。(宾语从句)

You may choose whichever you want

你要哪一个,就挑哪一个。(宾语从句)

Whichever of you comes first will receive a prize.

你们之中哪一位最先到达将可得到奖品.(主语从句)

## (二) 引导让步状语从句

连接代词 whoever, whomever, whosever, whatever, whichever 和连接副词 whenever, wherever, however 均可引导让步状语从句。例:

Whoever says so, I don't believe.

无论谁那样说,我都不信。

Whoever else may object, I shall approve. 无论何人反对,我都要赞成。

Whomever you may ask, he will say so. 不论你去问谁, 他都会这样说。

Whatever may happen, I won't change my mind. 不论发生什么事,我都不会改变主意。

The peasants have decided to build a reservoir, whatever the difficulties may be.

农民们决心建造一座水库,不管有多少困难。

Does British foreign policy remain the same, whichever party is in power?

无论哪一个政党执政,英国外交政策都维持现状吗?

Whichever book you borrow, you must return it in a week.

你无论借哪本书,都必需在一周内归还。

Whenever you may call, you will find him at his desk. 无论什么时候去找他,他都在用功。

Whenever our motherland needs me, I will respond to her call.

无论什么时候,只要祖国需要我,我就一定响应祖国的号召。

- Wherever he (may) go, no one will welcome him. 无论他去哪里,谁都不会欢迎他的。
- It is a difficulty to be avoided wherever it is possible. 这是无论在哪里都要尽可能避免的一种困难。
- However perfect a machine is today, it will become outmoded in the future.

不管一种机器在今天如何完善,它在将来仍会过时。

However close you may observe, they remain just isolated facts.

不管你观察得多么仔细,它们仍是孤立的现象。

## (三) 引导各种强势式状语从句

当 "疑问词 + ever" 仅用加强语气,而非表示让步时,它所引导的从句称为强势式的状语从句。例:

Whenever you have time, come to see us. 你什么时候有时间,就过来看看我们。(时间 状语 从句)

Sit wherever you like. 随便坐在哪里吧。(地点状语从句)

You may solve the question whichever way you like. 你可以选译你所喜欢的任何方式来解决这个问题。 (方式状语从句)

why 可引导名词性从句和限制性定语从句。

#### (一) 引导名词性从句

why,连接副词,意思是"何故"、"有何目的" (on what ground, with what purpose),引导名词性从句。例:

Tell me why you don't have breakfast.

告诉我你为什么不吃早饭。(宾语从句)

This is why he got angry with me.

这就是他对我生气的原因。(表语从句)

I don't know why the meeting was postponed. 我不知道会议为什么延期。(宾语从句)

Tell me why it is so important.

告诉我为什么这个如此重要。(宾语从句)

Why such men come to exist is a problem. 怎么会有这些人是一个疑问。(主语从句)

It is clear now why heat can be produced by friction, 现在很清楚,为什么摩擦能产生热。(主语从句)

Please answer the question of why acids eat in metals.

请回答为什么酸会腐蚀金属的这个问题。(介词 宾语从句)

## (二) 引导限制性定语从句

why 作为关系副词,意为"为什么" (on account of which),引导定语从句。其先行词多是 reason 等表示理由

## 的抽象名词。例:

The reason why he refused her offer is not clear. 他拒绝她的建议的理由很含糊。

That is the reason why I didn't go there. 那就是为什么我没有到那儿去的原因。

There is no reason why he should refuse. 他没有应当拒绝的理由。

Can you give two reasons why oil instead of water is used in a hydraulic press?

你能否举出两个理由说明为什么在液压机里使用油而不使用水呢?

以 reason 为先行词的定语从句,也可以换为由 that 引导,此时的 that 是关系副词。

why 不能用于引导非限制性定语从句。不能说: The reason, why he spoke, is not clear.

# ] 从鹰关联词的省略

语言中的省略 (ellipsis) 是一种习惯用法。省略具有两个特性:一是句子中虽然省略了某些成分或某些词,但仍能表达完整的意思;二是省略了的成分或词,读者能够明白无误地具体地添补出来。这两个特性缺少一个,便不能称为省略。使用省略的目的,是为了省去可用可不用的成分或词,使语言更加精练。

英语中的许多从属关联词在一定条件下是可以省略的。这些条件是人们在长期使用语言过程中形成的一种习惯,是约定俗成的。我们要正确地理解复合句,不仅要了解从属关联词的用法,而且也必须清楚地明确在什么条件下能省略这些词。只有这样,当我们遇到省略时,就能清楚地知道省略了什么从属关联词,对整个句子就不会产生误解。再进一步,自己也可以主动地正确地运用这些省略,使语言更加简明有力。

在哪些条件下可以省略从属关联词?

## 第一、在名词从句中

- (一) 以 that 引导的宾语从句, that 无词义, 常常省略, 特别是在 believe, expect, hope, say, see, think 等动词之后。例:
  - I hope (that) I may have the pleasure of seeing you again.

我希望我们有幸再和你相见。

He says (that) he wants to see us. 他说他想见我们。

I don't suppose (that) he cares. 我看他不在乎

不过要注意另一种情况:如果在动词和 that 引导的宾语从句之间还有其他成分或另一从句时,that 不能省略。如:

He said that, if he could manage it, he would come for dinner.

他说,如果他安排得好,他会来吃午饭的。

We had hoped, in a moment of optimism, that the government would work effectively.

我们在乐观的时候曾希望这个政府会有效地进行工作。

(二)以 that 引导的从句,作形容词的宾语时,有时可以省略。例:

I am afraid (that) I have made a serious mistake. 我担心我犯了一个严重错误。

We are sure (that) we shall succeed.

我们确信会成功。

We are confident (that) they can surmount these difficulties.

我们相信他们能克服这些困难。

(三)以 that 引导的主语从句和宾语从句置于句的后半部,前面有形式主语和形式宾语 it 时, that 有时可省略,特别是在口语中。例:

It is a pity (that) you cannot come.

你不能来是件遗憾的事。

We consider it true (that) work is now in progress. 我们认为工作的确是在进展中。

I take it (that) you are going to the party this evening. 我料想你今晚要去参加晚会的。

(四)以 that 引导的表语从句,有时省略 that,特别是当主句是 the fact is, the reason is, my idea is 等结构时。例:

My idea is (that) we can start for Shanghai tomorrow. 我的意见是我们明天可以动身去上海。

有时在从句前面用一逗点:

The fact is, I hardly know how to begin. 事实是我简直不知道怎样开始。

(五)由 whether, if 引导的宾语从句,在文学体裁中,有时用倒装而省略从属关联词:

She whispered something, and asked was that enough.

(=...and asked whether that was enough.)

她悄悄地讲了几句,又问那是否够。

# 第二、在定语从句中

非限制性定语从句的从属关联词一律不能省略。限制性定语从句与其先行词隔离者,也不能省略从属关联词。紧跟其先行词的定语从句,在下述情况下可以省略从属关联词:

(一) 当 that, whom, which 等关系代词在定语从句作 动词宾语时,可以省略。如:

Do you know the old man (whom) we met at the gate?

你认识我们在大门碰到的那位老人吗?

Here is a book (which) the teacher mentioned yester-day.

这就是老师昨天提到的那本书。

He is a man (that) you can depend on. 他是一个你能信赖的人。

(二) 当从句中的关系代词作介词宾语,而介词又在从句句末时,可以省略。例:

Have you met the person (that or whom) he was speaking about?

他讲的那个人你见过吗?

The tool (which) he is working with is called a wrench.

他干活正在用的工具叫做扳钳。

但是,如果介词在关系代词前面,关系代词 就不能省略。例:

Have you met the person about whom he was speaking?

(三) 当关系代词在从句中作表语时,常常省略。例:

I am not the man (that) I was when you knew me first.

我已不是你当初认识的那样的人了。

(四) 当主句是"there + be", "it is (are)", "here is (are)" 等句型时,在定语从句中作主语的关系代词可以省略。注意在其他情况下,作定语从句的主语的关系代词,一般是不能省略的。例:

There is a man (who) wants to speak to you.

有一个人要找你谈谈。

It is not every boy (who) gets a chance like that. 并不是每个小孩都能得到那样的机会。

(五)如果从句是 "there + be" 句型,作从句主语 的 关系代词可以省略。例:

I asked for the best book (that) there was on the subject.

我要了一本有关这一主题的最好的书。

We try to make a list of all the books (that) there are on the subject.

我们试图拟出有关这个题目的所有的书的单子。

(六)在 way (方法,途经), direction (方向)等词后面,通常省略 in which。例:

I didn't like the way (in which) he walks. 我不喜欢他的走相。

The direction (in which) a force is acting can be changed.

一个力作用的方向是可以改变的。

(七)如果先行词是表示地点、时间、原因等的抽象名词时,在定语从句中作状语的 when, where, why 等关系副词有时省略。例:

This is the place (where) we met yesterday. 这是我们昨天遇见的那个地方。

Come any time (when) you like. 你随便什么时候来都行。

This is the reason (why) I did it.

这就是我这样做的原因。

#### 第三,在副词(状语)从句中

引导副词从句的从属关联词,省略的情况不及上两类从句的多。只在下列有限的情况下可以省略:

(一) 在虚拟条件状语从句中,有时在书面英语中不用 if,而将从句中的 were, had, should 等功能词置于主语前 面。例:

Were I a bird, I would fly to my mother land.

(= If I were a bird...).

如果我是一只鸟, 我要飞回祖国。

Had she known the fact, she would have told me so. 如果她知道这个事实,她本会告诉我的。

Should it rain tomorrow, the rally would be post-poned.

如果明天下雨,大会就会延期。

(二) that 引导的原因状语从句,紧跟在"be+形容词"后面时, that 可以省略。例:

We are delighted (that) you can come. 你能来,我们感到高兴。

We are glad (that) we have another bumper harvest. 我们很高兴又获得了丰收。

(三)当 so that, so...that, such...that 等从属关联词引导目的状语从句和结果状语从句时,往往省略 that,只留下从属关联词的另一部分。例:

He harried so (that) he would not miss the train. 他急忙前走,以免误了火车。 She went so fast, (that) I could not keep pace with her.

她走得很快,我跟不上。

He left in such a hurry (that) he forgot to lock the door.

他走得匆忙, 把门都忘记锁。

(四)由 whether...or... 引导的让步状语从句,有时省略 whether 而只留下 or:

Fine or rainy, I must go. (=Whether it is fine or rainy,...)

不管是晴是雨,我一定要去。

Walking or sleeping, the subject is always in my mind. (= Whether I am walking or sleeping,...)
不论白天黑夜,这个问题总是在我头脑里萦回。

# I 关于强调结构

英语中的强调结构(emphatic construction),似乎也包含着一个从句,似乎也用了从属关联词,因此,在论述从属关联词时,不得不就这种句型作一些介绍。请看下句:

It was for your benefit that we did all that. 我们这样做都是为了你的利益。

这是一种特殊的结构。它虽然有两个句子,但在意义上却是一个句子,即 We did all that for your benefit. 它的所谓主句没有完整的独立意义,that 引导的句子在形式上是从句,但在意念上却是主句。我们不能把它称为复合句。有些语法书称它为断裂句(cleft sentence),即把一个句子分为两个句子,每个句子都有自己的限定动词\*。

这种句子多见于书面英语中,因为书面英语没有机会用语调来表示说话人所想要强调的部分,运用这种断**裂句在某**种程度上可以弥补这个缺陷。

强调结构都是以一个无实义的 it 开始,后接动词 be。 be 多用 is, was。其他形式,如 might be 等虽然可用,但较少见。 be 后面是说话人所想要强调的部分。 再后面是由 that 引导的句子。

强调结构最常见的强调成分是原来句子的主语、直接宾语、状语(包括状语从句)。如原来的句子是:

They could not cross the river because the water had risen.

他们因水涨而不能渡江。

- 这一句由于强调成分的不同而组成下列不同的句子:
  - It was they that could not cross the river because the water had risen.

因水涨而未能渡江的是他们。(强调主语)

It was the river that they could not cross because the water had risen.

他们因水涨而未能渡过的是这条江。(强调直接 宾语)

It was because the water had risen that they could not cross the river.

他们未能渡江,正是由于水涨的缘故。(强调 状 语 从句)

- 上面的每一句均可改为否定式。如第一句可改为:
  - It was not we that could not cross the river because the water had risen.

因水涨而未能渡江的不是我们。

间接宾语和宾语补足语也可以作为强调成分,但不常见。例:

- It is him that the teacher gave the book. 教师的书是给他的。(强调间接宾语)
- It was very instructive that they found the story. 他们发现这本小说的确很有教育意义。

表语一般不能作为强调成分,如不可说 It is a soldier that he is now。但可改为强调主语:

It is he that is a soldier now. 现在参了军的是他。 引导后面句子的 that 有时可以省略:

- It was last night (that) John wore his best sunt. 约翰穿上了他最好的服装是在昨天晚上。
- It must have been his brother (that) you saw 你见到的准是他的弟弟。

后面的句子最常见的是用 that 引导,有时也可以用 who, whom, whose, which 等,但不常见。例:

It was Sir Rowland Hill who introduced the penny post in England.

正是罗兰·希尔爵士在英国采用平信、便士邮资制。

It will not be you who will have to take the blame for this.

应该对此负责的将不是你。

- It is she whom you should ask. 你应该问她。
- It is Uncle Bill whose address I lost. 我失落的是比尔叔叔的通讯处。
- It is a key which I found in his pocket. 我在他口袋里找到的是一把钥匙。

介词加 whom 或 which 的介词短词,决不能用于强调结构。不能说: It was this tool with which he worked

强调结构后面的句子的谓语必须与被强调的成分保持人称和数方面的一致。例:

It is *I* who *am* to blame. 应该责备的是我。

武 is the people, not things, that are decisive. 决定因素是人不是物。

强调结构不仅可用于陈述句,也可以用于疑问句、感叹句和从句中:

Was it for this that we suffered and toiled? 我们受苦受累就是为了这个吗? (疑问句)

Who was it who interviewed you? 接见你的是谁? (疑问句)

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What a glorious bonfire it was you made! (感叹句) 你燃的篝火是多么壮观呀!

He told me that it was because he was ill that they decide to return. (从句)

他告诉我正是由于他生病, 他们才决定回来。

限制性定语从句不能以专有名词作为先行词,但强调结构却可以以专有名词作为强调部分。例:

It is Beijing (that) he lives in. 他住的地方是北京。

<sup>•</sup> C. E. Eckersley 等所著的 A Comprehensive English Grammar 把强调结构称为 "与形式主语 it 连用的形容词从句"。这种解释的缺点很多,受到许多语法学家的非议。R. Quirk 等人把它 称为"断裂句",作为一种特殊结构处理,是适当的。