



释  
小  
白

手机没电可以再充  
但流过的时间  
无法重来



释  
小  
白

每个当下  
都是独一无二  
不轻过  
要珍惜



1. 结构
2. 位置
3. 出错
4. 应用

状语从句

## 1. 结构

连词+主语+谓语=

状语从句

常考: **If when**  
**once while**  
**as/because**

**if**+句子, 句子

主句

## 2. 位置

1. 结构
2. 位置
3. 出错

状语从句

标点符号

Because ... so... (×)

Although... but... (×)

主: 将

主: 情

主: 现

主: 祈

If 从句

when 从句

(一般现在时)

(表示一般现在)

(表示一般将来)

(现在)

If you do not study hard, you **will** fail the exam.

If it does not rain tomorrow, we **will** go to the park.

(将来)

主将 ①

②

If

从现

④

(现在)

(将来)

③

哪里容易犯错具体回顾一下吧！

1. 如果明天下雨，我们将呆在家里。

**If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.**

2. 你如果不快一点儿，会误了火车的。

**If you do not hurry, you will miss the train.**

- 如果你在电影院看电影，视觉效果会更好。

**If** you watch a movie in a cinema, the visual effect **is** better.

- 如果你早上起得早，你可以做更多的事情。

**If** you get up early in the morningyou **can** get more things done.

In politics, if you want someone to make a speech, ask a man;  
if you want something done, ask a woman.

--- Margaret Thatcher

在政治领域，如果你想要有人发表演说，那就找男士；  
如果你想真正把事情解决，那就找女士。





If you do not study hard, you **will** fail the exam.

If ..., you **can** get more things done.

If ..., the visual effect **is** better.

..., **if** you want something done, ask a woman.

总结:

主: 将

主: 情

主: 现

主: 祈

**If** 从句 (一般现在时)

**When** he comes back, I will tell him this good news.

**When** people visit a test center, they **must** fill in the form.

**When** we think of Christmas, we probably **think of** gifts,...

**Let me know** **when** you need help.

(一般现在时)

**when** 从句

主：将

主：情

主：现

主：祈



①

主：将

主：情

主：现

主：祈

②

If 从句

when 从句

现在

*be doing!*

现在

将来

正在进行

✗ Because he is lazy, so I do not like him.

✓ Because he is lazy, I do not like him.

✓ I do not like him because he is lazy.

✗ Although he is rich, but he is not happy.

Because ... so...(✗)

Although... but...(✗)



14. 如果明天不下雨，我们去公园。

We will go to the garden <sup>Park</sup> if it does not rain tomorrow

1

从句

主句

if+句子, 句子

- uses a variety of complex structures
- produces frequent error-free sentences 7
- has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors

先进科技对发展中国家十分重要，因为它能帮助提高社会生产力。

Advanced technology is much more important for developing countries. **B**ecause it can help improve social productivity. ❌

2

- ✓ Advanced technology is much more important for developing countries **b**ecause it can help improve social productivity.

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## 状语从句

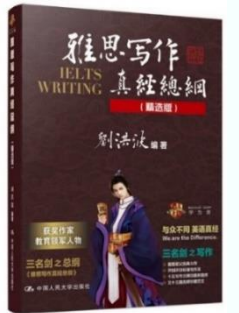
- ① 写首段
- ② 表达观点

- ③ 对比
- ④ 举例
- ⑤ 解释

雅思真题: Happiness is very important to individuals,  
but it is very hard to define. Why is happiness hard to define?

What is your definition of happiness?

状语从句写首段



改写: **If** you ask people what the most important thing in life is, most people will respond “happiness”, but **if** you ask people to define happiness, you will soon discover you get different answers. +...

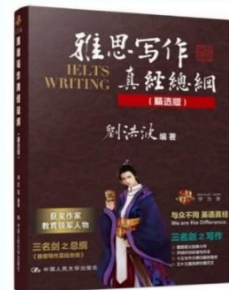
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**表达观点** 虽然，尽管（表示部分同意或接受） - 常用于大作文

1. **While** there are both benefits and drawbacks to ...,  
it is safe to say that the pros outweigh the cons.
2. **While** there are some problems that can be caused with ...,  
generally it is a positive thing.

• **While** 用法1.



Multicultural societies, which are a mixture of different ethnic groups, bring more **benefits** than **drawbacks** for a country.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this conclusion?*



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观点:

**While** there are both benefits and drawbacks to a multicultural society, it is safe to say that the pros outweigh the cons.

International travel is becoming cheaper, and countries are opening their doors to more and more tourists.

Do the **advantages** of *increased* tourism outweigh its **disadvantages**?

观点:

**While** there are some problems that can be caused with ***all this*** travel, generally it is a positive thing.



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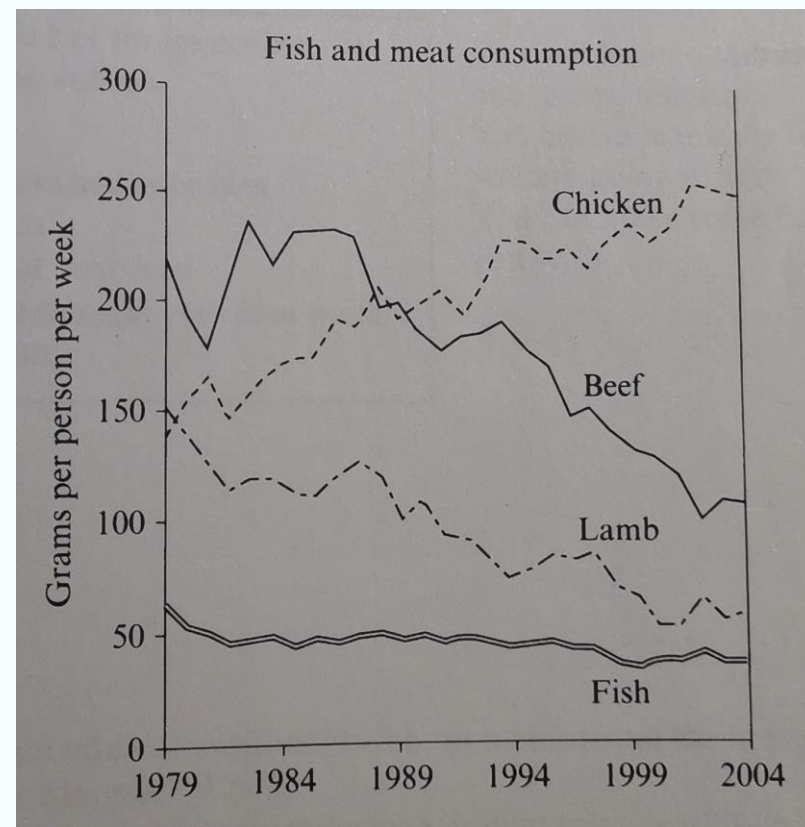
- **While** 用法2：对比（前后两种情况）

**That region has plenty of natural resources  
while this one has none.**

那个地区自然资源丰富，这个地区却一点也没有。

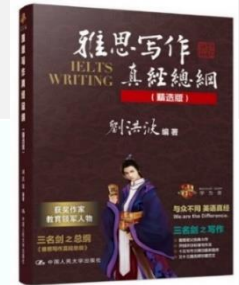
Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams),  
**while** fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

**While** 用法2: 对比 (前后两种情况)



In many countries, traditional foods are being replaced by international fast foods. This is having a negative effect on both families and societies.  
*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

### 举例+解释

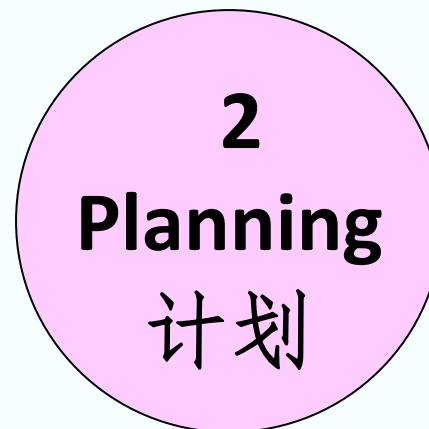


Fast foods have a negative effect on society because they often replace traditional foods and local culture. When people travel abroad, they usually want to do as the Romans do and try the local food.

How unfortunate if there is no local food left to try. In my hometown, Beijing, local snacks and cuisine have become harder to find as KFC, Pizza Hut and others have gradually taken over.



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