**8年级英语第9课时**

**《复合句大家族 —豪言“状”语九兄弟（三）》拓展资源**

**材料一 比较状语从句方面的文章**

The Work Week

In school, were some days better than others for you? On your good days, maybe you learned the most from your classes. Or maybe you had the most energy to do things on those good days.

The same is true for people who work. Some days of work are better than others. When it comes to days in the office, the best days are the ones when the most work is done. From a study of offices and businesses, people found that Tuesday is the best day for work during the week.

That is not so surprising when you think about Monday, the first day of the working week. On Monday, a worker might be slower than usual because he or she had at least one day away from work. So the worker needs some time to get back to doing his or her best job. By Tuesday, a worker can be back to working as usual.

That does not mean, however, that Monday is the worst day of the week in the office. It was found that the least work is usually done on Fridays. Maybe that is because people become more tired by the end of the week.

**材料二 地点状语从句材料**

**定义：**The Adverb Clause of Place indicates the place about which the verb talks.

**连词：**The Adverb Clause of Place starts with where, wherever, whereas etc…

Examples:

• I have put it where I can find it again.

*In this sentence, the Clause, ‘where I can find it again’ indicates the place where it is put.*

• They can stay where they are.

*In this sentence, the Adverb-Clause ‘where they are’ indicates the place where they can stay.*

In the following sentences, the Adverb-Clauses of Place have been colored red.

• Wherever you live, I will come to that place to live.

• He led the caravan, wherever he wanted to go.

• You can paste it wherever you like to be.

• Let him be arrested wherever he may be found.

• Let us go to where they asked us to wait.

**材料三：地点状语从句**

1. 地点状语从句与定语从句的区别

　　二者区别在于分句在句中作什么成分。作状语，则是状语从句；作定语修饰名词，则是定语从句。where引导定语从句时，从句前应有一个表示地点的名词作先行词；而状语从句前则无需先行词。如：

　　Go back where you came from.（where引导地点状语从句）

 　　你从何处来到何处去。

 　 Go back to the village where you came from.（where引导定语从句，修饰village）

 　　回到你来的那个村子里去。

　　2．地点状语从句的省略，如：

 　　Fill in the blanks with articles necessary.（necessary前省略了where it is）

 　　在需要的地方填上冠词。

**材料四：方式状语从句**

　　1．除连词as, as if/as though, the way外，方式状语从句还可以由（just）as…so…引导。

　　1）as引导的方式状语从句通常位于主句后，但在（just ）as…so…结构中位于句首，这时as从句带有比喻的含义，意思是“正如…”，“就像”，多用于正式文体，例如：

　　As water is to fish，so air is to man. 我们离不开空气，犹如鱼儿离不开水。

　　Just as we sweep our rooms，so we should sweep backward ideas from our minds. 正如打扫房屋一样，我们也要扫除我们头脑中落后的东西。

　　2）as if / as though也可以引导一个分词短语、不定式短语或无动词短语，例如：

　　He cleared his throat as if to say something.

　　他清了清嗓子，像要说什么似的。

　　The waves dashed on the rocks as if in anger.

　　波涛冲击着岩石，好像很愤怒。

1. 引导词like

口语常用的like：He sits there smiling like it was his birthday.他面带微笑坐在那儿，像是过生日似的。（这里用了虚拟语气，值得注意的是be动词用的was，而表示虚拟as if引导的be动词则只能是were.）

材料五：听歌学方式状语从句

Eyes on me (凝视我的目光)

节选：

Darling, so there you are (亲爱的，你就在那儿)

With that look on your face (你脸上的那种表情)

As if you’re never hurt (好象你从来不会受伤)

As if you’re never down (好象你永远不会倒下)

Shall I be the one for you (你要不要我对你)

Who pinches you softly but sure (温柔而坚定地拧你一下呢)

If frown is shown then (如果你因此而皱眉了)

I will know that you are no dreamer (我就知道你不是在做梦)