

- 关于台词的备注:

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#### Beth

Hello and welcome to Question and Answer of the Week. I'm Beth.

#### Jiaying

And I'm Jiaying. 本期节目中要回答的问题来自一位微博网友，问题由我来代读。

#### Question

我想问一下，时间状语从句的时态是怎么样的一种规律？

#### Beth

Thank you for sending us your question! An adverbial clause of time is a subordinate clause, such as 'while I was walking', and must be in the same sentence as a main clause, 'my phone rang'. Adverbial clauses are introduced by a subordinating conjunction, like 'while' and they tell us when something happened.

#### Jiaying

是的。在“While I was walking, my phone rang.”这句话中，时间状语从句“while I was walking”与主句“my phone rang”构成句子的整体。

时间状语从句由像“while”这样的从属连词引导，用来说明事情发生的时间。接下来，我们就重点讲解三个常见的从属连词：“while”、“when”和“as”，以及它们一般用于哪些时态的句子中。

#### Beth

'While', 'when' and 'as' can all be used when talking about actions or situations that happen at the same time.

#### Jiaying

这三个从属连词的意思都是“在...的时候，与...同时”，而且都可以用来引出一件事情发生的时间段或背景情况。请听一段对话，在对话的答句中分别使用了“while”、“when”和“as”。

## Examples

Did you answer the phone?

（你接电话了吗？）

No. He called me while I was leading a meeting.

No. He called me when I was leading a meeting.

No. He called me as I was leading a meeting.

（我没接。他在我主持会议时打电话给我。）

## Jiaying

在对话的答句中，描述事情发生的时间段或背景情况的从句是过去进行时，也就是“*I was leading a meeting*”，主句中描述的动作“*he called me*”是一般过去时，说明“他给我打电话”这个动作是在说话人主持会议的时间段内发生的。

## Beth

'While', 'when' and 'as' must always be at the beginning of the adverbial clause, but this can go at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

## Jiaying

没错，从属连词必须位于从句的句首。在上面对话的答句中，从句在主句后，因此从属连词位于整句话的中间。“主前从后”的顺序常见于英语口语交流中。

## Beth

In writing, having them at the beginning or the middle of a sentence is common.

## Jiaying

在书面语中，“主前从后”和“从前主后”的情况则都很常见。听三个例句，时间状语从句的从属连词都位于整句话的句首。

## Examples

While I was leading a meeting, he called me.

When I was leading a meeting, he called me.

As I was leading a meeting, he called me.

（在我主持会议时他打电话给我。）

## Beth

Let's look at some other examples of the past continuous and past simple. Here's one.

## Example

As I was driving past the school, I noticed a queue of people outside a shop.

（当我开车经过学校时，注意到了一家商店外面排着长队。）

## Jiaying

在这句话中，“我”正在开车经过学校，也就是“**I was driving past the school**”，“**driving**”是一个延续性动作，从句的时态是过去进行时。这句话的意思是“我在开车的过程中，注意到了商店外面的长队（...noticed a queue of people outside a shop）”，“**noticed**”是非延续性动词，主句为一般过去时。再来听一个例句。

## Example

The doorbell rang when we were eating dessert.

（当我们正在吃甜点的时候门铃响了。）

## Beth

So, they were eating dessert, 'the longer action', and were interrupted by the shorter action, 'the doorbell rang'.

## Jiaying

在这句话中，“**eating dessert**（吃甜点）”是一个持续时间较长的延续性动作，这个动作被持续时间较短的动作“**rang**（门铃响了）”所打断。

## Beth

Now, let's look at some other tenses we can use.

## Jiaying

除了上面介绍的时间状语从句的时态以外，从属连词“**while**”和“**as**”还可以引导一般现在时或一般过去时的从句。

## Beth

This is especially true when the main verb refers to a continuous action or state, such as 'sit', 'lie' or 'wait'.

## Jiaying

没错，当主句中的谓语动词是“**sit**”、“**lie**”、“**wait**”这样的持续性动词时，从句时态通常是一般现在时或一般过去时。听两个例句。

## Examples

While we wait for the rain to stop, the children can play inside.

（我们在等雨停时，孩子们可以在里面玩。）

As I sat in the garden, a bee landed on my finger.

（当时我坐在花园里，一只蜜蜂落在了我的手指上。）

## Jiaying

还有一种情况：从属连词“**while**”和“**as**”引导的从句及其主句都是过去进行时。

## Beth

This means that two actions were happening at the same time in the past and have finished now. It's often used when telling a story.

## Jiaying

这种结构通常意味着两个动作在过去的某个时间点同时发生，而且动作均已结束，通常用于向他人叙述一件过去发生的事情。听两个例句。

## Examples

As I was walking towards him, he was walking towards me.

（我向他走去时，他也向我走来。）

While the adults were chatting, the children were running around.

（大人们聊天时，孩子们跑来跑去。）

## Beth

It's also possible to use two present perfect continuous clauses together, usually only with 'while'.

## Jiaying

我们一般只用“while”引导这类从句，也就是时间状语从句及其主句都是现在完成进行时的结构，这个结构用来谈论最近同时发生过的两个延续性的动作，在口语中比在书面语中更常见。来听两个例句。

## Examples

While I've been working hard, you've been drinking coffee!

（在我努力工作的同时，你却一直在喝咖啡！）

We're exhausted. I've been painting all day while he's been gardening.

（我们已经累得筋疲力尽了。我一整天都在画画，而他一整天都在修整花园。）

## Beth

OK, Jiaying. Let's summarise.

## Jiaying

好的。在谈论较长时间段内发生的持续时间较短的动作时，用从属连词“while”、“when”和“as”引导过去进行时的时间状语从句。

从属连词“while”和“as”还可以引导一般现在时或一般过去时的从句。在强调两个动作在过去的某个时间同时发生，而且动作均已结束的时候，这两个从属连词所引导的从句及其主句也可以都是过去进行时。

最后，在谈论最近同时发生过的两个延续性的动作时，一般只能用“while”来引导现在完成进行时的从句，主句同样是现在完成进行时。

**Beth**

Remember, if you have a question about the English language you'd like to ask us, please send us an email. Our email address is: [questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk](mailto:questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk)

**Jiaying**

你也可以通过微博向我们提问。我们的微博账号是“BBC 英语教学”。Bye, everyone.

**Beth**

Bye!