

名词性从句讲解

【试一试】

一、用 that 与 what 填空

1. _____ he wants is a book.
2. _____ he wants to go there is obvious.
3. The result is _____ we won the game.
4. This is _____ we want to know.
5. Is _____ he told us true ?
6. We should pay attention to _____ the teacher is saying.
7. I have no doubt _____ he will come.
8. I have no idea _____ he did that afternoon.

二、用适当的连词填空：

1. _____ you don't like him is none of my business.
2. _____ we'll go camping depends on _____ it will be fine tomorrow.
3. _____ she comes or not makes no difference.
4. The question is _____ it is worth doing.
5. There is some doubt _____ he will come./ There is no doubt _____ he will come.
6. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
7. _____ has helped to save the drowning girl is worth praising.
8. It is said that the famous football star is not willing to play for _____ would pay him three million dollars a year.
9. It was about 600 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.
10. --- I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.
--- Is that _____ you had a few days off?
11. ---Do you remember _____ he came? --- Yes, I do, he came by car.
12. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants

答案：

一、用 that 或 what 填空

1. What 2. That 3. that 4. what 5. what 6. what 7. that 8. what

二、用适当的连词填空：

1. That 2. Whether, whether 3. Whether 4. whether 5. whether 6. It 7. Whoever
8. whoever 9. that 10. why 11. how 12. whatever

概念

在复合句中起名词作用的从句叫做名词性从句。它包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

一、名词性从句

主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句，在整个句子中所起的作用，相当于一个名词。因此，这四种从句通称为名词性从句。

引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类：

连接词: that, whether, if (不充当从句的任何成分)

连接代词: what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which.

连接副词: when, where, how, why 等

1. 主语从句

作句子主语从句叫主语从句。主语从句通常由从属连词 that, whether, if 和连接代词 what, who, which, whatever, whoever 以及连接副词 how, when, where, why 等词引导。that 在句中无词义, 只起连接作用; 连接代词和连接副词在句中既保留自己的疑问含义、又起连接作用, 在从句中充当从句的成分。例如:

What he wants to tell us is not clear.

他要跟我们说什么, 还不清楚。

It is known to us how he became a writer.

我们都知道他是如何成为一名作家的。

Where the English evening will be held has not yet been announced.

英语晚会将在哪里举行, 还没有宣布。

有时为避免句子头重脚轻, 常用形式主语 it 代替主语从句作形式主语放于句首, 而把主语从句置于句末。主语从句后的谓语动词一般用单数形式。常用句型如下:

(1) It + be + 名词 + that 从句

(2) It + be + 形容词 + that 从句

(3) It + be + 动词的过去分词 + that 从句

(4) It + 不及物动词 + that 从句

另注意在主语从句中用来表示惊奇、不相信、惋惜、理应如此等语气时, 谓语动词要用虚拟语气“(should) + do”, 常用的句型有:

It is necessary (important, natural, strange, etc.) that ...

It is a pity (a shame, no wonder, etc.) that ...

It is suggested (requested, proposed, desired, etc.) that ...

2. 宾语从句

名词句用作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。引导宾语从句的关联词与引导主语从句表语从句的关联词大致一样, 在句中可以作谓语动词或介词及非谓语动词的宾语。

1. 由连接词 that 引导的宾语从句

由连接词 that 引导宾语从句时, that 在句中不担任任何成分, 在口语或非正式的文体中常被省去, 但如从句是并列句时, 第二个分句前的 that 不可省。例如:

He has told me that he will go to Shanghai tomorrow.

他已经告诉我他明天要去上海。

We must never think (that) we are good in everything while others are good in nothing.

我们决不能认为自己什么都好, 别人什么都不好。

注意: 在 demand、order、suggest、decide、insist、desire、demand、request、command 等表示要求、命令、建议、决定等意义的动词后, 宾语从句常用“(should) + 动词原形”。例如:

I insist that she (should) do her work alone.

我坚持要她自己工作。

The commander ordered that troops (should) set off at once.

司令员命令部队马上出发。

2. 用 who, whom, which, whose, what, when, where, why, how, whoever, whatever, whichever 等关联词引导的宾语从句相当于特殊疑问句, 应注意句子语序要用陈述语序。

例如: I want to know what he has told you. 我想知道他告诉了你什么。

She always thinks of how she can work well. 她总是在想怎样能把工作做好。

She will give whoever needs help a warm support. 凡需要帮助的人, 她都会给予热情的支持。

3. 用 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句, 其主语和谓语的顺序也不能颠倒, 仍保持陈述句语序。此外, whether 与 if 在作“是否”的意思讲时在下列情况下一般只能用 whether, 不用 if:

a. 引导主语从句并在句首时; b. 引导表语从句时; c. 引导从句作介词宾语时; d. 从句后有“or not”时; e. 后接动词不定式时。

例如: Whether there is life on the moon is an interesting question.

月球上有没有生命是个有趣的问题。

Everything depends on whether we have enough money. 一切要看我们是否有足够的钱。

☆可用 if 的情况

1. Vt. 动词后面跟的宾语从句 I don't know whether/if he will come.

2. 不作句首的主语从句 (it 作形式主语从句) It's doubtful whether/if he is coming.

4. 注意宾语从句中的时态呼应, 当主句动词是现在时, 从句根据自身的句子情况, 而使用不同时态。

例如: I know he studies English every day. (从句用一般现在时)

I know he studied English last term. (从句用一般过去时)

I know (that) he will study English next year. (从句用一般将来时)

I know he has studied English since 1998. (从句用现在完成时)

当主句动词是过去时态 (could, would 除外), 从句则要用相应的过去时态, 如一般过去时, 过去进行时, 过去将来时等; 当从句表示的是客观真理, 科学原理, 自然现象, 则从句仍用现在时态。

例如: The teacher told us that Tom had left us for America.

5. think, believe, imagine, suppose 等等动词引起的否定性宾语从句中, 要把上述主句中的动词变为否定式。即将从句中的否定形式移到主句中。

例如: We don't think you are here. 我们认为你不在这。

I don't believe he will do so. 我相信他不会这样做。

3. 表语从句

在句中作表语的从句叫表语从句。引导表语从句的关联词与引导主语从句的关联词大致一样, 表语从句位于连系动词后, 有时用 as if 引导。其基本结构为: 主语 + 系动词 + that 从句。例如:

The fact is that we have lost the game. 事实是我们已经输了这场比赛。

That is why he didn't come to the meeting. 那就是他为什么不到会的原因。

It looks as if it is going to rain. 看上去天要下雨了。

需要注意的, 当主语是 reason 时, 表语从句要用 that 引导而不是 because。例如:

The reason why he was late was that he missed the train by one minute this morning

4. 同位语从句

在句中作同位语的从句叫同位语从句。它一般跟在某些名词 (如 fact, idea, news, promise, thought 等) 的后面, 用以说明或解释前面的名词, 引导同位语从句的词有连词 that, 连接副词 how, when, where 等。例如:

I have no idea when Chaplin's film will be on again.

We were very excited at the news that our team had won.

The fact that women can work as well as men is clear.

Henry made a promise that he would not open the letter until 2 o'clock.