

名词性从句讲解

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

另注意在从句中表示惊奇、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. 我想知道他告诉你了什么。

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 作形式主语的从句) 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.

【巩固练习】

一、单句改错

1. When and where we shall have the lecture are not decided.
2. They want to make it clear to the public which they are doing an important job.
3. He ordered that the injured had been taken good care of.
4. Where will they go is to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.
5. This is a fact that English is widely used as an international language.
6. What the earth moves around the sun is known to all.
7. The news they had won the game surprised us.
8. It depends on if it's going to rain.
9. At the meeting he raised a question if the project would be cancelled.
10. That you need is more practice.

二、单项选择

1. His success was because of _____ he had been working hard.

- A. that B. the fact which C. the fact that D. the fact

2. "Is Mary from New York City?" "I don't know _____."
- A. from what city does she come from B. from what city she come
C. what city does she come from D. what city she comes from
3. _____ makes mistakes must correct them.
- A. What B. That C. Whoever D. Whatever
4. The reason why I didn't go to Shanghai was _____ a new job.
- A. because I got B. because of getting C. I got D. that I got
5. It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey.
- A. while B. that C. if D. for
6. Henry killed the dog. I'll ask him why _____.
- A. did he do that B. he did that C. he did D. he has done so
7. Have you seen Henry lately My boss wants to know _____.
- A. how he is getting along B. how is he getting along
C. what he is getting along D. what is he getting along
8. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.
- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
9. He asked me _____ with me.
- A. what is the trouble B. what wrong was
C. what was the matter D. what trouble it is
10. I am sure _____ he said is true.
- A. that B. about that C. of that D. that what
11. When and why he came here _____ yet.
- A. is not known B. are not known C. has not known D. have not been
12. I wonder how much _____.
- A. does the watch cost B. did the watch cost
C. the watch costed D. the watch costs
13. Mary is _____ someone might recognize her.
- A. afraid of B. afraid about C. afraid that D. afraid for
14. _____ is no reason for dismissing her.
- A. Because she was a few minutes late B. Owing to a few minutes late
C. The fact that she was a few minutes late D. Being a few minutes late
15. They came to the conclusion _____ by a computer.
- A. that not all things can be done B. because of not all things be done
C. being not all things can be done D. because not all things can be done
16. Why the explosion occurred was _____ the laboratory attendant had been careless.
- A. for B. because C. since D. that
17. I don't doubt _____ he'll come.
- A. that B. if C. what D. whether
18. —"Why did you go to the wrong class, Mr. Wang?"
—"Well, I forget _____ I was supposed to go to."
- A. which the room B. which room C. what was the room D. what room was it
19. Output is now six times _____ it was before liberation.
- A. that B. which C. what D. of which
20. **Mary:** Helen is a mere washer woman, yet she's now buying a big house.
Carol: Yes. Because she's always saved _____.

- A. what little she earns B. how little she earns
C. for little she earns D. with little she earns
21. _____ surprised me most was _____ such a little boy of seven could play the violin so well.
A. That...what B. What...that C. That...which D. What...which
22. We gave him _____ help we could.
A. which B. what C. that D. this
23. She is pleased with what you have given him and _____ you have told him.
A. that B. which C. all what D. all that
24. Excuse me would you please tell me _____
A. when the sports meet is taken place B. when is the sports meet going to be held
C. when is the sports meet to begin D. when the sports meet is to take place
25. Do you happen to know _____
A. what size shoes he wears B. how big shoes he wears
C. what is the size of his shoes D. what number shoes are his
26. This book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
A. how you have observed B. how what you have observed
C. that you have observed D. how that you have observed
27. Where do you think _____
A. has he gone B. has he been C. he's gone D. was he
28. Do you know _____
A. how many populations there are in the world
B. how much population there is in the world
C. how many the population of the world is
D. what the population of the world is
29. Would you go and see _____ outside
A. what to take place B. what Tom has happened
C. what is happening D. what the matter had been
30. The subject of "What is interesting is that I do not even know him." is _____.
A. what B. interesting C. What is interesting D. I
31. _____ I think he is Charles.
A. Who do you think he is B. Do you think who he is
C. Whom do you think he is D. Do you think who he is
32. He didn't know which room _____.
A. they lived B. they lived in C. did they live D. did they live in
33. The little boy ate _____ his mother gave him.
A. that B. which C. whatever D. no matter what
34. The city is no longer _____.
A. what it is B. that it used to be C. which it was D. what it used to be
35. My parents used _____ they had to get a new car for me.
A. which B. that C. what D. all what
36. _____ we go swimming every day _____ us a lot of good.
A. If...do B. That...do C. If...does D. That...does
37. _____ was the idea _____ the wife thought of
A. What...that B. That...what C. How...why D. Why...how
38. _____ did he tell his wife _____ he wished to do

- A. That...what B. What...that C. Where...which D. Which...where
39. One of the men held the view _____ the book said was right.
A. what that B. that what C. that which D. which that
40. I have no idea _____ or not he has finished the work.
A. if B. that C. whether D. which
41. —“Do you know _____”
—“His father is a doctor.”
A. what is his father B. who is his father
C. what his father is D. who his father is
42. Is this _____ we met each other two years ago
A. place B. place in which C. where D. place which
43. It _____ Bob drives badly.
A. thinks that B. is thought what C. thought that D. is thought that
44. We all know the truth _____ there are air, water and sunlight there are living things.
A. where B. wherever C. that D. that wherever
45. They discussed _____ they could settle the problem without others' help.
A. if B. that C. what D. whether
46. She asked _____.
A. what I was doing when she rang me up B. what was I doing when she rang me up
C. when she rang me up what I was doing D. when did she ring me up what I was doing
47. —May I borrow the ring
—You can take _____ you like.
A. no matter what B. which C. whichever D. that
48. He said that he was fond of _____.
A. what beautiful is B. what is beautiful
C. beautiful is what D. what it is beautiful
49. He insisted that he _____ in good health and _____ to work there.
A. was, be sent B. is, is sent C. be, was sent D. be, send
50. Do you know _____ he expects will give us a talk
A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
51. It's uncertain _____ the experiment is worth doing.
A. if B. that C. whether D. how
52. They would have fixed the telephone yesterday _____ it was a holiday.
A. except B. except for C. except that D. but for
53. _____ is to do good all one's life and never do anything bad.
A. Whichever is hard B. No matter what is hard
C. What is hard D. All what is hard
54. _____ the boy didn't take medicine made his mother angry.
A. That B. What C. How D. Which
55. As the day was fine, I made the suggestion _____ for a walk in the park.
A. we go B. we will go C. should we go D. that we go

答案：一、1. are→is 2. which→that 3. had been→(should) be 4. will they→they will 5. This→It 6. What→That 7. The news→The news that 8. if→whether 9. if→whether 10. That→What

二、1-5.CDCDB 6-10.BABCD 11-15.ADCCA 16-20.DABCA 21-25.BBDDA 26-30.BCDCC 31-35.ABCDC

36-40.DABBC 41-45.CCDDD 46-50.ACBA A 51-55.CCCAD