

名词性从句



名词性从句

名词性从句包括**主语从句**、**表语从句**、**宾语从句**、**同位语从句**和**补语从句**。在高中阶段，我们将着重学习前四种。

典型例句：1.It is certain that he will come.他一定会来。

(主语从句)

2.My idea is that we'll all go except Lily.我的想法是除了莉莉之外我们大家都去。

(表语从句)

3.He asked me whether/if she lived here.他问我她是否住在这儿。 **(宾语从句)**

4.I've no idea where he has gone.我不知道他到哪里去了。 **(同位语从句)**

名词性从句

基本概念

定义

在全句中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句

功能

作主语

主语从句: **That he has got the scholarship is true.** 他得了奖学金是真的。

作宾语

宾语从句: **Mr Li said the earth goes around the sun.** 李老师说地球围绕太阳转。

名词性从句

基本概念

功能

作表语

表语从句: **My idea is that we should do it right away.**
我的意见是马上就干。

作同位语

同位语从句: **I got the impression that you are unhappy.**
我有印象你不太愉快。

名词性从句

三个要素

语序 与陈述句语序相同：主语+谓语

He asked where I lived. 他问我住哪里。

时态一致

主句时态是现在时，从句时态可根据实际情况用各种时态

主句时态是过去时，从句时态通常用过去时(客观真理除外)

名词性从句

三个要素

连接词

连词

that: 只起连接作用, 无词意, 不作句子成分, 引导宾语从句时常可省略

if/whether: 意为“是否”, 不作句子成分; if只引导宾语从句

连接代词: who, whom, whose, which, what等, 有各自意思, 在从句中可作主、宾、表、定语

连接副词: when, where, how, why等, 有各自意思, 在从句中作状语

主语从句

在主从复合句中，**作主语的是一个从句**，这个从句就称为**主语从句**。主句从句可以由**连词、连接代词或连接副词**引导，且**不能省略**。另外，主句的动词大多用**be动词或其他系动词**。

常用来引导主语从句的词	
连词	that, whether
连接代词	what, whatever, who, whoever等
连接副词	when, where, how, why等

由连词引导的主语从句

连词that, whether引导主语从句, 在从句中不作任何成分, 不能省略。由它们引导的主语从句, 多用it作形式主语。

① **That she was beautiful** was plain to everyone. 大家都能看出她很漂亮。

② **It** was plain to everyone **that she was beautiful**.

形式主语

真正主语（主语从句）

说明：①中that是连词，引导主语从句she was beautiful。that在主句从句中不作任何成分，也没有词义，that不能省略。由that引导的主语从句可改写为由it作形式主语的句子②。

由连词引导的主语从句

① Whether he'll come (or not) hasn't been decided. 他是否会来，还没定下来。 主语从句 谓语

② It hasn't been decided whether he'll come or not.
形式主语 真正主语（主语从句）

③ （误） It hasn't been decided if he'll come.

（误） If he'll come hasn't been decided.

说明：①中whether引导主语从句，whether在从句中不作任何成分，但有含义，意为“是否”，whether不能省略。此句中，因为主句的时态为现在时态，所以主语从句的时态不受主句的限制。由whether引导的主语从句常可改写为②，即一个由it作形式主语的句子。

whether引导主语从句时，不能用if代替，所以③中的两个句子都是错误的。

由连词引导的主语从句

That women had not had the same opportunities as men in many fields is obvious.

显然，过去在许多领域中，妇女没有和男人享有同样的机遇。

Whether she can get that job is still unclear.她是否能得到那份工作尚不清楚。

That English is being accepted as an international language is a fact.

（从句）现在进行时的被动语态

（主句）一般现在时

=It is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.

真正主语（主语从句）

形式主语

英语正在作为一种国际语言被接受，这是一个事实。

It is my fault that this has happened.发生这事得怪我。

形式主语 真正主语（主语从句）

由连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句

连接代词 **who**, **which** 和 **what**, 连接副词 **when**, **where**, **how** 和 **why** 以及复合连接代词 **whatever**, **whoever** 等, 复合连接副词 **whenever**, **wherever** 等都可引导主语从句, 它们分别在从句中担任主语、宾语和状语, 不能省略。注意, 翻译时, 不能把它们译为疑问句。

Who will take charge of the task has not been decided.

重要: **who** 是连接代词, 引导主语从句, 在从句中作主语, 不能省略。翻译时不能把它译为疑问句。

= **It** has not been decided **who will take charge of the task**.

谁来负责这项任务还没有决定。

由连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句

Which (answer) is right isn't known to us.

=It isn't known to us which (answer) is right.

哪一个答案是对的我们还不知道。

When we'll start is not clear.=It is not clear when we'll start.

我们何时出发还不清楚。

Where we'll spend our holiday hasn't been decided.

我们要去哪里度假还没决定。

How a book will sell depends much on the reviewer.

一本书的销售在很大程度上取决于书评作者。（重要：how是连接副词，在主语从句中作状语，不能省略。）

Why he went to London is a mystery.

=It is mysterious why he went to London.他为什么去伦敦是个谜。

由连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句

比较：由连接代词和连接副词引导的主语从句和疑问句不同，主语从句的语序是正常语序（陈述语序）。

疑问句：**Why**（**疑问副词**）didn't he come here?他为什么不来这儿？

主语从句：**Why**（**连接副词**）he didn't come here is not known to us.我们不知道为什么他没来这儿。

what引导的主语从句有时相当于“先行词+**that**引导的定语从句”，表示一样东西或一件事情。**who, whom, which, what**可以和**ever**构成合成词，和**what**一样引导从句，**ever**起强调作用。由它们引导的主语从句不能用形式主语**it**替代，它们在句子中作成分，不能省略，语序为陈述语序。

由连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句

What he said (主语从句) was perfectly true.

what=the thing that, 在从句中作宾语, 不能省略, 为陈述语序, 不能用疑问句语序“What did he say?”。

=The thing that he said was perfectly true.

(the thing+that引导的定语从句) 他讲的都是事实。

Whoever leaves the office should tell me.

whoever在从句中作主语, 不能省略。

=Anyone who leaves the office should tell me.

无论是谁离开办公室都应该告诉我。

Whichever you want is yours.

你要哪一个, 哪一个就是你的。

whichever在从句中作宾语, 不能省略, 注意语序。

由连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句

引导主语从句的连接代词			
无论是谁（主）	whoever	=anyone who	=no matter who
无论是谁（宾）	whomever	=anyone whom	=no matter whom
无论是谁的	whosever	=anyone whose	=no matter whose
无论是哪个	whichever	=anything that	=no matter which
无论是什么	whatever	=anything that	=no matter what

名词性从句

四种类型

主语从句

that引导: That Tom should cheat me is disappointing. 汤姆竟然骗我, 这真是令人失望。

whether引导: Whether we'll have a picnic hasn't been decided. 是否去野餐还没决定。

连接代词: What you need is a good long vacation. 你需要的是一个愉快的长假。

连接副词: When he arrives doesn't matter. 他什么时候到没有关系。

名词性从句

四种类型

主语从句

形式主语

It is natural that they should have different views. 他们有不同观点是很自然的。

It's a puzzle how life began. 生命是如何开始的是一个谜。

It happened that she was out when we called. 我们打电话时她碰巧出去了。

It is reported that ten people were killed in the explosion. 据报道爆炸中有10人丧生。

表语从句

在主从复合句中，**作表语的是一个从句**，这个从句就称为**表语从句**。表语从句可以由**连词**、**连接代词**和**连接副词**引导，并且**不能省略**。

常用来引导表语从句的词	
连词	that, weather
连接代词	what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whichever等
连接副词	when, where, how, why等

表语从句

My opinion is **that** the villager really didn't understand the policeman.

我认为那位村民确实没有理解警察的意思。

that在表语从句中不作成分，没有词义，不可省略，但在口语中有时可省略。

That's **what** we should do.这是我们的本分。

what在表语从句中作宾语，不能省略，从句中的语序为陈述语序。

表语从句

The question is how the tiger got out of the cage.问题是老虎是怎么从笼子里出去的。

how在表语从句中作状语，不能省略，从句中的语序为陈述语序。

That is why they decided to hold a meeting.这就是他们为什么决定要开会的原因。

This is where I met Mary for the first time.这就是我第一次遇见玛丽的地方。

名词性从句

四种类型

表语从句

that引导: The trouble is that we are short of money. 困难是我们资金短缺。

whether引导: The question is whether you will support me. 问题是你是否支持我。

连接副词: That's where you are wrong. 这就是你不对的地方。

连接代词: He is no longer what he used to be. 他已经不是以前的他了。

其他 { You look as if you didn't care.
你显得不在乎的样子。

That's why she spoke French so well. 这就是她法语讲得这么好的原因。

她缺的是经验。

What she lacks is experience.

足球比赛是否举行将视天气而定。

Whether the football game will be held depends on the weather.

众所周知，台湾是中国的一部分。

It is well known that Taiwan is a part of China.

(2021广东肇庆一模) The good news is that Chinese Character Origin Cards, a newly-launched product, can make learning them easy and fun.

设空处引导表语从句，从句中成分和意思都完整，因此用that连接。

(2020安徽黄山三检) He excitedly pulled hard at it, and what he saw made him shout, “Wow! A big, shiny gold chain!”

引导主语从句并在从句中作saw的宾语，用连接代词what，表示“所……的”。

5. (2019山东青岛三模) Experts say that what is needed is continuous attention and maintenance.

引导主语从句并在从句中作主语，故用连接代词what。

(2020辽宁丹东期末) That sound is what local residents remember when they think of old Beijing.

因is后为表语从句，从句中remember缺少宾语，且表示“所……的声音”，故填连接代词what (=the sound that)。句意：这就是当地居民想起老北京时所记得的声音。

(2019四川达州二诊) Our world has seen an increasing number of students pressuring their parents into buying luxuries (奢侈品) just to look good before their peers. Problem is who is to blame, parents, students or other members of society.

选择对象是人，疑问代词又在句中作主语时，只能用who；此处引导表语从句。

(2018河北唐山) But on closer inspection (细看), things are not quite what they seem: Gao's real name is Terry Crossman and he is from the United States.

引导表语从句并在从句中作表语，用连接代词 **what**。

(2019山东烟台一模) What his daughter said reminded him of the serious problem our planet faces.

引导主语从句并在从句中作动词said的宾语，故填What。

(一)

Since Brad Ryan began to take grandma Joy on trips to the breathtaking landscapes of America, they 1 have gone (go) through dozens of cross-country adventures.

In 2015, Brad Ryan visited his 85-year-old grandma 2 living (live) a simple life on her own, and then he hoped that spending some quality family time with her would help to lift her spirits.

When he told 3 stories (story) of his travels to his grandma, she regretted not seeing more of the world. Then Ryan invited his grandma 4 to hike (hike) with him, and she accepted his idea 5 cheerfully (cheerful). From then on, the pair travelled to 29 National Parks in total, and had many adventures along the way, 6 which has even affected his way of life.

“Life for her now is a lot 7 richer (rich). It was the look in her eyes that impressed me a lot.” Ryan said, “I love my grandma. She has taught me how to live, I’ve learned to slow down and see the world a in 8 _____ different way. There are so many viewpoints and knowledge we can gain from 9 _____ our elders. Even if some day she does pass away, I can go back to these connected places to feel her spirit and feel 10 _____ (connect) to her.”

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