

关于高考专题复习 名词性从句

Grammar

Noun Clauses

How should we use modern technology?

The problem is ...

The problem is **how we should use modern technology.**

When will man be able to live on Mars?

....is unknown to us all.

When man will be able to live on Mars is unknown to us all.

Where will all these advanced technology lead us ?

I can't imagine....

I can't imagine where all these advanced technology will lead us.

名词性从句是一种具有名词功能的非独立分句，可以表示：事实和问题。

1. 连接词有： that whether 和 if
2. 连接代词有： who whom whose which what等
3. 连接副词有： when where why how 等
另外 whatever whoever whichever等也可以引导主语和宾语两种从句。

名词性从句中的that没有词义，也不作任何成分。除引导宾从外，主从和表从中不省

主语从句

Subject Clause

宾语从句

Object Clause

表语从句

Predicative

同位语从句

Appositive Clause

名词性从句
Noun Clause

从句一律保持陈述语序

1. 主语从句：从句在句中充当主语成分

- 1) **That the earth is round is true .**
- 2) **Whether he will come is doubtful .**
- 3) **What he said surprised me most .**
- 4) **Where he hid the money is to be found out .**
- 5) **Whoever comes is welcome.**
- 6) **It's certain that he will succeed.**
- 7) **How we can help the twins will be discussed at the meeting.**
- 8) **When they'll start the project has not been decided yet.**

It 的用法：（形式主语）

It' possible/important/necessary/clear... that.....

很可能/重要的是.../必要的是.../很清楚...

It' said/ reported... that...据说/据报道...

It's been announced/declared that...已经通知/宣布...

It seems/appears/happens.. that...显然、明显、碰巧...

It's no wonder that...并不奇怪/无疑...

It's a pity/a fact /a common knowledge (众所周知) / a common saying....（俗话说）

“if”不能引导主语从句，应有“whether”引导
主语从句的“that”一般不能省。

“what”引导主语从句时，谓语动词：

1) 常与其后作表语的名词一致 2) 根据句子的语境而定。

1. What you left **are** only several old **books**.
2. What you said **is** of great importance.
3. What he says and does **doesn't** concern me.
4. What he says and does **don't** agree.

1. ___ he made an important speech at the meeting was true.

 **A. That** **B. Why** **C. What** **D. How**

2. ___ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather .

A. If  **B. Whether** **C. That** **D. Where**

3. ___ is known to us all is that America is a developed country ___ the First World.

A. Which; belong to **B. As, belonged to**
 **C. What; belonging to** **D. It; belonging to**

4. It's known to us all ___ a form of energy .

A. water is

 B. that water is

C. is water

D. that water to

5. It worried her a bit ___ her hair was turning gray.

A. whether

 B. That

C. what

D. when

6. What I say and think ___ none of your business.

 A. is

B. are

C. has

D. have

2. 宾语从句：从句在句中充当宾语成分（可以作谓语动词、介词、不定式等非谓语动词的宾语）

that, whether, if（that常可省略）

**连词：who, what, which, whoever, whatever
when, where, why, how**

- 1). Can you make sure where Alice has put the gold ring.**
- 2). It all depends on whether they will support us .**
- 3). She will give whoever needs help a warm support.**
- 4). He made it clear to the public that he did an important and necessary job .**
- 5). I find it necessary that we should do the homework.**

- 1.当主句的谓语动词是一般现在时或一般将来时，宾语从句的谓语动词可以用所需要的任何一种时态。
- 2.当主句的谓语动词是一般过去时，宾语从句的谓语动词要用相应的过去时态，但当宾语从句叙述的内容为客观真理时，仍然用一般现在时。

The teacher told his class that light ~~travels~~ faster than sound.

1. The radio says it will be cloudy tomorrow.
(be)
2. The headmaster hopes everything goes
well. (go)
3. Tom says that they were playing (play)
basketball at six o'clock yesterday evening.
4. I hear they have returned (return) it
already.
5. He said that they had been members of the
Party since 1948. (be)

6. I didn't know what time he wrote the letter. (write)

7. Could you tell me who has taken away the book already? (take)

8. Ling Feng told me he had been to the Great Wall several times. (be)

3. 表语从句：从句在句中充当表语成分，一般放在连系动词之后. 作用：对主语进行解释说明。

连接词：that / whether / **as if / as though** (if 不引导表语从句)

连接代词：who / whoever / which / whatever

连接副词：when / where / why / how / because

China is no longer what she used to be.


That's because we were in need of money at that time .

He looked as if he was going to cry .

Tomorrow is when it would be most convenient.

1. 在表语从句中，表“是否”时，只能用“whether”不能用“if”。
2. 一般情况下，“that”不能省。
3. It is /was because
4. It is /was why....
5. 3. The reason (why.../for...)is /was that....
6. 4 The reason is b **that** ~~y...~~

1. That's ___ the Party called on us to do.

A. why  B. what C. how D. that

2. The reason is ___ he is unable to operate the machine.

A. because B. why  C. that D. Whether

3. That is ___ they separated.

A. that B. what C. which  D. where

4. Jane is no longer ___ she was four years ago.

 A. what B. which C. that D. when

4 同位语从句：从句在句中充当同位语成分，一般跟在一些抽象名词（**idea; belief; fact; truth; rumour; news** 等）后面，对名词作进一步解释说明。

同位语从句常用 **that/ whether** 引导或连接副词 **when / where / why / how**

1) The idea that computers can recognize human voices surprises many people .

2) Word came that Napoleon himself was coming to inspect them .

3). Sydney kept his promise that he would always do anything he could for Lucie to make sure of her happiness.

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