

关于名词性从句难点 点点拨与演练

名词性从句考点点拨与演练

考点之一:考查名词性从句的语序和时态

1、知道汤姆到哪儿去了。

Do you know where Tom has gone.

2、他看到我的时候说他已经吃过中饭了。

**He said that he had had lunch
when he saw me.**

考点之一:考查名词性从句的语序

考例:The photographs will show you _____ .

A. what does our village look like

B. what our village looks like

C. how does our village look like

D. how our village looks like

分析:在名词性从句中,除了关联词要提到句首之外,一律要用陈述句语序。当关联词含疑问意义时,有的学生就会受习惯影响错误地使用疑问句语序。克服这种错误的关键是要找准从句中的主语和谓语。本题句子的意思是:这些照片会告诉你我们村子是什么样。本题中根据引导词**what**要作介词**like**的宾语,而副词**how**不能作介词**like**的宾语,所以首先排除**C**、**D**,而**A**项是疑问句语序,故只能选**B**。

考点之二: 区别what与that

3、他在会上说的话是正确的。

What he said at the meeting was true.

4、他在会上什么也没说是令人惊讶的。

That he said at the meeting
was surprising.

考点之二/. 区别what与that

1. That he will come to the discussion is certain.
2. What I like best is a book.
3. That I like **the book** best is known to everyone.
4. That she looked after **the old patient** a whole year moves us all.
5. What puzzled the police specially was how the murder died.
6. What surprised me most was that she looked after the old patient a whole year .

考点之三:区别whether与if

5、我不知道明天是否会下雨。

I don't know if/whether it is going to rain tomorrow.

6、明天是否下雨还不知道。

Whether it is going to rain is not known yet.

考点之三. 区别whether与if

1. A we need it is a different matter.
A. Whether B. What C. That D. If
2. It is a different matter B C we need it.
A. that B. whether C. if D. what
3. It doesn't matter A we need it or not.
A. whether B. if C. that D. /
4. I shall tell him the truth, A.
A. whether he likes it or not
B. no matter he likes it or not
C. whether or not he likes
D. no matter how likes it

whether引导主语从句时，既可以直接位于句首，也可以位于句末；**if**引导主语从句时只能用于**it**作形式主语的主语从句中。一般说来**whether**可以与**or not**连用，**if**则不行。

考点之四:考查名词性从句中的疑问词+ever引导的名词性从句及其与no matter+疑问词引导的从句的区别

7、谁参加会议还不知道。

Who will attend the meeting
has not been decided.

8、不管是谁参加会议都是受欢迎的。

Whoever will attend the meeting
will be welcome.

who: 谁

whoever: 无论是谁

what : “.....的东西（事情）”或“什么”，相当于**all that** 。

whatever: 无论.....的东西（事情）等。

Which: 哪一个

whichever: 无论哪一个

When: 什么时候

whenever: 无论什么时候

Where: 哪里； 什么地方

wherever: 无论什么地方

考点之四:考查名词性从句中的疑问词+ever引导的名词性从句及其与no matter+疑问词引导的从句的区别

考例 1:It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. **whatever** C. whichever D. whenever

分析:本题句子的意思是:一般认为孩子要什么就给什么是不明智的.**whatever**引导的是宾语从句,**A. however** 和**D. whenever**是不能作宾语的;而**C. whichever**表示"无论哪一个、无论哪些",表示在一定范围内的人或事物,此处并不涉及"一定范围内的人或事物",所以也不能选.

考点之五；同位语从句 与定语从句的区别

9、你相信他告诉你的事实是真的吗？

Do you believe the news that he told
you is true.

10、你知道地球是圆的这个事实吗？

Do you know the fact that the earth
is round

考点之五：同位语从(包含其它从句)句 与定语从句的区别

同位语从句跟在某些名词，如：**idea, news, promise, fact, thought, reply, report, question, hope, word, suggestion, doubt**等，的后面，用来表示它们的具体内容，引导词有连词**that**，副词**how, when, where**等。

- 1. I have no idea that he has already gone abroad.**
- 2. The news that she had passed the entrance examination made her parents very happy.**
- 3. The text tells us a fact that smoking does great harm to people's health.**
- 4. I have no idea when Jack will be back.**
- 5. He can't answer the question how he got the money.**

同位语从句与定语从句的区别:

1. We expressed the hope (that) they had expressed.

我们表达了他们曾经表示的那种希望。（定语从句）

2. We expressed the hope that they would come to visit China again.

我们表示希望他们再来中国访问。（同位语从句）

1. 同位语从句中，**that** 是连词，不充当成分。
2. 定语从句中，**that** 起连接作用外，还充当成分。
3. 同位语从句与前面的名词是同位关系，定语从句与前面的名词是所属关系，起修饰作用。
4. 同位语从句的连词**that** 一般不能省略，定语从句中，作宾语时，常可省略。

- 1. There is a popular belief among parents that schools don't pay any attention to handwriting. (同)**
- 2. The idea that computers can recognize human voices surprises many people. (同)**
- 3. The news that he told me just now is true. (定)**
- 4. The idea that he gave surprises many people. (定)**
- 5. The king's decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people. (同)**
- 6. The order that all the soldiers should stay still is given by the general. (同)**
- 7. The question that he raised puzzled all of us. (定)**
- 8. This is our only request that this (should) be settled as soon as possible. (同)**

[历年高考真题再现]

1. Mary wrote an article on A the team had failed to win the game. (NMET, 2005 全国卷I, 23)

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



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